

Coins.

The coins which chiefly circulate here are Dutch Ducats, and Alberts Dollars; and also Pieces coined in the country of the standard and value of these two coins. The Ferding is an old silver coin, but the Grosche is imaginary.

The Ducat is commonly reckoned at 2 Alberts Dollars, but it bears an agio of about 8 Groschen.

Prussian currency is generally 50 per cent. worse than Alberts Dollars.

The Russian coins are also current here, as at *Riga*.

Weights.

The commercial Pound is divided into 32 Loths or Ounces, or 128 Drams, and contains 6449 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Libau equal 92,13lb. avoirdupois, or 41,78 Kilogrammes. The Shippond contains 20 Lisponds; the Lispond, 20 Pounds.*

Dry Measure.

The Lof is the element of dry measures. It contains 4190 English cubic Inches, and answers to 1,948 English Bushel, or 0,686 Hectolitres.

The Last of oats contains 60 Lofs, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ English Quarters; the Last of every other grain is 48 Lofs, or 11,688 English Quarters.

Salt is sold by the Tun, which measures 9648 English cubic Inches, and contains 4,486 English Bushels, or 1,580 Hectolitre. A Tun of linseed is 2 Lofs; a Load of salt 18 Tuns; of lime, herrings, and coals, 12 Tuns.

Liquid Measure.

The principal liquid measure is the Stof, which is 80,2 English cubic Inches, and contains 1,388 English Quart, or 1,31 French Litre.

The Oxhoft is divided into 3 Viertels, 6 Ankers, or 180 Stofs, and contains 14436 English cubic Inches, which equal $62\frac{1}{2}$ English Gallons, or 235,8 Litres.

Long Measure.

The Foot used here is the Rhenish, which contains 12,36 English Inches, or 0,3139 Metres. The Ell is 22,692 English Inches, or 0,8934 Metres.

A Quart of butter is 80lb. neat, or 100lb. gross.

A Ton of beef is 300lb. gross,—tare from 20 to 25.

A Dekker of skins or hides is 10 Pieces; a Dozen, 12 Pieces; a String, 30 Pieces.

* The weight of the Pound of Libau is very differently stated in works of high authority. According to *Kruse*, it answers to 6374 English Grains, while *Marion* makes it nearly 100 Grains heavier, and others vary considerably between those extremes; but by the late experiments at the London Mint, on attested standards, transmitted by *Francis Kienitz, Esq.* the British Consul for Courland, the weight of this Pound is found to be 6449 Grains, as above.

Libau exchanges with and gives—

Exchanges.

Amsterdam..100 Alberts Dollars, more or less, for 102 Rixdollars current.
 Hamburgh .. 94 Alberts Groschen..... for 1 Rixdollar banco ; or
 105 Alberts Dollars..... for 100 Rixdollars banco.
 London 4 Alberts Dollars 50 Groschen for £1 sterling.
 The old style is still used in Libau. See *Russia*.

LIEGE (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept here, and in most other parts of Westphalia, in Florins current, each Florin being divided into 20 Stivers, and each Stiver into 16 Pfenings. Monies of Account.

Other monies of account are Patacons, Escalins, and Liards, which bear the following proportions to each other:

1 Patacon = 4 Florins, 8 Escalins, 80 Stivers, 320 Liards, or 1280 Pfenings.

The Gold coins are Ducats, minted after the rate of the Empire, which pass for $8\frac{1}{2}$ Current Florins, with double Ducats in proportion. Also the Florin d'or or Gold Gulden, which passes for 5 Current Florins. Coins.

The Silver coins are the Patacon, which passes for $4\frac{1}{8}$ Current Florins; the Escalin, worth half a Florin, or 10 Stivers; and the Blamuse, worth 5 Stivers.

The sterling value of the above monies may be found from the Patacon, which weighs 423 English Grains, and is 10 Oz. 5 Dwts. fine. This gives the value 4s. 3d. sterling. Thus the Florin Current may be computed at $12\frac{1}{4}$ d., and the other monies in proportion. Sterling Value.

The Pound used for weighing the precious metals is 3799 English Grains, or 246,028 French Grammes. Weights.

The commercial Pound contains 7330 English Grains; thus 100lb. of Liege equal 104,7lb. avoirdupois, or 47,49 Kilogrammes.

The Last of corn contains 96 Setiers, each Setier being equal to 29,93 Litres, or 0,849 English Bushels = 6,79 Winchester Gallons. Measures.

The Foot is 11,32 English Inches, or 0,2876 Metres. The Ell is 21,71 English Inches, or 0,5515 Metres.

Liege, since its connexion with France, has adopted the French denominations of money in the business of exchanges.

LISBON.

Monies of Account.

Lisbon and all Portugal keep accounts in Rees, Reis, or Reas, 1000 of which make a Milree or Milreis.

In the notation of accounts the Milrees are separated from the Rees by a crossed cipher, called *Cifraon*, and the Milrees from the Millions by a colon; thus Rs. 2:700^o500 means two thousand seven hundred Milrees and five hundred Rees.

The Crusado of exchange, or old Crusado, is 400 Rees; the new Crusado, 480 Rees; the Testoon, 100 Rees; and the Vinten or Vintem, 20 Rees.

Thus the Milree is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ old Crusados, $2\frac{1}{2}$ new Crusados, 10 Testoons, or 50 Vinteas.

Coins.

The coins of Portugal may be distinguished under two heads; viz. those that were minted before the year 1722, and those that have been coined since that period; the former have been raised 20 per cent. in their nominal value.

	Rees.		Rees.
The Dobraon which was worth	20000	is now worth	24000
The Half Dobraon	10000	.....	12000
Lisbonnine	4000	.....	4800
Half Lisbonnine	2000	.....	2400
Milree	1000	.....	1200
Crusado	400	.....	480

The coinage since 1722 is as follows:

	Rees.	Portugal Weigh.
Gold. .. Dobraon worth	12800	1 Ounce.
Joanese, or Half Dobraon	6400	$\frac{1}{2}$
Quarter Dobraon	3200	$\frac{1}{4}$
Escudo	1600	$\frac{1}{8}$
Half Escudo	800	$\frac{1}{16}$
Crusado Velho	400	$\frac{1}{32}$
Silver. .. The new Crusado of 480 Rees, the half, quarter, and eighth, in proportion.		
The Piece of 6 Vintems, or 120 Rees.		
The Testoon or Toston of 5 Vintems, or 100 Rees.		
Pieces of 60 and 50 Rees.		
Copper. Pieces of 5, 3, & $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rees.		

At Brazil, Silver coins are minted called Patacons, which are there worth 320 Rees, but in Portugal they pass for 240 only, and the half and quarter Patacon in the same proportion.

The Spanish Patacon, or Hard Dollar, is worth in Portugal 810 Rees, more or less.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Quilates or Carats, and Grains; the Mark fine being 24 Carats; the Carat subdivided into 4 Grains, and the Grain into 8 Outavas. Fineness of Gold and Silver.

Portuguese gold coins are 22 Carats, wrought gold is $20\frac{1}{2}$ Carats, and gold dust from $21\frac{3}{4}$ to 22 Carats fine.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Dinheiros and Grains; the Mark fine being 12 Dinheiros, and the Dinheiro subdivided into 24 Grains.

Silver coins are 10 Dinheiros 19 Grains fine, and wrought silver $10\frac{1}{4}$ Dinheiros.

From the Mint regulations it appears that 8 Dobraons, 16 Joaneses or Moidores, 32 half Joaneses, 64 Dezeseis Testoons, 128 Oito Testoons, or 256 old Crusados, are to weigh a Portuguese Mark of gold, 22 Carats fine. Rate of Coinage.

Hence the Dobraon contains $442\frac{1}{3}$ Grains. These coins, however, are not in general quite 22 Carats fine; but there is a remedy which amounts from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Carat, and the new Crusados are found to be only $21\frac{3}{4}$ Carats fine.

The silver coin is 10 Dinheiros 19 Grains fine, as above; and the Mark is coined into $13\frac{1}{3}$ new Crusados; but it appears that this regulation has been of late years departed from, without any known law, while the Crusados of ancient coinage contain $258\frac{1}{3}$ Grains of English standard silver.

The gold Piece of 6400 Rees is worth 35s. 11d. sterling; and the gold Crusado 2s. 3d.; thus the Milree, valued in gold, is worth $67\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling. Value of Monies.

The silver Crusado at the foregoing rate is worth about 2s. 9d. sterling; and thus the Milree equals $68\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling; but from the assays made at the London Mint in 1812, on modern Crusados sent for the purpose, the average value of the Milree in silver may be computed at 60d. sterling. See *Table of Coins*, Vol. II.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Marco, which is divided into 8 Onças, 64 Outavas, 192 Escropulos, or 4608 Graões, and equals $3541\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains, or 229,460 Grammes. See the *Note*, page 212. Gold and Silver Weight.

Apothecaries use the same weight, but reckon their Libra at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mark. Thus their Pound contains 12 Ounces, 96 Eighths, 288 Scruples, or 6912 Grains. Apothecaries' Weight

Diamond
Weight.

Diamonds, and other precious stones, are weighed by Quilates or Carats, of 4 Grains each, which Grains are heavier than those before stated. Thus 1 Diamond Grain equals 1,033 Grain Peso de Marco; and hence the Diamond Carat equals 4,132 Grains Peso de Marco, which answer to 3,1756 English Grains, or 205,75 Decigrammes. Diamond merchants generally reckon 151 Carats of Portugal to equal 1 Ounce English troy weight. See *London*, page 220.

Commercial
Weight.

The commercial weight is the same as that for the precious metals, but with different divisions and multiples. Thus the Arratel, Libra, or Pound, is divided into 2 Marcos, 4 Quartas, 16 Onças, 120 Outavas, or 9216 Graos. Its multiples are as follow: 32lb. or Arrateis make 1 Arroba; 4 Arrobas, 1 Quintal or 128lb. $13\frac{1}{2}$ Quintals or 54 Arrobas equal 1 Tonelada. The Quintal of the India House is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Arrobas or 112 Arrateis. 100lb. of Portugal equal 101,19lb. avoirdupois, or 45,89 Kilogrammes.*

Dry
Measure.

The principal measure for corn, salt, and other dry commodities, is called Moyo, which is divided into 15 Fangas, 60 Alquieres, 240 Quartos, 480 Oitavas, or 1920 Selemines, with halves of several of those measures. The Moyo equals 23,03 English Bushels, or 8,1395 Hectolitres.

Liquid
Measure.

The principal liquid measure at Lisbon is the Almude, which is divided into 2 Potes, 12 Canadas, or 48 Quartilhos. 18 Almudes equal 1 Baril; 26 Almudes, 1 Pipe; 52 Almudes, 1 Tonelada. The Almude contains 4,370 English Gallons, or 16,541 Litres.

The standard gauge at the Custom House of London, of a Pipe of Lisbon, is 140 Gallons; and this Pipe is reckoned at 31 Almudes. The standard gauge of a Pipe of Port is 138 Gallons, this Pipe is divided into 21 Almudes of Oporto.

* The weights of Portugal have been perhaps more frequently and more accurately compared in foreign mints than those of any other country, and yet authors do not perfectly agree as to their relative contents: according to *M. Tillet*, the Mark of Lisbon answers to 3540 English Grains, while *Kruse* makes it $3542\frac{1}{2}$, and this latter proportion has been most generally adopted; but by the late experiments at the *London Mint*, on several attested standards transmitted from Portugal and the Brazils, the Mark was found to be $3541\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains, as above. It is worthy of observation, that this result agrees very nearly with the proportion computed by *Sir Isaac Newton* in 1719, namely, that 83lb. English troy weight = 135 Marks of Portugal; which gives the Mark equal to $3541\frac{1}{3}$ English Grains.

The Long Measures of Portugal are divided as follows :

Long
Measures.

4	Grãos, (of barley placed sideways)	=	1 Dedo, or Finger.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Dedo	=	1 Pollegada, Thumb, or Inch.
8	Pollegadas	=	1 Palmo, or Span.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Palmo, or 12 Inches	=	1 Pe, or Foot.
2	Pes, or 3 Palmos	=	1 Covado, or Cubit.
$1\frac{2}{3}$	Covado, 5 Palmos, or 40 Inches ..	=	1 Vara, or Yard.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Vara, or 60 Inches	=	1 Passo Geometrico.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Passo, or 80 Inches	=	1 Braça, or Fathom.
$117\frac{1}{5}$	Braças	=	1 Estadio, Stadium, or Furlong.
8	Estadios	=	1 Milha, or Mile.
3	Milhas, or 28168 Palmos	=	1 Legoa, or League.
18	Legoas	=	1 Grau, or Degree of the Meridian.
360	Degrees	=	the Circumference of the Earth.

The Pe or Foot equals 12,944 English Inches, or 0,3285 of a Metre.

The Palmo is, as before stated, 8 Pollegadas which equal 8,64 English Inches; each Pollegada or Inch is divided into 12 Linhas or Lines, and each Linha into 10 Pontos or Points. This is called the *Palmo de Craveira*, or standard Span, being the legal measure of the kingdom; and all other measures derived from it are likewise distinguished by the same term.

The Vara is 5 Palmos de Craveira, or 40 Portuguese Inches, equal to 43,2 English Inches, or 1,096 Metre; but the Covado, which is used for measuring piece goods, is 3 Palmos de Craveira, *avantejados* (or good measure), and is equal to $24\frac{3}{4}$ Inches of Portugal, which equal 26,7 English Inches, or 0,6771 of a Metre.

Each of these measures is likewise divided into 3 Tercas, 4 Quartas, 6 Sexas, and 8 Outavas.

The Mile of Portugal equals $1\frac{1}{4}$ Mile English nearly, or 1,8512 Kilometre.

Land is surveyed in some parts of Portugal by the Braça but in most places by the Vara; and the Area is described by the number of these measures in length and breadth. In several places 4840 square Varas, which are equal to 1 Acre 1 Rood $30\frac{2}{3}$ Perches English, or 5,817 French Decares, are reckoned as a Geira or Acre; but arable land in some provinces is estimated by the quantity of seed required in the sowing.

Land
Measure.

Measures
for sundry
Articles.

