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St. Croix, 1851-1865

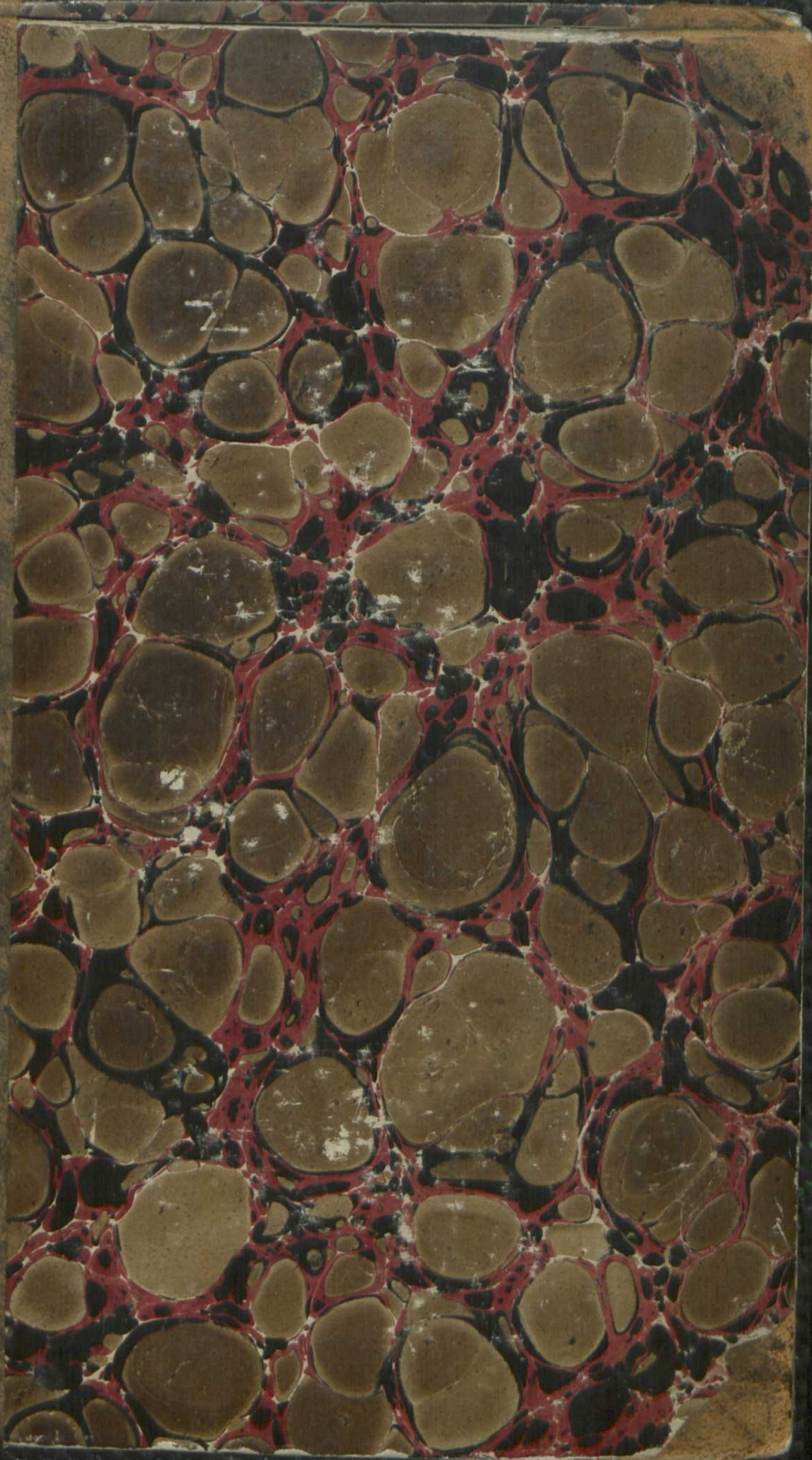
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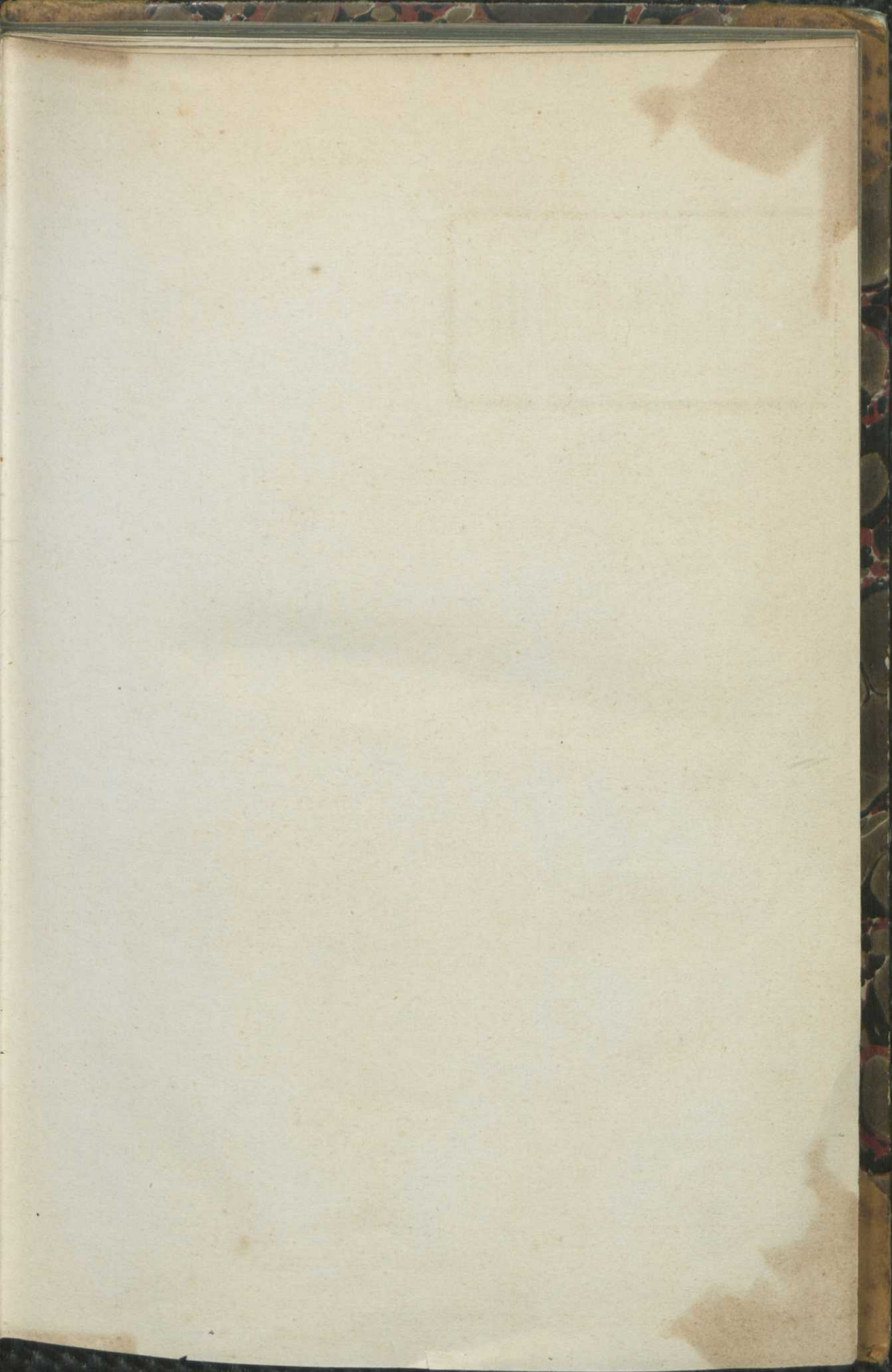
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THE ST. CROIX
AGRICULTURAL REPORTER.

Printed at the Office of the "Avis" and published by P. B. HATCHETT.

No. 1.]

Christiansted, Wednesday, 8th June.

[1864.

THE wish to issue an "Agricultural Reporter" has long since been cherished by us; but having not been very sanguine as to its success, we did not make the attempt before. After having now dispelled all doubts as to the possibility of its existence, we present the first number, in the hope that it will receive such support as will enhance its value and usefulness. It may not in its present state be considered all that is desirable—its wants can, however, be remedied, and every thing now depends on the encouragement it will receive, in promoting its object, by contributing interesting and worthy articles, and by early and punctual subscriptions.

It shall be our strict study and constant care to make the Reporter as useful and entertaining as possible, not only to the authorities, the planter, and to the merchant, but to the entire community, as the interests of *all* are more or less concerned in the crop of the Island. The Agricultural Reporter will contain: accounts of the shipment of produce, of the quantity of rain, of the changes of owners of estates, and translations of judgments in such suits where either the employer, the manager or overseer and the laborer are concerned, in short every thing that is considered of use and importance to the planter; and will be published once a month.

☞ We beg to refer to the Circular.

THE WEATHER.

By referring to the monthly Rain reports at the different stations for the year 1864 it will be seen how unfavorable the weather has been since the commencement of the year; in fact from March 3 to May 17 near eleven weeks it has been a continuous and destructive drought.

On May 17 the Island had generally about 40 lines of rain, reviving the almost desponding spirit of the planter, and saving from destruction what yet remained alive of the young plants. Three or four lines have fallen since, but it is again dry.

The present crop will be the smallest for several years past. The prices of produce being high just now will partially make up for that; but the prospects for next crop are at this moment far from being cheering, unless forcing weather should set in and continue, which past experience does not encourage us to expect.

RAIN AT ELIZA'S RETREAT

from 1858 to 1864.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.
January .	1 100	1 472	2 000	2 211	0 667	0 790	2 897
February .	1 068	1 944	1 117	1 036	1 295	1 276	1 990
March ...	2 670	0 291	1 053	1 973	0 304	0 661	2 242
April	1 293	0 608	2 022	5 895	1 485	0 760	0 650
May	1 498	6 300	1 765	3 644	2 066	0 913	5 037
June	2 556	3 048	0 924	7 240	2 712	2 905	
July	1 081	2 239	1 484	3 207	1 442	1 426	
August ...	3 020	6 482	5 275	4 779	2 937	1 402	
September	6 777	8 462	8 027	2 750	2 805	3 354	
October .	10 006	4 111	8 000	8 133	6 304	5 975	
November	2 470	6 765	0 463	2 025	2 115	3 748	
December	2 652	1 143	1 274	2 311	5 995	3 568	
	36 191	43 465	33 404	45 204	30 127	26 778	

** There are 10 lines to an inch. The above is English Measure.

RAIN AT CHRISTIANSVÆRNSFORT (Christiansted)

from 1858 to 1864.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.
January ..	0 000	1 300	1 575	1 700	1 150	0 900	2 775
February	0 000	1 550	1 225	1 400	0 575	0 850	1 500
March	2 575	0 350	3 050	0 450	0 375	0 125	1 850
April	0 225	0 725	0 925	5 200	1 250	2 300	0 325
May	4 300	4 125	1 075	4 050	1 900	0 500	
June	2 775	7 550	1 575	6 225	2 375	2 900	
July	1 275	1 525	2 450	3 150	2 400	1 000	
August ...	0 225	4 175	4 875	4 925	3 925	0 950	
September	6 000	6 525	6 725	1 525	5 125	5 325	
October ..	11 025	4 725	5 125	8 275	5 775	6 075	
November	2 250	6 775	4 625	2 400	0 450	3 675	
December	3 200	0 775	1 200	2 650	1 125	1 675	
	33 850	40 100	34 425	41 950	26 425	26 275	

RAIN AT KINGSHILL STATION (the centre of the Island)

from 1858 to 1864.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.
January ..	0 000	0 925	1 200	1 850	1 250	0 675	1 900
February ..	0 000	1 200	1 025	1 850	0 650	0 500	1 000
March	1 850	0 225	0 300	0 300	0 750	0 175	1 650
April	0 000	0 400	3 325	3 350	0 275	1 425	0 100
May	2 425	3 450	1 250	4 675	1 500	0 475	
June	2 475	1 525	0 375	6 350	2 150	1 575	
July	1 150	1 250	3 475	5 675	1 425	0 600	
August ...	0 100	2 375	5 450	5 750	4 275	1 100	
September	2 425	7 550	3 925	4 050	3 075	5 225	
October ..	3 650	2 000	2 725	10 250	5 300	3 900	
November	2 350	3 525	2 925	1 725	0 550	2 325	
December	1 725	1 100	1 225	1 675	1 000	1 500	
	18 150	25 525	27 200	47 500	22 200	19 475	

66 inches, the annual quantity of rain the Island is entitled to.

RAIN AT FREDERIKSFORT (Frederiksted)
from 1858 to 1864.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.
January ..	0 000	0 350	1 200	2 675	1 025	1 050	1 475
February..	0 000	1 250	1 150	0 475	0 175	0 275	1 250
March ...	4 700	0 100	0 550	0 475	2 525	0 025	1 800
April	0 050	0 050	4 150	4 175	1 150	1 100	0 250
May	5 525	3 050	1 000	3 075	0 800	0 000	
June	1 650	4 775	1 075	4 400	0 200	0 725	
July	1 775	1 275	1 500	3 975	1 050	0 525	
August ..	0 400	4 650	3 925	5 000	4 450	1 250	
September	4 225	7 325	5 125	1 375	4 950	5 225	
October..	9 625	4 350	1 025	0 100	4 750	3 025	
November	0 750	3 175	3 850	1 750	0 075	1 775	
December	1 825	0 850	1 600	1 475	1 400	2 525	
	30 525	31 200	26 150	28 950	22 550	17 500	



EXPORTATION OF ST. CROIX PRODUCE

from 1st January to 30th April 1864, according to Returns from Christiansted's and Frederiksted's Custom Houses.

	SUGAR.				RUM.				MOLASSES.			
	To Denmark Netto lbs.	To foreign European places. Netto lbs.	To America and St. Thomas. Netto lbs.	Total. Netto lbs.	To Denmark Gallons.	To foreign European places. Gallons.	To America and St. Thomas. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.	To Denmark Gallons.	To foreign European places. Gallons.	To America and St. Thomas. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
1864.												
January			656	656			856	856				
February			36,978	36,978			4,680	4,680			120	120
March			55,117	55,117	56		3,678	3,734			972	972
April	1,401,608		68,978	1,470,586	15,700		7,785	23,485			31,145	31,145
Exporta- tion to ul- timo April	1,401,608			161,729	1,563,337	15,756		16,999	32,755		32,237	32,237

The exportation of sugar to Denmark commenced in April, the usual time for making shipments to the Mother Country, when the crop is late. An early crop opens the market in March.

T A B L E

showing the number of field laborers, the quantity of land in canes, the crops, and the rain that fell at Eliza's Retreat during the last five years.

	Total number of field laborers.	Total number of acres in canes, 40,000 square feet to an acre.	The sugar crops in nett lbs. exported as pr. returns from Custom House.	Rain at Eliza's Retreat.	
				Inches.	Parts.
In 1859. . . .	8,510	18,447	9,932,026	43	465
1860. . . .	8,834	18,538	12,650,266	33	404
1861. . . .	8,703	18,362	15,915,081	45	202
1862. . . .	8,502	18,074	19,614,891	30	127
1863. . . .	9,566	17,535	14,666,896	26	778

From the above table it will be seen that for the last five years the largest crop was in 1862, and the smallest in 1859. By comparing the one with the other, the crop of 1862 only wants 249,261 lbs. to be double that of 1859, while the laborers and land in cane cultivation can be considered about alike in both, but a reference to the monthly quantity of rain which fell in 1858 and 1861 sufficiently accounts for the crops of 1859 and 1862, and offers a striking proof of the value of these rain reports. The quantity of rain which fell at Eliza's Retreat in 1858 was 36 inches, of which 17 inches or nearly one half fell in September and October, while for seven months, from January to July inclusive, the Island was suffering from a destructive drought.

(From the St. Croix Avis, 24th October 1862).

To the Editor of the St. Croix Avis,
Sir,

I have been kindly furnished by Captain KJÆR of St. Thomas with the results of the last 10 years (1852 to 1861 both years inclusive) careful observations of the quantity of rain which has fallen at his residence, which I consider so interesting in a meteorological sense, that I requested his permission to have it inserted in your Avis, and as he has consented thereto, I trust you will grant me the favour of inserting the same at your convenience. The report is divided into three columns as follows:

That marked I. contains the mean monthly quantity for each month, as deduced from the whole ten years monthly combination.

II. contains the greatest quantity of rain which has fallen in that month during that period.

III. contains the least quantity of rain which has fallen in that month during that period

An additional column headed 1862 contains opposite to each month, the quantity of rain he has recorded for the first eight months of this year. The mean annual quantity of rain for these ten years is thus 52 ⁵/₁₀ English inches.

Mr. KJÆR mentions that in October 1854—32 English inches of rain fell in three days. I presume on three different days during the month, and not in three days following each other.

	I.		II.		III.		1862.	
	Ins.	Lines.	Ins.	Lines.	Ins.	Lines.	Ins.	Parts.
January...3	3		8	3	1	0	2	45
February...2	5		3	5	1	4	0	63
March....2	3		5	9	0	8	0	48
April....2	9		4	3	0	7	3	52
May.....5	6		13	2	0	8	3	62
June.....4	6		10	2	1	2	5	30
July.....3	6		7	1	2	0	2	15
August....4	5		6	4	0	9	6	78
September 7	1		15	7	3	3		
October...7	6		36	7	1	6		
November .5	0		10	1	1	8		
December .3	5		6	5	2	1		

52 5—Mean annual quantity of rain for the 10 years from 1852 to 1861 as deduced from Captain Kjær's records at St. Thomas.

81 .3—Greatest quantity in any one of these years.

32 .9—Least quantity in any one of these years.

I have always considered that St. Thomas received a greater quantity of rain than this Island, and the above proves it. It is placed in a more favourable position than this Island to receive the showers formed or originating in those of the Virgin Islands to the Eastward, while here a beautiful ocean surface extends unbroken to the East and South, and in the Island there is not a hill top which in common weather can intercept the common cloud, the Cumulus which then floats at a height of full two thousand feet above the level of the sea which is about twelve hundred feet higher than any hill in

Eastend and about one thousand feet higher than either Blue Mountain or Mount Eagle the last of which is the highest elevation in the Island (1162 English feet).

I remain, respectfully,

Your obt. Servant,

ANDREW LANG.

Eliza's Retreat, St. Croix, 10th Sept. 1862.

(Ibidem, 7th November 1862).

To the Editor of the St. Croix Avis,

Sir,

It gives me pleasure to comply with your correspondent D's request, as far as I am able. In strict accordance with the explanations given with Captain Kjær's Table, the following applies to my position at Eliza's Retreat:—

	I.		II.		III.		1862.
	Ins—	Pts.	Ins—	Pts.	Ins—	Pts.	Ins—
							Pts.
January....	1	820	4	206	0	283	0 667
February...1	490	2	615	0	806	1	295
March.....1	413	3	510	0	291	0	304
April.....2	427	5	895	0	362	1	485
May.....4	197	8	342	1	498	2	066
June.....3	423	7	240	0	924	2	712
July.....2	662	5	784	1	081	1	442
August....4	582	13	354	0	889	2	937
September .6	181	15	825	2	617	2	805
October....7	184	20	942	2	189	6	304
November..4	244	6	765	0	463	1	241*
December..2	103	2	890	1	143		

*Rain on 1, 2, 3 & 4 November.

41 726—the mean of ten years' observations from 1852 to 1861, both years inclusive at Eliza's Retreat.

greatest...54 467 in 1854

least.....33 404 in 1860

66 000 is what this Latitude is entitled to.

Barbados and St. Vincent get this if not more.

I keep no record of the Rain at Bassin or West End. This the Government might supply. I have repeatedly noticed the accuracy of the Fort Records at Bassin, generally agreeing with my own. The quantity of Rain at West End, and in the Centre of the Island, is no doubt greater than at my position.

{ St. Thomas—	Ins-Pts.	Ins-Pts.	Ins-Pts.		
{ Kjær's Records—	52	5	84	3	32 9
{ St. Croix—					
{ Lang's Records—	41	7	54	5	33 4

Relying on your kindness to insert the above.

I remain, respectfully,

Your obdt. Servt.

ANDREW LANG.

Eliza's Retreat, 4th Novbr. 1862.

THE following bills of sale on landed properties have been recorded from the 1st of January this year to the end of last month. To the purchase sum about 1 per cent can be added for expenses—recording and stamps—on small properties, and $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct. on larger ones, which have sometimes to defray much more, when there is administration debt or bureau accounts.

The taxes are calculated as follows:

To the State Treasury:—per acre in canes, 64 cents; in other cultivation, $21\frac{1}{3}$ cents.

To the Land Treasury:—per acre in canes, 16 cents. To the Immigration Fund:—of every acre, with the exception of useless land, 10 cents. To the same Fund:—for an emigrant engaged from 1 to 5 years, for every year, \$12; ditto from 1 to 6 years, \$11; ditto from 1 to 7 years or more, \$10; for half-grown emigrants two-thirds; these amounts are paid thus: one-half when the contract is entered into—the other half, with 6 per cent interest, payable in two yearly instalments, the first and second years after the date of the contract; the advanced money to be paid by the employer who first engages the emigrant and afterwards drawn from the emigrant's wages in small portions.

About 1500 nett lbs. to a hogshead sugar.

There are 40,000 square feet Danish to the acre.

1 Danish foot=1.02972182 English.

1000 Danish feet are=1029. 72182 English.

RECORDS IN JANUARY.

MOUNT WELCOME—situated in Eastend Quarter Ltr. A sub No. 1 ad 25, 26, 44, 45 & 58 according to Upper Court's Register and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Stock Estate—Bill of Sale of 21st August 1863,

from F. B. Danielsen to Baron A. Bretton, for \$2,000. This property brought in 1815 \$44,637 28 cts., when it was in cane cultivation, and possessed 81 laborers or slaves of which number 30 had absconded, (slaves at that time were valued very high, at about \$800 for a tradesman or a first class laborer and \$400 for a second class), 6 horned cattle and 19 sheep, besides several laborers' houses, and, according to the surveyor's certificate, 410 acres of land under No. 1, 2, 25 & 36. Cane cultivation, it appears, was abandoned in 1816, the last crop being in that year, about 40 hhds: sugar. The tax list for 1863 shows: 17 laborers; 5 acres in cotton, 212 $\frac{3}{4}$ in pasturage and 1 in yams, total 218 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Several portions of land have been from time to time parcelled out from this place: a piece sold in 1819 to General Oxholm; some acres exchanged with the Burgher Council in 1840; a small tract of land disposed of in 1854 to Miss Johnson, and another small tract in 1858 to Holger Foss.

SOUTHGATEFARM AND MOUNT ROEPSTORFF—situated in Eastend Quarter Ltr. A sub No. 9 ad 10, 11, 49 & 50 according to Upper Court's Register, and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Sugar Estate. Vendue Bill of sale of 16th January 1864 to Francis Armstrong, for \$6,500. This property was sold at auction in 1834, in the days of slavery, for \$24,960. The tax list for 1863 shows: 67 laborers; 95 acres in canes, 35 in fallow, 171 in pasturage, 5 in corn, 2 in provisions for labourers, and 117 useless, total 425 acres. Wind Mill. The average crop for the last 10 years is 75,912 nett lbs. sugar or about 50 hhds., and the largest crop since 1816 was in 1838, 311,967 nett lbs.—about 208 hhds.

SPRATHALL OR SPRATHOLE—situated in Northside Quarter A under No. 12 ad 13 & 14 according to Upper Court's Register and attached to Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Sugar Estate with Wind Mill—Bill of Sale of 2d January 1864 from A. M. Dam to Jens Koefoed for \$9,000. In a Bill of sale of 24th June 1789 it is entitled No. 13 Ltr. A Mame Trees in Northside Quarter and was then sold for \$17,984. The bill of sale after that is dated 2d April 1833 and the name Sprathole in Northside Quarter No. 12, 13 & 14 is there mentioned—it brought then \$12,800. According to the tax list for 1863 this property had then 48 laborers; 95 acres of land in cane and fallow, 164 in pasturage and 5 in provision ground for laborers, total 264 acres. The average crop is 47,264 nett lbs., about 31 hhds., for the last 10 years. The largest crop since 1816, 1818 and 1822 was in 1826—165,402 nett lbs., about 110 hogsheads.

RECORD IN FEBRUARY.

CASTLE NUGENT—situated in Eastend Quarter Ltr. A. sub No. 26 ad 14 according to Upper Court's Register and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Stock Estate—Bill of sale of 6th February 1864 from Andrew Mac Kin to Henry Mac Adam, for \$1400. This property brought \$39,680 in 1804, it being then a sugarestate of 212 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land of which 85 in canes; besides 18 laborers' houses, pens, stock, and 40 laborers or slaves. Sugar cultivation continued up to 1842. The largest crop since 1816 was in 1831—42,804 nett lbs. sugar or about 35 hogsheads. The tax list for 1863 shows: 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in pasturage and 50 useless, total 212 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and 25 laborers.

RECORDS IN MARCH.

WILLIAMS—situated in Northside Quarter Ltr. A sub Nr. 1 ad 2 & 3 accord-

ing to Upper Court's Register and attached to Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Police District — Sugar Estate — Bill of Sale of 22d February 1864 from C. Surplis for his one half share to A. Latimer, for the sum of \$9,937. 10. In 1812 the property brought \$187,200; it had no steam mill then, but slaves were valued at a high price—\$700 to \$800 for a tradesman or 1st class labourer. The tax list for 1863 shows: 47 first class labourers, 24 second and 13 third, in all 84 laborers; 220 acres of land in canes and fallow and 230 in pasturage, total 450 acres. Steam Mill of 11 horse power. The estate delivered 342,086 nett lbs. sugar in 1816 about 228 hogsheads; 309,960 in 1818, 206 hogsheads; 261,572 in 1826, 175 hhds. and 258,102 in 1838, 172 hhds.; the smallest crop was in 1859—43,371 lbs., 28 hhds. The crop of 1863 was 72,228 nett lbs., 48 hhds.

ALTONA—situated in Eastend Quarter Ltr. A. sub No. 5 according to Upper Court's Register and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Police District—stock Estate. Bill of sale of 5th February 1864 from Mrs. H. Danielsen to Thomas J. Armstrong, for \$1100. In 1809 this property was sold with 9 slaves for \$14,400. 30 Acres under No. 1 & 2 were attached in 1819, which were purchased at the rate of \$64 per acre—\$1,920. In 1861 it had 5 first class laborers, 1 mule and 28 horned cattle. In 1863 it had 2 first class laborers and 55 acres of land in pasturage.

CONCORDIA—situated in Westend Quarter sub No. 7 ad 9, 20 & 21 according to Upper Court's Register and attached to Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Sugar Estate with steam mill of 8 horse power. A piece of land (Sandy Point) under No. 72 & 96 is attached. One thirtieth part was sold on 15th March 1864 for \$1050. In 1798 the whole property brought \$156,800 and had then 120 slaves (some appraised at \$640 each); 210 acres in canes, 8 in yams and 12 in Guinea corn, a cattle mill, works, buildings, negro village, stock and utensils. In 1863 there were 46 first class laborers, 22 second, and 14 third, total 82; 192 acres in cane and fallow—total number of acres 333½. The crop of 1816 was 599,245 nett lbs. sugar or about 400 hogsheads—in 1830, 256,518 nett lbs. or 43,104 lbs. less than half—the smallest crop since 1816 was in 1859, 70,020 nett lbs. or about 47 hogsheads.

BUTLERSEAY AND PROSPECTHILL—situated in Northside Quarter Ltr. A sub No. 12, 23 and 33 and attached to Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Police District —Sugar Estate with steam mill of 8 horse power. Vendue Bill of sale of 17th March 1864 for \$10,500. In 1826 the property was sold for \$54,400—there were slaves on it then, but no steam mill. In 1849, it brought \$16,100. The tax list for 1863 shows: 24 first class laborers, 18 second, and 7 third, in all 49; 110 acres in cane and fallow, 5 in provisions, 230 pasturage and 30 useless, total 375. The crop of 1816 was 224,315 nett lbs. sugar or about 150 hogsheads. The smallest crop was in 1860, 21,762 nett lbs. or about 15 hogsheads.

RECORDS IN APRIL.

MOUNT PLEASANT & PLESSENS—situated in Princes Quarter sub No. 36 & 37, 12, 28 & 29 and attached to Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District —Sugar Estate with steam mill of 11 horse power. A piece of land called Mountain under No. 12 belongs to this property. Vendue Bill of Sale of 8th April 1864 to Robert Kerr and Alexander Tower, for \$93,000. In 1826 this property with a large number of slaves brought \$195,200. It contains 700 acres. The tax list for 1863 shows—Mount Pleasant: 66 first class labourers, 16 second, and

11 third, total 93; 200 acres in cane and fallow, 12 in provision ground, and 88 in pasturage, total 300 acres. Plessens: 20 first class laborers, 10 second, and 10 third, total 40; 200 acres in cane and fallow, and 200 in pasture, making 400 acres. To both places: 86 first class laborers, 26 second, and 21 third, total 133; 400 acres in cane and fallow, 12 in provision ground, and 288 in pasture, in all 700 acres. The largest crops since 1818—960,695 nett lbs. or about 640 hhds., were in 1830 & 1831 about 490 hhds. The smallest crop was in 1857, about 150 hogsheads. The crop of 1863 was 315,369 nett lbs. or 210 hhds. It is with the exception of Bethlehem, Mr. Moore's property, the largest estate in the Island.

