

New  
Coinages.

pieces were coined of 4 and 2 Pistoles, or 96 and 48 Lire; and Silver Scudi of 8 Lire, with halves, &c.

Genoa being united to France in 1804, the French coins were introduced there; but the Genoese coins were still allowed to circulate, and the coinage of them is to continue. Even at present (1820), when the country is united to Piedmont, under the government of the King of Sardinia, it still retains the distinct name of the Duchy of Genoa, and continues its coins and nominal currency.

Foreign coins have an extensive circulation here, but are not fixed in their current value.

Sterling  
Value.

The following is the sterling value, very nearly, of the principal coins here:

The Pistole is worth 16s. 7d. sterling; the Sequin = 9s. 5d.; the old Genovina or Scudo d'Argento = 6s. 7d.; the common Genovina of 9 Lire = 6s. 3d.; the Scudo di Giambatista = 3s. 5d.; the Giorgino = 11d. nearly; the gold Genovina of 96 Lire = 62s. 8d. in gold. The Scudo of 8 Lire = 5s. 4d. in silver; the Lira Fuori banco = 8d.; the Scudo di Cambio of 4 Lire 12 Soldi Fuori banco =  $37\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and the Pezza of  $5\frac{3}{4}$  Lire (by which the exchange between Genoa and London is regulated) = 46d.; and £1 sterling = 30 Lire Fuori banco in silver; but in gold, the Pezza is worth  $45\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and £1 sterling = 30 Lire 12 Soldi 10 Denari.

For the value of the above coins from assays, see *Table of Coins*, Vol. II.

Fineness of  
Gold and  
Silver.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Ottavi, the weight being divided into 24 Carats, and each Carat into 8 parts or Ottavi. The Pound (of 12 Ounces) of Genoa standard gold is constantly worth  $93\frac{1}{4}$  Scudi d'oro, or 876 Lire 11 Soldi Permesso, with an agio of 9 per cent. more or less; the Pound of fine gold is constantly worth 961 Lire 15 Soldi  $4\frac{2}{3}$  Denari Permesso, with an agio of about 9 per cent.; to each of these valuations must be added a further agio of 15 per cent. in order to express the value in Fuori banco. Hence 72lb. of fine gold = 79lb. of standard gold.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Ounces, each of 24 Denari. The Pound (of 12 Ounces) of fine silver is constantly valued at 38 Lire 3 Soldi  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Denari, with about 10 per cent. agio, in Moneta di Numerato, or at 64 Lire 1 Soldo nearly, in Moneta di Permesso, with the same agio of 10 per cent. more or less.

The Pound, gold and silver weight, is divided into 12 Ounces; the Ounce Weights.  
into 24 Denari, or 576 Grani; this Pound weighs 316,963 Grammes, or 4891½  
English Grains.\*

This weight, called *Peso Sottile*, is used not only for gold and silver, but for all commodities of small bulk.

Other goods are weighed with the *Peso Grosso*; the *Cantaro* of which is divided into 6 *Rubbi*, 100 *Rottoli* of 18 Ounces each, or 150lb. of 12 Ounces.

The *Cantaro Peso Grosso* is 10 per cent. heavier than the *Cantaro Peso Sottile*. Hence 100lb. *Peso Grosso* equal 76,875lb. *avoirdupois*, or 34,86 Kilogrammes; and 100lb. *Peso Sottile* equal 69,89lb. *avoirdupois*, or 31,71 Kilogrammes.

Corn is measured by the *Mina* of 8 *Quarte*, or 96 *Gombette*. The *Mina* con- Dry  
Measure.  
tains 1,207 Hectolitre, or 3,426 English Bushels. A *Mondino* of salt contains 8 *Mine*.

The *Mezzarola*, wine measure, is divided into 2 *Barili* 100 *Pinte*, or 180 Liquid  
Measure.  
*Amole*, and is reckoned at 18 *Rubbi* or 450lb. *Peso Sottile*. The *Mezzarola* = 148 Litres, or 39,22 English Gallons.

The *Barile* of oil contains 4 *Quarti*, or 64 *Quarteroni* = 7½ *Rubbi*, or 187½lb. *Peso Sottile*, rendering 64,647 Litres, or 17,08 English Gallons.

The *Palmo* corresponds to 0,24701 Metres, or 9,725 English Inches. The Long  
Measures.  
*Canna* is of three sorts: the *Canna Piccola*, which tradesmen and manufacturers use, is 9 *Palmi*, or 87,5 English Inches; the *Canna Grossa*, which is used by merchants, is 12 *Palmi*, or 116,7 English Inches; the *Canna* used at the Custom-house is 10 *Palmi*, or 97,5 English Inches. The *Braccio* contains 2½ *Palmi*.

The following are the chief allowances made in the sale of goods in Genoa; Allowances.  
*viz.* alum, copper, hemp, hides, iron, lead, rice, and tin in bars, are sold by the *Cantaro* of 100 *Rottoli* or 150lb. *Peso Sottile*, with real tare only.

Bark, cinnamon, cochineal, cocoa, coffee, cloves, drugs, gums, indigo, liquorice,

---

\* This weight is variously computed by different authors. *Kruse* makes it 4903 English Grains; and *Ricard*, 4898; but the verified standard Pound lately received from *James Sterling, Esq.* his Majesty's Consul at Genoa, has been found at the *London Mint* to weigh only 4891½ English Grains, as above, which corresponds more nearly with *Tillet* and *Bonneville*, who make it equal to 4894 English Grains.

**Allowances.** nutmegs, tobacco, and tea, are sold by the Pound, with a tret of 6lb. per 106, besides real tare.

Cotton wool, codfish, and stockfish, by the Cantaro Sottile, with 4 per cent. tare.

Raw sugars by the 100lb. with 6 per cent. tret.

Ditto from Lisbon, in chests, with 20 per cent. tare.

Ditto from St. Domingo, in hogsheads, with 13 per cent. tare.

Ditto from Martinico, with 11 per cent. tare.

Ditto Muscovada, with 14 per cent. tare.

Ditto from the Havannah, in boxes, with 14 per cent. tare, besides the tret of 6 in 106.

Loaf sugars have 2 per cent. allowed for paper and string.

**Exchanges.** For the exchanges of Genoa see Vol. II. page 61.

**Usance.** The usance for bills drawn on Genoa from Amsterdam, Hamburgh, Spain, and Sicily, is 2 months, and from London and Lisbon, 3 months after date: from Naples, Ancona, and Trieste, 22 days sight; Venice and Rome, 15 days; Augsburg and Vienna, 14 days; Leghorn, Milan, and Turin, 8 days sight; Constantinople and Smyrna, 30 days sight.

**Days of Grace.** Thirty days are allowed to the holder of a bill to demand payment; but no days of grace are allowed to the acceptor. A bill may be protested on the next day after it becomes due, though it is usual to delay the protest until the first post day for the place from whence the bill came.

## GERMANY.

Germany being divided into a number of separate states, the particulars of each will be found in this work, under its proper head. But as there are certain regulations and usages, which are common to most parts of that country, the following general view of them may be useful as well as satisfactory.

**Monies of Account.** The most common way of keeping accounts is in Rixdollars of 90 Creutzers, or in Guldens or Florins of 60 Creutzers; the Rixdollar of account, or (as it is generally called) Rixdollar *current*, is reckoned at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Florin; and the Rixdollar

*specie* or Rixdollar effective, at 2 Florins convention money, or 2 Florins 24 Creutzers M $\ddot{u}$ ntze. The Rixdollar current is in some places divided into thirds and fourths, the first called Kaysergroschen of 30 Creutzers, and the second called Batzen of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  Creutzers. The above way of keeping accounts prevails in a considerable part of Germany, including Austria and its dependencies, Bohemia, Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia. In Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, and Luneburg, accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 24 Good Groschen, each Good Grosche being divided into 12 Pfenings; or in Rixdollars of 36 Marien Groschen, each Marien Grosche being divided into 8 Pfenings. Hamburg, Altona, Lubeck, Holstein, and Mecklenburgh, keep accounts in Marks of 16 Shillings Lubs, each Shilling being divided into 12 Pfenings; and the Rixdollar is reckoned at 3 Marks. The other countries bordering on the Baltic and North Sea, and the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, have various ways of keeping accounts, which are explained each under its proper head.

Monies of Account.

Every independent state or city of Germany has its own coins; most of which, however, may be referred to, or compared with the following; namely, in Gold, the Ducat, the Pistole, and the Gold Florin or Gulden; and in Silver, the Rixdollar *specie*, and its subdivisions.

Coins.

The rate of coinage of Ducats is the same all over Germany; 67 Ducats are to weigh a Cologne Mark, and the gold must be 23 $\frac{2}{3}$  Carats fine; Ducats, however, in most places, are allowed to circulate, provided the deficiency in weight or fineness does not amount, in all, to more than the sixth part of a Carat; and they are then called *Passier Ducats*.

Rate of Coinage of Ducats.

Under the name of Pistoles are included the Saxon August d'ors, Prussian Frederick d'ors, Brunswick Carl d'ors, Hanoverian George d'ors, Danish Holstein Christian d'ors, and the Pistoles of Hesse, the Palatinate, Hildesheim, and Mecklenburgh; all reckoned originally at 5 Rixdollars convention money. 35 Pieces of each of these sorts of money are to weigh a Cologne Mark, and the gold to be 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  Carats fine; so that 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pieces contain a Cologne Mark of fine gold. An allowance is, however, generally made for deficiency in weight and fineness, and they are current in most places, if 35 $\frac{2}{3}$  Pieces weigh a Cologne Mark of gold, 21 $\frac{2}{3}$  Carats fine; they are then called *Passier Pistoles*; but the proportional market price of gold to silver having of late years increased, the Pistoles generally yield a premium or agio of from 6 to 10 per cent.

Pistoles.

Convention  
Cents.

The most common standard for Silver coins is the *Convention* or 20 Florin rate of coinage, which, since 1763, has been established throughout the empire, with the exception of Prussia, Hanover, Liege, Swedish Pomerania, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Holstein. According to this rate, the Cologne Mark of fine silver is valued at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  Rixdollars of account, or 10 Rixdollars effective, or 20 Florins. The weight and fineness of each Piece is regulated as follows :

- $8\frac{1}{2}$  Specie Rixdollars are to weigh a Cologne Mark, 13 Loths 6 Grains fine.
- $16\frac{2}{3}$  Florins or Pieces of two-thirds, . . . . . ditto . . . . . ditto.
- $33\frac{1}{3}$  Half Florins, or Pieces of one-third, . . . . ditto . . . . . ditto.
- 35 Copfsticks or 20 Creutzers Pieces, . . . . ditto 9 Loths 6 Grains fine.
- 70 Pieces of 10 Creutzers, . . . . . ditto 8 Loths fine.
- 105 Pieces of 5 Creutzers, . . . . . ditto 7 Loths fine.
- $117\frac{2}{3}$  Good Groschen, . . . . . ditto 5 Loths 16 Grains fine.
- $137\frac{1}{2}$  Kayser Groschen, . . . . . ditto 5 Loths 9 Grains fine.

In small payments, however, the Convention coins are often valued according to the 24 Florin rate, the Cologne Mark of fine silver being then reckoned at 16 Rixdollars of account, or 24 Florins ; each of the coins is then rated 20 per cent. higher than its value in Convention money ; the specie Rixdollar passes for 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  Florins ; the Convention Florin for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Gulden ; the Copfstuck for 24 Creutzers ; and the others in proportion, except the smallest coins, which (being composed of very base metal) do not alter their value. In most parts of the circles of Bavaria, Swabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, and Westphalia, current expenses are reckoned according to this rate, and payments are made chiefly in Muntze, that is, small coins. Convention money in those countries is confined to exchanges and wholesale business ; but in the Austrian dominions, accounts are, in all cases, kept in Convention money.

Fineness of  
Gold and  
Silver.

The fineness of gold is valued (all over Germany) by dividing the Mark fine, or other weight, into 24 Carats, and the Carat into 12 Grains ; the fineness of silver, by dividing the Mark fine into 16 Loths, and the Loth into 18 Grains.

Leipsic  
Rate of  
Coinage.

The Leipsic rate of coinage had been adopted by an agreement at Leipsic, in 1690, between the Electors of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Brunswick Luneburg ; it was established, by an Imperial Decree of 1738, for the common rate of coinage of the empire, and subsisted till the Convention rate was introduced. According to the Leipsic rate, the Cologne Mark of fine silver was valued at 12 Rixdollars of account, 9 effective Rixdollars, or 18 Florins ; 8 Specie Rixdollars

were to weigh a Cologne Mark of silver, 14 Loths 4 Grains fine;  $13\frac{1}{2}$  Florius or Pieces of  $\frac{1}{2}$  were to weigh a similar Mark, 12 Loths fine, and the other coins in proportion; except the smallest coins, such as double and single Marien Groschen, in which the Mark of fine silver was coined at the rate of  $12\frac{3}{8}$  Rixdollars. These coins are also known by the name of *Constitution coins*.

Leipsic  
Rate of  
Coinage.

100 Rixdollars, coined after the Leipsic rate, are worth  $111\frac{1}{2}$  Convention Rixdollars, and such of them as now remain bear an agio accordingly; but they have become very rare.

The rates of coinage established in Prussia, Hamburgh, &c. will be found under each article respectively.

The weight for gold and silver is not the same in all parts of Germany; but the Cologne or Cölnish Mark is every where the standard weight for coins; it is divided into 8 Ounces, 16 Loths, 256 Pfenings, 512 Hellers, 4352 Eschen, or 65536 Richtpfenings. For a more particular account of this weight, see *Cologne*, *Hamburgh*, and *Prussia*.

Gold and  
Silver  
Weight.

The Pfund or Pound of commercial weight is divided into 2 Marks, or 16 Ounces; and the Ounce into 2 Loths, 8 Quentins, 32 Pfenings, or 64 Hellers. Each place has its particular weight. The larger weights are the Shippond, Centner or Quintal, Lispond, and Stein or Stone; but they do not in all places contain the same number of Pounds, as may be seen by a reference to the respective articles.

Commercial  
Weight.

The Pound, apothecaries' weight, contains 12 Ounces; and the Ounce is divided into 8 Drams, 24 Scruples, or 480 Grains. With the exception of Hanover, this weight is the same all over Germany, the Pound being equal to 5527 English Grains, or 358,1 Grammes.

Apotheca-  
ries' Weight

The weight for diamonds, pearls, and precious stones, is the Carat, which is divided into 4 Grains, and also into 64 parts. This Carat weighs 3,171 English Grains, or 2,054 Decigrammes.

Diamond  
Weight.

The measures for corn and liquids are too various to be given under any general head.

The long measures are also very different; but are, in most places, divided in the same manner; namely, the Foot into 12 Inches, and the Inch into 12

**Measures.** Lines; the Ell most commonly consists of 2 Feet; the Clafter is 6 Feet, and the Ruthe, 12 Feet. The Rhineland Foot, which is used by land surveyors, in most parts of Germany, contains 12,36 English Inches, or 0,3139 Metres.