Charcoal is measured by Sacks, which must be 1 Vara 3 Inches in height, and 1 Covado 3 Inches, that is 27 Inches, in circumference.

Pitcoal is sold by the Pipa or Pipe, which is divided in the following manner. 8 Alquieres, heaped up, make a Fanga, and 6 Fangas a Pipe.

Others divide the Pipe of coals into 10 Baldes, and the Balde into 7 Canastras.

The Pipe contains 127 English Bushels, or 3 Chaldrons 19 Bushels, weighing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ Tons Portugal weight.

Lime is sold by the Moyo of 50 Alquieres; and as its bulk is thought to be nearly doubled in burning, limestone is sold by the Moyo of 30 Alquieres.

Salt is sold by the Moyo, containing 60 level Alquieres, which are the same as those used for corn. But old salt weighs more than new; and 2 Moyos of old salt are reckoned to equal 1 Ton of English freight.

Hay and straw are sold by Trusses of 4 Arrobas or 128 Arateis.

Paper is packed in Bales, each of 32 Reams; a Ream is 17 Quires and 3 Sheets; a Quire, 5 Cadernos; and a Caderno, 5 Sheets. A double Ream is 18 Quires and 2 Sheets; the Quire being 4 Cadernos; and the Caderno, 6 Sheets.

Coffee, rice, cocoa, sugar, and almonds, are sold by the Arroba; cotton, indigo, and pepper, by the Pound; oil by the Almude; wine by the Pipe; and corn by the Alquiere.

Lastage.

In reckoning the freight of ships, 4 Chests of Sugar, 4 Pipes of oil, 4000lb. of tobacco, or 3000lb. of sumach, are reckoned for 1 Last.

But when ships sail from one part of Portugal to another, or to the Portuguese colonies, the freight is reckoned by Toneladas of 52 Almudes for liquids, and 54 Arrobas for dry commodities.

Junta Measure for
freighting
Ships.

Ships are measured by the Ton, being a cylinder 6 Feet high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ Feet in diameter, which gives the contents $57\frac{3}{4}$ cubic Feet nearly. The freight of some ships is regulated by the Palmo da Junta, which was established by royal authority in 1756, to serve as a liquid and dry measure, for regulating the freight of merchandize sent from Portugal to its colonies. This measure was settled by the *Junta da Comercio*, or Board of Trade, whence it derives its name.

The Palmo da Junta is divided into 10 Inches instead of 8, and it is 9 per cent. shorter than the Palmo de Craveira: thus 10 Palmos da Junta = 91 Palmos de Craveira.

This Palmo has been likewise made the standard for liquid measures at

Lisbon. Thus the Pote or half Almude should measure 1000 cubic Inches da Junta, or 1 cubic Palmo da Junta; and hence the Tun of 50 Almudes, which corresponds with the Ton weight or Tonelada of 54 Arrobas, should measure 100 cubic Palmos da Junta, or 100,000 cubic Inches da Junta.

Although weights and long measures are uniformly established throughout Portugal, great diversity prevails in the measures of capacity; but as their proportions to those of Lisbon are generally known, their relations to the measures of other countries may be thence computed. Their correspondence to English measure is nearly as follows:

		English Gallons.	
Lisbon.....	Almude.....	$4\frac{37}{50}$	Wine measure.
	Alquiere	$3\frac{7}{50}$	Winchester measure.
Oporto	Almude.....	$6\frac{5}{8}$	Wine measure.
	Alquiere	$3\frac{7}{8}$	Winchester measure.
Faro.....	Almude	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Wine measure.
	Alquiere	$3\frac{3}{4}$	Winchester measure.
Figuiera	Almude.....	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Wine measure.
	Alquiere	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Winchester measure.
Vianna.....	Almude.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Wine measure.
	Alquiere	$3\frac{7}{8}$	Winchester measure.*

For the exchanges of Lisbon see Vol. II. page 72.

Exchanges.

Payments in Portugal have been, of late years, made in what is called legal money, or currency, which consists of one half in effective money or specie, and one half in government paper. The latter is at a discount.

Bills how Paid.

The method of converting effective money into currency and into paper, with the reverse operations, is explained and exemplified with the *Exchange Calculations of Lisbon*, Vol. II. page 73.

* For the above proportions the commercial world is much indebted to the industry and talents of British Consuls in Portugal at different periods, particularly to *John Whitehead, Esq.* formerly Consul at Oporto, who made very extensive and correct comparisons between various measures of capacity, both by gauging and water measure. It should be also added that the despatches lately transmitted to *Lord Castlereagh* (with standards) by *John Jeffery, Esq.*, his Majesty's Consul General at *Lisbon*, contain very full and accurate information on Portuguese Metrology, and from his statements the divisions and proportions in the present article are chiefly deduced.

Usance. The usance for bills drawn from Spain is 15 days sight; from London, 30 days sight; from Germany and Holland, 2 months after date; from France, 60 days after date; from Italy, and from Ireland, 3 months after date.

Days of Grace. Six days grace are allowed on foreign bills, when they have been accepted; but unaccepted bills must be either paid or protested on the day of expiration. Bills drawn from any part of the Portuguese dominions, both in Europe and other parts of the world, are allowed 15 days grace.

LONDON,

Monies of Account. And the whole Island of Great Britain, keep accounts in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, called Sterling or British money, and marked £. s. d. and *qrs.*

4 Farthings make 1 Penny; 12 Pence, 1 Shilling; and 20 Shillings, 1 Pound. These are all real coins, as well as monies of account.

Coins. The Gold coins are the Guinea of 21 Shillings; the half Guinea of 10 Shillings and 6 Pence; and the one-third Guinea or 7 Shilling Piece. Also (since 1816), the Sovereign of 20 Shillings, with half and double Sovereigns in proportion.

The Silver coins are the Crown of 5 Shillings; the half Crown of 2 Shillings and 6 Pence; the Shilling of 12 Pence; and the half Shilling or 6 Pence.

The Copper coins are Two-Penny Pieces, Pence, half Pence, and Farthings.

Other coins have been minted here, which are no longer in circulation, though occasionally referred to; namely, the Five-Guinea Piece, the double Guinea, and quarter Guinea; the Mark of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence; the Angel of 10 Shillings; and the Noble of 6 Shillings and 8 Pence; all of Gold. Of Silver, the Groat of 4 Pence; and Three-Penny, Two-Penny, and Penny Pieces.

Certain foreign coins have been current here at different periods, but are now out of circulation, particularly Portugal Gold pieces; viz. the Moidore, which was fixed at 27 Shillings; the Joanes at 36 Shillings; and the smaller coins in proportion. Spanish Dollars, stamped for the occasion, have been of late years circulated by the Bank of England, and received back at the issued prices, which prices varied at different periods.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Grains, the Pound being divided into 24 Carats, and the Carat into 4 Grains, called Carat Grains. Fineness of Gold and Silver.

Thus the Carat Pound is the 24th part of the Pound troy, or 10 Pennyweights, and the Carat Grain the 96th part, or 60 Grains troy.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Ounces and Pennyweights, the Pound being divided into 12 Ounces, and the Ounce into 20 Pennyweights.

The standard or legal fineness of gold is 22 Carats; that is, the Pound or other weight should contain 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy. This fineness may be expressed by $\frac{22}{24}$, $\frac{11}{12}$, or ,917.

The standard or legal fineness of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of pure metal, and 18 dwts. of alloy, making together 1 Pound troy, and it may be expressed by $\frac{11\frac{2}{20}}{20} = \frac{37}{40}$, or ,9125.

From a Pound of standard gold are coined $44\frac{1}{2}$ Guineas, 89 Half Guineas, or $133\frac{1}{2}$ Seven Shilling Pieces. Also $46\frac{2}{3}$ Sovereigns, with divisions and multiples in proportion. Hence the mint price of gold is £3. 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Ounce standard. Rate of Gold Coinage.

Silver coins may be explained under two heads, viz. the old system and the new. The former, which was used before 1816, was as follows: Rate of Silver Coinage.

From a Pound of standard silver were minted $12\frac{2}{3}$ Crowns, $24\frac{1}{3}$ Half Crowns, 62 Shillings, or 124 Sixpences. Thus silver was issued at 5s. 2d. per Ounce, and although the coin has been called in, this is still considered the mint price, in comparing foreign coins; and it agrees very nearly with the average market price at London in ordinary times.

The new coin is minted at 5s. 6d. per Ounce: thus, from a Pound of standard silver $13\frac{1}{5}$ Crowns, $26\frac{2}{5}$ Half Crowns, 66 Shillings, or 132 Sixpences, are coined.

From the foregoing regulations it appears that 31 of the old Shillings are equivalent to 33 of the new, which gives a seignorage of $6\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the latter, and therefore all the new silver currency is coined by Government exclusively, while the Mint is open to the public, as heretofore, for the coinage of gold.

It should be stated, that the new silver coin is not a legal tender for any sum above 40 Shillings, and thus gold coin is considered the only standard of value beyond that sum.

Copper money is coined in the proportion of 24 Pence to the Pound avoirdupois. Thus the Penny should weigh $10\frac{2}{3}$ Drams, or $291\frac{2}{3}$ troy Grains, and the other pieces in proportion. Copper is not a legal tender for more than 12 Pence.

Weight of
Coins.

The following is the full weight of the Gold and Silver Coins:

GOLD COINS.				SILVER COINS.				
<i>Old Coinage.</i>				<i>Old Coinage.</i>				
	dwt.	grs.		dwt.	grs.		dwt.	grs.
Guinea	5	9	$\frac{3}{8} \frac{0}{9}$	Shilling	3	20	$\frac{2}{11}$	
Half Guinea	2	16	$\frac{6}{8} \frac{4}{9}$	Sixpence	1	22	$\frac{1}{11}$	
Seven Shilling Piece	1	19	$\frac{1}{8} \frac{3}{9}$	Crown	19	8	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$
				Half Crown	9	16	$\frac{8}{11}$	
<i>New Coinage.</i>				<i>New Coinage.</i>				
Sovereign	5	3	$\frac{1}{6} \frac{7}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	Shilling	3	15	$\frac{1}{11}$	
Half Sovereign	2	13	$\frac{3}{5} \frac{2}{2} \frac{7}{3}$	Sixpence	1	19	$\frac{1}{11}$	
Double Sovereign	10	6	$\frac{3}{6} \frac{4}{2} \frac{2}{3}$	Crown	18	4	$\frac{4}{11}$	
Five Sovereign Piece ..	25	16	$\frac{2}{6} \frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{3}$	Half Crown	9	2	$\frac{2}{11}$	

Gold coins are allowed by law to pass under the above full weight. Thus, the Guinea weighing 5 dwts. 8 grs.; the Sovereign, 5 dwts. $2\frac{3}{4}$ grs.; and their divisions in proportion, are a legal tender.

Remedy of
the Mint.

The remedy of the Mint, according to the law of 1815, for gold coins is 12 Grains per lb. in the weight, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Carat in the fineness; and for silver coins 1 dwt. per lb. in the weight, and the same in the fineness.

The remedy for copper coins is $\frac{1}{16}$ of the weight.

Trial of
the Pix.

A small proportion or sample of the coins struck at the Mint is reserved in a box, called the Pix, in order to be assayed and compared with a check piece or standard kept in the Exchequer for the occasion. This operation, which is called the *Trial of the Pix*, is performed with much care and exactness, in the presence of certain members of the Privy Council, the Officers of the Mint, and a Jury of the Goldsmiths' Company: and there is no instance upon record of the coins thus tried having been found under the legal standard.

Wrought
Gold and
Silver.

Wrought gold has two legal standards; one is 22 Carats, the same as the coin, and the other 18 Carats. The latter commenced in 1798, and is used chiefly in watch cases and rings. Wrought silver has also two legal standards; one is the same as that of the old coin, and the other 8 dwts. better, that is 11 oz. 10 dwts. The latter, which is called New Sterling, is seldom used.

The different standards are thus distinguished: all articles, whether gold or silver, of the money standard, are marked with a Lion; the new gold standard is

marked with the number 18 ; and the new sterling, with the figure of Britannia and a Lion's Head. Wrought Gold and Silver.

Articles of all standards, capable of bearing a stamp, are marked likewise with the initials of the maker's name, the arms or mark of the assay office, and a letter for the date. The letter used by the Goldsmiths' Company shews the date, by beginning the alphabet with 1796, and reckoning on to 20 letters progressively. Thus, 1816 is known by the letter U, and 1820 by D, &c. The mark of the Goldsmiths' office is a Leopard's Head ; that of the Assay office of Dublin, a Harp ; of Edinburgh, a Thistle ; of Newcastle, Three Castles ; of Sheffield, a Crown ; and of Birmingham, an Anchor.

All articles, except watch cases, are subject to a certain duty, and are marked with the King's Head when the duty is paid.

The cuttings and scrapings of the articles assayed at each office are kept in what is called the *Diet Box*, in order to be melted into a mass and proved, like the Pix, before the proper officers.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weight for gold and silver is called troy weight, the Pound of which contains 12 Ounces ; the Ounce, 20 Pennyweights ; and the Pennyweight, 24 Grains. The Pound is therefore 5760 Grains. Troy Weight.

The Grain troy is composed of 20 Mites, the Mite of 24 Doits, the Doit of 20 Perlots, and the Perlot of 24 Blanks. These divisions are seldom noticed below Mites, except in calculation ; but in weighing, where great nicety is required, decimal divisions are used to the thousandth part of a Grain.

The Pound troy equals 373 Grammes and 202 Decigrammes.*

* The above proportion between English and French Weight has been ascertained at the *London Mint* by experiments on several Kilogrammes attested as correct by the proper authorities in France. This has been already noticed, page 135 ; and here it may be satisfactory to show the authenticity of the British Standard with which those Kilogrammes have been compared.

The troy Pound used on this occasion is the Parliamentary Pound, so called, as having been adjusted by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1758, who caused copies of the same to be distributed. Thus has the uniformity of this weight been very accurately established throughout the British Dominions, and also in the United States of America ; as has been recently proved by the general comparisons at the *London Mint*.

