

Each Fair lasts 14 Days or 2 Weeks.

The First Week is call'd the Week of Acceptation. And,
The Second the Week of Payment.

By which you may observe that those Fairs (as several others of which we shall speak in due time) are principally Fairs of Exchange, or Seasons appointed for dealing in the Trade and Commerce of Exchange and Money.

There is so great a Variety in the Prices of the Exchange of *Frankfort*, (occasioned by the many different Sorts of Money Current there, of which I have already taken Notice) that it would be too tedious to insert here the Current Prices of the said Exchange; for which I shall refer you to the Operations and Examples of the Exchange of that Place as they here follow in Order. And mean time shall desire you to take Notice, that tho' there be nothing said here of *Geneva*, *Cologne*, *Berlin*, *Augsburgh*, *Vienna* and *Bolzano*; *Frankfort* does nevertheless exchange with those Places as under, viz.

Upon *Geneva* as upon *Paris*.

Upon *Cologne* as upon *Amsterdam*.

Upon *Berlin* as upon *Leipsick*.

Upon *Augsburgh* as upon *Nuremberg*.

Upon *Vienna* as upon *Nuremberg*.

Upon *Bolzano* as upon *Nuremberg*.

The Exchange with London by Way of Amsterdam.

The Exchange several Ways from Frankfort upon Amsterdam.

1. In the time of the Fairs of that Place they generally exchange by giving the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange for 80 to 90 Deniers Gros of *Amsterdam*.

2. At other times they exchange for the most part by giving 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current, for the 200 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers of *Holland*; and they sometimes exchange by Rixdollars during the Fair.

3. They sometimes (but seldom) exchange by the Florin of 60 Styvers Current.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort*, upon *Amsterdam*, for 1538 Florins of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange at $84\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gros for the said Florin. To know what Summ of Dutch Money is to be paid for Value of that Bill at *Amsterdam*,
Upon Amsterdam by Florins of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange.

Multiply,

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Multiply the 1538 Florins,
By $84\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gros, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 129961 d. Gros;

Dividing that by 40 you will have in the Quotient 3249 Florins $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers of Holland.

By Rixdollars in Specie. A Bill being drawn at Frankfort, upon Amsterdam, for 1354 Rixdollars, 54 Cruitzers $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. (supposing the Rixdollars to be those in Specie) giving 104 said Rixdollars 20 Cruitzers $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers of Holland, say;

As 104 Rixd. 20 Cruitz. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. of Frankfort, to 100 Rixd. of Holland; so 1354 Rixdollars of Frankfort to the fourth Number demanded, which working the Operation in the ordinary Manner, you will find to be 1299 Rixdollars, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers of Holland.

By Rixdollars of 90 Cruitz. Current. A Bill being drawn at Frankfort, upon Amsterdam, for 1598 Rixdollars 39 Cruitzers $1\frac{1}{4}$ Deniers Current, giving 123 said Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers of Holland, say;

As 123 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers Current to 100 Rixd. of 50 Styvers, so 1598 Rixdollars, 39 Cruitzers $1\frac{1}{4}$ Deniers ditto, to a fourth Number demanded; which you will find to be 1299 Rixdollars 27 Styvers.

By Rixdollars of 90 Cruitz. Common. A Bill being drawn at Frankfort, upon Hamburg, for 1726 Rixdollars 28 Cruitzers, of 90 Cruitzers to the Rixdollar, Common Money of the Empire, giving 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers of Holland, say;

As 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rixd. of the Empire to 100 Rixd. of Holland; so 1726 Rixd. 28 Cruitzers ditto to a fourth Number demanded, which you will find to be 1299 Rixdollars 30 Styvers 5 Deniers of Holland.

Upon Antwerp and all Brabant, Flanders, &c.

Upon Brabant, Flanders, &c. A Bill being drawn at Frankfort, upon Antwerp, for 1580 Florins, 31 Cruitzers $2\frac{1}{4}$ Deniers of Exchange of Frankfort at 82 d. Gros for the said Florin.

Multiply the 1580 Florins,
By 82 d. Gros, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 129560 d. Gros,
Adding 40 d. Gros for the 31 Cruitz. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The whole will amount to 129660 d. Gros;

Which

Which being divided by 40 *d.* Value of the Florin, the Quotient will be 3240 Florins.

Which again divided by 6 Florins, Value of the Lib. Gros, the Quotient will be 540 Lib. Gros.

Upon Paris and all France.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Paris*, for 2960 Florins, 49½ *Upon France.*
Cruiters, of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange to the Florin, at 72½ said Cruitzers for the *French* Crown of 60 Solles *Tonnois*. To know what Sum is to be paid for Value of that Bill at *Paris*.

Multiply the	2960 Florins
By	60 Cruitzers, value of the Flor.

And the Product being	177600 Cruitzers.
Adding to that the odd	49½ Cruitzers.

The whole will amount to	177649½ Cruitzers.
Which multiplying by	2

The Product will be	355298½ Cruitzers.
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Which being divided by 145 half Cruitzers (equal to 72½ Cruitzers) Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 2450½ Crowns *Tournois*, to receive at *Paris*.

They likewise exchange sometimes with *France* by the Dollar of 74 Cruitzers of Exchange, the Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers, &c. but the most ordinary way is that here treated of; and the Operations for that other way of exchanging are perform'd as those of *Hamburgh*.

Upon Hamburgh.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Hamburgh*, for 1030 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange, giving 51½ Cruitzers for the Dollar of 32 *Upon Ham-*
Styvers Lubs. *burgh by Cru-*
itzers for the
Dollar of 32
Styvers Lubs.

Multiply the	1030 Florins
By	60 Cruitzers, value of the Florin.

And the Product being	61800 Cruitzers.
Multiplying them again by	2

The Product will be	123600 half-Cruitzers.
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Which dividing by 103 half Cruitzers (equal to 51½ Cruitzers) Price of the Exchange,

You will have in the Quotient 1200 Dollars of 32 Styvers Lubs.

K k

Which

Which multiplying by 2 will produce 2400 Marks of 16 Styvers Lubs.

Which last Sum being divided by 3 the Quotient is 800 Rixdollars of 3 Marks or 48 Styvers Lubs.

By Rixdollars
of 90 Cruitzers
Current, and
Rixd. Lubs.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Hamburg*, for 1008 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current, giving 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, for 126 said Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current, say;

If 126 Rixdollars Current, give 100 Rixdollars Lubs, how many will 1008 Rixdollars give?

And the Answer will be 800 Rixdollars Lubs.

By Florins and
Marks.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Hamburg*, for 1512 Florins, of 60 Cruitzers Current, giving 63 said Florins for 100 Marks Lubs; say;

As 63 Florins to 100 Marks, so 1512 Florins to the Number sought;

And you will have 2400 Marks, of 16 Styvers Lubs.

By Dollars of
74 Cruitzers of
Exchange.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Hamburg*, for 835 Dollars, 10 Cruitzers, counting 74 Cruitzers to the Dollar of Exchange, at 104 Dollars 29 Cruitzers, for the 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, say;

If 104 Dollars 29 Cruitzers of Exchange, give 100 Rixd. of 48 Styvers Lubs, how many will 835 Dollars, 10 Cruitzers give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 800 Rixdollars Lubs.

Upon Leipfick.

Upon Leipfick.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Leipfick*, for 1960 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current, giving 98 said Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars of 24 Grosses of *Leipfick*, say;

As 98 Rixd. Current to 100 Rixd. of 24 Gross, so 1960 Rixd. ditto, to a fourth Number.

And (making the Operation in the ordinary manner) you will have 2000 Rixdollars, of 24 Grosses Current of *Leipfick*.

Upon Dantzick, Riga and Koningsberg.

Upon Dant-
zick, Riga
and Konings-
berg.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Dantzick*, for 450 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current of *Frankfort*, giving 96 said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of 90 Polish Grosses, say;

If 96 Rixd. Current of *Frankfort*, give 100 Rixd. of 90 Grosses of *Dantzick*, how many will 450 Rixd. ditto give? And

And the Answer will be 468½ Rixdollars of 90 Polish Groſſes of Dantzick.

• Note, The Exchanges upon Riga and Koningsberg are performed the ſame way.

Upon Nuremberg.

A Bill being drawn at Frankfort upon Nuremberg, for 2744 Dollars of 74 Cruitzers of Exchange, giving 98 ſaid Dollars for 100 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of Nuremberg, ſay;

Upon Nuremberg, by Dollars of 74 Cruitzers of Exchange.

As 98 Dollars of 74 Cruitzers, to 100 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers, ſo 2744 Dollars ditto, to a fourth Number.

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) you will have 2800 Rixdollars, of 90 Cruitzers of Nuremberg.

In the laſt Operation, you ſee that Frankfort gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange; notwithstanding whereof, Frankfort does likewiſe exchange with Nuremberg, by giving the Certain for the Uncertain. So that

Suppoſe a Bill was drawn at Frankfort upon Nuremberg, for 2800 Dollars of 74 Cruitzers of Exchange, giving 100 ſaid Dollars for 102 Rixdollars, of 90 Cruitzers of Nuremberg, ſay;

As 100 Dollars of 74 Cruitzers to 102 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers, ſo 2800 Dollars ditto, to the Number ſought.

And you will have 2856 Dollars, of 90 Cruitzers Current of Nuremberg.

A Bill being drawn at Frankfort upon Nuremberg, for 3600 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange, giving 100 ſaid Florins for 120 Florins of 60 Cruitzers Current of Nuremberg, ſay;

By Florins.

If 100 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange of Frankfort, give 120 Florins of 60 Cruitzers Current of Nuremberg, how many will 3600 Florins ditto give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 4320 Florins, of 60 Cruitzers Current of Nuremberg.

Upon Venice.

The moſt ordinary way of exchanging between Frankfort and Venice, is by giving florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange for the Venetian Ducats in Banco; but they likewiſe exchange between thoſe two Places by giving an uncertain Number of Cruitzers for the ſaid Ducat.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Venice*, for 2400 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange, at 120 said Florins for 100 Ducats *de Banco* of *Venice*, say;

If 120 Florins of 60 Cruitzers, give 100 Ducats *de Banco*, how many will 2400 Florins *ditto* give?

And the Answer will be 2000 Ducats *de Banco*.

By Cruitzers.

This way of exchanging between these two Places, is in Effect, the same with that which follows.

A Bill being drawn at *Frankfort* upon *Venice*, for 2400 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange, giving 72 said Cruitzers for the Ducat *de Banco* of *Venice*,

Multiply the	2400 Florins
By	60 Cruitzers, value of the Florin,

And the Product being 144000 Cruitzers of Exchange,
Dividing them by 72 Cruitzers *ditto*, Price of the Exchange,
You will have in the Quotient, 2000 Ducats as above.

TITLE III.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of NUREMBERG.

of Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, is a great and rich Imperial City, Situated upon the *Peignitz*, in the Province of *Franconia*, famous not only for its Annual Fairs, and the considerable Trade it drives in Exchange and Merchandise; but likewise for the many Privileges and Immunities it enjoys, and for the many large and beautiful Churches, Streets and Edifices, with which it is adorn'd; which being foreign to my Purpose in a Treatise of Commerce, I shall leave it to those whose proper Province it is to treat thereof.

The Moneys both real, and those of Exchange of *Nuremberg*, are the same (within a very inconsiderable matter) with those of *Frankfort*, the latter being reckon'd at most but $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. better. And most or all the Sorts of Money Current in the one of those Places, does likewise pass in the other, except one little Piece I observe spoken of amongst the Moneys of *Nuremberg*, and not taken Notice of amongst those of *Frankfort*; and that is, what they call a *Batz*, which is worth 4 Cruitz.

The

The Prices of the Exchange of *Nuremberg*, being no less various than those of *Frankfort*, I shall refer you to the Operations and Examples thereof which here follow.

Nuremberg Exchange upon Amsterdam and all Holland.

The most ordinary way of exchanging between *Nuremberg* and *Amsterdam*, is by giving at the first of those Places, 120 to 140 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current, to receive 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers at *Amsterdam*. Upon Holland.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Amsterdam*, for 1091½ Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current, giving 124 said Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers; to know how much *Dutch Money* that will amount to, say;

If 124 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers Current, give 100 Rixd. of 50 Styvers, how many will 1091½ give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 880 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers.

They likewise sometimes (but seldom) exchange between these two Places, by giving 70 to 80 d. Gros, for the Florin of 60 Cruitzers Current.

Upon Antwerp, Lisle and Middleburgh, &c.

The Exchanges between *Nuremberg* and those three Places, being *Upon Brabant*, perform'd the same way as that between *Nuremberg* and *Amsterdam*; it Flanders and would be superfluous to insert any Operations about it. And as for *Zeland*, &c. the Pounds, Shillings, and Pence Gros, by which they generally reckon in those Places, it will be easie to remember, that

1 Pound Gros makes 6 Florins, or 120 Styvers, or 240 d. Gros.

1 Shilling Gros makes 12 Deniers Gros, or 6 Styvers.

1 Denier Gros makes ½ Styver; so that 2 makes one Styver.

Nuremberg Exchange upon Paris and all France, and upon Geneva.

They exchange 3 several ways between *Nuremberg* and *Paris*, viz. *Upon France*, by Rixdollars, Florins, and Crowns.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Paris*, for 1516½ Rixdollars By Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers, giving 101½ Rixdollars ditto, for 100 Crowns *Tournois*, and Crowns-say;

If 101½ Rixdollars, give 100 Crowns, how many will 1516½ give?

And the Answer will be 1500 Crowns.

By Florins and
Livers.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Paris*, for 2275 Florins of 60 Cruitzers, at 50 said Florins, $33\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers, for 100 Livers *Tournois*, say;

If 50 Florins, $33\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers, give 100 Livers *Tournois*; how many will 2275 give?

And the Answer will be 4300 Livers *Tournois*.

Which being divided by 3, the Quotient will be 1500 Crowns *Tournois*, as above.

By Cruitzers
and Crowns.

Suppose that Bill was drawn for 2275 Florins of 60 Cruitzers Current, at 91 Cruitzers for the Crown *Tournois*.

Multiply the	2275 Florins
By	60 Cruitz. Value of the Florin,

And the Product being 136500 Cruitzers,

Dividing that by 91 Cruitzers, Price of the Exchange,
You will have in the Quotient (as above) 1500 Crowns.

Upon Geneva.

They exchange upon *Geneva* as upon *Paris*, &c.

Upon Dantzick.

Upon Dant-
zick.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Dantzick*, for 2050 Florins of 60 Cruitzers Current, at 50 Polish Grosses for the said Florin,

Multiply the	2050 Florins
By	60 Cruitzers, Value of the said Florin,

And the Product being 123000 Cruitzers,

Dividing that by 65, you will have $1892\frac{4}{5}$ Florins of 65 Cruitzers Current.

Then multiplying the said	$1892\frac{4}{5}$ Florins
By	50 Polish Grosses, Price of the Exch.

And the Product being 94615 $\frac{4}{5}$ Polish Grosses,

Dividing that by 30 or by 90, you will have $3153\frac{1}{3}$ Florins, or 1051 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars of Poland.

Upon Ham-
burgh.

Upon Hamburg.

They likewise exchange variously between *Nuremberg* and *Hamburg* as follows.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Hamburg*, for 1250 Florins of 60 Cruitzers Current, at 62½ said Cruitzers for the Dollar of Exchange of 33 Styvers Lubs of *Hamburg*. By Florins and Dollars.

Multiply the 1250 Florins
By 60 Cruitzers, Value of the Florin,

And the Product being 75000 Cruitzers,
Multiplying them by 2

You will have 150000 half Cruitzers;

Which being divided by 125 half Cruitzers (equal to 62½ Cruitzers) Price of the Exchange,

You will have in the Quotient 1200 Dollars Lubs in *Banco*.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Hamburg*, for 1040 Rixdollars Common Money of the Empire, at 130 said Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, say; By Rixdollars.

As 130 Rixd. of *Nuremberg* to 100 Rixd. Lubs, so 1040 Rixd. ditto, to a fourth Number.

And the Answer will be 800 Rixdollars Lubs.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Hamburg*, for 1512 Florins Current, giving 63 Florins ditto, for 100 Marks Lubs, say; By Florins and Marks.

As 63 Florins Current, to 100 Marks Lubs, so 1512 Florins ditto, to the Number sought.

And you will have 2400 Marks Lubs.

Upon Frankfort.

Nuremberg exchanges two ways upon *Frankfort*, viz. by Rixdollars and by Florins. Upon Frankfort.

In exchanging by Rixdollars, they sometimes give the Certain and sometimes the Uncertain Price of the Exchange.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Frankfort*, for 2800 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current, giving 100 said Rixdollars for 98 Dollars of 74 Cruitzers of Exchange, say; By Rixdollars.

If 100 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers Current, give 98 Dollars of 74 Cruitzers, how many will 2800 give?

And the Answer will be 2744 Dollars, of 74 Cruitzers of Exchange.

Now to give the Uncertain for the Certain Price of the Exchange, Suppose

Suppose a Bill was drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Frankfort*, for 2856 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current of *Nuremberg*, at 102 said Rixdollars for 100 Dollars of 74 Cruitzers of Exchange of *Frankfort*, say;

If 102 Rixd. Current, give 100 Dollars of 74 Cruitzers, how many will 2856 give?

And the Answer will be 2800 Dollars ditto of Exchange.

By Florins.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Frankfort*, for 4320 Florins of 60 Cruitzers Current of *Nuremberg*, giving 120 said Florins for 100 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange of *Frankfort*, say;

If 120 Florins Current, give 100 Florins of Exchange, how many will 4320 give?

And the Answer will be 3600 Florins.

Upon *Leipsick* and *Naumberg*.

Upon *Leipsick* and *Naumberg*.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon either of those two Places, for 1257 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of *Nuremberg*, giving 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of 24 Grosses of *Leipsick* and *Naumberg*, say;

If 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rixd. of *Nuremberg* give, 100 Rixd. of 24 Gros, how many will 1257 Rixd. ditto give?

And the Answer will be 1200 Rixdollars of 24 Grosses.

Upon *Berlin*.

Upon *Berlin*.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Berlin*, for 1092 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers, giving 104 said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of 30 Grosses, say;

If 104 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers, give 100 Rixd. of 30 Grosses, how many will 1092 Rixd. ditto give?

And the Answer will be 1030 Rixdollars of 30 Grosses.

Upon *Augsburgh* and *Vienna*.

Upon *Augsburgh*, *Vienna* and *Bolzano*.

They exchange upon those three Cities as upon *Berlin*.

Upon *St. Gall*.

Upon *St. Gall*.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* for 2500 Florins of *Nuremberg*, giving 100 said Florins for 112 Florins of *St. Gall*, say;

If

If 100 Florins of *Nuremberg*, give 112 Florins of *St. Gall*, how many will 2500 Florins *ditto* give?

And the Answer will be 2800 Florins of *St. Gall*.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at *Nuremberg* upon *Venice*, for 2960 Florins of *Upon Venice*. 60 Cruitzers Common Money of the Empire, giving 148 said Florins for 100 Ducats *de Banco* of *Venice*, say;

If 148 Florins give 100 Ducats, how many will 2960 give?

And the Answer will be 2000 Ducats *ditto*.

TITLE IV.

Of the Exchanges of AUSBURGH.

AUSBURGH or AUGSBURGH, the Metropolitan of the *of Ausburgh*. Circle of *Swabia*, in the Empire of *Germany*, is a very large and famous, free, Imperial City, Situated upon the River *Lech*, on the Confines of *Bavaria*, 140 Miles East of *Strasburgh*, and 240 West of *Vienna*.

They exchange at *Augsburgh*, either by the Cruitzer, the Florin of 60 Cruitzers, or the Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers.

The Current Prices of the Exchange of Augsburgh, giving the Certain for the Uncertain.

Upon *St. Gall*, 100 Florins of 60 Cruitzers for 110 to 115 Florins of *St. Gall*.

Upon *Bolzano*, 100 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers, for 95 to 98 Rixdollars of *Bolzano*.

And Augsburgh gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange as under, viz.

Lions, 80 to 90 Cruitzers for the Crown *Tournois*.

Geneva, 120 to 130 Rixdollars for the Crown of *Geneva*.

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Novi, 180 to 185 Rixdollars for the 100 Crowns Mark.

Frankfort, 95 to 99 Rixdollars for 100 Dollars of Exchange.

Amsterdam, 100 to 105 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers.

Ausburgh Exchange upon St. Gall and Bolzano, giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon St. Gall. A Bill being drawn at *Ausburgh* upon *St. Gall*, for 672 Florins of *Ausburgh*, at 112 said Florins for 100 Florins of *St. Gall*. To know the Sum that must be paid to the Bearer of such a Bill at *Ausburgh*; say by the Rule of Three.