The German geographical Mile, 15 to a degree, measures 4000 geometrical Paces, and equals 4,60 English Miles, or 7,407 Kilometres.

Of things that are sold by number a gross Thousand is 1200 Pieces; a common Thousand, 1000; a gross Hundred, 120; a common Hundred, 100; a Ring, 240; a Wall, 80; a Webe, 72; a Schock, 60; a Zimmer, 40; a Stiege, 20; a Mandel, 15; a Dozen or Dutzen, 12; a Gross, 12 Dozen or 144; a Decher, 10.

A Bale of paper is 10 Riesses, or 100 Books; each Book containing 24 Sheets of writing paper, or 25 Sheets of printing paper.

A Last of lime, tar, pitch, train oil, butter, &c. is 12 Tonnes or Casks; a Last of herrings is also 12 Tonnes, each Tonne containing about 800; a Roll of stock-fish is 180.

A Pack of cloth is 10 Stuck, or 220 Pieces; a Bale is 12 Pieces; a Stuck or Saum, 22 Pieces; each Piece is 32 Ells; a Fardel is 45 Barchets, each of 22 or 24 Ells.

**GHENT**, *see Netherlands.*

**GIBRALTAR** (*in Spain*).

**Monies of Account.**

Accounts are generally kept here in Effective or Hard Dollars, commonly called *Cobs*. The Dollar is divided into 12 Reals, and each Real in 16 Quartos.

Accounts were formerly kept in Current Dollars, which is an imaginary money, valued at two-thirds of the Hard Dollar, and is divided into 8 Reals, each of 16 Quartos, so that the Reals and Quartos of both Dollars are the same.

The estimate par of the Effective Dollar is here 4s. 6d. sterling; and hence the Current Dollar is worth 3s. the Real  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the Quarto  $1\frac{1}{8}$  Farthing.

**Coins.**

There are no coins minted here, but those of Spain are used both as money and merchandise, and consist chiefly of Doubloons and Dollars, with their subdivisions; the nominal proportion between them is that 1 Doubloon equals 16 Dollars; but this varies, as Dollars are generally at a premium of from 2 to 5 per cent., and even higher, on account of their convenience for exportation.

The weights and measures both of England and Spain are used here, between which there is the following customary or established proportion. Weights & Measures.

The Quintal of 100lb. Spanish is reckoned at  $101\frac{3}{4}$ lb. avoirdupois. The Arroba, which contains  $3\frac{1}{3}$  English Gallons, when filled with water, is reckoned to weigh 26lb. avoirdupois.

The principal corn measure is the Fanega, 5 of which are estimated at 8 English Bushels, strake measure; but when heaped, 2 Fanegas are computed at  $4\frac{1}{8}$  English Bushels.

The wine measures are chiefly those of Cadiz, and the Pipe is estimated at 126 English Gallons.

Bills from England on Gibraltar are drawn in Current Dollars of 8 Reals; Exchanges. but those from Gibraltar on London have been of late years drawn in Effective Dollars of 12 Reals. Bills on the Treasury of London in time of war are generally at 90 days' sight, and in time of peace at 60 days' sight, which is considered rather shorter than the usual term of mercantile bills on London, which is 90 days' date.

The exchange of Gibraltar on Cadiz, Madrid, and other cities of Spain, is in Hard Dollars, at a per-centage which varies from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 8 per cent. mostly in favour of Gibraltar. The governing principle is generally what the Dollar is worth here in sterling, for a bill drawn on London, compared with its sterling value at the place in Spain where it is made payable. Such bills are commonly at 8 days' sight, without days of grace.

All other countries that exchange with Gibraltar pay an uncertain sum of their monies for the Hard Dollar; and in all bill transactions in which Dollars are mentioned, they are understood, whatever may be their current price, to be payable in gold at the rate of 16 to the Doubloon.

The days of grace are three, unless the word *fixed* is inserted, which signifies that the bill must be paid on the day on which the term expires.

Deductions made from the weight of goods mostly depend on the nature of the packages; and where these cannot be conveniently weighed separately, an allowance is established, which varies in different places. The following are the customary Tares allowed in Gibraltar, and such are generally continued unaltered for the convenience and government of merchants. Tares or Allowances.

Barilla, Alicant, 7lb. per single bag.

12lb. per double bag.

Tares or  
Allowances.

Copperas, Carolina rice, and West India white sugar, in casks, 10 per cent.  
 Tobacco, in hogsheads, 10 per cent.  
 Cotton wool, Levant, 5 per cent.  
 All others in regular packages, 4 per cent.  
 Indigo, Caraccas, 14lb. per Seroon.  
     Guyaquil, 18lb. per Seroon.  
 Steel, Trieste, in boxes, 7 per cent.  
 Sugar, Havannah, in boxes, as marked, with 4 per cent. thereon; when the mark is erased, 56lb.  
     Sugar, Brazil, by the tares marked on the chests.  
     Muscovado, in casks, 12 per cent.  
 Teas, East India Company's importation, fine, 18lb. per chest; common, 20lb. per chest.  
 Teas, American importation, Custom-house weights, black mark.  
 Cinnamon, 7lb. per churla, or 21lb. per double bale.  
 No tare is allowed on the following goods, when in single or regular bags: viz. cocoa, almond kernels, white beans, East India rice, pepper (American importation,) sumach, Brazil roll tobacco.  
 Real tares are allowed on the following articles, viz:  
     Alum, coffee, and cocoa, in casks.  
     Brimstone, drugs, East India indigo, in boxes.  
     Butter, lard, soap, in whatever packages.  
     East India sugars, cochineal, cassia, cloves, nutmegs, Cuba tobacco, wax, English and Dutch cheese, negrohead tobacco.

**GOA, see *East Indies*.**

**GOTHENBURG, see *Sweden*.**

**GUINEA (*in Africa*).**

Shells used  
for Money.

There are no coins minted in this part of Africa; but the inhabitants use for money small shells called by Europeans Cowries, and by Africans Zimbis. 2000 of these shells are called a Macuta. Spanish Dollars, however, and other foreign coins, circulate here.

Gold dust is commonly sold by the Akey, a weight corresponding to  $20\frac{1}{3}$  Grains troy. Weights & Measures.

The weight used for merchandize by the Negroes is called Benda, and is divided into 2 Benda-offas, 3 Eggebas, 8 Pisos or Usanos. A Benda =  $989\frac{1}{2}$  Grains troy, or 2 oz.  $4\frac{4}{5}$  drs. avoirdupois.

A Seron is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Piso; and a Piso is subdivided into  $1\frac{1}{3}$  Quintos, 2 Agiragues, or 4 Media-tablas.

Linen is sold by the Jacktan of 12 English Feet.

### HAMBURGH (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept here in Marks, which are divided into 16 Sols or Shillings Monies of Account.  
*Lubs*, and the Shilling into 12 Pfenings.

Accounts are also kept, particularly in exchanges, in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence *Flemish*; the Pound consisting of 20 Shillings, and the Shilling of 12 Pence or Grotes, Flemish.

The word *Lubs* originally meant money of Lubeck, which is the same as that of Hamburg, and the term is intended to distinguish this money from the Flemish denominations, and also from the money of Denmark and other neighbouring places.

The Mark *Lubs* is worth  $2\frac{2}{3}$  Shillings Flemish, or 32 Grotes; consequently the Sol *Lubs* is 2 Grotes Flemish, and the Shilling Flemish 6 Shillings *Lubs*.

The *Reichsthaler* or Rixdollar specie is 3 Marks, 48 Shillings, or 576 Pfenings.

The Rixdollar of exchange is 2 Marks.

The Pound Flemish is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Rixdollars,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Marks, 20 Shillings Flemish, 120 Shillings *Lubs*, 240 Grotes Flemish, 720 Dreylings, or 1440 Pfenings.

There are here four different sorts of money, to all of which the above denominations are applied; namely, banco, current money, specie, and light money. Different Sorts of Money.

1. Banco consists of the sums of money deposited by merchants and others in the bank, and inscribed in its books, which sums are not commonly drawn out, but are transferred from one person to another, in payment of a debt or contract.

2. Current money, or Currency, consists of the common coins of the city, in which current expenses are mostly paid.

3. Specie means the old, full weight, *Constitution* Rixdollars, each reckoned at 3 Marks specie; these the bank reckons at 1 per 1000 better than banco, when

Different  
Sorts of  
Money.

it receives them, but  $1\frac{5}{8}$  per 1000 when it pays them away; and out of the bank, they bear an agio of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above banco.

4. Light money (*Leichts Geld*) comprehends several foreign coins, to which a nominal value is given; the specie Rixdollars, and also Dutch Alberts Dollars being, for instance, reckoned at 4 Marks light money; old German Florins, and fine Pieces of two-thirds, at 2 Marks; current German Rixdollars, at 3 Marks; Ducats at  $8\frac{1}{4}$  Marks; gold Guilders at 6 Marks; Pistoles, Fredericks, Carl d'ors, at 15 Marks, &c. As this is, however, considerably above the value which these coins bear in currency, they are reduced to their real value by deducting a discount, which varies from different causes, such as the agio on the bank, the price of silver, &c.

Banco and Currency being the two principal sorts of money, will be more particularly explained under the head *Bank*.

Coins.

The Gold coins of Hamburgh are Ducats, and Double Ducats, which are coined after the rate of the Empire, of 1559, that is to say, 67 Ducats are minted from a Cologne Mark of gold, of 23 Carats 8 Grains fine, and Double Ducats in proportion. The fineness however in practice is reckoned at  $23\frac{1}{2}$ , or 47 pure and 1 alloy.

The Silver coins are Rixdollars specie, coined after the rate of the Empire, 8 being minted from a Cologne Mark of silver, of 14 Loths 4 Grains fine, or  $\frac{8}{9}$ .

The other coins consist of silver currency, which are the coins of the city, minted after the rate fixed by the Convention of Lubeck, viz:

From a Cologne Mark of fine silver are coined

17	Pieces of 2 Marks,	each	12	Loths fine,	or	$\frac{3}{4}$ .
34	..... 1	.....	12	.....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ .
68	..... 8 Shillings ..	10	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ .
136	..... 4	.....	9	.....	.....	$\frac{9}{16}$ .
272	..... 2	.....	7	.....	.....	$\frac{7}{16}$ .
576	..... 1	.....	6	.....	.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ .
1216	..... 6 Pfenings ....	4	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ .
2432	..... 3	.....	4	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ .

Fineness of  
Gold, and  
how sold.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Grains; the Mark fine, or other weight, being reckoned at 24 Carats, and the Carat at 12 Grains.

Gold is sold by Ducats of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  Carats fine, at a variable number of Sols banco per Ducat. The average price for three years, ending in 1819, was  $99\frac{1}{4}$  Sols banco per Ducat.

47 Cologne Marks of Portugal gold, 22 Carats fine, are reckoned at 2948 Ducats; and 43 such Marks of gold, 21 $\frac{2}{3}$  Carats fine, at 2692 Ducats. Fineness of Gold.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Loths and Grains; the Mark fine being reckoned at 16 Loths, and the Loth at 18 Grains. Fineness of Silver, and how sold.

The Cologne Mark of fine silver, in bars, is sold in Marks banco per Mark fine. The medium price for three years, ending 1819, was 28 Marks banco. The Mark of fine silver, in Spanish Dollars, valued at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  Loths fine, is commonly a few Shillings lower.

Wrought silver in Hamburgh is to be 12 Loths 3 Grains (or 9 oz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts.) fine; and the value of the Loth (or half Ounce) exclusive of the price of labour, is 25 Shillings 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  Pence Hamburgh currency,

The full weight banco specie Rixdollar weighs 2 Loths, or 608 Asen, that is, 451 English Grains, and being 14 Loths 4 Grains fine, (or 10 oz. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts.) it contains 540 Asen, or 400 $\frac{1}{2}$  English Grains of fine silver; the lightest banco Rixdollar weighs 590 Asen, or 437 $\frac{3}{4}$  English Grains, and the least fine is 14 Loths, (or 10 oz. 10 dwts.) so that the worst banco Rixdollar contains 516 Asen, or 382 $\frac{3}{4}$  English Grains of fine silver. Therefore, taking a medium between these two valuations, the Hamburgh banco Rixdollar may be considered as containing 528 Asen, or 391 $\frac{3}{4}$  English Grains of fine silver. Value of Monies.

As to currency, the Rixdollar (or more properly the 3 Marks current) in pieces coined since the year 1726, may be valued at 429 Asen, or 318 Grains of fine silver. This would give the proportion of banco to current as 13 to 16, or 23 $\frac{1}{3}$  for the par of the agio at the bank; this agio, however, fluctuates, according to the variations in the price of silver, and from other causes.

Thus the mean value of the banco Rixdollar is 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; or £1 sterling = 13 Marks 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Shillings banco, which would give the par between London and Hamburgh banco at 35s. 1d. Flemish banco nearly for £1 sterling. No permanent par, however, can be fixed between those places, on account of the fluctuation of banco; but from the weight and fineness of the current Marks, it may be computed that £1 sterling = 16 Marks 2 Shillings Hamburgh currency, or that 1 Mark current = 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling. Value in Sterling.

With respect to Hamburgh Ducats, it has been already stated that their value fluctuates, according to the market price of the metal; but as they

Value in  
Sterling.

contain  $52\frac{3}{4}$  English Grains of pure gold, they are worth each 9s. 4d. sterling, and the 10 Ducat piece (the Portugaloese), and its divisions, are in proportion.

Specie Rixdollars were first coined at Hamburgh in 1519, and their value was then reckoned at 44 Shillings Lubs; but they rose gradually, during the following century, to 48 Shillings, their present rate; they were, however, in 1620 and 1621, as high as 54s.—but since the year 1622, the Rixdollar, considered either as a real or an imaginary coin, has been reckoned at 48 Shillings; so that a Rixdollar specie, banco, or currency, means 48 Shillings specie, banco, or currency.

Weight for  
Gold and  
Silver.

Gold, silver, and coins, are weighed by the Cologne weight; the Pound contains 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, or 32 Loths; the Ounce, 2 Loths, 8 Quentins, 32 Pfenings, 544 Eschen, or 8192 Richtpfenings.

The Cologne Mark (as has been stated under the article *Cologne*) weighs 3608 English Grains; so that 480 Ounces, Cologne weight, are equal to 451 Ounces English troy weight.

It is stated by *Kruse*, that in 1742, a standard weight of pure brass was cast at Hamburgh by order of the magistrates, exactly equal to a model which had been brought from Cologne for that purpose; it was stamped with the arms of the bank, where it has been since kept as the standard weight for gold and silver.\*

When Ducats are to be weighed in parcels, there are peculiar weights of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 Ducats, &c. and also of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{16}$ , and  $\frac{1}{32}$ , &c.

