

Commercial Weight. The Bahar of Mocha is stated to be equal to 18 Maunds of Madras, or 450lb. avoirdupois. Others say that it weighs 405lb. French weight, or $437\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois; but it must be observed that the weights at the Custom-House are generally found to be 2 or 3lb. heavier than the regular weights, and that in the interior divisions of the country the difference is still greater.

Measures. The Teman, dry measure, contains 40 Mecmedas or Kellas, and weighs, in rice, 168lb. avoirdupois.

The Gudda, liquid measure, contains 2 English Gallons nearly; it is divided into 8 Nusfias, and the Nusfia into 16 Vakias.

The long measures are the Guz, of 25 English Inches, and the Cobido, of 19 ditto.

MODENA (*in Italy*).

Monies of Account. Accounts are kept here in Lire, Soldi, and Denari Correnti; the Lira being divided into 20 Soldi or Bolognini, and the Soldo into 12 Denari: but of late years accounts have been kept in Italian Livres, 20723 of which equal 54000 Lire Correnti. Thus the Lira of Modena is worth $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling.

Coins. The gold coins are, Pistoles of 51 Lire, and Scudini of 9 Lire. The silver coins are, Ducatoons of $17\frac{2}{3}$ Lire; Filippi of $15\frac{1}{2}$; Ducats of 8; Scudi of $3\frac{3}{4}$; new Scudi of 5; Pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 Lire; Capelloni of 6 Soldi 8 Denari; Pieces of 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi. For the value of the above coins, see *Tables of Coins*, Vol. II.

The Lira of Reggio is worth two-thirds of the Lira of Modena; so that the above coins are one-third higher when valued in money of Reggio.

Weights. The weights for precious metals are the same as at Milan.

The Quintal weight is reckoned at 100lb. and is $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. lighter than the same weight in Leghorn: hence 100lb. of Modena are equal to 70,45lb. avoirdupois, or 31,95 Kilogrammes.

Measures. Corn is measured by the Stajo, which equals 2 English Bushels, or 0,704 of a Hectolitre.

The Braccio, long measure, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Genoese Palmi, and is therefore equal to 24,3 English Inches, or 0,6175 of a Metre.

MOGADORE, *see Morocco.*

MONTE VIDEO, *see Mexico.*

MONTPELLIER (*in France*).

The monies, coins, weights, and measures of Montpellier, are those of France, *Monies, &c.* which see. The old weights and measures, however, are still partially used, and are as follows:—

The Quintal (or 100lb. of Montpellier) equals 88lb. avoirdupois, or 39,9 Old Weight Kilogrammes.

The Setier, corn measure, is divided into 2 Emines, or 4 Quarts, and contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ English Bushel, or 0,5285 of a Hectolitre. Old Measures.

The Muid of wine is divided into 18 Setiers, 24 Barrels, or 576 Pots; and contains 161,06 English Gallons, or 609,6 Litres.

Muscat wine is sold by the Muid, and Vin du Rhone by the Barrel; the Cask containing 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels.

Brandy is sold by the weight of 100lb.: $20\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of brandy are called a Velte; and a common cask contains about 70 Veltes.

The Charge of Oil is composed of 4 Barrals, 8 Emines, 16 Quartals, or 128 Pots. The Quartal weighs 21lb. of Montpellier, or $18\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

The long measure, called Canne, is divided into 8 Pans, and measures 1,9874 Metre, or 78,24 English Inches.

The Seterée, land measure, is composed of 75 Dextres, and equals 14,175 Ares, or 1 Rood 16 Perches English measure.

In reckoning the freight of ships from the port of Cette, the following *Lastage.* quantities are estimated for a Last, viz. 4 Casks of brandy, each containing about 70 Veltes; 8 Hogsheads of Muscat wine, called Frontignac; or 7 Casks of Vin du Rhone, each containing about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Barrals.

For the exchanges of Montpellier, *see France, Vol. II. page 49.*

The regulations for the payment or protest of bills, &c. are likewise the same *Exchanges, &c.* as in other parts of France. See Vol. I. page 143.

MOREA, *see Patras.*

MOROCCO (*in Africa*).

Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept here, and in Fez, Mequinez, Sallee, Mogadore, and all the western parts of Barbary, in Mitkuls of 10 Ounces, the Ounce being divided into 4 Blankeels, and the Blankeel into 24 Fluce.

Coins.

The principal coins in circulation are Spanish Doubloons and Dollars, with their divisions; also the Madrid, a gold piece worth 10 Dollars, coined at Madrid for the use of the Emperor of Morocco.

The coins of the country are the following:

In gold, the Mitkul (also called Miscal and Ducat), and the Bendiky, or 2 Dollar piece, worth 27 Ounces.

In silver, the Ounce, or Dirhem, $13\frac{1}{2}$ of which make a Dollar;

The 6 Blankeel piece, 9 ditto.....ditto;

The Blankeel, 54 ditto.....ditto.

In copper, pieces of 6 and 4 Fluce.

The above coins are struck in several cities of Barbary, and are not considered as accurately minted.

From their proportion to the Spanish Dollar, the Blankeel may be valued at 1d., the Ounce at 4d., the Ducat at 3s. 4d., and the Bendiky at 9s. sterling.

Weights.

The commercial Pound here is generally regulated by the weight of 20 Spanish Dollars, and therefore 100lb. of Barbary, or the Kintal, = 119lb. avoirdupois.

The market Pound for provisions is reckoned 50 per cent. heavier, and therefore equals 30 Dollars, or 1lb. $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois nearly.

Iron and bees' wax are sold by this weight.

Measures.

The corn measures are the Almude and Arroba, commonly called the Mood and Kroba. The Almude of Sallee is reckoned at 40 Selemenes of Castile. The Cahiz, Fanega, and other Spanish measures, are also used, and were probably correct when first introduced; but they are now found too various to be reduced to any certain standard.

The principal long measure at Morocco is the Cubit, or Canna, which answers to 21 English Inches. In other parts of Barbary there is also the Pic, which equals 26 English Inches nearly.

MUNICH (*in Germany*),

And the whole Electorate of Bavaria, keep accounts in Guldens or Florins, Monies of Account.
of 60 Creutzers current, the Creutzer being divided into 4 Denari.

The Florin also contains 15 Batzen, 20 Kaysergroschen, 24 Land Muntze, or 30 Albus.

A current Rixdollar is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin; a Batze, 4 Creutzers; a Kaysergrosche, 3; a Land Muntze, $2\frac{1}{2}$; an Albus, 2 Creutzers; and the Creutzer, 4 Pfenings.

FLORINS.

The gold coins are—Coins.
Carolin d'ors, worth 11. halves & quarters in proportion;
Max d'ors, $7\frac{1}{3}$ double and half in proportion;
Ducats, 5 20 Creutzers;
Gold Guldens, 3 36 ditto.

The silver coins are—Rixdollars specie, halves, and quarters; Copsticks and halves; all minted after the rate of the Convention coins, but valued 20 per cent. higher in Bavarian money: that is, the Rixdollar passes for 2 Florins 24 Creutzers; the Florin of the Empire for half that sum; and the new Rixdollar for 2 Florins. Thus Bavarian money is to Convention money as 5 to 6.

The value of the current Rixdollar (or Rixdollar of account), as fixed by the latest regulations, answers to 20 German Asen, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains of fine Value of Monies.
gold, and to 304 Asen, or $225\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of fine silver: the proportion of gold to silver is therefore as $15\frac{1}{5}$ to 1.

Hence the said current Rixdollar is worth $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, and the Florin 21d. sterling; or £1 sterling = 11 Florins 26 Creutzers.

The absolute fineness of gold is 24 Carats, and the Carat is divided into 12 Fineness of Gold and Silver.
Grains: the absolute fineness of silver is 16 Loths, and the Loth is divided into 18 Grains. Wrought silver is to be 13 Loths fine.

The weight for the precious metals is considered the Mark of Cologne, but is Weights & Measures.
a shade heavier. It contains 3609,87 English Grains, or 233,891 Grammes.

The commercial Pound weighs 8656 English Grains. Thus the Quintal of 100lb. Bavarian weight equals 123,6lb. avoirdupois, or 56 Kilogrammes.

The Scheffel, or Schaff, corn measure, is divided into 6 Metzens, 12 Viertels, or 48 Maessels, and contains 10,29 English Bushels, or 3,626 Hectolitres; the Scheffel of oats is one-seventh larger.

Weights & Measures. The Eimer of wine contains 60 Maass, or 240 Quartels; a Fass of beer contains 25 Eimers, each of 64 Maass. The Maass = 1,30 English Pint, or 0,617 Litres. The Bavarian Foot measures 11,375 English Inches, or 0,289 Metres; the Ell = 32,9 English Inches, or 0,835 Metres.

MUNSTER (*in Germany*).

Monies and Coins. Accounts are kept in this part of Westphalia in Rixdollars current of 28 Schillings, the Schilling being divided into 12 Pfenings.

The Rixdollar also contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin, 8 Blamusers, 36 Mariengroschen, 336 Pfenings, or 672 Hellers.

The coins are, Florins and halves, or Pieces of 1 Mark; half Marks of 4 Schillings, or 6 Mariengroschen; Pieces of 14 and 28 Pfenings.

Weights & Measures. The Cologne weight is used for the precious metals, and the Pound commercial weight = 7353 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Munster = 105lb. avoirdupois, or 47,64 Kilogrammes.

The Ell measures 31,9 English Inches, or 0,808 of a Metre.

NANTES (*in France*).

Monies, &c. The monies, weights, and measures here are the same as in the rest of France, with the exception of certain ancient customs, which are still retained, and should therefore be stated.

Old Weights & Measures. The old weight of Nantes is reckoned 1 per cent. heavier than the Poids de Marc. Thus 100lb. of Nantes equal 109lb. avoirdupois, or 49,43 Kilogrammes.

The most general measure for corn is the Setier, which is divided into 16 Boisseaux, and equals 4,063 English Bushels, or 1,431 Hectolitre. The Tonneau is 10 Setiers, and the Muid of salt 4 Quartauts.

The Tonneau of wine is divided into 2 Pipes, 4 Barriques, or 480 Pots. The Barrique contains 63,4 English Gallons, or 240 Litres.

Brandy is sold by the 29 Veltes, in casks of 50 and 60 Veltes. The Velte is divided into 3 Pots, and contains 1,484 English Gallon, or 5,617 Litres.

Train oil is sold by the 30 Veltes.

The Ell measures 55,8 English Inches, or 1,416 French Metre.

Exchanges. For the exchanges of Nantes, see *France*, Vol. I. page 143, and Vol. II. page 49.

NAPLES (*in Italy*).

Accounts are kept here in Ducati di Regno of 100 Grani. The Ducat is divided into 10 Carlini, each of 10 Grani, and, by the public banks, into 5 Tari, of 20 Grani each, making the Ducat always 100 Grani. Monies of Account.

There are other monies, both real and imaginary, which bear the following proportions to the Ducat, viz.

The Ducato contains 2 Patacche, 5 Tari, 10 Carlini, 40 Cinquini, 66½ Pubbliche, 100 Grani, 200 Tornesi, 300 Quartini, 600 Piccioli, or 1200 Cavalli.

The mint regulations of Naples have undergone several alterations since the year 1750, which are the less necessary to be explained, as a new system of coinage was adopted in 1818, which promises to be permanent. Old Coins.

The old coins still circulate according to their nominal value, or, if much worn, according to weight. Their original value may be known from the *Tables of Coins*, Vol. II.

The gold coins are, Pieces of 2, 4, and 6 Ducati; the Sicilian Onza of 30 Carlini, with double in proportion.

The silver coins are, the Ducato of 10 Carlini, and the half Ducat, or Pataca; the Sicilian Scudo of 12 Carlini, and the half Scudo; Tari of 2 Carlini; Pieces of 12, 13, 24, and 26 Grani; single Carlini, and halves, &c.

Spanish hard Dollars are allowed to pass at the rate of 12 Carlini 4 Grani; and other foreign coins circulate at their intrinsic value, according to a printed ordinance occasionally issued by the Minister of Finance.

The monetary system of 1818 has for its unit the silver Ducat, which weighs 515 Neapolitan Grains (Acini), 354 English Grains, or 22,943 Grammes. It contains 833⅓ parts of pure silver, and 166⅔ of alloy; that is, five-sixths pure, and one-sixth of alloy, with a remedy of $\frac{1}{10000}$. Its sterling value is therefore 41,2d. There are Pieces of 1, 2, 6, and 12 Carlini in proportion, the Ducat being 10 Carlini. New Coins.

The gold coins are minted at the fineness of 996 parts of pure in 1000, with a remedy of $\frac{1}{10000}$ in the fineness.

The smallest gold piece is the Oncetta, which weighs 85 Acini, 58,43 English Grains, or 3,786 Grammes. It passes for 3 Ducats, and is worth 10s. 3½d. sterling, with Pieces of 5 and 10 Oncette in proportion.

- New Coins.** All coins under the value of the Carlino are represented in copper, of which there are Grani and halves, and Pieces of 2, 3, and 5 Grani. The half Grano, or Tornese, weighs 70 Acini, and the other pieces in proportion.
- Fineness of Gold and Silver.** By the above mint regulations it will be seen that the fineness of gold and silver is now decimally expressed; but formerly the absolute fineness of gold was expressed by 24 Carats, each Carat being divided into 8 parts, and that of silver by 12 Ounces, the Ounce being divided into 12 Sterlini.
- Gold and Silver Wt.** Gold and silver are weighed by the Libbra of 12 Ounces, 360 Trapesi, or 7200 Acini; containing 4950 English Grains, or 320,760 French Grammes.
- Commercial Weights.** The commercial weights are, the Cantaro and Rottolo: the Cantaro Grosso contains 100 Rottoli, each weighing $33\frac{1}{3}$ Ounces of the gold and silver weight, or $31\frac{2}{7}$ Ounces avoirdupois. Hence the Cantaro Grosso = $196\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois, or 89,1 Kilogrammes.
The Cantaro Piccolo weighs 150 lb. of 12 Ounces, and answers to 106 lb. avoirdupois, or 48 Kilogrammes.
- Dry Measure.** The Carro of corn is divided into 36 Tomoli, or 864 Measures: the Tomolo contains 1,451 English Bushel, or 0,5115 of a Hectolitre. A Tomolo of wheat weighs about 45 Rottoli.
- Liquid Measure.** The Carro of wine or brandy is divided into 2 Botte, 24 Barili, or 1440 Caraffi. The Barile equals 11 English Gallons, or 41,67 Litres. A Pipe of wine contains 14 Barili.
The Salma of oil is composed of 16 Staja, 256 Quarti, 320 Pignate, or 1536 Misurelle: the weight of the Stajo is $10\frac{1}{3}$ Rottoli. Thus the Salma weighs 324,6 lb. avoirdupois, or 147,2 Kilogrammes, and measures 42,79 English Gallons, or 162 Litres.
- Long Measure.** The Canna is divided into 8 Palmi, or 96 Onzie, and equals 6 Feet 11 Inches English. Thus the Palmo is 10,38 English Inches, or 0,264 of a French Metre.
The Moggia, land measure, contains 33,431 French Ares; or 3 Roods 12 Perches English.
In the province of Apulia, 1 Caro = 20 Versure, 120 Catane, 1200 Passi, or 8400 Palmi.