CANE GARDEN—situated in Queens Quarter No. 45 ad 46 & 47 and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District—Sugar Estate with Wind Mill. Bill of sale of 23d April 1864 from P. Mc Dermott, to Elias Wolff, for \$10,000. In 1803 it brought \$108,800. In 1850, two years after the emancipation of slaves, it brought \$15,000, the compensation money not included. In 1821 it delivered 109,829 nett lbs. sugar or about 75 hhds.—the following year 68,859 lbs. or 46 hhds., 29 hhds. less—and the year after that 1823, 32 hhds.—5½ hhds. less than the half of 1821. It rose suddenly in 1824 to 133,380 nett lbs. or about 89 hhds. The following year it went down to 34,041 lbs., 23 hhds.—less 66 hhds. The smallest crop since 1815 was in 1857—only 8½ hhds. The crop of 1862, 76 hhds.—that of 1863, 29 hhds.

RECORD IN MAY.

MARY'S FANCY—situated in Queens Quarter No 16 & 17 and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District—Sugar Estate with steam mill of 11 horse power. Bill of sale of 4th May 1864 from A. M. Dam to George Behagen, for \$50,000. In 1812 this property with many slaves brought \$147,200—there was no steam mill on it then. In 1859, without slaves, \$40,000. The crops of this place have kept steadily since 1818 with some trifling variations. In 1834—a good year—it delivered 194,202 nett lbs. sugar, or 129½ hhds.—the following year, 153,702 lbs., 102½ hhds.—only 27 hhds. less—while the neighboring estate Bonne Esperance delivered 235,555 nett lbs. sugar, about 156 hhds. in 1834, and 145,485 lbs.—or 97 hhds. in 1835—showing a difference of 59 hhds. in the two years. The crop for 1863, was 222,156 nett lbs. or 148 hhds. The tax list for the same period shows: 57 first class laborers, 32 second, and 18 third, total 107; 300 acres of land of which 200 in cane and fallow.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

It is very gratifying to notice the great attention that is now being paid to Cotton cultivation, more particularly in Eastend quarter; and it is truly pleasing to record the great interest Mr. Alexander Wolff takes in promoting it on his estates Petronella & Lowryhill, where he had last year only 23 acres and now nearly four times as much. Great credit is due to him for the indefatigable zeal he bestows on that valuable and indispensable article. We trust that he will contin-

ue in his exertions, and that he will be remunerated for his labours and the outlay he has gone to, in importing a gin and many very valuable utensils for ginning and baling. Every one who has seen his fields of cotton expresses satisfaction and entertains hopes of a good and abundant crop.

The following table shows the places and what amount of cotton was in cultivation last year in November, when the tax lists were collected, viz :

Anguilla.....	Acres 7
Spanish Town.....	2
Profit.....	10
Solitude.....	12
Coakley bay.....	8
Petronella & Lowryhill.....	23
Shoys &c.....	4
Mount Welcome.....	5

From the St. Croix Agricultural Reporter, No. 7—Octbr. 1852.

The land best qualified for the cultivation of the cotton is said to be a rich loam. I have seen in this island cotton shrubs planted on soil of a limestone character, which had by no means a thriving appearance, although the land neither seemed to be very hard nor was overrun by weeds. I have myself about four acres in cotton, of a black clay soil equal perhaps to the finest land in the island for the growth of the cane, but have not found the trees to succeed so well as on the rest of the land, which is a deep and rich loam. I must however observe, that neither the one nor the other had been ploughed, to which circumstance perhaps the difference in the results may at least partly be attributed.

The buildings and machinery required especially for the cultivation of cotton are a building for storing, ginning and baling the produce, a cotton-gin costing about \$80, besides a horse-power, if the quantity of cotton should render it necessary, and a press for baling the cotton, costing about \$100.

Where the land is exposed to the trespassing of cattle, sheep or other animals, it ought to be well fenced in, and a good ploughing before planting is certainly of great benefit. The remainder of the work consists in: 1, planting (3 or 4 seeds lightly covered at distances of five feet by four); 2, weeding; 3, topping (nipping off the ends of the shoots with the fingers)

and pruning; 4, picking the ripe cotton from the trees and carrying it home; 5, ginning or separating the cotton fibre from the seeds; 6, pressing and baling.

The two first of these operations, not being peculiar to the cultivation, of which we are treating, require no further remarks. By far the greatest labour is required for the picking; while this is going on, all hands are occupied with it, with the exception of one or two labourers and a few persons unfit for any real work, employed in ginning and baling. The number of people required to pick a certain quantity of cotton will, at least at the rate at which I have seen it done, be more than sufficient for the work required to produce that quantity, and consequently we may say, that the quantity of cotton that can be raised on a given property is determined by the number of hands at our disposal for picking it. In the cotton growing parts of the U. S. every labourer is expected to pick from 75 to 150 lbs. raw cotton, equal to 22 to 44 lbs. clean cotton. I have not as yet succeeded in getting more picked by one person than 30 lbs. raw cotton per day, but have no doubt that with more practice the quantity will be at least 40 lbs., and shall therefore assume this quantity in the present statement.

After these general remarks I shall now give a more defined statement of the supposed expences and revenues of a cotton plantation of a certain extent. Let us take 50 acres for instance.

The time to be allowed the trees to stand (they will bear longer, but after attaining that age the produce falls off) is five years, and although they will in favourable weather produce cotton when six or eight months old, a full crop will not be got until they have been planted a year. In this manner one fifth or ten acres are to be replanted every year while 40 acres are yielding a full crop. The labour on the 10 acres to be replanted would be opening furrows for the seeds, planting 3 or 4 seeds at their proper distances, and according to circumstances supplying where the seeds may have failed, one weeding with the hoe and two with the weeding machine, besides one hoe-weeding between the plants in the rows, and finally twice topping the shoots or branches (the first time when the trees are about two feet high, the second time when the new shoots are over two feet). Leaving the cost and maintenance of the stock employed, out of the calculation, the total expence of the cultivation of these ten acres may be put down at \$25.

In order to judge the expences for the remaining 40 acres,

it is necessary to know the quantity of cotton that can be grown upon them. After comparing the different statements which I have seen on the subject, I think we may with safety put down 200 lbs. clean or 670 lbs. raw cotton as the average quantity of every crop on tolerably good lands, and taking this to be correct, the expences will be as follows:

1. One weeding with the hoe after the crop is finished, at 12 days' labour per acre, makes for 40 acres 480 days' labour at 15 cents	\$ 72
2. One pruning, say two days' labour per acre, makes for 40 acres 80 days' labour at 15 cents..	" 12
3. One weeding with the weeding machine at one day's labour for a man and a boy per day, say at 25 cents per day.....	" 10
4. Twice topping at one day's labour per acre at 15 cents.....	" 12
5. Picking 27,000 lbs. seed cotton at 40 lbs. for each labourer is 677 day's labour at 15 cents.....	"101 55
6. Ginning 27,000 lbs. seed cotton or 8,000 lbs. clean cotton at 120 lbs. clean cotton per day is 66 days for 2 labourers or 132 day's labour at 15 cts.	\$19 80
and for a couple of infirm people	" 5 20
7, Pressing and baling, including materials of cotton bagging etc., at 50 cts. pr. 100 lbs. is for 8000 lbs.	" 40
	<hr/>
	\$272 55

As the trees yield two crops yearly we have to take the sum of \$272. 55 twice and add the expences of the first mentioned ten acres, in order to see the annual expences, viz.: \$545. 10 plus 25 equal to \$570 10.

It is seen from the above statement, that the 40 acres of one year's standing will yield 27,000 lbs. raw cotton, and that the picking of this produce will require 677 days' labour to be divided over the period of each crop, say three months or 66 working days, leaving Saturdays out of the question, which would give ten labourers at 40 lbs. seed cotton pr. day for each as the number requisite for collecting the crop. The cotton does not however ripen equally during the period here mentioned. While on some days from the colder state of the atmosphere or the want of sunshine, the quantity fit for picking is not sufficient to occupy the hands, at other times it bursts so

abundantly, that the same number of hands is insufficient to collect it. In order therefore to avoid the loss of cotton from the last mentioned cause, it is necessary to be provided with a few, say three, more labourers. As the laborers in this country are employed by yearly contracts, and the number here given is regulated by the demand of labour when it is considerably greater than during the rest of the year, a certain portion of labour will be available at these times for other purposes, such as mending roads, raising provisions &c.

Making a statement of the expences according to our system of yearly contracts, it will stand as follows:

Wages to 13 labourers at 15 cents for 250 working days	\$487 50
Do. for driver at \$4 50 pr. month	" 54
Hoes, bills and other utensils, say	" 10
Bagging for 16,000 lbs. cotton	" 50

Total annual expences \$601 50

THE ST. CROIX

AGRICULTURAL REPORTER.

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT's Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT.

No. 2.] *St. Croix, Christiansted, Friday, 22d July.* [1864.

THE second number of the Reporter appears to day under very unfavorable circumstances, much worse than we had anticipated or expressed in the former number, as we have not been able to collect more than thirty subscribers; yet the hope of better prospects has not left us nor the wish to promote the object and usefulness of this little work. We must apologize for the late issue of the present number, and offer as an excuse the disappointment we experienced in not receiving some statistical accounts relative to the annual importations of articles from the Mother Country and America with their valuations, which we intended to insert in it; but expect to be able to lay them before our Readers in our next with the shipping list. In this will be found many very interesting and useful articles worthy of perusal and even of study.

Terms of Subscription to a single subscriber: for one copy, \$1 50; five copies, \$6 and 10 copies \$10 pr. quarter in advance. The list is yet open and can be seen at the Printing Office.

We have been kindly favored by Major Lang, an old, respectable and useful member of this community, with the following:

Some remarks on the Weather from 1st to 19th July.

Of Rain there has fallen at Eliza's Retreat 4 lines. This is sufficiently explanatory of the weather in East End, which to-day is hot, fiery and scorching. Thermometer, this day at Noon 23. 2 R.—84 3 F. Springs dried up in several places. No grass on the pastures. In some places where guinea grass was once abundant, it has entirely disappeared; for thirty days since 19th June I have not been able to get a single correct transit either of a star or planet from the fiery haziness of the atmosphere, (I mean by day), for it is now impossible for me to attempt an observation at night; and for three months I have not once seen the sun rise from the horizon of the sea, although I have every morning looked out attentively for it, such observations being of consequence for determining the refraction at low altitudes. Beds of Cumuli and Cirri at horizon have occasioned this, but so long continued is most extraordinary.

Eliza's Retreat, 19th July 1864.—And. Lang.

Amount of Compensation for emancipated Slaves in 1848 and Compensation Bonds, etc. etc.

By Law of 23d July 1853 compensation was awarded to the former owners of slaves emancipated on the 3d July 1848, and \$ 50 fixed for each slave without regard to age or sex, thus: parties owning 1 slave to be paid in cash; those owning two or more to receive state bonds with 26 half yearly coupons bearing half-yearly interest at the rate of 2 per cent, payable every 1st of January and 1st of July from the 1st of July 1853. With regard to the liquidation of these bonds we quote the following from the law: "For the payment of the interest of said bonds, and for their liquidation (for which purpose lots shall be publicly drawn every half year, the first time on the 1st January 1854 and so on for the future, until all bonds are liquidated) there shall be granted every half year 5 per cent of their aggregate original amount, in such a manner, that in the first place 2 per cent of such part of the original amount of the bonds, as may remain, at each half-yearly term shall be reckoned as the interest of such part, whilst the remainder of the sum granted for the half year, shall be applied to the liquidation of the bonds, of which the numbers may be drawn."

The report of the commission—which was formed according to the above law, and of which the members were: His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Chief Judge, and a member of the Honorable Burgher Council—was as follows:

	Unfree.	Amount.
St. Croix:		
Christiansteds Jurisdiction		
town and country	7,332	\$ 366,600
Frederiksteds Jurisdiction		
town and country	6,940	" 347,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,272	\$ 713,600
St. Thomas:		
town and country	3,071	" 153,550
St. Johns:		
town and country	1,661	" 83,050
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19,004	\$ 950,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Carried forward	\$ 950,200

Brought forward \$ 950,200

From which amount parties possessing but 1
Unfree were paid cash, consequently deduct:

St. Croix:	Unfree.	Amount.
Christiansted	141 at \$ 50 "	7,050
Frederiksted	64 — "	3,200
	<hr/>	
	205.....	\$ 10,250
St. Thomas	237.....	" 11,850
St. Johns	16.....	" 800
	<hr/>	
	458.....	\$ 22,900
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$927,300

And for which sum the following Bonds were
issued, viz.:

Letter A. for \$ 500 each No. 1 to 800.....	\$ 400,000
Do. B. " " 250 " " 1 to 1,200.....	" 300,000
Do. C. " " 100 " " 1 to 263, 265, 266, 268 to 284, 286 to 1,397, 1,399 to 1,800.....	" 179,600
Do. D. " " 50 " " 1 to 954.....	" 47,700
	<hr/>
	\$ 927,300

The 1st drawing did not take place as was appointed on the 1st January 1854, but on the 8th August 1854 at Government house, where all the successive drawings have since taken place and in the same order, in presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Chairman of the Burgher Council, and the Hon. Notary Public, all of this Island.

The result was as follows:

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 25,000
" B. " " 250 "	" 19,000
" C. " " 100 "	" 9,600
" D. " " 50 "	" 2,350
	<hr/>
	\$ 55,950

Carried forward \$ 55,950

Brought forward \$55,950

The 2d drawing took place on the 7th
September 1854—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 12,000
" B. " " 250 " 	" 9,750
" C. " " 100 " 	" 6,100
" D. " " 50 " 	" 900

28,750

The 3d drawing took place on the 9th
February 1855—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 13,500
" B. " " 250 " 	" 9,750
" C. " " 100 " 	" 5,100
" D. " " 50 " 	" 1,100

29,450

The 4th drawing took place on the 8th
August 1855—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 12,500
" B. " " 250 " 	" 10,500
" C. " " 100 " 	" 5,000
" D. " " 50 " 	" 2,150

30,150

The 5th drawing took place on the 8th
February 1856—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 12,500
" B. " " 250 " 	" 10,750
" C. " " 100 " 	" 6,200
" D. " " 50 " 	" 1,300

30,750

The 6th drawing took place on the 2d
August 1856—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 15,500
" B. " " 250 " 	" 9,250
" C. " " 100 " 	" 5,000
" D. " " 50 " 	" 1,450

31,200

The 7th drawing took place on the 30th
January 1857—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 13,000
" B. " " 250 " 	" 11,000
" C. " " 100 " 	" 6,500

Carried forward \$ 30,500 \$206,250

Brought forward \$	30,500	\$206,250
Letter D. of \$ 50 each.....	“ 1,500	
		<u>32,000</u>

The 8th drawing took place on the 1st August 1857—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 10,500	
“ B. „ “ 250 „	“ 13,000	
“ C. „ “ 100 „	“ 6,800	
“ D. „ “ 50 „	“ 2,200	
		<u>32,500</u>

The 9th drawing took place on the 1st February 1858—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 15,500	
“ B. „ “ 250 „	“ 9,750	
“ C. „ “ 100 „	“ 6,900	
“ D. „ “ 50 „	“ 1,550	
		<u>33,700</u>

The 10th drawing took place on the 4th August 1858—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 11,000	
“ B. „ “ 250 „	“ 12,500	
“ C. „ “ 100 „	“ 7,600	
“ D. „ “ 50 „	“ 2,500	
		<u>33,600</u>

The 11th drawing took place on the 2d February 1859—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 16,000	
“ B. „ “ 250 „	“ 10,000	
“ C. „ “ 100 „	“ 6,500	
“ D. „ “ 50 „	“ 2,050	
		<u>34,550</u>

The 12th drawing took place on the 3d August 1859—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$ 13,500	
“ B. „ “ 250 „	“ 13,250	
“ C. „ “ 100 „	“ 6,700	
“ D. „ “ 50 „	“ 1,750	
		<u>35,200</u>

The 13th drawing took place on the 17th February 1860—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each.....	\$ 15,000	
“ B. „ “ 250 „	“ 11,250	
		<u> </u>

Carried forward \$ 26,250 \$407.800

	Brought forward \$	26,250	\$407,800
Letter C. of \$ 100 each	.....	"	7,600
" D. " " 50 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	2,100
			<hr/>
			35,950

The 14th drawing took place on the 3d August 1860—the result was as follows:

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	.....	\$	16,000
" B. " " 250 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	12,000
" C. " " 100 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	7,100
" D. " " 50 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	1,600
			<hr/>
			36,700

The 15th drawing took place on the 4th February 1861—the result was as follows:

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	.....	\$	17,500
" B. " " 250 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	11,000
" C. " " 100 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	7,500
" D. " " 50 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	1,850
			<hr/>
			37,850

The 16th drawing took place on the 5th August 1861—the result was as follows:

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	.....	\$	18,500
" B. " " 250 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	9,750
" C. " " 100 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	7,300
" D. " " 50 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	2,200
			<hr/>
			37,750

The 17th drawing took place on the 3d February 1862—the result was as follows:

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	.....	\$	15,000
" B. " " 250 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	15,000
" C. " " 100 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	7,200
" D. " " 50 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	1,850
			<hr/>
			39,050

The 18th drawing took place on the 6th August 1862—the result was as follows:

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	.....	\$	17,500
" B. " " 250 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	14,000
" C. " " 100 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	6,300
" D. " " 50 " " " " " " " "	.....	"	2,100
			<hr/>
			39,900

The 19th drawing took place on the 4th February 1863—the result was as follows:

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	\$	17,000
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			<hr/>
	Carried forward \$	17,000	\$635,000

	Brought forward \$ 17,000	\$635,000
Letter B. of \$ 250 each	“ 12,750
“ C. “ 100 “	.....	“ 8,900
“ D. “ 50 “	.....	“ 1,600
		<hr/> 40,250

The 20th drawing took place on the 4th August 1863—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	.....	\$ 18,500
“ B. “ 250 “	.....	“ 12,250
“ C. “ 100 “	.....	“ 8,600
“ D. “ 50 “	.....	“ 2,400
		<hr/> 41,750

The 21st drawing took place on the 6th February 1864—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	.....	\$ 19,500
“ B. “ 250 “	.....	“ 12,000
“ C. “ 100 “	.....	“ 8,200
“ D. “ 50 “	.....	“ 2,350
		<hr/> 42,050

Amount of bonds remaining undrawn :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each	.....	\$ 75,000
“ B. “ 250 “	.....	“ 51,500
“ C. “ 100 “	.....	“ 32,900
“ D. “ 50 “	.....	“ 8,850
		<hr/> 168,250

Sum Total \$927,300

Records during June.

RUST UP TWIST—situated in Northside Quarter Ltr. B. No. 5 ad 6, is attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District—Sugar Estate with steam mill of 8 horse power. Purchased by Jacob Holm & Sons by Dealing Court Bill of Sale of 16th March this year, for \$15,000 besides administration and other charges to amount \$3,947 42—in all \$18,947 42.—In 1840, eight years before the emancipation of slaves, this property with about 100 slaves brought \$47,360. In 1855, nine years ago when the property delivered 100 hogsheads sugar it brought \$23,250—while the crop of 1840, when it was sold for double that amount averaged only 54 hhds. Last year's crop was 38 hogsheads with a gang of 27 first class, 10 second class and 3 third class field labourers; stock: 8 mules; 47 horned cattle (calves included); 100 acres in canes, total number, 420. The smallest crop since 1816 was in 1850; only 28 hogsheads were delivered.

LITTLE PRINCESS AND GOLDEN ROCK—both situated in Company's Quarter No. 5 & 13 and No 4 & 10, attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Sugar Estate with steam mill of 10 horse power. Purchased by H. Percy

from Mrs. Phillips on the 24th June this year, for \$51, 115 58 with an annuity to the poor of the English church in Christiansted of \$ 192, which annuity was left by Mrs. Tower and holds preferable mortgage in the property. In 1846, two years before the emancipation this estate brought £7,000 with the annuity; it had then about 112 slaves. The largest crop delivered since 1816 to 1820 was in 1826, 210 hhds—that of 1836, 131 hhds. Last year's crop was 67 hogsheads with a gang of 30 first class, 23 second class and 9 third class field labourers; stock: 14 horses and 32 horned cattle (calves included);—160 acres in canes, total number of acres—281.—The smallest crop since 1816 was delivered in 1860—49 hhds. being the total number.

SHOYS with the lands attached known by the names ANNASHOPE & ROBERTSHILL—situated in Eastend Quarter Letter A. (Shoys No. 2, Annashope No. 46 and Robertshill No. 6) and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Sugar Estate with wind mill. This property was sold on the 23d June this year by F. B. du Bois to W. H. Heyliger and J. J. Lund, for \$15,000. In 1838, ten years before the Emancipation, these three places were sold separately—Shoys with about 50 slaves for \$34,630 40—Annashope with a small number of slaves, for \$8,641 92—Robertshill, \$5,318 40—in all \$48,590 72.—The crops of this estate have decreased considerably since 1848, during which year it delivered 120 hhds. sugar; in the following year, 42. The largest crops recorded since 1816 were delivered in 1839 and 1844, 143 hhds. being the number. The crop of last year was 31½ hhds.; the gang: 27 first class, 16 second and 9 third class field labourers, in all 52; 106 acres in canes, total number of acres 356¼.

POPULATION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX.

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Census taken 1st October 1835	12,365	14,316	26,681
Do. 1st October 1841	11,713	13,911	25,624
Do. 1st October 1846	10,932	13,133	24,065
Do. 13th May 1850	10,834	12,886	23,720
Do. 1st October 1855	10,200	12,633	22,862
Do. 1st October 1860	10,435	12,659	23,094

POPULATION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Census taken 1st October 1835	5,895	8,127	14,022
Do. 1st October 1841	5,181	7,595	12,776
Do. 1st October 1846	5,280	7,793	13,073
Do. 13th May 1850	5,536	8,130	13,666
Do. 1st October 1855	5,091	7,469	12,560
Do. 1st October 1860	5,439	8,024	13,463

POPULATION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. JOHNS.

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Census taken 1st October 1835	1,220	1,255	2,475
Do. 1st October 1841	1,274	1,281	2,555
Do. 1st October 1846	1,184	1,266	2,450
Do. 13th May 1850	1,079	1,149	2,228
Do. 1st October 1855	814	901	1,715
Do. 1st October 1860	760	814	1,574

RAIN AT CHRISTIANSVÆRNSFORT (Christiansted)

from 1858 to 1864.

Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.
January ..	0 000	1 300	1 575	1 700	1 150	0 900	2 775
February	0 000	1 550	1 225	1 400	0 575	0 850	1 500
March ...	2 575	0 350	3 050	0 450	0 375	0 125	1 850
April	0 225	0 725	0 925	5 200	1 250	2 300	0 325
May	4 300	4 125	1 075	4 050	1 900	0 500	4 500
June	2 775	7 550	1 575	6 225	2 375	2 900	0 850
July	1 275	1 525	2 450	3 150	2 400	1 000	
August ..	0 225	4 175	4 875	4 925	3 925	0 950	
September	6 000	6 525	6 725	1 525	5 125	5 325	
October..	11 025	4 725	5 125	8 275	5 775	6 075	
November	2 250	6 775	4 625	2 400	0 450	3 675	
December	3 200	0 775	1 200	2 650	1 125	1 675	
	33 850	40 100	34 425	41 950	26 425	26 275	

RAIN AT KINGSHILL STATION (the centre of the Island)

from 1858 to 1864.

Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.
January ..	0 000	0 925	1 200	1 850	1 250	0 675	1 900
February	0 000	1 200	1 025	1 850	0 650	0 500	1 000
March ...	1 850	0 225	0 300	0 300	0 750	0 175	1 650
April	0 000	0 400	3 325	3 350	0 275	1 425	0 100
May	2 425	3 450	1 250	4 675	1 500	0 475	2 700
June	2 475	1 525	0 375	6 350	2 150	1 575	0 775
July	1 150	1 250	3 475	5 675	1 425	0 600	
August ..	0 100	2 375	5 450	5 750	4 275	1 100	
September	2 425	7 550	3 925	4 050	3 075	5 225	
October ..	3 650	2 000	2 725	10 250	5 300	3 900	
November	2 350	3 525	2 925	1 725	0 550	2 325	
December	1 725	1 100	1 225	1 675	1 000	1 500	
	18 150	25 525	27 200	47 500	22 200	19 475	

66 inches, the annual quantity of rain the Island is entitled to.

RAIN AT FREDERIKSFORT (Frederiksted)
 from 1858 to 1864.
 Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.
January ..	0 000	0 350	1 200	2 675	1 025	1 050	1 475
February .	0 000	1 250	1 150	0 475	0 175	0 275	1 250
March ...	4 700	0 100	0 550	0 475	2 525	0 025	1 800
April	0 050	0 050	4 150	4 175	1 150	1 100	0 250
May	5 525	3 050	1 000	3 075	0 800	0 000	0 050
June	1 650	4 775	1 075	4 400	0 200	0 725	1 000
July	1 775	1 275	1 500	3 975	1 050	0 525	
August ..	0 400	4 650	3 925	5 000	4 450	1 250	
September	4 225	7 325	5 125	1 375	4 950	5 225	
October ..	9 625	4 350	1 025	0 100	4 750	3 025	
November	0 750	3 175	3 850	1 750	0 075	1 775	
December	1 825	0 850	1 600	1 475	1 400	2 525	
	30 525	31 200	26 150	28 950	22 550	17 500	

Mr. P. B. Hatchett,

Dear Sir!

I thank you for the first number of your Agricultural Reporter and wish you success with its progress. This number contains much information relating to the meteorological condition of the weather for a number of years past; an interesting study for the planters of the present day.

A natural question arises: has the weather in this island changed its character? I am inclined to think it has become more subject to long lasting droughts. In the fall of 1795 when an overseer on Morning Star estate I remember having seen the whole valley from the Glynn to Salt River a complete sheet of water utterly impassable to be crossed to or from North Side.

In 1817 when I bought and at once came to reside at Eliza's Retreat there was a beautiful stream of running water which continued uninterrupted for a few years; now it only exists for a few days after heavy rains. Even the fine spring which so long furnished water to a large flock of horned cattle occasionally gives out.

You ask me to furnish you with something for your next number. A great obstacle to this is my imperfect sight, for in making a sketch of this letter I positively did not see what I was writing; but as the hurricane months are approaching, I send you the *St. Croix Avis* of 30th July 1861 and recommend your inserting in your Reporter, the whole of my letter of 17th October 1855 to the Editor, hoping it may cause the more general use of that valuable instrument, the common mercurial barometer, the proper knowledge of which with its predictions can be of great importance during these months of apprehension or suspicion.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW LANG.

St. Croix, Eliza's Retreat, 21st June 1864.

From the St. Croix Avis, 30th July 1861.

To the Editor of the *St. Croix Avis*.

St. Croix, 17th Oct., 1855.

Sir,—In your "*St. Croix Avis*" of 9th inst., you have introduced some useful Meteorological observations regarding the Barometer, Hurricanes [now called Cyclones], &c., and I take leave to offer a few remarks, the result of many years attentive application to the same subjects at this Island, and first of the Barometer.

The proper height of the quicksilver in the Barometer at the level of the sea can be considered as 30 inches English.

In common weather, there are in the 24 hours 4 regular oscillations in its height, varying in these latitudes from 6-10th to 8-10th of a line, as follows:

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon the quicksilver is at its highest state; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon it is at its lowest, being from 6-10ths to 8-10ths of a line lower than at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; by 10 o'clock at night it will have regained its former height of 10 in the forenoon, and by 4 o'clock in the morning, it will have descended to its lowest state, to return by 10 o'clock in the forenoon to its highest state for that day, and this with constant regularity—[Hurricanes, Pamperos' expected.]

This has long been noticed, but its cause I believe remains as yet a mystery. I have frequently attempted to find some clue to unfold the cause, but all to no purpose. The Sun, I conceive, is the principal agent.*)

During the year [excepting in the hurricane season], that highest

*) I am now convinced, that these Oscillations are regular Solar atmospheric Tides. A. L. 1861.

state will rarely deviate one line from its mean state, and in the hurricane season, if it should even deviate two lines lower, but the oscillations regularly going on, I feel no alarm; but if after 4 o'clock, either in the morning or afternoon, the mercury in place of rising continues to fall there is then every reason for suspicion.

The absolute height of the mercury in these latitudes is of **importance**. I have never noticed the mercury to stand three lines below its standard, without its being followed by or accompanied with a Cyclone, or Pampero with a deluge.

2. The remarks on the Barometer in this paragraph are excellent.

3. In this I entirely agree, but will extend this further in § 4.

4. The common direction of progression of a Hurricane in these latitudes, say from Bardados to Porto Rico, may be considered from E. S. E. to W. N. W. true [the variation of the compass is small—at St. Croix $1\frac{1}{2}$ E.] Now at this Island, if the actual storm begins at N. N. E., I feel convinced we will be exposed to all its fury; there will be little or no change in the direction of the wind untill the nucleus approaches, when that solemn lull, that “delusive tranquility” takes place, to be succeeded by a terrific burst from S. S. W., at which it will continue till the meteor passes.