For diamond and apothecaries' weight see *Germany*.

Commercial  
Weight.

The commercial Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quentins, or 512 Pfenings. This Pound answers to 33 Loths,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Pfenings, Cologne weight; that is,  $96\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Hamburgh weight answer to 100lb. Cologne weight. Thus 100lb. of Hamburgh = 106,8lb. avoirdupois, or 48,44 Kilogrammes.

---

\* The variations of the Cologne Mark have been already noticed, (page 71,) and a mean of them has been recently taken from the contents of the principal standards of Germany, as determined at the *London Mint* in March 1820. By these experiments and computations it appears that the average weight of the Cologne Mark is about 3608 English Grains, without, however, including the Mark used at Hamburgh, which is one Grain lighter. In making such comparisons, it is indeed difficult to give a preference, although perhaps the greatest reliance may be placed on the Hamburgh standard, from the well known care with which it is preserved; and it may be added, that the copy transmitted for trial to London by the Consul General, was verified for the occasion with particular care by *Richard Parish, Esq.* the President of the Board of Trade of Hamburgh. See *Cologne*.

The Shipfund contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Centners, 20 Lisponds, or 280lb.; a Stone of flax is 20lb.; of wool or feathers, 10lb; the Lispond is 14lb.; the Centner, 112lb. Hamburgh weight; and the Shipfund = 299lb. avoirdupois, or 135,6 Kilogrammes. Commercial Weight.

The Tonne of butter, small measure, is 224lb; ditto, great measure, 280lb. The Pipe of oil is 820lb.; and the small Tonne of green soap, 60lb.

The Last of wheat or rye is divided into 3 Wispels, 30 Scheffels, 60 Fasses, 120 Himtens, or 480 Spints, and equals 11,20 English Quarters, or 31,585 Hectolitres. Dry Measures.

The standard measure of the Fass is  $21\frac{1}{4}$  Inches in diameter, and  $10\frac{3}{8}$  Inches deep, Hamburgh measure; its contents are, therefore, 3872 Hamburgh Cubic Inches. Hence 1 Scheffel, or 2 Fasses, = 2,988 Winchester Bushels, or 1,0528 Hectolitres.

The Stock of barley or oats contains 3 Wispels; the Last ditto, 2 Wispels, 20 Scheffels, 60 Fasses, 120 Himtens, or 480 Spints.

The Fass of wheat weighs about 86lb.; of rye, 81lb.; of barley, 68lb.; of malt, 63lb.; of oats, 52lb.; of pease, 100lb.; of beans, 108lb.; Hamburgh commercial weight.

The Fuder is divided into 6 Ahms; the Ahm into 4 Ankers, 5 Eimers, 20 Viertels, 40 Stubgen, 80 Kannen, 160 Quartiers, or 320 Oessels. The Ahm contains 38,25 English Gallons, or 144,7 Litres. Liquid Measures.

The Fass of wine is reckoned at 4 Oxhofts, or 6 Tierces; but the Oxhoft differs according to the kind of liquor; thus for Bourdeaux, or claret wine, it contains from 62 to 64 Stubgen; a Pipe of Spanish wine is from 96 to 100 Stubgen.

The Stuckfass or Piece of brandy is of no determined size, but 30 Viertels are generally reckoned for an Oxhoft, which equals  $57\frac{3}{8}$  English Gallons.

A Brew of Hamburgh beer requires 80 Fasses of malt, in 20 sacks, weighing with the sacks 5050lb. and must produce 50 Tonnes or Barrels. A Brew of vinegar requires 74 Fasses, in  $18\frac{1}{2}$  sacks. The Tonne of beer contains 48 Stubgen; the small Tonne 32 Stubgen.

The Quarteel of train oil contains 2 Tonnes, or 64 Stubgen, and the Tonne is reckoned at 2 Centners, or 224lb. net weight. The Steekan or Stockan is the sixth part of the Tonne.

The Hamburgh Foot is divided into 12 Inches or 96 Parts, and contains 0,2865 Metres, or 11,289 English Inches. Long Measures.

Long  
Measures.

The Hamburg Foot is also divided into 3 Palms, in order to measure the circumference of masts; the Palm is therefore  $3\frac{3}{4}$  English Inches nearly.

The Rhineland Foot, which is used by engineers and land surveyors, is divided into 12 Inches, subdivided into 10 Lines, or 100 Parts, and measures  $13\frac{1}{2}$  Inches of the Hamburg measure, or 0,3139 Metres = 12,36 English Inches.

The Hamburg Ell is 2 Hamburg Feet, 4 Quarters, or 24 Inches. It is not, however, uniformly 2 Feet, but varies from 3 to 7-tenths of a Line.

The Brabant Ell, with which most kinds of piece goods are measured, contains 0,70066 Metres, or 27,585 English Inches.

A Hamburg Clafter or Fathom is 3 Ells, or 6 Feet, Hamburg measure.

A geometrical Pace (of 60000 to a degree) measures about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Feet of Hamburg, or  $6\frac{1}{7}$  English Feet; but an ordinary man's Pace is reckoned at  $2\frac{2}{7}$  Feet, Hamburg measure, or 27 English Inches nearly.

The Ruthe or Perch is of two sorts; one is 7 Ells, or 14 Feet; the other, 8 Ells, or 16 Feet, Hamburg measure.

The Rhineland Ruthe (12 Rhineland Feet) is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  Hamburg Feet.

A Hamburg Mile contains 2000 Rhineland Ruthes, or 8244 English Yards, which equal 4,684 English Miles, or 7,538 Kilometres; hence  $14\frac{2}{3}$  such Miles answer nearly to a degree of the meridian in the latitude of Hamburg.

Land  
Measures.

The Scheffel of corn land is the extent generally sown with a Hamburg Scheffel of corn. It contains 200 square Ruthes of the longest measure, each 256 Hamburg square Feet, and equals 1 Acre 6 Perches, English measure, or 4,1984 French Decares.

The Morgen or Acre of land contains 600 square Ruthes, of the shortest measure, each Ruthe 196 Hamburg square Feet, and equals 2 Acres  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Perches, English measure, or 8,2577 French Decares.

---

### *Commercial Allowances and other Regulations.*

Allowances,  
Regulations  
&c.

The following are the customary Allowances on the Sale of Goods at Hamburg, with the kind of money in which their prices are reckoned. The allowances are Tare and Draft, and the money deductions are Rabat, Discount, and Agio. These important documents have been selected from *Kruse, Hedley*, and other good authorities, and have been besides examined and approved by several Hamburg merchants.

Articles.	How Sold.	Draft.	Tare.
Agaric .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Almonds .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	4lb. per bale.
Aloes .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	4lb. per cent.
Alum .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	real tare.
Aniseed .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	3 or 4lb. per sack.
Annatto .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	1lb. per cent.	18 per cent. leaves 2 per cent.
Antimony .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	6 per cent.
Arsenic, Yellow .....	per 100lb. in Marks banco .....	1lb. per cent.	18lb.
White .....			
Red .....			
Bacon .....	per shipfund of 280lb. in Marks currency.	1lb. per cent.	
Bark .....	per lb. in Marks or Shillings currency .	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	real tare.
Bay Berries .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Bees' Wax .....	per lb. in Grotes Flemish banco .....	1lb. per cent.	
Borax .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Brandy, French .....	per 30 viertels in Rixdollars currency..	1lb. per cent.	
Brass .....	per 100lb. in Marks banco .....	1lb. per cent.	
Brimstone .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	10 per cent.
Butter, Danish .....	per 224lb. net in Rixdollars currency..	1lb. per cent.	{ in casks of from 140 to 250lb.—28 to 36lb. 100 to 140lb.—16 to 28lb. 60 to 100lb.— 8 to 16lb.
Dutch .....			
French .....			
English .....			
Irish .....	per cask in Rixdollars currency .....	1lb. per cent.	22 per cent.
Calicos .....	{ in sterling, per piece or English yard, } { also in Shillgs. banco, per Brabant ell }	1lb. per cent.	
Camphor .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	real tare.
Capers .....	per 100lb. in Marks banco .....	1lb. per cent.	28 per cent. in casks.
Cardamoms .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	real tare.
Cassia Buds & Cassia } Lignea .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	real tare.
Cheese .....	per shipfund of 280lb. in Marks currency.	1lb. per cent.	
Cinnamon .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	{ 8lb. per single wrapper. 12lb. per double ditto.
Cloves .....	per lb. in Shillings banco .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	3lb. per single bag.
Coals .....	per ton in Marks currency.		
Cochineal .....	per lb. in Shillings Flemish banco ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	2lb. per bag.
Cocoa .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	{ 2lb. per bag. real tare in casks.
Coffee .....	per lb. in Shillings banco .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	{ in bags of 130lb.—2lb. from 131 to 180lb.—3lb. in casks real tare.
Copper .....	per shipfund in Marks banco .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Corn .....	per last in Rixdollars currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Cotton, Brazil .....	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	1lb. per cent.	4lb. per cent.
Georgia .....			
Louisiana ..			
New Orleans } Bourbon ..			
Bengal .....			
Surat .....	.....	1lb. per cent.	8lb. per cent.
Cotton Yarn, Levant..	per lb. in Shillings Flemish banco ....	1lb. per cent.	5 per cent. in bales.
Cummin .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	3lb. per bag.
Currants .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	{ in barrels.....14 per cent. in half ditto....16 per cent. in quarter ditto 18 per cent.

Articles.	How Sold.	Draft.	Tare.
Figs, Smyrna .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	{ 10 per cent. in barrels. 2lb. in baskets.
Candia .....			
Flax .....	per shipfund of 280lb. in Marks banco.	1lb. per cent.	6 or 7lb. per bag.
Gall Nuts .....	per 100lb. in Marks banco .....	1lb. per cent.	6lb. per bag.
Ginger, Jamaica .....	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	1lb. per cent.	{ 2lb. per bag weighing from 100 to 120lb. 3lb. per bag of 150lb.
Barbadoes ..			
East India .....			
Gum. Arabic .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	10lb. per 300lb.
Senegal .....			
Hare and Goat Skins .	per 100 pieces in Rixdollars banco....	1lb. per cent.	
Hemp .....	per shipfund of 280lb. in Marks currency.	1lb. per cent.	
Herrings .....	per cask in Rixdollars currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Hides, Buenos Ayres .	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	2lb. per cent.	
Horse .....	per 10 pieces in Rixdollars currency.		
Hogs' Bristles .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Honey .....	per 336 net in casks in Rixdollars curr.		
Indigo, East India .....	per lb. in Shillings Flemish .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	real tare.
Guatemala ..	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	{ 24lb. per seron. 20lb. per half ditto.
Caraccas ..			
Ipecacuanha .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	real tare.
Iron, Russian .....	per shipfund of 280lb. in Marks currency.	1lb. per cent.	
Swedish .....			
Iron Wire .....	in rings of 10lb. in Shillings currency..	1lb. per cent.	
Isinglass .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Juniper Berries .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	2lb.
Laurel Leaves & Berries	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	2lb. per bag.
Lead .....	per shipfund of 280lb. in Marks banco.	1lb. per cent.	12 per cent.
Leather, English ..	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	1lb. per cent.	4lb. per bale.
Hamburgh }			
Russia .....			
Lemon & Orange Peels	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	8lb. per bale or 6 per cent.
Linen, French .....	{ per stiege of 20 pieces in Marks or }	1lb. per cent.	
Silesian .....	{ Rixdollars banco .....		
Osnaburg .....	{ per 100 double ells in Marks or }	1lb. per cent.	
	{ Rixdollars banco .....		
Mace .....	per lb. in Shillings Flemish banco ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	real tare.
Madder .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Manna .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Mats, Russia .....	{ per 100 pieces, per shipfund of }	1lb. per cent.	
	{ 280lb. in Marks currency.... }		
Molasses .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	12lb. per cent.
Nankeen .....	per piece in Shillings banco .....	1lb. per cent.	
Nutmegs .....	per lb. in Marks banco .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	real tare.
Oak Bark .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Oil, Greenland .....	per 6 steekans in Marks currency ....	1lb. per cent.	
South Sea .....			
Genoa .....	per 820lb. in Rixdollars banco .....	1lb. per cent.	{ in casks of 1500lb.—14 p. ct. in casks of 900lb.—16 p. ct. in casks of 500lb.—18 p. ct.
Italian .....	per 820lb. in Rixdollar banco .....	1lb. per cent.	{ in casks.....14 per cent. half ditto .... 16 per cent. quarter ditto . 18 per cent.
Malaga .....	per 820lb. in Rixdollars banco .....	1lb. per cent.	{ in casks of 1500lb.—14 p. ct. in pipes of 900lb.—120lb. in pipes of 500lb.— 65lb.
Portugal .....	per 820lb. in Rixdollars banco .....	1lb. per cent.	in pipes.....125lb.

Articles.	How Sold.	Draft.	Tare.
Oil, Provence.....	per 820lb. in Rixdollars banco .....	1lb. per cent.	in casks of 300lb.—16 per ct. { in pipes .... 125lb. { half ditto .. 65lb.
Seville .....	per 820lb. in Rixdollars banco .....	1lb. per cent.	
Hempseed .....	per 112lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	6lb. per bag. 2lb. per bag of 120lb.
Linseed .....			
Rapeseed .....			
Pepper .....	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	8lb. per cent. in casks. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per chest. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cask of 48lb.
Pimento .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Pitch and Tar.....	per last of 12 tonnes in Rixdollars curr.	1lb. per cent.	10lb. per cent. 12lb. per cent. 14lb. per barrel.
Potash.....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Prunes, French.....	per 100lb. in Marks currency . . . . .	1lb. per cent.	real tare. super tare 4lb. per cask. in barrels super tare 2lb. 4lb. per bag.
Quicksilver .... .	per lb. in Shillings banco .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Rags .....	per 105lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	4lb. in bags of 25lb. 3lb. per cent.
Raisins, Malaga ....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Smyrna ....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	real tare. 28 oz. per bale of 60lb. 10 per cent. in chests. 16lb. per cask.
Red Lead .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Rhubarb .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	per gross thousand in Marks banco.... { in fasses or casks, from 120 to 200lb. } in Marks banco .....
Rice, Carolina .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
East India .....	.....	1lb. per cent.	per lb. in Grotes banco..... $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per cent.
Rum .....	per 30 viertels in Rixdollars currency.	1lb. per cent.	
Saffron .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	Double & single loaves.—Real tare, 1lb. on three loaves for paper and string. In lumps.—Real tare and weight of paper and string. Crushed lumps.—12 per cent.
Sago .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Sailcloths .....	per piece in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	16lb. per cent. { 65lb. per chest, & super tare 5lb. per chest. 70lb. per chest, & super tare 5lb. per chest. 16lb. per cent. & super tare 10lb. per chest. single mats 10 per cent. double do. 15 ditto.
Sal Ammoniac .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Saltpetre .....	per 112lb. in Rixdollars currency .. .	1lb. per cent.	per lb. in Grotes banco .....
Silk .....	per lb. in Shillings banco .....	1lb. per cent.	
Soap, Marseilles ....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	per lb. in Grotes banco .....
Starch .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Staves, Planks, and } Timber..... }	per gross thousand in Marks banco....	1lb. per cent.	per lb. in Grotes banco .....
Steel .....	{ in fasses or casks, from 120 to 200lb. } in Marks banco .....	1lb. per cent.	
Sugar, Refined .....	per lb. in Grotes banco.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per cent.	16lb. per cent. { 65lb. per chest, & super tare 5lb. per chest. 70lb. per chest, & super tare 5lb. per chest. 16lb. per cent. & super tare 10lb. per chest. single mats 10 per cent. double do. 15 ditto.
Clayed .....	per lb. in Grotes banco.	1lb. per cent.	
Martinico ....	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per cent.	per lb. in Grotes banco .....
Havannah ....	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per cent.	
Brown ditto ..	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per cent.	per lb. in Grotes banco .....
White Brazil .	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per cent.	
East India ...	per lb. in Grotes banco.....	1lb. per cent.	per lb. in Grotes banco .....
Muscovado . }	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	1lb. per cent.	
Jamaica .... }	per lb. in Grotes banco .....	1lb. per cent.	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....
Sumach, Portugal ....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	
Syrup .....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	per shipfund of 280lb. in Marks banco .
Tallow, Muscovy .....	per shipfund of 280lb. in Marks banco .	1lb. per cent.	
Tamarinds .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	1lb. per cent.	1 per cent. in bags. 10 per cent. in casks. 10 per cent. in casks.