For the exchanges of Naples, see Vol. II. page 80.

Exchanges.

The usance for bills drawn from any part of the kingdom of Naples is 15 days after acceptance; and from Sicily, Genoa, Venice, Leghorn, and Rome, 22 days. From Spain, 2 months after date; and from London, 3 months. The acceptance is to take place on the Saturday after the arrival of the post from the place where the bill was drawn. But bills payable at so many days sight or date must be accepted or protested on being presented, without any delay.

Usances and Days of Grace.

Three days grace are allowed, except for bills at sight.

NARVA, see *Russia and Pernaü*.

NAUMBURG, see *Leipsic*.

NAVARRE (*in Spain*).

Accounts are kept here in various ways, but most commonly in Reals of Old Plate, which, however, are divided into 36 Maravedis instead of 34. See *Spain*.

Monies, &c.

Accounts are also kept in Libras of 20 Sueldos, or 240 Dineros.

There are various other monies of account, as Ducados, Tarxas, Gruesos, Ochavos, and Cornados; which render the monetary system of Navarre peculiarly complex. It may, however, be in some measure simplified by considering the Real as the fundamental money, which is worth $4\frac{7}{8}$ d. sterling nearly, and valuing all the rest in proportion.

The Real equals $4\frac{1}{2}$ Tarxas, 6 Gruesos, 12 Sueldos, 18 Ochavos, 36 Maravedis, 72 Cornados, or 144 Dineros. 5 Reals = 3 Libras, and therefore

The Libra equals $1\frac{2}{3}$ Real, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Tarxas, 10 Gruesos, 20 Sueldos, 30 Ochavos, 60 Maravedis, 120 Cornados, or 240 Dineros, and is worth $8\frac{1}{8}$ d. sterling.

The Ducado equals $6\frac{8}{5}$ Libras, $10\frac{8}{5}$ Reals, and the lesser monies in proportion. It is worth $53\frac{1}{2}$ d. nearly.

From the above proportions between the monies of Navarre, their relation to those of Castile may be computed by the Real, which is common to both.

Thus the Doubloon of Exchange of 32 Reals, and the Peso of 8 are known.

Thus also the Ducat of Exchange of 375 Maravedis of Plate is found to be $11\frac{1}{4}$ Reals; for as $34 : 1 :: 375 : 11\frac{1}{4}$.

Also the Ducat Vellon of 374 Maravedis Vellon is found to be $5\frac{2}{7}$ Reals; for as $64 : 1 :: 374 : 5\frac{2}{7}$; always remembering that 34 Maravedis of Plate equal 64 Maravedis Vellon.

Monies, &c. On the same principles the proportions between any of the other monies may be computed. Thus have the following been determined in round numbers:

40	Dobloons of Plate	equal	144	Ducats of Navarre.
49	Pesos of Plate	.....	36	.....
833	Ducats of Exchange	....	846	.....
5	Dobloons of Plate	....	96	Libras of Navarre.
5	Pesos of Plate	.....	24	.....
85	Ducats of Exchange	....	564	.....

Coins. The coins of Navarre are those of Spain, which see. Their proportion to the monies of account may be computed from the following relations: 1 Hard Dollar equals $6\frac{3}{8}$ Libras, $10\frac{1}{2}$ Reals, $47\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8}$ Tarxas, $63\frac{3}{4}$ Gruesos, $127\frac{1}{2}$ Sueldos, $191\frac{1}{4}$ Ochavos, $382\frac{1}{2}$ Maravedis, 765 Cornados, or 1530 Dineros.

784 Hard Dollars equal 765 Ducados of Navarre.

The value of all the divisions and multiples of the Hard Dollar may be of course computed from the same proportion.

Weights & Measures. The Mark of Navarre is divided into 8 Onzas, 32 Quartos, 128 Adarmes, or 4608 Granos. Thus the Mark of Navarre and that of Castile contain the same number of Grains; but the Grain of Navarre is $\frac{1}{5}$ heavier than that of Castile. The Mark of Navarre therefore equals 4896 Castilian Grains, and 16 Marks of Navarre = 17 Marks of Castile. Thus 100lb. of Navarre answer to 107,78lb. avoirdupois, or 48,88 Kilogrammes.

For the measures and other particulars of Navarre, see *Spain*.

NEGROLAND, see *Guinea*.

NETHERLANDS (*Kingdom of the*).

Monies of Account. This New Kingdom, comprehending *Holland, Brabant, Flanders, and Luxemburgh*, as constituted in 1815, keeps accounts in Florins or Guilders, of 100 Cents. The Guilder is of the same value as that heretofore coined in Holland, being worth 2 Francs $11\frac{6}{10}\frac{4}{5}$ Centimes of France, or $20\frac{1}{8}$ d. sterling nearly.

Coins. In 1816 a new system of coinage was decreed, in which the Florin is made the monetary unit, with decimal divisions and multiples. The fineness of the coins is likewise decimally expressed, and no deviation is allowed either in weight or fineness.

The Florin must weigh 7 Esterlings, which equal 10,766 Grammes, or 166,17 Coins. English Grains, and its fineness is 893 in 1000 ; with pieces of 3 Florins and of 50 Cents in proportion.

There are also pieces of 25 Cents, weighing 88 As, or 4,25 Grammes, of 569 fine; with pieces of 10 and 5 Cents in proportion.

The new gold coin is called the 10 Florin Piece. It must weigh 140 As, which answer to 6,729 Grammes, or 103,85 English Grains, and its fineness is 900 in 1000 : its sterling value is therefore 16s. 6½d. nearly.

The copper coins are Cents of 80 As, or 3,845 Grammes ; with half Cents.

In 1816 a new system of weights and measures was decreed for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to commence in 1820. It is founded on the metrical and decimal system of France, but with an old vocabulary of names. See *Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and France*. Weights & Measures.

The *Pond* is the unit of weight, and answers to the French *Kilogramme*. Its divisions are the Ons, Lood, Wigtje, and Korrel.

The *Elle*, which is the unit or element of long measure, equals the French *Metre*. Its decimal divisions are the Palm, Duim, and Streep ; and its decimal multiples, the Roede and Mijle.

The *Vierkante Elle*, or square Ell, is the unit of superficial measures ; and answers to the *Centiare* or *Metre Carré* of France. Its divisions are the Vierkante Palm, Vierkante Duim, and Vierkante Streep ; and its multiples, the Vierkante Roede and Vierkante Bunder.

The *Kubicke Elle* is the unit of measures of capacity ; and equals the French *Stere*. Its divisions are the Kubicke Palm, Kubicke Duim, and Kubicke Streep.

The term *Wisse* is given to a Kubicke Elle of fire-wood.

The *Kop* is the unit of measures for dry wares, and is the cube of the Palm ; answering to the French *Litre*. Its division is the Maatje, and its multiples the Schepel and Mudde ; the latter is also called the *Zak*, and equals the French Hectolitre. 30 Mudde make 1 Last.

The *Kan* is the unit for liquid measure, and is the cube of the Palm ; it corresponds to the French *Litre*. Its divisions are the Maatje and Vingerhoed, and 100 Kans make a Vat or Cask, which equals the French Hectolitre.

The Apothecaries' new Pound is divided into 12 Ounces, 96 Drachms, 288 Scruples, or 5760 Grains ; and answers to 375 Grammes, or 5787 English Grains.

*Table of the Weights and Measures of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,
compared with those of France and England.*

	NEDERLANDISCH.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Weights.	<i>Pond</i>	= Kilogramme	= 15434 Grains.
	<i>Ons</i>	= Hectogramme	= 1543,4
	<i>Lood</i>	= Decagramme	= 154,34
	<i>Wigtje</i>	= Gramme	= 15,434
	<i>Korrel</i>	= Decigramme	= 1,5434
Long Measure.	<i>Mijle</i>	= Kilometre	= . . 3937,1 Inches.
	<i>Roede</i>	= Decametre	= . . . 393,71
	<i>Elle</i>	= Metre	= 39,371
	<i>Palm</i>	= Decimetre	= 3,9371
	<i>Duim</i>	= Centimetre	= 0,39371
	<i>Streep</i>	= Millimetre	= 0,039371
Square Measure.	<i>Vierkante Bunder</i>	= Are	= 3,955 Perches.
	<i>Vierkante Roede</i>	= Deciare	= 0,3955
	<i>Vierkante Elle</i>	= Metre Carré	= 10,7644 Sq. Feet.
	<i>Vierkante Palm</i>	= Decimetre Carré	= 15,500 Sq. Inches.
	<i>Vierkante Duim</i>	= Centimetre Carré	= 1,550
	<i>Vierkante Streep</i>	= Millimetre Carré	= 0,155
Cubic Measure.	<i>Kubicke Elle</i>	= Stère, or Mètre Cube	= 35,3170 Cubic Feet.
	<i>Kubicke Palm</i>	= Decistere	= 3,5317
	<i>Kubicke Duim</i>	= Centistere	= 0,35317
	<i>Kubicke Streep</i>	= Millistere	= 0,035317
Dry Measure.	<i>Mudde, or Zak</i>	= Hectolitre	= 2,8379 Bushels.
	<i>Schepel</i>	= Decalitre	= 0,28379
	<i>Kop</i>	= Litre	= 0,028379
	<i>Maatje</i>	= Decilitre	= 0,002837
Liquid Measure.	<i>Vat</i>	= Hectolitre	= 26,419 Wine Gallons.
	<i>Kan</i>	= Litre	= 26419
	<i>Maatje</i>	= Decilitre	= 026419
	<i>Vingerhoed</i>	= Centilitre	= 0026419

NEUFCHATEL (*in Switzerland*).

There are different modes of keeping accounts here. The most ancient method is in Livres Foibles, of 12 Gros, or 144 Deniers, which is still partially retained, particularly in rents and inferior departments of business. Monies,
Weights,
&c.

The second way of keeping accounts, which has been chiefly used by merchants, is in Livres Tournois of Neufchatel, divided into 12 Sous, or 240 Deniers, 1 Livre of which equals $2\frac{1}{2}$ Livres Foibles, and is worth $13\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling nearly.

Another mode was introduced in 1798, which is in Franken. of 10 Batzen, or 100 Rappen. This Batze is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ French Franc, and is of nearly the same value as the above-mentioned Livre Tournois.

The coins are, silver pieces of 21 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; but French monies, as well as those of the surrounding Cantons, circulate here.

Two different weights are used here; namely, the Poids de Marc, or old weight of France, and the Poids de Fer, with which heavy goods are weighed. The Pound of this weight = 17 Ounces French weight, or 8029 English Grains; and therefore 100lb. Poids de Fer = 114,7lb. avoirdupois, or 52,04 Kilogrammes.

The Foot = 0,3000 of a Metre = 11,81 English Inches; the Ell = 1,112 Metre = 43,8 English Inches. For further particulars, see *Switzerland*.

NICE (*in Italy*).

The monies and coins of Nice are the same as those of *Turin*, which see.

The weight for gold and silver is the Poids de Marc.

The commercial Pound is composed of 12 Ounces, and is equal to 4809 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Nice correspond to 68,76lb. avoirdupois, or 31,16 Kilogrammes. 25lb. make the Rubbio, and 6 Rubbi the Quintal.

Corn is measured by the Charge, which is divided into 4 Setiers, 8 Emines, 16 Quartiers, or 64 Motureaux, and equals 1,6 Hectolitre, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ English Bushels.

Wine and oil are sold by the Rubbio, weighing 25lb. of Nice, or 7,79 Kilogrammes; also by the Charge, composed of 12 Rubbi, or 120 Pints. The Rubbio of 10 Pints equals 2,076 English Gallons, or 7,8 Litres.

The element of long measure is the Pan, which equals 0,2615 of a Metre, or 10,29 English Inches. The Trabuc is 12 Pans, and the Canne 8 Pans.

The Ell of Nice equals 1,188 Metre, or 46,77 English Inches.

The square Trabuc equals 0,9885 French Ares, or 3,90 Perches English.*

* The above article is extracted from the dispatches lately sent to *Lord Castlereagh*, with standards, by *P. Lacroix, Esq.* the British Consul at *Nice*.

NORWAY, *see Bergen.*

NOVI, *see Genoa.*

NUREMBERG (*in Germany*).

Monies of
Account.

Accounts are kept here in Guldens or Florins of 60 Creutzers.

The Florin also contains 3 Copstucks, 15 Batzen, 20 Kaysergroschen or Schillings, or 240 Pfenings.

The Rixdollar of account is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Copstucks, $22\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen, 30 Kaysergroschen, 90 Creutzers, or 360 Pfenings. The Rixdollar specie is reckoned at 2 Florins, 30 Batzen, 40 Schillings, or 120 Creutzers.

A Copstuck is 5 Batzen, or 20 Creutzers; a Batze, 4 Creutzers; a Schilling or Kaysergrosche, 3 Creutzers, or 12 Pfenings.

Accounts are kept either in currency, according to the Convention or 20 Florin rate of coinage, in which bills are settled; or in Muntz, according to the 24 Florin rate of coinage, in which goods are paid for.