We will now suppose the Storm to begin at N. N. W. I would feel as sure, as if it had already occurred, that the nucleus of the storm would pass to the N. N. E. of my position; and that I would be involved in the Southern semicircle of the Cyclone, experiencing a good deal of its violence, the wind shifting to N. W., W., and S. W., which would be the direction of the wind at the meteor's leaving me.

We will now suppose the storm to begin at N. E. by E. I would then feel sure that the nucleus would pass to the South of my position, and that I would be involved in its Northern semi-circle, the wind shifting to East, E. S. E., S. E., and concluding at S. E. by S. This is almost precisely the case with the Storm of 25th–26th August last, which was severely felt at my residence, but as soon as the wind shifted to the East, although the mercury continued to fall, and the storm to increase, I felt sure of escaping the greater danger of its centre. In town these storms are not felt with such violence, one house protecting another. It is at such a situation as my residence or octagon, where they can be thoroughly enjoyed by a gentleman desirous to witness a Hurricane—by which he will be most thoroughly cured of any desire to witness another.

A Hurricane cannot begin with the wind at South; and it can scarcely, I might say cannot, begin with the wind at East or West. On the extreme Northern limits of a hurricane, the wind for a short time will be at East true, and on its extreme Southern limits it will be at West true, not violent, but sufficient to alarm those not versed on the subject of these storms. A hurricane, therefore, cannot begin with the wind blowing from East South East, South East, South South East, South, South South West, South West, or West South West—but can begin at East by North [short], East North East, North East, North North East [the

most dangerous], North, North North West, North West, and West North West [short].

In all I am saying, I allude to latitudes from Barbados to Anegada, including St. Croix, St. Thomas and Porto Rico, and on the supposition of the direction of progression of the storm being from East South East to West North West.

In the following remarks the navigator may feel interested:

We will now suppose a ship at sea in these latitudes during the hurricane season, encountering a Cyclone, with the storm beginning in the following directions—

Case 1st—At N. N. E. what should be done? This is the most trying situation for the commander of a ship. I would say scud to the S. W. as long as possible, to get to the South of the nucleus. If the wind draws more Northerly, say due North, you have gained that end, and if you can scud no longer heave to on the larboard tack, keeping a bright look out not to be taken by the lee, in case of any sudden temporary shift of wind. It looks awkward to lay your ship's head towards the very centre of the storm, but if the wind veers regularly, as it should do, to N. N. W., N. W. and W. N. W., it is your only safe course.

Case 2nd—At N.N.W.—Scud due South as long as possible, and then heave to on the larboard tack.

Case 3rd—At N. E. by E.—Stand to the Northward as long as possible, and then heave to on the starboard tack.

In these cases it is supposed the ship has a sufficiency of sea room.

Before concluding I beg leave to add a remark which I consider of importance to the commanders of ships, or others, in these latitudes North of the equator, important from its extreme simplicity.

Face the storm and on your right is its centre or nucleus. Apply it to the above cases.

Case 1. Face N. N. E., raise your right arm, it points E. S. E. to the very centre of the storm coming down upon you.

2. Face N. N. W., raise your right arm, it points E. N. E. to the very centre or nucleus of the storm, which therefore must pass to the North of you.

3. Face N. E. by E., raise your right arm, it points S. E. by S. to the very centre or nucleus of the storm, which therefore must pass to the South of you; and so on through all the changes of wind when the storm lasts. This I communicated to His Excellency Colonel Sir William Reed several years ago, with whom I was in correspondence when he was Governor of Bermuda, and afterwards, and furnished him with a particular account of all the Hurricanes I had experienced here from 1st August 1819 to 22nd August 1848 all tending to confirm the revolving Theory of the Hurricane, as explained in his admirable works on storms, copies of which he presented me with, as also entirely confirming the noble, and I believe, earlier investigations of Mr. Redfield of New York on the same subject—two men, to whom a monument should be erected by officers of all nations, whether of Royal, National or Commer-

cial Navies, in acknowledgment of the benefits their labours have conferred upon them.

The following is a precise copy of what I furnished to Colonel Sir William Reed in my letter of October 1849.

“Since writing the preceding the following very simple dogma has just struck me, viz:—“In tropical storms North of the Equator, face the storm and on your right is its centre. In tropical storms South of the Equator, face the storm and on your left is its centre. This being so “easily recollected, may on occasions have an important application. “The same holds good in even higher latitudes, &c.”

Having already trespassed so greatly on your time and space, I will reserve for another opportunity some further remarks on different kinds of Barometers, Sympesometers &c., and remain,

Sir, your obedient servant,
ANDREW LANG.

Note.—A Pampero is a violent thunder storm, with torrents of rain, and severe squall from about S. S. W. They come on after an extensive calm of several days' duration accompanied with great heat. I trace their origin in the snowy mountains of Santa Martha on the Spanish Main. We had a small specimen of one on the 12th inst. On the 5th Septbr. 1852 we had a very severe one.

The Cotton Plant.

The *Cotton plant*, or *genus gossypium*, contains 10 species, and is extensively cultivated in warm climates. It belongs to the class *monodelphia*, and the order polyandria. The seeds are enclosed in a capsule, and involved in the filaments called cotton. The plant is raised from seed sown in holes in the spring months. The superfluous plants are pulled up, and the others pruned to the height of four feet. The seed springs up in a few days in showery weather, and the cluster of plants is weeded when they are a few inches high. The tops are pruned to increase the branches. They yield in seven or eight months, and the crops improve for two or three years and every four or five years the plants are renewed. The blossoms, a double calix exteriorly, three cleft, appear in July and August, the pods opening in a few weeks, and the first crop being picked in November and December. The rainy season then produces a second crop, picked in March and April. The pods are then dried in the sun till the seed becomes hard, and the seed is then separated from the cotton by a gin. It is then picked and packed for market. Its great enemy is the caterpillar, called the chenille. An acre of cotton-trees, under favourable circumstances, yields 400 lbs. of cotton. The pods are the size of small apples, and filled with cotton, surrounding the seeds.

The cotton-tree flourishes in Arabia, Egypt, and India, and is 15 or 20 feet high. Another species grows in the Mauritius, and a third in China, of the colour of the nankeen made from it.

The shrubby cotton flourishes in Georgia, and is 5 or 6 feet high, known as *Sea Island*. It endures 5 or 6 years, and an acre yields from 150 to 250 lbs. The cotton and seeds are taken from the husks on the trees, and 50 or 60 lbs of the seeds are separated by a gin per day or 8 or 900 lbs. by a steam-engine.

LIST

of the number of Immigrants from the East Indies and neighboring Islands allotted by the Committee of Immigration to the following estates, during the year 1863, viz:

	*)	**)		*)	**)
Nicholas		25	La Rein		15
Högensborg		17	Diamond, W. End.	19	11
Castle Coakley		19	Cane Garden		4
Spring Garden		9	Green Quay		8
Bettyshope		47	Wheel of Fortune		34
Slob		24	Constitution Hill		17
Clifton Hill		34	Two Brothers		8
Mount Stewart		27	Whim		6
Becksgrove & Brookhill		42	Coakley Bay		3
Barrenspot		3	Judith's Fancy		27
Solitude		8	Strawberryhill		24
Enfieldgreen		22	Glynn		25
St. Johns		46	Jealousy	20	10
Big Princess	10	44	Rattan	10	42
Morning Star		13	Carlton		59
Golden Grove	16	17	Negrobay		9
Concordia, W. End.		18	Lower Love	10	25
Orange Grove, Do.		25	Plessens	50	8
Blessing		19	Bonne Esperance		17
Rust op Twist		30	Cotton Grove		5
Mt'Pleasant, P.		8	Canaan		3
Hermitage		11	Belvedere		17
Two Friends		12	Sionhill		23
Jerusalem		15	Castle	15	24
Oxford		12	Mt. Victory		24
Butlersbay		14	Peters Rest		23
Jollyhill		36	Mary's Fancy		10
Groveplace		18	Upper Love	15	17
Cane		6	Fountain	15	13
St. Georges		23	Mt. Pellier, B.		12
Manningsbay		14	Lebanon		11
Diamond and Ruby		35	Two Williams		7
Lower Bethlehem	44	31	Kings Hill		5
Concordia		31	Adventure		8
Annashope		16	Longford		11
Shoys		8	Envy		11
Granard		13	Williams		26
Profit, Spanishtown & Anguilla		28	Camporico		9
Work & Rest		36	Sight		3
			Punch		9

*) Coolies. **) Barbadians etc.

Hope	*)	19	Good Hope	*)	25	**)	31
Williams Delight		20	Mt. Washington				3
R. G. Knight		38	Orange Grove, Mc. A. . . .				6
River	41	30	Little Princess				15
Paradise		8	Diamond, J. J. Lund ..		25		
						315	1649

*) Coolies. **) Barbadians etc.

The above list was published in the month of December last year, after the usual yearly contracts were entered into on the 1st October, since which time no Immigrants, either from the East Indies or the neighboring Islands, have arrived here.

METEOROLOGICAL REMARKS.

ELIZA'S RETREAT, 1st July 1864.

Rain during June, 6.36 lines = 0.636 of an inch.
 h. m. ins, p'ts.
 Barometer, highest, June 26, at 9.30 a.m., 29.779, reduced to level of Sea, 30.234 ins.
 Do, lowest, " 18, at 4.30 p.m., . . .575, do 30.030 do.
 Thermometer highest " 30, —noon— 22° .4 R. = 82° .4 F.
 Do, lowest, " 18, at 5.30 a.m., 18° .5 " = 73° .635
 Hygrometer, fluctuating between 2 and 12 Divisions to Right of Zero.
 Degree of Humidity, greatest, June 18, at 5.30 a.m., = 84.49 } Saturation, 1.0000.
 Do, least, " 17, at 4.40 p.m., .7142 }

AND. LANG.

Exportation from 1st January to the end of June 1864 of
SUGAR.

1864.		To Denmark	To foreign European places.	To America and St. Thomas.	Total.
		Netto lbs.	Netto lbs.	Netto lbs.	Netto lbs.
January,	Christiansted.....	—	—	656	656
	Frederiksted.....	—	—	—	—
February,	Christiansted.....	—	—	17,547	17,547
	Frederiksted.....	—	—	19,431	19,431
March,	Christiansted.....	—	—	48,718	48,718
	Frederiksted.....	—	—	6,399	6,399
April,	Christiansted.....	631,568	—	46,249	677,817
	Frederiksted.....	770,040	—	22,629	792,669
May,	Christiansted.....	1,478,888	—	38,812	1,517,700
	Frederiksted.....	1,982,484	—	8,264	1,990,748
June,	Christiansted.....	640,498	—	64,465	704,963
	Frederiksted.....	1,230,944	—	12,194	1,243,138
Recapitulation to the end of June :					
	Christiansted.....	2,750,954	—	216,447	2,967,401
	Frederiksted.....	3,983,468	—	68,917	4,052,385
	Total.....	6,734,422	—	285,364	7,019,786

Exportation from 1st January to the end of June 1864 of
RUM.

1864.		To Denmark	To foreign European places.	To America and St. Thomas.	Total.
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January,	Christiansted.....	—	—	751	751
	Frederiksted.....	—	—	105	105
February,	Christiansted.....	—	—	4,620	4,620
	Frederiksted.....	—	—	60	60
March,	Christiansted.....	—	56	1,821	1,877
	Frederiksted.....	—	—	1,857	1,857
April,	Christiansted.....	7,678	—	7,775	15,453
	Frederiksted.....	8,022	—	10	8,032
May,	Christiansted.....	6,734	—	28,858	35,592
	Frederiksted.....	9,673	—	3,346	13,019
June,	Christiansted.....	6,727	—	5,568	12,295
	Frederiksted.....	7,414	—	5,253	12,667
Recapitulation to the end of June :					
	Christiansted.....	21,195	—	49,393	70,588
	Frederiksted.....	25,109	—	10,631	35,740
	Total.....	46,304	—	60,024	106,328

Exportation from 1st January to the end of June 1864 of
MOLASSES.

1864.		To Denmark Gallons.	To foreign European places. Gallons.	To America and St. Thomas. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
January,	Christiansted	—	—	—	—
	Frederiksted	—	—	—	—
February,	Christiansted	—	—	—	—
	Frederiksted	—	—	120	120
March,	Christiansted	—	—	972	972
	Frederiksted	—	—	—	—
April,	Christiansted	—	—	31,135	31,135
	Frederiksted	—	—	10	10
May,	Christiansted	—	—	47,514	47,514
	Frederiksted	—	—	55,989	55,989
June,	Christiansted	—	—	101,581	101,581
	Frederiksted	—	—	—	—
Recapitulation to the end of June:					
	Christiansted	—	—	181,202	181,202
	Frederiksted	—	—	56,119	56,119
	Total	—	—	237,321	237,321

VALUE OF EXPORTED PRODUCE ACCORDING TO CUSTOMS' TARIFF :
At \$5 50 cts pr. 100 nett lbs. Sugar and 30 cents pr. gl. Rum & Molasses.

January,	Christiansted	\$ 192 66
	Frederiksted	23 00
February,	Christiansted	1,718 28
	Frederiksted	814 00
March,	Christiansted	2,813 45
	Frederiksted	877 00
April,	Christiansted	49,700 01
	Frederiksted	46,009 00
May,	Christiansted	106,029 76
	Frederiksted	127,395 00
June,	Christiansted	71,761 94
	Frederiksted	72,173 00

Recapitulation to the end of June:		
	Christiansted	\$232,216 10
	Frederiksted	247,291 00
	Total	\$479,507 10

THE ST. CROIX

AGRICULTURAL REPORTER.

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT'S Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT.

No. 3.] *St. Croix, Christiansted, Wednesday, 31st August.* [1864.]

IN this number we offer our readers the following miscellaneous remarks, which we trust will prove interesting.

The sugar crop of the estates in this Island is finished for the present. The shipments to the end of July amount to 8,690,640 nett lbs. Sugar, averaging 1500 lbs. to the hogshead would give 5,794 hhds.; Rum, 133,279 gallons, at 110 gallons to the puncheon gives 1,212 puncheons; Molasses, 286,096 gls., at the rate of 110 gallons to the cask, gives 2,601 casks. Shipments are still going on—the Danish Ship Flora is now loading in the harbor of Christiansted. We will not be able to lay before our readers the total amount of the sugar crop of this Island until early next year, after the returns from the planters are sent in to the Government, which generally take place in the month of January or February.

In looking over some statistics from the year 1777 to 1807, which will be found in another part of this Reporter, with the exception of 1801, (which we predict was a very bad year, the crop of the preceding one 1800 being only 3,844,409, about one third of the present year's crop), we find the crop of 1802, 33,711,426 nett lbs. equal to 22,474 hhds. sugar, at the usual average 1500 lbs. to the hogshead—this however is the largest crop during the period quoted above. The crop of 1816 was 40,439,248 nett lbs., or about 26,959½ hogsheads—the largest perhaps, ever known here. The crops of 1823 and 1825 were very short; they average both years, 14,203,364 nett lbs. and are 463,534 lbs. less than the crop of 1863—last year's—the latter being 14,666,896 and consequently about 309 hhds. sugar more than 1823 & 1825. The force of labor or the number of laborers employed in 1823 and 1825 was about 12,000, while that of 1863 did not reckon more than 9,500.

In 1816 there were 149 sugar estates. At the present time there are only 93 estates or distinct properties, some of the

smaller ones having been either annexed to the larger or dismantled.

Most of the sugar estates before the emancipation of slaves in 1848 were supplied with wind mills, very few steam mills were then imported. Of the 93 distinct properties 61 have now steam mills—the largest is at Bethlehem estate, of 20 horse power—the others average from 8 to 10 horse power, some of 14. Some thirty years ago and earlier, cattle mill was mostly used.

The records here begin with the year 1755 in the town court and 1757 in the Upper Court.

The Royal Ordinance of 14th Decbr. 1756 commanded that all uncultivated estates in St. Croix should be brought into proper cultivation three years after date of the Ordinance, under the penalty of having such uncultivated lands confiscated.

It is then very evident that but few sugar estates were at that time properly established, and even those few must have been but partly cleared out. The bills of sale recorded at that period make mention of so many acres in woods and so many cleared, or being cleared.

Cotton cultivation was far more extensive in the early settlement of this Island than it is at present, and the largest crop was in 1792, it was 141,357 nett lbs.

An auction was held in this town on the 29th July 1760 on some slaves imported from the coast of Guinea in the Snoven Debora—supposed to be a Danish vessel—Captain Baerent Mörck; for account of Messrs. Michael Fabritius & Wedens of Copenhagen. They were sold by Messrs. Lucas Uyttendahl, Trott, Fæster & Co. The conditions were \$6 40, 6 days after the sale—the balance payable thus: 1st April 1761, one half and the other half 1st April 1762 with 6 per cent interest. The average price was from \$121 to \$64 each—some few brought \$195 and \$32 each. The total number disposed of was 180 for \$19,064 96 cents. This is probably the first importation of slaves from Africa.

The recording fees are now very much reduced to what they were formerly. Before the Royal Ordinance of 28th Aug. 1850 the recording fee in the Upper Court of a bond, say for \$500—was \$11 52—at present \$3 80, \$7 72 or one third less; for a document (bill of sale or bond) bearing the amount \$32—\$7 61, while now the charge is but \$1 80 or nearly seven times less. The recording of a power of attorney with the usual certificates from the Notary Public and Danish Consul was \$46 08, which is about \$40 more than what would be

charged at the present time. For every receipt \$3 84 was exacted; now it is one fourth of what the recording would cost.

The number of documents recorded at the present time in all the Courts has enhanced greatly. For the half year of 1845, 75 documents were recorded in the Upper Court, and during this month—for one month only—73 have been recorded.

In this number will be found some provisional ordinances regarding the country laborers and their Immigration.

We are sorry we could not procure the tables which we promised in the last number to issue in the present one; but will do so in our next, which probably will contain the reports of the changes of laborers during the annual period.

The following Extract is taken from a book, which we have in our possession and which is so much destroyed that it is quite impossible for us to give the author's name—the first part of it is gone and only a small portion remains.

“The court of Versailles had neglected Santa Cruz, merely because they wished to abandon the small islands, in order to unite all their strength, industry, and population in the large ones; but this is a mistaken notion: this determination, on the contrary, arose from the farmers of the revenue, who found, that the contraband trade of Santa Cruz with St. Thomas was detrimental to their interests. The spirit of finance hath in all times been injurious to commerce; it hath destroyed the force from whence it sprang. Santa Cruz continued without inhabitants, and without cultivation, till 1733, when it was sold by France to Denmark for 738,000 livres (30,750*l.*). Soon after the Danes built there the fortress of Christianstadt.

“On the first of January 1773, there were reckoned in St. John sixty-nine plantations, twenty seven of which were devoted to the culture of sugar, and forty-two to other productions of less importance. There were exactly the same number at St. Thomas, and they had the same destination, but were much more considerable. Of three hundred and forty-five plantations, which were seen at Santa Cruz, one hundred and fifty were covered with sugar canes. In the two former islands, the plantations acquire what degree of extent it is in the power of the planter to give them, but in the last, every habitation is limited to three thousand Danish feet in length, and two thousand in breadth.

“St. John is inhabited by one hundred and ten white men, and by two thousand three hundred and twenty-four slaves: St. Thomas, by three hundred and thirty-six white men, and by

four thousand two hundred and ninety-six slaves: Santa Cruz, by two thousand one hundred and thirty-six white men, and by twenty-two thousand two hundred and forty-four slaves. There are no freed men at St. John's, and only fifty-two at St. Thomas, and one hundred and fifty-five at Santa Cruz; and yet the formalities required for granting liberty, are nothing more than a simple inrollment in a court of justice. If so great a facility hath not multiplied these acts of benevolence, it is because they have been forbidden to those who had contracted debts. It hath been apprehended, that the debtors might be tempted to be generous at the expence of their creditors.

“The annual productions of the Danish islands, are reduced to a small quantity of coffee, to a great deal of cotton, to seventeen or eighteen millions weight of raw sugar, and to a proportionate quantity of rum. Part of these commodities are delivered to the English, who are proprietors of the best plantations, and in possession of the slave trade. We have before us, at present, very authentic accounts, which prove, that from 1756 to 1773, that nation hath sold, in the Danish settlements of the New World, to the amount of 2,307,686 livres 11 sols (96,153*l.* 12 s. 1½ d.), and carried off to the value of 3,197,047 livres 5 sols 6 deniers (133,210*l.* 6 s. 0¾ d.). North America receives likewise some of these productions in exchange for it's cattle, for it's wood, and for it's flour. The remainder is conveyed to the mother-country upon forty-ships of one hundred, and from that to four hundred tons burthen. The greatest part is consumed in Denmark, and there is scarcely sold in Germany, or in the Baltic, for more than the value of one million of livres (41,666*l.* 13 s. 4 d.).

“The lands susceptible of cultivation in the Danish islands are not all tilled, and those which are, might be improved. According to the opinion of the best informed men, the produce of these possessions might easily be increased by one third, or perhaps by one half.”

RECORDS IN JULY.

The Estates Hamsbay & Hamsbluff also Northside—two distinct properties—Hamsbay & Hamsbluff constituting one and Northside the other—were by Sheriff's Bill of sale delivered over in the month of April this year to P. W. Schousboe as attorney to M. & S. G. Melchior in Copenhagen, they being mortgageholders in both properties, to a large amount. More particulars in the next number.

EXPORTATION

of St. Croix Produce from 1st January 1864 to 31st July.

SUGAR.	To Denmark	To foreign European places.	To America and St. Thomas.	Total.
	Netto lbs.	Netto lbs.	Netto lbs.	Netto lbs.
Exportation from 1st January 1864 to the end of June				
From Christiansted	2,750,954	..	216,447	2,967,401
Do. to the end of July	725,572	..	36,992	762,564
	3,476,526	..	253,439	3,729,965
From Frederiksted, for the same period	3,983,468	..	68,917	4,052,385
Do. to the end of July	895,473	..	12,817	908,290
	4,878,941	..	81,734	4,960,675
Christiansted, Total	3,476,526	..	253,439	3,729,965
Frederiksted, Total	4,878,941	..	81,734	4,960,675
	8,355,467	..	335,173	8,690,640
RUM.				
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Exportation from 1st January 1864 to the end of June				
From Christiansted	21,195	—	49,393	70,588
Do. to the end of July	11,553	—	2,168	13,721
	32,748	—	51,561	84,309
From Frederiksted, for the same period	25,109	—	10,631	35,740
Do. to the end of July	4,305	—	8,925	13,230
	29,414	—	19,556	48,970
Christiansted, Total	32,748	—	51,561	84,309
Frederiksted, Total	29,414	—	19,556	48,970
	62,162	—	71,117	133,279
MOLASSES.				
Exportation from 1st January 1864 to the end of June				
From Christiansted	—	—	181,202	181,202
Do. to the end of July	—	—	17,530	17,530
	—	—	198,732	198,732
From Frederiksted, for the same period	—	—	56,119	56,119
Do. to the end of July	—	—	31,245	31,245
	—	—	87,364	87,364
Christiansted, Total	—	—	198,732	198,732
Frederiksted, Total	—	—	87,364	87,364
	—	—	286,096	286,096

VALUE of EXPORTED PRODUCE according to Custom's Tarif, at \$5 50 pr. 100 nett lbs. Sugar and 30 cents pr. gallon Rum & Molasses.

Christiansted :	
Amount from 1st January 1864 to the end of June.....	\$232,216. 10
Do. to the end of July	51,346. 36
	<hr/>
	\$283,562. 46
Frederiksted :	
Amount from 1st January 1864 to the end of June.....	\$247,291. 00
Do. to the end of July	63,299. 00
	<hr/>
	\$310,590. 00
Christiansted, Total	\$283,562. 46
Frederiksted, Total	310,590. 00
	<hr/>
	\$594,152. 46

THE WEATHER.

We have been blessed with some good showers during the past two weeks; but not sufficient rain to establish anything like a good crop. The following is the record of rain at the three military stations during July and up to 23d August.

	Christiansted.	Frederiksted.	King's Hill.
	Lines.	Lines.	Lines.
July 1,	0	0½	0
" 2,	0½	1½	1½
" 3,	0	0	0
" 4,	0	1½	1
" 5,	0	1	2½
" 6,	0½	0	0½
" 7,	0½	0½	0½
" 8,	0	0½	0
" 9,	0	0	0
" 10,	0	0	0
" 11,	0	0	0
" 12,	0	0	0
" 13,	0	0	0
" 14,	0½	0	0
" 15,	0	0	0
" 16,	0½	0	1
" 17,	0	0	0
" 18,	0	0	0
" 19,	2½	0	1½
" 20,	1½	0½	1½

	Christiansted.	Frederiksted.	King's Hill.
	Lines.	Lines.	Lines.
July	21, 0½	3	3
"	22, 0	0	0
"	23, 1	0½	0
"	24, 0½	0½	0
"	25, 1½	3	0½
"	26, 3½	1½	0½
"	27, 0½	0½	0½
"	28, 0½	0½	0
"	29, 0	0	0½
"	30, 0½	0	0½
"	31, 0	0	0
Aug.	1, 0	1½	0½
"	2, 0½	1	0½
"	3, 0	0	1½
"	4, 1½	0	0½
"	5, 1½	0	1½
"	6, 1½	0	0½
"	7, 0	0	0
"	8, 1	0	5½
"	9, 1¾	0	0½
"	10, 2¾	0	3½
"	11, 0	0	0
"	12, 0	0	0
"	13, 1¾	0	0½
"	14, 0	0	0½
"	15, 1½	0	1½
"	16, 3¾	0	3½
"	17, 0	0	0
"	18, 2½	3	0¾
"	19, 0½	0½	0
"	20, 1	0¾	0
"	21, 0	0	0
"	22, 0	0	0
"	23, 0½	0½	1½
July	1. 500.	1. 375.	1. 250.
Aug.	2. 025.	0. 700.	2. 100.

TABLE

of St. Croix Produce, exported for a period of 30 years from
1777 to 1807, with exception of 1801.

Year.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Rum.
1777	16,422,444 nett lbs.	57,600 nett lbs.	673,594

Year.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Rum.
78	18,506,808 nett lbs.	127,620 nett lbs.	894,355
79	14,530,978	83,700	597,859
80	20,971,512	104,580	894,521
81	20,802,798	47,520	988,774
82	21,981,798	38,700	1,009,939
83	16,596,630	27,900	530,123
84	14,264,460	24,480	629,773
85	22,376,115	72,000	1,030,133
86	18,458,655	44,659	751,223
87	19,076,155	69,579	947,917
88	23,001,158	58,015	985,812
89	10,455,121	62,415	4,308,822
90	12,704,031	71,718	644,031
91	5,962,731	44,586	320,668
92	13,591,858	141,357	673,384
93	26,311,463	79,414	1,163,363
94	16,516,882	81,983	759,181
95	15,393,621	45,417	816,437
96	20,185,688	39,244	1,175,736
97	16,026,054	44,345	998,085
98	15,786,139	38,918	782,990
99	22,784,227	42,720	757,945
1800	3,844,409	22,578	212,797
1			
2	33,711,426	21,835	1,526,848
3	29,387,016	15,567	1,202,019
4	26,438,701	11,594	1,051,988
5	27,707,362	7,508	1,116,332
6	26,286,869	7,379	1,117,606
7	31,063,413	1,044	1,228,144

Compensation Bonds for emancipated slaves in the danish westindia Islands.

Amount brought forward from "Reporter" No. 2. . . \$759,050

The 22d drawing took place on the 2d August this year—the result was as follows :

Letter A. of \$ 500 each.	\$ 20,000
" B. " " 250 " 	" 12,250
" C. " " 100 " 	" 8,600
" D. " " 50 " 	" 1,900
	<u>42,750</u>
	<u>Balance remaining undrawn \$716,300</u>

METEOROLOGICAL REMARKS,

ELIZA'S RETREAT, 7th August 1864.

Rain during July, 15.94 lines or 1.594 inches.

h. m. ins.'pts.

Barometer, highest, July 1, at 10...a.m., 29.797, reduced to level of Sea, 30.252 Eng. ins.

Do. lowest, " 15, at 5.30 " ...575, reduced to level of Sea, 30.030 Eng. ins.

Thermometer highest " 19, —noon— 23° 2 R. = 84° 2 F.

Do., lowest " 2&3, 5.30 a.m., 19° " = 74° 75 "

Hygrometer, fluctuating between 10 Divisions to left and 12 to Right of Zero.

Degree of Humidity, greatest, July 25, at 4 p.m., = .8541 } Saturation,
Do.,.....least, on many days7053 } 1.0000.

Sun—from June 27 to July 2. Not a spot on Disk,—
from July 24 to August 1.....ditto.

July 10: A very large confused Spot (No. 63 for this year), entered on the Limb, afterwards separated into a beautiful triple Cluster, subsequently forming a connected chain which on the 14th was not less than 100,000 English miles in length,—say One Hundred Thousand English Miles.

August has commenced with comparatively favourable weather. Showers each night, except that between 1st and 2nd. Last night 3 lines, from 2d to date over 7 lines.

Barometer this morning at 6. a.m. high, 29.682 ins., or at Sea-level 30.137 ins.