If 112 Florins of *Ausburgh*, give 100 Fl. of *St. Gall*, how many will 672 Fl. of *Ausburgh* give?

And the Answer will be 600 Fl. of *St. Gall*.

Upon Bolzano.

Upon Bolzano. A Bill being drawn at *Ausburgh* upon *Bolzano*, for 450 Rixdollars of *Ausburgh*, at 100 said Rixdollars for 96 Rixdollars of *Bolzano*; say by the Rule of Three.

If 100 Rixd. of *Ausburgh*, give 96 Rixd. of *Bolzano*, how many will 450 ditto of *Ausburgh* give?

And (the Operation being perform'd in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 432.

Ausburgh Exchange upon Lyons, Geneva, Novi, Frankfort, and Amsterdam, giving the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon Lyons.

Upon Lyons. A Bill being drawn at *Ausburgh* upon *Lyons*, for 100 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers, at 85 Cruitzers ditto, for the Crown *Tournois*. To know what Sum of Money must be paid for that Bill at *Lyons*,

Multiply the
By

100 Rixd. contain'd in the Bill,
90 Cruitzers value of the Rixd.

And the Product being 9000 Cruitzers,

Dividing them by 85 Cruitzers, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient $105\frac{2}{5}$ Crowns *Tournois* for the 100 Rixdollars of *Ausburgh*.

Upon

Upon Geneva.

A Bill being drawn at *Ausburgh* upon *Geneva*, for 250 Rixdollars of *Upon Geneva*. *Ausburgh*, at 125 said Rixd. for 100 Crowns of *Geneva*, say ;

If 125 Rixd. give 100 Crowns, how many will 250 Rixd. give ?

And the Answer will be 200 Crowns of *Geneva*.

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at *Ausburgh* upon *Novi*, for 540 Rixd. of *Ausburgh*, at 180 said Rixd. for 100 Crowns Mark of *Novi*, say ; *Upon Novi.*

If 180 Rixd. give 100 Crowns Mark, how many will 540 give ?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 300 Crowns Mark.

Upon Frankfort.

A Bill being drawn at *Ausburgh* upon *Frankfort*, for 980 Rixd. of *Upon Frank-* *Ausburgh*, at 97 said Rixd. for 100 Dollars of Exchange of *Frankfort*, fort. say ;

If 98 Rixd. give 100 Dollars of Exchange, how many will 980 Rixd. give ?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) you will have in the Quotient 1000 Dollars of Exchange ; which is the Sum to be paid at *Frankfort*, for the 980 Rixd. drawn at *Hamburg*.

Upon Amsterdam.

A Bill being drawn at *Ausburgh* upon *Amsterdam*, for 1463 Rixd. of *Hamburg*, at 104½ said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. of 50 Styvers of *Amster-* *Upon Amster-* *dam*, say ; *dam.*

If 104½ Rixd. of *Ausburgh*, give 100 ditto of *Amsterdam*, how many will 1463 Rixd. of *Ausburgh* give ?

And the Answer will be 1400 Rixd. of *Amsterdam*.

TITLE V:

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Leipſick and Naumburg.

SECT. I.

Of thoſe of Leipſick.

of Leipſick.

LEIPſICK, or LIPSICK, is a rich and celebrated City and Mart of Germany, in the Circle of Upper Saxony, and Marquiſate of Miſnia, Subject to the Elector of Saxony, and famous for the Memorable Battles there fought in 1630, and 1642. It is ſituate upon the River Pleiſs, 52 Miles Weſt of Dresden, and 260 North-Weſt of Vienna.

The 3 Fairs of Leipſick.

There are Three Memorable Fairs in Leipſick every Year, which are publickly proclaim'd the firſt Day of each Fair; Proclamation being afterward made of their Ending.

The firſt Fair, which is that of the New Year, begins on the firſt Day of the Year O. S. or the Second Day if the firſt be a Sunday.

The Second, being that of Eaſter, begins the third Monday after Eaſter.

The third, being that of Michaelmas, begins the firſt Sunday after St. Michael's Day; and if that be a Sunday, it begins that Day Seven-Night; and every Fair laſts 14 Days.

The Acceptation of Bills of Exchange, begins the Second Day of the Fair; but if the Perſons upon whom they are drawn, will delay the Acceptation till the Week of Payment, they may.

The Time of Payment of Bills of Exchange, begins after the Proclamation of the End of the Fairs.

A Bearer of a Bill of Exchange, may proteſt a Bill for Non-Acceptance before the Week of Payment, but is not oblig'd to do it; and if he does, he muſt not return it before the End of the Fair; becauſe poſſibly ſome other Perſon may accept and pay it.

Bills muſt be proteſted and return'd before 10 at Night on the laſt Day allow'd for their Payment; otherwiſe the Bearers are anſwerable for the Value.

The

The Uſance of *Leipſick*, is 14 Days Sight.

They have no Exchange directly with *London*, but draw and remit by way of *Hamburgh* and *Amſterdam*.

Their Money is expreſſ'd, and Merchants Books and Accounts are kept, by Rixdollars, Groſſes, and Fenins or Deniers.

The Rixdollar contains 24 Groſſes, and the Groſs 12 Fenins or Deniers.

The Current Money of Leipſick is,

The Rixdollar of 24 Groſs, worth about 3 *ſh.* 4 *d.* in *England*.

Pieces of $\frac{2}{3}$ of ſaid Rixdollar or 16 Groſs.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{3}$ or 8 Groſs.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ or 4 Groſs.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{6}$ or 3 Groſs.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{12}$ or 2 Groſs.

Pieces of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and others of $1\frac{1}{4}$ Groſs.

The Groſs of 12 Fenins or Deniers;

And Pieces of 9, 8, 6, 4, and 3 Fenins or Deniers.

The *French* *Louis d'ors* are worth 4 Rixdollars 6 Groſs; and ſometimes 2 Groſs more. Money of Exchange.

There is between 12 and 18 *per Cent.* Difference between their Bank or Money of Exchange, and Current Money; the latter being the loweſt, as in all other Places where that Difference is known.

The Current Prices of the Exchange of Leipſick, giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange upon the two following Places, viz.

Upon *Frankfort*, 100 Rixd. of 24 Groſs, for 94 to 98 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*:

Upon *Nuremberg*, 100 Rixd. ditto, for 98 to 105 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers of *Nuremberg*.

And Leipſick gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange, upon the following Places, viz.

Upon *Hamburgh*, 115 to 135 Rixd. of *Leipſick*, for 100 Rixd. of 48 Styvers Lubs in Bank of *Hamburgh*.

Upon *Breſlaw*, 90 to 95 Rixd. of *Leipſick*, for 100 Rixd. Current.

Upon *Amburgh*, 90 to 100 Rixd. ditto, for 100 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers Current of that Place.

Upon *Vienna*, 90 to 95 Rixd. ditto, for 100 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers of *Vienna*.

Upon *Paris*, 112 to 120 Rixd. for 100 Crowns *Tournois*.

Leipſick

Leipsick gives sometimes the Certain, and sometimes the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon *Holland*, 1 Rixd. of 24 Gros of *Leipsick*, for 35 to 45 Styvers Current of *Holland*. Or,
115 to 135 Rixd. of *Leipsick*, for 100 Rixd. of 50 Sty. in Bank of *Amsterdam*.

Leipsick Exchange upon Frankfort.

Upon *Frankfort*. A Bill being drawn at *Leipsick* upon *Frankfort*, for 2000 Rixdollars of 24 Gros of *Leipsick*, at 100 said Rixdollars, for 98 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*,

Multiply the	2000 Rixd. of 24 Gros
By the	98 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers,

And the Product being 196000

Dividing them by 100, you will have in the Quotient 1960 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers Current of *Frankfort*.

Upon Nuremberg.

Upon *Nuremberg*. A Bill being drawn at *Leipsick* upon *Nuremberg*, for 1200 Rixd. of 24 Gros of *Leipsick*, at 100 said Rixd. for 104½ Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers of *Nuremberg*,

Multiply the	1200 Rixd. of 24 Gros
By the	104½ Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers,

And the Product being 125700

Dividing them by 100, you will have in the Quotient 1257 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers Current at *Nuremberg*.

Leipsick Exchange upon Hamburgh, Breslaw, Vienna, and Paris, giving the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange, viz.

Upon Hamburgh.

Upon *Hamburgh*. A Bill being drawn at *Leipsick* upon *Hamburgh*, for 1330 Rixd. of *Leipsick*, at 133 said Rixd. for 108 Rixd. Lubs in Bank.

Multiply the	1330 Rixd. of 24 Gros
By the	100 Rixd. Lubs, Price of the Exch.

And the Product being 133000

Dividing

Dividing them by 133 Rixdollars of 24 Gros, for 100 Rixdollars Lubs, you'll have in the Quotient 1000 Rixdollars Lubs in Bank to be receiv'd at *Hamburg*.

Upon Breslaw.

A Bill being drawn at *Leipsick* upon *Breslaw*, for 276 Rixdollars of *Upon Breslaw*. *Leipsick*, at 92 said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars Current of *Breslaw*, say ;

If 92 Rixd. of *Leipsick*, give 100 Rixd. Current of *Breslaw*, how many will 272 Rixd. of *Leipsick* give ?

And (the Operation being perform'd in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 300 Rixd. Current of *Breslaw*.

Upon Ausburgh.

A Bill being drawn at *Leipsick* upon *Ausburgh*, for 570 Rixdollars of *Upon Ausburgh*. *Leipsick*, at 95 said Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers *Gur-burgh*. rent of *Ausburgh*, say ;

If 95 Rixd. of *Leipsick*, give 100 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers Current of *Ausburgh*, how many will 570 Rixd. of *Leipsick* give ?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 600 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers Current of *Ausburgh*.

Upon Vienna.

A Bill being drawn at *Leipsick* upon *Vienna*, for 188 Rixd. of *Leipsick*, at 94 said Rixd. for the 100 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers of *Vienna*, say ; *Upon Vienna*.

If 94 Rixd. of *Leipsick*, give 100 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers of *Vienna*, how many will 188 Rixd. of *Leipsick* give ?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 200 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers of *Vienna*.

Upon Paris.

A Bill being drawn at *Leipsick* upon *Paris*, for 805 Rixd. of *Leipsick*, *Upon Paris*. at 115 said Rixd. for 100 Crowns *Tournois*, say ;

If 115 Rixd. give 100 Crowns, how many will 805 Rixd. give ?

And (the Operation being made) you will find in the Quotient 700 Crowns *Tournois*.

Leipsick

Leipsick Exchange upon Amsterdam, giving the Uncertain for the Certain

A Bill being drawn at *Leipsick* upon *Amsterdam*, for 500 Rixdollars of 24 Gros of *Leipsick*, at 125 said Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars in Bank of *Amsterdam*, say;

If 125 Rixdollars of *Leipsick*, give 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam* how many will 500 Rixdollars of *Leipsick* give?

And you will have in the Quotient, 400 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*; which being equal to 1000 Florins Bank-Money; if you would reduce it into Current, supposing the *Agio* at 6 per Cent. say;

If 100 Florins in Bank give 106 Florins Current, how many will 1000 Florins in Bank give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) you will have 1060 Florins Current Money of *Amsterdam*.

S E C T. II.

Of NAUMBURGH.

of Naumburg.

NAUMBURGH, is likewise a City of Germany, in the Circle of Upper Saxony, and Marquisate of Misnia, situate upon the Rivers *Saal* and *Unstrut*. It was once Imperial, but now is Subject to Saxony; being 34 Miles to the Eastward of *Erfurt*, and 75 West of *Dresden*.

It is in nothing different in its Moneys and Way of Exchanging from *Leipsick*, except that it has only one Fair in the Year; which is that of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, beginning on that Holiday, which is the 29th of June O. S. and lasting Eight Days.

T I T L E

TITLE IV.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of BRESLAW.

BRESLAW, is a large, neat, rich, and beautiful City of *Germany*, and Capital of the Dukedom of *Silesia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. It was once an Imperial City, and now is a Sort of a free Republick, yet in some Respects, subject to the Emperor. It is situated upon the River *Oder*, 170 Miles North of *Vienna*, and 120 North-East of *Prague*.

Their Moneys are express'd by Rixdollars and Grosses of Silver.

The Rixdollar is worth 24 Gross, the Gross 12 Fenins; and their other Species are such as in most other Towns of *Germany*: And they follow the *N. S.*

They exchange with Berlin, by giving the Certain for the Uncertain Price of the Exchange; and with Holland, by giving sometimes the one, and sometimes the other.

Breslaw Exchange upon Berlin.

Breslaw exchanges with Berlin, by giving 100 Rixd. of 30 Gross of Upon Berlin. Breslaw, for 90 to 96 Rixd. of the same Number of Grosses at Berlin. So that a Bill being drawn at the former of those Places upon the latter, for 350 Rixd. of Breslaw, at 100 said Rixd. for 96 Rixd. of Berlin.

Multiplying the	350 Rixd. of Breslaw,
By the	96 Rixd. of Berlin,

The Product will be	33600
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Which dividing by 100, the Quotient will be 336 Rixdollars of *Berlin*, for 350 of *Breslaw*.

Breslaw Exchange upon Amsterdam, giving the Rixdollar of 30 Gross, for 33 to 40 Styvers Bank-Money of Amsterdam;

Or, 138 to 150 said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars in Bank of Amsterdam.

A Bill being drawn at Breslaw upon Amsterdam, for 1000 Rixd. of 30 Gross, giving 40 Styvers in Bank at Amsterdam, for the Rixd.

M m

Multiply

Of the Monies and Exchanges.

Multiply the
By

1000 Rixdollars
2

And the Product will be 2000 Florins Bank-Money,

Which, supposing the *Agio* at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. you may reduce into Current Money, by saying according to the Rule of Three;

If 100 Fl. Bank-Money, give $105\frac{1}{2}$ Fl. Current, how many will 2000 Fl. Bank-Money give?

And (the Operation being made in the usual manner) the Answer will be 2110 Florins.

Breslaw Exchange upon Amsterdam, giving the Uncertain for the Certain Price of the Exchange.

A Bill being drawn at *Breslaw* upon *Amsterdam*, for 600 Rixdollars of 30 Gros of *Breslaw*, at 150 said Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*, say by the Rule of Three;

If 150 Rixd. of *Breslaw*, give 100 Rixd. of *Amsterdam*, how many will 600 Rixdollars of *Breslaw* give?

And (the Operation being made in the usual manner) the Answer will be 400 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*.

T I T L E VII.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of BERLIN.

of Berlin.

BERLIN, is a strong and Noble City of *Germany*, in the Circle of the Upper *Saxony*; the Metropolitan of the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, and ordinary Residence of the present King of *Prussia*. It is situated upon the River *Sprew*, 42 Miles North-West of *Frankfort*, and 300 North-West of *Vienna*.

The Species of Berlin are,

The New Rixdollars of 30 Groses being 25 per Cent. better than the former.

The Moneys of Berlin.

Domestick.

The old Rixdollars of 24 Gros.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the old ones, or 16 Gros.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{12}$ or 2 Gros.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{24}$ or 1 Gros.

Pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ Gros or 6 Fenins.

So that the Moneys are there express'd by Rixdollars, Grosses and Fenins.

The new Rixdollars consist of 30 Grosses (as is said above) and the old ones of 24 — And

The Gros contains 12 Fenins.

Their Crown or Rixdollar of 24 Grosses is worth 3 *lb.* 6 *d.* English, or thereabout.

French Louis d'ors pass there for $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{6}$ Rixdollars. And some Foreign Silver Money is likewise Current in that Country, in Proportion to its Alloy and Standard.

The Current Prices of the Exchange of Berlin, giving the Certain for the Uncertain, as under, viz.

Upon *Ausburgh* and *Nuremberg*, 100 Rixdollars of 30 Gros of *Berlin*, for 98 to 105 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of those Places.

Berlin gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange, as under, viz.

London, between 4 and 5 Rixdollars for the Lib. Sterling.

Hamburgh, 115 to 135 Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs.

Dantzick, 100 to 110 Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of 90 Polish Gros of *Dantzick*.

Breslaw, 90 to 96 Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of *Breslaw*.

Switzerland, 120 to 130 Rixdollars, for 100 new Rixdollars or Crowns of *Switzerland*.

And Berlin gives sometimes the Certain, and sometimes the Uncertain.

Upon *Amsterdam*, 1 Rixdollar of 30 Gros, for 38 to 42 Styvers Current.

Or, 118 to 130 Rixdollars *ditto*, for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers of *Amsterdam*.

Berlin Exchange upon Ausburgh and Nuremberg.

A Bill being drawn at *Berlin*, upon either of these two Places, for 1050 Rixdollars of 30 Gros of *Berlin*, at 100 said Rixdollars, for 104 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of *Ausburgh* or *Nuremberg*.

M m 2

Multiply

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Multiply the
By the

1050 Rixd. of 30 Grofs,
104 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers,

And the Product being

109200 Cruitzers.

Dividing them by the 100 Rixdollars of 30 Grofs, to be given for the 104 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers, you will have in the Quotient 1092 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of *Ausburgh* and *Nuremberg*.

Berlin Exchange upon London, Hamburg, Dantzick, Breslaw, and Switzerland.

Upon London.

Upon London. A Bill being drawn at *Berlin* upon *London*, for 450 Rixdollars, giving $4\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars for the Lib. Sterling.

Multiply the
By

450 Rixdollars,
2

To reduce them into

900 half Rixdollars,

And then dividing them by 9 (half Rixd. equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ Rixd. Price of the Exchange) you will have in the Quotient 100 Lib. Sterling for the 450 Rixd. of *Berlin*.

Upon Hamburg.

Upon Ham-
burgh.

A Bill being drawn at *Berlin* upon *Hamburg*, for 1508 Rixd. of *Berlin*, at 104 said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. Lubs of *Hamburg*.

Multiplying the
By

1508 Rixd. of 30 Grofs,
100 Rixd. of 48 Styvers Lubs,

The Product will be

150800

Which dividing by 104 Rixd. of 30 Grofs, you will have in the Quotient 1450 Rixd. of 40 Sty. Lubs at *Hamburg*.

Upon Dantzick.

Upon Dant-
zick.

A Bill being drawn at *Berlin* upon *Dantzick*, for 312 Rixd. of *Berlin*, at 104 said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. of 90 Polish Groffes of *Dantzick*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 104 Rixd. of *Berlin*, give 100 Rixd. of *Dantzick*, how many will 312 Rixd. of *Berlin* give?

And

And (the Operation being made in the usual manner) the Answer will be 300 Rixd. of *Dantzick*.

Upon Breslaw.

A Bill being drawn at *Berlin* upon *Breslaw*, for 336 Rixdollars of 30 Gros of *Berlin*, at 96 Rixdollars *ditto*, for 100 Rixdollars of *Breslaw*. *Upon Breslaw.*

Multiply the	336 Rixd. of <i>Berlin</i> ,
By the	100 Rixd. of <i>Breslaw</i> ,
	<hr/>

And the Product being 33600 Cruitzers,

Dividing them by 96 Rixd. Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 350 Rixd. of *Breslaw*.

Upon Zurick and Switzerland.

A Bill being drawn at *Berlin* upon *Zurick*, or any part of *Switzerland*, for 640 Rixd. of 30 Gros of *Berlin*, at 128 Rixd. *ditto*, for 100 new Crowns or Rixd. in *Switzerland*. *Upon Zurich and Switzerland.*

Multiply the	640 Rixd. of 30 Gros,
By the	100 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers,
	<hr/>

And the Product being 64000

Dividing them by 128 Rixd. of 30 Gros, Price of the Exchange ; the Quotient will be 500 Rixd. to be receiv'd at *Zurick*.

Berlin Exchange upon Holland, giving first the Certain for the Uncertain.

A Bill being drawn at *Berlin* upon *Amsterdam*, or any other Part of *Holland*, for 3569 Rixd. of 30 Gros of *Berlin*, giving the said Dollar for 40 Styvers Current Money of *Holland*.

Multiply the	3569 Rixd. of <i>Berlin</i> ,
By	2 Flor. equal to 40 Sty.
	<hr/>

And the Product being 7138

You will have just that many Florins Current Money, to receive at *Amsterdam*. Which if you would reduce into Bank-Money, knowing the Course of the *Agio*, it is easily done by the Rule of Three ; in the Method of which, I have already given several Examples.

Berlin

Berlin Exchange upon Holland, giving the Uncertain for the Certain Price of the Exchange.