There was formerly a third sort of money, called Moneta d'oro (or gold money): this money was about 9 per cent. worse than banco, but it is now nearly out of circulation.

Coins.

The gold coins are, Ducats and gold Gilders. The silver coins are, old specie Rixdollars, halves, and quarters; and new specie Rixdollars, Florins, and halves; and Copstucks, coined after the Convention rate, and bearing 20 per cent. agio against Muntz. Also, Pieces of 30, 15, 12, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 5, 4, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 1 Creutzers, Muntz.

The Ducat is worth 4 Florins 30 Creutzers, in banco or current, or 5 Florins 24 Creutzers, Muntz; the gold Gilder, 3 Florins 12 Creutzers, in banco or current, or 3 Florins 50 Creutzers, in Muntz.

Old full weight specie Rixdollars pass for 2 Florins 40 Creutzers, in small coins; Convention Rixdollars, for 2 Florins current, or 2 Florins 24 Creutzers, in small coins; and the other Convention coins in proportion.

Value of
Monies.

The Rixdollar of account, in banco or current, may be valued at about $25\frac{1}{5}$ German Asen, or $18\frac{2}{3}$ English Grains of fine gold; and at 364 Asen, or 270 Grains of fine silver: the same Rixdollar in small coins may be valued at $21\frac{1}{2}$ Asen, or 16 Grains of fine gold, and at 304 Asen, or $225\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of fine silver.

Hence the Rixdollar, banco or current, is worth 38d. sterling, and the Florin, 25½d. sterling nearly; but in small coins, the Rixdollar is worth only 31½d., and the Florin, 21d. sterling. Value of Monies.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Nuremberg Mark, which is divided into 8 Ounces, 16 Loths, 64 Quintlins, or 256 Pfenings, and equals 3670 English Grains, or 239 French Grammes. Gold and Silver Weight.

The commercial Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 4 Viertungs, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quints, or 512 Pfenings, and answers to 7870 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Nuremberg equal 112,42lb. avoirdupois, or 50,99 Kilogrammes. Commercial Weight.

The Shipfund contains 3 Centners, or 300lb.

The Malter is divided into 16 Metzen, 32 Diethaufen, or 128 Maass. A Simmer of wheat, rye, and pease, contains 2 Malters; a Simmer of barley or oats, 4 Malters. The Malter answers to 4,74 English Bushels, or 1,671 Hectolitre. Dry Measure.

The Fuder contains 12 Eimers Visiermass, or 12¾ Eimers Schenkmass. The Eimer is divided into 32 Viertels, 64 Mass, or 128 Seidels. An Eimer Visiermass contains 17,96 English Gallons, or 67,98 Litres; and an Eimer Schenkmass answers to 16,76 English Gallons, or 63,43 Litres. Liquid Measure.

The Nuremberg Foot of 12 Inches measures 11,96 English Inches, or 0,3036 of a Metre. The Ell is 26 English Inches, or 0,6595 of a Metre. Long Measure.

The long Ruthe, or Perch, is 16 Feet; the short Ruthe, 12 Feet.

The Morgen of land, by which cornland and wood land are measured, contains 200 long square Ruthes, each of 256 square Feet: its contents are therefore equal to 1 Acre 27 Perches, English measure, or 47,295 French Ares. Superficial Measures.

The Morgen, or Acre, by which meadows and pasture land are measured, contains 160 short square Ruthes, each of 144 square Feet: its contents are therefore 2 Roods 4½ Perches, English measure, or 21,372 French Ares.

Nuremberg exchanges with and gives, more or less, to—

Amsterdam,	142 Rixdollars banco or current, for 100 Rixdollars.	Exchanges.
Augsburg,	102 Florins current for 100 Florins current.	
Breslau,	96 Florins current for 100 Florins current.	

Exchanges.	Francfort, 100 Rixdollars current.... for 100 Rixdollars Convention Hamburg, 148 Rixdollars current.... for 100 Rixdollars banco. London, 9 Florins current for £1 sterling. Lyons and Paris,.. 101 Francs for 100 Francs. Prague and Vienna, 75 Florins current for 100 Florins current. Venice, 99 Florins current for 500 Lire Piccole.
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Usance. The common usance for bills of exchange in Nuremberg is 15 days; half usance, 7 days; double usance, 30 days; $1\frac{1}{2}$ usance, 23 days; all reckoning from the day after acceptance. When bills are payable after date, the time is reckoned from the day after that on which the bill was drawn; Sundays and holidays, and vacations of the bank, are included.

When bills are made payable at one or more months after date or sight, they become due on the same day of the month on which they were drawn or accepted.

Days of Grace.

Six days grace are allowed; but if the last of those days should fall on a holiday, payment or protest must take place on the preceding day; or if a bill becomes due when the bank is shut, it must be paid or protested on the day before the shutting of the bank. No days of grace are allowed on bills at sight, or 2, 3, or 4 days sight, or at a shorter date than half usance.

If a bill payable after date should not arrive until after some of the days of grace are elapsed, these days are not to be reckoned from the arrival of the bill, but from the day on which it is made payable; and should all the six days be elapsed, the bill must be paid within 24 hours of its arrival.

ODESSA, see Russia.

OLDENBURG (in Germany).

Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 72 Grotes, each Grote being divided into 5 Swares.

The Rixdollar is also divided into 48 Schillings, or 54 Stivers; and the Stiver into 4 Ortes: this mode of reckoning is chiefly used in retail trade.

Thus 2 Schillings = 3 Grotes, or 15 Swares; 8 Schillings = 9 Stivers; and 3 Stivers = 4 Grotes.

Coins.

The coins are, silver Pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, or 48 and 24 Grotes, coined at the rate of 12 Rixdollars to the Cologne Mark of fine silver; these bear an agio of

7 to 11 per cent. against the Convention coins, and 25 to 30 per cent. against the smaller coins. Pieces of 9 and 12 Grotes, coined after the rate of the Convention coins, bear an agio of 13 to 16 per cent. against the smaller coins. There are also Pieces of 4, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Grotes, which are coined at the rate of from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 Rixdollars per Mark of fine silver.

Wholesale business is transacted in Convention money; and retail business in small coins.

Dutch Ducats pass here at 2 Rixdollars 60 Grotes, Convention money, or 3 Rixdollars 24 Grotes, in small coins, more or less. Pistoles, Fredericks, and other like coins, are reckoned at 5 Rixdollars. French coins are also current here.

The weight for gold and silver is the Cologne Mark.

Weights.

The commercial Pound is divided into 32 Loths, and the Loth into 4 Quentins, 16 Pfenings, or 256 Asen. The Pfundschiver is 300lb.; the Shipfund, 290lb.; the Centner, 100lb.

The weight of Oldenburgh is equal to that of Hamburgh, of which 100lb. = 106,8lb. avoirdupois, or 48,44 Killogrammes.

The Last of corn is divided into 12 Molts, 18 Tonnen, or 144 Scheffels; and contains 83,217 English Bushels, or 29,322 Hectolitres.

Measures of Capacity.

The Oxhoft of wine is composed of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ohm, 6 Ankers, 156 Kannes, or 240 Quartiers; and contains 65,93 English Gallons, or 249,56 Litres.

The Foot is divided into 12 Inches, and is equal to 11,65 English Inches, or 0,2959 of a Metre.

Long Measures.

The Ell of Oldenburgh is equal to that of Bremen, and answers to 22,76 English Inches; or 0,578 of a Metre.

OPORTO, *see Lisbon.*

OSNABURGH (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept here in Rixdollars current of 21 Schillings, each Schilling being divided into 12 Pfenings.

Monies of Account.

This Rixdollar is also worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin or Gulden; 36 Mariengröschchen, 72 Matthiers, 252 Pfenings, or 504 Hellers.

Monies of Account.

The Florin, or Piece of $\frac{3}{4}$, is worth 14 Schillings, or 24 Mariengroschen; a Mariengrosche is 7 Pfenings, or 14 Hellers.

Coins.

The coins are, silver specie Rixdollars, with halves and quarters; base silver Pieces, of 6, 4, 3, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 Mariengrosche; of 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Schilling; of 9, 6, 5, 4, and 3 Pfenings; and copper pieces of 5, 4, 3, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 Pfening. These coins are valued according to the Convention rate of coinage, that is, at the rate of 20 Florins to the Cologne Mark of fine silver. See *Germany*.

Weights.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne Mark.

The commercial Pound is divided into 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quentins, or 512 Pfenings; and equals 7625 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Osnaburg answer to 108,9lb. avoirdupois, or 49,4 Killogrammes.

Measures.

The Last of corn contains 100 Scheffels, 400 Viertels, or 1600 Bechers; and the Fuder, 6 Malterns, or 72 Scheffels. The Scheffel answers to 0,815 of an English Bushel, or 0,287 of a Hectolitre.

The Fuder of wine contains 6 Ahms, or 168 Viertels; and the Viertel is divided into 4 Kannen, 16 Orts, or 64 Helfgens, and equals 1,29 English Gallon, or 4,88 Litres.

The Foot of Osnaburg equals 11 English Inches, or 0,279 of a Metre.

The Ell is of two sorts; the longer is 23,7 English Inches, or 0,601 of a Metre; the shorter measures 23 English Inches, or 0,583 of a Metre.

Exchanges The exchanges of this place are chiefly with Amsterdam and Hamburg: thus Osnaburgh gives to—

Amsterdam, 136 Rixdollars, more or less, for 100 Rixdollars.

Hamburg, 144 Rixdollars, for 100 Rixdollars banco.

OSTEND, *see Antwerp.*

OVIEDO, *in Asturias, see Galicia.*

PADUA (*in Italy*)

Monies and Coins.

Accounts are kept here in Ducats of 24 Grossi, or 288 Denari; or in Lire of 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari, as at Venice; and the coins are likewise the same.

Accounts are also kept in Italian Livres and Cents.

There are two different weights at Padua as at Venice; and the **Peso Grosso** Weights. is the same in both places; but the **Peso Sottile** is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. heavier here than the Venetian weight of the same denomination. Hence 100lb. **Peso Grosso** of Padua = 105,55lb. *avoirdupois*, or 47,87 Kilogrammes; and 100lb. **Peso Sottile** = 75lb. *avoirdupois*, or 34,01 Kilogrammes.

The **Foot** of Padua is 13,93 English Inches, or 0,3536 of a Metre. Measures.

The **Braccio** is of two sorts; one for silk stuffs, which is 25,3 English Inches, or 0,6429 of a Metre; the other for linen and woollens, which is 26,8 English Inches, or 0,6812 of a Metre.

For further particulars, see *Venice*.

PALERMO, see *Sicily*.

PARIS, see *France*.

PARMA (*in Italy*).

Accounts are kept here, and at Placentia and Guastalla, in **Lire** of 20 **Soldi**, Monies of Account. or 240 **Denari**; also in **Lire Italiane** of 100 **Centesimi**. 757000 **Lire** of Parma are computed to equal 183481 **Francs**, or **Italian Livres**. Thus the **Lira** of Parma is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling nearly.

6 **Lire** of Parma = 5 of Placentia; and 24 **Lire** of Parma = 25 of Guastalla.

The **Scudo** is reckoned at 7 **Lire** 6 **Soldi**.

The **Gold** coins are, old **Doppie**, or **Pistoles**, some reckoned at 72 **Lire** 12 **Coins**. **Soldi**, and others at 93 **Lire** 10 **Soldi**; but those coined since 1786 pass for 90 **Lire**; also **Sequins** at 45 **Lire**.

The **Silver** coins are, **Ducaton**, at 21 **Lire**; **Scudi**, at 8 **Lire** 8 **Soldi**; **Testoni**, at 6 **Lire** 6 **Soldi**; **Pieces** of 3 **Lire**; and base **Pieces** of 20, 10, and 5 **Soldi**.

French coins also pass here.

The weight for gold and silver is the same as at Milan. Weights.

The commercial **Pound** of Parma is divided into 12 **Ounces**, 288 **Denari**, or 6912 **Grani**; and weighs 5038 **English Grains**. Thus 100lb. of Parma equal 71,97lb. *avoirdupois*, or 32,64 Kilogrammes.

Measures. The Stajo, corn measure, is divided into 16 Quartarole, and contains 1,458 English Bushel, or 0,514 of a Hectolitre.

The Braccio, Silk measure.....=23,1 English Inches =0,5865 of a Meter

Cloth measure=25,1 =0,6377

Land & Road measure=21,3 =0,5420

PATRAS (*in the Morea*)

Monies. Accounts are kept here in Piastres of 80 Aspers.

The Turkish coins are current at Patras, for which see *Constantinople*.

Weights. The Quintal contains 44 Okes, or 132lb.; the Oka is 3lb. 36 Ounces, or 40 Drams. The Pound contains 6168 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of this weight correspond to 88lb. avoirdupois, or 39,95 Kilogrammes.

The Pound, silk weight, is one-fifth heavier, containing 15 Ounces, or 166, Drams.

A Sack of currants weighs 140lb. of the common weight, or about 123lb. avoirdupois.

Measures. The corn measure is the Staro, which is composed of 3 Bachelts, and equals 2,33 English Bushels, or 0,821 of a Hectolitre.

The Pic, or Ell, is of two sorts; the one being 8 per cent. longer than the other.

The long Pic, used for linens & woollens=27 English Inches=0,6855 Metres

The short Pic, used for silks=25 =0,6347.....

PERNAU (*in Russia*)

Monies of Account. Accounts were formerly kept in this part of Livonia in Rixdollars of 64 Wittens, or 80 Copecks, but now in Rubles of 100 Copecks each.

A current Rixdollar is reckoned at 60 Wittens, or 75 Copecks; an Alberts Rixdollar at 80 Wittens, or 100 Copecks.

A Pernau Mark is worth 3 Wittens; a Lettish Mark, 3 Wittens.

Coins. The coins of Russia are current here; and the Russian bank assignations are received at a fluctuating discount, much below their nominal value.

The commercial Pound is divided into 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, or 128 Quintins; **Weights.** and contains 6430 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Pernau equal 91,85lb. avoirdupois, or 41,65 Kilogrammes.