Do..... at 9.46 a.m.... 29.708 Do. Do. 30.163 "

A very small rise.—The appearance of the atmosphere denotes tranquility for the present, but the barometric tube, carefully filled with the purest quicksilver to the exclusion of all air and moisture, is in these Latitudes an unerring guide, and of so much consequence during the Hurricane months, that it would possibly be advisable, that the Custom houses here, and at Frederiksted, should be furnished with a good Barometer, to which the Masters of the Packets or others could have easy reference or access.

AND. LANG.

There are seven classes of clouds:

- 1, Like a lock of hair, or a feather, called Cirrus.
- 2, A cloud in conical round heaps, called Cumulus.
- 3, A level sheet, called Stratus.
- 4, A system of small round clouds, called Cirro-cumulus.
- 5, The concave or undulated stratus, called Cirro-stratus.
- 6, The cumulus, and cirro-stratus mixed, called Cumulo-stratus.
- 7, A cumulus, spreading out in cirrus, and raining beneath, called Nimbus.—*Phillip's Million of Facts.*

METEOROLOGICAL REMARKS.

ELIZA'S RETREAT, 1st September 1864.

Rain during August, 30.30 lines = 3.03 inches.

h. m. ins. p'ts.

Barometer, highest, Aug. 1, at 9.30 a.m., 29.762 ins., = reduced to level of Sea, 30.217 ins.

Do., lowest, " 19, at 6... " .486..... reduced to level of Sea, 29.941 ins.

Thermometer highest " 1st & 30th, 23° R. = 83° 75 F.

Do., lowest " 4th & 5th, 19° " = 74° 75 " "

Hygrometer, fluctuating between 9 Divisions to left and 5 to Right of Zero.

Degree of Humidity, greatest, Aug. 19, .8997 } Saturation 1.0000.
Do.,.....least, " 2, .7037 }

Sun. Not a Spot on Disk from Aug. 18 to 31 when No. 70 for this year broke out in the apparent N.W. Quarter. ****

Weather. Aug. 19. The early morning ushered in with an intense fog rendering objects invisible at a Distance of 200 feet—descending to the level of the Sea—which is 70 to 80 feet lower than I have ever known the densest to descend in this climate during heavy Seasons of Rain, with which this was not attended, rendering it more extraordinary. A light air from the North West with a great Roaring of the Surf on the Harbour Reef and towards Salt River indicated a heavy swell. As the morning advanced and the fog lifted I noticed a heavy Swell changing into foaming breakers on spots 2 and 3 miles (English) to the East of Buck Island which never appears except when produced by heavy northerly gales in the winter months which leads me to suspect that a hurricane has passed considerably to the North of these Islands. If such has taken place the Steamers which left St. Thomas on the 14th August may have felt something of it.

AND. LANG.

From "Phillip's Million of Facts".

Clouds and fogs are the same thing. We see the whole as a cloud, at a distance in the atmosphere, but when the vapour sinks to the earth, or will not rise, we are immersed in it, and call it a fog. Dew fogs, which hang over fields, are stratus clouds; but fogs which involve elevated objects, are cumulus clouds.

The Cirrus, or curling cloud, is always uppermost, and often 5 or 6 miles high. It portends rain and wind. The cumulus, or stacked cloud, low and massive. The cirro stratus is long and flat, or in wavy bars, and often in broken patches like a mackarel's back.

Clouds in heavy weather, are seldom above half a mile high; but, in clear weather from 2 to 5 miles, and cirrus from 5 to 7. They are often

of enormous size, 10 miles each way, and 2 thick, containing 200 cubic miles of vapour.

A cloud is a congeries of little bladders of water, at small distances from each other, usually not the 1000th part of an inch in diameter, but very different. It is believed that they rotate, and hence their distance and force as steam.

The rainy season between the tropics is when the Sun is in vertical signs; and at other times there is not a cloud for months. North, the rainy months are between April to October; and south, from October to April.

The West India hurricanes are vortexes, as appear by the varied direction of the trees which they prostrate.

A West India hurricane reached Newfoundland, 3000 miles, in 6 days; another, 2300 miles, in 6 days. They affect at once, as an immense whirlwind, a space of from 100 to 500 miles in diameter, and progress northward from 12 to 30 miles an hour, but their force is not in the direction of their progress. They commence with wind from the south and south east, and end from the north and north-west, at places in the centre or axis of the hurricane or whirlwind. The barometer sinks at the commencement, and rises at the close. The sea swells around the track of the centre.

Prognostics of weather are mingled with all kinds of superstition and quackery. The barometer rising (with a convex surface) is a legitimate sign of fair weather; and, sinking (with a concave surface) a sign of wet. The only correct prognostic is an average of 2 or 3 years, and a register of the past; since the average will arrive. Thus, we know that London averages nearly 21 inches of rain, and if 20 have fallen before Michaelmas, there is a high chance the next 3 months will be dry.

The saccharine principle is found in all vegetables that contain starch, but chiefly in the sugar-cane, maple, beet, potato, carrot.

Cathartics are rhubarb, jalap, pulp of cassia, bitter apple, aloes, senna, oil of croton-seeds, castor-seeds, &c.

Diuretics are squills, fox-glove, dandelion, wild carrot-seeds, parsley-root, buchu.

Farina, or meal, is made from grain, and its nutriment depends on the starch.

Gum is pure mucilage, and the juices, when matured, are sweet, oily, and farinaceous. Gum Arabic is obtained from a species of mimosa, called nilotica. Gum tragacanth is a native of Crete, and more adhesive than gum arabic.

Aromatics in general use are cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, orange, and lemon-peel, pepper, pepper-mint, spear-mint, cardamom, caraway, anise, coriander, ginger, dill and cummin-seeds.

Sanatives are opium, nightshade, lettuces, poppy-heads, colchicum, henbane, hemlock, stromonium and tobacco.

Stimulants are the aromatics, mustard-seed, euphorbium, and fox-glove for the kidneys, and ergot of rye for the uterus.

The Narcotic principle in the white poppy produces opium, which is its concrete juice.

Amber is the product of a tree now extinct, or an exudation from the roots, by which it entangled insects, &c.

Assafoetida is the root of a Persian plant.

Areca-nut makes tooth-powder.

Argol, or archel, is a mordant substance obtained from lichens, and used by dyers to improve and fix colours.

Arnatto is a dye, prepared from reeds.

Arrach is made from the juice of the tops of cocca-nut and palmyra-trees; also from paddee, rice in the husk.

Balm of Gilead, or balsam of Mecca, is made from the resin which exudes from incision in the bark of a plant belonging to the genus amyris, which grows near Mecca.

The balsams of Tolu and Peru are made from resins which exude from S. American plants. Balsam of Peru, from peruferum.

The Betel, or pawn, chewed in the East by both sexes, like tobacco, consists of the fruit of the areca palm, wrapt in leaves of the betel pepper-plant.

The Balladona, or deadly night-shade, produces berries like black cherries.

Bird-lime is prepared from the berries of the misletoe and the bark of the holly.

Catechu is the boiled heart or leaves of a tree or shrub which flourishes in the Burman empire, and in Concan on the Malabar coast. It is an inspissated tan, and the most powerful known astringent, 1 pound being equal in tanning to 7 or 8 pounds of oak bark.

Caoutchouc, or Indian Rubber, is formed of a gum which exudes by incision from two plants which grow in Cayenne and the Brazils, called *hævia caoutchouc*, and the *jatiopha elastica*; the resinous substance, as it hardens, is formed round clay moulds.

Culbear grows on rocks, and is used in dyeing purple.

Dragon's Blood is the product of large rattans of Sumatra.

Frankincense is the gum of the *libanus theorifea*, also called *olibanum*.

Gill-nuts are protuberances on trees, created by the puncture of insects, and gallic acid is made from those on the oak.

Gamboge is a concrete juice, and produced from two trees called *carapulli*, which grow in Cambodja.

Storax is a gum used in honey-water, &c.; gum Benjamin is another gum, *labdanum* another.

Litmus is made from the archil lichen. Acids turn its purple to red, and alkalies the red into blue.

Lichen, or liver-wort, yields mucilage, and makes a strong jelly when boiled in water or milk.

Liquorice is the extract of the juice of a root cultivated at Pontefract, where it is made into pectoral cakes, and also in Spain and the Levant.

The fishes of torches used on the stage are made by the fine dust or seeds of *Lycopodium*, or club-moss.

Madder is the root of the *rubia tinctorum* which grows in Europe. It gives a deep red dye, changed by alkalies, &c. into crimson and orange.

Manna is a natural product of the ash and larch, in Sicily, Calabria &c.

Molasses is the syrup of the cane, which does not crystallize, corresponding with the water of crystallization.

Myrrh is gum-resin.

The Nux vomica, or poison-nut, is imported in large quantities.

Opium is the juice of the white poppy.

Oil of Roses is the oil which swims at top in the distillation of rose-water.

Pitch is inspissated tar, drawn chiefly from pines, and from ruins of their ancient forests, in the coal distilled from gas.

Pyroligneous acid, or condensed steam of green-wood baked in an oven, is a most powerful antiseptic; and the smoke of wood-fires and charcoal is the same.

Quercitron is the inner bark of the *Quercus Niger*, or Oak, and it produces yellow dye. Oak saw-dust produces drabs and shades of brown. Oak-apples are a substitute for galls.

Raisins are perfectly ripe grapes, dried in the sun, or in ovens.

Sarsaparilla is the root of a Peruvian plant called smilax.

Sassafras is wood of the laurel kind.

Salop is made from the root of the orchis.

Sycamore wood makes bowls.

Soy is made from the beans of the *dolichos soja*, a native of Japan.

Terra japonica is *mimosa catechu*.

Tapioca is the powder of the *jatropha manihot*. The juice is poison, but the fibres and seed make casava bread, and tapioca.

Turmeric is the root of the *sureuma longa*. Paper stained with it becomes brown by alkalis.

THE COTTON SHRUB.

THE cotton shrub, that supplies our manufactures, requires a dry and stony soil, and thrives best in grounds that have already been tilled. Not but that the plant appears to thrive better in fresh lands, than in those which are exhausted; but while it produces more wood, it bears less fruit.

An eastern exposition is fittest for it. The culture of it begins in March and April, and continues during the first spring rains. Holes are made at seven or eight feet distance from each other, and a few seeds thrown in. When they are grown to the height of five or six inches, all the stems are pulled up, except two or three of the strongest. These are cropped twice before the end of August. This precaution is the more necessary, as the wood bears no fruit till after the second pruning; and if the shrub were suffered to grow more than four feet high, the crops would not be greater, nor the fruit so easily gathered.

This useful plant will not thrive, if great attention be not paid to pluck up the weeds which grow about it. Frequent

rains will promote its growth, but they must not be incessant. Dry weather is particularly necessary in the months of March and April, which is the time of gathering the cotton, to prevent it from being discoloured and spotted.

In order to renew this shrub, it is cut every two or three years down to the root, which produces several sprigs. Leaves grow upon them, with from three to five lobes, alternately disposed upon the stems, and accompanied with two stipulæ. At the end of eight or nine months, there appear some yellow flowers, streaked with red, rather large, and resembling the mallow flower in the structure and the number of their parts. The pistil, placed in the middle, becomes a pod, of the size of a pigeon's egg, with three or four cells. Each cell, on bursting, exhibits several roundish seeds, surrounded with a white kind of wadding, which is the cotton, properly so called. This bursting of the fruit indicates its maturity, and the time proper for gathering it.

RAIN AT CHRISTIANSVÆRNSFORT (Christiansted)

from 1858 to 1864.

Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.
January .	0 000	1 300	1 575	1 700	1 150	0 900	2 775
February	0 000	1 550	1 225	1 400	0 575	0 850	1 500
March . . .	2 575	0 350	3 050	0 450	0 375	0 125	1 850
April	0 225	0 725	0 925	5 200	1 250	2 300	0 325
May	4 300	4 125	1 075	4 050	1 900	0 500	4 500
June	2 775	7 550	1 575	6 225	2 375	2 900	0 850
July	1 275	1 525	2 450	3 150	2 400	1 000	1 500
August . . .	0 225	4 175	4 875	4 925	3 925	0 950	3 200
September	6 000	6 525	6 725	1 525	5 125	5 325	
October . . .	11 025	4 725	5 125	8 275	5 775	6 075	
November	2 250	6 775	4 625	2 400	0 450	3 675	
December	3 200	0 775	1 200	2 650	1 125	1 675	
	33 850	40 100	34 425	41 950	26 425	26 275	

RAIN AT KINGSHILL STATION (the centre of the Island)
from 1858 to 1864.

Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.	Ins. Parts.
January ..	0 000	0 925	1 200	1 850	1 250	0 675	1 900
February ..	0 000	1 200	1 025	1 850	0 650	0 500	1 000
March	1 850	0 225	0 300	0 300	0 750	0 175	1 650
April	0 000	0 400	3 325	3 350	0 275	1 425	0 100
May	2 425	3 450	1 250	4 675	1 500	0 475	2 700
June	2 475	1 525	0 375	6 350	2 150	1 575	0 775
July	1 150	1 250	3 475	5 675	1 425	0 600	1 250
August ..	0 100	2 375	5 450	5 750	4 275	1 100	3 975
September	2 425	7 550	3 925	4 050	3 075	5 225	
October ..	3 650	2 000	2 725	10 250	5 300	3 900	
November	2 350	3 525	2 925	1 725	0 550	2 325	
December	1 725	1 100	1 225	1 675	1 000	1 500	
	18 150	25 525	27 200	47 500	22 200	19 475	

RAIN AT FREDERIKSFORT (Frederiksted)

from 1858 to 1864.

Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.
January ..	0 000	0 350	1 200	2 675	1 025	1 050	1 475
February ..	0 000	1 250	1 150	0 475	0 175	0 275	1 250
March	4 700	0 100	0 550	0 475	2 525	0 025	1 800
April	0 050	0 050	4 150	4 175	1 150	1 100	0 250
May	5 525	3 050	1 000	3 075	0 800	0 000	0 050
June	1 650	4 775	1 075	4 400	0 200	0 725	1 000
July	1 775	1 275	1 500	3 975	1 050	0 525	1 375
August ..	0 400	4 650	3 925	5 000	4 450	1 250	1 475
September	4 225	7 325	5 125	1 375	4 950	5 225	
October ..	9 625	4 350	1 025	0 100	4 750	3 025	
November	0 750	3 175	3 850	1 750	0 075	1 775	
December	1 825	0 850	1 600	1 475	1 400	2 525	
	30 525	31 200	26 150	28 950	22 550	17 500	

66 inches, the annual quantity of rain the Island is entitled to.

OCTOBER.

First Quarter 8th, 11th hour, 18 minutes, 3 seconds a m
Full Moon . . 15th, 1st hour, 56 minutes, 6 seconds a m
Last Quarter 22th, 7th hour, 8 minutes, 7 seconds a m
New Moon . . 30th, 11th hour, 9 minutes, 4 seconds a m

	Lines of Rain.	Other Remarks.
1 Saturday	—	..
2 Sunday	—	..
3 Monday	—	..
4 Tuesday	—	..
5 Wednesday	—	..
6 Thursday	—	..
7 Friday	—	..
8 Saturday	—	..
9 Sunday	—	..
10 Monday	—	..
11 Tuesday	—	..
12 Wednesday	—	..
13 Thursday	—	..
14 Friday	—	..
15 Saturday	—	..
16 Sunday	—	..
17 Monday	—	..
18 Tuesday	—	..
19 Wednesday	—	..
20 Thursday	—	..
21 Friday	—	..
22 Saturday	—	..
23 Sunday	—	..
24 Monday	—	..
25 Tuesday	—	..
26 Wednesday	—	..
27 Thursday	—	..
28 Friday	—	..
29 Saturday	—	..
30 Sunday	—	..
31 Monday	—	..

THE ST. CROIX

AGRICULTURAL REPORTER.

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT's Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT.

No. 4.] *St. Croix, Christiansted, Wednesday, 28th September.* [1864.

WE regret much that we have not been able to obtain the Custom Houses reports, regarding the yearly imports and exports, connected with this Island, as the documents are yet in use by the Government; but as soon as we receive them we will hasten to lay them before our readers.

This number contains some interesting remarks of the storm we experienced here on the night between the 6th and 7th instant; tables of the imports to and exports from both towns during last month, which report we will endeavor to publish regularly every month; the arrivals and departures of vessels and other particulars concerning them; tables of exports of produce with valuation; records during August; meteorological remarks for July and August; and other matter.

The planters, we are happy to say, are paying some attention to cotton cultivation here; and it is the general opinion that it would prove far more profitable to their interests, were it to receive that consideration which it richly merits; and we trust that the thought, of investing capital in the enterprise, will, ere long, enter seriously into their minds; in order that the colony may regain its importance, and those estates which are now either totally or partly abandoned, as well as those which give little returns from cane cultivation, put to more lucrative account. Another advantage would be gained—many of the stock estates which yield nothing could be converted into cotton fields, and every thing would begin to revive—thus breathing new life and vigor to trade and commerce. Really what a change would be brought about! And consequently we are led to ask: Why is so much apathy visible in the chief concerns of the planters? And why this body of people, (who ought to give strength and courage to every branch of trade around them), view every thing that is mooted or suggested for their benefit as well as the general good with so much indifference? The answer is not very difficult to give, and we can almost with safety express the same answer as would fall from the mouths of all reasonable men, when we say that neither harmony nor unanimity exist one towards another among planters in this Island. And what is the cause of all this? Because there is no Fraternal Society, no Agricultural Society established among them, nor is there ever a public meeting held by them. Were an Agricultural Society formed, and the opinions and sentiments of each member of that body expressed and known, there would certainly be less misunderstandings and doubts among them, and more individual advantage and benefit derived.

Having stated something which we hope will not give displeasure nor cause dissatisfaction, we go on to offer a few suggestions, which, upon mature deliberation, cannot fail to bring about good results, if acted upon.

First then, form an Agricultural Society; let the planters all enroll themselves; and convene frequent meetings. When these things shall have been effected, strive energetically to get up a capital by joint-stock-company, and let the shares be extended abroad. With this money cotton cultivation could be extensively carried on in this Island, and a large profit gained, after paying for lands, implements, labor, etc.

Exports from this Island during August.

☞ The valuation is according to the tariff.	To Denmark.	To St. Thomas.	To America and other foreign places.
From Christiansted :			
Asses	—	1	—
to the value of	—	\$12 00	—
Cattle	—	5	—
to the value of	—	\$120 00	—
Conchshells	—	900	—
to the value of	—	\$4 50	—
Cotton	—	209 lbs.	—
to the value of	—	\$104 50	—
Fruit	—	—	—
to the value of	\$20 00	—	—
Horses	—	2	—
to the value of	—	\$75 00	—
Jealousies	—	24 prs.	—
to the value of	—	\$72 00	—
Sheepwool	—	330 lbs.	—
to the value of	—	\$13 20	—
Sheep	—	71	—
to the value of	—	\$170 40	—
Sweetmeat	45 lbs.	—	36 lbs.
to the value of	\$4 50	—	\$10 80
Turtle	244 lbs.	60 lbs.	—
to the value of	\$19 52	\$4 80	—
From Frederiksted :			
Lime	—	—	—
to the value of	—	\$36	—
Stock, do.	—	"72	—
Sweetmeat etc., do.	\$180	—	—

Imports to this Island during August.

☞ The valuation is according to the tariff.

	To Denmark.	To St. Thomas.	To America and other foreign places.
Christiansted :			
Beer and other malt liquor	—	—	..
to the value of	—	\$6	..
Cornmeal	—	2,117 lbs.	..
to the value of	—	\$63 51	..
Groceries	—	—	..
to the value of	—	\$11 52	..
Oats	—	12 bbls.	..
to the value of	—	\$30 00	..
Rye and other flour	—	706 lbs.	..
to the value of	—	\$21 18	..
Saddlery	—	—	..
to the value of	—	\$120 00	..
Salt Fish	—	720 lbs.	..
to the value of	—	\$28 80	..
Spirits	—	—	..
to the value of	—	—	\$28 16
Wine	bottles 24	—	..
to the value of	\$20 00	—	..
Frederiksted :			
Beer	—	—	..
to the value of	—	\$12 00	..
Beef	—	40 lbs.	..
to the value of	—	\$4 00	..
Coals	—	4 bbls.	..
to the value of	—	\$4 00	..
Colonial Articles	—	—	..
to the value of	\$60 00	—	..
Cigars	300	—	..
to the value of	\$6 00	—	..
Fancy Goods	—	—	..
to the value of	—	\$20 00	..
Furniture	—	—	..
to the value of	—	\$10 00	..
Hams	—	105 lbs.	..
to the value of	—	\$17 00	..
Hogslard	—	23 lbs.	..
to the value of	—	\$4 00	..
Rope	—	846 lbs.	..
to the value of	—	\$59 00	..
Spirits	—	—	..
to the value of	—	\$12 00	..
Wine	bottles 48	—	..
to the value of	\$40 00	—	..

	Danish		Foreign		Total	
	Number.	Tons burden.	Number.	Tons burden.	Number.	Tons burden.
Arrivals of vessels at Christiansted:						
From 1st April 1864 (financial year) to the end of July	9	886	6	322	15	1,208
In August	1	141	1	55	2	196
	10	1,027	7	377	17	1,404
At Frederiksted:						
From 1st April 1864 to the end of July	6	762½	40	485	46	1,247½
In August	2	6	6	85	8	91
	8	768½	46	570	54	1,338½
*** The returns from Frederiksted include the smaller vessels which trade to the neighboring islands.						
Christiansted	10	1,027	7	377	17	1,404
Frederiksted	8	768½	46	570	54	1,338½
	18	1,795½	53	947	71	2,742½

	Danish		Foreign		Total	
	Number.	Tons burden.	Number.	Tons burden.	Number.	Tons burden.
Departure of vessels from Christiansted:						
From 1st April 1864 to the end of July	7	757	7	394	14	1,151
In August	—	—	1	55	1	55
	7	757	8	449	15	1,206
From Frederiksted:						
From 1st April 1864 to the end of July	14	1,666	40	485	54	2,151
In August	3	193½	6	85	9	278½
	17	1,859½	46	570	63	2,429½
*** The returns from Frederiksted include the smaller vessels which trade to the neighboring islands.						
Christiansted	7	757	8	449	15	1,206
Frederiksted	17	1,859½	46	570	63	2,429½
	24	2,616½	54	1,019	78	3,635½

ARRIVALS at Christiansted during August:

8th, Brig George of New Haven, 55 tons burden, from Bangor, with Provisions and Lumber.

16th, Barkship Flora of Copenhagen, 141 tons burden, from Copenhagen, with Provisions and Estate Supplies.

At Frederiksted during August:

22d, Brig Celestina, of New York, 75 tons burden, from Wilmington, with Estate Supplies.

DEPARTURES from Christiansted during August:

15th, Brig George of New Haven, 55 tons burden, to New Haven, with Rum and Molasses.

From Frederiksted during August :

9th, Barkship Gerson of Copenhagen, 187½ tons burden, with St. Croix Produce.

27th, Brig Celestina of New York, 75 tons burden, to Havanna, Ballast.

E X P O R T S

of St. Croix Produce from 1st January 1864 to 31st August.

SUGAR.	To Denmark	To foreign European places.	To America and St. Thomas.	Total.
	Net lbs.	Net lbs.	Net lbs.	Net lbs.
Exports from 1st January 1864 to the end of July				
From Christiansted.....	3,476,526	—	253,439	3,729,965
Do. to the end of August.	101,997	—	10,520	112,517
	3,578,523	—	263,959	3,842,482
From Frederiksted, for the same period	4,878,941	—	81,734	4,960,675
Do. to the end of August.	558,162	—	1,181	559,343
	5,437,103	—	82,915	5,520,018
Christiansted, Total....	3,578,523	—	263,959	3,842,482
Frederiksted, Total....	5,437,103	—	82,915	5,520,018
	9,015,626	—	346,874	9,362,500
RUM.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Exports from 1st January 1864 to the end of July				
From Christiansted.....	32,748	—	51,561	84,309
Do. to the end of August.	585	—	823	1,408
	33,333	—	52,384	85,717
From Frederiksted, for the same period	29,414	—	19,556	48,970
Do. to the end of August.	13,509	—	450	13,959
	42,923	—	20,006	62,929
Christiansted, Total....	33,333	—	52,384	85,717
Frederiksted, Total....	42,923	—	20,006	62,929
	76,256	—	72,390	148,646
MOLASSES.				
Exports from 1st January 1864 to the end of July				
From Christiansted.....	—	—	198,732	198,732
Do. to the end of August.	—	—	8,602	8,602
	—	—	207,334	207,334
From Frederiksted, for the same period	—	—	87,364	87,364
Do. to the end of August.	—	—	—	—
	—	—	87,364	87,364
Christiansted, Total....	—	—	207,334	207,334
Frederiksted, Total....	—	—	87,364	87,364
	—	—	294,698	294,698

VALUE OF EXPORTED PRODUCE according to Tarif, at \$5 50 pr. 100 net lbs.
Sugar and 30 cents pr. gallon Rum & Molasses.

Christiansted :	
Amount from 1st January 1864 to the end of July	\$283,562 46
Do. to the end of August.....	9,191 45
	<hr/>
	\$292,753 91
Frederiksted :	
Amount from 1st January 1864 to the end of July	\$310,590 00
Do. to the end of August.....	34,952 00
	<hr/>
	\$345,542 00
Christiansted, Total	\$292,753 91
Frederiksted, Total	345,542 00
	<hr/>
	\$638,295 91
	<hr/>

Some Remarks on the Storm

which took place on the night between September 6th and 7th 1864.

- September 4th—Weather moderate; Wind E.S.E.; Sky hazy; Barometer at 10 a. m. 29.640 Eng. Inches.
- “ 5th—Fresh Breeze from E.N.E.: Weather hazy; Barometer at 10 a. m. 29.646 Eng. Inches.
- “ 6th—5.45 a. m. Barometer 29.570 Inches; strong breeze from E.N.E.; Cumuli; Cirri; hazy.
- 9.30 a. m. Barometer 29.580 Inches; strong breeze from E.N.E., Cumuli; Curri; very hazy. Here the Barometer became the unerring prognosticator of disturbed atmosphere, as in place of indicating 29.580 it should then in settled weather have risen to 29.640.
- 4.15 p. m. Barometer 29.480; strong breeze from E.N.E.; cloudy thick weather; suspicious fall in Barometer.
6. p. m. Barometer 29.450; very suspicious; an intense fog descends from aloft. The wind still steady at E.N.E.; I expected a disagreeable night, and made preparations.
11. p. m. Blowing heavily from E.N.E. with spitting rain. Double hooked doors and windows.
- “ 7th 0 Midnight—Furious squalls of wind principally, with some rain; in which finding the wind shifting Easterly, and even to the South of East, I felt secure, as the Barometer showed symptoms of rising; very heavy gusts still continuing.
4. a. m. Continual heavy squalls with heavy rain.
7. a. m. Dark, overcast, drizzling, moderated rain during the night, only 13½ lines; Barometer 29.580 Inches; Wind S.E.
10. a. m. Barometer 29.690; Wind S.E.

I have been under the impression that a hurricane was that night passing to the South of this Island and that we were involved in its Northern semicircle. The type of a hurricane is manifest through the whole. The sudden rise in a few hours of 2½ Lines in the Barometer is proof positive. ANDW. LANG.

Eliza's Retreat, 23d September 1864.

Mr. P. HATCHETT.

Records in August.

CLEARMOUNT—situated in Northside Quarter Letter B. under No. 3, 4, 8 & 9 according to Upper Court's Register, and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District—Stock Estate.—Vendue Bill of sale dated 2d August 1864 to Joseph Queale, for \$5,150.—This estate was a distinct property until 1843 when it was annexed to Windsor, which was purchased in 1844 by H. Percy & J. Queale—the property Clearmount then continued to belong to G. J. Mudie. In 1809 Clearmount was sold by J. B. Chabert to H. Lindberg for \$108,800—with 121 slaves, 40 mules, 2 horses, 26 cattle, a complete set of works, windmill and cattle mill, also buildings: In 1830 it was sold at auction to Henry Franklin for \$12,800, and the following year it delivered the largest crop since 1816, 136,908 net lbs. sugar or about 91 hhd. at 1500 lbs. to the hhd. In 1843 it was purchased by George James Mudie, John Mudie and Wm. Morrison, for \$10,240.—The tax list of 1863 shows: 515 acres (no cane cultivation)—12 laborers, 4 horses, 2 asses, and 141 horned cattle.