A Bill being drawn at *Berlin* upon *Amsterdam*, for 960 Rixd. of 30 Gros of *Berlin*, at 120 said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. in Bank at *Amsterdam*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 120 Rixd. of *Berlin*, give 100 ditto of *Amsterdam*, how many will 960 of *Berlin* give?

And the Answer will be 800 Rixd. in Bank at *Amsterdam*; which is easily turn'd into Current Money in the manner above prescrib'd.

T I T L E VIII.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Cologne, Bremen, Emden, Steetin, Bolzano, and Vienna.

S E C T. I.

Of COLOGN.

of Cologne.

C O L O G N, (tho' now in some manner decaying) is a very large, and famous, free, Imperial City, Capital of the Electorate of that Name, and of the Circle of the Lower *Rhine*; being likewise a Hans-Town, and rich. It is Situated upon the *Rhine*, 440 Miles to the Westward of *Vienna*.

Their most remarkable Money is the Rixdollar, which they divide into 78 *Albus's*; each *Albus* contains 2 *Cruitzers*, and each *Cruitzer* 4 *Hellers*; or otherwise they divide their *Albus* into 12 *Deniers*.

Their greatest Exchange is with *Amsterdam*, giving ordinarily between 120 and 130 of their Rixdollars, for the 100 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*. So that,

A Bill being drawn at *Cologne* upon *Amsterdam*, for 3100 Rixd. of *Cologne*, at 124 said Rixd. for the 100 Rixd. of 50 *Styvers* of *Amsterdam*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 124 Rixd. of *Cologne*, give 100 Rixd. of *Amsterdam*, how many will 3100 Rixd. of *Cologne* give?

And

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) you will have in the Quotient 2500 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers of *Amsterdam*.

S E C T. II.

Of BREMEN.

BRE MEN, the Metropolitan of the Dutchy of that Name, is a great, and famous, free, Imperial City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, Situated on the River *Wefer*, 65 Miles South-West of *Hamburgh*, and 460 North-West of *Vienna*.

The most remarkable Money there, is the Rixdollar of 48 Styvers Lubs, or 72 Grofs, with which they exchange with *Amsterdam*, giving 115 to 130 said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars Current Money of *Holland*. So that,

A Bill being drawn at *Bremen* upon *Amsterdam*, for 343 Rixdollars, 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ Grofs, giving 120 Rixd. Lubs of *Bremen*, for 100 aforesaid Rixd. of *Amsterdam*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 120 Rixd. of *Bremen*, give 100 ditto of *Amsterdam*, how many will 343 Rixd. of *Bremen* give?

And (the Operation being perform'd according to that Rule) the Answer will be 286 Rixdollars Current of *Amsterdam*.

S E C T. III.

Of EMDEN.

EM DEN, the Metropolitan of that Name, is a strong and beautiful City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, and now subject to the *Hollanders*. It stands on a Bay of the Sea, 28 Miles North-West of *Groningen*.

Their most considerable Money is the Rixdollar of 54 Styvers; and they exchange with *Amsterdam* sometimes by giving between 120 and 130 said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers Current of *Amsterdam*; and sometimes also they exchange in Florins; giving about 130 of theirs, for 100 Dutch Florins. So that,

A Bill being drawn at *Emden* upon *Amsterdam*, for 500 Rixdollars of 54 Styvers of *Emden*, giving 125 said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers Current of *Amsterdam*; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 125 Rixd. of *Emden*, give 100 Rixd. of *Amsterdam*, how many will 500 Rixd. of *Emden* give?

And the Answer will be 400 Rixd. ditto of *Amsterdam*.

And in the same manner, supposing a Bill to be drawn at *Emden* upon *Amsterdam*, for 1350 Flor. of 20 Sty. of *Emden*, at 135 said Flor. for 100 Flor. Current of *Amsterdam*, say;

If 135 Flor. of *Emden*, give 100 Flor. of *Amsterdam*, how many will 1350 Flor. of *Emden* give?

And the Answer will be 1000 Florins of *Amsterdam*.

SECT. IV.

Of STETIN.

of Stetin.

STETIN, the Metropolitan of the Dutchy of *Pomerania*, is a large and strong City of *Germany*, in the Circle of Upper *Saxony*, now subject to the *Swedes*, and Situated upon the River *Oder*, 70 Miles North of *Frankfort*, and 335 almost North of *Vienna*.

They count the Rixdollars there, only at 36 Styvers Lubs, and exchange with *Amsterdam* from Par, to 5 per Cent. Loss. So that,

A Bill being drawn at *Stetin* upon *Amsterdam*, for 157½ Rixd. of 36 Sty. Lubs, at 105 said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. of 50 Sty. Current Money in *Holland*, say;

If 105 Rixd. of *Stetin*, give 100 Rixd. of *Amsterdam*, how many will 157½ Rixd. of *Stetin* give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 150 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers Current Money of *Holland*.

S E C T. V.

Of BOLZANO.

BOLZANO, is a Town of *Tirol*, which is a County in the Circle of *Austria*, subject to the Emperour; to whom the Inhabitants remain'd very faithful, and bravely repuls'd the Elector of *Bavaria*, in his Irruption into that Country in 1703.

This Place has very considerable Dealings in Exchange with several Parts of *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Switzerland*, and very great Fairs are kept there for Exchange; but being very remote from us, and having no great Interest in the Affairs of that Place, and but little, if any Correspondence, at all with it; I shall not be so particular in treating of the Exchanges of *Bolzano*, as I have been in those of several other Places; and indeed I should be at a Loss if I was oblig'd to be very nice about it; for 'tis no easie matter to have any exact Account of the Affairs of Towns so far distant from us, and so little known to us.

One thing 'tis true, I thought very odd, and imagin'd when I first read it, that the *French* Author, who relates, *That Endorsements are not there allow'd upon Bills of Exchange*, had been mistaken. But having purchas'd an Account of the Laws and Regulations of the Fairs and Exchanges of that Place; I found that I, and not that Author had been guilty of a small Mistake. As to the Validity of the Reasons, which they seem to insinuate for abrogating the Use of Endoriments, I shall leave every one to his own Judgment, and shall give you a Translation of the Statutes and Ordinances, concerning the Fairs and Exchanges of *Bolzano*, according as they were establish'd at the Request of the Magistrates and Merchants of that Place; who taking into their serious Consideration, the manifold Abuses which had insensibly crept in amongst them, representing them to their Prince, did humbly petition him, that by his Authority, such Regulations as were necessary for Reforming such Abuses might be established; and accordingly he confirm'd the Statutes concerning Exchanges, which you will find at the End of this Article; together with the Laws of Exchange of several other Places in *Germany*, which, if they be not found to be so Regular and Methodical as might perhaps be expected in such a Case, the Reader is desir'd to remember, that the Fault is not to be imputed to me who am not the Contriver, but only the Translator of those Laws.

I have not been able to purchase at any Rate, in any Language, a particular Account of the Moneys of this Place; but however, with some Pains, I have learn'd out of several Authors, that their most con-

Of the Monies and Exchanges

considerable Money is German Dollars and Rixdollars; their Rixdollars I found to be of two Sorts, viz. of 93 and 90 Cruitzers, and the latter I took to be much of the same Value with the Rixdollar of *Nuremberg*; and there seems to be but an inconsiderable Difference between their Dollars, and the Dollars of Exchange of *Frankfort*; of both which I have given a distinct Account already. They likewise make use of the Florin of 60 Cruitzers, which last Sort of Money is common to them, with most other Places of *Germany*.

They exchange in four different manners, with most of the considerable Towns of *Italy* and *Germany*, and with *Lyons* in *France*, and several other Places in *Switzerland* and elsewhere.

They give upon *Venice*, *Bergam*, *Bologn*, *Ancona*, and *St. Gall*, the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange, as under, viz.

Upon *Venice*, the Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers, for 130 to 140 Soldi in Bank.

Upon *Bergam*, the Rixdollar of 93 Cruitzers, for 150 to 170 Soldi of that Place.

Upon *Bologn*, the Florin of 60 Cruitzers, for 55 to 70 Soldi.

Upon *Ancona*, the aforesaid Florin, for 50 to 60 Bayoks.— And,

Upon *St. Gall*, 100 of said Florins, for 110 to 115 Florins of *St. Gall*.

And *Bolzano* gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places, viz.

Upon *Ausburgh*, *Frankfort*, and *Nuremberg*, 90 Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of those Places.

Upon *Lyons*, 80 to 90 Cruitzers, for the Crown *Tournois*.

Upon *Rome*, 155 to 170 Cruitzers, for the Roman Crown.

Upon *Florence*, 115 to 120 Cruitzers, for the Crown of 7½ Lires.

Bolzano Exchange upon Venice.

Upon Venice. A Bill being drawn at *Bolzano* upon *Venice*, for 600 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers, at 140 Soldi, for the Rixdollar.

Multiplying the
By

600 Rixd. drawn,
140 Soldi, Price of the Exchange,

The Product will be

84000

Which dividing by 20 Soldi, Value of the Lire, you will have in the Quotient 4200 Venetian Lires, for the 600 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers.

Upon

Upon Bergam.

A Bill being drawn at *Bolzano* upon *Bergam*, for 200 Rixd. of 93 *Upon Bergam*.
 Cruitzers of *Bolzano*, at 150 Soldi of *Bergam*, for the said Rixd. of
Bolzano.

Multiply the	200 Rixdollars drawn,
By	150 Soldi, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 30000

Dividing that by 20 Soldi, Value of the Lire of *Bergam*, you will have
 in the Quotient 1500 Lires of *Bergam*.

Note, If you would turn the Lires either of Venice or *Bergam*, into Crowns
 of 7 Lires, you may divide the Number of Lires you have by 7, and
 'tis done: And if you would reduce them into Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires,
 multiply your Lires by 20 Soldi, Value of the Lire; and then divi-
 ding them by 150 Soldi, equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, the Number you have in
 the Quotient will be what you demand.

Upon Bologn.

A Bill being drawn at *Bolzano* upon *Bologn*, for 1188 Florins of 60 *Upon Bologn*.
 Cruitzers, at 60 Soldi of *Bologn*, for the aforesaid Florins of *Bolzano*.

Multiply the	1188 Florins drawn,
By	60 Soldi, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 71280

Dividing that by 20 Soldi, Value of the Lire, you will have in the *Upon Ancona*.
 Quotient 3564 Lires of *Bologn*; which may be reduc'd into Crowns in
 the manner just now prescrib'd for Venice and *Bergam*.

Upon Ancona.

A Bill being drawn at *Bolzano* upon *Ancona*, for 745 Florins of *Bol-*
zano, giving the said Florin for 50 Bayoks of *Ancona*.

Multiply the	745 Florins drawn,
By	50 Bayoks, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 37250

Dividing that by 10 Bayoks, Value of the Jule, you will have 3725
 Jules of *Ancona*; which you may reduce by 31 into Spanish Pistoles;
 by 30, into Italian Pistoles; by 19, into new Sequins; by 18, into
 old

Of the Monies and Exchanges

old Sequins; by 17, into Hongres; and by 18, into Crowns of Ancona, commonly called Pope's Crowns.

Upon St. Gall.

Upon St. Gall. A Bill being drawn at Bolzano upon St. Gall, for 550 Florins of Bolzano, giving 100 said Florins, for 112 Florins of St. Gall; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 100 Fl. of Bolzano, give 112 Fl. of St. Gall, how many will 550 Fl. of Bolzano give?

And (the Operation being perform'd in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 616 Florins of Bolzano.

Bolzano Exchange upon Ausburgh, Frankfort, Nuremberg, Lyons, Rome, and Florence, giving the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon Ausburgh, Frankfort, and Nuremberg.

Upon Ausburgh, Frankfort, and Nuremberg. A Bill being drawn at Bolzano upon any of the abovesaid Places, for 485 Rixd. of Bolzano, giving 97 said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. of Nuremberg or Frankfort; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 97 Rixd. of Bolzano, give 100 Rixd. of Ausburgh, how many will 485 Rixd. of Bolzano give?

And the Answer will be 500 Rixd. of Ausburgh or Frankfort.

Upon Lyons.

Upon Lyons. A Bill being drawn at Bolzano upon Lyons, for 1000 Crowns of 60 Solz Tournois, giving 85 Cruitzers of Bolzano, for the afore said Crown Tournois. To know what Sum of Money the Buyer is to pay to the Drawer of Bolzano for that Bill,

Multiply the	1000 Crowns drawn,
By	85 Cruitz. Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 85000

Dividing that by 90 Cruitzers, Value of the Common Rixd. of Bolzano, you will have in the Quotient 944 Rixd. 40 Cruitzers; which you may reduce into Florins of 60 Cruitzers, by deducting $\frac{1}{2}$, or by dividing the whole by 60.

Upon

Upon Rome.

A Bill being drawn at *Bolzano* upon *Rome*, for 150 *Roman Crowns*, Upon *Rome*, giving 160 *Cruiters* of *Bolzano*, for the aforesaid Crown. To know what Money is to be paid by the Buyer of that Bill at *Bolzano*.

Multiply the	150 Crowns drawn,
By	160 <i>Cruit.</i> Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 24000

Dividing that by 90 *Cruiters*, Value of the *Rixdollar*, you will have in the Quotient 263 *Rixdollars*, 4 *Cruiters* of *Bolzano*.

Upon Florence.

A Bill being drawn at *Bolzano* upon *Florence*, for 400 Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Upon *Florence*, Lires of *Florence*, giving 120 *Cruiters* for said Crown. To know the Value of that Bill at *Bolzano*,

Multiply the	400 Crowns drawn,
By	120 <i>Cruiters</i> , Price of the Exch.

And the Product being 48000

Dividing that by 90 *Cruiters*, Value of the *Rixd.* of *Bolzano*, you will have in the Quotient 533 *Rixdollars*, 3 *Cruiters* of *Bolzano*; which you may reduce into *Florins* of that Place, as above.

S E C T. VI.

Of VIENNA.

V I E N N A, the Capital of all *Germany*, and the Seat of that Emperor, is one of the strongest, largest, richest, and most Magnificent Cities in *Christendom*; Situated in the Circle and Dukedom of *Austria*, upon the South Side of the *Danube*, about 730 Miles East of *London*, and 830 to the Westward of *Constantinople*. of Vienna.

I have not found it a very easie matter to get an exact Account of all the Moneys of that Place; but find them upon the main, to be much the same in Value with those of *Ausburgh*, and the other Imperial Cities of *Germany*; and according to the best Authors that have treated on that Subject, they exchange in two different Manners, viz. by *Rixdollars*, and by *Florins*.

Vienna

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Vienna Exchanges upon Ausburgh, Nuremberg, and St. Gall, by giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange, as under, viz.

Upon *Ausburgh* and *Nuremberg*, 100 Rixdollars of *Vienna*, for 95 to 100 Rixdollars of those two Places. — And

Upon *St. Gall*, 100 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of *Vienna*, for 105 to 110 Florins of *St. Gall*.

And Vienna gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places, viz.

Upon *Lyons*, 95 to 100 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers, for 100 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon *Frankfort*, the like Sum, for 100 Rixdollars of *Frankfort*.

And upon *Venice*, the like Sum, for 100 Ducats in Bank of that Place.

Vienna Exchange upon Ausburgh and Nuremberg.

Upon *Ausburgh* and *Nuremberg*.

A Bill being drawn at *Vienna* upon *Ausburgh* or *Nuremberg*, for 1150 Rixdollars of *Vienna*, giving 100 said Rixdollars, for 95 Rixdollars of those Places; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 100 Rixd. of *Vienna*, give 95 Rixd. of *Ausburgh* or *Nuremberg*, how many will 1150 Rixd. of *Vienna* give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 1082½ Rixdollars of *Ausburgh* or *Nuremberg*, for 1150 ditto of *Vienna*.

Upon St. Gall.

Upon *St. Gall*. A Bill being drawn at *Vienna* upon *St. Gall*, for 300 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of *Vienna*, giving 100 said Florins, for 104½ Florins of *St. Gall*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 100 Florins of *Vienna*, give 104½ Florins of *St. Gall*, how many will 300 Florins of *Vienna* give?

And the Answer will be 313½ Florins of *St. Gall*.

Vienna Exchange upon Lyons, Frankfort, and Venice, giving the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange, as under, viz.

Upon Lyons.

Upon *Lyons*.

A Bill being drawn at *Vienna*, upon *Lyons*, for 686 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers, giving 98 said Rixd. for 100 Crowns *Tournois*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If

If 98 Rixdollars of *Vienna*, give 100 Crowns of *Lyons*, how many will 686 Rixdollars of *Vienna* give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 700 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon Frankfort.

A Bill being drawn at *Vienna* upon *Frankfort*, for 950 Rixd. of *Vienna*, giving 95 said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. of *Frankfort*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 95 Rixd. of *Vienna*, give 100 ditto of *Frankfort*, how many will 950 Rixd. of *Vienna* give?

And the Answer will be 1000 Rixd. of *Frankfort*.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at *Vienna* upon *Venice*, for 289½ Rixdollars of *Vienna*, giving 96½ said Rixdollars, for 100 Ducats in Bank of *Venice*; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 96½ Rixd. of *Vienna*, give 100 Ducats in Bank of *Venice*, how many will 289½ Rixd. ditto give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 300 Ducats.

TITLE IX.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of Dantzick, and Koningsberg.

SECT. I.

Of DANTZICK.

DANTZICK, the Metropolitan of the Regal *Prussia*, is a great, strong, and Magnificent, Imperial City; being one of the Hans-Towns, and one of the greatest, and richest Marts in the North. It is a Sort of a free Republick, and acknowledges the King of *Poland*, to whom it pays some small Tribute, only as a Sort of Protector, and not as an Absolute Sovereign.

The

Of the Monies and Exchanges

The reciprocal Usance between *Dantzick* and *Amsterdam*, is 40 Days from the Date, or 1 Month's Sight.

Their Moneys are express'd, and Merchant's Books are kept, by some in Florins and Grosses; but by most in Rixdollars and Grosses.

The Rixdollar contains 90 Grosses, and the Gros, 18 Deniers. —

And

The Florin or Gulden consists of 30 Gros.

The Real Moneys of Dantzick are,

The Ducats of 6 Florins or Guldens.

The Florins or Guldens of 30 Gros.

Pieces of 18 Gros.

Pieces of 9 Gros. — And

Grosses of 18 Deniers.

But the Species of Brandenburg, (which they call Moneys of Koningsberg) are Current there as under, viz.,

The Ducats of *Koningsberg*, 7 Florins 12 Gros.

The Bank-Dollars of *Koningsberg*, 3 Florins 20 Gros.

The Gros-Dollars, 3 Florins 16 Gros.

The Rixdollars, 3 Florins.

Dantzick gives the Certain for the Uncertain Price of the Exchange upon *Berlin*, with which Place it exchanges Rixdollars for Rixdollars, at 3, 4, 5, or 6 per Cent. Profit for *Dantzick*. So that,

Upon *Berlin*. A Bill being drawn at *Dantzick* upon *Berlin*, for 800 Rixdollars of *Dantzick*, giving 100 said Rixdollars, for 104 Rixdollars of *Berlin*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 100 Rixdollars of *Dantzick*, give 104 Rixdollars of *Berlin*, how many will 800 Rixdollars of *Dantzick* give?

And (the Operation being perform'd in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 832-Rixdollars of *Berlin*.

Dantzick gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange, upon the following Places, viz.

Upon *Hamburg*, 95 to 115 Gros, for the Rixdollar of 48 Styvers Lubs.

Upon *Frankfort*, 80 to 100 Gros, for the Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers.

Upon *Nuremberg*, 50 to 60 Gros, for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers Current.

Dantzick

Dantzick Exchange upon Hamburg.

They exchange two ways between *Dantzick* and *Hamburg*, giving *Upon Hamburg* sometimes their Florins of 30 Gros, and sometimes their Rixdollars burgh. of 90 Gros, for the Rixdollars of *Hamburg*. So that,

A Bill being drawn at *Dantzick* upon *Hamburg*, for 4452 Polish Flo- By Florins or
rins of 30 Grosses, giving 106 said Grosses for the Rixdollar of *Ham- Grosses.*
burgh.

Multiply the	4452 Polish Florins,
By	30 Gros, Value of the Florin,

And the Product being 133560 Gros,

Dividing that by 106 Gros, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 1260 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, which being multiplied by 3, produce 3780 Marks of 16 Styvers Lubs of *Hamburg*.

Or otherwise,

A Bill being drawn at *Dantzick* upon *Hamburg*, for 1484 Rixdollars By Rixdollars.
of 90 Gros, giving 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ said Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars of *Ham- burg*; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rixd. of 90 Gros of *Dantzick*, give 100 Rixd. of 48 Sty-
Lub of *Hamburg*, how many will 1484 Rixd. of 90 Gros give?