- Diamond Weight.** Diamonds and other precious stones are weighed by Carats, each Carat being divided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c. The Ounce troy weighs $151\frac{1}{2}$ Diamond Carats; this Carat is therefore $3\frac{1}{2}$ Grains troy, or $205\frac{1}{4}$ French Decigrammes.
- Pearl Weight.** Pearls are weighed by the troy standard; but the Pennyweight is divided into 30 Grains instead of 24, and therefore the Ounce contains 600 pearl Grains. Hence 4 troy Grains equal 5 pearl Grains.
- Apothecaries Weight.** Apothecaries use the troy Pound, and divide its Ounce into 8 Drams, 24 Scruples, or 480 Grains; but druggists generally use avoirdupois weight.
- Avoirdupois Weight.** The Pound commercial weight, called avoirdupois, is divided into 16 Ounces, and the Ounce into 16 Drams. It equals 7000 Grains troy, or 453,544 French Grammes.
- The Dram or Drachm is sometimes divided into 3 Scruples, and the Scruple into 10 Grains. Thus 1 Grain troy = 1,097 Grain avoirdupois, and 1 Dram avoirdupois equals $27\frac{1}{2}$ Grains troy. Hence also 14lb. avoirdupois = 175lb. troy, and 192 Ounces avoirdupois = 175 Ounces troy.
- The following are the multiples of the Pound avoirdupois: 14lb. = 1 Stone; 8 Stone or 112lb. = 1 Hundredweight; 20 Cwt. = 1 Ton.
- Meat, Fish, &c.** A Stone of butcher's meat and of fish is 8lb.; a Stone of glass, 5lb.; a Seam of glass, 24 Stone or 120lb.
- Wool.** A Last of wool contains 12 Sacks; a Sack, 2 Weys, 13 Tods, 26 Stone, 52 Cloves, or 364lb.; a Pack of wool is 240lb.
- Lead.** A Fodder of lead in London and Hull is $19\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt.; at Chester, 20 Cwt.; at Newcastle, 21 Cwt.; at Bawtry, $21\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt.; at Stockton, 22 Cwt.; at Derby, $22\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. The Cwt. of lead at Hull and Chester is 120lb.
- Lead ore is, however, sold by a measure called Ore Dish, which is 21,3 Inches long, 6 broad, and 8,4 deep, containing, therefore, about half a Winchester Bushel. 9 Dishes are called a Load, and weigh 3 Cwt. very nearly.
- Sundry Articles.** A Peck of flour and of salt is 14lb.; a Firkin of butter, 56lb.; and of soap, 64lb.; a Barrel of soap, 256lb.; of candles, 120lb.; of butter, 224lb.; of gunpowder, 100lb.; of anchovies, 30lb.; of raisins, 112lb. A Bushel of rock salt must weigh 65lb.; of crushed rock salt, 56lb.; and of foreign salt, 84lb.
- Hay and straw are sold by the Load of 36 Trusses: the Truss of hay is 56lb.; of straw, 36lb. The Truss of new hay is 60lb. until the 1st of September.

The old commercial weight of England, which is still retained in Scotland, and which is said to have been formerly used at Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and Paris, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ heavier than avoirdupois weight, the Pound being 7600 Grains troy, and therefore 35lb. old weight = 38lb. avoirdupois. This has been long the weight in England, by which the assize of bread is fixed by the Magistrates; the Peck Loaf, newly baked, being 16lb. old weight, which answers to 17lb. 6 oz. avoirdupois. The assize in the price however was abolished by an act of 1815, and the rate of the peck loaf left open to the competition of the trade.

Old
Weight.

The measures for corn and other dry commodities are the following:

Dry
Measures.

A Last contains 2 Weys, 10 Quarters, 20 Cooms, 40 Strikes, or 80 Bushels, and equals 28,187 Hectolitres.

The Winchester Bushel is 4 Pecks, 8 Gallons, 16 Pottles, 32 Quarts, or 64 Pints, = 35,236 Litres.

The Winchester Bushel, which is the legal measure for corn and seeds, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ Inches in diameter and 8 Inches deep. It therefore measures 2150,42 cubic Inches; and the Winchester Gallon 268,8 cubic Inches.

Corn and seeds are measured in the port of London by striking the Bushel from the brim with a round piece of light wood, about 2 Inches in diameter, and of equal thickness from one end to the other; but it is unlawful to shake the Bushel, so as to increase its virtual capacity.

All other dry goods, sold by measure, are heaped.

There are, besides, two corn Bushels of different shapes, but containing the same quantity; the one, called the Drum Bushel, is generally used for the London Granaries, and is 13 Inches in diameter, and 16,2 Inches in depth; the other, called the Farmers' Bushel, is chiefly used in the country; its diameter is 15,375 and its depth 11,589 Inches. These shapes are chosen for the convenience of working and loading; but the shallow Bushel or standard is adopted to avoid the effects of pressure in filling, which might be increased by the depth of the vessel.

Various corn Bushels are used in different counties and districts of England, notwithstanding the numerous penalties that have been enacted to enforce uniformity. In some places corn is sold by weight, which is considered the fairest mode of dealing, but not the most convenient in practice. Even where measures are used, it is customary to weigh certain quantities or proportions, and to regulate the prices accordingly.

Dry Measures.

The average weight of the Bushel of different kinds of grain is reckoned at the London market as follows: wheat, 60lb; rye, 53; barley, 47; oats, 88; peas, 64; beans, 63; clover, 68; canary, 53; and rape, 48lb.

A load of corn for a man is reckoned 5 Bushels, and a cart load 40 Bushels.

Coals.

Coals are sold in London by the Chaldron of 4 Vats, 12 Sacks, or 36 Bushels. The coal Bushel is 19½ Inches wide (from the outside), and 8 Inches deep; and contains 8 Winchester Gallons 1 Quart of water, or 2217,6 cubic Inches.

In measuring coals, this Bushel is to be heaped up in the form of a cone, of the height of at least 6 Inches above the brim, the outside of the Bushel being the extremity of the base of such cone. It therefore contains 2814,9 cubic Inches; and 36 of these Bushels (the Chaldron) measure 58,64 cubic Feet.

Sacks for measuring coals must be of certain dimensions, viz. from 50 x 25 to 52 x 26 Inches.

All contracts for coals in London above 5 Chaldrons are to be understood as relating to Pool measure, with an ingrain of 1 Chaldron in 20, according to the ancient custom of the port.

The Chaldron of coals at Newcastle is not a measure, but a weight of 53 Cwt. avoirdupois; and this is sometimes found to equal 2 London Chaldrons, but the acknowledged average is, that the Keel, which is 8 Newcastle Chaldrons, equals 15½ London Chaldrons. In such comparisons, however, there can be no precision, as coals not only differ in their specific gravity, but even those of the same quality weigh more, measure for measure, when large, than when broken into smaller parts.

Liquid Measures.

A Tun of wine, brandy, or other liquor, contains 2 Pipes, 4 Hogsheads, 3 Puncheons, 6 Tierces, 8 Barrels, 14 Rundlets, or 252 Gallons, = 953,845 French Litres.

The Gallon contains 4 Quarts, 8 Pints, or 32 Gills; and equals 231 English cubic Inches, or 3,785 Litres.

Wine.

The following is the standard gauge for foreign wines at the Custom House of London:

	Gallons.		Gallons.
The Pipe of Port	138	The Butt of Mountain	126
— — — — — Lisbon, Bucella, } and Calcavella. }	140	Hogshead of Claret	57
— — — — — Madeira	110	— — — — — Tent	63
— — — — — Barcelona & Vidonia	120	The Aum of Hock	36
The Butt of Sherry	120	— — — — — Teneriffe	120
		— — — — — Cape	20

The Gallon used at the Custom House is 7 Inches in diameter, and 6 deep.

The following articles are gauged by wine measure.

Wine
Measure.

The Hogshead of molasses should contain 100 Gallons wine measure.

The Tun of animal oil 252
of vegetable oil 236

The Barrel of herrings 32
of salmon 42

The Gallon of train and seed oil should weigh $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

The following are the measures for beer, ale, &c.

Beer
Measure.

The Tun contains 2 Butts, 4 Hogsheads, 6 Barrels, 12 Kilderkins, 24 Firkins, or 216 Gallons, and measures 60912 cubic Inches = 998,092 French Litres.

The beer Gallon measures 282 cubic Inches, and equals 4,6208 French Litres. Hence 77 beer Gallons, Quarts, or Pints, equal 94 wine Gallons, Quarts, or Pints.

The Firkin of ale, which was formerly 8 Gallons, is, by an act of 1803, made 9 Gallons, the same as the Firkin of beer.

The Foot is divided into 12 Inches, or 36 Barley Corns, and also into tenths. The Inch, in squaring dimensions, is divided into 12 Lines or Parts, each Part into 12 Seconds, and each Second into 12 Thirds. These divisions are called Duodecimals. Long
Measures.

The Foot equals ,304799 of the French Metre.

A Palm is 3 Inches, a Hand 4, a Span 9, and a Cubit 18 Inches.

A Yard is 3 Feet, a Pace 5 Feet, a Fathom 6 Feet.

An Ell Flemish is 3 Quarters of a Yard, an Ell English 5 Quarters, an Ell French 6 Quarters. The Quarter is divided into 4 Nails of $2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches each.

A Pole or Perch (also called a Rod, Reed, or Lug) is $5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards, or $16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, Statute measure; but there are several other Poles, namely:

The Pole, Plantation measure, is 21 Feet; the Woodland Pole, 18 Feet; the Rope, 20 Feet; the Cheshire Pole, 24 Feet; the Sherwood Pole, 25 Feet, &c.

The English Mile is divided into 8 Furlongs, and the Furlong into 40 Poles, Statute measure. The Mile = 1,609,306 French Kilometres.

A Geographical or Sea Mile is $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Sea League, and 20 Sea Leagues make 1 Degree of the Meridian.

A Degree of the Meridian in the Latitude of England, at the medium of 52° ,

Long
Measures.

was found by Colonel Mudge, in 1800, to equal 69,114 English Miles. A Sea League is therefore 3,4536 English Miles, in the same Latitude.

Land or
Superficial
Measure.

A square Foot is 144 square Inches; a square Yard, 9 square Feet; and a square Perch, $30\frac{1}{4}$ square Yards. 40 square Perches make 1 Rood, and 4 Roods 1 Acre, Statute measure, which equals 40,466,648 French Ares.

Land is usually measured by a Chain of 4 Poles, 22 Yards, or 792 Inches. It is divided into 100 Links; a Link is therefore $7\frac{9}{16}$ Inches. 10 Chains in length and 1 in breadth make an Acre, or 160 Perches.

30 Acres are called a Yard of land, 100 Acres a Hide of land, and 640 Acres a Mile of land.

Cubic or
or Solid
Measure.

A cubic Foot is 1728 cubic Inches; a cubic Yard 27 cubic Feet. 42 cubic Feet make 1 Ton of shipping: 40 Feet of rough timber, or 50 Feet of hewn timber, make 1 Load.

The Load, however, of deals and planks is mostly determined by square Feet, which are more or less according to the thickness of the plank.

Thus a Load of 1 Inch plank is 600 square Feet; of 2 Inch plank, 300 square Feet; and of any other thickness in the same proportion.

Deals are mostly sold by the long Hundred; and those from different countries are rated in London according to the following standards:

Russian standard 12 Feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Inch thick, 11 Inches broad.

Swedish 14 3 10

Norwegian 12 3 9

Deals from other places are sometimes sold by reducing them to the Russian standard; but oak plank is generally valued by the Load of 50 cubic Feet.

Terms used
in Reckon-
ing.

A long Dozen is 13; a long Score, 21; and a long Hundred, 120.

A Roll of parchment is 5 Dozen, or 60 skins.

A Bale of paper is 10 Reams, or 200 Quires, each Quire 24 or 25 Sheets.

A Hundred of salt is 7 Lasts.

A Last of Salt is 18 Barrels; of pot ash, cod fish, herrings, meal, soap, pitch, and tar, 12 Barrels; of flax, or feathers, 17 Hundred weight; a Last of ale or beer, 12 Barrels; and of gunpowder, 24 Barrels.

The following Tables contain the substance of the foregoing statements in a more concise and systematic form.

ENGLISH METROLOGY
COMPARED WITH THAT OF FRANCE.

NOTE.—All numbers on the same line are of equal value.

TROY WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Pennyweights.	Grains.	Mites.	Grammes.
1	12	240	5760	115200	= 373,202
	1	20	480	9600	= 31,100
		1	24	480	= 1,555
			1	20	= 0,065
				1	= 0,003

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Ton.	Cwt.	Quarters.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Grammes.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440	= 1015938,836
	1	4	112	1792	28672	= 50796,942
		1	28	448	7168	= 12699,235
			1	16	256	= 453,544
				1	16	= 28,346
					1	= 1,772

LONG MEASURE.

Mile.	Furlongs.	Poles.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.	Barley Corns.	Metres.
1	8	320	1760	5280	63360	190080	= 1609,3059
	1	40	220	660	7920	23760	= 201,1632
		1	5½	16½	198	594	= 5,0291
			1	3	36	108	= 0,9144
				1	12	36	= 0,3048
					1	3	= 0,0254
						1	= 0,0085

SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE.

Acre.	Roods.	Perches.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.	Square Metres.
1	4	160	4840	43560	6272640	= 4046,6488
	1	40	1210	10890	1568160	= 1011,6662
		1	30¼	272¼	39204	= 25,2916
			1	9	1296	= 0,8361
				1	144	= 0,0929
					1	= 0,0007

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

Cubic Yard.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Inches.	Cubic Metres.
1	27	46656	= 0,7645011
	1	1728	= 0,2831377
		1	= 0,0001638

WINE MEASURE.

Tun.	Pipes.	Puncheons	Hhds.	Tierces.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pinta.	Litres. Decilitres.
1	2	3	4	6	252	1008	2016	= 953,8045
	1	1½	2	3	126	504	1008	= 476,9018
		1	1⅓	2	84	336	672	= 238,4509
			1	1½	63	252	504	= 317,9345
				1	42	168	336	= 158,9673
					1	4	8	= 3,3788
						1	2	= 0,9463
							1	= 0,4731

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

Bull.	Punc.	Hhds.	Barrels.	Kildks.	Firkins.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Litres. Decilitres.
1	1½	2	3	6	12	108	432	864	= 499,0464
	1	1⅓	2	4	8	72	288	576	= 332,6876
		1	1½	3	6	54	216	432	= 249,5232
			1	2	4	36	144	288	= 166,3488
				1	2	18	72	144	= 83,1744
					1	9	36	72	= 41,5872
						1	4	8	= 4,6208
							1	2	= 1,1552
								1	= 0,5776

DRY MEASURE.