MON BIJOU, LITTLE FOUNTAIN, and PARADISE—Three distinct properties; Mon Bijou situated in Kings Quarter under No. 8 ad 9, 13 & 14, according to Upper Court's Register, and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District, sugar estate with steam mill of 11 horse power; Little Fountain, in Kings Quarter under No. 3, Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District, part in sugar cultivation, but no works; Paradise, in Princes Quarter under No. 44, 45, and 46, Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District—sugar estate with wind mill. Deed of Gift dated 9th July 1864 from Doctor Hugh Lang to his nephews Hugh Morris Lang and William Lang, to his share in the three properties, say seven-sixteenths of Mon Bijou and Little Fountain and seven-sixteenths of the half moiety of Paradise—the two former valued to \$20,000; the latter to \$6,000. Mon Bijou was sold in 1804 at auction to C. Kranse and sisters, for \$185,600. Six acres of land were sold from this estate in 1807 to the Moravian Brethren for \$768, which form the station "Fredensfeld" where there is a large church. The estate was purchased in 1826 by Doctor H. Lang, from the firm Baring Brothers & Co. who as mortgageholders had to purchase it at auction in 1823; Doctor Lang gave £16,000 stlg. for it, and subsequently sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of it to his brothers Robert, William and John Lang. It is now owned by Hugh Morris Lang and John Lang, partly by purchase, partly by inheritance. The average crop is 140 hogsheads sugar—the smallest since 1816 was delivered in 1835, 96 hhd.—in 1816, 248 hhd. were made. The tax list for 1863 shows: 80 field laborers; 2 horses, 20 mules, 68 horned cattle; 353 acres of land of which 211 in canes.—Of Fountain or Little Fountain as it is called, to designate it from the other Fountain which is named Big Fountain, we will offer a few remarks. The last tax list gives a total of 33 laborers; 150 acres of land of which 30 in canes. It was bought at auction in 1854 by Hugh Lang, John Lang, William Lang and H. M. Lang for \$6,000, and since that time annexed to Monbijou. Paradise, which is also called Downings contains 225 acres of land of which 136 in canes delivered a splendid crop in 1816—596,341 net lbs. or about 400 hhd. sugar; the crop of 1837 was small, about 104 hhd.; the smallest since 1816 was in 1857, 84 hhd.; the tax list for 1863 shows: 78 field laborers; 3 horses, 22 mules, 17 horned cattle. The estate was sold in 1802 for \$134,912 with 118 slaves, buildings, works, stock etc. Paradise consists of No. 44 and 45 and Downings of No. 46.

CONCORDIA—situated in Westend Quarter under No. 7 ad 9, 20 & 21 according to Upper Court's Register and attached to Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Sugar Estate with steam mill of 8 horse power. On fifth—Miss Flora A. Tower's share—was sold on 9th August this year to Misses Caroline D. and Julia E. Tower, for £500.—See "Reporter" No. 1.

NORTHSIDE—situated in Northside Quarter A. under No. 37 according to Upper Court's Register and attached to Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Sugar Estate with Wind Mill.—This property was by sheriff's bill of sale conveyed to P. W. Schousboe as attorney to M. & S. G. Melchior, who held a large mortgage in the property, for their offer at auction \$4,000 and subsequently sold by them to P. Mudie—Bill of sale dated 10th August 1864—for \$7,000. It brought \$91,840 in 1802; in 1821, \$121,600; in 1829, \$19,200; and in 1855, \$7,350.—The largest crop was delivered in 1826, 374,058 net lbs. sugar or about 249 hhd. —that of 1816 which was calculated to be a good year was 182,452 net lbs. or 4,577 lbs. less than half of the crop of 1826; the smallest in 1860, 20,358 net lbs. or about 13 hhd. The tax list of 1863 shows: 41 field laborers; 3 horses, 9 mules, 2 asses, and 10 horned cattle; 224 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land of which 100 in canes.

NORTHSTAR and PROSPERITY—the former situated in Northside Quarter B. under No. 19 & 20 according to Upper Court's Register, and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District; the latter, Northside Quarter A. No. 22 a., 22 b. and Northside Quarter B. No. 18, Christiansteds Jurisdiction, Centre Police District; Sugar Estates—steam mill of 6 horse power on Estate Prosperity. Bill of Sale of 18th August 1864 from Vice Governor Rothe to John William Whitehead, for \$12,500. In 1804 Northstar brought at auction \$64,000; it had then 200 acres in canes, 106 slaves, works, buildings, stock, etc. all in complete order. In 1850 with Estate Canebay, \$13,575; and in 1856 both Northstar and Canebay with Prosperity \$21,000. Northstar was attached to Canebay in 1849, since to La Vallee, Canebay, Belvedere, Northstar & Prosperity; and now to Prosperity alone. These five estates delivered in 1863—181,827 net lbs. sugar or about 120 hhd. —9,297 lbs. less than what Prosperity alone delivered in 1816. The last tax list for Northstar shows: 42 laborers; 30 acres in canes of a total number of 242. In 1817 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land noted as No. 22 b. Northside Quarter A. were purchased at public auction by Wm. McBean and John & Joshua Cumiag, for \$2,560—20 of which were annexed to Prosperity and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Big Fountain. Northstar had 78 slaves in 1816; 110 acres in canes, of a total of 275. In 1847, the year before the emancipation, 65 slaves. Prosperity had in 1816: 106 slaves and 112 acres in canes: in 1847, 66 slaves.

LA PRESVALOIS, a piece of land of 75 acres, situated in Eastend Quarter Letter A. under No. 26, and attached to Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Police District. This piece of land without any buildings or stock was purchased on the 3d August 1864 by John Marcus, formerly a laborer on Petronella Estate, from Major A. Lang, for \$600. The matricul shows 75 acres; but the bill of sale says about 90 acres.

The Saracens introduced the sugar-cane into the islands of the Mediterranean and Old Spain, where these plantations still flourish. Hence it was conveyed to the Canaries, and then to the West Indies.

Coffee was first used in Arabia, about 1420, and was introduced at Cairo in 1530, at Constantinople in 1554, at Venice in 1615, at Paris 1644, and in London 1652. The Dutch introduced its cultivation at Batavia in 1669, the French at Martinique in 1727, and the English at Jamaica in 1728. It is indigenous in St. Domingo, Abyssinia, Zanguibar, and Guyana. In Yemen it grows 18 feet high.

From the St. Croix Avis, 23d August 1864.

PROVISIONAL ORDINANCE

containing additional clauses to the Act of 26th January 1849 concerning the relations between the proprietors of landed estates and the rural population of St. Croix.

WILHELM LUDVIG BIRCH,

Governor of the Danish Westindia Possessions, K. of D. and Dnbrmd.,

Make known: That in consideration of the existing circumstances I do hereby, in virtue of § 4 of the Colonial Law of 26th March 1852, provisionally enact and ordain as follows:

§ 1.

When the laborers on the sugar-estates in St. Croix do not themselves desire to have the provision grounds, to which they are entitled according to § 9 B of the Ordinance of the 26th of January 1849, laid out in the uncultivated land of the estate, such provision grounds are to be laid out to them in one of the fields used for cane cultivation, after the canes have been taken off, at latest before the end of April. The laborers are entitled to keep these grounds for their use to the end of January the following year, provided they remain on the estate.

These provision grounds shall in future measure 40 feet in square, instead of 30 feet as hitherto.

§ 2.

On estates having at present no hospital, where sick laborers can be cared according to § 17 of the Ordinance of the 26th of January 1849, such sick laborers whom the physician in attendance declares to be actually in want thereof, shall be entitled to be cared in their houses for account of the estate, provided they obey the rules of discipline prescribed by the physician.

To which all concerned have to conform.

The Government of the Danish-Westindia Possessions, St. Croix,
August 23rd 1864.

Under my Hand and the Seal of the Government.

W. BIRCH.

(L. S.)

Rosenstand.

The foregoing Provisional Ordinance of 23d August 1864 containing additional clauses to the Act of 26th January 1849 concerning the relations between the proprietors of landed estates and the rural population of St. Croix is accompanied with the following Circular to the owners and administrators of the estates in the Island.

CIRCULAR.

The Government have, after previous deliberation with the Burgher Council and the Immigration Committee of St. Croix, deemed it ne-

cessary by the accompanying Provisional Ordinance of 23rd inst. to add certain new clauses to the Labor-Regulations of 26th January 1849 for the benefit of the rural population of the island, whereby several complaints made here of late will be remedied, while the laborers will at the same time be given new encouragement to remain on the estates, where they have once engaged themselves. The following remarks are here made for further guidance in applying the new rules.

§ 1 embodies the following alterations in § 9 B of the Labor-Regulations of 26th January 1849 :

a) The laborers domiciled on sugar-estates, having tracts of uncultivated land besides the land in cane-cultivation, will have the right of choosing whether they will have their provision-grounds laid out in the uncultivated land, thus avoiding a change of ground every year, and in which case each ground shall as hitherto measure up to 50 feet in square (2500 \square feet), or whether they will have the provision-ground laid out in one of the fallow cane-pieces of the estate that are to lay over until the following year. But the laborers are not entitled to select any particular fallow cane-piece for their provision-grounds, nor to select any particular spot in the cane-piece for any individual provision-ground. The owner or manager of the estate will determine these points.

b) In order to avoid that the cane-pieces in which the laborers' provision-grounds are laid out be taken in for cultivation for the estate before the provisions planted in them are fit for reaping, it has been found necessary to stipulate for the information and observance of all parties, that the laborers shall have the right of keeping the grounds thus allowed them until the end of January, at which season even the latest provisions will generally have arrived to perfection. It has also been stipulated, that the new provision-grounds, which will then have to be laid out to the laborers, must be laid out at latest before the end of April ;

c) The size of the provision grounds laid out in fallow land is increased from 30 feet in square (900 \square feet), as fixed in the Labor-Regulations of 26th January 1849, to 40 feet in square (1600 \square feet), consequently every 1st and 2d class laborer will in future get 700 \square feet more. If, however, the provision-grounds, be laid out with more regularity and precision than hitherto, particularly in such a manner that the one provision-ground be laid out close up to the other, so as to take up the whole length of the field, only leaving a foot-path, 2 feet broad, between each row, it will scarcely be necessary to use a larger area of land than now, when the provision-grounds are often scattered all over the field. For provision-grounds for 100 laborers only 4 acres of land will be required, and for the foot-paths will scarcely be used more than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

On those estates, where the laborers have already got their provision-grounds for this year of a size 30 feet in square, but the locality will not allow that the remaining 700 \square feet be laid out alongside of those already laid out, these 700 \square feet of ground shall be laid out separately, which may be done by measuring out an additional piece of land 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in square for each laborer.

§ 2 prescribes that the right which sick laborers have, in virtue of § 17, last clause, of the Labor-Regulations of 26th January 1849, of being cared during their sickness at the cost of the estate, provided they remain in the hospital on the estate, shall be extended in this manner, that when there is no hospital on the estate such sick laborers whom the physician in attendance declares to be actually in want thereof, shall be cared in their houses at the cost of the estate, provided they obey the rules of discipline prescribed by the physician.

From this then will follow :

a) That where there is already a proper and suitable hospital on the estate, or where such may in future be established, in that case no laborer can demand to be cared at the cost of the estate, unless he remains in the hospital, and obeys the rules of discipline prescribed by the physician ;

b) That even if there is at present no hospital on the estate, it is by no means every laborer, who because of indisposition or reported illness abstains from working, that shall be entitled to be cared at the cost of the estate, but this shall only be the case with such laborers whose illness the physician, or, until he arrives, the manager finds to be of such a serious nature, that the sick person must be considered really in want of such care, and besides it will be on the condition that the sick person obeys the rules of discipline prescribed by the physician. Whenever, therefore, it should be found, that the person disobeys these rules, f. i. by leaving the house at day or at night without urgent necessity for doing so, the right of being cared at the cost of the estate shall be forfeited.

It must furthermore be remarked :

c) The care which the laborers are thus entitled to at the cost of the estate, shall consist of the following, irrespective of whether they remain in the hospital or in their houses : a caban with a blanket, provided the sick person does not possess these or other suitable articles, in which case he cannot demand to be furnished with them at the cost of the estate,—care and attendance by the sick-nurse on the estate, who shall be a suitable woman, and one accustomed to wait on the sick,—and nourishment according to the directions of the physician.—As regards the medical attendance and medicine the owners of estates will, however, according to the Ordinance of 22d February 1855 § 1, retain the right of deducting the amount there specified from the laborers' wages, provided no other rule in this respect, particularly in reference to immigrants, has been established.

The Government of the danish-westindia possessions St. Croix, August 23d 1864.

W. BIRCH.

Rosenstand.

PROVISIONAL ORDINANCE

containing alterations in the Ordinance of 6th June 1862 for raising funds in aid of immigration to the Island of St. Croix.

WILHELM LUDVIG BIRCH,

Governor of the Danish Westindia Possessions,
Knight of Dannebrog and Dannebrogsmænd.

Make known: That in consideration of the existing circumstances, I do hereby, in virtue of § 4 of the Colonial Law of the 26th of March 1852, prescribe and ordain as follows:

§ 1.

The enactments in § 3 d of the Ordinance of 6th June 1862 for raising funds in aid of immigration to the Island of St. Croix, fixing those amounts that are to be paid into the Immigration-fund by the party who first employs an immigrant, and stipulating the periods when the amounts are payable, shall only be applicable in the case where the immigrants are introduced from the Eastindies or China; and it shall, in the case of immigrants introduced from other places than the aforesaid, as hitherto be lawful for the Government, after previous deliberation with the Burgher Council of St. Croix, to give such rules in the aforementioned respect, as may be found requisite according to the circumstances and necessary for securing the interests of the Immigration-fund.

§ 2.

Whenever laborers are introduced into the Island, either for account of the Public, or by private individuals under the control of the Authorities and with pecuniary aid from the Immigration-fund, on the condition, that such laborers after the expiration of the first year of their service may engage themselves on other estates, the person who may subsequently employ or retain in his employment such a laborer for the second or the third year, shall pay into the immigration-fund an amount equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the total expenses for introducing the Immigrant into the Island, but within such limits in regard to the amount thus to be paid, as may be fixed by the Government after previous deliberation with the Burgher Council.

To which all concerned have to conform.

The Government of the Danish Westindia Possessions, St. Croix,
23d August 1864.

Under my Hand and the Seal of the Government.

W. BIRCH.

(L. S.)

Rosenstand.

THE
ST. CROIX AGRICULTURAL REPORTER
 AND
MONTHLY REGISTER.

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT's Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT.

No. 5.] *St. Croix, Christiansted, Monday, 31st October.* [1864.

HAVING failed in our expectations of being supported by contributions of articles on agricultural matters, and having been obliged to issue in the Agricultural Reporter things that were not connected with agriculture, we cannot any longer confine ourselves to publish "The St. Croix Agricultural Reporter"; but will henceforward issue "The St. Croix Agricultural Reporter and Monthly Register", which will contain such matter on agriculture as we can select, and the exports of the Island's produce, also translations of such laws as are in daily use; trusting that our efforts to make it interesting and valuable will be crowned with success.

The present number contains the usual report of exports; the marine list; lists of the removals of laborers in the country on the 1st of this month; etc. etc.

The weather has been very favorable during this month—the average amount of rain which has fallen is 10 English inches. On the 25th, 50 lines fell. The average quantity of rain the Island has received from the 1st January to date is 30 inches.

The result of the removals of laborers in the country on the 1st of this month, according to the lists published in this number, is as follows:

	Removed from Estates.	Removed to Estates.
Christiansteds Police District ..	364	301
Centre Do. Do. ..	974	535
Frederiksteds Do. Do. ..	500	434
	1838	1270

From this it is seen that 568 laborers have not taken service in the country, and it is presumed that the most part of them have left the Island. These laborers who have left are, with very few exceptions, Emigrants from Barbados, whose term of service expired this year.

EXPORTS
OF ST. CROIX STAPLE PRODUCTIONS,
from 1st January 1864 to 30th September.

SUGAR.	To Denmark	To foreign European places.	To America and St. Thomas.	Total.
	Nett lbs.	Nett lbs.	Nett lbs.	Nett lbs.
Exports from 1st January 1864 to the end of August				
From Christiansted.....	3,578,523	—	263,959	3,842,482
Do. to the end of Septbr.	369,288	—	—	369,288
	3,947,811	—	263,959	4,211,770
From Frederiksted, for the same period	5,437,103	—	82,915	5,520,018
Do. to the end of Septbr.	—	—	189	189
	5,437,103	—	83,104	5,520,207
Christiansted, Total....	3,947,811	—	263,959	4,211,770
Frederiksted, Total....	5,437,103	—	83,104	5,520,207
	9,384,914	—	347,063	9,731,977
RUM.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Exports from 1st January 1864 to the end of August				
From Christiansted.....	33,333	—	52,384	85,717
Do. to the end of Septbr.	27,775	—	630	28,405
	61,108	—	53,014	114,122
From Frederiksted, for the same period	42,923	—	20,006	62,929
Do. to the end of Septbr.	—	—	—	—
	42,923	—	20,006	62,929
Christiansted, Total....	61,108	—	53,014	114,122
Frederiksted, Total....	42,923	—	20,006	62,929
	104,031	—	73,020	177,051
MOLASSES.				
Exports from 1st January 1864 to the end of August				
From Christiansted.....	—	—	207,334	207,334
Do. to the end of Septbr.	—	—	—	—
	—	—	207,334	207,334
From Frederiksted, for the same period	—	—	87,364	87,364
Do. to the end of Septbr.	—	—	40,995	40,995
	—	—	128,359	128,359
Christiansted, Total....	—	—	207,334	207,334
Frederiksted, Total....	—	—	128,359	128,359
	—	—	335,693	335,693
VALUE OF EXPORTED PRODUCE according to Tarif, at \$5 50 pr. 100 nett lbs.				
Sugar and 30 cents pr. gallon Rum & Molasses.			Christiansted:	
Amount from 1st January 1864 to the end of August				\$292,753 91
Do. to the end of September				28,832 33
				<u>\$321,586 24</u>

Frederiksted:	
Amount from 1st January 1864 to the end of August	\$345,542 00
Do. to the end of September	12,309 00
	<hr/>
	\$357,851 00
Christiansted, Total	\$321,586 24
Frederiksted, Total	" 357,851 00
	<hr/>
	\$679,437 24

EXPORTS

*of other Productions of St. Croix, also of imported articles
during September 1864.*

☞ The valuation is according to the tariff.	To Denmark.	To St. Thomas.	To America and other foreign places.
Christiansted:			
Carts—made here	—	2	—
to the value of	—	\$40 00	—
Cattle	—	10	—
to the value of	—	\$200 00	—
Cotton	19,008 lbs.	190 lbs.	—
to the value of	\$15,206 40	\$152 00	—
Deer Skin	1	—	—
to the value of	50 cents	—	—
Fruit	—	—	—
to the value of	—	—	\$6 00
Guava Wine	bottles 4	—	—
to the value of	\$4 00	—	—
Horses—Ponies	—	1	—
to the value of	—	\$40 00	—
Pickles	—	—	—
to the value of	\$24 88	—	—
Sheep	—	27	—
to the value of	—	\$64 80	—
Sheep Wool	3,040 lbs.	—	—
to the value of	\$364 80	—	—
Sweet meat	804 lbs.	—	—
to the value of	\$137 40	—	—
Turtle	132 lbs.	—	—
to the value of	\$10 56	—	—
Turtle shell	15 lbs.	—	—
to the value of	\$45 00	—	—
Wood	—	—	—
to the value of	—	\$3 71	—

☞ The valuation is according to the tariff.

	To Denmark.	To St. Thomas.	To America and other foreign places.
Frederiksted :			
Lime	—	53 bbls.	—
to the value of	—	\$21 00	
Sheep wool	—	3,184 lbs.	
to the value of	—	\$318 00	
Stock	—	—	—
to the value of	—	\$24 00	—

EXPORTS

during Sept. 1864 of Imported Articles.

Christiansted :			
<i>Free of duty :</i>			
Books—printed books and paper	—	—	—
to the value of	\$8 00	—	—
Coals	—	30 bbls.	—
to the value of	—	\$30 00	—
<i>Fixed duty :</i>			
Salt Beef	—	180 lbs.	—
to the value of	—	\$18 00	—
<i>5 per Cent duty :</i>			
Oats	—	1 bbl.	—
to the value of	—	\$2 50	—
Metals	—	90 lbs.	—
to the value of	—	\$4 05	—
<i>12½ per Cent duty :</i>			
Coffee	64 lbs.	—	—
to the value of	\$7 68	—	—
Provisions	—	—	—
to the value of	\$8 05	—	—
Glass	—	—	—
to the value of	—	—	\$10 00
Saddlery	—	—	—
to the value of	—	\$24 00	—
Spirits	—	—	—
to the value of	—	\$4 00	—
Starch	—	162 lbs.	—
to the value of	—	\$12 96	—
Tea—all kinds	10 lbs.	—	—
to the value of	\$5 50	—	—
Goods—all others	—	—	—
to the value of	—	\$25 00	—
Frederiksted :			
Coals	—	8 bbls.	—
to the value of	—	\$8 00	—
Lumber	—	—	—
to the value of	—	—	\$50 00

	Danish		Foreign		Total	
	Number.	Tons burden.	Number.	Tons burden.	Number.	Tons burden.
Arrivals of vessels at Christiansted:						
From 1st April 1864 (financial year) to the end of August	10	1,027	7	377	17	1,404
In September	1	147	1	72	2	219
	<u>11</u>	<u>1,174</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1,623</u>
At Frederiksted:						
From 1st April 1864 to the end of August	8	768½	46	570	54	1,338½
In September	1	3	4	9	5	12
	<u>9</u>	<u>771½</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1,350½</u>
*** The returns from Frederiksted include the smaller vessels which trade to the neighboring islands.						
Christiansted	11	1,174	8	449	19	1,623
Frederiksted	9	771½	50	579	59	1,350½
	<u>20</u>	<u>1,945½</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>1,028</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>2,973½</u>

	Danish		Foreign		Total	
	Number.	Tons burden.	Number.	Tons burden.	Number.	Tons burden.
Departure of vessels from Christiansted:						
From 1st April 1864 to the end of August	7	757	8	449	15	1,206
In September	1	141	0	0	1	141
	<u>8</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1,347</u>
From Frederiksted:						
From 1st April 1864 to the end of August	17	1,859½	46	570	63	2,429½
In September	2	172½	3	6	5	178½
	<u>19</u>	<u>2,032</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>2,608</u>
*** The returns from Frederiksted include the smaller vessels which trade to the neighboring islands.						
Christiansted	8	898	8	449	16	1,347
Frederiksted	19	2,032	49	576	68	2,608
	<u>27</u>	<u>2,930</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1,025</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>3,955</u>

Arrivals at Christiansted :

Septbr. 8th, Barkship Princess Alexandra of Christiansted, 147 tons burden, from St. Thomas, with Provisions and Estate Supplies.

“ 24th, Brig Nellie of New York, 72 tons burden, from New York, with Provisions & Estate Supplies.

At Frederiksted :

None.

Departures from Christiansted :

Septbr. 3d, Bark Ship Flora of Copenhagen, 141 tons burden, to Copenhagen, with Sugar and Rum.

From Frederiksted :

“ 22d, Bark Ship Princess Alexandra of Christiansted, 147 tons burden, to New York, with Molasses.

The “Princess Alexandra” left Christiansted for Frederiksted on the 14th.

☞ Boats and Schooners which trade between the Islands are not included in this Marine List.

WE have been favored with the following lists of the number of laborers who have on the 1st October last removed from and to the several estates in the country in the three Police Districts; children included. There may be some little inaccuracies in the lists, but for these we are not responsible.

CHRISTIANSTEDS POLICE DISTRICT.

Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to	Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to
Altona	1	1	Grange	13	4
Aldershvile	0	0	Grapetreebay	1	2
Annashope	19	20	Great Pond	5	2
Beestonhill	28	24	Greenquay	29	6
Bellevue	0	5	Hermonhill	10	10
Boetzberg	10	0	La Grange Princesse	31	2
Bugbyhole (MBourke)	1	4	Little Princess & } Golden Rock... }	27	11
Bugbyhole (G El- } liott)	8	4	Longford	20	12
Cathrines Rest	0	0	Louisas Rest	0	3
Castle Nugent	10	0	Madam Cartys	5	0
Coakley Bay	16	3	Mt. Pleasant	2	0
Contentment	6	7	Mt. Washington	3	5
Cornhill	1	0	Mt. Welcome	11	12
Cotton Valley	2	23	Munster	3	3
Cotton Grove	1	6	Orange Grove	13	14
Diamond	0	7	Petronella	0	39
Elizas Retreat	1	2	Petersfarm (Hospi- } tal)	0	0
Fareham	4	1	Retreat	8	3
Friedensthal	0	0	Richmond	2	4
Granard	10	10			

Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to	Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to
Sallysfancy	8	4	Springs (McEvoy) ..	0	0
Salmonhill	8	3	St. Peters	1	2
Sevenhills	4	4	St. Cathrines	1	0
Shoys	15	6	Teague Bay & Slob	0	0
Sight	1	11	Tipperara	0	0
Solitude	12	3	Waiterspoint	0	1
Southgatefarm	9	18	Yellow Cliff	3	0
Springs	1	0			
				364	301

CENTRE POLICE DISTRICT.

Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to	Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to
<i>Kings Quarter :</i>			Marys Fancy	27	5
Anguilla & Annaberg	10	6	Montpellier	9	7
Lower Bethlehem ..	37	29	Morningstar	26	11
Blessing	18	2	Peters Rest	15	17
Cliftonhill	30	6	Rattan	40	5
Fredensborg	10	7	Sionfarm	25	8
Fountain, Little	1	2	Sionhill	7	4
Hermitage	12	6	Strawberryhill	20	24
Kingshill	6	18	St. Johns	19	13
Lebanonhill	8	25	Windsor Forest	0	4
Mon Bijou	1	1	Work & Rest	7	8
Mt. Pleasant	3	11		336	191
Profit	3	0	<i>Princes Quarter :</i>		
La Reine	12	11	Adventure	8	11
Slob	4	4	Bettyshope	11	3
Spanishtown	4	4	Bog of Allen	1	4
	159	132	Castle	14	13
<i>Queens Quarter :</i>			Diamond	28	30
Barrenspot	10	24	Enfieldgreen	54	8
Bonne Esperance ..	6	4	Envy	9	2
Canegarden	7	22	Fountain, Big,	3	4
Castle Coakley	52	5	Golden Grove	24	8
Concordia	13	4	Grove Place	25	1
Constitution Hill ..	17	9	Hard Labor	0	2
Diamond & Ruby ..	8	5	Jealousy	21	1
Glynn	3	0	Lower Love	12	4
Hope	7	3	Mountain	6	4
Humbug	4	0	Mannings bay	20	11
Jerusalem	14	9	Mt. Pleasant	14	0

Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to	Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to
Negrobay, Coopers..	1	5	Betzys Jewel	0	0
Negrobay, Knights ..	13	8	Canaan	1	3
Paradise	23	7	Canebay	4	4
Plessens	4	0	Clearmount	0	5
River	13	10	Judiths Fancy	11	20
St. Georges	57	5	Northstar	16	1
Upper Love	15	15	Prosperity	9	2
Waldberggaard	2	0	Rust up Twist	8	11
Williams Delight	39	3	Saltriver	0	0
	417	159	La Vallee	11	4
<i>Northside Quarter:</i>				62	53
Belvedere	2	3	Total	974	535

FREDERIKSTEDS POLICE DISTRICT.

Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to	Names of Estates.	Remo-ved from	Remo-ved to
Annaly	8	8	Northside	5	10
Becks Grove	5	17	Oxford	9	5
Butlers Bay	2	11	Orange Grove	7	13
Brook Hill	4	5	Prosperity	21	15
Cane Valley	21	11	Punch	5	5
Cane	9	27	Pleasant Valley	7	5
Carlton	10	34	Rose Hill	6	0
Camporico	17	6	Spring Garden	20	0
Concordia	14	3	Sprat Hole	23	11
Good Hope	26	21	Smithfield	3	4
Bay	13	5	Stony Ground	4	5
La Grange	31	20	St. Georges Hill	5	4
Little La Grange	30	20	Sandy Point Plea- } sant Valley Land }	1	0
Jolly Hill	10	0	Two Brothers	18	20
Hams Bay	1	5	Two Williams	11	17
Högensborg	21	4	Two Friends	11	24
Hannahs Rest	10	8	The Williams	27	13
Mt. Stewart	19	7	The Whim	15	19
Mt. Washington	0	2	Wheel of Fortune	15	13
Mt. Victory	25	8	Whites Bay	0	7
Mt. Pellier	7	8			
Nicholas	4	14		500	434

From "the Cotton Supply Reporter" 1st August 1864.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting, held on Tuesday, July 5th, a letter was read, enclosing a sample of cotton grown in the Kennedy district of North Queensland, from Egyptian seed, supplied by the association, which was planted in October, and gathered in February. The writer appears to have been the first person who has tried to introduce cotton cultivation at Port Denison, and he states that his experiment has succeeded well. The Victorian Cotton Company at Moreton Bay has furnished a small quantity of Sea Island seeds for distribution, with a view to test the soil and climate of different parts of the northern district of the colony. The sample sent is remarkably good, and was valued at 2s. 8d. per lb. A letter was received from Queensland, describing the excessive rains and consequent floods, which have inflicted considerable damage upon the cotton crop, and the liability to which at a critical stage of the growth will, it is feared, prove a serious hindrance to the cultivation of cotton in Queensland. The writer forwards a small sample grown under peculiar circumstances from some seeds which had fallen with rubbish upon rough ground, the plants from which were afterwards transferred to the garden. He has now some acres planted with cotton about fifteen miles from Brisbane, on the South Pine River, and the fact that the plants are producing the second year seems to indicate that they are perennial. The sample, though too small for an accurate estimate, was valued at 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb. Another sample of Sea Island cotton from Queensland was valued at 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb. The letter accompanying it states that it has been grown by some emigrants on their own farm at the Junction Pens, Ipswich, from seed granted to them by the association in March, 1863, and that they entered upon their land in the following August. A letter from Buenos Ayres reports, as the result of actual inspection, that this year's cotton crop in Paraguay will probably produce 3,000 bales, and that there is every reason to expect that next year 100,000 bales will be obtained from that country. Another correspondent at Buenos Ayres, referring to the efforts which the President of the Republic of Paraguay is making to extend the growth of cotton, states that the crop this year is expected to amount to 4,000 arrobes. A sample grown in Huymayta, Paraguay, has been forwarded for inspection. Immense progress has been made in the provinces of Mendoza, Entre Rios, and Catamarca, as also in Cordova, but particularly in Catamarca, which promises to be the best in the Republic. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Governor of each province, calling attention to the subject of cotton cultivation, and urging that no efforts should be spared to ensure success. The severe drought of the past season has done some harm, but not so much as was expected. A letter from Rio Grande, accompanying various samples, states that the people are beginning to be fully alive to the importance of growing cotton, and that a considerable quantity will be produced next season. A letter from St. Thomas, West Indies, represents that cotton promises to be more remunerative than sugar under existing circumstances, and that many parties are entering into the cultivation. There are extensive tracts of land in the fertile Island of Vieques (Crab Island), which could be made available if capitalists could be found to make the necessary advances. A letter from the Governor of Quilimane, Africa, was read, stating that he has made a proposal to the Por-

tuguese Government which, if accepted, as he expects, will authorise him to grant land for growing cotton at the low rent of ten reis (one halfpenny) per hectare, and to provide agricultural labourers, to the extent of 6,000 persons, at 1s. per day. The importation of seed, machinery, tools, and cattle for agricultural purposes, will also be free of duty for ten years, as also the exportation of the cotton produced by the new undertaking. Letters were received from Natal, stating that various private individuals are planting cotton on a small scale, who will extend their operations should their present experiments prove satisfactory. The great uncertainty of labour has hitherto been the principal hindrance, and makes it doubtful whether the cultivation of cotton can be depended upon for the future. The New Cotton Company have about seven hundred acres planted, and in different directions in small patches there are about five hundred acres more. The season has been favourable, with the exception of heavy rains at the end of last year, and cotton is considered a profitable investment, and is commanding universal attention. The liberal encouragement given by the Cotton Company, and the advances made on the growing crops, have been most beneficial. This season's crop is now coming rapidly to market, and is readily sold at from 5d. to 8d. per lb. in the seed. These favourable prices are exerting a stimulating influence. A letter from the British Consulate, Piræus, states that many parts of Greece are this year for the first time growing cotton. The owners of land and agricultural labourers are feeling the benefit of this new source of wealth, and from the interest manifested by all classes it is expected that cotton will be extensively cultivated. A letter from Nosoata, Fiji, states that arrangements are in progress by the writer for shipping about twenty tons of cotton to the association, although his premises, with a large quantity of cotton and other goods, have been burnt down. A despatch was received from the Governor of Western Australia, with various samples of cotton and details as to their cultivation.