Articles.	How Sold.	Draft.	Tare.
Tea, Bohea .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	{ in chests of from 100 to 106lb.—23lb. 190 to 200lb.—45lb. 390 to 412lb.—70lb. 100lb. .... —28lb.
Congoa .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Souchong .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Twankay .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Hyson .....	per lb. in Marks currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Gunpowder .....	per lb. in Marks currency.		{ 80 to 86lb.—24lb. 100 to 110lb.—28lb. 96 to 98lb.—28lb. 80 to 82lb.—24lb.
Tin, in Blocks and Bars	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cent.	
Tobacco, Virginia .. } Maryland . } Varinas .....	per lb. in Shillings currency .....	1 lb. per cent.	80lb. per hogshead.
Turpentine, Venetian .	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1 lb. per cent.	12lb. per basket.
Twist .....	per lb. English in Shillings sterling....	1 lb. per cent.	16lb. per cent.
Vinegar, Wine .....	per oxhoft in Rixdollars currency ....	1 lb. per cent.	
Vitriol, White .....	per 100lb. in Marks banco .....	1 lb. per cent.	55lb. per cask.
Green.....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1 lb. per cent.	50lb. per cask.
English.....	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1 lb. per cent.	in casks, 10 per cent.
Whalebone .....	per 100lb. in Rixdollars currency ....	1 lb. per cent.	
Wines .. .....	per viertel in Marks currency .....	1 lb. per cent.	
Woods, Pernambuco ..	per 100lb. in Marks banco .....	1 lb. per cent.	
Nicaragua .. } Logwood ... } Fustick .... }	per 100lb. in Marks currency .....	1 lb. per cent.	
Wool, Saxony .....	per lb. in Shillings banco .....	1 lb. per cent.	
Yarn .....	per bundle in Marks banco .....	1 lb. per cent.	

## RABAT, DISCOUNT, AND AGIO.

Rabat,  
Discount,  
Agio, &c.

Some sorts of merchandize, when sold in large quantities, have an allowance made of 7, 13, or 16 months Rabat, reckoned at 8 per cent. per annum, which the buyer, when he pays ready money, or pays within 4 weeks of the day of sale, deducts from the nominal price.

English baize, English and Dutch cloth, flannels, kerseymeres, ratteens, serges, shalloons, and refined sugars, are sold with 7 months Rabat, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; that is,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  are deducted from 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; or 7 from 157.

Almonds, capers, cianamon, Silesia cloth, cloves, cochineal, cotton, crape, cummin, currants, gall nuts, ginger, indigo, Russian leather, linen, mace, molasses, nutmegs, rice, Italian silks, Marseilles soap, raw sugars, sumac, Italian tartar, and Turkish yarn, are sold with 13 months Rabat, or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. that is, 13 is deducted from 163.

Silks from the Levant, as Ardassete, Barutine, and Cerbaffi, are sold with 16 months Rabat, or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; that is, 8 is deducted from 83.

There is besides a discount generally allowed of 1 per cent.

The Agio on goods sold in currency, and paid for in banco, is fixed in certain articles, in others customary but subject to variation, and in the rest according to agreement, or to the Agio of the day. Thus alum, gum, logwood, pimento, and rice, have a fixed Agio of 20 per cent. and tobacco, of 25 per cent.

Annatto, bark, cassia, cinnamen, cocoa, molasses, and rum, have a customary Agio of 26 per cent. Hides, Greenland and South Sea oils, and teas, 25 per cent.

## FURTHER REGULATIONS AS TO THE SALE AND SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

A Ton in the lading of a ship is generally reckoned at 40 Cubic Feet.

Lastage, &c.

The Tonne of Luneburgh salt contains a Shipfund, and measures 7 Himtems of Hamburgh.

The Tonne of lime contains 3 Fasses, or 6 Himtems.

The Tonne of herrings contains about 800 herrings.

The Last of Luneburgh salt, lime, herrings, tar, pitch, train oil, coals, &c. contains 12 Tonnes.

The Tonne of Spanish, Portuguese, and French coarse salt, contains 19 Lisponds, or 266lb. without the wood. The Last ditto, contains 18 Tonnes, or about 4800lb.

A French Hundred of salt is about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  Hamburgh Lasts.

Staves are sold in Rings of 4 Schocks, and 8 Pieces; 3 Rings of hogshead staves, or 6 Rings of barrel staves, are reckoned equal to 2 Rings of pipe staves.

A Bale of paper contains 10 Reams, or 200 Quires; a Quire of printing paper, 25 Sheets; of writing paper, 24 Sheets.

Oak planks are sold by Schocks of 60 Craveels. The following quantities are reckoned for a Craveel, viz:

24 Feet of plank,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Inches thick.

15 Feet, ..... 3 Inches thick.

12 Feet, .....  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Inches thick.

10 Feet, ..... 4 Inches thick.

9 Feet, .....  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Inches thick.

$8\frac{1}{3}$  Feet, ..... 5 Inches thick.

Of things that are sold by number, a gross Thousand is 1200; a gross Hundred, 120; a Ring, 240; a common or small Thousand, 1000; a small Hundred, 100; a Schock, 60; a Steige, 20; a Webe, 72; a Zimmer, 40; a Dozen, 12; a Decher, 10; a Gross, 12 Dozen.

Terms  
used in  
Reckoning.

## EXCHANGES.

The places with which Hamburgh exchanges, with the denominations of money, and other particulars, are stated in Vol. II. p. 65.

The usance for bills drawn from all parts of Germany is 14 days sight; when bills are drawn at usance, the day of acceptance is reckoned for the first; but

Usance.

**Usance.** when at any other number of days after sight, the day after acceptance is reckoned for the first.

The usance for bills drawn from England, France, and Holland, is 1 month after date; from Spain, Portugal, Trieste, and Italy, 2 months after date.

**Days of Grace.** Twelve days of grace are allowed for payment or protest: the day on which the bill would become due, if no grace were allowed, is reckoned for the first day; and Sundays and holidays are also included in the 12 days. These regulations, however are more fully explained in the following code; but it may be observed that days of grace are seldom now taken.

#### EXCHANGE LAWS OF HAMBURGH.

The following laws were first enacted on the 22d of January, 1711, in a convocation of the Senate and Citizens of Hamburgh. They were ordered to be printed for the information of foreign nations, and all proceedings at law have invariably been guided by them up to the present time. Some further elucidation of the 24th and 25th articles was agreed upon the 14th of June, 1798, which will be found at the end.

**Brokers to give Notice.** *Art. 1.* When a broker negotiates a bill of exchange, he shall be bound, at all times and without fail, to give immediate notice in writing thereof to both parties, and put the initials of his name under such notice.

**Bills to be drawn in Sets.** 2. When a bill of exchange has been negotiated, the assignor is bound, generally, to give two, and, in case of need, three or more bills; but, if it be a sole or foreign bill of exchange, the broker shall be obliged, before the final conclusion of such agreement, to inform the taker, or indorsee, thereof; and, if the latter be satisfied with it, the matter shall rest there.

**Taker of a Bill to pay the Amount instant.** 3. When a bill of exchange has been negotiated, and the taker, or indorsee, does not instantaneously pay the value thereof, Mr. Prætor shall immediately proceed against his person or property, without any judicial decree, and enforce the full and actual payment of the same, by the most effectual execution, without any distinction as to the amount.

**Liability of Taker on holding Bills.** 4. The taker, or indorsee, may keep the bills he has purchased in his possession and at his disposal, or transmit them to other places, as he thinks proper; yet, in such manner that it be possible to receive the payment thereof in due course of time, on or about the day they fall due, unless the contracting parties should have made a different agreement; that is to say, that the assignor shall

immediately transmit the first bill to be accepted; in which case, the broker shall mention it in his notice, and the assignor fulfil the said agreement. Liability of Taker, &c.

5. Whoever accepts a bill of exchange becomes thereby personally bound to pay it, in the same manner as he who may have taken up or received the money. Acceptor bound, &c.

6. If any person takes a bill of exchange into his possession, and promises to pay the same, such person shall thereby be bound and obliged to discharge it, in the same manner as if he had actually accepted it by his signature. Verbal Acceptance binding.

7. If a bill of exchange be handed to any individual, in person, for acceptance, and not returned on the demand of the holder who presented the same, but kept by the former a whole night, he is thereby bound, and the said bill is to be considered as accepted; and, in the same manner, a drawee, who has once accepted a bill of exchange, is no longer at liberty to revoke or cancel his acceptance. Other Modes of Acceptance binding.

8. If a bill be presented to a person for acceptance, such person shall be bound to accept it personally, by subscribing his name and adding the date, if required; but should, if he be absent or in other cases, his clerk, or whom he has empowered for that purpose, make the said acceptance in his name, this shall be done by the name of the master or constituent, as well as the own name of the said clerk or attorney being put to the same, and his power, which is to be a notarial letter of attorney, being actually produced; which being done, the said master or constituent shall be bound, by such acceptance, in the same manner as if it were personally made by him, and obliged to make payment; otherwise, and if the said formality should not be observed at the acceptance, the said bill of exchange should be protested for non-acceptance. Subject continued.

9. If a bill of exchange be remitted from abroad, and addressed to a person for acceptance, and such person refuses to accept it, in this case the holder thereof may immediately cause the said bill to be protested, and return the same, together with the protest; but, should he be willing to wait three days, for the purpose of obliging the drawee, who is to accept the said bill, he may do it without any prejudice or injury to himself; provided that, in the mean time, no regular messenger or mail sets out for the place where the money has been paid. Protests for Non-acceptance.

10. If a bill of exchange be drawn upon the drawer himself, he shall, nevertheless, be bound to accept it. Promissory Note requires Acceptance.

Bills may  
be accepted  
for Honour  
of Drawers  
or Indorsers

11. If a bill of exchange be presented to a person for acceptance, and such person refuses to accept it, any third person may accept the same, for the honour of the drawer or indorser; who, by virtue of such acceptance, becomes principally bound for the said bill, and, on the other hand, acquires, by the actual payment thereof, the rights of the holder; yet, for the better security of his right, he must previously cause it to be duly protested by the holder, and the protest to be delivered to him, at the time of his accepting the same, on payment of the charges thereof.

Domicilia-  
tion may be  
protested.

12. If bills of exchange arrive here, drawn upon foreign drawees, at sight or usance, and payable in this place, and, at the acceptance thereof, it is not specified to whom the holder is to apply here for payment, on the day they fall due, they must, in default of such payment, be duly protested.

Jews not to  
be molested  
on their  
Holidays.

13. If bills of exchange, drawn upon Jews of this place, arrive on a Saturday or other holiday of the Jews, they shall not be molested on such days, yet be bound, if the said bills be drawn at sight, to accept the same, under the date of the day they arrived here.

Regulations  
as to In-  
dorsements.

14. If a bill of exchange, having no indorsement, be accepted, and the second or third arrives here indorsed, the holder shall present the accepted first bill and indorsed second and third bills to the acceptor, on the day payment becomes due, and then take back his bills; but, at or immediately after the receipt of such payment, every holder shall be bound to deliver the bill or bills of exchange, whether one or more, to the person who made the said payment. If a bill is indorsed, *to order*, these words must not be effaced; but the holder is obliged to indorse the same, either to himself or some other person; and, should he have no folio in the bank-books, he is bound, in this case, to annex a written direction to whom the bill is to be paid.

Subject  
continued.

15. If the bill with a regular indorsement is thus presented for payment, no other indorsement, made after such presentment, shall be of force, or prejudicial to the acceptor; but, before such presentment, it shall be lawful to negotiate a bill drawn in such a manner as to be payable to order, if it has yet some time to run, to order or to give it in payment.

Days of  
Grace.

16. And whereas, hitherto, twelve days of grace have been in use, no alteration shall be made in that respect.

17. If a bill is due, the holder is at liberty to protest it within the twelve days of grace, if he thinks proper, or to postpone it until the twelfth day, if it be no Sunday or holiday. Ultimate Date of Protest.
18. If a bill is due, all Sundays and holidays are included in the days of grace of such bill. Holidays.
19. No protest is to be made after sun-set, nor on Sundays or holidays; and, if it be done, such protest shall be considered as null, and as if it had not been made. Protests how made.
20. If bills of exchange, drawn after date or a certain time, do not arrive till after the day of their falling due, they have no more of the days of grace than would be left, according to custom, if they had been here in due time. Days of Grace unalterable.
21. All and every bill of exchange, drawn at months or usance of months, fall due, according to the calendar, the same day and date. Months are Calendar.
22. If a bill of exchange from Germany is drawn at usance, this is understood fourteen days after sight, the day of acceptance making one of such days; but, if it be drawn at sight, the day next ensuing the acceptance is computed as the first. Usances.
23. All bills of exchange, payable at the middle of the month, are considered as falling due on the 15th day of such month, without distinction, whether it has more or less days. Middle of the Month the 15th.
24. Bills of exchange, payable at the bank, which fall due at the end of December or a few days before that time, shall be paid before the bank is shut, without enjoying any farther days of grace; and what is not yet settled, on the first working day after the usual shutting of the bank, at the end of December, shall then be protested. Payment of Bills due before Bank shuts.
25. A bill of exchange, which falls due during the time the bank is shut, has not to enjoy any more days of grace, after the re-opening of the bank, than would be left if the bank had been open, excepting those which fall due the 1st, 2d, or 3d, of January; the payment whereof not being made on the third working day after the opening of the bank, they must then be protested. Bills due whilst Bank shut.
26. If a bill of exchange, at or after sight, should not be accepted immediately on its being presented, but it should be done afterwards, such acceptance is to be considered as made on the first day of presentment. Bills at Sight when due.