Last.	Weyts.	Quarters.	Cooms.	Bushels.	Pecks.	Gallons.	Pints.	Litres. Decilitres.
1	2	10	20	80	320	640	5120	= 2818,74432
	1	5	10	40	160	320	2560	= 1409,37216
		1	2	8	32	64	512	= 281,87443
			1	4	16	32	256	= 140,95721
				1	4	8	64	= 35,23830
					1	2	16	= 8,80856
						1	8	= 4,40428
							1	= 0,55053

The contents of the foregoing measures in Cubic Inches are given in the General Tables, Vol. II.; and for the French Metrical System see *France*, Vol. I.

ALLOWANCES, TARES, &c.

Allowances,
Tares, &c.

There are certain deductions made from the weight of goods, which are called *Allowances*, and which depend on the nature of the packages, the custom of merchants, and the regulations of public offices. They are mostly distinguished by the terms *Draft*, *Tare*, *Trett*, and *Cloff*.

Draft is a deduction from the original or gross weight of goods, and is subtracted before the Tare is taken off.

Tare is an Allowance for the weight of the bag, box, cask, or other package in which goods are weighed.

Real Tare or *Open Tare* is the actual weight of the package.

Customary Tare is an established Allowance for the weight of the package.

Computed Tare is an estimated Allowance agreed upon at the time.

Average Tare is when a few packages only among several are weighed, their mean or average taken, and the rest tared accordingly.

Supertare is an additional Allowance or second Tare, when the commodity, or package, exceeds a certain weight.

When Tare is deducted the remainder is called the *Neat Weight*; but if Trett be allowed it is called the *Suttle Weight*. Allowances,
Tares, &c.

Trett is a deduction of 4lb. from every 104lb. of the *Suttle Weight*.

This Allowance, which is said to be for dust or sand, or for the waste or wear of the commodity, was formerly made on most foreign articles sold by the Pound avoirdupois; but it is now nearly discontinued by merchants, or rather allowed in the price. It is wholly abolished at the East India warehouses in London, and neither Trett nor Draft is allowed at the Custom House.

Cloff or *Clough* is another Allowance which is nearly obsolete.—It is stated in books of Arithmetic to be a deduction of 2lb. from every 3 Cwt. of the *Second Suttle* (that is, the remainder after Trett is subtracted); but merchants, at present, know Cloff only as a small deduction, like Draft, from the original weight, and even this only from two or three articles.

As so many Allowances have been abolished, the subject would now become very simple if real Tare could be always ascertained; but as there are several kinds of packages that cannot be conveniently separated from the commodities which they enclose, merchants and public offices have established certain *customary Tares and Allowances*, of which the following pages contain a statement.

The commercial Allowances given in the following tables have been supplied for this work by different mercantile houses of eminence; and as their several statements have been found to agree, it may be concluded that they are correct. Remarks on
the follow-
ing Tables
of Allow-
ances.

The Tares, and other Allowances of the Custom House, the East India Warehouses, and the New Docks, may be also relied on, having been supplied by official authorities.

The uncertain and fluctuating state of Allowances heretofore in London may afford a reason why they have never been printed; while, on the other hand, it may be supposed, that their changes and irregularities have arisen from the want of printed regulations. At Amsterdam, Hamburgh, Leghorn, and other commercial cities, Allowances are regularly published, and continue uniform.

It must be highly useful, as well as satisfactory, to every buyer and seller of goods to have the Allowances permanently fixed and publicly known—and therefore those now established in London ought to be adhered to; which may be always done without inconvenience, as any Allowance that should seem inadequate can be corrected, either in the price or in the discount, without altering the established deductions in the weight.

A TABLE OF ALLOWANCES, TARES, &c.

Goods.	Sold by the	Custom-House Allowances.	Commercial Allowances.
Almonds	cwt.	{ in casks, 14lb. per cwt.; in bags, 4lb. per bag, but mostly real tare; when in shells, two-thirds are allowed for the shells	{ in serons, 2lb. draft; 12lb. tare per seron, under 3 cwt.; 4lb. draft, and 15lb. tare per seron, above 3 cwt.; in bags or casks, draft as above, and real tare.
Aloes, Socotrina.....	do.	real tare	{ in casks under 1 cwt. 1lb. draft; ditto from 1 to 3 cwt. 2lb.; ditto 3 cwt. and upwards, 4lb. real tare.
Epatica	do.	real tare	1lb. draft, 6lb. tare per cwt.
Alum	ton	10 per cent. that is 10 per cwt. ...	1lb. draft per cwt. and real tare.
Roach.....	cwt.	real tare	4lb. draft per cask, and 10lb. per cwt. tare.
Annatto	do.	real tare, and 6lb. per cwt. for flags	in casks, 4lb. draft each, and 20lb. per cwt. tare.
Anniseed	do.	real tare	1lb. draft, and real tare.
Argol	do.	10lb. per cwt.	{ from 2 to 4 cwt. 2lb. draft per cask; 4 cwt. and upwards, 4lb. draft; tare 14lb. per cwt. on Italian argol; on Rhonish, 10lb. per cwt.
Ashes, Pot, American	do.	real tare	2lb. draft per barrel; 14lb. tare per cwt.
Barilla	do.	real tare	{ 4lb. draft per seron; real tare, or 10lb. per cwt. when loose, and 12lb. draft per ton.
Bark, Jesuits	lb.	real tare	{ 2lb. draft per chest; 3lb. per cwt. for dust; and real tare.
Oak	cwt.	real tare	draft 4lb. per cask, and real tare.
Brimstone	ton	in casks, real tare	12lb. draft per ton; or 4lb. per bhd. & real tare.
Butter	cwt.	real tare	tare is branded on every cask.
Camphor	lb.	real tare	1lb. draft per cwt. and real tare.
Capers .....	....	real tare	{ under 5 cwt. 2lb. draft per cask, and $\frac{2}{3}$ tare; above 5 cwt. 4lb. draft per cask, and $\frac{1}{3}$ tare.
Carraway	cwt.	real tare	1lb. draft, and real tare.
Cassia	do.	real tare	1lb. draft, and real tare.
Castor Oil	gal.	real tare ..	1lb. draft, and real tare.
Cinnamon	lb.	real tare	{ tare as per warrants of the East India Company.
Cloverseed	cwt.	real tare	2lb. draft per bag, and 4lb. tare per cwt.
Cloves	lb.	real tare	tare as per warrants.
Cochineal ..	do.	real tare	real tare.
Cocoa	cwt.	real tare	{ draft under 1 cwt. 1lb.; from 1 to 3 cwt. 2lb.; from 3 to 5 cwt. 4lb.; 5 cwt. and upwards, 5lb. real tare; and 4lb. per cwt. for garble or dust.
Coffee, West India....	do.	real tare	{ real tare and draft, as for cocoa; otherwise 5lb. draft per cask, 2lb. per barrel, or 1lb. per bag.
East India, or } Mocha..... }	do.	real tare	tare as per warrants.
Copper, Spanish	do.	none.....	2lb. draft per cwt.
Turkey	ton	none.....	2lb. draft per ton.
Copperas, Green	cwt.	real tare	{ 4lb. draft per cask; tare 1 cwt. per cask, or
White	do.	real tare	{ real tare.
Cotton Wool, W. India } & America }	lb.	in bags, 4lb. per cent. or 100lb. ...	{ 1lb. draft, and sometimes 2lb. cloff per bale;
Brazil.....	do.	real tare	{ 4lb. per cwt. tare.
Smyrna ..	do.	real tare	ditto.
Spanish ..	do.	real tare	{ 1lb. draft per bale, and real tare; if in linen
East India	do.	real tare	{ bags, 6lb. tare per cwt.
			1lb. draft per bale; 4lb. tare per cwt. draft and tare as per warrants.

Goods.	Sold by the	Custom-House Allowances.	Commercial Allowances.
Cotton Yarn	lb.	real tare	1lb. draft per bale; 7lb. tare per cwt.
Currants, Zante	cwt.	16lb. per cwt.	{ in butts above 17 cwt. draft 2lb. each, and 18lb. tare per cwt.; but if under 17 cwt. 2lb. draft each, and 20lb. tare per cwt.
Leghorn	do.	12lb. per cwt.	
Turkey	do.	real tare	{ draft 1lb. per case, barrel, or for every 5 drums; and real tare.
Figs	do.	real tare	{ in chests or casks, 1lb. draft, real tare, and 1lb. above it.
Galls	do.	real tare	{ 1lb. draft per bag; 9lb. tare in hair bags; 6lb. ditto in linen bags; and 2lb. more if roped.
Ginger, Dry	cwt.	real tare	{ in bags, 1lb. draft each weigh of 2, 3, or 4 bags, and 4lb. per cwt. tare; in casks under 1 cwt. 2lb. draft; if above 1 cwt. 4lb.; real tare.
Green	do.	$\frac{1}{3}$ for jars	
Glue	do.	real tare	{ draft, under 3 cwt. 2lb.; above 3 cwt. 4lb.; real tare.
Goats Wool	lb.	real tare	{ in casks, 4lb. draft, and real tare; in bales, 1lb. draft per bale; and 4lb. tare per cwt. for the shirt.
Gums	cwt.	real tare	{ in casks, draft 4lb. per cask, and real tare; in chests, draft 2lb. per chest, and real tare; for Turkey and India gums, 1lb. draft per package, and real tare.
Hemp	ton	none	1lb. draft for 5 cwt.
Hides	piece	none	1lb. draft for 10 hides.
Indigo, East India	lb.	real tare	1lb. draft per chest, and real tare.
Spanish	do.	real tare	{ draft, 1lb.; tare per half seron under $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 17lb.; per seron under $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. 21lb.; above, 25lb.
Ipecacuanha	do.	real tare	1lb. draft per cwt. real tare and trett.
Isinglass	do.	real tare	2lb. draft, and 4 to 5lb. tare per sack, and trett
Jalap	do.	real tare	1lb. draft per cwt. and real tare.
Juniper Berries	cwt.	real tare ..	1lb. draft per cwt. and real tare.
Liquorice.....	do.	real tare for the chest and for leaves	{ 2lb. draft per chest, real tare, and 6 per cent. for leaves.
Mace	do.	real tare	{ draft and tare as per warrants of East India Company.
Madder, Dutch, or Mulls	do.	10lb. per cwt. in fats or casks	4lb. draft per cask; 10lb. tare per cwt.
Turkey Roots	do.	real tare	1lb. draft, and 9lb. tare per bag.
Mohair Yarn	lb.	real tare	{ 1lb. draft per bale; tare 6 to 9lb. each, or 1lb. per 28lb.
Molasses	cwt.	real tare	2lb. draft, and 9lb. cloff per cask.
Nutmegs	lb.	{ in caroteels the packages are weighed	{ tare as per warrants; when in shells, $\frac{1}{3}$ is allowed for the shells.
Oil, Common	tun	{ in casks weighing upwards of 3 cwt. tare 18lb. per cwt.; in casks under 3 cwt. 50lb. each	{ when sold by gauge, no allowance, except for dirt or water; when by weight, 2lb. draft per cask of 9, 10, or 11 cwt.
Train.....	do.	{ in barrels, 50lb. each; but in uncertain casks, 18lb. per cwt.	
Opium	lb.	{ 2lb. per cwt. for leaves, & weighed stripped of the outer package....	{ 1lb. draft per package, and real tare, after taking away the leaves.
Pepper	do.	real tare	{ 1lb. draft per bag, and real tare; but when sold by the East India Company, tare as per warrants.
Pimento	do.	2 or 3lb. per bag; in casks, real tare	{ in bags, 1lb. draft per bag, 4lb. tare per cwt. and trett as usual; in casks, 2lb. draft, and 1lb. cloff per cask; real tare and trett.

Goods.	Sold by the	Custom-House Allowances.	Commercial Allowances.
Pitch, American	cwt.	56lb. per barrel	} 2lb. draft per barrel; tare according to package.
Swedish	do.	56lb. per ditto	
Archangel	do.	93lb. per ditto	
Plumbs, Dry, Portugal	do.	real tare	{ 1lb. draft per chest; average tare, and 1lb. super or above.
Raisins, Denia	do.	real tare	{ 1lb. draft on 5 baskets, 3lb. tare each; in boxes, 1lb. draft on 10 boxes; real tare, and 1lb. above; in jars, 1lb. draft on 5 jars, and tare the same.
Malaga	do.	real tare	
Smyrna Black	do.	real tare	{ draft, 2lb. per cask; in butts of 12 cwt. and upwards, 16lb. tare per cwt.; in casks under 12 cwt. 18lb. tare per cwt.
Ditto Red	do.	real tare	draft from 1 to 2lb. p. cask; tare 16lb. p. cwt.
Rhubarb	lb.	real tare	{ India, as per warrants; Russia, 2lb. draft, and real tare.
Rice	cwt.	real tare	{ draft, 2lb. per barrel, 1lb. per half barrel, and real tare.
Rosin	do.	real tare	in mats or casks, 2lb. draft, and real tare.
Safflower	do.	real tare	{ draft, 1lb. per bale; tare under 5 cwt. 21lb. above 5 cwt. 36lb. per bale; in scaffers with canes, 1lb. draft each; 10lb. tare per cwt.
Saffron	do.	real tare	draft, 1lb.; real tare.
Sal Ammoniac	do.	real tare	draft, 4lb. per cask, and real tare.
Salsaparilla	lb.	real tare	2lb. draft per bale; real tare and trett.
Saltpetre	cwt.	{ in bags, 18lb. each; in double bags, 14lb.	{ tare as per warrants, or 4lb. for single bags; and for double, &c. in proportion.
Scammony	lb.	real tare	1lb. draft, if above 1 cwt.; real tare.
Seeds, Canary	cwt.	30lb. per barrel, or real tare	} grain and seeds are generally sold without the package, which, if taken by the buyer, is paid for separately.
Rape	last	real tare	
Linseed	qr.	real tare	
Mustard	cwt.	real tare	
Silks, Bologna	lb.	10 per cent. tare	} see pages 233, 234, and 235.
Messina	do.	8 per cent. tare	
Soap	cwt.	real tare	{ 2lb. draft for 3 cwt. and under; above 3 cwt. 4lb.; real tare.
Sugar, Muscovado, from the British West India Isles	do.	{ in casks of 8 to 12 cwt. 1 cwt.; from 12 to 15 cwt. 1 cwt. 1 qr. 12lb.; from 15 to 17 cwt. 1½ cwt.; 17 cwt. and upwards, 1¼ cwt.; under 8 cwt. 14lb. per cwt.	} 2½. draft per hogshead; 1lb. ditto per barrel; real tare for home consumption; but for exportation, dock tares are allowed; for which see page 233.
Martinico	do.	12lb. per cwt.	
Guadaloupe	do.	16lb. per ditto	
St. Domingo	do.	14lb. per ditto	
East India	do.	real tare	
Havannah	do.	real tare	
White Brazil	do.	real tare	
Sugar of Lead	do.	real tare	tare as per warrants.
Sumac	do.	{ in bags of about 3½ cwt. 4lb.; from 2 to 3 cwt. 3lb.	draft, 1lb. per chest; real tare.
Tallow, Russia	do.	in casks, 12lb. per cwt.	draft, 2lb. per chest; 13lb. per cent.
Tartar, Cream of	do.	in casks, 11lb. per cwt.	draft, 4lb. per chest, and real tare.
Tobacco, N. America	lb.	transferred to excise	1lb. draft per bag; 1lb. tare per cwt.
Turmeric	do.	real tare	2lb. draft per cask; 12lb. tare per cwt. draft, 4lb. per cask, and real tare.
			{ 8lb. draft per hogshead from Virginia; 4lb. per ditto from Maryland; shrinkage, 30lb. per hogshead from Virginia; 20lb. ditto from Maryland.
			draft and tare, 4lb. per bag.

