

## **Austrian Money.**

It was stipulated at the last monetary convention held in Vienna (1855), that the Austrian empire should henceforward adopt a monetary system more in conformity with the value of that of the other Confederate States of Germany. According to the new system, a pound of fine silver is equal to 40 fl. new Austrian currency, or to 30 Prussian dollars (Thaler), or to 52 flors. 30 krzrs. currency in Southern Germany. — One Prussian dollar is therefore equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Austrian florin, or to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  florin of southern Germany.

An Austrian florin has 100 kreuzers (copper money).

### **Austrian Gold Coins :**

The Gold crown is worth	7 fl. — kr.
„ Double Gold crown „	14 „ — „
„ Ducat..... „	4 „ 70 „

### **Austrian Silver Coins :**

There are in silver: coins of 2 florins; of 1 fl. 50 kr. (Vereinsthaler); of 1 flor.; of  $\frac{1}{4}$  flor. (25 kreuzers); of 20 krs.; of 10 krs.; of 5 krs.

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**Copper Coins:** of 4, 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  kr.

1 Franc is equal to 40 kreuzers.

1 Pound Sterling to 10 fl. } according to the exchange  
1 Napoleon d'or to 8 „ } of the day.

- 1 Roman Scudo 2 fl. 17 krs.
- 1 Italian Lira 40 krs.
- 1 Ducato (Naples) 1 fl. 72 krs.
- 1 American Dollar 2 fl. 10 krs.
- 1 Russian silver Rooble 1 fl. 62 krs.
- 1 Spanish Dollar (peso duro of 20 reals) 2 fl. 17 krs.
- 1 Milreis of Portugal 2 fl. 44 krs.
- 1 Turkish Dollar 10 krs.
- 1 Danish Rigsbankdaler 1 fl. 13 krs.
- 1 Swedish Riksdaler 57 krs.
- 1 Florin (Netherlands) 86 krs.

There are yet a few coins in the circulation belonging to the old monetary system called "Conventional Currency" such are: the 2 florin silver coins, equal to 2 fl. 10 krs. of the actual currency; — 6 conv. krs. current for 10 krs. new currency, and the 3 kr. bits worth 5 krs. new currency. — All silver coins bearing upon them the date 1858, belong to the old monetary system.

We have already spoken of the Austrian banknotes which, instead of gold and silver coins, are current throughout the empire. The bank not exchanging its paper for money, it results from it, that the latter, whether gold or silver, is submitted to an agio which varies daily according to the greater or lesser demand for it. Since a few years, however, the state of the Austrian bank has considerably improved, and it is generally believed and hoped that the agio on gold and silver will soon entirely subside.

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