Date of  
Protest  
when Days  
of Grace  
are expired.

27. If a bill of exchange is due, and not protested until after the expiration of the said twelve days, the holder has thereby forfeited his right and claim against the drawer and indorsers, and must resort solely to the acceptor for payment; and, if the twelfth day should happen to be a Sunday or holiday, when it is not lawful to make a protest, it must be done the day before.

Priority of  
Interfer-  
ence and  
Protests.

28. If one or more collateral addresses be given in a bill of exchange, the holder must, in default of acceptance or payment, also protest against such addresses, if they refuse acceptance or payment; and the drawer of the bill is bound to pay all such protest-charges, without any objection.

Security on  
unaccepted  
Bills.

29. If a person has taken up money, and the bill of exchange given for the same is not accepted, but returned under protest, and the time for payment is elapsed, the drawer is bound to make payment instantaneously, and without delay; in default whereof, he shall be proceeded against with the readiest execution, as above-mentioned, in the third article; but, if the said bill of exchange has yet some time to run, and the drawer is willing to give another order for payment, the holder is bound to accept it, on sufficient security being given him for the amount.

Subject  
continued.

30. If protests of bills for non-acceptance are received from Spain, Portugal, or other parts, the drawer of such bills is bound, instantaneously and without delay, to give the creditor security for the principal, costs, and damages, by means of sufficient securities, or pledges, until the protest for non-payment, together with the bill of exchange, can arrive by the following mails, on pain of the readiest execution, in case of default, as enacted in the third article.

Bills paid  
before  
Expiration  
unlawful.

31. It shall not be lawful for any person to pay any bill of exchange soever before it is due; for, if it happens that the payee, to whom payment is to be made, at the time the bill falls due, in the mean time becomes a bankrupt, in such case the said payment is for the risk of him who paid the bill before it came due, and he is to bear the loss.

Repayment  
of protested  
Bills how  
regulated.

32. If a bill of exchange, drawn or accepted, is not paid at the precise time it falls due, the holder of such bill is at liberty, after having duly protested the same, to seek his redress against the indorser, of whom he expects to obtain the promptest payment; and, should there be more than one, successively against the others, up to the drawer; but the acceptor remains, nevertheless, bound for the said bill; and it rests entirely with the holder to go against him, in the first instance or afterwards; and the drawer, acceptor, and indorsers, all and every

one of them, remain bound *in solidum*, until full satisfaction shall have been given. Repayment &c.

33. If, on the day a bill of exchange falls due, only a moiety or part thereof be paid, the holder, if he has no express order to the contrary, is obliged to accept the same, but must protest for the remainder, and proceed as before stated, in the thirty-second article. Receipt of partial Payment.

34. In like manner, should the drawer, acceptor, or indorser, either all or one of them, become insolvent, the holder is to resort for payment (the protest being previously duly made) to such of the rest as he thinks proper, and receive, from one or another, as much as he can obtain, until he is completely satisfied for the said bill, together with re-exchange and costs. In Case of general Insolvency, Recovery how had.

35. The party who has paid the sum or moneys mentioned in the bill of exchange, if such bill be not made payable to order, may, as owner of the said bill, as long as the matter remains entire, revoke the charge therein contained, or cause it to be revoked by him, who has written the said bill, prior and before the acceptor has paid the same; save and excepting the case, that the party, who has received the said bill for payment, is not a mere attorney, or agent, of the remitter of such bill, but the said moneys either appertain to him, or he has, with the said bill, got advice and order to receive the sum therein contained for his own benefit and use; or he is able to prove, that he is in advance for the remitter, on account of moneys paid for drafts or similar articles; in which case the above revocation cannot take effect, without the consent and approbation of the holder. Holders of Bills of Exchange in doubtful Cases how to proceed.

36. If a person pays money for a bill of exchange, to another person, for account of a third party, and causes the bill to be made payable to himself or order, such person, in case of a failure, becomes a party to, and bound for, the said bill, by virtue of his indorsement, but not to his constituent, unless he should have obliged himself to guarantee the said bill. Difference of Guarantee to Holders & Constituent.

37. If any person takes up money from another person, to be re-paid at the Francfort, Leipsic, or other, fairs, such person is bound to give the lender a note, under his hand, whereby he acknowledges to have received the money, and promises, in due time, to deliver bills of exchange for the same; in which case, in default of such bills, the above note shall be sufficient to proceed against the maker thereof, according to the laws whereby bills of exchange are governed, and to obtain from Mr. Prætor the most effectual execution. Bills due at Fairs how regulated.

Bills due at Fairs, liable to the Construction of the respective Laws.

38. If bills of exchange, made payable at the fairs of Francfort, Leipsic, Naumburgh, and other fairs and statutes, are negociated here, the holder must, in default of the acceptance or payment thereof, conform himself to the laws whereby matters of exchange are governed in the said places, and cause the protest for non-payment or non-acceptance to be made in due time, and sent thither; but, should he omit doing so in due time, he has forfeited his right of action against the drawer, and is obliged to resort for payment to the acceptor.

Guarantee of Bills protested for Non-acceptance.

39. When a bill of exchange is protested, the drawer thereof is not allowed to accept his own bill, for the honour of such bill, but is obliged, according to the eleventh article, and on pain of the most effectual execution, enacted in the third article, to procure another acceptor, to the satisfaction of the payee, or give sufficient security for the amount.

Limitation of Charges in Acts of Return.

40. When a bill of exchange is returned with protest, no more shall be charged, under the head of re-exchange, than the direct course of exchange back, or a half per cent. per month, according to the option of the holder, together with commission, brokerage, protest-charges, and postage for one letter to, and one from, the place in question, and nothing more, unless it can be proved that more postage has been thereby occasioned.

Irregularity in Indorsements how obviated.

41. When accepted bills of exchange fall due, and there exists an irregularity in the indorsement, the holder thereof must, at the expiration of the days of grace, give sufficient security (if he demands the payment thereof) for procuring, within a certain time, a regular indorsement; which being done, the acceptor shall be bound to pay the same.

Lost Bills to be paid under Guarantee.

42. If an accepted bill of exchange be lost, and the acceptor thereof either acknowledges the debt, or the same is proved against him, the claim founded on the said bill of exchange remains in full force, and he is bound to pay the amount of such bill, on sufficient security being given that the payee, within a certain time, will procure an effectual and legal release from the drawer and indorsers, and deliver it to the acceptor, and fully indemnify the same for all costs and damages, on account of such lost bill of exchange.

Delays in demanding Payment at the Charge of the Holder.

43. If a payee does not demand the amount of a bill of exchange the day it falls due, and, in the mean time, an alteration takes place with regard to the current money, the holder is obliged to accept payment in such value of the money as was current the day on which the bill became due.

44. If bills of exchange are made payable in current money, and no alteration takes place with regard to such currency, they shall be paid in the present current and lawful money, yet without any shillings or smaller coin; and a receipt shall be put on the bill of exchange, stating that the payment thereof has been made.

Payment of Current Money how made.

45. If the acceptor of a bill of exchange becomes insolvent, the holder thereof is bound to protest, although the said bill be not yet due, as soon as the said failure comes to his knowledge, and to send back the said protest, or give notice thereof to the indorser, according to the disposition of the thirty-second article, in order to seek his redress at the time it falls due; and the drawer and indorser shall be obliged, pursuant to the disposition of the thirty-second article, if the holder of the bill desires it, immediately either to pay the said bill, in ready money, with the discount of half per cent. interest per month, or to give sufficient security that the bill shall be punctually paid, when due.

Protests for better Security.

46. If bills of exchange are drawn upon a person who has in his possession goods or other effects belonging to the drawer, such drawee must, in case of the bankruptcy of the drawer, and when a commission of bankruptcy is awarded and posted up, give notice to the court of the said goods and effects; yet he retains a right of preference before all other creditors to obtain payment out of the same, as he would do out of things specially mortgaged to him, and he must then deliver the remainder to the other creditors.

Liability of Consigned Goods to pay Drafts drawn against them.

47. If a person shall have dealt in false bills of exchange, or made a fraudulent bankruptcy, and, with the money thus fraudulently obtained, shall establish himself in other places, he shall be proceeded against, pursuant to the dispositions of the new statute relative to bankrupts.

Fraudulent Bankruptcy

48. To the foregoing regulations and statutes, respecting matters of exchange, not only all merchants and traders shall be bound to conform, but also other persons, of any country, rank, or condition whatsoever, concerned in bills of exchange drawn, accepted, or indorsed, in this place, either as debtors or creditors; nor shall any evasion or pretence screen them from the same, save and excepting infants and minors, or persons yet serving as apprentices: all bills drawn, accepted, or indorsed, by such persons, shall be considered as not obligatory or binding. And, in particular, in order to check the alarming progress of gambling, all bills of exchange, drawn for money lost or gained by gaming, shall not be admitted by the courts of justice in this city,

Foregoing Laws imperative on all Persons, with the Exceptions specified.

Laws  
Imperative.

but, on the contrary, cancelled, and, in every respect proceeded against, with regard to the same, pursuant to the tenor of the third and fourth paragraph of the edict against gambling, published the 3d of September, 1709.

Published, the 2d of March, 1711.

*Variation in the 24th and 25th Articles of the foregoing Exchange Laws, agreed upon in 1798.*

Variation  
in Art. 24.

24. Bills of exchange, payable in *banco*, which fall due on the last day of December, or which, falling due, have, by virtue of the ordinary days of grace, some time yet to run, shall, nevertheless, be paid before the shutting of the bank, without enjoying any more days of grace; and whatsoever, on the first working day after the last day of December, is not settled, must then be protested.

Variation  
in Art. 25.

25. Any bills of exchange, falling due during the shutting of the bank, have, on its re-opening, no more days of grace to enjoy than they would have had, had the bank continued open, except those which become due on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th, of January. If, on the third working day after the re-opening of the bank, they are not found written off, they must then be protested.

#### BANK.

Bank.

The Bank of Hamburgh was established in 1619, on the credit and under the guarantee of the city, as a bank of deposit. Before that period much inconvenience was experienced from the unequal and uncertain value of the currency, which consisted of various coins of the neighbouring states, as well as those of the city; and as foreign bills were paid in such, the exchange was generally unfavourable. In order to remedy this, the bank was established on the plan of receiving only the full standard coins of the state, and paying the same (except a small deduction) when called upon; but such deposits were seldom drawn out, as bills of exchange and other commercial contracts were generally paid in *assignments* on the bank, transferable from one person to another on the common principle of banks of deposit.

At first the bank received only Constitution or Specie Rixdollars, which were written in, or inscribed at 3 Marks *banco* each, with the *small* Agio of 1 per 1000; but when they were drawn out they were reckoned at the *great* Agio of  $1\frac{5}{8}$  per 1000.

In 1770, it was arranged that the bank should receive bullion as well as coin; Bank. and since that period it has received silver in bars, and foreign coins as bullion only, of a certain fineness. This renders its money or paper the least variable standard of any in Europe. The silver thus deposited must be 15 Loths 12 Grains, or  $\frac{4}{8}$  fine, and then the Cologne Mark of fine silver is inscribed at 27 Marks 10 Shillings banco; but if drawn out, 27 Marks 12 Shillings are reckoned for each Mark fine. A small charge too is occasionally made for refining.

The following regulations respecting the constitution and operations of the Bank  
Regulations bank are selected and abridged from the *Hamburgh Contorist*.

1. The bank is under the management of 5 directors, 2 counsellors, 2 treasurers, and 2 of the chief magistrates of the city, and one of each description goes out annually. Thus every director remains in office for five years, and is also president for one year.

2. Every chest or treasury department of the bank has five different locks, and each of the directors is to keep one of the keys, so that no treasury can be opened unless all the five directors are present.

3. No account can be opened at the bank for a less sum than 100 Marks, nor can any transfer be made until the money has been inscribed at least one night in the bank books.

4. All assignations or transfers of banco must be delivered in writing to one of the clerks, and the person by whom the transfer is made must either appear himself, or have a power of attorney duly executed, which however does not hold good beyond the year in which it is made.

5. He that wishes to draw money out of the bank, must procure a printed schedule, fill it up himself, sign it, and present it to the book-keeper, from whom he obtains an immediate order; but should he delay to draw it out, he incurs a fine of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the first day, 1 per cent. for the second, and so on, the fine being doubled for every successive day of delay.

6. No servant or clerk of the bank can open an account there, or have any dealings with it; and the same law applies to brokers, as they are not allowed at Hamburgh to act as merchants.

7. The money which a person has at the bank cannot be seized, on any account except on his becoming a bankrupt, in which case his banco must be delivered to his creditors.

8. The officers of the bank have the management of the mint and the coins; also the regulation of the public granaries; but all are under well digested statutes.

Bank  
Regulations

9. No person can open an account with the bank but a native or subject of Hamburgh, or a merchant settled in the city; nor can any citizen, so qualified, open an account in his name for a stranger or any other unqualified person, under very severe penalties.

10. The bank shuts for about 14 days on the 31st of December every year; and when it re-opens, all its creditors or their proper representatives must attend, to settle or agree with the directors what the balance of each account is, before it can be finally carried to their credit.

11. The bank lends money upon pledges of gold and silver, in bars or in coins, also on jewels, &c. to the amount of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of their value. The nominal interest is 1 Pfening per month per Mark; but this is variable, being sometimes as low as 2 per cent. per annum.

No sum under 10 Marks is advanced, nor for a shorter term than six months. This branch of the institution is called the *Loan Bank*.

12. The city is answerable for all pledges thus deposited; and such are liable to be sold by auction if they remain a year and six weeks without any interest being paid. If the value be not claimed within three years it is forfeited to the poor. Various other monies, arising from fines, collections, &c. are likewise applied to charitable uses.

General  
Remarks.

There are, besides the above, numerous regulations stated by *Kruse*, chiefly relating to the duties of clerks and other officers of the establishment, with a list of penalties for irregularity, neglect, or improper disclosures.

All these rules tend to show what has been often observed, that no institution of the kind in any country is better managed than the Bank of Hamburgh. Its business and accounts are always open to proper enquiries, and its Governors are all responsible.

Under this system of laws has the Bank of Hamburgh maintained the highest credit for upwards of 200 years, with the exception of two temporary interruptions; one in 1669, when it was shut for a short time, but re-opened in 1670 under improved regulations. The other was in 1813, when, on the approach of the French forces, most of the deposits were drawn out by the proprietors, and the remainder, amounting to about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions of Marks banco, was seized upon for the support of the invading army. The bank however soon after resumed its operations with its usual credit, and a restitution has been since made by the French government.