And (the Reductions of the several Species being made, and the O-
peration perform'd according to that Rule) the Answer will be 1260
Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, as above.

Upon Frankfort.

A Bill being drawn at *Dantzick* upon *Frankfort*, for 468 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rixd. of *Upon Frank-*
90 Gros of *Dantzick*, giving 100 said Rixd. for 96 Rixd. of 90 Cruitz-
zers of *Frankfort*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 100 Rixd. of 90 Gros, give 96 Rixd. of 90 Cruitzers, how ma-
ny will 468 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rixd. of 90 Gros give?

And the Answer will be 450 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current.

Upon Nuremberg.

A Bill being drawn at *Dantzick* upon *Nuremberg*, for 3153 $\frac{1}{4}$ Flo- *Upon Nurem-*
rins of 30 Gros, at 50 Gros for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of *Nurem- berg.*
berg. 00 Multiply

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Multiply the
By

3153 $\frac{1}{3}$ Florins of *Dantzick*,
30 Grofs, Value of the Florin,

And the Product being 94615 $\frac{1}{3}$ Grofs,

Dividing that by 50 Grofs, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 1892 $\frac{1}{3}$ Florins of 65 Cruitzers of *Nuremberg*.

Which Sum if you would reduce into Florins Current of *Nuremberg*,

Multiply the
By

1892 $\frac{1}{3}$ Florins of 65 Cruitzers,
65 Cruitz. Value of the Florin,

And the Product being 123000 Cruitzers.

Dividing that by 60 Cruitzers Value of the Current Florin, you will have in the Quotient 2050 Florins of 60 Cruitzers Current of *Nuremberg*.

Upon Holland,
by Florins.

Dantzick gives the Uncertain Price of the Exchange upon *Amsterdam*, two several ways; being either an Uncertain Number from 220 to 280 Polish Groffes of *Dantzick*, for the Lib. Grofs of *Amsterdam*, or 120 to 130 Rixdollars of *Dantzick*, for 100 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers of *Amsterdam*. So that,

A Bill being drawn at *Dantzick* upon *Amsterdam*, for 4950 Florins of 30 Grofs, giving 270 said Groffes for the Lib. Grofs of *Amsterdam*,

Multiply the
By

4950 Polish Florins,
30 Groffes, Value of the Florin,

And the Product being 148500 Groffes,

Dividing that by 270 Grofs, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 550 Lib. Grofs,

Which multiplied by

6

Produces
Amsterdam.

3300 Florins of 20 Styvers of

Again,

By Rixdollars.

A Bill being drawn at *Dantzick* upon *Amsterdam*, for 1650 Rixd. of 90 Grofs of *Dantzick*, giving 125 said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. of 50 Styvers of *Amsterdam*; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 125 Rixd. of 90 Grofs, give 100 Rixd. of 50 Styvers, how many will 1650 Rixd. of 90 Grofs give?

And

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 1320 Rixd. of 50 Styvers of *Amsterdam*.

Which to reduce into Florins of that Place,

Multiply the	1320 Rixdollars,
By	50 Sty. Value of the Rixd.

And the Product being 66000 Styvers,

Dividing that by 20 Styvers, Value of the Florin, you will have in the Quotient 3300 Florins, as above.

S E C T. II.

Of KONINGSBERG.

KONINGSBERG, the Metropolitan of that Part call'd the of Konings-
Ducal (as *Dantzick* is of the *Regal*) *Prussia*, is a Hans-Town, and berg.
a large and celebrated Mart of *Germany*, subject to the present King of
Prussia, situated on the River *Pregel*, 84 Miles to the Eastward of *Dant-*
zick, and 140 North of *Warsaw*.

They use the New Style at *Koningsberg*, and their reciprocal Usance with *Amsterdam*, is 41 Days from the Date, or one Months Sight.

I have given an Account of the Money's of *Koningsberg*, in speaking of those of *Dantzick*; and they exchange with the same Places, and in the same manner that *Dantzick* does.

TITLE X.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of SWEDLAND.

SECT. I.

Of STOCKHOLM.

of Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, the Metropolitan of all *Swedland*, is a Rich, Great, and Populous City, and famous Mart upon the *Baltick* Sea, being 360 Miles North-East of *Copenhagen*, and 880 North-East of *London*.

The Principal Moneys of Swedland are,

The Ducat of Gold of 2 Rixdollars, or 12 Dollars of Brafs.

The Rixdollar of 6 Dollars of Brafs.

The Dollar of Brafs of 4 Marks.

The Mark of Brafs.

The Dollar of Silver, 12 Marks.

The Mark of Silver, worth 3 Marks of Brafs.

The Caroline of 7½ Marks, &c.

I own that I here give but an Imperfect Account of the Moneys and Species of *Swedland*; but really I don't know any Author that has been Methodical or particular upon that Subject. I know indeed that there are several other Sorts of small Pieces of Brafs and Copper Money, &c. but nothing that I have seen in Writing about it being to be relied upon; I have rather chose to leave it out, till I could get some more regular and intelligible Account of it; which if I can purchase at any Rate, I shall hereafter insert it in discoursing of the Trade of that Place in the Second Part of my Treatise.

However, I shall tell you this in general, That both Gold and Silver are scarcer Commodities in *Swedland* than in most other *European* Countries. And as most of their Species is of Brafs or Copper, when the Merchants have but an inconsiderable Payment to make, they must convey their Money in Wheel-Barrows; and I am told, that they use more bulky Machines to transport it to publick Fairs and Markets: But this is not to be understood as if there was none or almost no Gold or Silver in *Swedland*.

Their

Their Rixdollar of 6 Dollars or 24 Marks, is the prodigious Species of Copper, which they call *Toler*, being a Foot and a half long, a Foot broad, and an Inch thick.

They have some Dealings in Exchange with *Hamburgh*; but really the Accounts I have hitherto met with are so imperfect, that I had much rather say nothing at all, than nothing to the Purpose; and so I shall refer that to another Occasion.

Their greatest Dealings in Exchange, are with *Amsterdam*, to which Place they give between 120 and 125 of their bulky Rixdollars of Brass, for 100 Rixdollars of 30 Styvers of *Amsterdam*; so that it seems they find Means to constitute a *Real Par*, even with their Copper Species; which tho' their good Friends the *Dutch*, don't much care for, they make a Shift to ballance Accounts with 'em once every Year, and take vast Quantities of Naval Stores; with which they not only furnish their own Country, but likewise serve several other Nations of *Europe*.

Stockholm Exchange upon Amsterdam.

A Bill being drawn at *Stockholm* upon *Amsterdam*, for 1875 Rixd. of *Stockholm*, giving 125 said Rixd. for 100 Rixd. of 50 Styvers of *Amsterdam*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 125 Rixd. of *Stockholm*, give 100 Rixd. of *Amsterdam*, how many will 1875 Rixd. of *Stockholm* give?

And the Answer will be 1500 Rixd. of 50 Styvers Current of *Amsterdam*.

SECTION II.

Of RIGA and REVEL.

RIGA, the Metropolitan of the Province of *Livonia*, is a large, of *Riga*: strong, and Populous City of *Swedland*, situated on the River *Duina*, 320 Miles to the North-East of *Warsaw*, and 260 South-East of *Stockholm*. It is a rich Hans-Town, and has been subject to the *Swedes*, ever since the Year 1621. that it was taken by their Forces.

They observe the Old Stile at *Riga*, and their reciprocal Ufance with *Holland* is 41 Days from the Date, or 1 Months Sight.

The Moneys of *Riga*, are much the same with those of *Danzick*, and they exchange in the same manner.

The *Swedes* carry on all their Trade and Business with *Poland*, by the Intermission of this Place.

REVEL,

of Revel.

REVEL, is likewise a considerable City of *Livonia*, situated on the Bay of *Finland*, 140 Miles North of *Riga*, and 235 East of *Stockholm*. It was once a *Hans-Town*, and is now subject to the King of *Sweden*.

All I have been able to learn about this Place concerning Exchange, is that in time of Peace they have some Sort of Dealings of that Nature with *Muscovy*, upon the Frontiers of which Country it stands.

TITLE XI.

*Of the Moneys and Exchanges of COPENHAGEN, and all
DENMARK.*

of Copen-
hagen.

COPENHAGEN, the Metropolitan of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and the ordinary Seat of that King, is a strong, large, and stately City, situated in the Isle of *Zeland*, upon a Plain on the Sea Shoar, over against *Schonen*, 360 Miles South-West of *Stockholm*, and 580 North-East of *London*.

Their Moneys are express'd, and Merchants Books are kept in *Rix-dollars*, *Marks*, and *Styvers*.

The *Rixdollar* consists of 6 *Danish Marks*.

The *Mark* contains 16 *d. Danish*. And

The *Penny of Denmark*, consists of 3 *Fenins* or *Deniers*.

Note, Two *Danish Marks*, make one *Mark Lubs*.

The Real Moneys of Denmark are,

The *Rose-Noble*, or *Danish Pistole* of 24 *Marks Danish*.

The *Scat* of 12 *Marks*.

The *Rixdollar*, or *Crown* of 6 *Marks*.

The half *Rixdollar* of 3 *Marks*.

The *Dollar* of 4 *Marks*.

The half *Dollar* of 2 *Marks*.

The *Rix-mark* of 16 *d. Danish*.

The *Danish Mark* of 8 *d. ditto*, and several Sorts of *Styvers*, *Deniers*, &c. of which I have not met with any particular Account.

Their

Their Principal Exchange is with *Amsterdam*, and other Towns in *Holland*, giving between 100 and 110 Rixdollars of 6 *Danish Marks*, for 100 Rixdollars of 50 *Styvers* Current Money of *Holland*. So that,

A Bill being drawn at *Copenhagen* upon *Amsterdam*, or any other Town in *Holland*, for 105½ said Rixdollars, giving 211 Rixd. of 6 *Danish Marks*, for 100 Rixdollars of 50 *Styvers* Current Money of *Amsterdam*; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 105½ Rixd. of 6 Marks, give 100 Rixd. of 50 *Styvers*, how many will 211 Rixd. of 6 Marks give?

And (the Sums being reduc'd, and the Operation perform'd in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 200 Rixdollars of *Amsterdam*.

T I T L E XII.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of Archangel and all Russia, or Muscovy.

RUSSIA, is a vast Empire, subject to its own Emperor, who is of *Russia*, better known to us by the Name of *Czar of Muscovy*, and was incognito in *England* a few Years ago.

The Metropolitan City of this Great Empire, is *Moscow*, which is a vast and rich City, and ordinary Seat of that Prince. But either that City has little or no Exchange with Foreign Places, or Authors have been very remiss in letting that escape their Notice; for I can find nothing in Writing concerning it.

ARCHANGEL, is a famous City and Port in the Northern of *Archangel Russia*, about 600 Miles from *Moscow*, the Metropolitan of the Province of *Dvina*, and standing upon a River of that Name, not far from the White Sea.

I have met with some Sort of an Account of the Species of *Archangel*, but I am forc'd to own that I think it my self but an imperfect one.

What I have learn'd about it is, That they have

Ducats, worth 110 to 120 *Copkens*.

Rixdollars, worth 32 to 54 *Copkens*.

Roubles, worth 100 *Copkens*.

Their *Copken*, is said by *John Struis* a *Dutch* Author, to be much of the same Value with the *Dutch Styver*.

But

Of the Monies and Exchanges

But that is again contradicted even by the same Author, who makes the Rouble only worth 35 *Dutch Styvers*; whereas it should be worth about 50, if it be true that the Rouble is worth 100 *Copkens*.

So that upon the whole, I shall desire the Publick, not to depend entirely upon the Account I am here able to give of the Moneys of *Russia*; but if it be possible to purchase some more perfect Description thereof, Care shall be taken to insert it in the Second Part, concerning the Trade of *Russia*.

I know that some Authors have nam'd several other Pieces of *Russian* Money; but what any that I have seen, says about it, is so confus'd and contradictory, that I'll rather say nothing at all, than to write to so little Purpose.

Their Principal Dealings in Exchange, are with *Amsterdam*, giving Roubles of *Muscovy*, for the Rixdollars of that Place. So that,

A Bill being drawn at *Archangel* upon *Amsterdam*, for 236½ Roubles, giving 52½ said Roubles, for 100 Rixdollars of 50 *Styvers* Current of *Amsterdam*; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 52½ Roubles give 100 Rixdollars, how many will 236½ Roubles give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 450 Rixdollars of 50 *Styvers* of *Amsterdam*.

TITLE XIII.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of Switzerland, Geneva, and St. Gall.

SECT. I.

Of SWITZERLAND.

of Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND, is a famous Republick of *Europe*, consisting of Thirteen different Cantons or Provinces, some of which are of the *Protestant*, and some of the *Roman* Religion; a Third Sort being compos'd both of *Protestants* and *Romans*, enjoying an equal Liberty, and all Privileges of Places of Trust, and all Offices whatsoever, whether Civil or Military.

Every *Canton* is Sovereign within it self, and can grant a separate Levy of Men to any Prince in League with them, or for their own Security,

curity or any other thing of that Nature without consulting the General Convention of the States; but however, they are otherwise so strictly united, that few Republicks in the World, are more unanimous and zealous for their common Security, than they have always appear'd to be, when any of their Members have been in Danger.

They have likewise very strict Alliances with several Neighbouring Princes and Republicks, to whose Assistance they are oblig'd to send a certain Number of Men, according to their Treaties, in Case of any Danger. And thus they are in Alliance with the King of Spain, (as Duke of Milan) the Duke of Savoy, the Grisons, Geneva, St. Gall, and several other Places.

They have likewise Alliances with Germany, France, and other European Countries; to whom they sell Forces as they think fit.

The best Troops now in the French King's Service, are *Switzers*; and he has of late us'd his utmost Efforts to procure more, but in vain; for they begin to see, that it had been better for all Europe in general, and for themselves in particular, that they had never given him any. However, they are so much prepossess'd with an Advantageous Notion of their Neutrality, that the Allies have in vain us'd their utmost Endeavours to persuade them, for the common Good of Europe, to break with France; but some malicious People think that *French Louis d'ors* have prov'd a greater Dissuasive than any thing else against their Resolution; which in the present Conjuncture, could not miss of being fatal to the Grandeur of that Kingdom, which they might contribute to reduce to a very low Pass in a very short time.

Their principal Moneys are Dollars and Rixdollars, much of the same Value as those of the Empire. But I believe Foreign (and especially French) Money is much more common amongst them than their own.

Upon the whole, I must acknowledge that the Authors that have treated of the Moneys of this Republick have been very deficient. A late French Author has said more about it than any other I have seen; but truly the Account he gives of the Moneys of *Switzerland*, is so very confus'd, that I should not think I did him a very atrocious Injury, if I accus'd him of writing Nonsense.

However this much we may positively affirm, that their Rixdollars (which is their Money of Exchange) are the same, or at least that the Difference is very inconsiderable between them and the French Crowns, or Dutch Rixdollars of 50 Styvers, which are worth *sh. 6 d.* in England. And they exchange with Foreign Places in the same manner as Geneva, of which in the following Section.

S E C T. II.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of GENEVA.

of Geneva.

GENEVA, the Metropolitan of the Republick of that Name, is a strong, large, Populous, and Ancient City, situated upon the River *Rhone*, in the Dutchy of *Savoy*; once an Imperial City, but now a free Commonwealth, and strictly Allied to *Switzerland*. From whence, according to the Treaties with that Republick, they are to be supplied in Case of Necessity, with a very considerable Number of Men, as they were, when during the late War, the Neighbourhood of the *French Army* gave them some Occasion of Jealousie.

Authors have been something more distinct about the Moneys and Exchanges of *Geneva*, than about those of *Switzerland*; tho' after all, he that pretends to be most exact in that Affair, contradicts himself in several Passages very grossly.

The Account that is given of their Moneys is so very confus'd, that 'tis next to an Impossibility to discover what Moneys are of the Coin and Stamp of the Commonwealth, or whether there be any such at all.

However things are not so obscurely told, but that we may discern exactly the real Intrinsic Value, and the Par of the Moneys Current there; tho' we cannot well be positive whether some of them be Foreign or Domestick.

They have learn'd (it seems) of some of their *Italian Neighbours*, to count by Florins of 12 Solles or Soldi of those Places, which make but 6 Solles of *France*; but I shall express the Value of all their Money the *French way*, which is by far the better known to us.

The Moneys Current in Geneva are,

The <i>French Louis d'or</i> ,	} about 11 Liv. 5 Solz of <i>France</i> .
and	
The <i>Spanish Pistole</i> ,	}
The <i>Italian Pistole</i> ,	
about 20 Liv. 18 Solz ditto.	
The Ducat, about 6 Liv. 3 Solz ditto.	
The Croisats of <i>Geneva</i> , about 4 Liv. 10 Solz ditto.	
The Ducatoon of <i>Holland</i> , about 3 Liv. 15 Solz ditto.	
The Patacons of <i>Germany</i> , about 3 Liv. of <i>France</i> .	
And the Rixdollar or Crown.	

Note, They have likewise some smaller Moneys, but I have not been able to get any exact Account of them. And generally speaking, their Species rise and fall in their Current Prices, according to the Course of the

the Exchange. But as the Current Price of their Monies, is not raised so extravagantly, as those of *France*; their Exchange is always higher than that of the *French*.

Geneva gives the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange, upon the following Places, viz.

Upon *London*, the Crown of *Geneva*, for 50 to 60 d. Sterling.

Upon *Turin*, the said Crown, for 82 to 90 Soldi of *Piemont*.

Upon *St. Gall*, the said Crown, for 102 to 106 Cruitzers.

Upon *Frankfort*, the said Crown, for 70 to 75 Cruitzers of Exchange.

Or otherwise, 100 said Crowns of *Geneva*, for 117 to 118 Rixd. of *Frankfort*.

Upon *Paris* and all *France*, 100 said Crowns, for 100 to 105 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon *Ausburgh* and *Nuremberg*, 100 said Crowns, for 105 to 110 Rixdollars.

And Geneva gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places, viz.

Upon *Hamburgh*, 110 to 105 Crowns, for 100 Rixdollars of 48 Sty. Lubs, or 96 d. Gros in Bank.

Upon *Genova*, 100 to 105 Crowns, for 100 Piasters of 5 Lires of *Genova*.

Upon *Leghorn*, the like Number of Crowns, for 100 Piasters of 6 Lires of *Leghorn*.

Geneva gives sometimes the Certain, and sometimes the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon *Amsterdam* and all *Holland*, being either

The Crown of *Geneva*, for 85 to 100 d. Gros.

Or, 100 to 105 Crowns ditto, for 100 Rixdollars Current of *Amsterdam*.

Note, Geneva exchanges with Switzerland at Par, giving Crown for Crown.

Geneva, Exchange upon London, Turin, St. Gall, Frankfort, Paris, Ausburgh, and Nuremberg; giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange.

A Bill being drawn at *Geneva* upon *London*, for 500 Crowns of that Place, giving the said Crown for 54 d. Sterling. To know what Sum it will amount to in *English Money*, Upon London.

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Multiply the 500 Crowns drawn,
By 54 d. St. Price of the Draught,

And the Product being 27000 d. Sterling,

Dividing that by 240 d. ditto, Value of the Lib. Sterling, you will have in the Quotient 112 Lib. 10 sh. Sterling.

Upon Turin.

Upon Turin. A Bill being drawn at Geneva upon Turin, for 1500 Crowns of Geneva, giving the said Crown for 82 Soldi of Piemont,

Multiply the 1500 Crowns contain'd in the Bill,
By 82 Soldi, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 123000 Soldi,

Dividing that by 84 Soldi, Value of the Ducatoon, of 7 Florins of Savoy, you will have in the Quotient, 1464 Ducatoons, 24 Soldi of Savoy.

Upon St. Gall.

Upon St. Gall. A Bill being drawn at Geneva upon St. Gall, for 300 Crowns of Geneva, giving said Crown for 105 Cruitzers of St. Gall,

Multiply the 300 Crowns drawn,
By 105 Cruitz. Price of the Draught,

And the Product being 31500

Dividing that by 60 Cruitzers, Value of the Florin, you will have in the Quotient 525 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of St. Gall.

Upon Frankfort.

Upon Frankfort. A Bill being drawn at Geneva upon Frankfort, for 600 Crowns of Geneva, giving said Crown of Geneva, for 75 Cruitzers of Exchange of Frankfort.

Multiply the 600 Crowns drawn,
By 75 Cruitz. Price of the Draught,

And the Product being 45000 Cruitzers,

Dividing that by 60 Cruitzers, Value of the Dollar of Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 750 Dollars of Exchange of Frankfort.