The Lispond is 20lb.; the Centner, 120lb.; the Shipfund, 20 Lisponds, or 400lb.

The Last of corn is divided into 24 Tonnen, 48 Loofs, or 192 Kullmits; **Measures.** and renders 86,25 English Bushels, or 30,39 Hectolitres.

A Last of linseed is reckoned at 12 Tonnen, or 2½ Loofs; and a Last of salt at 18 Tonnen, each of 18 Kullmits.

The Ahm of wine is divided into 4 Ankers, 120 Stofs, or 480 Quarters; and equals 40,93 English Gallons, or 154,92 Litres. A Hogshead contains 1½ Ahm; a Fass of beer or brandy, 128 Stofs.

The Pernau Ell answers to 21,6 English Inches, or 0,5486 of a Metre.

PERSIA.

Accounts are kept in Tomans of 50 Abassis, 100 Mamoodis, 200 Shatrees **Monies of** or Cayés, 1000 Dinars-bisti, 2000 Kasbequis, or 10000 Dinars simple. **The Account.** Toman and Dinar are imaginary monies.

Large payments are commonly made in silver; there are however, some **Coins.** gold coins called Cherassi, which are generally struck for distribution at coronations, and are of different values. Thus the piece of Iman Riza is worth about 4s. 2d. sterling; that of Aboul-Faiz about 12s. 3d.; and that of Kouli Khan £1. 10s. 6d. nearly.

The silver coins of Persia are, Haser Denaries, of 10 Mamoodis; Daezajies, of 5; Larins, of 2½; Albaajers or Abassis, of 2; single Mamoodis; half Mamoodis or Chayés; and copper Kasbequis, of 5 Dinars.

In large payments, the sums are not counted but weighed, mostly in bags of 50 Tomans, or 2500 Abassis; if any of the pieces are thought light, they are weighed in lots of 25 each.

The weight and fineness of these pieces have been altered in different **Value of** reigns. *Bonneville* values the present Chayé at 4 Sols 6 Deniers of France, **Monies.** which is about 2½d. sterling; and thus the Toman is worth about 36s. sterling, and the other pieces in proportion.

Weights.

Two sorts of weights are used in Persia, the Batman of Cherray, and the Batman of Tauris; the former is exactly double the latter, and their divisions are the same, the Batman containing 6 Rattels, 300 Derhams, or 600 Miscals. The Batman of Cherray weighs 88771 English Grains, or 5751,692 Grammes; and the Batman of Tauris half the above contents, or 6,34lb. avoirdupois.

The Derham, used for weighing gold and silver, equals 149 English Grains, or 9,79 Grammes.

Pearls are weighed by the Abas, which answers to 3,66 diamond Grains English, or 2,25 Troy Grains = ,148 Decigramme.

Long Measures.

Of the Guerze, long measure, there are two sorts: the Royal Guerze, also called Monkelsar, is $37\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches, or 0,9456 of a Metre. The common Guerze is two-thirds of the Royal.

Another measure is sometimes used, called Arish, which equals 38,27 English Inches, = ,9716 of a Metre.

The Parasang, or Persian League, is the twentieth part of a Degree of the equator; it should therefore equal 3 geographical Miles, or 3 Miles 3 Furlongs 25 Poles English, = 6,286 Kilometres.

Corn Measure.

An Artaba of corn contains 25 Capichas, 50 Chenicas, or 200 Sextarios; and equals 1,85 English Bushel, or 0,529 of a Hectolitre.

For further particulars relating to Persia. see *Bassorah* and *Gamron*.

PETERSBURG, see *Russia*.

PIEDMONT, see *Nice* and *Turin*

POLAND

Monies of Account.

Keeps accounts in Guldens, or Florins of 30 Groschen or Grosz; and each Grosche is divided into 18 Pfenings. Florins are also called *Zloti*.

This Florin contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ Shostacks, 90 Schillings, or 540 Pfenings. The Shostack is worth 12 Groschen, 36 Schillings, or 216 Pfenings.

Little Poland and the kingdom of Prussia also keep their accounts in Guldens and Groschen; but these are double the value of the Polish denominations: thus the Rixdollar, which is reckoned in Great Poland at 6 Florins, or 180 Groschen, is worth only 3 Florins, or 90 Groschen, in Little Poland.

The Gold coins in Poland are Ducats, worth 18 Florins Polish.

Coins.

The silver coins are specie Rixdollars and halves, at 8 and 4 Florins Polish, or 4 and 2 Florins Prussian; Thalers or Crowns; Pieces of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Florin Polish, or 15, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ Groschen Prussian.

The copper coins are Pieces of 3, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Groschen, and 1 Schilling Polish.

All these have been re-coined since 1765; and no other polish monies have been since current here, except old Casimir Tymphen, at 27 Groschen, and Shostacks, at 10 Groschen Polish.

In 1765, the coinage was ordered after the rate of the Convention coins of Germany; that is, 67 Ducats were to weigh a Cologne Mark of gold $23\frac{3}{4}$ Carats fine; and 10 Rixdollars, 20 halves, 40 quarters, or 80 Polish Florins, were to contain a Cologne Mark of fine silver. Rate of Coinage.

In 1787, an alteration took place with regard to the silver coins, which were ordered to be minted after the rate of Prussian currency; that is, $10\frac{1}{10}$ Rixdollars, $20\frac{2}{10}$ halves, $41\frac{3}{10}$ quarters, or $83\frac{1}{2}$ Polish Florins were to contain a Cologne Mark of fine silver.

Of the coinages since 1787, $8\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars weigh a Cologne Mark, and they are 13 Loths or $\frac{1}{3}$ fine; $25\frac{1}{4}$ double Florins weigh a Cologne Mark, $9\frac{3}{4}$ Loths fine; $44\frac{3}{4}$ single Polish Florins weigh a Cologne Mark, $8\frac{1}{2}$ Loths fine; and 88 Pieces of 10 Polish Groschen weigh a Cologne Mark, $5\frac{3}{4}$ Loths fine.

It follows, from the above statements, that the Polish Rixdollar (of 8 Polish Florins) contains $345\frac{3}{4}$ English Grains of fine silver, or $373\frac{3}{4}$ Grains of standard silver; and that it is worth 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, or that £1 sterling = 39 Florins 25 Groschen Polish. Value of Monies.

Gold and silver bullion are weighed by the Mark, which is not the same in all parts of Poland: the Warsaw Mark weighs 3113 English Grains, or 201,697 Grammes; the Cracow Mark, 3069 Grains, or 198,846 Grammes; and the Wilna Mark, 3006 grains, or 193,764 Grammes. Gold and Silver Weight.

The weight of coins is regulated by the Cologne Mark.

The commercial Pound is divided into 32 Loths, or 48 Skoycieces: the Pound of Cracow, or common Polish weight, is 8426 Asen, or 6250 English grains; and the Pound of Warsaw 7863 Asen, or 5832 grains. Commercial Weight.

Hence 100lb. of Cracow = 89,3lb. avoirdupois, or 40,49 Kilogrammes.

100lb. of Warsaw = 83,3lb. avoirdupois, or 37,78 Kilogrammes.

Commercial Weights. In 1766, a new weight was established, and ordered to be used throughout Poland; the Pound of which weighs 8408 Asen, or 6236 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of this new weight = 89lb. avoirdupois, or 40,4 Kilogrammes. The Centner is 5 Stone and the Stone 32lb.

Dry Measures. The corn measure, called Korzec, contains at Cracow. 16 Garniecs or Pots; at Sandomir, 24; at Lublin, 28; at Warsaw, 32. The Last is composed of 60 Korzecs, and answers to 87,04 English Bushels, or 30,67 Hectolitres.

Liquid Measures. The Stangiew is divided into 2 Becska; 72 Garniec, or 283 Quarts. The Carniec contains 4,19 English Gallons, or 15,9 Litres. The Oxhoft of wine is composed of 60 Garniec, and the Tiercon of 40.

Long Measures. The Cracow Foot measures 14,03 English Inches, or 0,3564 of a Metre. The Polish Ell, established since 1765, is 24,3 English Inches, or 0,6169 of a Meter.

Exchanges Warsaw exchanges with, and gives to—
 Amsterdam. 1 Ducat, more or less, for 108 Stivers.
 Hamburgh, 1 Ducat for 6 Marks banco.
 London, 42 Florins Polish for £1 sterling.
 Paris, 1 Ducat for 228 Sous.
 Vienna, 1 Ducat for 2 Florins Vienna currency

PORTUGAL, *see Lisbon.*

PRAGUE (*in Germany,*)

Monies of Account. And the whole kingdom of Bohemia, keep accounts in Guldens or Florins of 60 Creutezers, or 240 Pfenings.

This Florin also contains 20 Kaysergroschen or Böhmens, 80 Groschels, or 180 white Pfenings.

A Rixdollar current or of account is worth 1½ Florin, 30 Böhmens, or 90 Creutzers. A specie Convention or effective Rixdollar is worth 1½ Rixdollar current, 2 Florins, 40 Böhemens, or 120 Creutzers.

A Schock or Kopy of Bohemian Groschen is 60 Groschen, 3 Florins, or 180 Creutzers; a simple Schock or Kopy is 30 white Groschen, 70 Creutzers, or 210

white Pfenings, also called Bilipeniz; a Bohemian or Kaysergrosche is 3 Creutzers; a white Grosche, $2\frac{1}{3}$ Creutzers, or 7 white Pfenings; a Creutzer, 3 white or 4 common Pfenings. Monies of Account.

The Gold coins which circulate in the country are, Kremnitz Ducats, reckoned since 1786 at 4 Florins 30 Creutzers; Imperial Ducats, at 4 Florins 32 Creutzers; Souverains, at 6 Florins 40 Creutzers, and double in proportion. Coins.

The Silver coins are, Rixdollars of 2 Florins, with halves and quarters; Pieces of 20, 17, 10, and 7 Creutzers; Groschen, and half Groschen.

The Copper coins are, Creutzers, half Creutzers, Groschels, and Pfenings.

For the value of those coins in English money, see *Tables*, Vol. II.

The Prague Mark, used for gold and silver, weighs 165 Engels, Dutch troy weight, or 3916 English Grains = 253,725 Grammes. Weights.

The commercial Pound is divided into 32 Loths, and weighs 10706 Dutch Asen, or 7940 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Prague answer to 113,4lb. avoirdupois, or 51,44 Kilogrammes.

The Centner contains 6 Stone of 20lb.

Corn is measured by the Strick, which is divided into 4 Viertels, 16 Massels, or 192 Siedels; and contains 3,03 English Bushels, or 1,067 Hectolitre. This measure is something smaller in Prague than in other parts of Bohemia. Dry Measure.

The Fass of wine is composed of 4 Eimers, 128 Pints, or 512 Seidels; and answers to 67,8 English Gallons, or 256,6 Litres. Liquid Measure.

The Foot of Prague measures 11,88 English Inches, or 0,3017 of a Metre. Long Measures.

The Ell is 23,2 English Inches, or 0,5923 of a Metre.

By an Imperial Edict of 1765, the Austrian weights and measures have been introduced throughout the kingdom of Bohemia, for which see *Vienna*.

Prague exchanges with and gives to—

Amsterdam, 144 Rixdollars, more or less, for 100 Rixdollars. Exchanges.

Augsburg, 100 Florins for 100 Florins current.

Breslau, . . . 95 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars Prussian current.

Hamburgh, 144 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars banco.

Exchanges. Leipsic, . . . 101 Rixdollars, more or less, for 100 Rixdollars current.
 Venice, 185 Florins for 100 Ducati di banco.
 Vienna, 100 Florins for 100 Florins current.

Usance and The usance is called here 14 days after acceptance. Three days grace are
 Days of allowed, as in all the Austrian dominions. For the other regulations respecting
 Grace. exchanges, see *Vienna*.

PRESBURG, see *Vienna*.

PRUSSIA.

New Sys- The present article is intended to explain a new and uniform system of weights
 tem of and measures, decreed in 1816, for all the Prussian dominions.
 Weights & For an account of the various systems which have been long established in those
 Measures. countries, see *Aix la Chapelle, Berlin, Breslau, Cologne, Dantzic, Konigsberg,*
 Stettin, &c.

This new system is founded on standards already used in certain parts of Prussia, and several other places, viz. the Rhineland Foot as the unit for measures, and the Cologne Mark as the unit for weights.

General The outline of the plan is as follows.—A new set of standards, both of weights
 Regulations and measures, is to be made, under the direction of scientific and experienced
 men; these are to be deposited in the office of the Minister of Finance and Com-
 merce at Berlin, and to be henceforth the only authorised standards throughout
 the Prussian dominions.

From this set three exact copies shall be taken under the same inspectors; one to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, a second with the Mathematical Class of the Academy of Sciences, and a third in the Chamber of Justice.

It shall be incumbent on each of these different bodies every ten years, or as often as occasion may require, to examine the standards committed to their care, in order to ascertain their conformity with the originals, and to publish the results of their comparisons.

Under similar regulations, copies are to be duly distributed, and officers appointed for their superintendence.

The following are the principles of this new system.

This Cologne Mark, which has been hitherto used in the Prussian mint, shall be continued for weighing the precious metals. It equals 3609 English Grains, or 467,711 Grammes. (See Note, page 71.)

Weights
for the
Precious
Metals.

The fineness of the precious metals is no longer expressed as heretofore in Carats or Loths, but the Mark for this purpose is divided into 288 Grains.

Two Cologne Marks make the new Prussian Pound, which is the 66th part of the weight of a Rhineland cubic Foot of distilled water, the air being of the temperature of 15° of Reaumur. This Pound is divided, for commercial purposes, into 32 Loths, or 128 Quintins. 100lb. of Prussia equal 103,11lb. avoirdupois, or 46,77 Kilogrammes. The Quintal is 110lb., and the Ship Last 4000lb.

Commercial
Weight.

The apothecaries' Pound is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the commercial Pound, and is divided into 12 Ounces, 96 Drams, 288 Scruples, or 5760 Grains. Thus the apothecaries' Ounce equals 2 Loths; and the Dram, 1 Quintin.

Apotheca-
ries Weight.