Goods.	Sold by the	Custom-House Allowances.	Commercial Allowances.
Turpentine	cwt.	} in casks, one fifth part on the gross weight	} 2s. per cwt. for hard; draft 2lb. and tare 63lb. per cask, if under 2 cwt. 3 qr. 7lb.; but above that weight, draft 3lb. per cask, and tare $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
Valonea	tun			draft, 12lb. per tun; in bulk & in bags, real tare.
Verdigris.....	lb.	real tare	{ 1lb. draft per cwt. and 2lb. tare per pod or bag, and trett.
Woad	cwt.	real tare	tare, 1 cwt. per cask.
Woods, in the Log	ton	no tare	draft, 12lb. per ton.
in Casks		real tare	draft, 4lb. per cask, and real tare.
Wool, Spanish	lb.	real tare	{ 2lb. draft per bale; 20lb. tare per bale of 2 cwt.; 22lb. per bale above 2 cwt.
Yellow Berries	do.	real tare	{ draft, 1lb. per bale; tare, 9lb. per bale, and 2lb. for ropes, if any.

It will be seen by the foregoing Allowances at the Custom House, as compared with those in the former edition of this work, that the practice of ascertaining real tare has greatly increased. It seems now taken on all uncertain packages.

DOCK TARES.

The following are the Tares allowed at the West India and London Docks on Dock Tares. Sugars bought for exportation :

	Cwt.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	
Under 8	8	0	0	14	per Cent. or Cwt.
8 Cwt. to 9		1	0	7	on the whole.
9	10	1	0	14	
10	11	1	0	21	
11	12	1	1	0	
12	13	1	1	7	
13	14	1	1	14	
14	15	1	1	21	
15	17	1	2	0	
17 and upwards		1	3	0	

The above Allowances are given on the landing weight.

COMMERCIAL ALLOWANCES ON SILKS.

The following Resolutions were finally agreed upon and signed by the silk merchants of London, on the 11th of June, 1802. Commercial Allowances on Silks.

That all raw silks be sold by the small Pound of 16 Ounces, and that 1lb. Draft per Bale be allowed on all raw silks in general.

That Tares, both on raw and thrown silks, be invariably fixed in the following manner :

ON BALES WEIGHING GROSS,

Commercial Allowances on Silks.	From 100lb. to 129lb. 4lb. Tare.				From 210lb. to 259lb. 8lb. Tare.			
	130	149	5	Ditto.	260	309	9	Ditto.
	150	179	6	Ditto.	310	339	10	Ditto.
	180	209	7	Ditto.	340	369	11	Ditto.

That the Supertares claimed be regulated in the following manner :

That if the Tare of Piedmont Organzine, for which 6lb. is allowed, shall weigh less than 4lb. 8 oz., then no Supertare shall be allowed.

That if the Tare weighs 4lb. 8 oz. or more, and less than 4lb. 12 oz. then to allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

That if the Tare weighs 4lb. 12 oz. or more, and less than 5lb. 4 oz. then to allow 1lb.

That if the Tare weighs 5lb. 4 oz. or more, and less than 5lb. 12 oz. then to allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and so on for any greater Supertare.

That if the Tare of any other kind of silk, but Piedmont Organzine, that is to say, of any other kind of thrown silks, and also of raws in general, for which 8lb. is allowed, shall weigh 6lb. 12 oz. then no allowance of Supertares to be made.

That if the Tare weighs more than 6lb. 12 oz. and less than 7lb. then to allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

That if the Tare weighs more than 7lb. and less than 7lb. 8 oz. then to allow 1lb.

That if the Tare weighs more than 7lb. 8 oz. and less than 8lb. then to allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

That if the Tare weighs more than 8lb. and less than 8lb. 8 oz. then to allow 2lb. and so on for any greater Supertare.

And that a proportionable Allowance of Supertare, on the above principle, be made, according to the greater or less weight of each Bale.

That on all French raws, in regular packages, not exceeding 179lb. Gross weight, 1lb. for strings (if any) be allowed ; and on all above 179lb. Gross weight, 2lb.

That on French raws, coming in irregular packages, such as cases, mats, &c., the Tare and strings be settled at the time of purchase.

That all thrown and raw silks in the Bale be weighed with as many ropes as Pounds Tare allowed, except Eologna, Venetian, Modena, and Rimini thrown silks, which are to be weighed without ropes.

That the usual allowance of 8 Ounces Draft be continued on every Bale or Ballot, when weighed.

That all claims for Supertare, damage, mixture, &c, are to be made by the buyers within one month from the day of delivery; after which time no claims will be allowed. Commercial Allowances on Silks,

That the buyer be requested to weigh the silk on delivery; or in default, the weight per bill of parcels shall be acknowledged right, and no future claim of deficiency shall be allowed.

ALLOWANCES BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Allowances made on weighable goods, sold at the Company's warehouses in London, are chiefly Draft and Supertare. Allowances by the East India Company.

The Draft is 1lb. on every package, or quantity of upwards of 28lb.; besides which a two-Ounce weight is placed with the other weights to give the scale a turn in favour of the buyer. If, in weighing, the beam is even, that is, if the scale containing the goods does not preponderate, 1lb. is struck from the weight: this Pound is also allowed by the Customs and Excise; but not the two-Ounce weight, except by the Excise, and that on tea only.

In taring goods, that is, in weighing the packages, the scale in which the weights are placed, is allowed to preponderate.

In making an average Tare, if the mean of the packages tared should prove a fraction, the next whole number above it is taken. Thus, if the average or mean be $28\frac{1}{4}$ lb., the Allowance is 29lb. This is allowed on all goods by the Customs and Excise, as well as by the Company.

On all goods (tea excepted) 1lb. is allowed by the Company, but not by the Customs or Excise, on packages that tare 28lb. or upwards; and if the Tare is taken on an average, and there is a fraction, it is increased to a Pound, as per example, viz.

Actual average Tare	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Fraction wanting	$\frac{1}{4}$
	29
Supertare	1
Tare allowed	30lb.

On Quarter Chests of Tea.—If, on averaging those tared, they turn out even Pounds, no further Allowance is made, unless the Chest weigh gross 84lb. or upwards; in which case, 1lb. for Supertare is allowed on each package; but if there be a fraction, the fraction wanting only is allowed. Thus if the average Tare be 22lb. the Allowance is 23lb.; and it is the same if the average Tare be $22\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Allowances
by the East
India Com-
pany.

On Half Chests of Tea.—If, on averaging those tared, they turn out even Pounds, 1lb. is allowed for Supertare on each package; and if there be a fraction, it is reckoned a Pound as before. Thus if the average Tare be 35lb. the Allowance is 37lb.; and if $36\frac{1}{4}$ lb. the Allowance is 38lb.

On Whole Chests of Tea.—If, on averaging those tared, they turn out even Pounds, 2lb. are allowed on each package for Supertare; but if there be a fraction, 1lb. only and the fraction wanting are allowed. Thus if the average Tare be 66lb. the Allowance is 68lb.; and it is the same if the average Tare be $66\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Note. The foregoing Allowances on tea are also made by the Excise; but the Customs allow only the Pound for a fraction, as before stated.

On Silks.—Bengal and China raw silks are weighed in new Hessen Bags, in the following manner:

The large Bengal Bag, containing about 300lb., is tared upon the average at 6lb.; and 2lb. more are allowed for Supertare.

The small Bengal Bag, containing about 150lb., is tared on the average at 3lb., and 1lb. more is allowed for Supertare.

The China Silk Bag, containing about 100lb., is tared on the average at 2lb.; and 1lb. more is allowed for Supertare.

Thus the Allowance on the large Bengal Bag is 8lb.; on the small, 4lb.; and on the China Bag, 3lb.

The two-Ounce weight is invariably put into the scale; and the 1lb. Draft is also allowed; but this Pound Draft not being allowed by the Customs, is charged with duty to the buyers by the Company.

Exchanges.

For the exchanges of London see Vol. II. page 19.

Usances.

The usance for bills drawn from Holland, Germany, and France, is 1 month; from Spain and Portugal, 2 months; and from Italy, 3 months, all after date. The usances with other places will be found under their proper heads respectively.

Days of
Grace.

Three days grace are allowed on all bills payable at usance, or after date, or at so many days sight; but if the third day should fall on a Sunday, payment must be made on the preceding Saturday. Bills at sight, or on demand, must be paid on the day they are presented. For the laws and customs relating to bills of exchange, see Vol. II. page 3.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England was established in the year 1694 by a company, who advanced a loan of £1,200,000 to Government, at 8 per cent. per annum, for which they obtained a charter. Various loans have been since advanced by the Company at a lower interest, and sums have been subscribed at different periods for renewals of the charter, amounting (in the year 1820) to £14,686,800. This is called the Permanent Debt, for which various interests are paid by Government, making together 3 per cent. per annum. Bank of England.

The amount of the capital bank stock was increased by a bonus of 25 per cent. in 1816, which makes its present amount £14,553,000, on which dividends are paid of 10 per cent. per annum from the above interest, and the profits of the institution. This capital is transferable like Government stock; and its value fluctuates from political causes, as well as from the supposed success of the Company.

The profits of the bank chiefly arise from discounting bills, keeping cash for others, issuing notes, dealing in bullion, and making temporary advances to the State. It also acts as banker and agent to Government, in whatever relates to the public funds, for which it receives proper remuneration.

The manner of keeping cash at the bank, and the terms for discounting bills, are the same as with a private banker, except that no cash account is begun here with less than £500, nor any discount account opened without the approbation of the Court of Directors. No bill drawn in London of less than £100, or having more than 65 days to run, or 70 days for legal notice, is cashed, but country bills as low as £30 are discounted; each bill, however, must be made payable at a London banking house, and have besides such names on it as are approved by a committee, who allow or reject the bill without assigning any cause; nor is such a refusal to be considered as discreditable to the house or person so refused.

The bank issues no paper without an equivalent, either in cash, bullion, approved bills, or government securities; except for the expenses of the establishment. Its notes are made payable to bearer on demand, and were accordingly paid at sight, until the year 1797, when, on account of the state of public affairs, cash payments were suspended by order of the Privy Council. A resolution was immediately entered into, by the principal merchants and bankers of London, to receive bank notes as cash in all payments. This resolution, together with the favourable report of a committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Company, fully upheld the credit of its paper; and the

Bank of
England.

restriction from paying in specie, except in certain cases, has been since renewed at different periods by several Acts of Parliament.

In 1819 a law was enacted directing bank notes to be paid, first in Gold Ingots, not weighing less than 60 Ounces each, and at the end of three years in gold coin. The following are the prices of the bullion, and the periods of payment.

From February 1, 1820, to October 1, 1820, at £4. 1s. 0d. per oz. standard,

“ October 1, 1820, to May .. 1, 1821, at £3. 19s. 6d. “

“ May 1, 1821, to May .. 1, 1823, at £3. 17s. 10½d. “

at which time cash payments are to commence. The bank, however, has the option to begin to pay on May 21, 1822; but May 1, 1823, is the definitive period fixed for the resumption of cash payments.

This Corporation is not permitted by its charter to deal in any kind of merchandise, except gold and silver bullion and foreign coins; but it enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking and issuing notes; for no other body politic or corporate, nor any firm of more than six partners, can transact the same kind of business in England.

The business of the bank is divided into two departments; the one under the Chief Cashier, and the other under the General Accountant. The Chief Cashier is the Banker, who transacts all the receipts and payments of money, and issues the bank notes. The General Accountant posts these notes as they are issued, and as they are paid off by the Chief Cashier; and he also keeps the accounts of the Public Funds, and transacts other concerns relating to the National Debt.*

The chief management of the bank is under 24 Directors, with a Governor, and Deputy Governor, who are all annually chosen by the Proprietors. Four general courts are held every year, and others may be convened at the request of nine or more Proprietors. The purpose of these meetings is to make or revise laws, to determine questions relating to the institution, and to elect officers.

The qualification of a Governor is to be possessed of £4000 capital bank stock; of a Deputy Governor, £3000; of a Director, £2000; and of a Proprietor or Elector, £500; and these sums must have been possessed for 6 months previous to the election, unless they come by bequest or inheritance.

* A statement of the average amount of Bank of England Notes in circulation for the last 30 years, divided into three equal periods, viz.