Or otherwise,

Supposing a Bill to be drawn at *Geneva* upon *Frankfort*, for 1200 Crowns of *Geneva*, giving 100 said Crowns for 110 Rixdollars of *Frankfort*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 100 Crowns of *Geneva*, give 110 Rixd. of *Frankfort*, how many will 1200 Crowns *ditto* give?

And (the Operation being perform'd in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 1344 Rixdollars of *Frankfort*.

Upon Paris and all France.

A Bill being drawn at *Geneva* upon *Paris* or any Place of *France*, for *Upon France*. 1904½ Crowns of *Geneva*, giving 100 said Crowns for 105 Crowns *Tournois*; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 100 Crowns of *Geneva*, give 105 Crowns *Tournois*, how many will 1904½ Crowns of *Geneva* give?

And (the Reductions being made, and the Operation perform'd in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 2000 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon Ausburgh and Nuremberg.

A Bill being drawn at *Geneva* upon either of these Places, for 750 *Upon Aus-* Crowns of *Geneva*, giving 100 said Crowns, for 105½ Rixdollars of *burgh and* *Ausburgh* or *Nuremberg*; say, according to the Rule of Three; *Nuremberg.*

If 100 Crowns, give 105½ Rixdollars, how many will 750 Crowns give?

And (the Operation being perform'd according to the Rule) the Answer will be 791¼ Rixdollars of *Ausburgh* or *Nuremberg*.

Geneva Exchange upon Hamburgh, Genoua, and Leghorn, giving the
Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon Hamburgh.

A Bill being drawn at *Geneva* upon *Hamburgh*, for 1785 Crowns of *Upon Ham-* *Geneva*, giving 105 said Crowns for 100 Rixdollars of *Hamburgh*; say, *burgh.* according to the Rule of Three;

If 105 Crowns of *Geneva*, give 100 Rixdollars of *Hamburgh*, how many will 1785 Crowns *ditto* give?

And the Answer will be 1700 Rixdollars of *Hamburgh*.

Upon

Upon Genoua.

Upon Genoua. A Bill being drawn at *Geneva* upon *Genoua*, for 205 Crowns, giving 102½ said Crowns for 100 Piafters of 5 Lires of *Genoua*, say;

If 102½ Crowns give 100 Piafters, how many will 205 Crowns give?

And the Answer will be 200 Piafters of 5 Lires of *Genoua*.

Upon Leghorn.

Upon Leghorn. The Operation upon *Leghorn*, is perform'd precisely in the same manner as upon *Genoua*.

Geneva Exchange upon Holland, giving sometimes the Certain, and sometimes the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon Amster-
dam. A Bill being drawn at *Geneva* Upon *Amsterdam*, or any other Place of *Holland*, for 500 Crowns of *Geneva*, giving the said Crown for 90 d. Grofs of *Amsterdam*,

Multiply the	500 Crowns drawn,
By	90 d. Grofs, Price of the Draught;

And the Product being 45000 d. Grofs,

Dividing that by 40 d. ditto, Value of the Dutch Florin, you will have in the Quotient 1125 Florins of *Amsterdam*.

Or otherwise,

A Bill being drawn at *Geneva* upon *Amsterdam*, for 1242 Crowns of *Geneva*, giving 103½ said Crowns, for 100 Rixdollars Current of *Amsterdam*, say;

If 103½ Crowns, give 100 Rixdollars, how many will 1242 Crowns ditto give?

And the Answer will be 1200 Rixdollars Current of *Amsterdam*.

SECT. III.

Of St. GALL.

ST. Gall, is a Town in a strict Alliance with Switzerland, situated upon the Frontiers of Swabia, nigh the Lake of Constance. Its Abbot is a Prince of the Empire; and the Inhabitants have considerable Dealings in Exchange, with several Cities of Germany, France, and Italy.

The Moneys of St. Gall are express'd by Florins, Cruitzers, and Deniers.

The Florin consists of 60 Cruitzers, and the Cruitzer of 4 Deniers.

The Current Moneys of St. Gall are,

The Rixdollar of 102 Cruitzers.

The Florin of 60 Cruitzers.

The Shilling of 6 Cruitzers.

The Batz of 5 Cruitzers.

The Common Batz of 4 Cruitzers.

And the Cruitzer of 4 Deniers.

The Current Prices of the Exchange of St. Gall, giving always the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange, as under, viz.

Upon $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vienna,} \\ \text{Nuremberg,} \\ \text{Ausburch and} \\ \text{Bolzano.} \end{array} \right\}$ 105 to 115 Florins of St. Gall, for 100 Florins of those Places.

Upon Venice, 150 to 170 Florins, for 100 Ducats in Bank.

Upon Geneva, 100 to 110 Cruitzers, for the Crown of Geneva.

Upon Lyons, 90 to 100 Cruitzers, for the Crown Tournais.

St. Gall Exchange upon Vienna, Nuremberg, Ausburch, and Bolzano.

A Bill being drawn at St. Gall upon any of those Places, for 896 Florins of St. Gall, giving 112 said Florins, for 100 Florins of the above-mention'd Places; say, according to the Rule of Three;

If 112 Florins of St. Gall, give 100 Florins of the Empire, how many will 896 Florins of St. Gall give?

And (the Operation being made in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be 800 Florins of the Empire.

Upon

Upon Venice.

Upon Venice. A Bill being drawn at *St. Gall* upon *Venice*, for 1600 Florins of *St. Gall*, giving 160 said Florins, for 100 Ducats in Bank of *Venice*. To know how many Ducats must be paid there for that Sum of Florins; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 160 Florins give 100 Ducats, how many will 1600 Florins give?
And the Answer will be 1000 Ducats.

Upon Geneva.

Upon Geneva. A Bill being drawn at *St. Gall* upon *Geneva*, for 2000 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of *St. Gall*, giving 105 said Cruitzers for the Crown of *Geneva*,

Multiply the	2000 Florins drawn,
By	60 Cruitzers, Value of the Florin,

And the Product being 120000 Cruitzers,

Dividing that by 105 Cruitzers, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 1142 $\frac{2}{5}$ Crowns of *Geneva*.

Upon Lyons.

Upon Lyons. A Bill being drawn at *St. Gall* upon *Lyons*, for 2730 Florins, 12 Cruitzers of *St. Gall*, at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers for the Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois*.

Multiply the	2730 Florins,
By	60 Cruitzers, Value of the Flor.

And the Product being	163800
Adding the odd	12 Cruitzers,

It will in all amount to	163812 Cruitzers,
Which again multiplied by	2

Will produce	327624 half Cruitzers,
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Which being divided by 187 half Cruitzers, (equal to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto) Price of the Exchange; you will have in the Quotient 1752 Crowns *Tournois*.

TITLE XIV.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of TURIN and all PIEMONTE, and SAVOY, &c.

TURIN, the Metropolitan of the Principality of *Piemonte*, and of *Turin*. Ordinary Seat of the Duke of *Savoy*; is a strong and very splendid City, situate in a pleasant and fertile Plain, 340 Miles North-West of *Rome*, 250 West of *Venice*, and 360 East of *Paris*.

Their Moneys are properly express'd by Lires, Soldi, and Quatras, but there is more *French* Money to be seen there, than of their own or any other Sort. The Lire consists of 20 Soldi, and the Soldi of 4 Quatras.

In Buying and Selling, they agree by Imaginary Florins of 12 Soldi, worth 6 Solles of *France*, as those of *Geneva*; of which I have already spoken.

The Moneys Current in Turin, and other Places within the Duke of Savoy's Dominions, are,

The Pistoles of *Savoy* of 13 Lires.

The Crowns of *Savoy* of 3 Lires.

The Imaginary Florins of 12 Soldi.

The Soldi of 4 Quatras or Deniers.

They have likewise Ducatoons of 7 Florins or 84 Soldi.

Besides which, they have Abundance of *French*, and other Foreign Moneys.

They have Exchange with several Foreign Places; but really the Account that I have been able to get that way is so very lame, that I am asham'd to insert it.

This indeed I have learnt of the Matter, that in exchanging with *Amsterdam*, and some other Places, they generally do it by the way of *Geneva*; and therefore I thought fit to insert here an Operation concerning the Exchange between *Turin* and that City.

Turin Exchange upon Geneva.

A Bill being drawn at *Turin* upon *Geneva*, for 1464 Ducatoons of 24 Soldi of *Turin*, giving 82 said Soldi for the Crown of *Geneva*,

Q q

Multiply

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Multiply the
By

1464 Ducatoons,
84 Soldi Value of the Ducat.

And the Product being
Adding the odd

122976 Soldi,
24 Soldi,

The whole will amount to

123000 Soldi,

Which being divided by 82 Soldi, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 1500 Crowns of Geneva.

Some Examples and Operations of the Exchanges of Germany, &c.

Hamburg, Amsterdam, Frankfort.

B. of Hamburg ordering C. of Amsterdam, either to remit to him at Frankfort, at 33½ Styvers of Holland, for the Dollar of 32 Styvers Lubs; or to D. of Frankfort, at 85 d. Gros for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange of Frankfort. C. of Amsterdam, finding the Exchange to Hamburg at 33 Styvers, and that to Frankfort at 84 d. Gros. To know to which of these two Places it will be least disadvantageous to remit; say, by the Rule of Three;

As 67 d. are to 85 d. so will 66 d. be to the fourth Number demanded; which after the Operation is perform'd, you will find to be 83½ d. so that it would be least disadvantageous to remit to Hamburg.

Dantzick, Amsterdam, Venice.

S. of Dantzick, ordering T. of Amsterdam, to remit a certain Sum to him at 260 Polish Grosses, for the Pound Gros of Holland; and to draw upon W. of Venice, at 90½ d. Gros for the Ducat in Bank. T. of Amsterdam, finding the Exchange upon Dantzick, at 258 Polish Grosses, for the Dutch Pound Gros. To know at what Price T. of Amsterdam, should draw upon W. of Venice; say, according to the Rule of Three;

As 258 Polish Grosses are to 90½ d. Gros of Holland, so 260 Polish Grosses will be to the fourth Number demanded; which after performing the Operation in the ordinary manner, you will find to be 91½ d. Gros of Amsterdam.

Frankfort, Amsterdam, Venice.

A. of Frankfort, being ordered to draw upon B. of Amsterdam, at 82½ d. Gros, for 65 Cruitzers of Exchange; and to remit to Venice, at 125 Florins of 60 Cruitzers, for 100 Ducats of Venice. To know at what

what Price the Exchange must be between *Amsterdam* and *Venice*; say, by the Rule of Three;

If 65 Cruitzers give $82\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gros, how many will 60 Cruitzers give?

And the Answer will be $75\frac{1}{3}$ d. Gros.

Frankfort, Paris, Amsterdam.

The Exchange of *Frankfort* upon *Paris*, being 72 Cruitzers of Exchange for the Crown *Tournois*, and upon *Amsterdam*, the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange, for $81\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gros. To know at what Price the Exchange between *Paris* and *Amsterdam* should be, say;

If 65 Cruitzers give $81\frac{1}{2}$ Den. Gros, how many will 72 Cruitzers give?

And (the Operation being perform'd in the ordinary manner) the Answer will be $90\frac{1}{6}$ d. Gros to be given for the *French* Crown of 60 Solles *Tournois*.

Having thus given the Reader as short an Account as possible of the Moneys and Exchanges, &c. of all the considerable Places in *Germany*; I now think fit to insert the Regulations concerning Exchange and Commerce of such the aforesaid Towns and Cities as have published any. And here I must add, by way of Apology for my self, that if the Reader don't like the Method of these Regulations, which to me seems but very indifferent, he must remember 'tis none of my Fault; for tho' in Translations I generally allow my self the Liberty of altering Terms that are indifferent, as far as the Elegancy and Propriety of Speech does render that necessary; I did not think fit to assume that Liberty in this Case, where the thing is of a Nature that does not easily admit of such Innovations.

*The Orders and Regulations of the City of HAM-
BURGH, with Relation to Exchange, and Bills of
Exchange.*

I.
HE that accepts a Bill of Exchange, becomes Debtor himself as well as he that has taken up, or receiv'd the Money.

II.
When a Bill of Exchange comes from Foreign and distant Countries, if drawn upon any Man in Order to be accepted; if the Person declines accepting, he who presents the Bill must immediately protest it. If he waits Three Days to know the Mind of him who should accept it, he shall incur no Prejudice thereby, provided no Servant goes in the mean time to the place where the Money is told out.

III.
If the Person upon whom the Bill is drawn, will not accept within the Three Days, the Proprietor or Presenter of the Bill must protest, and send back the Protest; but withal, he must keep the Bill it self by him, till the time is elapsed. If the Person upon whom the Bill is drawn will then pay the Money, the Bearer must receive it upon Condition, that he likewise pays the Charges of the Protest. If he will not pay, then the Owner must protest for Principal, Interest and Damages; and send back the Protest with the Bill, and demand of the principal Drawer his Principal, Interest and Damages, pursuant to the Course of Exchange.

IV.
When a Bill is due the time being expir'd, the Owner must not fail to demand his Money with all possible Expedition; and if the Acceptor be remiss or backward in paying, he is oblig'd to protest the Bill within Twelve Days; for he may wait so long without Prejudice, provided he is not remiss in making his Demand, or has not had any new Contract or Dealings with the Acceptor. But if these Twelve Days expire, before he enters his Protest, he thereupon forfeits his Demand upon the principal Drawer, and can only apply himself to the Acceptor. This Case holds punctually, but Allowances are made for a Sunday or Holy-day falling in, upon which no Protest can be enter'd.

V.
If any one takes a Bill upon himself and promises to accept it, he is oblig'd to pay it.

VI.

If a Man receives a Bill in Order to acceptit, and keeps it by him Three Exchange Days, so that the former Possessor cannot come at it, tho' he makes a Demand; the Bill shall pass as actually accepted; and when the time is expir'd, he that kept it so long, and did not return it upon a Demand made, stands oblig'd to pay it.

VII.

If a Person receives Money, and the Bill drawn thereupon is not accepted at the appointed place, but a Protest return'd upon it; he is oblig'd immediately without any Delay, to give in Surety or Pledges, or consign Goods to the Value, to secure the Creditor for the Money, together with his Charges and Damages.

VIII.

If a Servant without full Power and Commission given in Writing, accepts a Bill drawn upon his Master; the Master is not oblig'd to pay it when it becomes due. But if the Servant had a full Power given in Writing, the Master must pay it in the usual Course.

IX.

If any Man presents a Bill of Exchange, and 'tis not accepted, a third Person may accept it, out of Regard to the Person that drew it. And after he has made Payment, and receiv'd the Bill transfer'd, he has a good Action against the Debtor for the Money he paid: Or he may protest, and accept the Bill, and then pay and take the Bill with the Protest himself, that he may have a clear Demand for his own. This third Person does by Vertue of the Acceptation, stand oblig'd to pay the said Bill.

X.

No Man must pay a Bill before 'tis due: For if it should happen, that the Person who receives the Money before Due, breaks in the mean time, the Loss falls upon those who paid the Bill before the time.

XI.

Those who have paid the Sum specified in a Bill of Exchange, may recall the Commission therein contain'd, upon the Account that the Person who drew the Bill *re integra* paid it before the Acceptor; unless it be that he upon whom the Bill was drawn, was no mean Agent or Factor for the Drawer, but had a Right to the said Sum, and receiv'd Advice along with the Bill, to apply the said Sum intirely to his own Use.

XII.

Bills being drawn payable at *Frankfort, Leipfick, Nurenberg*, and the like Places of Yearly Fairs, and there accepted, the Possessors of the Bill may, without Prejudice to themselves, be allow'd to enter a Protest Three Days after the People are return'd from such Fairs, to their usual Place of Abode; and upon other Commissions or Orders, they may protest Three Days after the Pay-Week. But if they do not protest within, or upon the Expiration of these Three Days, they thereby

thereby lose their Action upon the principal Drawer, and must depend intirely upon the Acceptor.

The New EDICT of the Holy Imperial City of Frankfort upon the Mein, relating to Exchange and Commerce.

WE the Counsel of the Holy Imperial City of Frankfort upon the Mein, do hereby make known to all Men, and particularly to all Inland and Foreign Traders, that carry on Commerce and Exchange in the Fairs that are usually kept here, and otherwise; That upon the Complaints brought before us, we have found that for some time past, the Bills of Exchange negotiated in this City and at these Fairs, have been managed in a very disorderly and abusive Manner. Now considering that this occasions no small Inconveniencies and chargeable and tedious Law-Suits; and besides 'tis to be fear'd, that if this Abuse is not look'd after, it will terminate in sinking the Trade and Commerce, to the great Detriment of the free and priviledg'd Fairs that are to be held here.

Upon this Consideration, we conceiv'd both from our own Concern and from the earnest Request of several Merchants, that we are under an Obligation and Necessity of determining by a certain Edict or Order, how Merchants are to act in our Fairs, and what Measures they are to observe in the managing of Merchandise or Exchange.

Accordingly we do now ordain and require, in this our Publick Edict, what is drawn up in the following Articles.

I.

In the First Place, considering that It has happen'd but too too often that some Foreign Merchants who do not come hither themselves, but send their Sons, Sons in Law, Factors or Servants to negotiate and adjust all their Concerns, have thereby occasion'd a Dispute upon what was contracted and negotiated by the Persons thus commission'd. We give these Foreign Merchants and Dealers to know, that it behoves 'em both at Fair Time, and upon all other Occasions, to qualifie the Persons they send, with a Commission or full Power either general or special, either confin'd to a certain time, or unlimited; empowering them to act at Liberty both in Buying and Selling, to accept, take, pay, discount, and discharge Bills of Exchange, and to do as they think fit in whatever is needful, pursuant to the Nature and Act of every Sort of Business. These Commissions or full Powers must likewise be enter'd in every Principal Superiour Court.

II.

And that those who deal with such Agents may have full Instruction and Satisfaction as to their Commission, every Person thus commission'd shall be oblig'd to convey his Commission with a Copy of it to the Notary, that is always here appointed, and set apart for that Office; which done, the Notary shall immediately compare it with the Original it self, and carry it to the *Protocol*. After that, he shall return the Original, having first writ upon it that he brought it out of the *Protocol*; and the Agent again shall sign upon the Copy brought from the *Protocol*, that he had his Original return'd to him.

III.

The Commission or full Power given without a Limitation of time, shall continue in Force till the Principal Granter revokes it in due Form, and notifies his Revocation by the Notary at the *Protocol* appointed for this Service: So that if the Revocation it self is not registred in the *Protocol*, it shall be invalid.

IV.

But if it happens that a Principal having given a Commission calculated to a certain time, wants to disanul the Commission before the time is expired, he may do it without Prejudice to any Man; only the Revocation must be notified and registred as above in the *Protocol*: And what was negotiated before the Revocation, continues in full Force.

V.

Further, considering that of late a Custom is crept into Partnership, Companies and Societies, that the Members do not all write their own Names, nay oftentimes none of their own Names, but only the Name of the Founder or Treasurer of the Company who is dead long before; so that Traders can't know who and how many belong to such a Company, or in Case of the Death or the breaking of any of the Members, who to apply to, as being jointly bound for the Debt: Upon this Consideration 'tis enacted, that all and every Trader whether Inhabitants of this Place or Foreigners, that are incorporated into a Company or joint Society, shall insert all their several and particular Names in any Commission, given either to one of their own Members, or any other Person for negotiating their Concerns, without omitting any thing relating to their respective Rights. To the End, that the Notary set apart for the Office, may give into the *Protocol* not only the Commission or full Power put into his Hands, but likewise the Names of all the Company or Partners, and what relates to their joint Settlement; the which he shall be obliged to do.

VI.

If a Company has a Mind to part, the Partners must give timely Notice of it to their Correspondents, and especially their Creditors, as well as the appointed Notary; in Default of which, all subsequent Negotiations upon that Foot, shall affect them as much as if the Company were still standing. And the Notary shall be obliged to mark the Separation

paration or parting thus notified in the Margin, of the full Power registered in the *Protocol*.

VII.

In like Manner to prevent the disorderly Events that have happen'd with Reference to Bills of Exchange, hereafter all Acceptations shall be sign'd either by the Name of the Principal Dealers, or by those who are fully commission'd, with the Date annex'd; both in the time of the Fair and at all other times.

VIII.

In the time of the Fair, the Acceptation of Bills of Exchange shall commence upon the *Munday* in the Beginning of the Fair, and reach to *Tuesday* at Nine a Clock in the Morning, in the Second or Third Pay-Week; after which time no Presenter is oblig'd to wait longer for Acceptation, but if 'tis perform'd before Nine a Clock aforesaid, the Bill may be protested, or at least mark'd by the Notary. In the mean time the Creditor and Presenter may protest it before, if he thinks fit; and at the same time if any one, who declined the Acceptation in the first Week, is willing to accept it *per honor di Lettera sopra protesto*, then the Protest shall be put into his Hands for his Use as well as the Bill.