At the usual weekly meeting, held on Tuesday, July 12th, a despatch, forwarded by the Colonial Office, was received from the Governor of Queensland, describing the recent floods in that colony, and their effect upon the prospects of cotton cultivation, which will be found in another column. A letter was read from Port Curtis, New South Wales, which, after describing the ravages occasioned by recent floods, recommends the formation of a company for cotton cultivation on a large scale, along the coast line from Cape Palmerston northward for 100 miles by 20, as well as on the adjacent islands. For this purpose considerable capital would be required, but the writer thinks an ample return would be obtained. He fears the cost of labour will be a formidable obstacle to the extensive growth of cotton, and is of opinion that small farmers with families are most likely to make it remunerative. He thinks that the company he has in view might obtain land, and grant short leases to cultivators, as well as purchase the cotton grown by them. A letter received from Port Macquarie, New South Wales, states that within three months three extensive and destructive floods have caused wide-spread desolation and suffering, farmers, shopkeepers, and others, in many cases, having lost everything they possessed. The village of Manilla has been submerged and destroyed, and in the Hunter district there has been great destruction of property. The cotton, which at the commencement of the season looked well and promised a large crop, has been inevitably ruined. Some belonging to the writer had three feet of water on it for several weeks, still his confidence in cotton-growing is not diminished. He wishes to plant the Petit Gulf seed, which he has been informed grows luxuriantly in Natal, and as Port Macquarie is in much the same latitude he expects it would succeed well in his district. His influence and example have encouraged others, and he is

anxious for their success as well as his own. A letter was read describing a proposed New Zealand Exhibition, which is to be opened on the first Tuesday in January, 1865, in the city of Dunedin, province of Otago. It is commended to the attention of the makers of agricultural implements and other machinery. The jurors will be required to submit their awards, with a statement of the grounds of each, to the Commissioners before the 10th day of March. At the close of the previous meeting, Dr. Forbes Watson, at his own request, had an interview with the committee.

At the usual weekly meeting, held on Tuesday, July 19th, a letter was read from Greenough Flats, Western Australia, enclosing newspaper extracts on the progress of cotton cultivation in that colony, and stating that the writer expects to be able shortly to ship a small quantity of cotton to the association for sale. This beginning, he hopes, will be followed by larger consignments. An application was received from St. Lucia, West Indies, for a fresh supply of Sea Island seed to replace that already planted, in order that the quality of the cotton may not be depreciated. A despatch forwarded by the Foreign Office was received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople enclosing a report from Mr. Vice-Consul Blunt, stating that the cotton plantations in the districts of Adrianople are looking very healthy and promising, and that the peasantry this year appear to devote much attention to the growing crops. The Governor of Sophia has, by his example and influence, induced various landed proprietors to grow cotton, and it is estimated that nearly a thousand okes have been sown. Some of the districts of his province are not well adapted to the cultivation. Consular despatches forwarded from Brussa, Monastir, and Jaffa will be found in another part of our impression, as also extracts from a despatch received from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Tabreez.

RESCRIPT

concerning Police Courts in the Danish Westindia Possessions.

WE FREDERIK the SEVENTH, by God's Grace King of Denmark,
the Vends and the Goths, Duke of Sleswig, Holstein, Stormarn,
Ditmarsch, Lauenburg and Oldenburg,

MAKETH KNOWN: To further an appropriate regulation of processes in Police Courts in our westindia Islands, as also corresponding treatment, in accordance to existing local relations there, of cases which concern larceny and such like inroads on the rights of property; and for the purpose also of facilitating, to the inhabitants, the collection of petty debts, &c. &c., it is hereby decreed:

§ 1.

The Police Courts in St. Croix are to be held every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and in St. Thomas and St. Johns every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and furthermore on such other days and hours as might be necessary in furtherance of the case, Sundays and Holy Days of course excepted. They are to be held in the respective Court Houses with open doors; they may, however, in as far as it may prove serviceable in the clearing up of a case, be held at other places in the Jurisdiction; and the Police Magistrate, in case the nature of a case demands it, may cause the spectators to be removed.

§ 2.

Under process and judgment of the Police Courts appertain both public as well as private matters of police; cases that concern Labor and domestic Servitude, are also comprised there. Demands for money or money's worth may also until further be claimed through the Police Courts, whenever the amount does not

exceed \$25 D. W. C. Finally, cases that concern larceny, the receiving of stolen goods, and fraud, as well as similar inroads on property, are to be tried and adjudged in the Police Courts when the offence committed is found as per tenor of the regulations in the Rescript of 11th April 1840 § 14. capable of being expiated by imprisonment on bread and water: wherewith is to be noticed:

1. In case that an offence, from the very first is considered that it will carry along with it greater punishment, or in consequence of its connection with other offences, is made the subject of a lawsuit, it is to be adjudged under this.
2. That the judge according to circumstances, where he deems it fitting, may substitute coercive labor for imprisonment on bread and water; thus:—That for every 48 hours' imprisonment on bread and water, he may substitute 12 days coercive labor.
3. That those sentences awarded in accordance to the preceding, incidental to a repetition of an offence ought truly to be considered as aggravating motives for an increase of punishment, still, on the other hand, they are not in effect to be imputed as Rescript of 11th April 1840, in respect to judgments for thefts which earlier have been passed.

The Police Courts shall likewise try and decide cases concerning those thefts committed by children and young persons between 15 to 18 years of age, as stated in the Rescript of 1840, §§ 26, 27 and 29, as also with the above stated efficacy in cases mentioned towards the close of § 27.

§ 3.

The process pursued in the Police Courts, is corresponding to the regulations commonly prevalent, in the treatment of police matters. It must however be observed:

1. That citations which concern laborers on estates, besides being served on the parties, must also be made known to the respective Managers, who must take care that the person summoned do attend, as in case of any neglect he is liable to be fined to the extent of \$3.
2. Those witnesses who do not meet, having no legal excuse, are liable, for the first time to a fine not exceeding \$2 and for a second and every succeeding neglect of attendance \$4 for each time.

§ 4.

Those judgments passed in the Police Courts are to be enforced by arrangements of the Police Magistrates.

When in public as well as in private cases which concern labor and the relations of domestic servitude, punishment is awarded; the judgment ere its being carried into effect, must be sent to the Governor by the respective Magistrate of the Jurisdiction, to the end that in conformity to the statutes he may see whether the public can acquiesce in the judgment or whether it must be appealed.

The Governor is authorized in these suits, to mitigate the awards passed where any special cause is found therein for his doing so. When the punishment, however, which is awarded, does not exceed a fine of \$5; imprisonment on bread and water for 48 hours; simple imprisonment for 8 days; coercive labor for 12 days; or to the extent of 12 stripes with a rattan, the judgment may be executed immediately, without its being sent in, provided the party acquiesces. A weekly report must be sent in to the Governor, respecting such judgments as have been executed.

In respect to the expiation of fines; matters, till further, rest as pr. Rescripts 24th December 1784 and 26th August 1826.

§ 5.

In respect to appeals of Police suits, the prevalent Rescripts are binding. If in appeal to a superior Court of such cases treated of in the 3d part of § 2. it should be found that the party concerned has deserved a punishment, beyond the

limits there stated, no directing or referring to the ordinary Courts in consequence thereof shall ensue, but the merits of the case must be adjudged in the superior Court so appealed to.

§ 6.

The fees in private Police suits are fixed as follows:

For commencement of Proceedings;	
In St. Croix and St. Johns	64cts.
" St. Thomas	\$1
For reception of a plea;	
In St. Croix and St. Johns	32cts.
" St. Thomas	50 "
For hearing a witness;	
In St. Croix and St. Johns	32cts.
" St. Thomas	50cts.
For a copy to the extent of 3 sheets;	
In St. Croix and St. Johns	64cts.
" St. Thomas	\$1
For every additional sheet;	
In all the Islands	32cts.
For citing a party or a witness without respect to distance;	
In all the Islands	25cts.

In cases that concern labor and domestic servitude no fees are to be paid excepting for abstracts or copies; which is also valid in respect to such pecuniary transactions, when such matters do not exceed the sum of \$10. If the amount exceeds \$10 payment of \$1 is to be made for passing the judgment.

In all police cases, also in St. Croix, no stamp paper is required.

§ 7.

All fines amerced in the Police Courts flow to the Police fund of the Jurisdiction.

Out of this fund is to be paid by order of the Police Magistrate all the petty disbursements of the Police.

Accounts are to be sent in to the Governor monthly, for further ordering.

§ 8.

Those provisional regulations of 4th January and 20th June 1849 issued by the Governor General for the Westindia Islands which concern the process of Police suits &c. &c. on the islands aforesaid, are hereby put out of operation.

In accordance to which all concerned are submissively to govern themselves.

Given in our Palace of Frederiksborg, 6th January 1852.

Under our Royal Hand and Seal.

Frederik R.

(L. S.) (R.)

SPONNECK.

T A B L E S

of Travelling Expenses to the Sheriff and other officials, also to the Sheriff Witnesses and Stævningsmænd (Suing Citerers), for the Jurisdictions of Christiansted and Frederiksted, also the Island of St. Thomas. Those for Christiansted and Frederiksted are in conformity with the Reglement of 19th June 1820 and the Royal Government's letter of 10th September 1835; that for St. Thomas, agreeably to Reglement of 16th September 1825 and Royal Government's letter of 1st December 1836.

The Vendue Director, Dealingmaster, Notary Public, King's Attorney and King's Physician, all receive the same travelling expenses as those paid to the Sheriff.

CHRISTIANSTEDS JURISDICTION.

	Sheriff.	Suing cite- rers, to both.		Sheriff.	Suing cite- rers, to both.		Sheriff.	Suing cite- rers, to both.
Annashope	3 20	2 56	Friedensthal	1 60	1 28	Monbijou	8 00	6 00
Altona	3 20	2 56	Fareham	4 80	3 84	Marienhöi	4 80	3 84
All for the Better	4 80	3 84	Fountain	8 00	6 00	Nanny's Hope	3 20	2 56
Annaberg	8 00	6 00	Fredensberg	8 00	6 00	Northstar	8 00	6 00
Anguilla	8 00	6 00	Fairplane	8 00	6 00	Orange Grove	1 60	1 28
Aldershvile	1 60	1 28	Fannys Fancy	8 00	6 00	Peters St.	3 20	2 56
Bellevue	3 20	2 56	Granard	3 20	2 56	Pleasant Valley	6 40	4 48
Beestonhill	3 20	2 56	Goldenrock	3 20	2 56	Petersfarm	1 60	1 28
Bugbyhole	3 20	2 56	Grange	3 20	2 56	Peters Rest	4 80	3 84
Bugbyhole (Elliot's)	3 20	2 56	Greenquay	4 80	3 84	Pearl	4 80	3 84
Boetzberg	3 20	2 56	Glynn	6 40	4 48	Petronella	4 80	3 84
Beckmanns	4 80	3 84	Great Pond	6 40	4 48	Prosperity	8 00	6 00
Blessing	6 40	4 48	Grapetree Bay	8 00	6 00	Parasol	8 00	6 00
BonneEsperance	6 40	4 48	Grove (Cotton)	8 00	6 00	Profit	8 00	6 00
Barrenspot	6 40	4 48	Humbug	4 80	3 84	Point Battery	4 80	3 84
Betsys Jewel	8 00	6 00	Hermonhill	1 60	1 28	Petersminde	4 80	3 84
Belvedere	8 00	6 00	Hartmann's	4 80	3 84	Ryans	3 20	2 56
Bethlehem	8 00	6 00	Hope	6 40	4 48	Robertshill	3 20	2 56
Bulowsminde	3 20	2 56	Hermitage	8 00	6 00	Rattan	4 80	3 84
Buck Island	8 00	6 00	Jacobs Bjerg	1 60	1 28	Rust up Twist	8 00	6 00
Contentment	1 60	1 28	St. Johns	4 80	3 84	Richmond	1 60	1 28
Constitutionhill	3 20	2 56	Jerusalem	6 40	4 48	Recoveryhill	1 60	1 28
Cathrines Rest	3 20	2 56	Jud.ths Fancy	4 80	3 84	Retreat	4 80	3 84
Cornhill	3 20	2 56	Kongens Land	8 00	6 00	Springs	3 20	2 56
Castle Coakley	4 80	3 84	Kongens Grund	1 60	1 28	SpringsVallades	4 80	3 84
CassavaGarden	4 80	3 84	Kings hill	8 00	6 00	Spring gut	3 20	2 56
Clifton Hill	6 40	4 48	Kayen Protest.	1 60	1 28	Shoys	3 20	2 56
Cotton Grove	6 40	4 48	Longford	3 20	2 56	Schimmelmanns	3 20	2 56
Coakley Bay	6 40	4 48	Lowryhill	3 20	2 56	Sion hill	4 80	3 84
Canebay	8 00	6 00	La Grande Prin-			Sionfarm	4 80	3 84
Cottage	6 40	4 48	cess	3 20	2 56	Sight	4 80	3 84
Cotton Valley	8 00	6 00	Limetree	6 40	4 48	Southgatefarm	4 80	3 84
Canaan	8 00	6 00	La Vallee	8 00	6 00	Salt River	6 40	4 48
Clairmount	8 00	6 00	Lebanon hill	8 00	6 00	Spanishtown	6 40	4 48
Cramawhill	6 40	4 48	Liberty hill	1 60	1 28	Solitude	6 40	4 48
Cotton Garden	8 00	6 00	La Reine	6 40	4 48	Sally's Fancy	4 80	3 84
Cathrines Hope	8 00	6 00	MountWelcome	1 60	1 28	Strawberry hill	6 40	4 48
Cartys	8 00	6 00	Mount Pleasant	3 20	2 56	Sevenhills	6 40	4 48
Cathrines Mt.	3 20	2 56	Munster	3 20	2 56	Slob	8 00	6 00
Castle Nugent	4 80	3 84	Montpellier	6 40	4 48	Towers	1 60	1 28
Concordia	6 40	4 48	MountWashing-			Tipperara	4 80	3 84
Cane Garden	4 80	3 84	ton	4 80	3 84	Testmanns	4 80	3 84
Diamond & Ruby	4 80	3 84	Morning Star	6 40	4 48	Teagues Bay	8 00	6 00
Diamond	4 80	3 84	Marys Fancy	6 40	4 48	Windsor	6 40	4 48
			Mount Pleasant	8 00	6 00	Work & Rest	3 20	2 56

To go on board a vessel in the harbor, before run-rise or after sun-set 1 28
 Outside the Reef or the Point 2 56

Sheriff. Suing
citors. 1 28 1 28
2 56 2 56

FREDERIKSTEDS JURISDICTION.

	Sheriff.		Suing cite- rers, to both.			Sheriff.		Suing cite- rers, to both.	
Annally	4	80	3	84	Jealousy	8	00	5	60
Adventure	6	40	4	48	La Grange	1	60	1	28
Butlers bay	3	20	2	56	Little La Grange	3	20	2	56
Becks Grove	3	20	2	56	Lower Love	6	40	4	48
Brook hill	3	20	2	56	Marshall	1	60	1	28
Bettys hope	6	40	4	48	Mount Victory	3	20	2	56
Bog of Allen	4	80	3	84	Mount Stewart	4	80	3	84
Cane Valley	3	20	2	56	Montpellier	4	80	3	84
Carlton	3	20	2	56	Mint	4	80	3	84
Concordia	3	20	2	56	Mount Pleasant	4	80	3	84
Camporico	3	20	2	56	Mountain	4	80	3	84
Caledonia	4	80	3	84	Mount Pleasant				
Clairmont	4	80	3	84	& Plessens	6	40	4	48
Cane	4	80	3	84	Mannings bay	8	00	5	60
Castle	8	00	5	60	North hall	3	20	2	56
Diamond	4	80	3	84	Nicolas	4	80	3	84
Enfieldgreen	4	80	3	84	Negrobay	8	00	5	60
Envy	8	00	5	60	Negrobay (Coop- ers)	6	40	4	48
Frederickshaab	3	20	2	56	Oxford	3	20	2	56
Fountain	6	40	4	48	Orange Grove	3	20	2	56
Grove Place	6	40	4	48	Prosperity	1	60	1	28
Golden Grove	8	00	5	60	Punch	3	20	2	56
Högensborg	3	20	2	56	Pleasant Valley	4	80	3	84
Hannalis Rest	3	20	2	56	Paradise	6	40	4	48
Hamsbluff	4	80	3	84	Rose hill	4	80	3	84
Hard labor	6	40	4	48	Ruans bay	4	80	3	84
Jollyhill	3	20	2	56					

Sheriff. Suing
citerers.

To go on board a vessel in the road; without regard to the distance,
before sun-rise or after sun-set 2 56 1 92

Stævningmændene (the Suing Citerers) shall note on each document with figures and words the fees and travelling expenses. See Government's letter of 10th September 1835.

The Sheriff Witnesses (Fogedvidnerne) receive the same travelling expenses as those assigned the Suing Citerers (Stævningmænd).

ST. THOMAS JURISDICTION.

	Sheriff.	Suing citers, to both.		Sheriff.	Suing citers, to both.		Sheriff.	Suing citers, to both.
Adelphy	4 80	3 84	Donoe	3 20	2 56	Nazareth	8 00	5 76
Altona & de Gunst	1 60	1 28	Dorthea	6 40	5 12	Neltibjerg	6 40	5 12
Amalienborg	8 00	5 76	Dvergsteen	6 40	5 12	Niesky	3 20	2 56
Annas Fancy	1 60	1 28	Emanuel	6 40	5 12	Nullybjerg	3 20	2 56
Annas Retreat	4 80	3 84	Ensomhed	6 40	5 12	Orcanshul	1 60	1 28
Bakkerøe	1 60	1 28	Fortuna	6 40	5 12	Pearl	6 40	5 12
Blongo & Fransk mandsbay	4 80	3 84	Fredensborg	4 80	3 84	Perseverance	6 40	5 12
Bonneesperance	6 40	5 12	Frydendahl	6 40	5 12	Rapun	1 60	1 28
Bordeaux and Hope	6 40	5 12	Frydenhöi	6 40	5 12	Ross	1 60	1 28
Botanybay	8 00	5 76	Gothaab	6 40	5 12	Rosendahl	4 80	3 84
Bonne Resolution	6 40	5 12	Havensigt	1 60	1 28	Runnels	6 40	5 12
Cathrineberg in big Norths. Qv.	1 60	1 28	Harmonie	6 40	5 12	Santo Maria	6 40	5 12
Carolines Lyst	6 40	5 12	Hernhut	3 20	2 56	Soelberg	4 80	3 84
Caretbay	6 40	5 12	Jegge	6 40	5 12	Sorgenfrey	6 40	5 12
Cathrineberg	8 00	5 76	John Brucebay	4 80	3 84	St. Joseph	4 80	3 84
Canaan	6 40	5 12	La Providence	6 40	5 12	St. Peter	6 40	5 12
Charlotte Amalia	4 80	3 84	Lerkenlund	6 40	5 12	Titus	3 20	2 56
Contant	3 20	2 56	Lille Norge	6 40	5 12	Tobar	6 40	5 12
Crown & Hawk	6 40	5 12	Lilliendahl	4 80	3 84	Thomas	1 60	1 28
De Gunst	8 00	5 76	Lövenlund	4 80	3 84	Viinbjerg	4 80	3 84
			Mandahl	6 40	5 12	Zufreidenheit	4 80	3 84
			Magehaabet	8 00	5 76	ISLANDS:		
			Mariendahl	6 40	5 12	Big St. James	8 00	5 76
			Misgunst	4 80	3 84	Hans Lollick	8 00	5 76
			Musquitobay	4 80	3 84	Hope, the	8 00	5 76
			Nadir	8 00	5 76	Water Island	8 00	5 76

Sheriff. Suing citers.

To go on board a vessel in the harbor either before or after sun-set,
 when the vessel is inside of Prince Rupert's rock 1 28 1 28
 But if the vessel is outside of this rock 2 56 2 56

When one document is to be served on several persons by the Suing citers (Stævningmænd) the charge is :

- a, to the most distant place, full charge ;
- b, to each place, which is not $\frac{1}{8}$ Danish mile from the common or broad road, which leads to the most distant place, no addition in the travelling expenses can be charged ;
- c, but to every place, which is from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Danish Mile distant from the broad road, one third of the travelling expenses to such a place, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Danish mile or above, the half.

THE
ST. CROIX AGRICULTURAL REPORTER
AND
MONTHLY REGISTER.

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT's Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT

No. 6.] *St. Croix, Christiansted, Wednesday, 30th November.* [1864.

THE present number contains some useful and interesting extracts taken from the tax lists gathered in this Island during last month. We have carefully made them and they consist of the following items :

- 1, the Estate's name;
- 2, owner's name;
- 3, steam mill or wind mill;
- 4, Laborers—they comprise tradesmen (apprentices included) fishermen, field laborers, those not engaged to work in the field but to perform other work on the estate, with the exception of the driver or drivers—(on some estates there are as many as three)—and domestic servants;
- 5, stock belonging to the estate with the exception of sheep, goats, and hogs;
- 6, the number of acres of land—each acre calculated at 40,000 Danish square feet—to each estate—(in some places there is a trifling difference in the fractional parts), and what quantity in cane and fallow, and in cotton; with a Recapitulation at the end.

The tables of imports and exports, and the usual monthly tables will appear in the next number.

The law of 29th December 1862 which we insert below in English is copied from the *St. Croix Avis* of 20th February 1863, and is the one now in force; it consequently abrogates the former law, which gave the Creditor unlimited power over the Debtor—hence the latter was entirely at the mercy of the former, who could at his will and pleasure keep his unfortunate fellow-creature in prison during his entire life-time, by paying 32 cents a day for the support of the prisoner of debt.

We have also given a translation of a judgment passed in the Upper Court here on the 9th instant, which relates to the above law, and which proves that a debtor cannot be arrested twice for the same debt, even when new stipulations are made for the liquidation of it.

ORDINANCE

extending to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Ordinance of 17th February 1847 limiting the time during which a creditor may keep his debtor in prison.

WE FREDERIK THE SEVENTH,
by the Grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths,
Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg and
Oldenborg,

MAKE KNOWN: On the report of Our Minister of Finances, who has laid before Us the most submissive Report of the Colonial Council for Our Westindia Possessions on a Draft of an Ordinance to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Ordinance of 17th February 1847 limiting the time during which a creditor may keep his debtor in prison for debt, We most graciously decree:

The Ordinance of 17th February 1847 limiting the time during which a creditor may keep his debtor in prison for debt is hereby extended to the Danish Westindia Possessions, with such modifications as circumstances render necessary, in the manner as hereby fixed:

§ 1.

The right possessed, according to law, by a creditor to keep his debtor in prison for debt, shall in future not be exercised in the Danish Westindia Possessions for a smaller claim than twenty five westindia dollars, and furthermore be limited to a certain time, which, with the exception to be found in the 4th §, shall be: for an amount not exceeding 150 dollars incl. one month for each 25 dollars contained in the total amount of the claim; for that part of the claim, which exceeds 150 dollars up to a total amount of 450 dollars, one month for each 50 dollars; for that part which exceeds 450 dollars up to a total amount of 1350 dollars, one month for each 75 dollars, and for that part which exceeds 1350 dollars, one month for each 100 dollars, up to a time of altogether three years; a period, corresponding to an amount of 2550 dollars, that, with the exception mentioned above, shall be the longest time during which a creditor shall be able to keep his debtor in prison. Such part of a claim as does not correspond to a term of a full month's imprisonment, shall not be taken into consideration in the aforesaid respect. A debtor, who has suffered imprisonment as above described, is not, however, thereby exempted from paying the debt for which he has been imprisoned; should he come in possession of property, action may be brought against his estate for reclaiming the debt; only imprisonment for debt will not be more than once applicable for the same claim.

§ 2.

In the amount determining the time, during which imprisonment for debt is applicable, the interest and cost incurred before the arrest takes place are included; but not those afterwards incurred.

§ 3.

The preceding rules are applicable both with regard to imprisonment before the correctness of the claim has been finally established by reconciliation or by judicial sentence; as also with regard to imprisonment after reconciliation or sentence, and, consequently, the terms of imprisonment must be added in cases in which an imprisonment, effected before a judicial sentence, is continued after having been brought before the court for adjudication and confirmed by the judicial sentence; the duration of the imprisonment to depend, however, on the amount of the claim as fixed by the sentence.

§ 4.

With regard to debts resulting from bills of exchange, a creditor shall have a right to keep his debtor in prison during twice the length of time as otherwise allowed with respect to the amount of the claim pursuant to § 1.

§ 5.

The preceding restrictions in the arrest of persons for debt, as hitherto authorized by law, shall also be applicable to such persons as are at present imprisoned for debt, who may therefore demand their release by a sentence of the proper court, should they have been imprisoned for so long a period as the above enactments warrant.

§ 6.

The present Ordinance is not applicable with regard to the imprisonment treated of in the Ordinance 6th April 1842 § 4, in so far as this kind of imprisonment shall not either in any case be applicable longer than the longest time fixed in § 1. Nor will this Ordinance make any change in the existing enactments in relation to the responsibility incurred by collectors of public funds, who are found to be defaulters.

To which all concerned have to conform.

Given at Fredensborg, the 29th December 1862.

UNDER OUR ROYAL HAND AND SEAL.

FREDERIK R.

{ L. S. }
{ R. }

FENGER.

On the 17th August this year, Lawyer N. N. required of the Sheriff in St. Thomas, in behalf of Mr. N. N., that arrest on the person of N. N. be made for a claim of \$207 05 which was due according to reconciliation (Forlig) effected on the 8th May 1863, for the payment of a bond issued on the 7th June 1861 by defendant to appellant.

The demand for the arrest was, however, not taken as a precedent by the verdict (Kjendelse) of the Sheriff, and Mr. N. N. (appellant), has therefore by citation on 29th September last brought the suit before the Upper Court, and demanded, that the required arrest be taken as a precedent, also that defendant N. N. be sentenced to pay all the expenses of the suit of appeal indemnifying, together with Lawyer's fees.

The defendant did not appear.

Against the required arrest the defendant has remarked, that she has once before been imprisoned for the claim which is here spoken of, but with consent of appellant was released: in which respect it is also advanced in the suit that arrest was made on her person on the 4th April 1861 for a debt, which, with accruing expenses, amounted to \$198 47, but on the 7th June of the same year was released, after having issued, for the debt that was then due, the abovementioned bond to appellant with personal security of N. N.

