

EXCHANGES, MONEYS, WEIGHTS,

AND

MEASURES.

Insert under separate Heads the Course of Exchange; a List of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins current in the Colony, and their relative Value to each other; the Amount of Bullion and of Paper Currency in circulation; in what Money Accounts are kept; and the Weights and Measures in common use.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

The following are the average rates of the
Commercial Exchange for the Year 1847

Genoa	$9^{\frac{5}{12}}$	Stating per Lira (nuova at 30 Days Sight.
Leghorn	8.	" " Lira (Florentine at 30. " "
+ London	$49^{\frac{2}{4}}$	" " Dollar of $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ at 30. " "
Marseilles	$9^{\frac{5}{12}}$	" " Franc at 30. " "
Messina	$10^{\frac{1}{5}}$	" " Ounce at 30. " "
Naples	$3^{\frac{5}{2}}$	" " Ducat at 30. " "
Palermo	$10^{\frac{1}{5}}$	" " Ounce at 30. " "
Trieste	2. - $\frac{1}{4}$	" " Florin of Augusta at 30. " "
Venice	8.	" " Lira Austrian at 30. " "

The Commissary General receives on the 10th
and 20th of each month tenders of British Silver,
South-American, Spanish-pillared, or Sicilian
Dollars. for Bills at 30 Days Sight on the Lords
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; the
average premium on these negotiations was
 $1^{\frac{1}{9}}$ per £100.

For the total premium see page 50.

+ nominal

COINS.

Gold - Sovereigns †

Silver British Crown, half-Crown, Shilling,
Six Penny, Four Penny, Three Penny, and
Penny half penny, Pieces.


Spanish Pillared Dollar	4' 2 ^d
Dollar of the South American States	4' 2 ^d
Sicilian Dollar	4' -
Maltese Dollar	4' 2 ^d
Half Dollar	2' 1 ^d
Two Scudi Piece	3' 1 ^d
One Scudo	1' 8 ^d
Six tari Piece	10 ^d
Four	6 ^d $\frac{8}{12}$
Two	3 ^d $\frac{4}{12}$
One	1 ^d $\frac{8}{12}$

Copper British Penny, half Penny, Farthing,
and Grain Piece, the latter of the
value of $\frac{1}{5}$ of a Farthing.

† very few in circulation.

AMOUNT OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.

The amount of silver and copper in circulation may be estimated at about £150,000 Sterling



AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

The only Paper currency in circulation consists of the Notes of two separate Banks (established en comandite) not amounting to £20,000 Sterling; they are not received by the Government Departments, and are issued more for the conveniency of the Commercial Body than with a view to profit.

These Banks are considered very solid and are conducted in a safe and regular manner.

ACCOUNTS KEPT IN.

The introduction of British Money into these Possessions has not hitherto produced among the Commercial Body or Inhabitants generally any alteration of the mode of keeping their Accounts and of making Sales, Contracts, &c. which are continued as formerly in Maltese Currency, namely Scudi, Tari, and Grains.

20 Grains are equal to 1 Tari,

12 Tari ————— 1 Scudo equal to $1\frac{1}{8}$ Sterl.

The Government Departments (since the 25th December 1825) keep their accounts and conduct their cash transactions in Sterling in the same manner as in England —

WEIGHTS.

Weights No. 1.

									Loici
								Scappesa	18
								Sedicesimo	2
								Octavo	2
								Quarta	2
								Oncia	4
								Sibbia	12
								(R) Rotolo	2½
								Pesa	5
								(C) Cantaro	20
									100
									250
									3000
									12000
									24000
									48000
									96000
									1728000

For Gold, Silver, Pearl, Precious Stones, &c.

- (R) A Rotolo is equal to 13½ Lb English
- (C) A Cantaro is equal to 175 Lb English
- “ A Cantaro of Cotton wool is 144 rotoli, equal to 199½ Lbs English.

Weights No. 2.

									Loici
								Quarta	144
								Oncia	4
								Rotolo	30
								Pesa	5
								Octavo	20
								Pesata or Quintale	3
									60
									300
									9000
									36000
									5184000

For all description of dry goods

⚡ Fire wood is sold by the Pesata of three Cantars.