IX.

The Reason of the Refusal to accept must be taken from the *Refusant*, or some of his Servants, and inserted into the Protest by the appointed Notary; or if thro' Multiplicity of Business he has not time by any other Notary substituted by him; and at the same time a particular Copy of it shall be kept by the said Notary. If any one, alarm'd by the Protest, offers to pay the Bill before the Protest is sent away, he is oblig'd to pay the Charges, as well as he that pays *per honor di Lettera*.

X.

Bills regularly accepted in the Fair, but not paid at the due time, shall, pursuant to the ancient Custom, be mark'd down or registred, upon the Demand of the Creditors or Presenters, by the Notary, on *Saturday* in the Pay-Week, presently after the Merchants are gone from the common Place of Meeting, or to fix it to a certain time, at any Hour from two a Clock in the Afternoon to Sunset: And the Protest rais'd thereupon must be sent away by the very first or at farthest by the Second Post.

XI.

The transfer'd and indorsed Bills, which commonly appear at the Fair, shall for certain Reasons be no farther prohibited, but pass current.

XII.

In Fair time the usual Protestations of Bills drawn at Usance, that is payable Fourteen Days after accepting, shall continue as heretofore; that is, the Presenter may without Prejudice, delay the Protestation for Four Days of Discretion, after the Bill is due; but with this Difference,

rence, that the Day upon which the Bill is presented and accepted, shall not be reckon'd; the following Day being the first of the Computation; and that *Sundays* or Holy-days falling in, shall not be reckon'd amongst the Days of Grace.

XIII.

But this Allowance of time is not given to such Bills as run upon Sight, or at two or three Days Sight, upon which the Acceptor has no Days of Grace; but is oblig'd as soon as the Bill is accepted and due to pay the Money at farthest within 24 Hours.

XIV.

As to the Value and Worth of Bills coming either in Fair time or otherwise from such Places as observe the Fair-Standard of this City, and reckon in Rixdollars; the Payment shall be in Exchange or Bank-Money of 74 *Cruitzers*, and not 90 *Cruitzers* of Current Geld, unless it be that 'tis expressly specified so in the Bill. But let it be either Exchange or Current Money, both of them shall be understood of the good large Specie.

XV.

Considering that in the Course of Exchange, notwithstanding 'tis founded upon plain and sincere Commerce, the Exception *non numerata Pecunia*, or the shifting Refuge of not having ready Money told down, will begin to creep in; 'tis hereby declar'd in such Dealings, the said Exception shall by no Means be admitted. So that those who absolutely accept a Bill must never plead any such Exception, but stand oblig'd to make prompt Payment, with a previous Regard to their own Right.

XVI.

In like manner no Exceptions of that Nature shall take place in any Contracts; and the Contracts themselves unless they be concluded with the mutual Approbation of the joynt Contractors, are hereby declar'd invalid.

XVII.

All Assignations must return upon the Assigner, unless it be that the Assignee does absolutely accept and take upon himself the whole matter.

XVIII.

With Reference to the Failures and Bankrupt-Cases that happen here, considering that Foreign Dealers that live out of our Country are admitted upon an equal Foot with our own Inhabitants, and the former receive their *Ratum* or Dividend as well as the latter; tho' at the same time our Inhabitants are denyed the like Privilege elsewhere. We therefore enact *jure talionis* that the Merchants living in those Places that use our Inhabitants after that Rate, shall be upon the same Foot here; and that no Foreigner or out-living Trader shall be allow'd to partake of a Bankrupt's Estate or Effects, before he produces a credible Testimony from his Magistrates and Superiors, importing that our Dealers are allow'd the like Privilege in the like Cases in the place where he trades and lives.

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Since the Merchants Style has brought it to a Custom, that in Case any one had a Demand upon a third Person both for his own Account, and somewhat due apart for another, tho' this third Person does not make full Payment, the Demander whether Foreigner or a home Trader, is impower'd to hold to his own Account whatever is contracted or paid. We therefore ordain, that if this Account is made before a Man breaks, the Demander must acquiesce in it.

XX.

In like manner, if any one has receiv'd Commodities of another, to sell 'em by way of Commission, but upon their Account is charg'd with Bills of Exchange and other Costs, he is impower'd to reimburse himself out of the said Goods: And in Case of the Goods being seiz'd upon the Proprietors breaking, he stands oblig'd only for the Surplus.

“ To make this our Order and Edict known to all Men, we have
 “ caus'd it to be printed and published; and it shall begin to be of
 “ Force the next ensuing *Easter* in 1667. and all Merchants or others
 “ that deal to this place, are hereby order'd to act accordingly, in
 “ Order to their own Safety.

Conclusum in Senatus Die Martis
Sept. 18. 1666.

This Edict having been publish'd in the Year 1666. it was follow'd by another short confirmatory Decree, of *Feb. 8. 1676.*

A later EDICT of the Imperial States of Frankfort upon the Mein, relating to Exchange and Trade, renewing and enforcing their former Orders, with some Additions and Improvements.

WE the Council of the City of Frankfort upon the Mein, do hereby make known to all and every Trader, whether Foreigner or Inhabitant of this Place, Christian or Jew, that is any way concern'd in Exchange and Merchandise: That for as much as we are to our great Displeasure inform'd that our new Order issued forth in 1666. with Reference to Commerce and Exchange, is not observ'd, so that great Disorders are crept into all Payments upon Bills of Exchange and Assignations; of which the Dealers that live here have given us Intelligence, and petition'd for this our Regulation. We therefore, considering that such Disorders may be highly detrimental, did appoint particular Deputies singl'd out of our own Body, together with some Merchants and Traders, to inspect narrowly into the Circumstances of this Affair, and form some Resolutions upon it, the Substance of which is as follows.

I.

It is our Will and Pleasure that our new Edict or Order relating to Traffick and Exchange, issued forth in the abovemention'd Year of God 1666. shall be and is hereby inforced and renew'd as to all the Particulars contain'd in it: And that hereby full Warning and Admonition should be given to all Persons, to correct after the time to come, the Disorders and Abuses committed contrary to the Tenor of that Order.

II.

In a particular manner we hereby confirm and revive the Fourteenth Paragraph of the said Edict or Order; and injoyn all Persons in Pursuance of that to make Payment of Money in good large Specie. But with this Allowance that from the Date hereof to the first Day of the Month of July next ensuing in this present Year, all who have Occasion to make Payments, are warranted to satisfy their Creditors in Gilders and other Pieces of small Money; or if that be refus'd, to suffer their Bills to be sent back protested. But as soon as the said first Day of June is past, no Man shall be oblig'd against his Will to receive in the Payment of Bills Gilder Pieces, or the small half and quarter Dollars: If the Bill is drawn payable in Bank or Exchange Money, he is not bound to take any other Money but the Cross-Albertus's or Dutch Dollars, and the three whole and half good Rixdollars, or whole and half Ducatoons, each Ducatoon being reckon'd at a Rixdollar and a

Of the Monies and Exchanges

quarter: And those who fail in Payments after this manner, are declar'd liable to the prompt Execution of the Law. Further, those who are Debtors upon Bills, are allow'd to pay in as many quarter Dollars, as will make ten in the Hundred, but not more.

III.

Nevertheless in the third Place, no Man shall be forc'd to take any Assignment, unless it be that the Assignment falls upon a Person that is willing to pay in ready Cash.

IV.

Further in the Fourth Place, all Contracts made in the End of the Fair time, shall stand as good and valid as those agreed upon in the middle of the Fair time.

V.

Lastly, When *Jews* are to pay Bills to *Christians*; they are hereby oblig'd and bound (as well as the *Christians*) to bring the Money to their Houses without Admonition.

All this we enjoyn with a *Salvo* to what Alterations, Additions, and Explications this Council may make, as time and Occasion shall require.

Given at the Council-Board Tuesday,

Feb 8 1676.

The Regulations of Exchange of the Honourable and Prudent the States of the City of Ausburgh.

FOrasmuch as the Honourable and Prudent the States of the Imperial City of Ausburgh; are inform'd upon good Grounds that for some time past no small Disorders are crept into the Management of Exchange among the Merchants that trade here; which gives Occasion to apprehend, that if this Grievance be not speedily redress'd, it will not only grow heavier in Process of time, but may prove the Source of many tedious and costly Law-Suits, and other Inconveniences: Upon this Consideration, the said Honourable States (who are always careful and vigilant in promoting the Interest of their Country, by omitting nothing that may advance Commerce and Fair Trade, upon which depends the Livelihood and Welfare of the Handicraftsmen) the said States find themselves bound, pursuant to the Example of other noted Trading Towns, to establish an Order and standing Rule of Exchange, and to publish the same that no Man may pretend Ignorance, in Hopes that the good Citizens and Inhabitants will observe all the Contents of it with a dutiful Compliance, as they mean to avoid the Penalties that arise upon their doing otherwise.

In the First Place, as to what relates to the accepting of Bills of Exchange, if the Person upon whom a Bill is drawn is unwilling to accept, either he or one freely commission'd by him must sign it, and add the Date of the Acceptation. Both Parties may choose to present or accept the Bill either the very Day upon which it comes to Hand, or the next Day after, (abating for the *Venetian* Bills, upon which there follows a peculiar Order in the Fourth Paragraph of this our Edict.) But the Person upon whom the Bill is drawn, must discover his Mind as to the accepting in such a convenient time, that in Case he declines to accept, he who has the Bill may enter and forward his Protest, to the respective Place by the first Post.

In the next Place, considering that the Posts and Comers to and from this Place, are settled upon such a Foot, that the Letters from one Place or another coming in for the most part (especially in Harvest and Winter) in the Afternoon and towards the Evening; must be dispatch'd against the next Day, Four or Five a Clock being the last Hour for the giving in of Letters; which confines Men to a narrow Compass of time, inasmuch that it may easily happen, especially if the writing or Post-Day chances to be a Holy-Day, that they can't negotiate the Acceptation in the preceding Day. We therefore determine, That all Acceptations demanded or given on such Holy-Days shall be valid; (excepting still the *Sundays* which there's no Necessity of including) but at the same time all Persons shall hereby be oblig'd to the Christian Demeanor, of not making use of this Dispensation without an absolute Necessity; it being requir'd of 'em to procure the accepting on the foregoing working Day, if 'tis possible. In like manner the Publick Notaries are hereby warranted to enter and mark down the Protestations on such Holydays; and if Occasion is, to return 'em; all which cannot be done if the Protest can't be sent back in less than Eight Days, which may prove detrimental to those who remit and are under a Necessity of making use of the Instrument of Protestation.

In the third Place the Honourable States do all along stand by their Decree published on *July* 16. and 24. in the Year 1624. by the Honour of which, the common and single Usance is settled to Fifteen Days, and consequently the double Usance to Thirty, an Usance and a half to Twenty Three, and a half Usance to Eight Days; and after the expiring of these, commencing from the Acceptation, the next Day is the Day of Payment, upon which Computation, all Holidays besides *Sundays* are not reckon'd for *Termini in Terminis*. The same Method shall hold and continue as to the Five Days of Grace *inclusive* after the Usance is out, which time the Merchants may wait without Prejudice or Danger; provided still that *Sundays* and all Holydays, in which no Council can be held, shall not be reckon'd in that Number. In

In the Fourth Place, in Regard, 'tis enacted in the said Decree, with Reference to *Venetian Bills*, That no Person shall be oblig'd to accept 'em but upon *Fridays*; the Consequence of which, is that the last Day of Usance elapses on a *Saturday*; and the Pay-Day happens to be the next *Sunday*, so that the Money can't be demanded till the *Monday* after: And considering that this, upon the Account of the Letters from *Venice*, their coming in mostly all the Year round on a *Thursday* before Noon, may prove dilatory, and no small Detriment to those who receive the *Venetian Bills*. Upon these Considerations, the Tenour of the said Decree shall stand firm, which provides that the accepting of the *Venetian Bills* shall be upon *Friday*; but withal, that the Bills from *Venice*, or elsewhere to this Place, and falling due upon a *Sunday*, may be demanded on the foregoing *Saturday*: So that such Payments made on a *Saturday*, are warrantable and legal. And the like shall be observ'd as to the Days of Grace, as much as if they had become due on a *Saturday*.

The same Rule holds as to all other Bills of Exchange, pursuant to the ancient Use and Custom.

Fifthly, With Reference to such Bills of Exchange as are drawn payable à *Lettera Vista*, or upon Sight, which are presented out of Hand and accepted. We impose no Necessity upon Traders to pay 'em presently, provided they do it within 24 Hours; after which a Protest is warrantable. In like manner, no Days of Grace shall be allow'd upon such Bills as are payable in a very short time, such as two or three Days; these Bills being hereby put upon the same Foot with the foregoing Bills upon Sight. But all other Bills, of what Number of Days soever upon half, whole, or more Usance; and likewise the *Frankfort Ritorni ultimo Junii, ultimo Novembrii*, or whatever Bills made payable upon a certain express'd Day, shall without Distinction, be allow'd the Five Days of Grace; to this End only, that the Creditor or Possessor of the Bills, may wait so long without Prejudice to himself to satisfy the Debtor, if he can't receive the Money upon the first Demand, pursuant to the Decree mention'd above. Not that the Allowance of these Days of Grace shall encourage Men to gratify their Humour or Occasions in retarding the Payment so far behind the due time. On the contrary, they are requir'd to make good Payment upon the Day that the Bills become due, according to the Custom hitherto observ'd; so that no Delays shall be officiously claim'd upon the Pretence of Days of Grace.

Sixthly, In Case Bills drawn payable upon a certain Day, do not arrive here till not only the prescrib'd time it self, but likewise some part of the necessary Days of Grace is expir'd; the said Five Days of Grace shall be computed as beginning not from the presenting and accepting

cepting of the Bill, but from the Day of Payment fix'd in the Bill: So that the Debtor can only make use of the Remainder of that Complement. If both the time prescrib'd, and the full Number of the Days of Grace, are all past before the prescribing the Bill, the Payment shall accrue within 24 Hours after accepting, as well as Bills upon Sight.

Seventhly, All Bills of Exchange drawn payable on a certain Day, at one, or more Usances, or a shorter Term, must be paid by the Acceptor whenever the Usance and the Five Days of Grace are expir'd, whether the Value be receiv'd By the Drawer or not; for 'tis a standing Rule *chi accetta paga*. In like manner, let this be an universal Rule as to the Payment of Bills, that as Payments made upon the Day that the Bill becomes due, or any Day after, are good; so on the contrary, Payments made before the accruing Day, are faulty; for if they prove any way prejudicial to one or the other third Person, they will be held as null and invalid.

For the Eighth Article, as soon as a Bill of Exchange returns protested for Non-payment, he who drew the Bill, stands obliged immediately to repay his Creditor the Sum specified in the Bill, besides his Charges and the Exchange *Laggia*; or to give him good Surety, or some other reasonable Satisfaction upon the very Day that the Advice comes, and both the Drawer of the Bill and the Acceptor are bound jointly and severally, as Creditors to the Possessor, till the Bill is satisfied; the Possessor having a full Power to demand Payment of either.

In the Ninth Place, to give Credit to a protested Bill, lies chiefly at the Door of those who are to receive the Money; and if they will not credit it themselves, they should endeavour to try about; and if they meet with any one that accepts this protested Bill, he having accepted, stands obliged to pay it. But if after this, the Person upon whom the Bill was drawn, desires and offers to accept and pay the Bill; then he who gave the Bill this Credit before, is not obliged to stand, unless he has a Mind to it.

The Tenth Article, is, That if any Inhabitant of this Place accepts a Bill to pay at some other Place, as *Nuremberg, Ulm, St. Gall, &c.* and in like manner if one receives Remittances and Bills of Exchange upon Debtors living elsewhere, the Content of which Bills is to be advanced here; in both these Cases the Acceptation must be procur'd by Letters and Bills of Exchange transmitted from one to another, which requires some time. The time of Payment in such Cases shall accrue after the same Rate as if the Acceptation had been made at the Place where the Money is to be paid. But in Case any Inhabitant of this Place stands bound to pay here at *Ausburg*, a Bill of Exchange to another

another Man that lives Elsewhere; and is desired by him to transmit him neat Money for it; he is not obliged to comply with his Desire without discounting the *Provision Money*. After that, the Possessor of the Bill may send any Body who takes the Payment upon himself, according to the usual Manner in the Market-Place of this City, or if he is willing to dispense with it, he may freely do it.

In the Eleventh Place, with Reference to the manifold Indorsments of Bills of Exchange; since they are so much in Use here as well as in other Places, that they will not easily bear a Limitation, and far less a total Restraint; we suffer 'em still to pass, but with this Reserve, that the Indorsment in *Banco*, is hereby declar'd altogether null; and he who gives such Bills, shall be oblig'd to fill up the Indorsments, making Mention of the Sums.

For the Twelfth Article, in Regard that by the dispatching of *Dispa-
citi*, not only in the *Botzner Fairs*, (where transfer'd Bills are not allow'd) but in other Places, to save the *Provision-Charge*, a Custom is brought in, that the Debtor does not give his own Bill, but one of a Second, Third, or Fourth Person, with whom the Creditor never had any Dealings: We suffer this Custom still to take Place towards the facilitating of Business, but with this Proviso, that the Debtor shall upon sending such a Bill, write to his Creditor a separate Acknowledgment, that he stands for ever oblig'd to see the Bill paid.

Considering likewise in the Thirteenth Place, that for some time past, great and many Inconveniencies have arose from the too late dispatching of Bills *per le fiere*; and that there's a Necessity of removing such Inconveniencies: We therefore enact, that the Creditor shall stand obliged under the Penalty of Four Guilders to the Poor, to pay the Bill to his Creditor at farthest at the Noon of that Day, upon which the *Prime Spacio* must be dispatched. Besides, those who have receiv'd Money *per le fiere*, stand oblig'd to give a Writ of Acknowledgment to their Creditors, if they but desire it.

Lastly, It being sufficiently known what Inconveniencies and Differences have arisen from the *Assignment-Payments*, 'tis high time to remedy 'em; for which End, nothing is more proper than that all written Assignations and Transferings should be altogether taken away, and *Rescontro* upon the Spot plac'd in their room, after the following Manner. He who is to pay the Money, is to appear at the Exchange, on Exchange-Days, (for which from Eleven to Twelve before Noon on *Saturday*, *Munday*, and *Tuesday*, is the precise time allotted) and there endeavour to adjust the *Rescontro*, and so satisfie his Creditor: But if upon *Tuesday* Exchange, he can't come to an End with his Creditor, who demands prompt Payment in Cash, he stands obliged without farther Delay, to pay him in ready Money. in

His Electoral Highness of Saxony's most Gracious Decree, for Regulating the Payment of Bills of Exchange, and the time of their being due: As well as the Method of Dealing, by way of Commission or Factory in the City of Leipfick.

By the Grace of God, John George II. Duke of Saxony, Juliers Cleve, and Berg. &c. Elector.

TRUSTY and Well Beloved: We have heard your Humble Information, and your Dutiful Petition, setting forth, what the Merchants of our City of Leipfick have propos'd, for the Security and Improvement of their Commerce; and their earnest desire to have it brought into the next Diet, and pass into an Imperial Edict.

It being our inclination, propitiously to promote, whatever may tend to the Advantage of Commerce in this Country; and we having withal remark'd that the particulars given in by our Merchants, will scarce be allow'd of in all the Trading Towns of the Holy Roman Empire, or pass for a general Rule in the Imperial Decree: Upon these Considerations, we have Resolv'd, as being Princes of this Country, and by Vertue of the Power, we are here invest'd with, as well as out of regard to a Dutiful Petition of our City of Leipfick, since Presented to us, to make a particular Act and Order, upon the Case abovemention'd.

In the first place: As for Bills of Exchange, and what relates to them, We continue 'em upon the same Foot, as in our Declaration Issued forth, July 21. 1660, from the express Terms of which 'tis evident that Bills drawn upon sight, are firm and obligatory, upon the Drawer or Acceptor let him be who he will, and that not only Bills upon sight, but even those payable after some time, are of the same firm Obligation: And that the Penalties are fully as sharp upon those who drive no Trade, whether Gentlemen or Ordinary Persons, Learned or Unlearned, imploy'd in Publick Offices of distinction or unemploy'd; as they are against the Merchants themselves.