Jewels are weighed by Carats, which are divided into halves, quarters, eighths, &c.: 100 of such equal 9 Quintins. This Carat therefore weighs 5,075 English troy Grains, or 3,288 French Decigrammes.

Diamond
Weight.

The principal corn measure is the Scheffel, which is divided into 16 Metzen, or 48 Quarts; and measures 3072 Prussian cubic Inches, or 3353,6 English cubic Inches; and answers to 1,5594 English Bushel, or 0,54943 of a Hectolitre.

Dry
Measure.

The principal wine measure is the Eimer, which is divided into 2 Ankers, or 60 Quarts; and measures 3840 Prussian cubic Inches, or 4192 English Inches; and contains 18,14 English Gallons, or 68,67 Litres. Thus, from the proportion of Quarts, it appears that 4 Eimers equal 5 Scheffels.

Liquid
Measure.

2 Eimers make 1 Obm, and 3 Eimers 1 Oxhoft or Hogshead.

The Tun, beer measure, contains 100 Quarts; and the Tun for salt, lime, coal, and other dry goods, answers to 4 Berlin Scheffels: 9 such Tuns measure 64 Prussian cubic Feet. The liquid Tun is however an exception, and retains its usual contents; which answer to $37\frac{2}{3}$ Metzen = 129,34 Litres, or 34,17 English Gallons.

The unit for long measure is the Rhineland or Prussian Foot, which is divided into 12 Inches; and answers to 12,356 English Inches, or 0,3138216 of a Metre.

Long
Measure.

Long
Measure.

The Prussian Ell contains $25\frac{1}{2}$ Prussian Inches ; which equal 26,256 English Inches, or 0,6669 of a Metre.

The Fathom is 6 Prussian Feet ; and the Ruthe is 12. These two measures are decimally divided. The Mile is 2000 Ruthes ; and it therefore equals 4,68 English Miles, or 7,532 Kilometres.

Land
Measure.

The Prussian Morgen or Acre contains 180 square Ruthes ; and equals 2 Roods 21 Perches English, or 25,526 French Ares.

RAGUSA (*in Dalmatia*).Monies of
Account.

Accounts are kept in Ducats of 40 Grossetti, each Grossetto being divided into 6 Soldi.

Formerly the value of the Ducat was fixed, it being a real coin ; but of late years it has been merely a money of account, corresponding with the Turkish Piastre : its value has therefore been decreasing, on account of the constant deterioration of the Turkish coins. See *Constantinople*.

Coins.

There are no Gold coins struck at Ragusa. The principal Silver coins are, the Tallaro, commonly called Vislino or Ragusina, which is now worth 3s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling ; the Ducat, of 40 Grossetti, worth 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling ; the Perpero, of 12 Grossetti, worth 4d. nearly ; the half Perpero, and the Grossetto in proportion.

Weights.

There is no standard peculiar to Ragusa for gold and silver. The weights used are the Venetian Mark, Ounce, and Dram, from which a deduction is made of 7 per cent. Thus 100 Drams Ragusean are equal to 93 Drams Venetian. See *Venice*.

The commercial weight is the Oke of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds, or 42 Ounces ; the Ounce being equal to 10 Drams Peso Sottile of Venice. This Oke is 2 Ounces or 20 Drams heavier than that of Turkey, the latter weighing only 400 Venetian Drams. Thus the Oke of Ragusa weighs 2,953lb. avoirdupois, or 1,339 Kilogramme ; and the Pound, $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois nearly.

Measures.

Corn is sold by the Stajo, which is divided into 6 Roupells ; and renders 4,218 English Bushels, or 1,486 Hectolitre.

Wine and oil are measured by the Barrel of 84 Centlets. The Barrel contains 20,363 English Gallons, or 77,075 Litres.

The Ell is divided into 8 parts; and measures 20,5 English Inches, or 0,5132 Measures of a Metre.

These are the weights and measures of the ancient government, which are still in use in the circle of Ragusa. At Cattaro, and in all other parts of Dalmatia, the weights and measures correspond with those of Venice.

In Bosnia, Monte Nigro, and other parts of Turkey on the confines of Dalmatia, the weights and measures are regulated by those of Constantinople.*

RATISBON OR REGENSBURG (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept here, and in the rest of Bavaria, in Florins or Guldens of Monies of Account. 60 Creutzers, each Florin being divided into 4 Pfenings.

The Florin is also divided into 15 Batzen, 20 Kaysergroschen, 24 Landmuntzen, 30 Albusen, 60 Creutzers, 240 Pfenings, or 480 Hellers.

Hence the Rixdollar current, which equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin, contains $22\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen, 30 Kaysergroschen, 36 Landmuntzen, 45 Albusen, 90 Creutzers, 360 Pfenings, or 520 Hellers.

The monies of Ratisbon are distinguished into white money and black money (*Weisse muntze* and *Schwartz muntze*); the former of which is chiefly used in common transactions of business, and the latter in the payment of taxes and other contributions to government.

The divisions of the white money are as above: the black money is divided as follows:

The Pfund is composed of 41 Schillings, 164 Groschen, 492 Ratisboninas, 1230 Pfenings, or 2360 Hellers.

The Pfundfening contains 8 Schillings, 32 Groschen, or 96 Ratisboninas.

The proportion between these monies is as follows:

7 Pfunds, black money, equal 41 Florins, white money.

7 Pfundfenings, black money, equal 8 Florins, white money.

1 Florin, white money, equals 7 Schillings, black money.

A distinction is also made between Convention money and Muntze or small coins; the Cologne Mark of fine silver being reckoned at 20 Florins Convention money, and 24 Florins Muntze.

* The above account of the weights and measures of Dalmatia has been chiefly extracted from the dispatches of *Thomas Turner, Esq.* the British Consul at *Ragusa*, as transmitted to *Lord Castlereagh*, in 1818.

- Coins.** The coins of the city are, Ducats of 5 Florins 14 Creutzers each ; Convention Rixdollars of 2 Florins, Convention money, or 2 Florins 24 Creutzers, in Muntze; Convention Florins of 1 Florin 12 Creutzers, in Muntze ; Pieces of 30, 20, and 10 Creutzers, Convention money, or 36, 24, and 12 Creutzers, Muntze.
Foreign coins pass here as in *Munich*.
- Value of Monies.** The Rixdollar of account, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin, valued according to the Convention rate of coinage, may be reckoned at 364,8 German Asen, or $270\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains of fine silver ; but the same Rixdollar, valued in small coins, answers to 304 Asen, or $225\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of fine silver. Hence the Convention Rixdollar is worth $37\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the Rixdollar in small coins, $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.
- Weights.** Three different weights are used here for the precious metals :
The first is employed in weighing gold, and is called Crown Weight : it is composed of 128 Crowns, and answers to 6630 English Grains, or 429,592 Grammes.
The second serves to weigh Ducats : it is composed of 11 parts, and corresponds with 64 Ducats ; it weighs 3449 English Grains, or 223,507 Grammes.
The third is used for weighing silver : it is the Mark composed of 8 Ounces ; the Ounce is divided into halves, quarters, and eighths. The Eighth of the Ounce is called the Drachm, which is divided into halves, quarters, and eighths of a Drachm. This Mark weighs 3791 English Grains, or 246,028 Grammes.
- Commercial Weight.** The Pound, commercial weight, is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quintins, or 512 Pfenings ; and answers to 8777 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Ratisbon equal 125,4lb. avoirdupois, or 56,86 Kilogrammes.
- Dry Measure.** The Schaff, corn measure, is divided into 4 Maasses, 16 Vierlings, or 32 Metzen ; and renders 29,78 English Bushels, or 10,49 Hectolitres. The Schaff of oats is 28 Vierlings, or 56 Metzen.
- Liquid Measure.** The great Eimer of wine is divided into 32 Viertels, 88 Kopfen, or 176 Seidels ; and contains 30,01 English Gallons, or 113,6 Litres. The Berg Eimer is 68 Kopfen, or 136 Seidels.
- Long Measure.** The Foot of Ratisbon equals 11,42 English Inches, or 0,2899 of a Metre. The Ell is 31,9 English Inches, or 0,811 of a Metre.

REGGIO, *see* *Modena*.

REVAL (*in Russia*).

Accounts are kept here, as at Petersburg, in Rubles of 10 Grieveners, or 100 Copecks; and sometimes in Rixdollars of 80 Copecks, or 64 Wittens. The Thaler is 52 Wittens, or 65 Copecks. Thus 4 Rubles = 5 Rixdollars, and 4 Wittens = 5 Copecks. Monies of Account.

The current coins of the country are those of Russia, which see. Coins.

There is also the Livonina, coined by order of the Empress Elizabeth in 1757, at 96 Copecks; but raised by the coinage of 1764 to the value of 112 Copecks, with halves and quarters in proportion. There are besides pieces of 4 and 2 Copecks.

The Mark, gold weight, is divided into 16 Loths, 64 Quentins, or 256 Oertlins; and contains 3326 English Grains, or 215,498 Grammes. Weights.

The Pound, commercial weight, is divided into 32 Loths, and also into halves, quarters, eighths, &c.; and contains 6652 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Reval answer to 95,03lb. avoirdupois, or 43,1 Kilogrammes. Silver is weighed by this standard.

The Lispond consists of 20lb.; and the Shipfund of 20 Lisponds. The Tonne contains 2 Centners, 12 Lisponds, or 240lb.

The Tonne of corn is divided into 3 Lofs, 9 Kulmits, or 108 Stofs. The Last of corn contains 24 Tonnen of 3 Lofs; the Last of salt is 18 Tonnen of 4 Lofs; the Last of herrings 12 Tonnen of 4 Lofs. The Tonne of corn renders 3,356 English Bushels, or 1,182 Hectolitre. Dry Measure.

The Stoof is the principal liquid measure, $32\frac{1}{2}$ of which make an Anker; and 4 Ankers, or 130 Stoofs, make a Cask or Alm. The Stoof contains 1,375 English Quart, or 1,301 Litre; and the Oxhoft is therefore equal to 67,03 English Gallons, or 253,71 Litres. Liquid Measure.

The Foot of Reval is divided into 12 Inches; and measures 10,53 English Inches, or 0,2677 of a Metre. The Ell is 2 Feet; the Fathom, 6 Feet. Long Measures.

Weights,
&c.

The weights and measures of Reval are used in Hapsal, Baltic Port, Wesenberg, Weissenstein, and all other parts of the government of Esthonia.*

RIGA (*in Russia*).

Modes of
Account.

Accounts are kept here in Rixdollars of 80 Ferdings, or 90 Groschen; and also in Rubles of 100 Copecks, as at Petersburg.

Different
Sorts of
Money.

The Rixdollar is valued in two different sorts of money; Alberts and Riga currency.

Alberts money consists of Dutch Alberts Dollars, half Dollars and quarters, called Orts. Spanish Dollars were formerly taken for the same value; but those coined since 1772 lose about 6 per cent. against Alberts Dollars. Under this denomination are also included the Saxon, Brandenburg, and Lüneburg Pieces of 2 Groschen, and old Swedish 5 Oer Sticks, 16 of which are reckoned for 1 Alberts Dollar, though they commonly bear a discount of about 3 per cent. The Gulden or Florin of 30 Alberts Groschen, is an imaginary money, in which accounts are sometimes kept, as in the oak timber trade.

Riga currency consists of the current coins of the country; and the current Rixdollar is divided into $11\frac{1}{4}$ Marks of Riga, 30 Marks Ferding, 60 Ferdings, or 90 current Groschen.

Currency is commonly reckoned $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. worse than Alberts Dollars, the Dollar being valued at 15 Marks of Riga, 40 Marks Ferding, 80 Ferdings, or 120 current Groschen. The agio on Alberts Dollars, however, sometimes rises above 40 per cent., and the Dollar is then worth from 84 to 86 Ferdings.

The current Rixdollar is an imaginary money; the Riga Mark is a very old silver coin, which has long ceased to be current, but of which the name has been preserved as a money of account, particularly in the hempseed trade; the Mark Ferding is another old coin, which is still sometimes to be met with; as is also the Ferding, under which name some old Polish, Prussian, Swedish, and Livonian coins are included.

The Grosche in both sorts of money is imaginary.

* The weights and measures, both of Reval and Riga, as stated in the present edition, are taken from the dispatches and standards transmitted to Lord Castlereagh in 1818 by Sir Daniel Bayley, His Majesty's Consul General for Russia. They differ in many respects from the statements hitherto published.

139 Rubles are commonly reckoned for 100 Alberts Dollars, or 139 Copecks for 1 Alberts Dollar. Different
Sorts of
Money.

The coins chiefly current here are the Russian coins, and the Livonina, which has been mentioned under the article *Reval*. The Livonina, of 112 Copecks, passes for about 70 Ferdings, and the others in proportion. Coins.

Dutch Ducats are commonly valued at 2 Alberts Dollars; when they are new and full weight, however, they bear a premium of 3 to 6 Alberts Groschen for each Ducat.

Polish currency passes at the rate of about 180 Polish Groschen for 1 Alberts Dollar.

The intrinsic value of the Alberts Dollar is 4s. 4½d. sterling; hence £1 sterling = 4 Rixdollars 52 Groschen Alberts; and, taking the difference at 40 per cent. a current Rixdollar of Riga = 37½d. sterling; or £1 sterling = 6 Rixdollars 36 Groschen, Riga currency. Value of
Monies.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Mark. The Mark of fine gold is reckoned at 24 Carats of 12 Grains; and the Mark of fine silver at 16 Loths of 18 Grains, both making in all 288 Grains. Wrought silver must be 13 Loths fine. Gold and
Silver
Weight.

This Mark is half a Pound of the Riga commercial weight; and equals 3226 English Grains, or 209,052 Grammes.

The commercial Pound is divided into 2 Marks, or 32 Loths; and also into halves, quarters, &c. It contains 6452 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Riga answer to 92,17lb. avoirdupois, or 41,80 Kilogrammes.

The Lispound is 20lb.; the Shippound, 20 Lispounds.

The Loop is the measure for grain, &c.; 48 of which, or 24 Tonnen, make the Last of wheat, barley, and linseed; 45 Loops make the Last of rye; and 60 that of oats. The Loop equals 1,9375 English Bushel, or 0,68269 of a Hectolitre. Dry
Measure.