	Average Amount.	Lowest Amount.	Highest Amount.
From 1790 to 1800	11½ Millions	8½ Mil. in 1797	14 Mil. in 1795
— 1800 — 1810	16½ ———	14½ ——— 1800	19¼ ——— 1809
— 1810 — 1820	25½ ———	20½ ——— 1810	31 ——— 1817

The above statement is abridged from official documents submitted to Parliament.

There are in London about 70 banking houses; and in the other parts of England nearly 600, which are called Country Banks. The principal business of London bankers is to keep cash for others, but they do not issue their own notes. Their profits arise from laying out part of the money lodged in their hands in good and beneficial securities, such as the Stocks, or other Government paper; but chiefly from discounting bills, by which the most essential support is rendered to trade and commerce. Bankers besides afford great assistance to merchants, in undertaking the management of their bills, and in executing other payments and receipts of money, which they generally perform without any charge, and with the greatest exactness.

Private
Banks.

Country bankers, like those of London, keep cash for others, and discount bills; but they differ from them in many respects: some pay an interest for money lodged in their hands, on condition of receiving a certain notice before payment is required; and some keep a mutual interest account, and charge commission on their payments.

Many country bankers likewise issue their own notes; that is, in discounting bills, or making advances upon other securities, they give, instead of cash, their own promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand; which notes, having a local currency, so far answer the purposes of coin or any other circulating medium; and when they are brought back for payment, they must be discharged either in cash or Bank of England notes. Most of them are also payable at some London banking house, where the country banker keeps an account, in the same manner as any other customer. Country bank notes must be on stamps, and are not allowed to circulate for more than three years.*

STOCKS OR PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stocks or Public Funds are the loans advanced to Government, for which interest is regularly paid, from revenues set apart for the purpose. This mode of raising supplies by levying taxes for the payment of interest is called the Funding System, and the loans thus raised constitute the National Debt. The debts of Government differ from other contracts in this, that the public creditor can claim only his interest; he may, however, sell his stock—that is, he may transfer his claim, and thus obtain his capital, more or less, according to the price of stock, which fluctuates from a variety of causes.

Stocks or
Public
Funds.

* From the return of stamps, it appears that the average amount of country bank notes in circulation for 10 years, ending in 1819, was about 20 millions; the lowest amount being 15 millions in 1816, and the highest 23 millions nearly in 1814.

Stocks or
Public
Funds.

The different funds or stocks are variously denominated, according to the terms on which they were established or altered. Thus, some are called the 3 per cents., some the 4 per cents., &c.; and the manner of buying stock is to give a specific sum for a nominal hundred. If, for instance, the price of the 3 per cents. be £60, this sum is paid for £100 stock, which yields a dividend of £3 a year, that is 5 per cent. per annum. When stocks are low, the interest is high, and *vice versa*. In some funds there is a higher interest than in others, owing chiefly to the preference given to that stock which is the most marketable, or the least likely to be redeemed; for Government has the option to pay off or redeem certain loans, when an advantage may be made by such redemption.

New loans are paid by instalments of 10 or 15 per cent. at stated periods, and they generally comprehend different kinds of stock, which together are called *Omnium*. If these be disposed of separately, before all the instalments are paid, the different articles are called *Scrip*, an abbreviation for *Subscription*.

In raising loans, a *Douceur* is sometimes given by Government of an annuity for a limited time; such are called *Terminable Annuities*, and *Irredeemable*; but the regular stocks on which the common interest is paid, are called *Perpetual Annuities*, and also *Redeemable*.

Loans are called a *Funded Debt*, when taxes are appropriated for paying the interest; but sums raised for which no such provision is yet made, are called the *Unfunded Debt*. Of the latter description are Exchequer, Navy, Victualling, and Ordnance Bills, which are issued by these different offices, and bear an interest until paid off. The interest is from 2d. to 3½d. per day for every £100.

Sinking
Fund.

A plan has been adopted for paying off or reducing the National Debt, by means of the Sinking Fund, which is a portion of the revenue set apart for this purpose, and operating on the principle of compound interest. In 1786 it was raised to a million annually, and in 1792 to £1,200,000. A grant was likewise added of 1 per cent. per annum on every new loan that has been since raised. Some impediments, however, have occurred in the progress of the plan, but still it is in useful operation. A sum of nearly 400 Millions has been reduced.

The Sinking Fund is under the management of certain Commissioners, who constantly apply it in buying up or redeeming stock; and the interest accruing on such redeemed stock goes immediately to the increase of the fund, together with all Terminable Annuities as they become extinct.*

* The amount of the National Debt in 1820 was, nominally, about 800 millions; and the interest of the same, including that on the Sinking Fund, was 47 millions nearly.

LUBEC (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept here in Marks of 16 Schillings Lubs current, each Schilling being divided into 12 Pfenings. Monies of Account.

The Rixdollar is 3 Marks, or 48 Schillings Lubs; and all the other monies of account are the same as in Hamburgh.

The gold coins of Lubec are the Portugalese, and its half, worth 10 and 5 Ducats; the Ducat, worth 7 Marks 6 Schillings, with double, halves, and quarters in proportion. The silver coins are, the specie Rixdollar, at 3 Marks 11 Schillings current, more or less; and the currency of the city, consisting of current Rixdollars at 3 Marks; Pieces of 1 and 2 Marks, of 1, 2, 4, and 8 Schillings; Sechslings and Dreylings, at 6 and 3 Pfenings Lubs. This currency has been coined since 1726; and the current Rixdollar since 1752. The foreign coins that circulate here are very numerous, and vary in their value according to the market prices of the precious metals. Coins.

67 Ducats are to weigh a Cologne Mark of gold, 23 Carats 6 Grains fine; 8 specie Rixdollars are to weigh a Cologne Mark of silver, 14 Loths 4 Grains fine; and the Mark of fine silver is coined into 34 Marks of Lubec currency. Rate of Coinage.

The Rixdollar current may be valued at 429 Asen, or 318 English Grains of fine silver; as to the Rixdollar valued in gold, the price of the Ducat varying with the price of gold, it is sometimes worth more and sometimes less than 29 Asen, or $21\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of fine gold; except, however, when the Danish current Ducat is reckoned at 2 Rixdollars, according to which rate the Rixdollar may be always valued at $28\frac{2}{7}$ Asen, or 21 Grains of fine gold.

The par between Hamburgh and Lubec is $123\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars Lubs current for 100 Rixdollars Hamburgh banco, which is commonly reckoned the par between Hamburgh banco and currency; and thus the currencies of both cities are nearly of equal value; this gives 16 Marks 2 Schillings Lubec currency for the value of the Pound sterling; and hence the Lubec Rixdollar current = 3s. 9d. sterling nearly. Value of Monies.

The Lubec Rixdollar specie is worth 3 Marks 12 Schillings 5 Pfenings current, or about 4s. 2d. sterling; and if a Danish current Ducat be reckoned at 6 Marks Lubs, at the same rate a full weight Dutch Ducat is worth 7 Marks 8 Schillings, and a Frederick, 13 Marks 4 Schillings.

Gold and
Silver
Weight.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne Mark, as in Hamburg.
The Mark of wrought silver must be 12 Loths 3 Grains fine.
The Mark of fine silver is worth 33 Marks current, more or less.

Commercial
Weight.

The Pound, commercial weight, is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quentins, or 512 Pfenings, and equals $7479\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Lubec = 106,85lb. avoirdupois, or 48,46 Kilogrammes.*

The Centner contains 8 Lisponds, or 112lb.

The Shipfund is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Centners, 20 Lisponds, or 280lb.; but the Shipfund, waggoner's weight, is 20 Lisponds of 16lb., or 320lb.; and sometimes 23 Lisponds of 14lb., or 322lb.

A Shipfund of feathers weighs 20 Lisponds of 16lb. the sacks included.

A Tonne of honey, or of butter, or of Luneburgh salt, great measure, weighs 20 common Lisponds, or 280lb.; a Tonne of butter, small measure, 224lb.

A Stone of flax is 20lb.; a Stone of wool or feathers, 10lb.

Dry
Measures.

The Last of corn is divided into 8 Dromts, 24 Tonnes or Barrels, 90 Scheffels, or 384 Fasser.

The standard Scheffel, with which wheat and rye are measured, must be $10\frac{2}{3}$ Inches deep, Lubec measure, and $16\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter. Its contents are, therefore, 2343 Lubec cubic Inches, answering to 2041 English cubic Inches. Hence the Scheffel, Lubec measure, is equal to 0,9490 of an English Bushel, or 0,3344 Hectolitres.

The Scheffel for oats is $11\frac{1}{8}$ Inches deep, and $17\frac{3}{4}$ Inches in diameter; it contains therefore 2752 Lubec cubic Inches, answering to 2395 English Inches; thus 20 Scheffels, oat measure, = $23\frac{1}{2}$ Scheffels, wheat measure; and 9 Scheffels, oat measure, = 10 English Bushels nearly.

Liquid
Measures.

The Fuder contains 6 Ahms, 120 Viertels, 240 Stubgen, 480 Kannes, or 960 Quartiers, and equals 229,5 English Gallons, or 868,2 Litres.

* Various statements are given by different authors as to the contents of the commercial Pound of Lubec. *Kruse* makes it answer to 7460 English Grains, and *Nelkenbrecker* gives it 6 Grains less, whereas it appears to be nearly 20 Grains more as above stated. This result has been lately determined at the *London Mint*, from attested standards transmitted to *Lord Castlereagh*, by *William Lewis Behnoke, Esq.*, his Majesty's Consul at Lubec.

Spirits, &c. are likewise sold by the Oxhoft, Ohm, and Anker. The Oxhoft Liquid Measures. contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ohm, 6 Ankers, 30 Viertels, or 240 Quartiers, and answers to 65,93 English Gallons, or 249,56 Litres.

A Pipe of oil is reckoned at 820lb. of Lubec, net weight, which equal 876,17lb. avoirdupois, or 397 Kilogrammes.

The Ell is generally reckoned at 2 Lubec Feet, or 24 Inches, and contains Long Measure. 22,692 English Inches, or 0,57614 Metres.

Lubec exchanges with and gives to—

Exchanges.

Amsterdam, 117 Rixdollars current, more or less, for 100 Rixdollars.

Hamburgh, 123 Rixdollars current, for 100 Rixdollars banco; but Lubec mostly draws on Hamburgh in banco money, at three days date, receiving from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. agio.

With other places Lubec seldom exchanges in a direct way; but bills on foreign countries are drawn in Hamburgh; and bills drawn from foreign countries on Lubec are made payable in Hamburgh banco; and the Lubec merchant is to direct the payment to be made there accordingly.

Usances are the same as at Hamburgh; and 10 days grace are allowed.

LUCCA (*in Italy*).

Accounts are kept in Lire of 20 Soldi or 240 Denari; also in Scudi d'oro, Monics of Account. likewise called Scudi di cambio, of 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari di Scudo d'oro. The Scudo d'oro is worth $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lire.

The Lira is also divided into 10 Bajocchi or Bolognini.

The Ducat, Ducatone, or Scudo Corrente, is worth 7 Lire, or 140 Soldi di Lira.

A Ducato della Seta is 7 Lire 18 Soldi 6 Denari.

The coins of Lucca are gold Pistoles, of 22 Lire; silver Scudi, of 7 Lire 10 Soldi, halves, thirds, and fifths, in proportion; Lire; Barboni, of 12 Soldi, halves and quarters in proportion; and copper Bolognini, Soldi, and Quattrini.

All the Florentine coins are current here; but they are 10 per cent. higher in value. Thus the Scudo d'oro of Florence is reckoned in Lucca at $8\frac{1}{4}$ Lire; and the Lira of Florence at 22 Soldi.

Coins. Reckoning according to the value of Florentine money, the Scudo d'oro of Lucca is worth 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling in gold.

Weights. The Pound here is divided into 12 Ounces, and the Ounce into 24 Denari, or 576 Grains. This weight answers to 5213,5 English Grains, or 337,77 Grammes. There is another weight called Peso grosso, the Pound of which equals 11lb. of Leghorn = 8,234lb. avoirdupois.

Measures. Corn is measured by the Staja, which equals 0,6344 English Bushels, or 0,2411 Hectolitres.

Oil is sold by the Coppo, a measure of 26,37 English Gallons, or 998,13 Litres, reckoned at 24lb. Peso grosso generally, which answers to 197,6lb. avoirdupois.

The Canna, long measure, contains 4 Braccia; the Braccio for woollens is 0,604 Metres, or 23,8 English Inches; and for silk 0,579 Metres, or 22,8 English Inches.

Exchanges. Lucca exchanges with and gives to—

Bologna,	1 Scudo di Cambio, more or less,	for 102 Bolognini.
Bolsano,	53 Bajocchi,	for 1 Florin, Moneta lunga.
Florence,	110 Scudi di Cambio,	for 100 Scudi d'oro.
Genoa,..	1 Scudo,	for 136 Soldi fuori banco.
Leghorn,	6 Lire 6 Soldi,.....	for 1 Pezza of 8 Reali.
Lyons,..	52 Scudi,	for 100 Ecus of 3 Livres.
Novi, ..	168 ditto,.....	for 100 Scudi d'oro marche.
Rome, ..	93 ditto,.....	for 100 Scudi Moneta.
Venice,	86 ditto,.....	for 100 Ducati di banco.

Usance, &c. The usance, and all other regulations respecting bills of exchange, at Lucca, are the same as at Leghorn; and transactions of the kind are most commonly done through that place. Bills of exchange are to be paid in the coins of the city, or in Tuscan coins; and any other kind of money may be refused in payment.

Piombino, Porto-Ferrajo, and Sienna, have the same exchanges as Lucca.

LUNEBURG (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 24 Good Groschen, each being subdivided into 12 Pfenings. Monies of Account.

The Rixdollar is also divided into 36 Mariengroschen, 32 Schwer Schillings, 48 common Schillings, 72 Matthiers, 96 Wittens, 288 Pfenings, or 768 Scherffen.

The coins and money weights here are the same as at *Hanover*, which see.

The commercial weight is divided as in *Hamburgh*, but is something heavier, the Pound weighing 7540 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of *Lunenburg* equal 107,71lb. *avoirdupois*, or 48,859 Kilogrammes. Weight.

Corn is measured by the *Wispel*, containing 20 *Scheffels*, 40 *Himten*, or 160 *Measures-Spints*. The *Scheffel* answers to 1,767 English Bushel, or 0,6226 Hectolitres.