In the Second Place, in regard the Merchants have hitherto complain'd, that the Nurembergers observe no certain time in returning home, and yet this time of this their uncertain return, is the Period upon which both the payment and protesting the Bills does depend:

" We thereupon, Ordain and Constitute, that from this Day forward
 " *Thursday* in the Pay Week shall be the Term, or if in the new Years
 " Fair, the Fair begins on *Sunday*, the fifth day of the Pay Week (rec-
 " koning, from that Day upon which the Fair is Prohibited upon the
 " Expiration of the first Week) and the protest of Bills shall pass till
 " Ten a Clock at Night, but none shall be receiv'd after that hour.

" In the third place, with reference to Goods put into the hands of
 " another upon Commission, the same Custom as is observ'd in other Tra-
 " ding Towns, shall take place in our Town of *Leipsick*: So that who-
 " ever has Goods upon Commission to Sell for another, and upon these
 " is charged with Bills, he has a Power to refund his Charges out of
 " the Goods in his hands. And if in case of Bankrupts or otherwise,
 " such Goods be attach'd or Arrested; he is only oblig'd to account for
 " the surplusage.

" This we require you to make publick, in the usual Form to all Tra-
 " ders, and as much as in you lies, to see it inviolably observ'd: In
 " the doing of which, you will perform what's now our Will and
 " Pleasure.

Given at Dresden, Sept. 4. 1669.

John George Elector,

To our Trusty and Well Beloved the Council of *Leipsick*.

Henrich Eb, Van Friesen, Anth. Weck.

ARTICLE. VI.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of the Low Countries.

HAVING in the Five precedent Articles, given (I hope) a satisfactory Account of the Monies and Exchanges of all the other Countries in *Europe*, where there is any settled Exchange, I am now come to close my Treatise, with a Discourse of the Monies and Exchanges of the seventeen Provinces of the Low Countries, which as they are under separate Governments, and consequently are subject to different Laws and Constitutions, both for Trade and every other thing; I shall treat of the Exchange of those Countries, in two different Discourses.

TITLE. I.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, generally known to us by the Name of HOLLAND.

THO' there be not any considerable difference between their way of Exchanging at *Amsterdam*, and that which is usual in the other Towns and Places under the Obedience of the States General, there being separate Regulations establish'd for the Bank of *Rotterdam*, after having spoke of the Exchanges of *Holland* in general, I shall say something of the aforesaid Regulation of *Rotterdam* in particular; and there shall likewise add a word concerning *Liege* and *Maastricht*, which tho' they do not indeed belong to the same Sovereign, I have thought fit to treat of the Exchanges of those Places in one and the same Section; for Reasons which shall be given hereafter.

S f 2

S E C T.

SECTION I.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of AMSTERDAM.

Upon Amster-
dam.

AMSTERDAM, is a Large, Rich, Populous and Beautiful City, inferior to few in Christendom; once Imperial, but now the Metropolitan of all the seven United Provinces. It stands upon the River *Amstel*, by an Excellent Haven, near the *Zuider Zee*, 80 Miles North of *Antwerp*, 210 to the Eastward of *London*, 250 to the Northward of *Paris*, 380 Southwest of *Copenhagen*, 560 to the Westward of *Vienna*, and 750 North of *Rome*, Longitude 24 deg. Lat. 53 Degrees 38 Minutes.

Having met with a Book publish'd with the Privilege of the States, and in their Language, entitled; *Wyssel Styl tot Amsterdam*, or, *The Course of Exchange at Amsterdam*; considering how important it is for our Bankers to be perfectly well acquainted with all the Customs of that Country, with which we continually drive a vast Trade, and whither we yearly remit very considerable Sums of Money, and especially in time of War, that we have our Armies beyond the Seas to pay with Bills of Exchange, and from whence we likewise receive considerable Remittances, according as the course of Trade requires, I thought it wou'd not only be convenient but necessary to make a full Translation of that Book, for the better Instruction of such as deal in Exchange with *Holland*.

But coming at last to perform that Task, and finding it all over *Dutch Gemack*, without Method and without Order, full of Superfluities and Tautologies, and abstracting from what it imparts of the Knowledge of their own particular Customs, very little in it worth the Publick Notice, but what I had my self already delivered in my general Discourse of Exchange prefix'd to this Book, before I ever heard of their *Dutch Wyssel Styl*, in fewer Words and clearer Terms than is here express'd, I soon begun to be weary of the Performance, which indeed I had never gone through, if the following Consideration had not determin'd me to do it.

I consider'd with my self, that *Holland* is as it were the Center of the Exchange of *Europe*, and that *England* it self frequently draws and remits Money to *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, and sometimes ev'n to *France* it self, and in time of Peace, by way of *Amsterdam*; and that consequently a perfect knowledge of the

the Exchanges of that Country is absolutely necessary to all *English* Merchants dealing that way, I cou'd not neglect to take Notice of the *Wysfel Styl tot Amsterdam*, and though I thereupon begun to abridge that Discourse, I did not think fit to alter the Method of it, because I would not expose my self to the heavy Accusation, of fathering any thing upon our *Dutch* Neighbours, that is not of their own Production, and on the other hand, I now declare it to be entirely theirs, and will rather yield them the Glory of being the Authors of that piece, than be oblig'd my self to give an account of the Method that has been observed in it.

It is not to be deny'd but *Holland* has produc'd a great many Eminent Personages, some of which have been as Famous for their extraordinary Attainments in all parts of Humane Litterature, as most that any Country can boast of: Nor am I Ignorant that *Erasmus*, *Grotius*, and an Innumerable Crowd of other fam'd Authors, owe their Birth to that Country. These two Authors are too well known to the Learned World, to need a Character from me, nor am I very fond of giving my Opinion in such Cases; but this I shall take the Liberty to say, That whatever their Capacity may be otherwise, the *Dutch* Authors do generally come very far short of the Methodical Nicety and Conciseness of our *English* Writers, who for the most part express themselves with more Clearness and in fewer Terms than the *Dutch*; of which I shall not need to produce any other Proofs than the following Sheets concerning the course of the Exchanges of *Amsterdam*; the latter part of which, though I have considerably Abridg'd, and likewise left out many Superfluities in the first Sheets, which are not so much Abridg'd as the other; I don't question but the Reader will find Tautologies enough; and will be ready to cry out against the Author, for inserting some things, that are absolutely needless, and telling others twice over. But as it is all by way of advice every one may take or leave what he pleases.

However upon the whole Matter, I hope it will be acknowledged that it wou'd not have been warrantable in me, to have omitted the taking Notice of a piece of this Nature, in a Book to which I assign the Title of a *General Treatise of Exchanges*: And if the Reader meet with some few Incongruities, I hope he'll be so just as not to impute them to me, since I have honestly told him, they're none of mine.

The Course of Exchange at AMSTERDAM.

CHAP. I.

What Exchange is, and how it varies.

I.

THE Word *Exchange*, in the most extent Sence signifies, *all manner of Changing of any thing.*

II.

Exchange, in a more narrow sence, signifies *all sort of Trade.*

III.

Exchange is taken in a stricter signification for a *Trade in Money.*

IV.

Money is a *Minted Metal*, Coined by *Publick Authority*, at a certain *Rate of Weight and Standard*, and settled at a certain *Value or Price.*

V.

The most Ancient known Mint, or Coin is the Sicket, which was a Silver Penny, Coined at a settled Weight and Standard, with the Mark, or representation of a Lamb.

VI.

The Coining of Money, is allow'd to none but such as are Authorized by the Supream Magistrate.

VII.

There is in most Countries, Money Coined of different Mettals, as of Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, &c.

VIII.

In some Kingdoms and Countries, as *France*, *Spain*, and others, there is no Coin current but their own, all Foreign Coin being reputed Bullion, neither is it Lawful there to export any Money above a certain small Summ, for the Necessities of a Journey or Voyage. Nevertheless in *Holland* and especially at *Amsterdam*, the *French Pistols* and *Crowns*, the *English Jacobus's* and other Broad Pieces and *Guineas*, the *French Lewis D'ors*, the *English Shillings*, and the *Scotch and Irish Pieces of Silver Money* are to be found in great quantity, and are current at a certain Value.

IX.

From the diversity of Coins and Monies, of which most sorts are current in one place and not in another, (Trade nevertheless being almost every where to be manag'd with Money) the Trade in Money, which

which is call'd Exchange does thence proceed; and the same is of two sorts; *viz.* The changing of Money, and the giving of Money upon Exchange.

X.

The Changing of Money, consisteth in the actual returning of some Moneys for other from hand to hand.

XI.

The giving of Money upon Exchanges is again of two sorts; for it is done without or with Advantage.

XII.

The giving of Money upon Exchange without Advantage, consisteth in giving one sort of Coin for another, at the rate at which it is current, according to the valuation and standard thereof.

XIII.

The giving of Money upon Exchange with Advantage, is, when there is Profit, *Agio* or return upon the changing of some particular Coin.

XIV.

The giving of Money upon Exchange, which happeneth by giving *Agio* or return is no free Trade in *Holland*, nor is any allow'd to drive it, but such only as have obtain'd the Permission of the Government, and have bound themselves by Oath, to be ruled by the Contents of certain Instructions that are given them, by which they are forbid to make any unjust exactions.

XV.

To prevent all rising and falling, and all Confusion in Matter of Monies, and to serve People that want any Coin in their Trade, there has been establish'd by the Magistrates of the City of *Amsterdam*, with the Authority of the States of the Provinces, and by the Advice of the thirty six Lords, Councillors of the City, a Bank of Exchange. *Willekeuren* of *Amsterdam*, in the First Book, 3 Part. F. 8. N. 1.

XVI.

The giving of Money upon Exchange, consisteth in a Covenant, whereby it is undertaken effectually to pay a certain determined Sum of Money, within a limited time, for the value of the same Sum already receiv'd, or to be receiv'd.

XVII.

The giving of Money upon Exchange is of two sorts, *viz.* of Merchants and Rent Receivers, (*So it seems are termed in Holland, such as lend Money at Use.*)

XVIII.

Merchants Exchange, consisteth in a Trade of Money, at an uncertain Gain, from one Place or Market to another; and this Trade is by distinction simply called Exchange.

XIX.

XIX.

Rent Receivers Exchange consisteth in putting out Money at Use; or Interest, to receive again with a certain Gain or Profit, at a settled time, in the same places, a Sum (that hath been given out) with the Interest or Profit.

XX.

The Merchants Exchange is distinguished into Effectual Exchange, and Exchange *pro forma*.

XXI.

The effectual Exchange, consisteth in an effectual Covenant and Bargain between the Drawer and Purchaser or Buyer of a Bill, about the Course of Exchange and time of Payment.

XXII.

Exchange *pro forma*, consisteth in no effectual Covenant, nor Bargain, but only in a Convention, that some body's name be inserted in the Bill of Exchange, as Giver, for the formalities of the Exchange.

XXIII.

The effectual Exchange, again is of two sorts, *viz.* Certain and conditional.

XXIV.

Certain Exchange is, when the Payment of the Summ contain'd in the Bill of Exchange, must certainly be made.

XXV.

Conditional Exchange is, when the payment of the Sum contained in the Bill of Exchange, is to be made, at the Arrival of a certain Ship, or Commodity, or some other such Accident.

XXVI.

Certain Exchange is of two sorts, *viz.* First, at any place, Secondly at Markets.

XXVII.

Exchange is made for any place when they simply Exchange, to pay in another Town, or Place.

XXVIII.

Exchange is made, at a Fair or Market, when the payment is to be made at a Fair or Market.

XXIX.

Four Persons are required, or consider'd in an ordinary way of Negotiating in Exchange *viz.* The Giver, and the Drawer at the place where the Bargain is contracted; and the Bearer of the Bill, and the Acceptor, or he upon whom it is drawn, at the Place, where the Payment is to be made.

XXX.

Exchange is also distinguish'd into that which is negotiated in Trade, and that which is not Negotiated in Trade.

XXXI.

Exchange negotiated in Trade, is, when the Drawer is not the same Person with the Remitter, and when an effectual Covenant or bargain is made between them about the Course of Exchange.

XXXII.

Exchange is not negotiated in Trade, when the Drawer and Remitter is one and the same Person, that draweth and remitteth at the same time.

XXXIII.

Exchange negotiated in Trade is again of two sorts, viz. clear, and mixt.

XXXIV.

A clear, contracted Exchange, or that which is negotiated in Trade, is, where there is effectually Money given, to receive Money; and consisteth in a Covenant, between a Giver and Receiver of Money, whereby the receiver chargeth himself, to pay, or cause to be paid the Contents or Value of the received Sum, according to the bargained Course, at another place, precisely at such time as is covenanted.

XXXV.

A mixt Exchange, consisteth in a Covenant between a Debtor and a Creditor, either on account of Debt, Commodities sold or any other whereby he may be obliged, or indebted to him; whereby the Debtor chargeth himself to pay a certain Sum, in the manner aforesaid.

XXXVI.

All dealing in Exchange happens either on one's own account, or on account and in the Name of another, or by Commission.

XXXVII.

Exchange on one's own account, is, when the Sum that is drawn, belongeth to ones self.

XXXVIII.

Exchange is made on account, and in the Name of another, when Exchange is contracted, and Bills of Exchange are made, endorsed, or accepted, in the Name; and by vertue of the full Power of another.

XXXIX.

Exchange is made by Commission, when one acts in his own Name, and the Bargain that is contracted is on another's account.

XL.

Exchange is made, first, straight to the Place; secondly at a place thro' a place, thirdly at a place through a place.

XLI.

Exchange is made at a place, or straight to a Place, when he on whom a Bill is drawn, dwelleth, or is to be found at the Place, where the payment of the Bill is to be made.

XLII.

Exchange is made on a place thro' a place, when he on whom it is drawn dwelleth not at the Place, where the Exchange is to be paid, and when nevertheless it is drawn on him, to be paid at that place.

XLIII.

Exchange is made on a place in a Place, when the Bills of Exchange are made payable to a third Man, dwelling at the Place, where the payment is to be made, and a particular House appointed for the Payment.

C H A P. II.

Of Dealing in Exchange by Brokers, and of their Duty.

I.

Clear Exchange is negotiated either by Brokers, or from Mouth to Mouth.

II.

Brokers in Exchange, are Persons upon Oath, qualified by the Government, who make it their business to inquire, who hath Occasion for giving upon Exchange, and who for drawing; and who adjust, by their interposition, all things relating to the Course and Conditions.

III.

'Tis the duty of a Broker to be careful, trusty and secret; and not defraud nor to cheat designedly the Buyer nor the Drawer.

IV.

The Brokers must be contented with such Salary, or Brokerage as is settled by the Government, without taking more or less, or to serving any one *Gratis*, or without Brokerage.

V.

A peevish dealer in Exchange, that hath a mind to save the Brokerage, in making the Bargain from Mouth to Mouth, or that pretends to pinch the Brokers, or to be served by them, or by interlopers, for little or nothing, does frequently pay dear for it.

VI.

A Broker must be prudent in making of Bargains in Exchange, and regulate before hand with the Buyer and Drawer upon what Place, Fair or Market they negotiate, and if it be at a place, Fair or Market, where the usance is allowed in the payment of Bills of Exchange, then there remains only for him to agree about the Price; but when they deal upon other Places, where they use to Exchange upon demand, and upon long and short terms, then he must positively regulate both the Price and day of Payment.

VII.

When a Broker concludes a Negotiation about Exchange, he ought to be inform'd by the Buyer, to whom he desires the Bills should be payable, and make a Memorandum of it containing, what sum is agreed on, at what time, and to whom to be paid, from whom the Value, and at what price; which Memorandum he ought to give to the Drawer, that he may draw or endorse the Bills accordingly.

VIII.

'Tis also the duty of a Broker to carry the Bills from the Drawer, to the Buyer.

IX.

A Broker is likewise obliged to keep an exact register of the Bargains he makes, viz. who is Drawer and who Buyer, to what place, at what time, or terms, and at what Price they are negotiated.

X.

When there happeneth any difference, or dispute between the Drawer and Buyer, there the word and Memorandum of a Broker of good Reputation ought to be credited.

XI.

A prudent Merchant ought not to tie himself to any particular Broker in the closing of a Bargain of Exchange, nor prefer one before another; but without Distinction make use of such as serve him best and offer fairest.

XII.

'Tis an oversight in a Merchant to contract beforehand and at a venture with a Broker about Exchange, either in drawing or buying of Bills.

XIII.

'Tis also very blameable in a Merchant, of any Credit, to employ any little Interloper when he is obliged to draw.

XIV.

A Broker ought not in closing of Bargains in Exchange, to take any thing upon himself, neither about the time, or terms, nor about the Price.

XV.

A Drawer hath reason to be dissatisfy'd with a Broker if he closes up a bargain, without his knowledge, at a lower and more disadvantageous Rate, than he has given orders to do it, although the Broker offereth to make up the deficiency in the Price, and to make it good to the Drawer.

XVI.

A Drawer has also much Reason to be dissatisfied with a Broker, when he without his leave and knowledge, alloweth the Buyer some time for paying the Value.

XVII.

A Drawer is not obliged to make Bills of Exchange for a shorter term, and a Buyer is not obliged to accept of Bills, that are upon other Persons, and for longer terms, than is agreed and concluded with the Broker.

XVIII.

'Tis the duty of a Broker, to keep up the Credit and Name of the Drawer, as much as is possible, but it would be unadvisable for him, to engage himself for the sufficiency of the same; which some Brokers do for the Benefit, of the Brokerage.

XIX.

A Broker may offer unknown Bills, either of new beginners, or of Merchants that deal seldom upon the Exchange, who nevertheless are sufficient Men: But it is not creditable for him, to appear commonly with Bills from Persons known to be of small Credit and Reputation and to recommend the same. And it is a piece of Knavery, then he advisedly negotiates Bills; which he knows won't be paid, or when he procures a Bill for one, who, he knows won't pay the Value,

XX.

A Broker must keep himself from Lies and Frauds.

XXI.

A prudent Merchant will never trust again a Broker, by whom he hath once been deceived, or cheated.

XXII.

A prudent Merchant will not suffer himself to be ruled nor persuaded by a Broker, upon hopes of great profit, to undertake any thing *malâ fide*, or contrary to the Law.

XXIII.

Those, that by vertue of a Letter of Attorney, have a mind to draw Bills in another Man's Name, are obliged to tell it positively to the Broker; and the Broker must not pass the matter in the Name of the Substitute but in the name of the Principal or Attorney.

XXIV.

'Tis, in the closing of Exchange, both the Buyer and Drawers duty, to enquire of the Broker, with whom they contract, about the sufficiency of each other, before they conclude.

XXV.

A Bargain of Exchange concluded in presence, or by the Intervention of a sworn Broker, must have its course; it being very impertinent, that either Drawer or giver after the closing of it up should come to retract, and not be willing to keep his Word.

CHAP III.

Of the Course of Exchange.

I.

IN trading or dealing in Exchange the Buyer may bargain with some more or less Advantage, according as the Bills are; But the Drawer must look to his Credit, and not draw, otherwise than at an honourable Rate.

II.

The most Advantageous Course is not always to be met with in Exchange; neither are all Bills settled at the same Rate, but the Courses vary, according to the Circumstances.

III.

Exchange and Wind quickly turn. This is a Proverb in Holland, and therefore one must be quick, and prudent in Exchange.

IV.

When there is plenty of Money, and scarcity of Bills, the Drawer may keep himself a little Stiff, or upon his own terms; but if there be plenty of Bills, and scarcity of Money, then I would advise him, if he must draw, not to hesitate too much.

V.

When one, in the making of a Bargain in Exchange, do's only treat about the Course, and do's not mention any particular Conditions, he must then treat on such Conditions, as are commonly used in exchanging at the Place, to which he exchanges: as well about the time of Payment, as in what Money or Species the Payment is to be made.

VI.

He that intends to buy or draw at a longer or shorter term, than is usual at the place, about which is treated; or that the Value shall be paid by the Buyer in Current Coin, or that the Payment shall be made somewhere else in other Coin, than that in which Bills of Exchange are usually paid, must agree about it.

VII.

Exchange is made, either in home, or foreign Denominations of Money.

VIII.

Exchange is made in home Denomination of Money, when the Bill of Exchange is to be paid in the same sort of Money, as the giver pays the Drawer for the Value.

IX.

Exchange is made in foreign Denominations of Money, when one treats for having the Payment made in another Denomination of Money than is receiv'd.

X.

In Exchange the Denomination of Money for this or that place is always certain and unchangeable; and the change, or Variation of the Course in the rising or falling of the Exchange is agreed on at the Bargain.

XI.

Exchange is made at *Par*, when Money is exchanged for Money, without receiving more or less, than is to be paid back.

XII.

Exchange is made with profit to the Drawer, when he bargaineth for a Course above the *Par*.

XIII.