**HANOVER** (*in Germany.*)

Accounts are kept in Thalers or Rixdollars of 36 Mariengroschen, each Mariengrosche being divided into 8 Pfenings, as in Brunswick. The Rix-dollar also contains  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rixflorin,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Marienflorin, 24 Good Groschen, 36 Mariengroschen, 48 Gosgen, 72 Mathiers, 96 Dreyers, 288 Pfenings, or 576 Hellers. Monies of Account.

The Gold coins of Hanover are the George d'or, of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Rixdollars; the Ducat of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Rixdollars; and the Gulden or Gilder of 2 Rixdollars, with their divisions. Silver coins are the specie Rixdollar of 48 Mariengroschen, with its subdivisions in proportion: also base silver pieces of 3, 2, and 1 Mariengroschen. Coins.

All the foregoing valuations are in the money called Cash, which is the established coin of the state, and that in which the revenues are paid; but there is another kind of money, called Gold value, which is used in certain transactions of trade, and where it is expressly stipulated for. Different Sorts of Money.

Cash money reckons the George d'or at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Rixdollars, which in Gold money is reckoned at 5, so that the proportion between them is as 14 to 15. Thus the former is  $7\frac{1}{7}$  per cent. better than the latter.

There is a third circulating medium in Hanover, which is Convention money;  $13\frac{1}{3}$  Rixdollars of this coin, or 12 of Cash, are coined from the Cologne Mark, and therefore Cash money is to Convention as 9 to 10; or  $11\frac{1}{7}$  per cent. better. Hence the proportion between Gold value and Convention money is as 27 to 28, the former being  $3\frac{1}{7}$  per cent. better than the latter.

The absolute fineness of gold is expressed by 24 Carats, the Carat being divided into 12 Grains. That of silver by 16 Loths, each Loth being divided into 18 Grains. Fineness of Gold and Silver.

The coins are chiefly minted according to the rate of the Empire; that is— Rate of Coinage.

67 Ducats weigh a Cologne Mark, 23 Carats 8 Grains fine.

35 George d'ors ..... 21 ..... 8

72 Gold Guldens ..... 18 ..... 10

Double, Quadruple, and Half in proportion.

8 Specie Rixdollars ..... 14 Loths . 8 Grains fine.

Also Florins of 24 Mariengroschen, with halves and quarters coined of fine silver, and the Zweydrittel or Piece of two-thirds, which is established at the Leipsic rate.

Sterling  
Value.

The following may be taken as the sterling value nearly of the principal coins: the Ducat, 9s. 4d; the George d'or, 16s. 4½d; the Gold Gulden, 7s; the specie Rixdollar, 4s. 8d; the Rixdollar 3s. 6d; the Piece of two-thirds, 2s. 4d. &c. For a more accurate valuation see *Table of Coins*, Vol. II.

## Weights.

Gold and silver, as also silk and camel's hair, are weighed with the Cologne Mark. See *Cologne*.

The commercial Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quentins, or 512 Ortgen. This Pound weighs 7511 English Grains: hence 100lb. of Hanover equal 107,3lb. avoirdupois, or 48,66 Kilogrammes.

The Lispond is 14lb.; the Centner 112lb.; the Shipfund 280lb.; 12 Shipfunds are reckoned for 1 Last; the Stone of flax is 20lb; of wool 10lb.

The apothecaries' weight is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the commercial weight; the Pound is divided into 12 Ounces, and the Ounce into 8 Drams, 60 Scruples, or 480 Grains. It therefore answers to 5633 English Grains, or 365 French Grammes.

Corn  
Measure.

All kinds of corn in Hanover are to be measured, according to a regulation of 1757, with the Brunswick measure, called Himten; the Last being reckoned at 2 Wispels, 16 Malterns, or 96 Himtens. The Himten is, in most places, divided into 3, but in some places into 4 Metzen.

The cylindrical measure which is to serve as a standard for the Brunswick Himten, one of which is kept in each of the cities of Hanover, weighs, full of the best rye, 48lb. of Hanover, and measures 0,8825 Winchester Bushels, or 0,3109 Hectolitres.

Liquid  
Measures.

The Fuder of wine is divided into 4 Oxhofts, 6 Ahms, or 15 Eimers; the Ahm contains 4 Ankers, 40 Stubgens, 80 Kannen, 160 Quartiers, or 320 Nössels; the Quartier must, according to a regulation of 1713, hold 2lb. of spring water. The Ahm contains 41,095 English Gallons, or 155,54 French Litres.

The Tonne or Barrel of honey contains 25½ Stubgens, and weighs 300lb.

A Brew of beer contains 43 Fasses, and the Fass 104 Stubgens, or 208 Kannen.

Long  
Measures.

The Hanoverian Foot is divided into 12 Inches; the Inch into 8 Parts, and sometimes into 12 Lines; the Foot measures 11,454 English Inches, or 0,2908 Metres. A Clafter is 3 Ells, and an Ell 2 Feet, Hanoverian measure.

These measures are to be the same throughout the electoral dominions. A

standard Ell is kept in each of the principal cities, by which all the other measures are to be regulated; and, when they have been examined and found to agree with the standard, they are stamped with a lion, and with the arms of the city to which they belong. Long Measures.

The old Calenberg Foot, which was formerly used in Hanover, measures 11,533 English Inches, or 0,2926 Metres.

The Hanoverian, or Zellish Ruthe, is 16 Hanoverian Feet, or 15 Feet 3 Inches English measure.

A legal Mile of the electorate contains 2274 such Ruthes, and equals 6,567 English Miles, or 10,57 Kilometres.

The Morgen, or Acre of land, is 60 Ruthes long and 2 broad; it contains, therefore, 120 square Ruthes, and equals 2 Roods  $22\frac{1}{2}$  Perches English measure, or 26,014 French Ares. Superficial Measures.

The exchanges of Hanover are chiefly effected at the Fairs, and are similar to those of *Brunwick*, which see.

### HOLLAND, *see Amsterdam.*

### HOLSTEIN (*a Duchy belonging to Denmark*).

Accounts are kept here in Rixdollars of 48 Shillings, or Marks of 16 Shillings, as in *Hamburgh*. The coins will be found under the article *Copenhagen*. Monies and Coins.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne Mark; and drugs are retailed by the German apothecaries' weight, but when sold wholesale the Lubeck weight is used. Weights & Measures.

The Lubeck weight, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. lighter than *Hamburgh* weight, is established throughout *Holstein*. The Shipfund is divided into 20 Lisponds, or 280lb.; the Centner into 112lb.; the Pound into 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quentins, or 512 Ortgens; 100lb. of this weight =  $106\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois, or 48,30 Kilogrammes.

The Ell is the same as at *Hamburgh*; the measure for corn is the same as that of *Copenhagen*; namely, the Tonne of 8 Scheffels, or 32 Viertels, 100 of which Tonnes yield about 49 English Quarters. Flour and hops are sold by weight.

For wine and brandy, the *Hamburgh* measures are used here.

A Tonne of beer contains 128 Quartiers, or 25 English beer Gallons.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

All persons must be provided with weights and measures, duly stamped; and any article, bought and sold by other weights or measures, must be confiscated: besides which a fine of 50 Rixdollars is imposed on each person so offending against the law.

## HUNGARY.

## Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept here in Imperial Florins (*Reichsguldens*) each Florin being divided into 20 Groschen, or 60 Creutzers.

The Specie Rixdollar is reckoned at 2 Imperial Florins,  $2\frac{2}{7}$  Hungarian Florins, 20 Shostacks, 40 Imperial Groschen, 80 Polturats, 120 Creutzers, 200 Hungarian Groschen, or 400 Reichpfenings.

The Rixdollar current is three fourths of the Rixdollar specie; the Imperial Florin is one half of the Rixdollar specie. 7 Imperial Florins = 8 Hungarian Florins.

A Hungarian Grosche is worth 2 Creutzers in Upper Hungary, but  $2\frac{2}{3}$  Creutzers in Lower Hungary: thus 5 Groschen in Upper Hungary, or 6 Groschen in Lower Hungary, = 1 Imperial or Kayser Grosche.

## Coins.

The gold coins of Hungary are the Kremnitz Ducat, marked K. B. coined from the gold of the mines of Kremnitz; 67 such Ducats weigh a Cologne Mark, and the gold is  $23\frac{3}{4}$  Carats fine; they pass for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Imperial Florins, and are worth 9s. 5d. sterling nearly. The silver coins are Convention Rixdollars (called in the Hungarian language *Egistaler*); Imperial Florins (*Zlaty*); half Florins (*Pul-Zlaty*); Copsticks, of 20 Creutzers; Pieces of 17, 10, 7, 5, and 3 Creutzers: in all these the Cologne Mark is coined at the rate of 20 Florins. The Convention Rixdollar is worth 4s. 2d. sterling. The baser coins are Hungarian Groschen, Creutzers, Polturats, Groschels of 3 Pfenings, and Pfenings; the three last coins sometimes contain a little silver, and sometimes consist entirely of copper.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

The weights and long measures will be found under the article *Vienna*.

An old Hungarian weight, called Occa, is still used in some places; it answers to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of Vienna, 2 lb.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  oz. avoirdupois, or 1,0842 Kilogramme.

In Upper Hungary the Eimer of wine equals 19,36 English Gallons, or 73,316 Litres. In Lower Hungary it contains 15,03 English Gallons, or 56,891 Litres. Tokay is sold in Casks, called Anthals, which contain each 13,35 English Gallons, or 50,543 Litres.

IONIAN ISLANDS (*in the Mediterranean*).

Accounts are kept in these Islands in Turkish Piastres of 40 Paras each.

Monies and  
Coins.

The coins in circulation are principally Venetian Sequins and Ducats, in Gold; and in Silver, Venetian, Spanish, and Imperial Dollars, all of which pass for a variable number of Piastres.

The weights and measures in use are chiefly those of Venice, *which see*.

For further particulars see *Zante*.

IRELAND.

Accounts are kept here in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, as in England, but Irish currency differs from English in the proportion of 12 to 13. Thus 1s. English is 1s. 1d. Irish; and £1 English, £1 1s. 8d. Irish.

Monies and  
Coins.

The Gold and Silver coins of Ireland are those of England, but they pass here for  $\frac{1}{12}$  more than their British value. Thus the Guinea is worth £1 2s. 9d. Irish, the Crown 5s. 5d. and the smaller coins in proportion. Hence English money is turned to Irish by adding  $\frac{1}{12}$ , and Irish to English by subtracting  $\frac{1}{12}$ .

The Copper coins of Ireland are inferior to those of England in the same proportion, 26 Irish Halfpence being equal to 24 English Halfpence, which make the British Shilling.

In 1804, the Bank of Ireland bought in a large quantity of depreciated silver coin; and, as a substitute, issued Spanish Dollars, newly stamped, at 6s. Irish; and also fractions of the Dollar which had been minted for the occasion at the Tower of London, consisting of Five-penny, Ten-penny, and Thirty-penny Pieces Irish, being exactly  $\frac{1}{12}$ ,  $\frac{2}{12}$ , and  $\frac{6}{12}$  of the Dollar. All these coins are called Bank Tokens, the Bank having engaged to receive them again at the issued price; and they have been declared a legal tender in the payment of taxes. Their intrinsic value may be known from that of the Dollar, which is worth 4s. 4d. sterling nearly, though generally reckoned at 4s. 6d.

Bank  
Tokens.

The weights of Ireland are the same as those of England; the measures are also the same, with some exceptions and customary regulations.

Weights.

Corn, meal, and flour, are sold in Sacks by weight, chiefly by the Stone of 14lb. avoirdupois, and the common appellation of quantity is the *Barrel*, which

**Weights.** weighs as follows:—20 Stone of wheat, peas, beans, and rye. 16 Stone of barley, bere, and rapeseed. 14 Stone of oats, and in some places 12; and 12 Stone of malt.

By a law of 1734, it was ordered that 41 Stone of wheat and rye, 24 of barley, 22 of oats, or 20 of malt, should be reckoned equivalent to a Quarter, Winchester measure; but these proportions are seldom noticed except in the shipment of corn.

Provisions, for exportation, such as beef and pork, are sold in Tierces, Barrels, and Firkins. The casks are not tared, but the pieces in each must be of the following weight and number.

<b>BEEF</b> —Navy	....304lb.	per Tierce,	being 38 Pieces	of 8lb.	each.
India	....336lb.	.. ditto	..... 42	.. ditto	.. 8lb. ditto.
Mess	....304lb.	.. ditto	..... 38	.. ditto	.. 8lb. ditto.
Ditto	....200lb.	per Barrel	..... 25	.. ditto	.. 8lb. ditto.
Ditto	....100lb.	per Firkin	..... 25	.. ditto	.. 4lb. ditto.
<b>PORK</b> —India	....318lb.	per Tierce	..... 53	.. ditto	.. 6lb. ditto.
Navy	....320lb.	.. ditto	..... 80	.. ditto	.. 4lb. ditto.
Army	....208lb.	per Barrel	..... 52	.. ditto	.. 4lb. ditto.
Mess	....200lb.	.. ditto	..... 50	.. ditto	.. 4lb. ditto.
Ditto	....100lb.	per Firkin	..... 25	.. ditto	.. 4lb. ditto.

Butter is sold by the Cwt. of 112lb.; tare, the weight of the cask, and tret 1lb. in 28lb. Cheese is also sold by the Cwt.

**Dry Measures.**

Coals and lime are sold by the Bushel, by which also the duty on malt is levied. The coal Bushel is 20 Inches in diameter at the bottom, 21 at the top, and must contain 10 Gallons Winchester measure.

The duties on coals imported are levied by a measure containing a Ton weight.

The lime Bushel was formerly 8 Winchester Gallons; but by a late act, the half Barrel has been adopted, which is to be 21 Inches diameter at the bottom in the clear, 22 at the top, and 12 deep, containing 20 Irish Gallons, or 4352 cubic Inches.

The malt Bushel measures  $272\frac{1}{4}$  cubic Inches. It is generally called the Winchester Bushel, though it contains 27,58 cubic Inches more, or about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

**Liquid Measures.**

The Irish Gallon measures 217,6 cubic Inches; and as that of England is 231 cubic Inches, 100 Gallons of the latter equal  $106\frac{2}{7}$  of the former. Dealers generally allow 6 per cent. for the difference.

The Inch, Foot, and Yard, are the same here as in England; but the Irish Perch or Pole is 7 Yards, and that of England only  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . Hence 11 Irish Miles are equal to 14 English Miles. Long Measures.

The proportion between the land measures of England and Ireland is deduced from the square Perch of each country. Thus  $30\frac{1}{4}$  Irish Acres = 49 English Acres. The former is called plantation measure, and the latter statute measure. Land Measures.