A Tonne or Cask of *Lunenburg* salt weighs a *Shipfund*, or 280lb., and contains 6 *Himtens*, or $5\frac{1}{3}$ English Bushels. A Cask of honey weighs 300lb., and holds $24\frac{1}{2}$ *Stubgens*, equal to about $26\frac{1}{2}$ English Gallons.

The *Lunenburg* Foot measures 11,45 English Inches, or 0,2907 Metres; and the *Ell* is 2 such Feet.

For measures of other descriptions, see *Hanover*.

LYONS (*in France*).

The coins, and the new weights and measures of this city, will be found under the article *France*; but as several of the old measures are still in use, and are constantly referred to, some account of them is necessary. Monies and Coins.

There are three sorts of old weights here, the *Poids de Marc*, used for weighing precious metals; the *Poids de Soie*, for weighing silk; and the *Poids de Ville* or *Poids de Table*, for weighing every other kind of goods. Old Weights.

The Pound *Poids de Marc*, or old French Pound, is 16 Ounces, 15 of which compose the Pound *Poids de Soie*, and 14 the Pound *Poids de Ville*. It should be observed, that each of these Pounds is divided into 16 Ounces.

100lb. *Poids de Marc* = 48,98 Kilogrammes, or 108lb. *avoirdupois*.

100lb. *Poids de Soie* = 45,89 Kilogrammes, or 101,25lb. *avoirdupois*.

100lb. *Poids de Ville* = 42,85 Kilogrammes, or 94,5lb. *avoirdupois*.

Old Measures.

The corn measure, called *Asnée*, contains 6 Bichets, 24 Coupes, or 96 Picotins; and equals 1,917 Hectolitre, or 5,44 English Bushels.

The wine measure, also called *Asnée*, contains 88 Pots, and equals 82,54 Litres, or 21,8 English wine Gallons.

	Metres.	English Inches.
The Foot of Lyons equals	0,3425	= 13,48.
The Aune	1,174	= 46,2.
The Toise of 7½ Feet	2,5688	= 101,13.

The Bicherée, in land measure, equals 12,934 Ares, or 3 Acres 31 Perches English; and the Hommé de Vignes is one-third of the Bicherée.

Exchanges, &c.

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

Bills of exchange were formerly settled at the great fairs which were held at Lyons quarterly; but this practice has been discontinued, and bills are now subject to the regulations of the *Code de Commerce*, as in Paris, for which see *France*, page 143.

MADEIRA (*in the Atlantic Ocean*).

Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept here, as in Portugal, in Rees and Milrees, which are imaginary coins. 1000 Rees make a Milree, generally valued at 5s. 6d. sterling.

Coins.

The coins current on the island are

Spanish Dollars, which pass for 1000 Rees = 10 Bits.

Pistareens 200 = 2

with halves and quarters in proportion.

The copper coins are Pieces of 20, 10, and 5 Rees.

Weights.

The same weights are used for gold and silver, and for all commercial purposes.

The Pound contains 7076½ English Grains.* Thus 100lb. of Madeira equal 101,09lb. avoirdupois, or 45,85 Kilogrammes. The divisions and multiples of the commercial weight are the same as in Portugal.

* The above is the weight of an attested standard of the Madeira Pound, transmitted by *Henry Veitch, Esq.* British Agent and Consul General at *Madeira*, and lately determined at the *London Mint*. It should be observed that this Pound is about 6 English Grains (or nearly 1 per Mille) lighter than the *Arratel* of Portugal, though they are understood to be equal.

Corn is measured by the Alquiere, $2\frac{1}{2}$ of which are computed to equal the Measures. Winchester Bushel.

The liquid measures are the same as in Portugal. $23\frac{1}{2}$ Almudes are reckoned to equal a Pipe of 110 English Gallons, which makes the Almude of Madeira about $\frac{1}{12}$ more than the Almude of Lisbon.

For the long measures see *Lisbon*.

MADRAS, see *East Indies*:

MADRID, see *Castile and Spain*.

MAJORCA (*in the Mediterranean*).

In this Spanish island, accounts are kept in Pesos of 8 Reales, each Real being divided into 34 Maravedis of Plate. Monies of Account.

Also in Libras of 20 Suelos, or 240 Dineros.

The Peso and Libra are of the same value, each being worth 128 Quartos, or 512 Maravedis Vellon. Thus 4 Maravedis make 1 Quarto, and 16 Quartos, 1 Real of Plate.

For the other monies of account, and the coins of the Balearic Islands, see *Spain*.

There are two Pounds used here; that for the precious metals is the Castilian Mark, with its divisions.

The Pound, commercial weight, generally called the Rottolo, is divided into 12 Ounces, and contains 6174 English Grains.* 26lb. make the Arroba, and 4 Arrobas the Quintal or Cantaro, which is equal to 91,73lb. avoirdupois, or 41,6 Kilogrammes. There is also the Cantaro Berberesco of 109 Rottolos. Most

* The weights of the Balearic Islands are variously given by different authors, but all agree in making the commercial Pound of Majorca heavier than that of Minorca, in the proportion of from 4 to 6 per cent. It appears, however, from the dispatches sent to *Lord Castlereagh* in 1818, by *Lewis C. Hargrave, Esq.*, the British Consul for those islands, that the commercial Pound is uniform throughout his Consulate; and he has transmitted an attested standard of the same, which answers to 6174 English Grains, as above. *Marien*, who, as a Spanish author, should be considered a good authority on this subject, makes the Pound of Minorca answer to 6165 English Grains, and that of Majorca to 6483, being a difference of 5 per cent.

Weights. articles are weighed by the latter. The regular Carga of Majorca is 3 Quintals, or 312 Rottolos.

Measures. Corn is sold by the Quartera. The half Quartera, which is the largest measure generally used, is divided into 3 Barcellas, or 18 Almuts, with halves and quarters. The Quartera equals 2 Winchester Bushels nearly, or 0,7047 Hectolitres.

The wine measure is the Quartin, which is divided into $6\frac{1}{2}$ Corters, or 26 Quartas, and equals 7,168 English Gallons, or 27,131 French Litres.

The Quartin of brandy is divided into 4 Quartinillos, or 64 Llivras.

The Quartin or Cortan of oil weighs 9 Rottolos, and 12 Cortans compose an Odor.

The long measure, called Canna, is 1,713 Metre, or 67,5 English Inches.

MALAGA (*in Spain*).

Monies of Account. Accounts are kept here in Reals of 34 Maravedis Vellon.

The Real Vellon is also divided into $8\frac{1}{2}$ Quartos, 17 Ochavos, 68 Blancas, 136 Cornados, or 340 Dineros.

The Peso or Dollar of Plate, the Doubloon, the Ducat, and other monies of account used here, will be found under the article *Castile*, and the coins under that of *Spain*.

For the weights of Malaga see *Castile* and *Spain*.

Dry Measure. The Fanega is divided into 12 Selemines, 48 Quartillos, or 192 Raciones, and is computed at 1,66 English Bushel, or 0,5637 of a Hectolitre.

Liquid Measure. The Arroba or Cantara is divided into 8 Azumbres, or 32 Quartillos, and contains 4,1875 English wine Gallons, or 15,850 French Litres.*

The regular Pipe of Malaga wine contains 35 Arrobas, but is reckoned at only 34, and is sold by the Arroba. The Bota of wine of Pedro Ximenes contains $53\frac{1}{2}$ Arrobas.

* The contents of the above measures of capacity have been lately determined in London from standards transmitted to the Foreign Office by *W. Laird, Esq.*, his Majesty's Consul at Malaga. The weights which he has sent perfectly agree with those of Castile, and he states them to be uniform throughout Granada, as well as the measures of length and capacity.

The Bota of oil contains 43 Arrobas; and the Pipe about 34 Arrobas, or 860lb. Liquid Measures.
 avoirdupois. It is sold either by the Pipe, or by the Arroba.

In computing the freight of ships, the following quantities are reckoned for 1 Lastage.
 Last, viz. 4 Botas, or 5 regular Pipes of wine or oil; 20 Chests of lemons or oranges; 50 Baskets of raisins; 22 Barrels of almonds or raisins, each of the weight of 8 Arrobas; 32 ditto, of 6 Arrobas; 44 ditto, of 4 Arrobas; 88 ditto, of 2 Arrobas.

A Cargo of raisins contains 7 Arrobas; and a Basket half a Cargo.

For the Exchanges of Malaga see *Spain*, Vol. II. page 88. Exchanges.

MALTA (*in the Mediterranean*).

Accounts are kept in this Island in Scudi of 12 Tari, each Taro being divided Monies of Account.
 into 20 Grani. The Taro is likewise divided into 2 Carlini, or 120 Piccioli.

The Pezza, or Dollar of exchange, contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ Scudi, 30 Tari, 60 Carlini, 600 Grani, or 3600 Piccioli.

The coins in circulation are chiefly Spanish Dollars and Doubloons, and Coins.
 Sicilian Dollars and Ounces. They are valued each at a certain rate, as follows, on which a variable agio is charged.

The Spanish Dollar	30 Tari	10 Grani.
Spanish Doubloon	38 Scudi	9 Tari.
Sicilian Dollar	30 Tari.	
Sicilian Ounce	6 Scudi	3 Tari.

The coins of the Order of Malta, which are now nearly out of circulation, are the double, single, and half Louis d'or, coined by the Grand Master, worth 20, 10, and 5 Scudi. In silver, the Dollar, and half Dollar, current at 30 and 15 Tari; the Scudo at 12 Tari; and the half Scudo at 6 Tari. The copper coins are pieces of 4, 2, and 1 Tari. These latter coins are greatly over-rated, which formerly led to a distinction between silver and copper money, making the former to the latter as 3 to 2.

The fineness both of gold and silver is expressed in Carats; but the gold is Expression of Fineness.
 divided into 24 Carats, and the silver into 12. The Carat of each is divided into 32 Grains.

Rate of
Coinage.

The double Louis d'or is to weigh $\frac{2}{3}$ of an Ounce of Malta, or $260\frac{1}{4}$ English Grains; and the gold, according to the latest regulations, is to be $20\frac{1}{2}$ Carats fine. The Ounce, or Piece of 30 Tari, is to weigh $1\frac{1}{8}$ Ounce of Malta, or $458\frac{1}{4}$ English Grains, and the silver is to be 10 Carats (or $\frac{1}{2}$) fine. The Scudi and inferior silver coins are at most 9 Carats fine.

It does not appear that the forementioned fineness of the Maltese coins was fixed till the year 1782, and therefore a difference is found in the standard of those coined before that period; the old Louis d'ors of the island, in particular, being only from $20\frac{1}{7}$ to $20\frac{3}{8}$ Carats fine.

The single Louis d'or is worth 19s. 8d. sterling; the Piece of 30 Tari, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Scudi, is worth $53\frac{1}{3}$ d. Thus the Scudo, current money, is worth $21\frac{1}{3}$ d sterling.

Gold and
Silver
Weight.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Libbra or Pound of 12 Ounces; the Ounce is divided into 16 parts, or into 32 Trapesi; and the Trapeso into 18 Grani. This Pound weighs 4886 English Grains = 316,617 Grammes.

Commercial
Weight.

The Pound or Rottolo, commercial weight, is divided into 30 Ounces; and equals 12216 English Grains. Hence 100 Rottoli (the Cantar) = 174,5lb. avoirdupois, or 79,14 Kilogrammes. Merchants mostly reckon the Cantar at 175lb. avoirdupois.

Measures.

The Salma of corn, stricken measure, is equal to 8,221 English Bushels, or 2,896 Hectolitres. Heaped measure is reckoned 16 per cent. more.

The Caffiso, a measure for oil, contains $5\frac{1}{2}$ English Gallons, or 20,818 Litres. The Barrel is double the Caffiso.

The Foot of Malta is $11\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches, or 0,2836 Metres.

The Canna, long measure, is divided into 8 Palmi, and equals 81,9 English Inches, or 2,079 Metres. Merchants usually convert Malta measure into English, in the proportion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Palmi to 1 Yard; or $2\frac{2}{7}$ Yards to 1 Canna.

The Sicilian weights and measures are likewise used here, for which see *Sicily*.

Exchanges.

Malta exchanges with, and gives to—

Genoa,	4 Tari 12 Grani, more or less, for	1 Lira Fuori Banco.
Leghorn, ..	29 Tari, for	1 Pezza of 8 Reals.
London,	1 Dollar of Exchange, for	48 Pence sterling.
or as used by Government, }	1 Spanish Dollar, for	49 Pence sterling.

			Exchanges.
Marseilles, ..	5 Tari 12 Grani, more or less, for	1 Franc.	
Naples,	25½ Tari,	for 1 Ducato.	
Sicily,	6¼ Scudi,	for 1 Ounce.	
Trieste,	14½ Tari,	for 1 Florin.	
Turkey,	1 Scudo,.....	for 104 Paras.	

Bills on London are usually drawn at 30 and 60 days sight; on Turkey, 31 days sight; on Sicily, 21 days sight; and on all other places at 30 days sight. Usance.

MANTUA (*in Italy*).

Accounts are kept here in Lire of 20 Soldi, the Soldo being divided into 12 Denari. Also in Italian Livres of 100 Centesimi. 20723 Lire Italiane equal 81000 Lire of Mantua, making the latter worth 2½d. sterling very nearly. Monies of Account.

A Scudo of account is 6 Lire, or 120 Soldi.

The coins of Mantua are the Silver Ducatone, of 25 Lire 7 Soldi; the Scudo Bianco, of 19 Lire 7 Soldi; the Tallaro, of 14 Lire 6 Soldi; and pieces of 1, 2, and 3 Lire, and of 5 and 10 Soldi. Coins.

The coins of Milan are all current here, but they pass for three times the value in Lire and Soldi of Mantua that they bear in Lire and Soldi of Milan. Austrian, Spanish, French, and Venetian coins pass at a nominal rate, with a fluctuating agio or discount.

The weight for gold and silver is the same as at Milan. The commercial Pound contains 4871 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Mantua equal 69,58lb. avoirdupois, or 31,55 Kilogrammes. Weights & Measures.

The Stajo of corn weighs 80lb. of Mantua, and contains 0,998 of an English Bushel, or 0,3516 of a Hectolitre.