The Anker consists of 5 Viertels, or 30 Stoofs. The Hogshead is 6 Ankers, 30 Viertels, or 180 Stoofs. The Anker equals 10,33 English Gallons, or 39,1 Litres. Liquid
Measure.

The Foot of Riga contains 12 Inches, and is equal to 10,79 English Inches, or 0,274 of a Metre. The Ell is 2 Feet, and the Clafter 6 Feet. Long
Measure.

10 Russian Archeens are equal to 13 Riga Ells.

Long
Measure.

Masts are measured by Palms of 3 Riga Inches, or 2,7 English Inches.
 A Last of French or Portuguese salt, out of the ship, contains 18 Tonnes, each of 18 Lisponds.
 A Last of barrelled salt is 16 Tonnes, each of 18 Lisponds.
 A Last of fine salt, linseed, potash, herrings, tar, beer, &c. is 12 Tonnes.
 A Last of Liverpool white salt is 18 Barrels, and weighs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Tons avoirdupois.

Exchanges.

Riga exchanges with and gives (more or less) to—
 Amsterdam, 100 Rixdollars Alberts, for 103 Rixdollars.
 Dantzic, 1 Rixdollar Alberts, for 160 Polish Groschen.
 Hamburgh and Lubec, 103 Rixdollars Alberts, for 100 Rixdollars banco.
 Konigsberg, 1 Rixdollar Alberts, for 130 Prussian Groschen.
 London, 400 Groschen, for £1 sterling.
 For the regulations respecting the payment of bills of exchange, see *Russia*.

RIO DE JANEIRO (*in Brazil*).Monies of
Account.

Accounts are kept here, as in Portugal, in Rees, Reis, or Reas, 1000 making the Milrea: 100,000 being one hundred Milreas; and 1000,000 one thousand Milreas, commonly called a *Conto* of Reis.

Coins.

The Gold coins are Pieces of 1,000, 2,000, and 4,000 Rees each; besides the coins of Portugal, for which see *Lisbon*.

The Silver coins are Pieces of 60, 75, 80, 120, 150, 160, 240, 300, 320, 480, 600, and 640 Rees. The Piece of 320 Reis is called the *Pataca*, and that of 480 Reis the *Cruzado Novo*.

The Copper coins are Vintems of 20 Reis, with half and quarter Vintems; and also Two-Vintem Pieces. For the sterling value of these coins see *Lisbon*.

Foreign
Coins.

Foreign coins, particularly those of Spain, pass mostly according to their market value; but Spanish Dollars, when re-stamped by the Royal Mint, are issued at 960 Rees, which equal Three *Patacas*, or a Double *Crusado*.

Currency
in Gold
Bars.

The metallic circulation of the country is still further increased by the currency of bars or ingots of gold, of various sizes and assays; but each accompanied by its proper certificate of value, which is thus ascertained:—

The gold dust deposited in the beds of the various streams is a common right, but when found is by law bound to be carried to the Royal Smelting Houses (*Cazas de Fundição*) established in various districts; where, one-fifth of it being retained (*in natura*) for the Royal Quinto, a Bar is made of the remainder, which is weighed, assayed, numbered, stamped, and returned to the owner, accompanied by a certificate, signed by the proper officers, shewing the value of such Bar, calculated at 1,500 Reiss per Octave of $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$ fine. These Bars serve as a circulating medium, but it is strictly prohibited to export them. They are ultimately carried to the Royal Mint at Rio de Janeiro, where they are received at 1,500 Reiss per Octave, and paid for in gold coin valued at 1,600 Reiss per Octave; the King retaining a seignorage of $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in addition to the Quinto, or 20 per cent. previously taken on the gold dust. The latter sometimes serves as a circulating medium.

Currency
in Gold
Bars.

The annual produce of gold in Brazil, which is chiefly from the *Minas Geraes*, has been formerly computed at about 300 Arobas (worth about half a million sterling); but it is supposed of late years to have diminished.

This computation has been made from the Quinto paid to the King, which, however, is not considered an accurate criterion of the whole produce.

The weights and measures here are understood to be the same as those of Portugal; but there are exceptions with respect to measures of capacity, especially in other parts of the Brazils, for which see *Brazil*.*

Weights &
Measures.

The exchanges of Rio de Janeiro are similar to those of Portugal, except that no national paper is adopted. Thus London gives to Rio de Janeiro 60d. more or less for the Milrea, reckoned in specie.

Exchanges.

ROCHELLE (*in France*).

Accounts are kept here in Francs and Centimes, as in the rest of France.

The coins, and also the weights and measures according to different systems, will be found explained in the article *France*.

Monies and
Coins.

* The weights here are very accurately adjusted to those of Portugal, as appears by the different standards lately transmitted to London by *Henry Chamberlain, Esq.* Consul General for Brazil; *Robert Hesketh, Esq.* Consul at Maranhiam; and *William Pennell, Esq.* Consul at Bahia.

Measures. The ancient measures still in use are the following :

Corn is measured by the Tonneau of 42 Boisseaux. The Boisseau of wheat weighs about 52lb. Poids de Marc ; and renders 0,933 of an English Bushel, or 0,3289 of a Hectolitre.

The Hundred of salt contains 28 Muids, each of 24 Boisseaux ; it corresponds to $1\frac{3}{4}$ Hondert of Amsterdam, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ Lasts in Hamburgh.

A Muid of coals is 80 Bailles ; $11\frac{3}{4}$ Muids = 52 Newcastle Chaldrons.

Brandy from Rochelle, Cognac, Isle de Rhé, and Charente, is in Casks of 3 Barriques, containing in all 75 or 90 Veltes ; and is sold by the 27 Veltes. The Velte equals 1,93 English Gallon, or 7,30 Litres.

A Barrique of wine from Rochelle contains 46,04 English Gallons, or 174,27 Litres. The Tonneau is 4 Barriques.

The Aune or Ell measures 46,5 English Inches, or 1,182 Metre.*

ROME (*in Italy*).

Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept here in Crowns or Scudi, called Scudi Romani, and Scudi Moneta ; each Scudo is divided into 10 Paoli or Giuli, and each Paolo into 10 Bajocchi.

The Scudo is likewise divided into $3\frac{1}{3}$ Testoni, 500 Quattrini, or 1000 Mezzi Quattrini. Thus 5 Quattrini make 1 Paolo, and 3 Paoli 1 Testone.

The Scudo di Stampa d'Oro, by which many of the foreign exchanges are regulated, is reckoned at 1523 or 1525 Mezzi Quattrini ; that is, when a bill is drawn from Rome on a foreign place, the Scudo di Stampa d'Oro is reckoned at 1523 Mezzi Quattrini ; but when drawn from another place on Rome, it is reckoned at 1525 : this Scudo is divided into 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari.

The Ducato d'Oro di Camera is reckoned at 16 Paoli.

The French monies and weights were introduced here in 1809. The Scudo was reckoned at 5 Francs 35 Cents, answering to 4s. 3d. sterling ; and the Franc was therefore valued at 18 Bajocchi 3,45 Quattrini.

Coins.

The coins here, even of modern date, are various, as a new coinage is struck by every Pope, and even by the Apostolic Chamber during each Interregnum. The new issues of money, however, in some measure supplant the old, which are

* These proportions are chiefly deduced from the dispatches lately transmitted to London, with standards, by *J. Close, Esq.*, His Majesty's Consul at Charente.

sometimes called in; others are sold by weight; and some kept in the cabinets Coins. of the curious as medals.

The following are the principal Gold coins at present in circulation.

Zecchini or Sequins, at $21\frac{1}{2}$ Paoli, with their doubles and halves in proportion; new Doppie or Pistoles, at $31\frac{1}{2}$ Paoli. The Silver coins are, Scudi Romani, and half ditto; Testoni, at 3 Paoli; Papette, at 2 Paoli; single Paoli; Grossi, and half ditto, at 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Bajocchi. There are, in base silver, double and single Carlini, at 15 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ Bajocchi; double and single Bajocchelli, at 4 and 2 Bajocchi. In Copper, Bajocchi, halves, and Quattrini.

The Sequin is to weigh 2 Denari $21\frac{8}{10}\frac{1}{10}\frac{8}{10}$ Grains, or $52\frac{9}{10}$ English Grains; and the gold is $23\frac{5}{8}$ Carats fine: thus it contains a little more than 52 Grains of pure gold, and is therefore worth 9s. 3d. sterling. This Sequin being reckoned at $21\frac{1}{2}$ Paoli, the Roman Crown or Scudo is worth about 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, valued in gold. Value of Coins.

The Scudo weighs 22 Denari $10\frac{7}{10}\frac{3}{10}$ Grains, Roman weight, or $408\frac{1}{10}\frac{5}{10}$ English Grains; and the silver is $10\frac{2}{4}$ Ounces fine in the Pound: it contains, therefore, 403 Grains of English standard silver, and is worth 4s. 4d. sterling. The Scudo di Stampa d'Oro, of 1523 Mezzi Quattrini, is worth 6s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling; and the Paolo, $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling nearly, or £1 sterling = 4 Scudi 62 Bajocchi, valued in silver at 5s. 2d. per oz. standard.

All payments above 5 Scudi are made in Cedole or Schedules, a sort of bank notes, which cannot be refused in payment, and which are constantly at a discount. These Cedole are issued by the two banks, called *Dello Spirito Santo* and *Monte di Pieta*, which never pay but a small proportion of the value in specie (at most 5 per cent.), and give smaller notes for the rest. They are not payable to order, but to bearer, and cannot therefore be indorsed, nor can cash be procured for them without some loss. Bank Notes.

The Roman Pound, or Libra, is divided into 12 Once, 288 Denari, or 6912 Grani; and contains 5234 English Grains, or 339,121 Grammes. Ten Pounds form a weight called the Decina. Gold and Silver Weight.

The medicinal Pound is the same weight as the above, but differently divided. Thus the Ounce is composed of 8 Drams, 24 Scrupoli, or 576 Grani. These Grains correspond to the Grains of the commercial Pound, and are further subdivided into 24 parts. Apothecaries' Weight.

Commercial
Weight.

The same Pound weight is used for merchandise as for gold and silver: thus 100 Roman Pounds equal 74,77lb. avoirdupois, or 33,912 Kilogrammes. There are, however, three different Cantaros or Quintals, namely, of 100lb., 160lb., and 250lb., and also the Migliajo of 1000lb.

In all sales of merchandise by the Cantaro, 4lb. per cent. are allowed; 2lb. of which go to the Chamber of Commerce, and 2lb. to the buyer for good weight.

The freight of ships is computed by the weight of the Rubbio of corn, which is 640lb. The Rubbio of salt is 600lb.; the Rubbio of peas, beans, &c. 720lb.; the Peso or Load of quick lime, 400lb.; the Load of hay, 300lb.*

Dry
Measure.

The Rubbio contains 4 Quarte, 22 Scorzi, or 88 Quartucci; and is sometimes divided into 12, and also into 16 Stari. The Rubbio answers to 2,9446 Hectolitres, or 8,356 Winchester Bushels.

In measuring salt, the Rubbio is divided into 2 Quarte, 12 Scorzi, or 48 Quartucci. Chalk is sold by the Decina.

Liquid
Measure.

The Barile of wine contains 32 Boccali, or 128 Fogliette: it is also divided into halves and quarters. The Barile answers to 58,3416 Litres, or 15,409 English Gallons; consequently the Boccale = 1,926 Quart.

The Botte is composed of 16 Barili.

The Barile of oil is divided into 28 Boccali, 112 Fogliette, or 448 Quartucce; and equals 57,4806 Litres, or 15,18 English Gallons.

The Soma of oil, which is used in wholesale trade, is composed of 80 Boccali; being divided into 2 Pelli or Mastelli, or 20 Cugnatelle, each of 4 Boccali. The Soma corresponds to 164,23 Litres, or 43,38 English Gallons.

* The Roman Pound, though very generally known and referred to, is not uniformly described as to its contents. *Ricard* makes it correspond to 5239 English Grains; *Kruse*, to 5236; and *Tillet*, to 5235. Others vary still more; but the standards recently transmitted to London by the British Consuls, *John Parke, Esq.* of Rome, and *Charles Denis, Esq.* of Civita Vecchia, are rather lighter than the above, and nearly agree with its proportion to the Kilogramme, as stated in Tables published by the Commission of Weights and Measures at Rome in 1811. It appears from these documents, that the actual weight of the Roman Pound is 5234 English Grains; which perfectly accords with the computations in *Paucton's Métrologie*, published at Paris in 1780.

It cannot be uninteresting here to take some notice of the ancient Libra of Rome, which perhaps is better ascertained than any other weight of antiquity. According to *Dr. Arbuthnot*, it answered to 5246 English Grains, which, if correct, shews that it has lost about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Grain per century; and it is worthy of remark that this nearly corresponds with the diminution that has been recently ascertained to have taken place in the English standard Pound used at His Majesty's Exchequer since the year 1588.

The Roman Foot equals 0,297895 of a Metre, or 11,72 English Inches.

Long
Measure.

The Canna called mercantile = 1,99 Metre, or 78,34 English Inches; and is divided into 8 Palmi, or 24 Parti.

The builders' Canna measures 2,234 Metres, or 87,96 English Inches; and is divided into 10 Palmi, each Palmo into 12 Once, 60 Minuti, or 120 Decimi.

The Roman mile equals 1,4894 Kilometre, or $7\frac{2}{3}$ English Furlongs, or 1628 English Yards. Thus, 40 Roman miles = 37 English miles nearly.

For the exchanges of Rome, see Vol. II. page 86.

Exchanges.

Rome draws on most places at usance, which is 3 weeks after acceptance; but bills on Paris are drawn at from 30 to 90 days date, and on London at 3 months.

Usance, &c.

Bills drawn on Rome at usance, from any part of the ecclesiastical states, are accepted on the Wednesday or the Saturday: bills from foreign parts are generally accepted on the Saturday in the week in which they are received, except those from the kingdom of Naples, which are accepted on the Friday. Protests for non-acceptance or non-payment are to take place on those days. The usance is properly two weeks after acceptance, and it has been the constant practice of bankers to pay their bills at the expiration of the 14 days; a week of grace, however, is allowed, and merchants and all other traders, except bankers, avail themselves of it. This week is understood in the following manner:—bills accepted on a Friday or Saturday are paid 21 days after acceptance; but the period for bills accepted on a Wednesday is only 18 days. Bills drawn at so many days sight, must be paid on the day their written term expires.