On the part of appellant it is however demanded, that this bond be considered as establishing a new relation of the debt (Gjeld-forhold) as not only the obligation of the debt (Gjeldsforpligtelsen) is changed in form, but also in contents, other instalments being fixed for the paying off of the amount and personal security given; but, as it is remarked in the verdict (Fogedkjendelse) which is here appealed, that alterations in the conditions of a debt, which far from annulling it go rather to secure its payment, do not make the debt a new debt, then it must follow, that the debt, for which arrest is now desired to be made, must be considered as the one, for which this course of law (Retsmiddel) has been already applied, and according to law it cannot be used again. The verdict, (Fogedkjendelse) must therefore be confirmed and the expenses of this appeal annulled.

WE have endeavored to obtain the number of horses, carriages, carts, and boats in this Island, all of which pay a tax to the Land Treasury, according to the Royal Ordinance of 22d February 1855—thus:

An annual tax for each horse of \$2, every 4 wheeled carriage with seats for more than two persons \$4, every carriage for 1 or 2 persons \$2, an open conveyance with 2 wheels \$1, an open conveyance with 4 wheels \$2, a deck or half deck boat with or without a small boat \$4, a sailboat without deck \$2 and a row boat \$1.

Horses include ponies, the latter however preponderate in number and form nine-tenths of the whole amount; the carriages are chiefly single seats or phaetons for 2 persons and the boats are fishing boats without deck; the carts are all with 2 wheels. Waggon and Carts used on the plantations in the country are exempt from tax. The tax is collected half-yearly, every 1st January and 1st July, with the half each time.

It happens sometimes that a few ponies are given up in two different places through mistake; hence the number stated here may show a trifling difference from the real number.

Horses in the country	2430
Do. in Christiansted	179
Do. in Frederiksted	179

Total 2788

Carriages in the country	179
Do. in Christiansted	61
Do. in Frederiksted	60

Total 300

Carts in the country	651
Do. in Christiansted	36
Do. in Frederiksted	49

Total 736

Boats in the country	56
Do. in Christiansted	46
Do. in Frederiksted	43

Total 145

ESTATE'S NAME.	OWNER'S NAME.	Steam Mill or Wind Mill.	LABORERS.					Stock belonging to the Estate.					Cultivation.					
			Tradesmen.	Fishermen.	Field laborers.			Total.	Horses or ponies.	Mules.	Asses.	Horned Cattle, Calves incl.	Total number of acres.	In cane and fallow.	In cotton.			
					1st class.	2d class.	3d class.											
EASTEND QUARTER A & B																		
Mount Welcome	Baron A Bretton		0	0	0	17	4	0	0	0	21	1	0	1	23	218½	0	45
St. Peters	Andrew Lang jun.		0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	90	0	0
Boetzberg	A M Monsanto		0	0	0	12	2	1	0	15	2	2	1	54	250	0	6½	
Altona	Thomas J Armstrong		0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	
Shoys &c.	W H Heyliger	WM	2	0	0	18	16	5	5	46	12	1	0	59	356½	106	4	
Mount Pleasant	Heirs of Schimmelmann		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	75	150	0	0	
Southgate Farm	Francis Armstrong	WM	3	1	27	11	17	7	7	66	5	11	0	94	425	108	0	
Green Quay	J J Lund	WM	3	0	12	10	2	3	30	2	12	0	96	286½	100	10		
Seven Hills &c.	Maria Michelsen		0	1	7	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	27	299	0	0	
Mount Washington	Samuel Brown		0	1	7	5	0	0	12	1	0	2	70	263½	0	0		
Sight	R E Higgins		1	0	15	3	3	0	22	6	4	2	78	225	0	6		
Marienhoi	D Heyligers children		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0		
Petronella &c.	Alexander Wolff		3	0	42	13	11	0	69	4	5	1	95	600	0	75		
Eliza's Retreat &c.	Major Lang		0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	26	255½	0	0		
Salmon Hill	Baring Bros & Co.		0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	150	0	0		
Munster	Ann S Vallade		0	0	6	1	1	1	9	2	0	2	46	150	0	0		
Sallys Fancy	George Belagen		1	1	3	1	4	0	9	4	2	4	35	75	0	0		
Cotton Grove &c.	Counsellor Stakemann		1	2	33	1	3	0	40	14	0	3	150	898½	0	42		
Great Pond	Abraham Meyer		0	0	3	4	1	0	8	2	0	3	40	343½	0	0		
Fareham	R G Knight		0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	20	175	0	9		
Castle Nugent	H Mc Adam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	212½	0	0		
Springs	Messrs. Mc Evoy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0		

ESTATE'S NAME.	OWNER'S NAME.	Steam Mill or Wind Mill	LABORERS.					Stock belonging to the Estate.					Cultivation.			
			Tradesmen.	Fishermen.	Field laborers.			Laborers not engaged in the field.	Total.	Horses or ponies.	Mules.	Asses.	Horned Cattle, Calves incl.	Total number of acres.	In cane and fallow.	In cotton.
					1st class.	2d class.	3d class.									
Springs	Joseph E Vallade	—	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	10	86½	0	0	
Hartmans	George Behagen	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31½	0	0	
Coakley Bay	J J Lund	WM	2	1	14	7	9	35	4	0	0	122	369¼	86	29½	
Solitude	J J Lund	WM	3	0	23	12	4	42	6	9	0	113	279	70	23	
Pleasant Valley	J J Lund	—	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	
Cotton Valley & c.	R G Knight	—	2	0	21	14	6	43	1	2	2	87	844¾	0	60	
Yellow Cliff	Andrew Mc Kin	—	0	0	3	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	37½	0	0	
Grapetree Bay	R G Knight	—	0	0	9	1	0	10	1	0	6	65	152½	0	0	
COMPANY QUARTER																
Richmond	Mrs. Elizabeth Feldt	—	0	0	9	1	2	0	12	1	0	33	80½	0	0	
Friedensthal	Moravian Brethren	—	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	21	0	0	
Arresthous	St. Croix Land Treasury	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	82	0	0	
Orange Grove	Henry Mc Adam	WM	4	0	22	13	4	2	45	0	6	18	157¼	60	0	
Little Princess & c.	Hugh Percy	S & WM	7	0	26	27	7	8	75	2	12	40	281	160	0	
Beeston Hill	R G Knight	WM	3	0	38	9	12	4	66	8	4	5	19	150	100	
Bulowsminde & c.	Dr. Knudsen	—	1	0	6	0	1	0	8	0	1	7	64	0	0	
Annas-hope	Heirs of G Hendersen	S & WM	6	1	35	12	8	0	62	3	17	39	225	120	0	
Grange	State Treasury	—	0	0	36	16	7	4	63	0	0	33	150	100	0	
Hermion Hill	W Clindinen	—	0	0	13	14	2	0	29	0	0	113	341	0	12	
Aldershvile	W Clindinen	—	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	333	0	0	
Contentment & c.	Phillip Roche	—	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	0	1	9	88½	0	0	
Cathrine Rest	Admiral J Christmas	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	
Retreat	State Treasury	—	1	0	23	5	2	3	34	0	0	0	160½	99	0	

ESTATE'S NAME.	OWNER'S NAME.	Steam Mill or Wind Mill.	LABORERS.				Stock belonging to the Estate.					Cultivation.				
			Tradesmen.	Fishermen.	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	Labors not engaged in the field.	Total.	Horses or ponies.	Mules.	Asses.	Horned Cattle, Caves incl.	Total number of acres.	In cane and fallow.	In cotton.
Petersmide	Elizabeth Ford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Granard	J J Lund	SM	3	—	24	14	10	—	8	11	2	6	10	—	96	18
Cornhill	A & S England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bugbyhole	George Elliot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Gut &c.	Mrs. J C Ratcliff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bugbyhole	Louisa Bourke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveryhill	J W R Hanson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peters farm	Land Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cathrines Hope	Joseph Critton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Cathrines	Heirs of Mar. D Corneilus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford	C E Brown	WM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamond	J J Lund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellevue	Admiral Christmas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellevue	BP & W de Nully	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Grande Princesse	Heirs of Schimmelmann	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUEENS QUARTER.																
Judiths Fancy	George Behagen & W H Heyliger	SM	7	1	66	26	24	—	—	124	3	24	2	75	715	310
St. Johns	J H Burt	WM	4	1	38	4	15	—	3	65	3	8	1	61	398	135
Montpellier	Mrs. E Bithorn	S & WM	5	—	54	29	13	—	10	111	4	12	—	60	552	235
Windsor Forest	J Queale & H Percy	WM	3	—	40	19	6	—	5	73	2	9	5	34	262	127
Glynn	H Percy & J Queale	—	9	1	36	13	13	—	9	69	77	10	—	250	94	—
		SM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	6	16	—	25	300	190

ESTATE'S NAME. OWNER'S NAME.	Steam Mill or Wind Mill.	LABORERS.						Stock belonging to the Estate.					Cultivation.		
		Tradesmen.	Fishermen.	Field laborers.			Laborers not engaged to work in the field.	Total.	Horses or ponies.	Mules.	Asses.	Horned Cattle, Calves incl.	Total number of acres.	In cane and fallow.	In cotton.
				1st class.	2d class.	3d class.									
Monbijou & Lt. Fountain	SM	5	0	55	26	21	0	107	2	19	0	72	503½	239	-
Hermitage	SM	4	0	47	11	12	0	74	4	20	3	56	360	114	-
Mt. Pleasant & Solitude	SM	4	0	42	21	16	10	93	4	12	2	64	450	150	-
Fredensborg	SM	8	0	50	14	5	0	77	4	24	0	25	450	260	-
Lower Bethlehem	S & WM	14	0	118	55	14	1	202	16	53	1	146	1150	460	16
Establishment															
Fre-densfeldt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	63	0	-
Upper Bethlehem		1	1	47	21	8	0	78	2	0	0	26	365	120	-
Slob	SM	7	0	53	19	18	0	97	3	21	0	39	300	211	-
La Reine	WM	2	0	40	4	9	0	55	3	16	0	25	225	111	-
Clifton Hill	WM	2	0	29	5	2	0	38	1	4	0	18	150	90	-
Profit	WM	4	1	23	6	6	4	44	3	17	4	29	150	60	13
Annaberg & Sh. Grove		0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	225	66	5
Spanishtown		1	1	17	9	5	4	36	0	0	0	0	150	80	7
Blessing	WM	1	0	23	2	0	0	26	0	3	0	40	254	100	-
Anguilla	WM	5	1	37	17	8	7	75	3	12	0	21	190	56	12
Salt River		0	0	7	5	2	0	14	0	0	0	60	219	40	-
Clearmount		0	0	10	2	1	0	13	3	0	1	100	515	0	-
Rust up Twist	SM	3	1	25	19	6	11	65	0	7	0	45	420	100	-
Betsys Jewel		0	0	37	5	5	0	47	0	0	0	0	250½	80	-
Canaan	SM	2	2	13	3	5	0	25	6	22	14	63	150	90	-
Mount Eagle		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	150	0	-
Parasol		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	7	-
Prosperity	SM	5	0	16	8	12	0	41	2	0	20	44	276	60	-

ESTATE'S NAME, OWNER'S NAME.	Steam Mill or Wind Mill.	LABORERS.					Total.	Stock belonging to the Estate.					Cultivation.		
		Tradesmen.	Fishermen.	Field laborers.				Laborers not engaged to work in the field.	Horses or ponies.	Mules.	Asses.	Horned Cattle, Calves incl.	Total number of acres.	In cane and fallow.	In cotton.
				1st class.	2d class.	2d class.									
North Star	—	0	0	19	9	15	2	45	0	0	0	0	242	20	—
Cane Bay	—	0	0	26	5	3	0	34	0	0	0	0	52	287	50
La Vallee	SM	1	1	19	6	3	0	30	5	15	11	0	33	144	55
Belvedere	—	2	0	18	5	10	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	300	60
PRINCES QUARTER.															
Hard Labor	—	0	0	12	4	5	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	150	53
Two Friends	SM	4	0	39	21	16	0	80	2	18	0	0	18	300	180
Montpellier	SM	6	0	44	24	17	0	91	2	18	10	0	20	240	168
Bog of Allen	—	0	0	3	5	2	0	16	0	0	2	0	28	110	0
River	SM	10	0	89	28	31	0	158	4	35	1	0	97	700	332
Jealousy	S & WM	5	0	64	12	15	7	103	4	12	0	0	40	300	160
Upper Love	SM	1	0	51	13	13	0	78	1	36	0	0	24	300	210
Grove Place	SM	6	1	40	15	23	4	89	5	25	1	0	60	450	230
St. Georges &c.	—														
Walberggaard	SM	11	0	44	10	13	0	78	4	33	1	0	49	450	172
Mountain	—	0	0	5	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	150	25
Plessens	—	0	0	30	6	10	0	46	0	0	0	0	45	150	125
Lower Love	SM	7	0	21	15	13	7	63	0	0	0	0	29	400	200
Castle	SM	3	0	42	10	17	3	75	2	22	0	0	33	300	225
Golden Grove	SM	5	0	46	27	15	2	95	2	22	0	0	34	262	198
	S & WM	3	1	40	9	7	2	62	2	17	2	0	40	263	128

ESTATE'S NAME.	OWNER'S NAME.	Steam Mill or Wind Mill.	LABORERS.					Stock belonging to the Estate.					Cultivation.			
			Tradesmen.	Fishermen.	Field laborers.			Laborers not engaged to work in the field.	Total.	Horses or ponies.	Mules.	Asses.	Horned Cattle.	Calves incl.	Total number of acres.	In cane and fallow.	In cotton.
					1st class.	2d class.	3d class.									Acres.
Adventure	Lang & M Cormick	SM	9	1	37	18	8	10	83	2	13	0	22	225	157	"
Mt. Pleasant	R Kerr & Alex. Tower	—	4	1	55	13	15	6	94	6	36	0	35	300	200	"
Diamond	R G Knight	SM	4	0	71	19	14	6	114	7	18	0	53	425	190	"
Williams Delight & Enfieldgreen	J W Bushby	SM	4	0	33	19	14	4	74	1	19	0	24	350	250	"
	H C Ratcliffe & G Walker	WM	7	1	22	16	9	6	61	4	18	0	40	375	500	"
Paradise	Mc Cormick & Lang	WM	7	1	36	20	11	0	75	3	17	0	20	225	136	"
Negro Bay	R G Knight	WM	4	0	43	9	7	0	63	2	13	2	19	214	100	"
Mannings Bay	H C Ratcliffe	SM	5	1	41	19	16	7	89	1	27	0	30	300	116	8
Envy	Ratcliffe & Walker	WM	3	0	19	12	11	5	50	1	9	0	21	136	80	"
Coopers Negro Bay	Heirs of S Thompson	—	0	0	27	8	12	0	47	0	0	0	0	140	63	"
Betty's Hope	Heirs of S Thompson	S & WM	9	0	53	20	16	0	98	4	35	0	98	458	253	"
WESTEND & NORTHSIDE Q.V.A																
Cane	G Walker & H C Ratcliffe	WM	3	0	17	8	6	7	41	1	8	0	21	225	130	"
Carlton	William Peebles	SM	2	0	78	38	12	23	153	10	9	2	71	594	300	"
Whim	R G Knight	WM	1	0	31	14	9	5	60	2	17	5	16	150	110	"
Camporico	H M & W Lang	WM	2	3	33	15	14	0	67	0	10	0	30	500	160	"
Hannahs Rest	Mrs. Beech	—	0	0	9	1	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	200	85	"
Stony Ground	James Y Stevens	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	150	0	30
Whites Bay	Alex. Stevenson	—	0	1	9	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	2	91	0	"
Good Hope	H M & Wm. Lang	S & WM	9	3	57	12	20	0	101	3	24	0	41	432	232	"
Ruans Bay	H M & Wm. Lang	—	1	3	32	3	7	0	45	0	0	0	25	181	94	"
Högensborg	Alex. Flemming	SM	0	0	34	12	16	17	79	4	18	4	30	300	180	"

ESTATE'S NAME.	OWNER'S NAME.	Steam Mill or Wind Mill.	LABORERS.				Stock belonging to the Estate.					Cultivation.			
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			1st class.	2d class.	3d class.										Acres
Two Williams	E W Dewhurst	WM	32	4	14	“	51	2	4	1	12	150	58	“	
Concordia	Heirs of E Dewhurst	SM	38	22	16	1	79	1	16	“	34	333½	192	“	
Smithfield	Mrs E Brady	—	3	7	1	“	11	“	“	2	23	150	“	“	
St. Georges Hill	Mrs. C Mudie	—	2	1	“	“	3	3	2	“	23	126	“	“	
Cane Valley	J Hinkson & W Moore	—	19	5	9	5	38	2	8	“	10	153	71	“	
Becks Grove	J Hinkson & W Moore	SM	35	30	22	4	98	4	22	“	21	296	160	“	
Brook Hill	J Hinkson & W Moore	—	24	12	3	2	41	1	6	9	21	150	75	“	
Little la Grange	Adam Logan	—	37	19	7	“	68	2	16	9	70	300	81	“	
Orange Grove	A de P O Kelly	SM	41	23	16	3	88	2	18	“	15	300	188	“	
Jolly Hill	Adam Logan	—	20	11	8	“	41	“	“	“	10	150	65	“	
Prosperity	Hugh Roberts	SM	31	14	23	2	70	4	10	“	110	450	95	“	
Two Brothers	John Hinkson	WM	35	12	7	“	56	5	15	“	36	275½	142	“	
Wheel of Fortune	John Hinkson	S & WM	50	20	18	9	99	3	15	“	54	375	170	“	
William	Alexander Latimer	SM	39	25	14	3	83	2	15	6	68	450	210	“	
Punch or Mt. Ferrall	J J Lund	WM	41	18	11	“	74	2	10	12	15	150	100	“	
Oxford	William Moore	SM	45	21	16	“	84	3	2	8	12	300	240	“	
Anally	W & M Plasket	SM	61	34	30	“	128	3	20	“	21	531	240	“	
Mount Stewart &c.	Heirs of S Thompson	SM	51	20	12	3	90	7	30	“	63	703½	175	“	
Big Fountain	Heirs of J Cuning	SM	71	38	7	“	122	5	24	“	80	444½	188	“	
Sprat Hall	Jens Koefoed	WM	17	13	13	5	51	2	5	“	34	261	80	“	
Mount Washington	Wm. Moore	—	2	“	“	“	2	“	“	“	160	15	“		
Mount Victory	Wm. Moore	S & WM	41	20	17	“	85	5	25	14	43	275	160	“	
Rose Hill	F Lockhart	WM	17	13	“	“	30	“	6	“	5	75	55	“	
Pleasant Valley &c.	Wm. Moore	—	11	6	12	“	29	“	“	“	108½	53	“		
Butlers Bay	Wm. Moore	SM	26	12	12	7	61	3	8	1	67	375	112	“	

ESTATE'S NAME. OWNER'S NAME.	Steam Mill or Wind Mill.	LABORERS.					Stock belonging to the Estate.				Cultivation.			
		Tradesmen.	Fishermen.	Field laborers.			Horses or ponies.	Mules.	Asses.	Horned Cattle, Calves incl.	Total number of acres.	In cane and fallow.	In cotton.	
				1st class.	2d class.	3d class.								Labors not engaged to work in the field.	Total.
Nicholas	WM	"	"	38	21	7	3	69	3	6	59	250	108	"
Spring Garden	S & WM	3	"	32	12	13	1	61	1	12	70	554	150	"
Hams Bay	—	2	1	18	11	8	"	40	"	6	52	243	30	20
North Side	WM	5	1	24	12	10	2	54	2	2	14	224	100	"
Big La Grange	SM	5	"	48	23	18	"	94	"	9	96	656	254	"

RECAPITULATION.

Quarters.	Labors.	Acres in cane and fallow.	Acres in cotton.
Eastend A. & B.	522	470	310
Company	689	1,205	33
Queens	2,035	3,717	30
Kings & Northside B.	961	1,875	8
Westend & Northside A.	2,469	4,818	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,676	12,085	431

RAIN AT CHRISTIANSVÆRNSFORT (Christiansted)
 from 1858 to 1864.
 Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858		1859		1860		1861		1862		1863		1864	
	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.
January	0	000	1	300	1	575	1	700	1	150	0	900	2	775
February	0	000	1	550	1	225	1	400	0	575	0	850	1	500
March	2	575	0	350	3	050	0	450	0	375	0	125	1	850
April	0	225	0	725	0	925	5	200	1	250	2	300	0	325
May	4	300	4	125	1	075	4	050	1	900	0	500	4	500
June	2	775	7	550	1	575	6	225	2	375	2	900	0	850
July	1	275	1	525	2	450	3	150	2	400	1	000	1	500
August	0	225	4	175	4	875	4	925	3	925	0	950	3	200
September	6	000	6	525	6	725	1	525	5	125	5	325	2	750
October	11	025	4	725	5	125	8	275	5	775	6	075	8	275
November	2	250	6	775	4	625	2	400	0	450	3	675		
December	3	200	0	775	1	200	2	650	1	125	1	675		
	33	850	40	100	34	425	41	950	26	425	26	275		

RAIN AT KINGSHILL STATION (the centre of the Island)
 from 1858 to 1864.
 Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858		1859		1860		1861		1862		1863		1864	
	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.	Ins.	Parts.
January	0	000	0	925	1	200	1	850	1	250	0	675	1	900
February	0	000	1	200	1	025	1	850	0	650	0	500	1	000
March	1	850	0	225	0	300	0	300	0	750	0	175	1	650
April	0	000	0	400	3	325	3	350	0	275	1	425	0	100
May	2	425	3	450	1	250	4	675	1	500	0	475	2	700
June	2	475	1	525	0	375	6	350	2	150	1	575	0	775
July	1	150	1	250	3	475	5	675	1	425	0	600	1	250
August	0	100	2	375	5	450	5	750	4	275	1	100	3	975
September	2	425	7	550	3	925	4	050	3	075	5	225	1	700
October	3	650	2	000	2	725	10	250	5	300	3	900	9	650
November	2	350	3	525	2	925	1	725	0	550	2	325		
December	1	725	1	100	1	225	1	675	1	000	1	500		
	18	150	25	525	27	200	47	500	22	200	19	475		

RAIN AT FREDERIKSFORT (Frederiksted)

from 1858 to 1864.

Ten Lines to an Inch—English Measure.

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.	Ins. parts.
January ..	0 000	0 350	1 200	2 675	1 025	1 050	1 475
February .	0 000	1 250	1 150	0 475	0 175	0 275	1 250
March ...	4 700	0 100	0 550	0 475	2 525	0 025	1 800
April	0 050	0 050	4 150	4 175	1 150	1 100	0 250
May	5 525	3 050	1 000	3 075	0 800	0 000	0 050
June	1 650	4 775	1 075	4 400	0 200	0 725	1 000
July	1 775	1 275	1 500	3 975	1 050	0 525	1 375
August ..	0 400	4 650	3 925	5 000	4 450	1 250	1 475
September	4 225	7 325	5 125	1 375	4 950	5 225	3 375
October ..	9 625	4 350	1 025	0 100	4 750	3 025	10 900
November	0 750	3 175	3 850	1 750	0 075	1 775	
December	1 825	0 850	1 600	1 475	1 400	2 525	
	30 525	31 200	26 150	28 950	22 550	17 500	

66 inches, the annual quantity of rain the Island is entitled to.

The reports from the military stations at Christiansted and Kingshill up to the 29th November (from Frederiksted to the 8th) are thus :

	Ins. pts.
Christiansvænsfort.....	1. 200
Kingshill.....	1. 325
Frederiksfort.....	0. 575

Making the total quantity from 1st January 1864 to 29th November as follows :

	Ins. pts.
Christiansvænsfort.....	28 725
Kingshill.....	26 025
Frederiksfort (to 8th Novbr.)	23 525

The average quantity of rain which fell here on the 25th October last is put at 50 lines or 5 English Inches, which is considered by many persons to be below the quantity, most of the rain-gauges having run over before the parties could get an opportunity to empty them.

DECEMBER.

First Quarter 6th, 3d hour, 14 minutes, 9 seconds a m
 Full Moon . . 13th, 2d hour, 53 minutes, 4 seconds a m
 Last Quarter 21st, 0 hour, 43 minutes, 9 seconds a m
 New Moon . . 28th, 5th hour, 2 minutes, 7 seconds a m

	Lines of Rain.	Other Remarks.
1 Thursday	—	..
2 Friday	—	..
3 Saturday	—	..
4 Sunday	—	..
5 Monday	—	..
6 Tuesday	—	..
7 Wednesday	—	..
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30 Friday	—	..
31 Saturday	—	..

THE
ST. CROIX AGRICULTURAL REPORTER
AND
MONTHLY REGISTER
— FOR DECEMBER 1864. —

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT'S Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT.

St. Croix, Christiansted, Saturday, 31st December.

THE Year of Our Lord 1864 is now at an end. It has rolled by like so many other years, to be succeeded by another; and well may it be asked what is left of it? To some it has left a happy and cherished remembrance of its past prosperity; and to others a sad and dreary recollection of its past misfortunes. Still to the contented mind misfortunes seem a blessing, while prosperity to the discontented proves only unhappiness. Nevertheless the year has passed by with all its joys, gladness, and mirth, as well as its sorrows, miseries, and tears, and the fond hope for a better lingers in the bosom of all. Hence we beg to wish our subscribers "a happy and prosperous new-year!"

In offering this wish, which is expressed with all the warmth and sincerity of a true heart, it becomes our duty to make a few remarks, which may not prove unprofitable or disadvantageous; but rather beneficial and good, and to which we call attention, in the hope, that all prejudices from selfish motives will be thrown aside, and that that view which the subject is worthy of, will be given it in a proper light.

The planters, the greater part of whom, constitute the wealthy and influential portion of this community, seem very indifferent, we regret to say, about their own, and we would add, the general welfare of the colony—the agricultural interest. This indifference we ascribe to their carelessness in not endeavoring to have certain parts of the Labor Act repealed, in order that the present want of labor may, in some manner, be supplied.

It is not our intention to enter largely into detail on this subject, we will only say a few words. Much has been frequently argued in favor of Immigration; and it has been said, that

without that, the want of labor being so much felt, the agricultural interest of this place must suffer. But let us take a glance at the large amount of money that has been already expended for Immigration purposes. Let us put down the item at \$30,000, or more perhaps, all with the good and best intentions possibly; and examine carefully the good results of this enormous disbursement. Were not a large number of Immigrants contracted for in Barbados? They came, it is true, and entered into contract for work, but what is the result? How many of them are here now? Has the Island materially profited by them in proportion to the large amount of money disbursed by the Immigration Fund?

These questions may be answered in some department or other; but it is not our province to ask whether they will prove satisfactory or unsatisfactory; yet we presume to say that this question forces itself upon us: Are there no means in this Island to secure more labor than what there is now? While Immigration unquestionably is the surest way to supply the great demand for labor, the planters ought to seek some other remedy within this colony, which would, perhaps not adequately, yet moderately, supply the want. Why should the attention of the Planter not be drawn to "Task-work?" To the employing of any laborer, whether from town or country, on Saturdays, by paying good wages?

It is very true the system of task-work was resorted to in 1856; but it was suppressed, as it was not in accordance with the Labor Act.

Why not then repeal such parts of the Act, which are at variance with the maxims of other countries, whence the Island expects and hopes to get immigrant laborers? Why should such a system, which has proved detrimental, and will, according to general opinion, cause the agricultural interest of the Colony to suffer, be continued? Remove this evil, and let a law more congenial and better adapted, take its place. The time and season for the repeal of such parts of the Labor Act as want reform is now fast approaching; and we trust that no exertions will be left untried to effect the change that is so desirable. This change becomes the more imperative, since the present difficult position of the planters, who from want of labor, cannot form a fair estimate of the coming crop.

The reform becomes essentially necessary with regard to *Task-work* during the regulated number of working hours; more so, with regard to the employing of laborers on Saturdays,

which latter arrangement the planter should be permitted to enter into, and to employ any person, whether from town or country, and give task-work at a fixed and common rate, during the prescribed working hours. Task-work is one of the remedies at hand to supply the much-felt want of labor; for it is very reasonable to expect that every first class laborer, who receives alike the same wages (15 cents per working day) is not mentally and physically the same kind of person. One laborer may be inclined to do more work than another; but then he argues with himself thus: Why should I do more work than my neighbor, who is here by my side in the field and who, I perceive, is never willing to work properly, only to receive the same pay as he is entitled to? No! this I will not do. But if I were to get twice as much as he, for doing twice as much as work, during the same number of hours, I would certainly do my best to get more money. Can it be doubted, that such sentiments will enter the mind of the laborer, and that he will do more work than one who is lazy? And where is the man who, by encouragement in a pecuniary manner, would not strive to do all he can, in order to receive an increase in wages for his labor? This is natural; and the system of task-labor is certainly the only sure method to encourage emulation and industry, and it must tend to stimulate the townspeople, some of whom may seek labor in the country, if not by yearly contract, then by task-work on Saturdays, provided liberal wages be paid.

We have not been able to furnish more than a small portion of the translation of the law of 21st May 1845 regarding inheritance and the line of succession. Great care has been taken to adhere closely to the Danish text; yet so as not to destroy the meaning of the sentences.

The translation of the Law relating to Trades and Professions, which is inserted in the present number, is taken from the pamphlet which was issued by the Government.

THE WEATHER.—During this month some rain fell; not abundantly, yet sufficient to moisten the earth. The wind, which at this season of the year is generally sharp, has been very mild. Many estates have commenced crop.