The Moggio of oil weighs 320lb. of Mantua, and contains 29,45 English Gallons, or 111,48 Litres.

The Braccio is 25 English Inches, or 0,6347 of a French Metre.

MARANHAM, see Brazil.

MARBURGH, see Cassell.

MARSEILLES (*in France*).

Monies,
Weights,
&c.

The monies and coins of Marseilles are chiefly those of the rest of France. The decimal system of weights and measures, and also the *Système Usuel*, are established by law here as at Paris; but in the ordinary transactions of business the ancient system is very generally retained. Thus in mercantile operations of gold and silver, the *Poids de Marc* is still used; and in weighing common articles the *Poids de Table*.

The Pound, *Poids de Table*, is divided into 16 Ounces, 128 Gros, or 9216 Grains, and answers to 6296 English Grains; and hence 100lb. *Poids de Table* = 89,94lb. *avoirdupois*, or 40,795 Kilogrammes.

Measures,
&c.

The Charge, corn measure, is divided into 8 Panaux, the Panal into 4 Civadiers, and the Civadier into 2 Picotins. The Charge contains 1,6 Hectolitre, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ English Bushels nearly.

Wine is measured by the Millerolle, which is divided into 4 Escandaux, 60 Pots, or 240 Quarts, and equals 64,33 Litres, or 16,99 English Gallons.

The Canne, long measure, is divided into 8 Pans, or 64 Menus, and equals 2,0126 Metres, or 79,238 English Inches.

The Quarterée, land measure, contains 20,509 French Ares, or 2 Roods 1 Perch English.*

For the exchanges of Marseilles see *France*, Vol. I. page 143; also Vol. II. page 49.

MASSUAH, *see Abyssinia*.

MAYENCE, *see Francfort on the Maine*.

MEMEL, *see Königsberg*.

MESSINA, *see Sicily*.

* The foregoing statements are in substance those lately transmitted to *Lord Castlereagh* (with metrical standards), by *A. Turnbull, Esq.*, the British Consul at *Marseilles*, and they have been verified by *M. Ferrier*, the proper official authority of that city.

It is deemed necessary here to mention these particulars, as authors differ very considerably respecting the contents of the *Poids de Table*. *Nelkenbrecker* makes it about $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. lighter than the *Poids de Marc*; *Kruse*, 21 per cent.; but according to the proportions given in the above article, it is only $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. lighter; and this statement is further verified by Tables published in 1803, by *M. Ferrogio*, a Member of the Commission of Weights and Measures.

MEXICO (*in North America*).

Accounts are kept here, and in all other parts of Spanish America, in Pesos or Dollars of 8 Reals, the Real being divided into halves and quarters. This Real is occasionally divided into 16 Parts; and also into 34 Maravedis of Mexican Plate. Monies of Account.

The Gold coins are Doubloons of 8 Escudos d'oro, worth 16 Pesos, (with a premium of about 8 per cent.); with halves, quarters, &c. in proportion. The Silver coins are Pesos Mexicanos or Dollars, with halves and quarters. The quarters, in Spain, are called Pecetas Mexicanas. There are also eighths or Reals, which in Spain are valued at $21\frac{1}{4}$ Quartos: also half Reals. Coins.

To express the fineness of gold, the Castellano, or other weight, is divided into 24 Quilates or Carats; the Quilate into 4 Grains; and the Grain into 8 Parts. Fineness of Gold and Silver.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Dineros; the Mark or other weight being divided into 12 Dineros, and each Dinero into 24 Grains.

By the Mint regulations of 1772, the following pieces were to be coined from a Castilian Mark of gold, $21\frac{1}{2}$ Carats fine; viz. $8\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloons of 8 Escudos, 17 Pieces of 4 Escudos, 34 Pistoles, or 68 Escudos. Rate of Coinage.

The following were to be coined from a Mark of silver, $10\frac{3}{4}$ Dineros fine; viz. $8\frac{1}{2}$ Pesos Duros, or 17 Half Dollars; and from a Mark of silver, $9\frac{3}{4}$ Dineros fine, 34 Pecetas, or 68 Reals of Mexican Plate.

The Doubloon, by these regulations, should contain 374 English Grains of pure gold, and be therefore worth £3. 6s. 2d. sterling. The Dollar should contain 374 Grains of pure silver; and its value is therefore 4s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling nearly. Variations, however, have since been made in a part of this monetary system, which will be explained under the article *Spain*.

Of the silver taken from the new Spanish mines, and brought to the mint at Mexico to be coined, one-fifth formerly belonged to the King of Spain. About 2 Millions of Marks are annually brought to this city, 700,000 of which are struck into Dollars. The owners of such silver pay the expenses of the mint, and also a seignorage to the King of 1 Real per Mark. Though every Spanish subject is at liberty to have his silver coined on those terms, yet merchants are almost the only persons who avail themselves of this privilege. They buy up all Mint.

Mint. the silver they can procure, and deduct from the price 2 Reals per Mark, one for seignorage, and the other for the expenses of the mint.*

Weights, &c. The weights and measures of Mexico are those of *Spain*, which see.

MILAN (*in Italy*).

Monies of Account. Accounts were formerly kept here in Lire of 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari; but by a decree of 1806, they are now kept in Lire Italiane of 100 Centesimi: 20723 Italian Lire equal 27000 Lire Correnti. Thus, reckoning the Italian Livre or French Franc at $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. in gold, the Lira of Milan equals $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling nearly.

The Scudo di Cambio or Imperiale is reckoned at 5 Lire 17 Soldi, or 117 Soldi Imperiali; the Scudo Corrente, at 5 Lire 15 Soldi, or 115 Soldi Correnti.

The difference between the value of Imperial and Current money is determined by the Filippo, a coin that is invariably reckoned at 106 Soldi Imperiali, whilst its value in current money has been raised at different periods: in 1755 it was fixed at 7 Lire 10 Soldi, or 150 Soldi Correnti. According to that valuation, 106 Lire Imperiali are equivalent to 150 Lire Correnti, and 1219 Scudi Imperiali to 1725 Scudi Correnti.

Coins. The Gold coins are, Doppie or Pistoles—those coined since 1786 pass for 25 Lire 3 Soldi Correnti; Souverains, at 45 Lire; and Sequins, at 15 Lire 4 Soldi.

* The above account of the Mint at Mexico was published in 1781 by *Ricard*, by which it appears that the amount of silver annually coined there at that period was about 6 millions of Dollars; but in 1790 it was 17 millions, according to *Helms*; and, in 1804, above 20 millions, according to *Humboldt*, *Estala*, and other authorities. From statements laid before the Bullion Committee of the House of Commons, in 1810, by *John Allen, Esq.*, it appears that the annual average of both gold and silver, coined in the different mints of Spanish America for some time previously, was nearly as follows:—Mexico, 24 millions of Dollars; Lima, 6 millions; Potosi, $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions; Santa Fé and Santiago, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ million; and Popayan and Guatemala, nearly 1 million; making, in all, about 8 millions sterling.

The proportion of silver to gold coined at all these mints was, on an average of several years, stated to be as 30 to 1; but the proportion of silver to gold produced from all the American mines was estimated as 62 to 1; and from the mines of all countries as 52 to 1.

M. Brongniart computes the value of gold and silver brought annually into circulation from all parts of the world, to be worth nearly 46 millions of Dollars; of which 36 are from Spanish America, $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Portuguese America, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ from the Old World; making the annual increase in all nearly 10 million Pounds sterling. (*Traité Elementaire de Minéralogie, Paris, 1807.*)

The Silver coins are, Ducatoons, valued at 8 Lire 12 Soldi; Filippi, at 7 Lire 10 Soldi; but these are now nearly out of circulation: there is still the Scudo of 6 Lire, with halves, &c. in proportion; also Lire, and halves.

When the Duchy of Milan took the name of the Cisalpine Republic, it coined money under that title, consisting of silver Scudi, of the same weight and fineness as those above stated. New Coin-ages.

In 1804, the government of the Italian Republic (afterwards called the Kingdom of Italy) coined gold pieces of the value of 31 Lire, weighing the 125th part of a Pound, and silver coins of the value of 5 and 2 Lire, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Lira; the Lira weighing 4 Denari, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an Ounce, and the other pieces in proportion.

The coins struck since that period are chiefly silver, according to the regulations of the Paris mint; the *Lira Italiana* (the monetary unit) being equal to the French Franc, with its divisions and multiples in proportion.

Several kinds of foreign coins pass here at rates which are generally printed and circulated. The French gold coins, however, pass as in France. Foreign Coins.

The fineness of gold is expressed by 24 Carats, divided into 24 parts; and the fineness of silver, by 12 Denari, each of 24 Grani. Fineness & Weight of Gold and Silver.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Mark, which is divided into 8 Ounces, 192 Denari, or 4608 Grani, and equals 3627 English Grains, or 235,033 French Grammes.

The commercial Pound, or Libbra, *Peso Sottile*, is divided into 12 Oncie, 288 Denari, or 6912 Grani, and equals 5044 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Milan = 72,06lb. *avoirdupois*, or 32,68 Kilogrammes. Commercial Weights & Measures, Old System

There is another Libbra, of 28 Ounces, called *Peso Grosso*, 3lb. of which equal 7lb. of the former. Hence 100lb. *Peso Grosso* equal 168,2lb. *avoirdupois*, or 76,25 Kilogrammes.

The Moggio is divided into 8 Staja, 32 Quartari, 128 Metà, or 512 Quartini, and contains 41,5 English Bushels, or 14,624 Hectolitres.

The Brenta is divided into 3 Staja, 6 Mine, 12 Quartari, 48 Pinte, or 384 Boccali, and contains 18,86 English Gallons, or 71,38 Litres.

The Rubbio of oil weighs 25lb. of 32 Ounces, Milan weight, or 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. *avoirdupois* nearly.

The Braccio is divided into 12 Once, 144 Punti, or 1728 Atomi, and answers to 0,5949 of a French Metre, or 23,42 English Inches.

New System of Weights & Measures.

In 1803 a new system of weights and measures was decreed for the kingdom of Italy, and has been partially acted upon. It is founded on the French decimal system, with a vocabulary of Italian names. Thus the Metre is called the *Metro*, and is divided into 10 Palmi, 100 Diti, or 1000 Atomi; the Kilogramme is called the *Libbra nuova Italiana*, and is divided into 10 Oncie, 100 Grossi, 1000 Denari, or 10000 Grani; and the Hectolitre is called the *Soma*, and is divided into 10 Mine, 100 Pinte, or 1000 Coppi.

The proportion of the new weights and measures to the old may be found from the foregoing statements, respecting the French, or may be computed from the following:

The Metro..... = 1 Braccio, 8 Once, 2 Punti;

The Libbra Italiana = 3 Libbre, 17 Denari, 7 Grani;

The Soma..... = 5 Staja, 1 Quartaro, 3½ Metà;

with their decimal divisions and multiples in proportion.

The new system of metrology is used in all public transactions relating to government, but in private business the old system is still continued.

Exchanges. For the Exchanges of *Milan*, see Vol. II. page 76.

Usance. The usance for bills drawn from Genoa, Leghorn, Piedmont, and all Lombardy, is 8 days sight; from Rome, Florence, Augsburg, Vienna, and all Germany, 15 days sight; from Venice, 20 days date; from Naples and Sicily, 20 days sight; from France and Savoy, 1 month after date; from Spain, Holland, and Flanders, 2 months; from London, 3 months after date: the month to be always reckoned at 30 days.

Days of Grace.

Bills at sight must be paid on being presented; bills payable at usance, or some days after date or sight, must be paid the day after their written term expires; and if this should fall on a Sunday or holiday, payment is to be made on the next working day. Thus no days of grace can be claimed at Milan; yet the holder of the bill may grant to the person who is to accept it three days: in such a case, however, the bill must be carried to the Notary of the Chamber of Commerce, who writes upon it *seen on such a day*; and when the bill is afterwards accepted, the acceptance is to be dated from the day when it was first presented; but if refused, the protest is to take place on the day marked by the Notary. The same grace may be allowed with regard to payment, when the bill becomes due; but any delay is always at the option of the holder.

MINORCA (*in the Mediterranean*).

Accounts are kept in this Island in Libras of 20 Sueldos, or 240 Denari, as at *Monies, &c. Barcelona*.

For the weights and the dry measures, see *Majorca*.

The liquid measure used here is the Gerra, or Jar, which is divided into 2 Quarters, 4 Half Quarters, &c., and contains 3,187 English Gallons, or 12,063 Litres: 80 Quarters, or 40 Gerras, Mahon wine measure, are computed to equal a Pipe of 126 English Gallons. Liquid Measure.

For further particulars, see *Barcelona* and *Spain*.

MOCHA (*in Arabia*).

Accounts are kept in Piastres of 80 Caveers current. This Piastre is an imaginary coin, but most payments are made in Spanish Dollars, 100 of which pass for 121½ Piastres, which gives the value of the Piastre 3s. 8½d. sterling nearly. Turkish and Italian Sequins, Ducats, &c. are taken in payment according to their weight and fineness. The Venetian Sequin passes commonly for 2 Piastres 25 Caveers. Monies of Account.

Cotton is sold by the Haraff, an imaginary money, valued at 1 Piastre 22 Caveers. Thus 9 Haraffs are equal to 11½ Mocha Piastres of account.

The monies coined in the country are Commassees, which contain but little silver: they are used in small payments, and generally pass at 60 for a Dollar; but their value varies daily, so that sometimes 80, sometimes no more than 40 of them are given for a Dollar. The Carat is a small coin, the seventh part of a Commassee. Coins.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Vakia, of 10 Coffalas, or 160 Carats. 24 Carats make a Miscal, and 1½ Vakia a Beak. 100 Spanish Dollars weigh 87 Vakias; thus the Vakia weighs 1 Ounce English troy weight nearly. Gold and Silver Weight.

The Bahar contains 15 Farzils, or 150 Maunds; the Maund, 40 Vakias. A Rattle is 15 Vakias; but in coffee, 14½ Vakias are reckoned for a Rattle, 2 Rattles for a Maund, and 10 Maunds, or 290 Vakias, for a Farzil. The Rattle is only used in the Bazar. Commercial Weight.