ROSTOCK (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept here in Rixdollars of 48 Schillings, or Marks of 16 Schillings current, the Schilling being divided into 12 Pfenings.

Monies of
Account.

The Rixdollar contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ Reichs Gulden, 2 Mecklenburg Guldens, 3 Marks, 24 Good Groschen, 192 Wittens, or 576 Pfenings.

A Reichs Gulden, or Piece of two-thirds, is worth 2 Marks or 16 Groschen; a Mecklenburg Gulden, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mark or 12 Groschen; a Grosche, 2 Schillings; a Schilling, 4 Wittens.

The current coins of the Duchy of Mecklenburg are Pieces of 32, 16, 12, 8, Coins. 4, 2, and 1 Schillings; and 6 and 3 Pfenings current.

- Coins.** The Ducat is here worth 7 Marks 8 Schillings, more or less; the Frederick d'Or, 13 Marks 4 Schillings; and the Piece of two-thirds, coined after the Leipsic rate, 30 Schillings, in the currency of Mecklenburg: or the Ducat is reckoned at $2\frac{3}{4}$ Rixdollars, with about 10 per cent. discount against currency: the Frederick d'Or, at 5 Rixdollars, with about 13 per cent.; and the Piece of two-thirds, at 2 Marks, with about 6 per cent.
- Value of Monies.** The Cologne Mark of fine silver is coined at the rate of $11\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars, or 34 Marks, in Pieces of 2 Schillings to 32 Schillings; thus the Rixdollar contains 429,18 Asen, or $318\frac{1}{3}$ English Grains of fine silver. It is therefore worth 3s. 8½d. sterling, and the Mark about 15d. sterling. Thus the currency of Rostock and Mecklenburg is of the same value as Hamburgh currency.
- Weights.** Gold and silver are weighed with the Cologne Mark, as at Hamburgh. The commercial weight is also the same as that of Hamburgh and Lubec. Besides these weights, ordered by Duke Frederick, in 1757, there is also a public town standard, under the name of the Rostock weight, chiefly used in the trade with Russia, which is 5 per cent. heavier than the above. Thus the Rostock Pound contains 7852 English Grains; and 100lb. of Rostock correspond to 112lb. avoirdupois, or 50,87 Kilogrammes. The Shippond for merchandise is 20 Lisponds, or 320lb.; the Shippond of lead and iron is 280lb.; the Centner is 8 Lisponds; the Lispond, 20lb.; the Stone of flax, 20lb.; the Stone of wool or feathers, 10lb.
- Measures of Capacity.** The Scheffel is divided into 4 Fasser, or 16 Spints; and contains 38,89 Litres, or 1,103 English Bushel. The Last is composed of 8 Dromts, or 96 Scheffels. The Last of oats answers to 41,96 Hectolitres, or 14,91 English Quarters. The Last of other sorts of grain renders 37,334 Hectolitres, or 13,244 English Quarters. The measures for liquids are the same as at Lubec.
- Long Measures.** The Rostock Foot = 11,38 English Inches = 0,2891 of a Metre. The Mecklenburg Foot = 11,45 English Inches = 0,2909 of a Metre. The Ell is 2 Feet.*

* This account of the weights and measures of Mecklenburg is chiefly deduced from documents transmitted in 1818 by *V. S. Brömse, Esq.* His Majesty's Vice Consul at Rostock. It should be observed, that the weight of the commercial Pound, as above given, perfectly agrees with the Tables of *Kruse* and *Nelkenbreker*, but is 35 Grains lighter than the weight stated by *Ricard* and *Dubost*.

ROTTERDAM (*in Holland*).

Accounts were formerly kept here, as at Amsterdam, in Guilders or Florins of 20 Stivers; and the Stiver was divided into 16 Pfenings; but the New Monetary System of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has been lately adopted, for which see *Netherlands*. Monies and
Coins.

For the other monies of account, as well as for the real coins of the country, see also *Amsterdam*.

The weight for gold and silver is the Dutch troy, for which see *Amsterdam*, Weights.
page 9.

Two different commercial Pounds are used in Rotterdam; one is the Amsterdam weight, 100lb. of which are equal to 108,93lb. avoirdupois, or 49,40 Kilogrammes; the other is 5 per cent. lighter, and is used only by retailers. 100lb. of the latter weight answer to 103,48lb. avoirdupois, or 46,93 Kilogrammes.

The Last of corn contains 29 Sacks, or 87 Agtendeels: a Hoed is $10\frac{2}{3}$ Sacks, or 32 Agtendeels. The Agtendeel is divided into 4 Vierlings or 16 Maats; and equals 0,978 of an English Bushel, or 0,3448 of a Hectolitre. Thus 87 Agtendeels are commonly reckoned for 86 English Bushels. Hence a Last of Rotterdam renders 10,642 English Quarters, or 30 Hectolitres. Dry
Measures.

Salt is sold by the Hondert of 404 Maats. The Maat weighs $103\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois, or 46,94 Kilogrammes.

Coals are sold by the Hoed; and 9 Hoeds answer to 5 Newcastle Chaldrons.

The principal liquid measure is the Stoop, which is divided into 2 Kannes, 4 Pints, or 16 Muschjes; and contains 5,332 English Pints, or 2,523 Litres. The Ahm is 4 Ankers or 60 Stoops; and therefore equals 39,99 English Gallons, or 151,38 Litres. Brandy is sold by the 30 Viertels or Veltes; which equal 59,44 English Gallons, or 225 Litres. Liquid
Measures.

Oil of olives and train oil are sold by the Tonne of 340 Stoops. The Stoop weighs 5lb. of Rotterdam, light or retail weight: hence the Tonne weighs about 1763lb. avoirdupois, or 799 Kilogrammes.

Long Measures. The Rhineland Foot is used here, and answers to 12,356 English Inches, or 0,3138 of a Metre. The Ell is 27,2 English Inches, or 0,690 of a Metre.

New Weights & Measures. For the New System of Weights and Measures, see *Netherlands*; and for Exchanges and other particulars, see *Amsterdam*, Vols. I. and II.

Commercial Allowances The commercial allowances established for Holland in 1817, will be found under the article *Amsterdam*; but the following alterations were made in the beginning of the year 1821.

Coffee is to be quoted per half Kilogramme; and the allowances of 2 and 2 per cent. on the money hitherto granted, will be supplied by a simple deduction of 1 per cent. for prompt payment.

Bags and casks are to be weighed in whole Kilogrammes, without taking any account of fractional parts, and without any tacit allowances whatever.

The tare on bags remains at 3 per cent.; and to the real tare of casks, 1 Kilogramme is to be added, and 1 per cent. deducted for overweight.

Cotton will in future be quoted in half Kilogrammes; and the tail allowance of 6lb. per bale will not be deducted.

ROUEN (*in France*).

Monies, &c. For the monies and coins of Rouen, see *France*.

Old Weights. Besides the decimal weights and measures (for which see *France*), the following are used here, namely, the common French Poids de Marc, and a peculiar weight called Poids de Vicomté, 6 per cent. heavier. Thus the Quintal of 100lb. Poids de Vicomté weighs 117,73lb. avoirdupois, or 53,39 Kilogrammes.

Old Measures. The Muid of corn is divided into 12 Setiers, 24 Mines, or 96 Boisseaux; and answers to 60,93 English Bushels, or 21,47 Hectolitres.

Brandy is mostly sold by the Barrique of 120 Pots; which equals 51,688 English Gallons, or 195,64 Litres.

The Aune used for measuring linens is 55 English Inches, or 1,3967 Metre: that used for silks and woollens is 45,8 English Inches, or 1,1639 Metre.

RUSSIA.

Accounts are kept here in Rubles of 100 Copecks.

The Ruble is also divided into 10 Grievens, $33\frac{1}{3}$ Altins, or 50 Groschen; and the Copeck is divided into 2 Denushkas, or 4 Polushkas. Monies of Account.

The Gold coins are, the Imperial, and Half Imperial, of 10 and 5 Rubles, with Ducats double and single; the double Ducat being worth 5 Rubles 60 Copecks, and the single, 2 Rubles 80 Copecks. Coins.

The Silver coins are, Rubles of 100 Copecks; Poltins of 50 Copecks; Polpoltins of 25 Copecks; double and single Grieven of 20 and 10 Copecks; also Pieces of 5 Altins or 15 Copecks.

The Copper coins are, Pieces of 10, 5, 2, and 1 Copecks; also Denushkas, or Half Copecks, and Polushkas, or Quarter Copecks.

The fineness both of gold and silver is expressed in Solotnicks; the Pound or other weight being divided into 96 Solotnicks, and the Solotnick subdivided into 96 parts, called Dolis. Expression of Fineness.

Several changes have been made here in the rate of coinage: thus, by the *Ukase*, or Edict of 1763, the Imperial was to weigh $3\frac{3}{4}$ Solotnicks; the Half Imperial, $1\frac{1}{4}$ Solotnick; and the gold to be 88 Solotnicks, or 22 Carats fine. Also 118 Ducats were to weigh a Russian Pound, 93 Solotnicks, or $23\frac{1}{4}$ Carats fine. Thus such Imperial, valued in English gold, was worth £1 12s. 9½d., and the Ducat, 9s. 1d. Rate of Coinage.

From the Pound of silver were to be struck 17 Rubles $6\frac{2}{3}$ Copecks, of the fineness of 72 Solotnicks, or 9 Ounces; making the Ruble worth, in English silver, 3s. 3d. Copper was coined at the rate of 16 Rubles per Pood of 40lb. Russian.

By an Edict of 1801, the Russian Pound of fine silver was coined into $22\frac{3}{4}$ Rubles of the fineness of $83\frac{1}{3}$ Solotnicks, or 10 dwt. 8 gr.; which makes the value of the Ruble, in English silver, 3s. 2½d. The standard of the Imperial and Half Imperial was raised to $94\frac{1}{2}$ Solotnicks, or $23\frac{5}{8}$ Carats.

According to the Edict of 1810, the standard fineness of the silver Ruble, and its divisions, denominated Bank Money, was fixed at $83\frac{1}{3}$ Solotnicks. 100

Rate of
Coinage.

Rubles were ordered to be coined out of 5lb. 6 Solotnicks of that standard; each Ruble to contain 4 Solotnicks 21 Dolis of fine silver. Hence from a Pound of Russian standard silver were struck 19 Rubles 75 Copecks nearly; and from a Pound of fine silver, 22 Rubles 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ Copecks. Thus the Ruble of 1810 is worth 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling very nearly.

The same Edict directed that pieces of 5, 10, and 20 Copecks should be coined, according to the old standard of $\frac{7}{9}$ $\frac{2}{6}$, with smaller pieces in proportion; and that each piece of 20 Copecks should contain 1 $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{2}{6}$ Solotnick of silver, of the standard of $\frac{7}{9}$ $\frac{2}{6}$, or $\frac{8}{9}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ Dolis of fine silver; whence 5 pieces of 20 Copecks or 1 Ruble would contain 4 $\frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ Solotnicks of fine silver: but great inconvenience having been experienced from two different standards, the whole of the silver coinage was placed on the same footing of 83 $\frac{1}{3}$, by the Ukase of August, 1813, and no alteration has since taken place.

The only gold coin at present struck is the Half Imperial, or Five Ruble Piece.

The Ukase of 1817 restores the standard of gold to $\frac{8}{9}$ $\frac{8}{6}$, and directs that each Half Imperial shall contain 1 $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{2}{6}$ Solotnick of pure gold; and that 66 Half Imperials, 2 Rubles, 88 $\frac{8}{9}$ Copecks, shall be struck out of a Pound of standard gold. Hence the Half Imperial is worth 15s. 8d. sterling nearly, and its gold Ruble the fifth part of that sum.

The copper coinage, as fixed in 1810, consists of pieces of 2 Copecks, 1 Copeck, and half a Copeck. The Pood of 40lb. is coined into 24 Rubles, or 2400 Copecks.

Mint
Regulations

It is declared by the Ukase of 1810, that all expenses incident to the coinage of gold and silver, shall be borne by the Crown, except a small deduction for refining, where the fineness of such shall be found to be below the proof of $\frac{6}{9}$ $\frac{4}{6}$, or $\frac{8}{9}$.

Although the regulation of the Mint directs that silver coin shall be delivered for silver received, yet it reserves to itself the option of delivering either gold or silver, when gold is delivered. In those cases where silver is delivered, the regular equivalent for a Solotnick of pure gold is 3 Rubles 55 Copecks of silver coin.

The Mint further reserves to itself the option of delivering for every Pound of gold, of the proof of $\frac{6}{9}$ $\frac{4}{6}$, 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch Ducats; and the value of the Ducat is reckoned at 2 Rubles 85 Copecks of silver.

The Russian Pound is the same for gold, silver, and merchandize. It is divided into 32 Loths, or 96 Solotnicks; and answers to 6318,5 English Grains.* Hence 100lb. Russian equal 90,26lb. avoirdupois, or 40,93 Kilogrammes.

40 Russian Pounds make 1 Pood, and 10 Poods = 1 Berquit or Berkowitz. Thus the Pood weighs 36lb. 1 oz. 11 dr. avoirdupois, or 16,37 Kilogrammes. The ordinary computation among merchants is, that the Pood = 36lb. avoirdupois.

It should be observed that all the Government Hospitals, civil and military, and Apothecaries, make use of the Nuremberg Pound, with its divisions; and for diamonds and other precious stones and pearls, the Dutch Carat is used.

The principal measure for corn is the Chetwert, which is divided into 2 Osmines, 4 Pajacks, 8 Chetwericks, 32 Chetwertkas, or 64 Garnets; and contains 5,952 English Bushels, or 2,0972 Hectolitres. Hence 100 Chetwerts equal 74½ Quarters English.