Exchange is made with Profit for the Giver, or loss for the Drawer, when the Giver payeth the Drawer less than the *Par*.

XIV.

He that giveth his Money in Exchange for Profit, or loss do's not always get b't.

C H A P. IV.

Of counting of Exchange.

I.

THE counting of Exchange consisteth in a Reduction of the Value of a known Sum of Money to a desired Sum, according to a certain Course.

II.

In the exchanging of Money with gain, and the giving of Money upon Exchange, sometimes Money is exchanged for Money of the same Denomination, and sometimes for Money of a different Denomination.

III.

When one dealeth in Money for Money of the same Denomination then one exchangeth commonly per Cent; in this manner; that a hundred, to be received or to be paid, be fixed by either of the Dealers; and it is sometimes expressly bargained, how much shall effectually be received or paid per Cent, and it is sometimes bargained for to a great Profit or loss per Cent.

IV.

When a Bargain is made with Profit or loss per Cent, then so much profit percent, as the one getteth, so much loss per Cent

Cent the other loseth: For profit and loss are put in Opposition to one another in this Trade.

V.

When a Bargain of Exchange is made of Money against Money of a different Denomination, it is then sometimes treated, and the price settled, or the Course agreed upon, in a foreign Denomination of Money, and some times in a home Denomination.

VI.

To calculate the equality of Exchange, or to find the *Par*, in order to draw and remit according to the Valuation, at a limited price, or Rate, there is only to be observed, that when one must draw at a disadvantageous Course, he must proportionally give so much at a more advantageous Course; and when one can't give but at a disadvantageous Course, he then must see to draw proportionally so much in a more advantageous Course, as is given by the Limitation.

VII.

When one ordereth his correspondent to remit to a Place, where he has Occasion for it, and to draw the value upon him, and hath a mind to calculate, how much that remittance will amount to, he must charge the Sum with the Provision of his correspondent, and simple Brokerage.

VIII.

When one hath a mind to calculate, whether it is more profitable to have Bills drawn on him straight, or by another place; he must also observe, that he must pay the provision and Brokerage; *viz.* both to his correspondent, whom he causeth to be drawn upon, if he lets him draw back again; but when he remits to him, then Provision only and no Brokerage is due to him; but the Brokerage must nevertheless be taken notice of in the Calculation, since it is paid by the Calculator himself.

IX.

When one hath a mind to compute, whether it is more profitable to have any Sum remitted straight or through another place, he must observe together with the comparing of the Courses, or Prices of Exchange, forwards and backwards, whether those Remittances be made to another Place, to be drawn by him: that so he only is at the Charge of the Brokerage of the drawing: But when one remitteth, by way of another place; one is then at the Charge of the Provision and Brokerage and must be longer out of his Money.

X.

To calculate the Profit or loss of a Remittance made, and drawn back again, the Profit must be lessened, and the loss, if any happen, augmented with double Brokerage, *viz.* of the giving, and of the drawing back again; and when one hath a mind to compute, what advance or loss happeneth upon a Remittance, that is effectually remitted,

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mitted, and caused to be returned; then the Provision and Brokerage must first be deducted from the Sum that is remitted, and is to be received at another Place, and the Remainder must be cast up according to the settled Course, so one cometh to have the Product of the Re-exchange, which compared with the Summ given out for it, augmented with the Brokerage of the Remittance, the difference will then be the Advance or loss happened upon that Negotiation.

XI.

To calculate at the Rate of how much per Cent a Year is gain'd or lost in Exchange, one must not take the time too precisely in remitting, because the payment seldom comes in upon the day of expiration, and is not always made again that day, that it comes in; but in drawing one may take the time precisely, because one commonly Values ones self for draughts before, or at furthest upon the day of Expiration.

XII.

When a Factor is drawn upon with order to value himself upon the Drawer, he must augment the Amount of the drawn-Bill with his Provision and Brokerage, and that product is the Sum that he must redraw for; but on the contrary when a Factor receives Remittances with order to remit the Value, he must rebate his Provision and Brokerage from the Total of the same Remittances, and the Remainder is the Sum that he must remit; and when a Factor is ordered, to remit to one Place, and to value himself upon another, he must, when he remitteth a fixed Sum, augment it with his Provision and double Brokerage; when he comes to have the Sum, that he is to value himself for. But when he hath drawn a fixed Summ, and hath a mind to compute, how much he is to remit, then he must deduct his Provision and Brokerage from the Amount of the drawn-Bills, and the Remainder will be the Sum that he is to give, or to remit in Consideration of his drawn-Bills; which Sum, according to the bargained Course (when one exchangeth in a foreign Denomination of Money) must be reduced to such Denomination of Money, as must be compensated and laid out.

XIII.

In the Calculation of a Negotiation of Exchange, the Provision must be reckoned so many times, as the same is exchanged, returned or treated by the Factors; but the Brokerage is not made good to any Factor, unless he effectually bargaineth, concludeth and Tradeth, or hath drawn or remitted the Sum.

XIV.

In the casting up of the Amount of the Re-exchange and charges of Bills of Exchange, protested at the day for non payment, the Course of the Re-exchange is reckoned up such, as it is effectually at the time of the Protestation, from the place where the payment is to be made,

to the place to which the Bill of Exchange returneth; and that Sum they augment with $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent for Provision, and one per thousand for Brokerage, besides the Charges of the Protest, and the Postage of 3. Letters, viz. two coming and one going.

CHAP. V.

THE PROPERTY OF THE
HOME DEPT.
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

What a Bill of Exchange is: And what the Drawer before the Delivery, and the Buyer at the Acceptation are to take notice of.

I.
THE Drawer is bound to furnish the Buyer with Bills of Exchange, for the Sum treated of.

II.
The Drawer must, before the putting of his Hand, or at least before the Delivery, and the Buyer at the Acceptation, or before the sending away, or at least before the Endorsing of the Bills of Exchange, narrowly look that the same be well made, and that all the necessary particulars be duly expressed in them.

III.
A Bill of Exchange is an Act, or Writing obligatory, containing (1.) the time when (2.) the place where it expireth; (3.) the Sum that is (4.) ordered, desired or accepted to be paid; (5.) at what time, (6.) to whom the Payment is to be made (7.) from whom the (8.) Value received, or with whom exchanged; (9.) by whom signed Direction underneath; (10.) to him, that is to pay it, and (11.) the place, where the Payment is to be made.

IV.
(1.) Both Drawer and Giver must observe, and take notice whether the Bill of Exchange be dated, and the Day and Date, or the time of the granting of the same, be well, and clearly expressed in it.

V.
A Drawer may date to his advantage the Bills of Exchange, he maketh, in such a manner, as he can, *salvis conditionibus inclusis*.

VI.
(2.) Drawer and Buyer must also both take care, that at the Head of the Bill, the place, from which it is drawn be mentioned.

VII.
(3.) Drawer and Buyer must also both take notice, whether the Summ, that is to be paid, be clearly set down and expressed in the Bill of Exchange.

VIII.

(4.) In a Bill of Exchange, the Payment must be ordered, desired, or undertaken.

IX.

(5.) Drawer and Buyer, must both take care, that the time of Payment be not expressed and determined in a dubious manner, nor sooner, nor later, than hath been agreed upon.

X.

(6.) The Buyer must particularly take notice, whether the Name of him, to whom the Bill of Exchange is to be paid, be well and duly set down and spelled; and when the Bill of Exchange is to be payable to order, whether that be contained in it, and clearly expressed.

XI.

(7. and 8.) 'Tis also necessary that the Giver shou'd take care, that his Name be inferted in it, and that the Value is from him, or with-exchanged.

XII.

(9.) The Buyer must also look to this, that the Bills of Exchange be signed by the Drawer.

XIII.

(10.) The Drawer is especially to take care of this, that upon the Bill of Exchange no wrong Direction be put, but that it be directed to the Right Person, upon whom he draweth.

XIV.

(11.) Drawer and Giver must also lastly both take care, that the Place, where the Payment is to be made, be clearly writ down either in the Bill of Exchange, or in the Supercription; and when a Drawer draweth upon one that do's not live at the Place, where the Payment is to be made; he must then observe, that it be not only set down clearly where to be paid, but also where the Person, he draweth upon, dwelleth.

XV.

Sometimes there is but one sole Bill made for a Negotiation of Exchange, but commonly double Bills are given, viz. first and second.

XVI.

A Giver acteth imprudently, when he getteth but one sole Bill made, or accepteth of it for a Negotiated Sum, though the same be payable to himself.

XVII.

A Drawer is obliged, according to the Notice and Direction given him by the Buyer, to divide the Sum agreed on into as many Bills of Exchange, as the Buyer desireth, and is in want of: And the Buyer is in the like manner obliged to accept of several Bills of Exchange, drawn upon several Persons, which together amount to the Summ on.

XVIII.

XVIII.

A Drawer do's unwisely, when he makes two or more Bills of Exchange of the same Sum, and of the same Contents, and if that be desired by the Buyer, he may make the one of such Sum, as the Buyer requires and divide the other into two different Sums, amounting in all to the desired Sum.

XIX.

A Drawer must especially look to this, that he do not make two first, or two second Bills of Exchange, for one and the same Sum, but clearly distinguish the same in the Body of the Bill, and also in the Superscription.

XX.

A Drawer do's prudently, when a second Bill of Exchange being desired of him, for any Sum, whereof he is not sure, whether he hath already made a second or not, he maketh a Third Bill, instead of the second, or giveth a fourth Bill instead of a Third that is asked him, (if he any ways doubteth, he might have signed it already.)

XXI.

A Drawer must also before all look to this, that all the Bills of Exchange, he maketh for one and the same Sum be dated alike, and be alike in all parts of the Contents and Superscription; only with this Distinction, that it be a first, second, third, or fourth Bill of Exchange; and so forth.

XXII.

A Drawer may make the Bills of Exchange for the Account of whom he pleaseth, and the Person drawn upon may bind himself by the Acceptation of his Servant, being abroad himself.

XXIII.

A prudent Drawer will make no Bills of Exchange payable upon sight, but some days, Weeks or Months after sight.

XXIV.

A prudent Drawer, when he can help it, or excuse himself from it, will make no Bills Exchange payable to the same Person upon whom he draws, except he be fully satisfied of his sufficiency, fair Dealing and Honesty.

XXV.

A Drawer is obliged at the Desire and Request of the Buyer, to alter the Bills of Exchange, in the manner he desireth, tho' they be made according to his Orders and Directions; whether he would have 'em payable to another, or the Sum divided, if no Body else hath yet put his hand to them; on Condition that the Buyer pay the Charges of the Drawer's Letter of Advice to the Acceptor, concerning that Alteration: But when the Bill of Exchange is accepted, or endorsed by some body else, the Drawer must be prudent in altering any thing.

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XXVI.

A prudent Drawer must take care, he do's not alter any thing in one of the Bills of Exchange, and leave the other unaltered.

XXVII.

A Buyer at one place is not obliged to accept of Bills of Exchange, that are upon the Account of the Drawer himself; but when Exchange is made to Fairs or Markets, the Drawer may undertake to furnish Bills upon his own Account.

XXVIII.

When in the contracting or closing of the Bargain, the Broker hath positively passed his Word to the Buyer that the Drawer shall furnish him with Bills ready made, drawn or endorsed by one known to the Buyer to be a sufficient Man; then the Buyer is not obliged to accept of the Drawer's own, or unaccepted Bills, or any other endorsed by the Drawer.

XXIX.

A Buyer must be prudent, in treating about, or accepting of ready made Bills, drawn or accepted by a sufficient Man, tho' he knows his hand or Writing, when the Seller is a Stranger, and unknown to him.

XXX.

A Buyer must also be prudent in taking of accepted Bills of Exchange, that are payable to the order of the Drawer, or endorsed by the same, when he do's not take the Drawer to be very sufficient, and when the acceptant is unknown to him.

XXXI.

One that agrees for Bills upon Sight, is not obliged to accept of Bills of Exchange, that are expired, whereof the days of Grace will be either quite, or almost expired, before the Bill arrive at the Place, where the payment is to be made; and especially the Buyer does unadvisedly, when he do's so, at a time when the Post do's not go secure, either by the danger or badness of Roads or other inconveniences: Except he gets the Seller to warrant him, that he shall have his recourse upon him, notwithstanding after the Expiration of the days of Grace the Payment should first be demanded, and by refusal be protested.

CH A P. VI.

Of the keeping of Accounts of Exchange.

I.

ALL and every Person that dealeth in Exchange, or that is concerned in it, or is answerable for it; must keep an exact account of it, for so far as he is concern'd in the same.

II.

A Drawer must before all, yea before he maketh a Bill of Exchange, or causeth it to be made, at least before he delivereth it to the Broker, to give to the Buyer, exactly and distinctly Write down in his Book the Contents of it; and mention the Day when, whither, or to what place or Fair, in whose Name, and for whose Account, what Sum, and at what Rate he draweth; and at what time, and to whom Payable; that in Case of any Accident, a third or fourth Bill of Exchange being asked, he may be able to make it altogether of the same Contents, as the first or second.

III.

A Buyer ought likewise upon Receipt of the Bills, or at least before he payeth the Drawer the Value, Book it, whether he remitteth, or disposeth of the Bill to draw it back again.

IV.

When Bills of Exchange, not of the Bearers own making, but of his endorsing, are deliver'd to the Buyer, he must exactly set down, of what Date they are, from whence, and by whom they are made or drawn, of what Sum, when and to whom Payable, at what Price or Course he hath Negotiated, and to whom the Bills are afterwards endorsed, by which it will appear the more evidently to him, whether there be any thing wanting; or any mistake committed in the Endorsing.

V.

The Drawer and Buyer of Bills of Exchange, must also set down the Brokers Name, by whom the same hath been Negotiated, that he may, in case of any difficulty, and also in reviewing the Accounts of Brokerage, know by what Broker the Bargain hath been concluded.

VI.

A Buyer that does not really remit, but disposeth of his Money in Exchange for a time, and gets the Bills of Exchange made or Endors'd, to be paid to his Order, to draw the same in again at a convenient opportunity, ought also underneath, or at the side of the

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Memorandum of such Negotiations of Exchange, set down the day the Bill of Exchange expireth, and ought likewise to leave some room under the *Memorandum*, that when he comes to draw the Bill of Exchange back again, or to remit it, he may set down under the first *Memorandum*, when the drawing in, or transport has been made, to whom the Bill of Exchange is Endors'd and from whom the Value.

VII

When a Buyer sends a Bill of Exchange, in order to have it accepted, he must underneath, insert in his Book of Exchange, by way of *Memorandum*, to whom and when he hath sent such a Bill, and Cancel that Annotation, when he receiveth the same back again, accepted.

VIII

He, to whom Bills of Exchange are sent, to get them accepted, and to keep them till they be redemanded by the sender, ought likewise to keep a *Memorandum*, from whom he hath receiv'd the same, and to whom he delivers them, together with the day of expiration, that, when the Payment does not happen to be made in due time, he might within the days of Grace, by Vertue of the accepted Bill of Exchange, Sollicit, and secure the payments, by getting other Security, or getting the Money put into a third hand, if there be any dispute.

IX

As soon as one receives Remitted-Bills of Exchange, or at least before their acceptance, he must book them, and take notice from what place, by whom, for whose account, in whose Letter, of what Date, what Sum, upon whose Account, when, and to whom payable, remittances are made him; and when a redrawn or Endors'd Bill, he must then add to it when, and where expired, and how the same is afterwards Endors'd to him, besides that, when the Bill is remitted for his account, at what rate his Correspondent hath Negotiated the same, and for what Sum to credit him for it accordingly.

X

One that is drawn upon as soon as he receives advice from the Drawer, that he hath drawn upon him, ought to Book the Bills drawn, and take notice from what Place, by whom, what Sum, of what Date, at what time, and to whom, or to whose Order payable; and when the Drawn-Bills are for his own Account, he must also add at what Rate his Correspondent hath exchanged, and for what Sum that he may charge him with it accordingly, and not delay it, till the Bill of Exchange is presented to be accepted.

XI

When the Letters of Advice mention that the Bill of Exchange is payable to Order; he that is drawn upon ought also to Note when the Bill of Exchange is presented to be accepted, and whether there be any Endorsment, or Endorsments upon it; and at the Day
of

of expiration, before the payment be made, set down clearly in the place that is left open, (under the first *Memorandum*) all the Endorsements that are found in the same successively to that, to which he maketh the Payment.

XII.

The Acceptor of a Bill of Exchange must not be negligent, to Note in his *Memorandum* or book of Exchange, at the side or under the *Memorandum* he makes of the Bill, the time he accepted the same; and when there are imprudently two or more Bills of Exchange, all of the same Sums and Contents, payable to order, made by the Drawer, the Acceptor must be Prudent in accepting, and not only take a *Memorandum* of the Endorsements, if any be found upon the Bills that are presented him to be accepted, but also narrowly take Notice, whether he does accept the first or the second Bill, and set it clearly down in his *Memorandum*; least otherwise, he should through inadvertency, accept two Bills of Exchange, for one and the same Sum.

XIII.

Though it be not very necessary, it is not nevertheless amiss, that he who is drawn upon, should also mark down, *per Memorandum* in his Book of Exchange, the Parties of Exchange that are drawn upon him, he lets the same be protested for Non-acceptance; but then he must also add to it, that he hath not accepted the same, but suffered them to be protested.

XIV.

The Bearer of a Bill of Exchange, that is not accepted by him, whom it is drawn upon, or that being accepted is not paid at the Day of Expiration, and that is therefore protested for Non-acceptance, or Non-payment, must keep a Note of it, next to, or under the *Memorandum* of that Bill, or book of Exchange, and set down when, and to whom he sendeth the Protest, with or without the Bill of Exchange; and when the same Bill of Exchange is accepted or paid by him, or a third, *supra protest*, for the Honour of the Drawer or some Endorser, then a suitable *Memorandum* must be made by him of that acceptance or Payment.

XV.

He, that doth not accept a Bill of Exchange, *Libra Mente*, but *supra protest*, must likewise set down a *Memorandum*, for whose account he accepts the same; and when the Bill of Exchange is drawn, not upon them who accepts, but upon some body else, that suffers it to be protested; then the Acceptor of that Bill of Exchange so protested, must make a *Memorandum*, as if it had been drawn straight upon him; *viz.* when, from what place, by whom, what Sum, to whom, and at what time payable, and upon whom drawn, and that the Bill was not accepted by the same, but by himself, *S. P.* for the Honour of the Drawer, or Endorser.

XVI.

XVI.

When a Bill of Exchange is payable some time after Sight, or at usance, and usance is reckoned for some time after Sight, then not only the Acceptor, but also the Bearer must take a Memorandum of the Date of the Acceptation, to calculate the Day of expiration; and it is fit, that the day of Expiration be clearly and distinctly set down by the Bearer and acceptor under the Memorandum of all Bills of Exchange, whether the same be payable at a certain time after date, after Sight, or at usance.

XVII.

When one receiveth advice from his Correspondent, that he hath drawn or remitted for him to some other Place, then also a distinct Memorandum must be made by the Principal of that Negotiation, by whom, from what Place, when, what Sum, at what Rate? To whom it is remitted, or upon whom drawn, where, and when payable, and what Advice hath been given him of that Negotiation, and when he getteth Confirmation of it that it is drawn upon or remitted to, then he must examine whether the Advices agree or not.

XVIII.

When one draws, or remits, or is remitted to, or drawn upon, by his Correspondent, by order of a third, for Account of a fourth, he must explain it very clearly in booking the Bill: That the Book-keeper, may know, whom he must Charge or Credit. But by the Memorandum, whereof mention is made in all the foregoing Cases, is not meant a formal Booking or stating the Bill in the Journal, which is the Book-keeper's business only but a plain Annotation of the Merchant himself, or some of his Servants, in the Memorial or Waste-Book, or in a Book of Exchange by it self, that is necessary to be kept by the Merchants, that do any wise deal in Exchange.

XIX.

When one draweth for his own Account at a Term, or remitteth, or causeth to be drawn or remitted, upon, or to his Correspondent, living at another place: He should make a Memorandum in his Waste-Book of the time when the drawn Bills of Exchange or Remittances expire, that he may provide at the time of Expiration for the Payment, or dispose of his Money that is to come in, or Charge or Credit his Correspondent for it, in his Account Current.

XX.

He that is remitted to, or drawn upon, must also keep a Memorandum of the time of Expiration of the Bills of Exchange, that are for his Account and Note to whom, for what Bill of Exchange, and what Sum or Payment is to be demanded or made: And when the Bill is payable to order, he must express it, that the Bearer may remember at the day of Expiration, to acquaint the acceptor, that the Bill of Exchange that is payable to him, is endorsed.

XXI.