1 Irish Acre = 1 Acre 2 Roods  $19\frac{1}{2}$  Perches English; and 1 Acre of the latter = 2 Roods  $18\frac{2}{3}$  Perches of the former.

The exchanges of Ireland are chiefly with England. The par of exchange is as their monies; that is, £100 English = £108 6s. 8d. Irish; but the course of exchange has been known to vary from 105 to 120 per cent. Exchanges, Usance, &c.

Bills from London on Dublin are mostly drawn at 21 days sight, or, what is considered equivalent, at 31 days date, and such are called *Bills in Course*. If the term be longer, an advance is accordingly made in the price of exchange. Thus bills at 41 days date are charged  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. more; but, beyond this term, the advance is in a higher proportion, being at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per month.

Days of grace, and all other usages and laws of exchange, are the same in Ireland as in England, except that when a bill becomes due on Sunday it is not customary here to present it on the preceding Saturday, as in England, but on the Monday following.

#### BANK OF IRELAND.

In 1784, a National Bank was established in Ireland, nearly after the plan of the Bank of England. The first subscribers advanced a loan to government of £600,000, at 4 per cent. per annum, for which they obtained a charter. Bank of Ireland.

In 1791 they raised a second subscription of £400,000, part of which was applied to the use of the Bank, and the rest given to government in consideration of a renewal of the charter, and of increasing the interest of the first loan  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

In 1797 the company advanced another loan to government of £500,000, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, with an annuity of £3 12s. 6d. per cent. which was to continue with the charter 19 years. Thus in 1816 the term was to expire, when the corporation might, on receiving a year's notice, be dissolved; but in 1808 the charter was extended 21 years, that is, to 1837, in consideration of a

Bank of  
Ireland.

loan of £1,250,000 advanced to government at 5 per cent. per annum, and also of the Bank having engaged to manage the public debt of Ireland, free of all expense to the state.

The Bank of Ireland is not permitted by its laws to deal in any kind of goods or merchandize; but it can purchase and hold estates, and lend money on mortgages or on pledges. It discounts bills, keeps cash for others, and issues its own notes, after the plan of the Bank of England. No other body corporate or politic, nor any other firm of more than six partners, can transact the same kind of business in Ireland.

The interest charged by the Bank for money advanced is 5 per cent. per annum; though all private banks in Ireland charge 6 per cent. per annum, which is the legal interest of the country.

This Institution is under the management of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and 15 Directors, who are elected annually by the Proprietors. The qualification of a Governor is to be possessed of £4000 bank stock; of a Deputy Governor, £3000; of a Director, £2000; and of Proprietor or Elector, £500; and these sums must have been possessed for three months previous to the election, unless they come by bequest or inheritance.

ISTRIA, *see Fiume and Trieste.*

IVICA, *see Majorca.*

## JAPAN.

Monies and  
Coins.

Accounts are here kept in Tales or Tayels, of 10 Mas, or 100 Condorines. The Dutch (the only European nation that trades to Japan) reckon the Tale at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Florins, which is about 6s. 2d. sterling.

The Gold coins of Japan are Itjib or Itchebos, Copangs or Cobans, and Obans: these are flat pieces of gold of an oblong shape, rounded at both ends, bearing various flowers and letters in relief.

The Itchebo is the smallest of these, and its value is about 15 Mas.

The Copang is worth 64 Mas, more or less; the old Copangs weigh 371 Dutch Asen, or 275 English Grains, and the gold is said to be 22 Carats fine;

this would give £2 4s. 7d. sterling for the value of the old Copang; but it must be observed that the Japanese coins are reckoned at Madras only 87 Touch, which is  $20\frac{3}{4}$  Carats, and this reduces the value of the old Copang to £2 1s. 10d. sterling. The new Copangs weigh 180 English Grains, and the Gold is about 16 Carats fine, which gives their value 21s. 3d. sterling. Monies and  
Coins.

The Oban is the largest Gold coin, and is thrice the value of the Copang.

The Schuit is a Silver piece, which weighs 4 Ounces 18 Dwts. 16 Grains, English troy, and is 11 Ounces fine, which gives its value £1 5s. 3d. sterling. The word *Schuit* (a boat) is of Dutch origin, and probably refers to the shape of the piece. Most payments here are made in silver Ingots of different sizes, the values of which are determined by their weight: the largest is about 7 Ounces, and the smallest 84 Grains English troy, and the fineness is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . There is also a little globular piece of silver, called Kodama, bearing the figure of a Japanese Deity, with several letters. It varies in size and value from 5 to 15 Condorines.

The Sennis or Cashes are small Pieces of iron, copper, or brass, having a square hole in the middle, through which, as in China, they are strung on a wire, or thread, in various numbers, 600 of the smallest sort being reckoned for a Tale.

A Spanish Dollar is valued in payments at from 7 Mas to 74 Condorines, which nearly agrees with the valuation before given of the silver Tale.

The weight called Picul is divided into 100 Catti, the Catti into 16 Tales, and the Tale into 10 Mas, or 100 Condorines. The Picul weighs about 130lb. avoirdupois. The measures for rice are as follow. Weights &  
Measures.

The Managoga contains 10,000 Ickmagogs; the Ickmagog, 1000 Icgoga; the latter, 100 Gantas, or 300 Cocas.

The long measure called Inc, or Tattamy, is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  English Feet nearly, or 1,9 French Metre.

### KONIGSBÉRG (*in Prussia*),\*

And also Memel, on the Baltic, keep accounts in Guldens or Florins, of 30 Groschen, subdivided into 18 Pfenings, Prussian currency. Monies of  
Account.

---

\* A new system of weights and measures was decreed for Konigsberg and all Prussia in May 1816, which will be explained under the article *Prussia*.

## Monies of Account.

The Gulden is also reckoned at 8 Good Groschen, or 90 Shillings Prussian money.

A Prussian Thaler or Rixdollar is reckoned at 3 Prussian Guldens, 24 Good Groschen, or 90 Prussian Groschen; a Reichsgulden or Piece of two-thirds, at 2 Guldens; a Good Grosche, at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Prussian Groschen; a Prussian Shilling, at 6 Pfenings.

## Coins.

The only coins peculiar to Konigsberg are Prussian Timpfen of 18 Groschen; Sechsers of 6 Groschen; Dutgens of 3 Groschen; Pieces of 1 Grosche, and of 1 Shilling.

All the Prussian gold and silver coins are current here, for which see *Berlin*.

## Gold and Silver Weight.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Dantzic Mark: the Konigsberg Mark is, however, something heavier than that of Dantzic, being equal to  $3023\frac{1}{2}$  English Grains, or 195,89 French Grammes.

## Commercial Weight.

The weights and measures of Konigsberg must, according to an edict of 1714, be similar to those of *Berlin*.

The Shipfund, or Shippond, contains 3 Centners, or 330lb. Berlin weight; the Grosse Stone, 33lb.; the Klein Stone, 20lb.; the Lispond,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The division of the Pound is into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quintins, or 512 Dwts. 100lb. of Konigsberg = 103,24lb. avoirdupois, or 46,85 Kilogrammes.

## Dry Measures.

The Last is divided into 24 Tonnes,  $56\frac{1}{2}$  new Scheffels, 60 old ditto, 240 Viertels, or 960 Metzen.

The new Scheffel is divided into 36 Stofs, and contains 3152 English cubic Inches; it must weigh, filled with spring water, 110lb. Berlin weight, and filled with good rye, about 81lb. It answers to 1,465 English Bushel, or 0,5162 Hectolitres.

The Last of Spanish and French salt is reckoned at 18 Tonnes, 60 Quintals, or 6000lb.; the Last of herrings, at 12 Tonnes; of green marbled soap, at 3 Tonnes, or 12 Viertels.

## Liquid Measures.

The liquid measures are divided as at Dantzic: the Stof, however, is smaller, being  $87\frac{1}{2}$  English cubic Inches, and the Quart is  $70\frac{1}{5}$  English cubic Inches. Hence 1 Stof = 3 English Pints, or 1,4334 French Litres.

The old Prussian Ell is 22,62 English Inches, or 0,5745 Metres; and the Long  
 Konigsberg Foot, 12,11 English Inches, or 0,3076 Metres. Hence, 100 such Measures.  
 Ells = 63 English Yards nearly, and 108 Feet of Konigsberg = 109 English  
 Feet. The Ell of Berlin, and the Rhineland Foot, are also used here.

Konigsberg exchanges with, and gives—

Amsterdam, 300 Prussian Groschen, more or less, for £1 Flemish currency.	Exchanges, Usances, &c
Berlin, . . . . 100 Rixdollars Prussian currency, .. for 100 Rixdollars ditto.	
Dantzic, .. 100 Prussian Guldens, . . . . . for 124 Polish Guldens.	
Hamburgh, 137 Prussian Groschen, . . . . . for 1 Rixdollar banco.	
London, .. 19½ Prussian Guldens, . . . . . for £1 sterling.	

The usance is 14 days after acceptance, Sundays and holidays included.  
 There are six days of grace allowed.

**LEGHORN** (*in Italy.*)

The monies, weights, and measures, of Leghorn have been described generally Monies of  
 in the article Florence; but as there are certain regulations peculiar to this Account.  
 place, some additional explanations seem necessary, and such may also tend  
 further to elucidate this complicated system.

The principal money of account, especially among merchants and bankers,  
 is the *Pezza da otto reali*, which is divided into 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari di  
 Pezza.

The *Lira* is another money of account, chiefly used in the inferior depart-  
 ments of business, and in comparing different denominations of money. It  
 is divided into 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari di Lira. 5¼ Lire equal 1 Pezza.

There are two other monies of account here of less frequent use, viz. the  
*Scudo d'Oro* of 7½ Lire, and the *Scudo Corrente* of 7 Lire, and they are also  
 divided into 20 Soldi and 240 Denari respectively.

Several other denominations circulate in the following proportions to each  
 other. 1 Testone equals 2 Lire, 3 Paoli, 24 Crazie, or 120 Quattrini.

The sterling value of all these monies may be determined by considering the  
 Lira as the fundamental coin, and valuing it at 8⅛d. English silver. This makes  
 the Pezza equal to 46¾d. nearly.

The monies of Leghorn have two values, the one called *moneta buona*, and  
 the other *moneta lunga*. The former is the effective money of the place, as

Monies of Account.

already described, and the latter is an imaginary money, adopted probably for simplifying numerical operations. It is formed by reckoning the Pezza of  $5\frac{3}{4}$  Lire moneta buona, as 6 Lire moneta lunga; and hence the proportion is as 23 to 24. Thus, moneta buona is converted into moneta lunga by adding  $\frac{1}{3}$ , and the latter is reduced to the former by subtracting  $\frac{1}{24}$ . Hence

	<i>Moneta buona.</i>	=	<i>Moneta lunga.</i>
{	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Lire .....		6 Lire.
	8 $\frac{5}{8}$ Paoli .....		9 Paoli.
	69 Crazie .....		72 Crazie.
	115 Soldi di Lira .....		120 Soldi di Lira.

Coins.

The coins here are those of Tuscany, which have been already described under the article *Florence*. The following is their relative value in Leghorn.

	<i>Moneta buona.</i>			<i>Moneta lunga.</i>					
	Lire.	Soldi.	Denari.	Lire.	Soldi.	Denari.	Pezze.	Soldi.	Denari.
Gold Doppia, .....	23	0	0	24	0	0	4	0	0
Ruspone, .....	40	0	0	41	14	9	6	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sequin, .....	13	6	8	13	18	3	2	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver Francescone, ....	6	13	4	6	19	2	1	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half ditto, .....	3	6	8	3	9	7	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Testone, .....	2	0	0	2	1	9	0	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paolo, .....	0	13	4	0	13	11	0	2	4
Crazia, .....	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The sterling value of the above monies may be found from that of the Lira in moneta buona, as before stated. For the intrinsic value of these coins from assays, see *Table of Coins*, Vol. II. and their value in French money may be found by allowing for each Lira 84 Centimes.

The fineness of gold is expressed by dividing the weight into 24 Carati, and the Carato into 8 Ottavi, and that of silver by dividing the weight into 12 Oncie, each of 24 Denari.

Gold in bars is sold per Ounce fine, and silver in bars per Pound fine, and the price of each is regulated in Lire effective.

Spanish Dollars are sold at about 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pezze per Pound weight; and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  such Dollars weigh 1lb. or 1000 Dollars equal 79lb. 7 oz. Leghorn weight.

The divisions and accurate contents of the weights and measures of Leghorn are stated under the article *Florence*, and the following are the customary or generally estimated proportions acted upon by merchants. Weights & Measures.

It is computed that 100lb. of Leghorn equal 77lb. avoirdupois, although 75lb. of the latter is the nearest weight (see page 130). In mercantile comparisons, however, there is much uncertainty here, on account of the various deductions made from the weight of goods for Tares and other allowances. Thus it is found that the English Cwt. seldom renders more than 145lb. at Leghorn, though it equals 150lb. The Quintal or Centinajo is 100lb.

The Cantaro is, generally, 150lb.; that of sugar is 151lb.; of oil, 88lb.; of brandy, 120lb.; of stock fish, and some other articles, 160lb. The Rottolo is 3lb.

In weighing gold and silver the beam and scales are used, and also for silk, coral, cochineal, rhubarb, scammony, and spices; all other goods are weighed with the *Stadera* or steelyard.

Diamonds and precious stones are weighed by the Carat of 4 Tuscan Grains, which answer to  $3\frac{7}{16}$  English Grains.

The principal measure for corn and salt is the Sacco, 380 of which are estimated at 100 English Quarters. 1 Sack =  $2\frac{1}{16}$  English Bushels.

The Barile of wine is computed at 12 English Gallons; and 9 English Gallons of oil weigh 88lb. of Leghorn, or 66lb. avoirdupois.

In cloth measure 155 Braccia equal 100 English Yards; and hence the Canna of 4 Braccia = 93 English Inches.

### *Allowances, Tares, and other Regulations in the Sale of Goods.*

The following tables contain an account of the kind of money in which goods are generally sold, and the customary tares or deductions made for packages. Allowances, Tares, &c. There are, however, other deductions, which are not comprised in the tables, such as the Tare of *Uso* or *Usance*, of 2 per cent., which is first taken off, and a final allowance, commonly  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent., is deducted, called *Courtesy*.

Where customary tare is not established, real tare is understood, for packages, ropes, &c. when there are such, though they are not inserted in the table.

Charges on sales, including commission, are generally from 6 to 8 per cent.; on fish, from 8 to 10. The commission is mostly 2 per cent., and guarantee of debts 2 per cent.