The Oxhoft is divided into 6 Ankers, 12 Stekars, 18 Vedros, or 240 Bottles. The Vedro contains 3,246 English Gallons, or 12,289 Litres.

The Vedro is divided into 8 Kruskas or Osmins, and the Kruska into 11 Charkeys or Cups; but by an Imperial Ukase it was ordered that the Vedro should be divided into 100 Charkeys, to commence on the 1st January, 1819.

The English Inch is universally adopted throughout the Russian Empire, except in levying the duties on wood destined for exportation, when the Dutch or Rhineland Inch, Foot, and Palm, are ordered to be employed. The Arsheen or cloth measure is divided into 16 parts, called Vershoks; and contains 28 English Inches, or 0,7109 of a French Metre. The Sashine or Fathom is 3 Arsheens, or 7 English Feet.

The Russian Foot is 13,75 English Inches, or 0,3491 of a Metre; and the Moscow Foot, 13,17 English Inches, or 0,3343 of a Metre. The English Foot is very generally used in St. Petersburg, as also the Rhineland Foot.

* The Pound of Russia is variously stated by different authors. *Kruse* makes it answer to 6314 English Grains, and *Tillet* to 6324: but the true weight appears to be 6318½, according to experiments lately made at the *London Mint* on standards transmitted by *Sir Daniel Bayley*, the British Consul General at St. Petersburg. He likewise sent home measures of capacity and of length, from which the foregoing results have been deduced; and from his very elaborate despatches, the above account of the monetary system of Russia has been also chiefly extracted.

Long
Measure.

A Werst or Russian Mile contains 500 Fathoms or 1500 Arsheens, equal to 3500 English Feet. Hence 1 Werst = 5 Furlongs 12 Poles English, or 1,066 French Kilometre; and a Degree of the Meridian is reckoned to be about 104 Wersts.

Superficial
Measure.

The land measure, called Dessetina, contains 2400 Russian square Fathoms, or 21500 square Arsheens, which equal 13066 $\frac{2}{3}$ English square Yards, or 2 Acres 2 Roods, 32 Perches, answering to 109,26 French Ares.

Goods how
sold.

Hemp, flax, and tallow, are sold by the Berquet; copper, iron, cordage, horse-hair and tails, linseed and hempseed oil, isinglass, morocco leather, potash, wax, bristles, and tobacco, are sold by the Pood; sail-cloth and mats, by the Piece; diaper and linen, by the 1000 Arsheens.

Banks.

During the reign of the Empress Catherine, three different Banks were established at St. Petersburg, namely, the *Loan Bank*, the *Assignment Bank*, and the *Loan Bank for the Nobility and Towns*. During the reign of the Emperor Paul, the *Aid Bank* and the *Discount Office* were formed: and under the Emperor Alexander, a very considerable Institution has been established of such extensive importance as in a great measure to supersede the use of some of the others: it is denominated the *Commercial Bank of Russia*.

The *Loan Bank*, or *Lombard*, lends money on gold, silver, jewels, &c., namely, on gold and silver, three-fourths of the value; on other metals, one-half; and on jewels, a certain proportion, which is fixed according to circumstances. A year's interest is taken in advance, which, agreeably to the legal rate throughout the empire, is 6 per cent. Money may be deposited in this Bank, and drawn out again, on giving two days notice. No interest is paid by the Bank for such money; but if a declaration is made that the money will be left there at least a year, and that three months notice shall be given of the intention to draw it out again, then the legal interest is allowed, and it is paid in the same kind of money in which the deposit was made. The property of this Bank belongs to the Foundling Hospital in St. Petersburg.

The *Loan Bank for the Nobility and Towns*, and the *Aid Bank*, are not establishments of a commercial nature, and their utility is chiefly of a local kind—the bill discount department of the former being now transferred to the *Commercial Bank*, noticed hereafter.

The *Assignment Bank*, which was opened in St. Petersburg and Moscow in 1770, and branches of which have been since extended to all the principal towns in the Russian Empire, issues its notes for 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 Rubles. This

Bank was converted into an Imperial establishment in 1786, when all the old Banks. notes or assignations were called in, and exchanged for new ones; an operation that is now again repeating, in order to substitute a more perfect note. The amount of notes in circulation is not known; but they are become the regular currency of the country; and the European exchanges are quoted in reference to this currency, and to its par in silver, according to the variation of the day. The regulation of paying them off in copper is now discontinued; but the Government is earnestly intent on reducing their amount; and since the year 1817 has contracted loans, partly for the purpose of extinguishing the notes, and partly for that of discharging the floating debt of the State. These loans have been made chiefly against irredeemable rents or annuities. A small part only of the loans are redeemable, and a Sinking Fund is the basis of their liquidation. By means of these loans, a sum of no less than 153,867,010 Rubles had been withdrawn from the paper circulation of Russia, at the end of the year 1820, as officially reported.

The *Discount Office*, established in 1797, is abolished, and its funds are ordered to be vested in the *Commercial Bank*.

The *Commercial Bank of Russia* was established May 1818, and its provisions are of very extensive utility. It receives deposits in gold or silver, foreign as well as Russian coin, and in bars and ingots. It has a department for transferring the sums deposited in it, on the plan of the Hambro' Bank, from the account of one merchant to that of another, as well in gold and silver as in bank notes at interest. It discounts bills, and lends money on deposits of merchandize, of Russian produce or origin. Its capital consists of 30 Millions of Bank Note Rubles; and it is administered by a Governor and 4 Directors, appointed by Government, and 4 Directors, elected by the Commercial Body of St. Petersburg. The property in the Bank is protected against all taxation, sequestration, or attachment; and it is enacted that subjects of countries with which Russia may be at war, shall be entitled at all times to receive back their deposits, without any reservation. It is also declared, that at no time shall the Bank be called upon for any part of its capital to assist the Government. All deposits must be made for 6 months at least, and be repayable at or before that period, and not be less than 500 Rubles: sums so deposited pay $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The deposits, if in bars, ingots, or foreign specie, are estimated in Russian silver coin, and so registered in the attestation; and if not demanded back within 15 days after the expiration of 6 months, or the necessary premium paid for the prolongation, the owner loses the right of claiming his original deposit, and must take its estimated value in Russian silver coin.

Banks. The regulations for deposits at interest are the same as those of the *Loan*, or *Lombard Bank*, and are re-payable on proper notice, which varies from 7 days to 3 months, according to the magnitude of the sum. All bills discounted must be drawn, or accepted, or indorsed, by at least one person of satisfactory credit residing at St. Petersburg. No bills, having less than 8 days, or longer than 6 months to run, are discountable; and the preference is at all times given to bills of the shortest date.

This Bank has branches at *Moscow, Archangel, Odessa, Riga, &c.*

Exchanges. *Petersburg, Archangel, Moscow, &c.* draw on the following places and give (more or less)

Amsterdam	1 Ruble Bank Notes for	10	Stivers currency, 65 days date.
Hamburg	. 1 Ditto.....	9	Shillings banco, ditto.
London	.. 1 Ditto.....	10	Pence sterling, 3 months date.
Paris	.... 1 Ditto.....	105½	Cents.

The variable agio of the bank notes, which is now substituted for the silver Ruble, will make these values of exchange fluctuate considerably, as the paper Ruble decreases or improves in value.

The above exchanges are accompanied by the quoted agio of 374 Copecks, or 3 Rubles 74 Copecks paper, per silver Ruble. See Vol. II. page 84.

Days of Grace.

Bills drawn in Russia which are payable after date, are allowed 10 days grace, but if payable at sight, three days only: Sundays and holidays are included in both cases. Payment must be demanded in the morning of the day the bill becomes due; and in case of non-payment, the protest should take place at latest on the following day. The 10 days grace are allowed, even though the written term of the bill should be elapsed before it is presented or accepted. But bills payable at so many days after sight are not allowed any days of grace; and if the acceptance be delayed, the term is reckoned from the day on which the bill was presented.

Time how reckoned.

Throughout all Russia, the Julian Calendar, or old style, is still retained, which (since the year 1800) is 12 days later than the new style, and in Leap Years 13 days, after the month of February. Thus a Russian bill dated the 1st day of any month, must be reckoned from the 13th day of the same month in England and in every other place where the Gregorian Calendar or new style is used, and the 14th of it be a Leap Year.

ST. GALL (*in Switzerland*).

Accounts are kept in Florins of 60 Creutzers, or 480 Hellers. The Florin is also divided into 10 Schillings or Escalins, or 15 Batzen; a Schilling is worth 6 Creutzers; a Batze, 4 Creutzers. Monies of Account.

Accounts are either in specie (that is, money of exchange) or currency; 1190 Florins specie are reckoned for 1383 Florins current; thus the difference is $16\frac{1}{19}$ per cent.

Another method of keeping accounts has been introduced, viz. in Swiss Livres, or Franken of 10 Batzen, or 100 Rappen; for which see *Switzerland*.

The coins are, Gold Ducats; Silver Rixdollars, at $2\frac{2}{3}$ Florins; Pieces of 30, 24, 20, 15, 12, 10, and 6 Creutzers; Batzen and half Batzen, at 4 and 2 Creutzers; and single Creutzers. Coins.

There are also Silver Pieces of more modern date of 21 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; and French coins, as well as those of the other Cantons, circulate here; also Spanish and German coins, which vary in their rates.

The Florin, money of exchange, is worth 265 German Asen, or $196\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains of fine silver; and the Florin current, 220 Asen, or 163 English Grains. Hence the Florin specie = $27\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; and the Florin current, $22\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling; or, more accurately, £1 sterling = 10 Florins 33 Creutzers currency. Value of Monies.

The Batze is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ French Franc, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling nearly.

Two different weights are used here: 35lb. of the heavier weight = 44lb. of the lighter; and each number answers to 45lb. avoirdupois nearly. Hence 100lb. of the heavier = 128,8lb. avoirdupois, or 58,45 Kilogrammes; and 100lb. of the lighter = 102,5lb. avoirdupois, or 46,49 Kilogrammes. Weights & Measures.

The Charge, corn measure, renders 2,066 English Bushels, or 0,7279 of a Hectolitre.

The Ell, cloth measure, is 24,2 English Inches, or 0,6158 of a Metre; the Ell, linen measure, is 31,6 English Inches, or 0,8017 of a Metre.

St. Gall exchanges with and gives (more or less) to—

Amsterdam	59 Creutzers current for	1 Florin.
Augsburg & Nuremberg,	119 Florins current	100 Florins.

Exchanges.

Exchanges.	Bolsano	108 Florins current	.... for 100 Florins current.
	Francfort	100½ Florins current	..... 100 Florins in old coins.
	Genera	126 Creutzers current	..... 1 Ecu of 3 Livres curr.
	Genoa	23 Creutzers current	..... 1 Lira fuori banco.
	Hamburgh	157 Creutzers current	..... 1 Rixdollar banco.
	Leghorn	143 Creutzers current	..... 1 Pezza da 8 Reali.
	Leipsic	100½ Florins current	..... 100 Florins in old coins.
	London	10 Florins 52 Creutz. curr.	1 Pound sterling.
	Lyons and Paris	98 Francs	..... 100 Francs.
	Milan	21 Creutzers current	..... 1 Lira Corrente.
	Venice	{ 12 Creutzers current, with } 8 per cent. agio	..... } 1 Lira Piccola.
	Vienna	119 Florins current	..... 100 Florins current.

Usance and Days of Grace. Usance is 15 days; double usance, 30 days; half usance, 8 days; the day of presentation being reckoned the first. Three days grace are allowed on bills drawn at usance, but two only on bills payable at a longer or shorter term than usance. Sundays and holidays are always included.

ST. HELENA (*an Island in the Southern Atlantic*).

Monies and Coins. Accounts are kept here in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence sterling; but coins of various denominations pass current, especially those of the East Indies, Spain, and England.

Porto Novo Pagodas pass at 7s. 6d.; Spanish Dollars at 4s. 6d.; but English Guineas and Bank Notes are generally at a premium, especially in exchanging them for East India coins.

English weights and measures are chiefly used here.

ST. MALOES (*in France*).

Monies, &c. The new system of monies, weights, and measures of France has been established here; but certain old customs are still partially retained, and are as follows.

Old Measures. The old corn measure, called the Tonneau, contains 31¼ Boisseaux; and answers to 39,19 English Bushels, or 13,80 Hectolitres.

Salt is measured by the Jutte, which contains 33 Pots, each Pot being something more than a Paris Pinte. 21 Juttas make a Tonneau, which weighs about 2808lb. avoirdupois, or 1273 Kilogrammes. Old Measures.

The Aune or Ell is 53 English Inches, or 1,347 Metre.

The land measure is the Journal, which contains 20 Sillons, 80 Cordes, or 480 Raies; and equals 48,624 French Ares, or 1 English Acre 32 Perches.

ST. REMO (*in Italy*).

Accounts are kept here in Lire of 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari, Moneta Corrente. Monies and Coins.

The coins of the country will be found under the article *Genoa*.

The Zecchino of Genoa or Venice is worth 12 Lire 16 Soldi; and 100 Pezze of Leghorn are worth 552 Lire of St. Remo: hence the Lira may be valued at 8½d. sterling in silver. Value of Monies.

The weights and measures are the same here as in Genoa.

St. Remo exchanges with Leghorn, and gives 110 Soldi, more or less, for 1 Pezza da 8 Reali. Bills on other places are negotiated through Genoa. Exchanges.

SALONICA (*Turkey in Europe*).

Accounts are generally kept in Piastres of 40 Paras, or 120 Aspers. The coins are the same as those described in the article *Constantinople*, but here their intrinsic value is subject to perhaps greater variation. Monies, &c.

The same weight, and the same long measure, are used as in Smyrna; the corn measure, however, differs, the Killow of Salonica corresponding to 3,78 Killows of Smyrna. Thus it renders 5,505 English Bushels, or 1,939 Hectolitre.

SANTANDER (*see Galicia*).

SARDINIA (*an Island in the Mediterranean*).

Accounts are kept in Lire of 4 Reali, 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari. A Scudo is worth 2½ Lire, 10 Reali, 50 Soldi, 300 Cagliaresi, or 600 Denari. 5 Lire of Sardinia are equal to 8 Lire of Turin. Monies of Account.