A discount of 3 per cent. is allowed on commodities in general, and of 4 per cent. on all cotton manufactures.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>How Sold.</i>	<i>Tare.</i>
Almonds, sweet and bitter .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Aloes .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Alum, English, Levant, and Swedish..	per cantaro of 150lb. in Paoli.	
Roman .....	per cantaro of 150lb. in Moneta buona.	
Anchovies, in casks from 270 to 300lb..	in Pezze.	
Arsenic, yellow and white .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Assafetida .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Bacon .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona, no disc'.	
Barilla, Alicant .....	per 1000lb. in Pezze.	
Benzoin and Borax .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Blue, Prussian .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.....	4 per cent.
Brandy, French or Italian .....	per barile, in Pezze, no discount.	
Brimstone .....	per 1000lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Camphor .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Cantharides, Cassia, & Cream of Tartar.	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Cavear, Russian .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona .....	18 per cent.
Cheese, Roman and Parmesan .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona.	
Cinnamon .....	per 100lb. in Ducats .....	24lb. per bale.
Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Cochineal .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.....	2lb. per bag.
Cocca .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Cod Fish .....	per cantaro of 160lb. in Paoli.	
Coffee, Mocha, per bale .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	2½ per cent.
Copal .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Copper, from Smyrna and Syria .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
per 100 sheaths .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona.	
Cotton Wool and Yarn, from the Levant	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Cumine, Malta .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Dragon's Blood .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Figs and Raisins, Smyrna and Calabria.	per 100lb. in Paoli Moneta lunga.	
Flax, Levant .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta lunga .....	50lb. per bale.
Muscovy and Riga .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta lunga .....	4 per cent.
Frankincense .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	8 per cent.
Galbanum and Galls .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Gum Ammoniac and Lac .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Arabic .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	8 per cent.
Tragacanth .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Hemp, Bologna.....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta lunga .....	12lb. per bale.
Herrings, Yarmouth red .....	per cask or barrel, in Pezze.	
Hides, Brazil and Buenos Ayres ....	per piece, in Pezze.	
Indigo .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.....	40lb. per seron.
Ipecacuanha .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Iron, Russian and Swedish .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona.	
Juniper Berries, per bale .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona, no disc'.	
Lead, English, in pigs .....	per 1000lb. in Ducats .....	1 per cent.
in balls .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona.	
Leather, English and Spanish tanned ..	per lb. in Soldi di Lira .....	1lb. per hide.
Morocco .....	per lb. in Soldi Moneta buona..	
Russia .....	per lb. in Soldi di Lira.	
Smyrna raw .....	per lb. in Soldi di Lira .....	1lb. per hide.
Lemon Juice .....	per barile, in Moneta buona, no discount.	
Liquorice .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	{ 3lb. per Rottolo, marked on the barrel.
Logwood, Brazil .....	per 1000lb. in Pezze.	
Manna, Sicily.....	per lb. in Crazie .....	{ 2½lb. per Rottolo, marked on the box.

Articles.	How Sold.	Tare.
Oil, Calabria, Genoa, Levant, Tunis, } and Tuscany .....	per barile of 88lb. in Lire Moneta buona.	
Lucca .....	per jar of 264lb. in Pezze.	
Whale .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
of Vitriol .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Opium .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Pepper, black, from England .....	per 100lb. in Ducats .....	10lb. per bale.
Goa .....	per 100lb. in Ducats .....	2lb. per bag.
Holland .....	per 100lb. in Ducats .....	18lb. per bale.
Pitch and Rosin .....	per 100lb. in Paoli.	
Potashes, Sicily .....	per 1000lb. in Pezze.	
Rhubarb .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Rice .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Rocou, Cayenne .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga .....	20 per cent.
Rum .....	per gallon, in Lire Moneta buona.	
Saffron .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	6lb. per bale, & 4 per cent.
Sal Ammoniac and Salsaparilla .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Salmon, pickled .....	per cask or barrel, in Pezze.	
Salt Fish and Stock Fish .....	per cantaro of 160lb. in Pezze.	
Saltpetre, Sandrac, and Sponge .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Scammony .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Senna, per bale .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	10 per cent.
Silk, raw .....	per lb. in Paoli.	
Organzini .....	per bale of 320lb. in Pezze.	
Soap, white and marbled .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona, no disc'.	
Steel .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona.	
Sugar, West India, in hogsheads .....	per cantaro of 151lb. in Pezze .....	12 per cent.
Muscovada, in chests .....	per cantaro of 151lb. in Pezze .....	20 per cent.
Ditto from Lisbon .....	per cantaro of 151lb. in Pezze .....	18 per cent.
Ditto from Vera Cruz, per bale .....	per cantaro of 151lb. in Pezze.	
Ditto from Havannah, in chests .....	per cantaro of 151lb. in Pezze .....	14 per cent.
Loaf, in Paper .....	per cantaro of 151lb. in Pezze .....	4 per cent.
Sumach, Sicilian .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Tallow .....	per 100lb. in Lire Moneta buona, no disc'.	
Tamarinds .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Tar, Swedish and American, by the cask .....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Tartar .....	per lb. in Pezze.	
Tea .....	per lb. in Lire Moneta lunga.	
Tin, English, in casks of 580lb. ....	per 100lb. in Ducats.	
Tobacco, Brazil .....	per lb. in Soldi di Lira .....	20lb. per roll.
Hungary .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	8lb. per bale.
Salonica .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	6lb. per bale.
Virginia, in hogsheads .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	10 per cent.
Tunnies, in casks of about 200lb. ....	per cask or barrel, in Pezze.	
Turpentine, by the cask of 350lb. ....	per 100lb. in Pezze.	
Verdigris, French, in bags .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	2lb. per loaf, and real tare.
Vitriol, English .....	per 1000lb. in Pezze .....	10 per cent.
Venetian .....	per 1000lb. in Pezze .....	8 per cent.
Wax, yellow, from America, Poland, } Salonica, and Smyrna .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	tare of uso, & 3 per ct. more
Wax, yellow, from Mogadore and Tunis .....	per 100lb. in Pezze .....	2½ per cent.
Wine .....	{ per barile of 133½lb. in Moneta buona, no discount.	
Wool, Barbary and Levant .....	per cantaro of 160lb. in Pezze.	
Spanish .....	per 100lb. in Ducats .....	19 per cent.

**Allowances, Tares, &c.** Effective money, in which Tuscan produce is generally sold, implies without discount.

The prices of merchandize are fixed in silver money, with the exception of Italian silks, which are sold in gold money.

**Exchanges, &c.** For the exchanges of Leghorn see Vol. II. page 69, and for the usances see *Florence*, Vol. I. page 132.

Foreign bills of exchange on Leghorn are by law payable in gold; and all quotations and calculations of such bills are made in gold money. This is a money of account differing from the silver by a fixed agio of 7 per cent. Thus 100 Pezze gold money are equivalent to 107 Pezze silver money.

**Bills how paid.**

No days of grace are allowed; but bills are paid three times a week at the *Stanza*, a place where the cashiers meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: thus bills which become due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, or Saturdays, are not payable till the following days of meeting and payment.

When a bill is negotiated in Leghorn on a Monday, the value of it is not paid till the Friday following; and when on the Wednesday or Friday, it is not paid until the following Monday. If, in the interval, the Leghorn merchant, who took the bill, should be declared a bankrupt, and if the bill had been negotiated to answer or effect some commercial transaction ordered from a foreign place, the loss must fall on the merchant at the said foreign place, and not on the merchant of Leghorn, who drew or negotiated the bill.

When the drawer of a bill, accepted in Leghorn, becomes a bankrupt, and the date of his bankruptcy is anterior to that of the acceptance, the acceptance can be declared null and void, and the money may be deposited in the hands of magistrates till the date of the failure has been ascertained.

### LEIPSIC (*in Germany*).

**Monies of Account.**

Leipsic, Dresden, and all Saxony, keep accounts in Rixdollars of 24 Good Groschen, each Grosche being divided into 12 Pfenings current.

A specie Rixdollar is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rixdollar current, or 32 Good Groschen.

A Reichsgulden, or Piece of two-thirds, is worth  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the Rixdollar current, or 16 Good Groschen; a Meissner Gulden, 21; an old Schock, 20; a new Schock, 60 Good Groschen.

The Gold coins of Saxony are double, single, and half August d'ors, reckoned Coins.  
at 10, 5, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Rixdollars. Also Ducats worth 2 Rixdollars 20 Groschen.

The Silver coins are Specie Rixdollars, with halves and quarters; Pieces of 4, 2, and 1 Good Groschen current; and Pieces of 6, 3, and 1 Pfenings, in which the Mark of fine silver is valued at 14 Rixdollars current.

The above coins are minted at the following rate, viz:

	Rate of Coinage.
35 August d'ors weigh a Cologne Mark of Gold, 21 Carats 8 Grains fine.	
$8\frac{1}{3}$ Specie Rixdollars ..... of Silver $13\frac{1}{3}$ Loths fine.	
$43\frac{1}{3}$ Sechstels or Pieces of 4 Good Groschen .... $8\frac{2}{3}$ Loths fine.	
70 Pieces of 2 Groschen ..... 7 Loths fine.	
$117\frac{2}{3}$ Single Groschen ..... 5 Loths 16 Grains fine.	
The 6 Pfening Pieces are 5 Loths 2 Grains fine.	
The 3 Pfening Pieces' .. 3 Loths 4 Grains fine.	
The 1 Pfening Piece .. 2 Loths fine.	

For the Leipsic rate of coinage see *Germany*, and for the value of the monies see *Tables of Coins*, Vol. II.

The weight for the precious metals is that of *Cologne*, which see: Weights.

The commercial Pound of Leipsic is the standard weight for goods throughout Saxony. It is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quintlins, 512 Pfenings, or 7680 Grains. This Pound equals 7206 English Grains, and therefore 100lb. of Leipsic = 102,94lb. avoirdupois, or 46,68 Kilogrammes. The Stone is 22lb. the Waag 44lb. and the Centner 110lb.

There is another weight called butchers' or heavy weight, which is about 8 per cent. more than the common weight.

The Wispel, corn measure, is divided into 2 Maltern, 24 Scheffels, 96 Viertels, Dry  
Measure.  
384 Metzen, or 1536 Masgens.

In 1719, the Dresden Scheffel was established as the legal measure throughout the country; it is 14 Dresden Inches deep, and a Dresden Ell square; it measures, therefore, 8064 Dresden, or 6456 English cubic Inches, and weighs, full of water, 226lb.; but full of rye, about 166lb. Dresden weight.

The Leipsic Scheffel measures 8481 English cubic Inches, and weighs, full of water, 297lb.; but full of rye, 218lb. Leipsic weight.

Hence the Dresden Wispel, of 24 Scheffels, contains 72 English Bushels, or:

Dry  
Measure.

25,389 Hectolitres ; and the Leipsic Wispel, 94,74 English Bushels, or 33,348 Hectolitres.

Liquid  
Measures.

The Fuder of wine contains 12 Eimers ; the Fass, 5 Eimers ; the Ahm, 2 Eimers ; the Oxhoft of French Brandy, 3 Leipsic Eimers, or  $3\frac{3}{8}$  Dresden Eimers ; the Oxhoft of French wine,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  Leipsic Eimers, or 3 of Dresden.

The Leipsic Eimer is divided into 63 Leipsic Kannes, 126 Nössels, or 504 Quartiers ; also into 81 Dresden Kannes, or 54 Visier Kannes, and contains 20,10 English Gallons, or 76,09 Litres.

The Dresden Eimer contains 72 Dresden Kannes, 56 Leipsic ditto, or 54 Visier ditto, and answers to 17,87 English Gallons, or 67,63 Litres.

Long  
Measures.

The Leipsic Foot is divided into 12 common Inches, or 10 decimal Inches, and contains 11,11 English Inches, or 0,2822 Metres. The Ell is 2 Feet ; the Stab, 4 Feet ; the Clafter, 6 Feet.

The Leipsic Builders' Foot equals 11,13 English Inches, or 0,2825 Metres.

The Dresden Foot contains 11,14 English Inches, or 0,2829 Metres.

The Ruthe or Perch is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  Feet, Leipsic measure, or  $14\frac{1}{2}$  Feet English.

The Saxon Mile is 2000 Ruthes, each of 16 Dresden Feet, or 9905 English Yards ; hence 1 Saxon Mile equals 5,628 English Miles, or 9,057 French Kilometres.

Superficial  
Measures.

The Saxon square Ruthe contains  $230\frac{1}{4}$  Leipsic Builders' square Feet, or about  $197\frac{3}{4}$  English square Feet.

The Saxon Acre of land contains 300 such square Ruthes, or 6590 English square Yards ; which equal 1 Acre 1 Rood 18 Perches, English measure, or 5,5075 French Decares.

## Fairs.

Three great fairs or messes are held at Leipsic every year, viz. at the beginning of the year, at Easter, and at Michaelmas. Each fair lasts 14 days.

New-year's fair begins on the 1st of January ; or if this should fall on a Sunday, on the 2d.

Easter or Jubilee fair begins in the afternoon of Jubilee Sunday, that is, the third Sunday after Easter.

Michaelmas fair begins on the afternoon of the first Sunday after the 29th of September.

The opening of each fair is proclaimed on the first day, and on the eighth day the close of the fair is likewise proclaimed. The first week is properly called the fair; during which time all great commercial transactions take place. Fairs.

Bills are presented for acceptance in the four first days of the fair, and the acceptance can be delayed, at new-year's fair, only till the day before the second proclamation; but at the other two fairs, till the Friday in the first week, ten o'clock in the forenoon at the latest; and if the acceptance should not then have taken place, the bills must be protested. Bills payable at the Fairs.

The time of payment of bills of exchange is during the five first days after the close of the fair is proclaimed; so that, at new-year's fair, payment must be made on the 12th of January at latest; and at the other two fairs, on the Thursday in the second week; in default of which, the bills must be then protested before ten o'clock at night, or all recourse is lost against the drawer.

For the exchanges of Leipsic, see *Berlin*, Vol. II. page 35.

Exchanges.

The usance in Leipsic is 14 days after acceptance.

Usance.

When bills are made payable any number of days after the fair, the time is reckoned from the Monday in the week of payment of the Easter and Michaelmas fair; but at new-year's fair, from the 16th of January.

No days of grace are allowed here; but, on the day a bill becomes due, the holder must demand payment; neither is he permitted, in case of non-payment, to connive at any delay, but must, on the very day, have it protested, with interest, expenses, &c. and return the bill the first opportunity. If he neglects any of these regulations, he loses all claim on the drawer and indorsers.

Bills payable *a vista*, or on demand, may be presented and accepted even on a Sunday or holiday, and must be paid within 24 hours after acceptance.

LEVANT, see *Smyrna, Constantinople, Aleppo.*

LIBAU (*in Russia*).

In this port on the Baltic, and in the whole province of Courland, merchants keep their accounts, as at Riga, in Alberts Dollars of 4 Orts, 80 Ferdings, or 90 Alberts Groschen; but retail traders generally reckon in Guldens of 30 current Groschen. Three Alberts Groschen are worth 4 current Groschen. Monies of Account.