THE HYGROMETER.

One of the principal meteorological phenomena of the atmosphere is its capacity for receiving and holding moisture. Evaporation, to a lesser or greater extent, is in constant exercise over the whole earth. The ocean, lakes, rivers, fields, are ever yielding up water to the atmosphere, and plants and animals are also at all times giving forth exhalations. The atmosphere is thus a great receptacle for the moisture of the earth, and its capacity in this respect is increased by an increase of temperature. In a hot day, much more evaporation is produced than in one which is cold, but it is not on that account more perceptible by the senses. The more warm and free the air, so is the moisture less observable in its mass; and it is only when the atmosphere sinks to a certain pitch of cold, that we begin to see the suspended moisture in the form of mists and clouds. Thus, in a hot day, we do not see the breath issuing from our mouth, it being conducted away in an ethereal state, but in a cold damp day in winter, we see it proceeding in puffs at every expiration.

The state of the atmosphere as respects its moistness, is called its *hygrometric condition*, from the hygrometer, an instrument for measuring the degree of dryness or moistness of the air. There are various kinds of hygrometers, depending on the principle of the shrinking and expanding of bodies in relation to the degree of humidity with which they are effected. Fibrous vegetable substances, such as ropes, contract by imbibing moisture, while, on the contrary, hairs and catgut (strings of violins), contract by drought. Hair has been found to be the most delicate in hygrometrical motions. The celebrated Saussure, a French philosopher, accomplished the construction of a hygrometer from a single long hair, previously cleaned in a soda ley. Various philosophical toys, as ornaments for mantelpieces, have also been constructed to indicate the dryness or moistness of the atmosphere, all on the similar principle of contraction and expansion of a hair, piece of catgut, or part of the beard of the wild oat. One of the most useful instruments of this class is a small object resembling a watch in external appearance, designed to prove the dampness or dryness of beds: a moveable hand on the dial-plate points out very speedily the hygrometrical condition of the bedclothes on which the instrument is laid.—*Chambers's Information for the people.*

(Translation.)

L A W

of Inheritance and Succession of 21st May 1845 extended to the Colonies by Royal Rescript of 31st December 1848.

WE FREDERIK the SEVENTH,

by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg, and Oldenborg,

Our gracious favor ! After having taken into most gracious consideration a report which Our Minister of Justice has most submissively laid before Us, regarding which of the Ordinances that have emanated for the Kingdom of Denmark in 1845, could be extended to Our Westindia Islands ; We have most graciously ordained, that, the Ordinance of 21st May 1845, containing some alterations in the Law of inheritance, be promulgated in the abovementioned Colonies. While it is a matter of course, that in cases where the Ordinance refers to an enactment issued for the Kingdom, which has not been extended to the Colonies, those Ordinances, which have regulated the same relations for the Westindies in particular, must be applied ; and that separate provisions in the Ordinance, which are founded on facts, that do not exist in said Colonies, shall thus far in future be inapplicable there ; We will therefore, for said Islands, especially have it enacted : **1**, that grants to remain in undivided dealings according to § 18 and the confirmation treated of in § 22 & 28 shall be issued by You ; **2**, that instead of the legal provisions mentioned in § 19 in fine, the 5th § of the Ordinance of 5th May 1830 must be observed ; **3**, that the summons treated of in the last part of § 24 be limited to such cases, where the party, who intends to hear witnesses either is not aware what rightful heirs the deceased person leaves behind, or he is unacquainted with their places of abode in Our Westindia Islands, and which summons shall be published in the St. Croix and St. Thomas newspapers ; **4**, that the same liberty to bequeath one's property, which the Royal Rescript of 15th November 1765 and most gracious Resolution of 19th July 1802 warrant the inhabitants of the Colonies shall remain the same, so that the 23d § of the Ordinance has no effect there ; **5**, that as far as Our Island St. Croix is concerned instead of § 31 of the Ordinance, the Ordinance of 30th September 1773 must be observed, and that instead of the stamp prescribed in the §, the document must be attached to a stamp of first class ; and that at the end of the section (§) the Ordinance of 19th October 1796 must be followed ; **6**, that in those cases treated of in § 32 of the Ordinance the existing rules in the Colonies can in future be followed ; also **7**, that the respite which as regards the Colonies will be fixed, instead of the one mentioned in the 33d § of the Ordinance, is hereby fixed at 6 months after this Our most gracious Rescript has been recorded in the Courts ; and that the respite remains the same for the amended manner of inheritance, as also for the admission to get

Testaments confirmed which have been made there before the expiration of the respite, in conformity with the rules hitherto existing there.

In conclusion We leave it to you in what manner you think best to take care that the oftmentioned Ordinance of 21st May 1845 as well as this Our most gracious Rescript to you be brought to public knowledge.

Thus it is Our Will. Recommending You to God! Done at Our Palace Christiansborg the 31st December 1848.

Under Our Royal Hand and Seal.

{ **Frederik R.** }
{ **L. S. R.** }

Bardenfleth.

To

The Royal Westindia Government
concerning the extending to the Co-
lonies of the Ordinance of 21st May
1845.

(No. 639).

The accompanying most gracious Rescript of 31st December last year, regarding the extending to the Colonies of the Ordinance of 21st May 1845 concerning the Law of Inheritance, is hereby transmitted to be recorded with this remark: That under No. 4 appears "§ 23" instead of "§ 27", which remark must also be recorded.

General Government, St. Croix, 5th May 1849.

P. HANSEN.

Circular

To the Royal Westindia Upper Court
Christiansteds Town Court
Frederiksteds Town Court

In consequence of a petition delivered in by the Provincial Council for North-Jutland in 1840, the King has taken into consideration, what alterations and further provisions would be considered advisable in the existing laws of inheritance, with regard not only to such order of succession as is there prescribed, but also to the right of bequeathing property and other points. He has therefore commanded that a Draft of an Ordinance respecting this object be laid before both assemblies for the Provincial Councils of Denmark, and after having received their reports, His Majesty commands and ordains as follows: **1**, the children and other issue of a deceased person shall, in future, as heretofore, be the nearest heirs; no other relative can inherit as long as any such is alive. With regard to the order of inheritance in a descending line it shall remain the same as mentioned in Danish Law, 5th book, 2d chapter, so that: when a son or daughter dies before the testator, the children of either party who are the testator's grandchildren take the place of their deceased father or mother and inherit that share, which would have fallen to the party, if he or she had been alive; that if the grandchild also be dead before the

testator and leaves children, then these children shall take the place of the grandchild, and the same rule shall in like manner be followed when any child of the grandchild dies leaving children, and so on as long as there is any issue. **2***, For the rest, the rule fixed by 5—2—29 of the Danish Law shall remain unaltered with regard to the descending line respecting the effect that the difference of the sex has on the amount of the share of inheritance; it is however left entirely to the parents to give a daughter an equal portion with a son, or in any other way to increase her portion, which, however, must not exceed a brother's share. When thus one of many daughters is given a larger portion than the law allows, this exception shall not have any influence on the other daughters, so that nothing can be deducted in their legal portions. **3**, If there is no issue alive, entitled to inheritance then the deceased person's father and mother, if both be alive, are the only heirs. If the question of the division of the inheritance does not drop on account of that perfect community, which, according to law, exists between man and wife, then the inheritance is to be divided equally between them; except they have been divorced by sentence of the Court for adultery, in which case the innocent party alone inherits. **4**, If, however, either the father or the mother die, then the survivor of them inherits the one half of the property; the other half falls to the deceased person's father's or mother's children, who are the testator's full or half brothers and sisters, in equal portions; and if any of these children be already dead, then the children and other issue of that defunct party shall step in the place of their parent, quite in accordance with what is prescribed in § 1, and without that influence which the difference of sex has, as warranted by § 2, shall come into consideration here, which difference for the future shall be acted upon in cases only when an inheritance is divided among the testator's issue. If there exists no issue of the party who is dead, then the other one inherits alone. **5**, Are both parents dead, then each of their portions falls to their children, who are the brothers and sisters of the testator. If there are children but of one marriage, then these will consequently inherit alike; but when of different marriages, then the children of each marriage take that part which would have fallen to either their father or mother; thus the children of the same father and mother inherit in both qualities. If any of the testator's brothers and sisters be already dead and leave children, then these step into the place of their father or mother, and in the same way must it be observed when any of the cousins die, and so with all in conformity with what is prescribed in § 4. As long as there exists any lineal descendants as well of the paternal as of the maternal line, the one half of the inheritance shall always remain with each of these lines, whether the number of the parties of either branch be more or less, nearer or more distantly related; but if there exists no descendant of the one line, then the other alone inherits.

(To be continued.)

* See the Royal Ordinance of 24th April 1860 § 1—which will be issued at the end of this Ordinance, and which ordains that the male and female inherit alike.

T A B L E

of Exports of St. Croix Sugar, Rum, and Molasses for 5 years from 1859 to 1863.

		S U G A R.		R U M.		M O L A S S E S.		T O T A L.	
		In 1859.	In 1860.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1863.	for the 5 years.		
		Net lbs.	Net lbs.	Net lbs.	Net lbs.	Net lbs.	Net lbs.	Net lbs.	
Exported to Denmark		9,882,573	12,334,500	15,135,913	15,946,686	13,947,391	67,247,063		
“ to foreign European places		-	-	311,382	1,465,740	-	1,777,122		
“ to America and St. Thomas		179,519	393,996	670,723	2,099,531	697,391	4,041,160		
		10,062,092	12,728,496	16,118,018	19,511,927	14,644,782	73,065,345		
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Exported to Denmark		181,922	187,699	352,076	392,517	260,353	1,374,567		
“ to foreign European places		-	-	3,150	44,295	-	47,445		
“ to America and St. Thomas		340,796	412,109½	361,074	195,914	94,348	1,404,241½		
		522,718	599,808½	716,300	632,726	354,701	2,826,253½		
Exported to Denmark		-	15	28	-	20	63		
“ to foreign European places		-	-	-	240	-	240		
“ to America and St. Thomas		1,198	150	15,779	454,694	402,214	874,035		
		1,198	165	15,807	454,934	402,234	874,338		

ORDINANCE

concerning trades and professions in the Danish Westindia Possessions.

Skodsborg, 6th September 1853.

WE FREDERIK the SEVENTH,

By the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg and Oldenburg,

MAKE KNOWN: On the report of Our Minister of Finance who has laid before Us the deliberation of the Colonial Council on a Draft of an Ordinance concerning trades and professions in the Danish Westindia Possessions, We most graciously decree:

Chap. I.

§ 1.

The trades and occupations hereafter mentioned shall generally be exercised only by persons having taken out burgherbriefs corresponding:

1. Trading wholesale or by retail; also those branches of business mentioned in the 4th § of this ordinance,
2. Mechanics' trades, if carried on with the aid of assistants and apprentices,
3. Ownership of vessels, if the owner be not a merchant, the business of master or captain of a vessel, of architect, civil engineer, printer,
4. Planter's business, either as owner of a cane estate with works—provided the party resides in the Island and is otherwise qualified to be a burgher or as paid administrator or manager thereof.

If a special license be required for certain branches of trade, for instance, for keeping a tavern, an apothecary's shop, a printing office, the parties concerned shall nevertheless take out burgherbriefs.

§ 2.

Whoever intends to qualify as a burgher for the exercise of any of the said trades or professions shall address his petition to that effect to the superior authority of the respective Island; the petition stating his age and place of birth to be delivered to the policemaster, who will forward it after certifying thereon as to any legal impediment to the grant of a burgherbrief; the petitioner, particularly if he be a stranger having resided in

the Island only for a short time, shall be called on for sufficient explanations, or attestations of trustworthy inhabitants as to his former living and conduct. Whenever the exercise of the trade intended, under the provisions of this ordinance, depends on a practical proof of skill, the performance thereof must be proved.

No person shall be admitted as a burgher before he has completed his 25th year, or has been made of age by license. Burgherbriefs for managers of estates and for masters of vessels may be granted when the party has completed 21 years.

Before the issuing of a burgherbrief, the party concerned shall prove payment to the Land Treasury of the amount fixed by this ordinance, and of one fourth part thereof to the State Treasury; also, in the Island of St. Croix, the payment of \$2 56 cts. for a stamp; and the oath required of burghers shall be taken in the Secretary's office, from which the burgherbrief is issued.

The burgherbrief shall not be acted on, before it has been exhibited to the policemaster of that jurisdiction, in which the party intends to settle, and certified by him to have been noted in the proper protocol; for the entry and certificate there shall be paid a fee equal to one eighth part of the amount payable to the Land-Treasury.

§ 3.

Excepting the cases mentioned in the 9th § of this ordinance, the burgherbrief authorises the party concerned to follow the branch of business therein specified only in that Island, for which it has been issued, and of which generally he must be a resident. When circumstances admit of one or several occupations being carried on by the same person in different islands, viz: as administrator of several estates, or as resident merchant in either of the towns and proprietor of an estate in another Island, such party shall take out a burgherbrief in each place.

For a burgherbrief entitling the party to carry on several trades in the same Island shall be paid the full amount of fees and charges only for one trade (if the rates be different, then for the one rated highest) and besides one half of the fees and charges for each of the other trades. The same rule is applicable, whenever a burgher desires his burgherbrief to be extended to other trades, or will give up his actual burgherbrief in order to take out a new burgherbrief for some other trade; in such cases the fees and charges paid previously shall be deducted from the total amount.

The widow of a burgher shall generally be entitled to continue his business on the strength of his burgherbrief, as long as she remains unmarried.

Chap. II.

§ 4.

Mercantile business shall only be carried on in the towns, excepting the cases specified in this ordinance.

For a burgherbrief entitling the holder to carry on trade both by wholesale and by retail, there shall be charged \$60, payable to the respective Land-Treasury; in St. Thomas with the addition of one third of that amount.

For a burgherbrief as retailer the charge shall be \$36, payable to the respective Land-Treasury; in St. Thomas with the above addition.

When several persons are trading in partnership, each of the partners shall take out a burgherbrief.

Apothecaries shall take out burgherbriefs as retailers, unless they intend to carry on trade by wholesale with other merchandise than authorized by their licenses as apothecaries, in which case they shall take out burgherbriefs as merchants.

A special burgherbrief shall be required for keeping a rum-shop or a tavern, to be paid for as a retailer's burgherbrief; the same for butchers killing horned cattle for selling.

§ 5.

Licenses to carry on selling by retail without burgherbriefs may on petition be granted by the government of the respective Island to unmarried females above 25 years of age, and to widows; such petition to be reported on and forwarded by the respective policemasters. For such licenses there shall be paid to the Landtreasury \$18, in St. Thomas with the addition of one third thereof, and further a payment to the State Treasury and a police-fee in the proportion fixed by § 2.

The Government may likewise grant licenses to carry on petty trade as hucksters to unmarried females above 25 years of age, to widows and to males, without burgherbriefs; for every such license there shall be paid to the Landtreasury \$12, in St. Thomas with the addition stated above, besides a proportionate payment to the State-Treasury and police-fee.

Those licenses shall consistently with the principles of law be understood to confer on the parties concerned sufficient authority to bind themselves by such contracts as are connected with the carrying on of such trade or business.

The payments and fees to be charged for the licenses

mentioned in this §—such licenses entitling the concerned to employ for the purposes thereof the assistance only of their children or of other persons belonging to their household—may according to the circumstances of the case be reduced, or the licenses may be granted gratis.

Such persons, as have already during the whole of the last year before the publication of the present ordinance carried on any trade named in this §, whether as their principal means of support or as an accessory, without having burgherbrief or license, shall be entitled to obtain the corresponding license free of any charge or fees, provided that they make their request to that effect within the time hereafter specified.

For this purpose it is ordered, that the policemasters, each for his district, shall within two months after the publication of this ordinance cause lists to be made of all persons coming under the above rule, such lists to remain open to inspection during one month in a convenient place previously made known, in order to enable any persons to make their objections to the lists in due time. The licenses are thereafter to be delivered without payment to the individuals who are accordingly entitled thereto; but such persons as may have neglected to proffer their claims shall be dealt with agreeable to the general provision of this ordinance.

Persons who have obtained licenses for huckstering shall be entitled to sell their goods in the public marketplaces on every weekday, and before 9 o'clock a. m. on Sundays.

§ 6.

In St. Croix Masters of vessels and of boats shall be entitled to sell their cargoes on board their vessels without paying any tax, but not to sell from stores or shops in the towns, except on obtaining a burgherbrief. Masters of Danish vessels shall however be exempted from taking out a burgherbrief on paying storetax according to the provisions hitherto in force.

In St. Thomas the local regulations shall remain in force without alteration until further.

§ 7.

The sale of manufactured goods, and the like, by itinerant sellers shall be restricted to the towns and the Island of St. Johns, and shall be dependent on the grant of a license or pass, issued by the respective policeman and valid for one month; for such pass \$1 shall be paid, which shall go to the Land Treasury. Such license or pass shall be taken out in the name of

the person entitled to carry on such business,—who, as far as the towns are concerned, shall also keep there an open shop,—and shall only be used by the person named in the same as seller; and only persons above 35 years of age, or individuals unable from bodily infirmity to perform work of a more laborious nature, shall be employed as sellers, with the exception of such sellers, who at least during the whole last year before the publication of this ordinance have been constantly employed in carrying about goods for sale. All sellers shall carry their goods themselves and shall under no pretence whatever be allowed to take other persons with them for the purpose of carrying their goods.

Persons, who without being provided with a burgherbrief or a license to trade, shall have in the course of the whole last year before this ordinance comes into operation, gained a livelihood either by carrying about their goods themselves for sale, or by keeping sellers, may be granted licenses or passes for themselves or for one seller, or in case they kept several, for two, on the same conditions as persons entitled to trade. These licenses or passes shall however be renewed every month, as long as the concerned continue such a livelihood without intermission; but should any one who cannot prove having been prevented by sickness, let two months pass, without renewing the license, such pass cannot be granted anew until the concerned has obtained license to trade.

The policemasters shall cause lists to be made out and exhibited for public inspection of all persons, to whom this applies, in the same manner as directed in § 5 with regard to the individuals mentioned there.

§ 8.

No burgherbrief or license shall be required for a person retailing at his or her dwelling-house in the towns: bread, fruits, vegetables, cakes, sirup, sweet meats, prepared victuals, drinks not containing spirits, eggs, milk, firewood and charcoal, and any production of own industry.

In the marketplaces of each town the above articles, as well as meat, poultry, fresh butter, and fresh fish, may be offered for sale by country people or others on the usual market day on Saturdays or any other days of the week, except Sunday, on which day such selling shall be allowed only until 9 o'clock in the forenoon; and firewood, charcoal, fruits and vegetables may also be sold from boats at the landing bridges and on the wharves, in which places also fresh fish, turtles, live

stock, lime and salt may be offered for sale as hitherto. But the trade in the markets and other public places shall be subject to such regulations as the police may find proper to adopt for the maintenance of order, and it shall particularly be attended to, that the sale in the above places on other but the regular marketdays, and the introduction of articles into the towns on the other days, are not made use of as a cloak for vagrancy, also that no other and illicit traffic is connected therewith. Persons, bringing from the country into the towns firewood, charcoal, grass, canes and longtops, shall always be provided with a pass from the proprietor or manager of the estate.

In the towns it shall, moreover, be permitted to let the following articles be carried about for sale viz: meat, bread, fresh butter, milk, poultry, vegetables, fruits, prepared victuals and drinks not containing spirits, until 10 o'clock in the forenoon on weekdays, and until 9 o'clock on Sundays. It shall be left to the policeman to issue such a number of passes, as the place may require, for carrying about in the course of the day one or several of the above articles, that are permitted to be offered for sale in the markets, but these passes shall only be granted to such sellers, and in such a manner, as in the preceding § has been directed with regard to the passes mentioned there, and they shall always be issued only for the term of three months at a time, to be reckoned from the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October, and are to be paid with \$1 each time, which goes to the Land Treasury.

On the same conditions the policemen may grant such a number of licenses or passes, as circumstances may require, for carrying about for sale in the country bread, fish, salt pork and candles; in which respect the policemen in St. Croix shall, after having discussed the subject, adopt a joint resolution, and communicate to each other information of the persons, to whom passes in pursuance thereof are to be granted. It shall however be permitted to send fresh meat about in the country for sale to the persons residing there, but the seller shall in such case be provided with a pass from the respective owner.

Labourers, engaged on estates, shall be permitted to sell by retail to other laborers on the same estate common articles of provisions as well as candles, such sale however to take place only on weekdays and not during the working hours of the estate, and the articles to be purchased only from authorized traders, and consequently, as for St. Croix, from the towns.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL REMARKS.

ELIZA'S RETREAT, 7th November 1864.

Rain during October, 82.65 lines = 8.265 inches.

Barometer, highest, Octbr. 28, 29 & 31 29.660 ins., = reduced to level of Sea, 30.115 ins.

Do, lowest, " 4,450 " do..... 29.905 do.

Thermometer highest, " 3 & 10 23°. 5 R. = 84°. 875 F.

Do, lowest, " 26, 18°. " = 72°. 5 "

Degree of Humidity, greatest, Octbr. 26, 1.0000.

Do, least, " 1 & 2, .7114.

AND. LANG.

METEOROLOGICAL REMARKS.

ELIZA'S RETREAT, 5th December 1864.

Rain during November, 26.3 lines = 2.63 inches.

Barometer, highest, Novbr. 15, at 10 a.m. 29.710 ins. at level of Sea, 30.165 ins.

Do, lowest, " 24, " 6 " .400 " do..... 29.855 do.

Thermometer highest several days, 22°. R. = 81°. 5 F.

Do, lowest several mornings, 18°. 5 " = 73°. 62 "

Hygrometer, fluctuating between 0 and 5 Divisions to Right of Zero.

Degree of Humidity, greatest, Novbr. 25, .9452 } Saturation, 1.0000.

Do, at Novbr. 2, 3, 4 & 8 .7527 }

The greater part of this month the weather has been beautiful with a clear atmosphere. The Luquillo Mountains in Porto Rico, distant from my position over 80 English miles, frequently visible.

AND. LANG.

JANUARY.

First Quarter 4th, 11th hour, 23 minutes, 7 seconds a m
Full Moon . . 11th, 6th hour, 41 minutes, 0 seconds p m
Last Quarter 19th, 10th hour, 17 minutes, 7 seconds p m
New Moon . . 27th, 5th hour, 11 minutes, 6 seconds a m

Lines of Rain.

Other Remarks.

	Lines of Rain.	Other Remarks.
1 Sunday	—	..
2 Monday	—	..
3 Tuesday	—	..
4 Wednesday	—	..
5 Thursday	—	..
6 Friday	—	..
7 Saturday	—	..
8 Sunday	—	..
9 Monday	—	..
10 Tuesday	—	..
11 Wednesday	—	..
12 Thursday	—	..
13 Friday	—	..
14 Saturday	—	..
15 Sunday	—	..
16 Monday	—	..
17 Tuesday	—	..
18 Wednesday	—	..
19 Thursday	—	..
20 Friday	—	..
21 Saturday	—	..
22 Sunday	—	..
23 Monday	—	..
24 Tuesday	—	..
25 Wednesday	—	..
26 Thursday	—	..
27 Friday	—	..
28 Saturday	—	..
29 Sunday	—	..
30 Monday	—	..
31 Tuesday	—	..

THE
ST. CROIX AGRICULTURAL REPORTER
AND
MONTHLY REGISTER
— FOR JANUARY 1865. —

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT's Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT.

St. Croix, Christiansted, Saturday, 18th February.

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pr. quarter—payable in advance.**

IN the present number we will resume the subject of Task-work, and offer the following quotation from some of the arguments brought forward in 1856 in one of the many suits, which were then instituted against parties, for violating the Labor Act of 26th January 1849.

“That there was and must have been an object for the present Ordinance, as much for the laborers' own sake, as for the sake of the rest of the community, in securing 5 days' labor in the week, by which the days and a proportionate quantity of work are equally essential. The days of work and the hours of labor, without having a quantity of work specified by them, would be an absurdity; the mere demand for having a certain quantity of work performed in a week, without regard to regular working days, would quickly have made St. Croix a Tortola. In 1849 and some few years after, the question of any modification in the hours of work as beneficial to the obtaining of a quantity of work could not at all arise, since the laborers (and for the most part the others) could understand the maxim of hours for work; but could not enter into any calculation what a day's work was or ought to be; they were not only content that those laborers who could work each his “row” and not receive a higher day's pay pr. laborer than the weaker people of the large gang, of which but 3 together worked two rows; but would not know of any other arrangement. If under such circumstances practical trial could have been made of having a fixed amount of work done in a day, we must infer, that such would have been very little, and it would have taken the best laborers only a few hours; in such cases the trial would certainly and with reason have been considered a great breach of the Provisional Ordinance, not even taking into consideration the many disorders that would have ensued. * * * * * What can be done in 1856 could not be done in 1849—to tell the laborers at the commencement of work what quantity of work would be exacted from each for a day's pay—how many rows, how many 1000 feet—which reasonably involves that the one who does less work will not be paid.

If such were the case, and it appears it would not alone be for the interest of the employer, but also a reasonable demand on the laborer's part that this should always happen; the consequence would then be that the more effective laborers would finish their day's work sooner than the weaker or ineffective ones; and those who got finished first, but before the 9 hours had expired, would either have to be dismissed or be compelled to remain with the hoe on their shoulders; because they could not be given extra work for the rest of the time as a punishment for their diligence."

These remarks we think well adapted and they suit the present time. Much more could be said to prove that task-work should be the alternative now, and is the only remedy at hand to supply the deficiency of labor. Would it not be considered unjust and unfair, that because an insolvent merchant cannot deliver a certain commodity at the same rate as the other merchants, that the price of the article should be fixed so as not to cause competition and to prevent bankruptcy to the insolvent party? Certainly it would! Why then should the planter, who has invested his capital in an estate be compelled not to give his laborers a fair rate of wages for a proper day's work, because the insolvent planter cannot give more?

Such considerations perhaps never enter the minds of those whose province it is to establish social meetings where the difference of opinions could be expressed for the general good. Selfish motives, pernicious to charity and fraternity, are too common here and the evils thereof are great.

To dwell longer on the matter would not be well, so we will enter into a calculation to show that by task-work during the 9 working hours great economy could be effected.

Let us suppose that of 4,968 laborers, 2,000 of them would give, by task, as much work during the 9 hours every day as they give now in 12, or one-third more work every day; consequently of the 250 working days in the year, labor equal to 83 days would be given by each, which makes the total for the 2,000 laborers 166,000 days, or equal to the labor, at the present rate of work, of 664 emigrants in 250 working days of the year.

Rate the wages the same for the 166,000 days at 10 cts. pr. diem and the amount would be	\$ 16,600
The cost of immigration of 664 laborers, say at \$20 each, including bonus and all other expenses would be	\$ 13,280
Wages to 664 laborers at 10 cts. pr. day for 250 days	16,600
Allowance at 5 cts. pr. day, not including other expenses, such as keeping the houses in order, calculated at 250 days for each laborer—664 laborers	8,300
	<hr/>
	\$ 38,180
For task work	16,600
	<hr/>
Thus effecting a saving of	\$ 21,580

T A B L E

showing the nett weight of Sugar made on the following estates, during the crop of 1864, as reported to the Royal Treasurer by the respective owners or administrators, viz:

	Nett lbs.		Nett lbs.
Adventure & Patience- grove	163,194	Ruansbay, and Cam- porico	227,668
Annally	134,593	Granard & Diamond..	24,867
Annashope	204,068	Greenquay & Coakley- bay	25,101
Anguilla & Annaberg.	47,565	Grove Place & Hardla- bor	113,979
Barrenspot	171,174	Hermitage	75,274
Becksgrove, Brookhill & Cane Valley	43,938	Hope	135,085
Beestonhill	77,652	Högensborg	53,775
Bettyshope & Coopers Negrobay	259,769	Jerusalem	78,939
Blessing	46,982	Jealousy	90,744
Bonne Esperance	140,558	Judithsfancy	15,508
Bethlehem (Lower)...	374,489	La grande Princesse..	270,576
Butlersbay	42,393	La Reine	103,635
Canaan & Betzy's Jewel	79,835	La Valle, Belvedere, Canebay, Northstar, & Prosperity	126,331
Canegarden	50,843	La Grange	120,357
Carlton	104,376	Lebanonhill	106,665
Castle	123,057	Little Princess & Gol- den Rock	141,240
Castle Coakley & Pearl	213,521	Little la Grange & Jol- lyhill	42,855
Cane	61,260	Lower Love	113,386
Cliftonhill	30,000	Longford	26,007
Concordia (Basin) and Salt River	188,960	Manningsbay	88,151
Concordia (Westend)	101,682	Marysfancy	116,975
Constitutionhill	156,605	Montpellier (Basin) ..	87,873
Diamond & Ruby	96,354	Montpellier (Westend)	45,270
Diamond	249,271	Morning Star	149,283
Enfieldgreen	101,538	Monbijou & Little Fountain	201,297
Envy	36,978	Mount Pleasant & Soli- tude	94,110
Fredensborg & Upper Bethlehem	207,585		
Fountain	97,011		
Glynn & Windsor	279,109		
Goldengrove	77,479		
Good Hope, Hope &			

	Nett lbs.		Nett lbs.
Mount Pleasant & Ples-		Slob	194,627
sens	224,868	Solitude	8,478
Mount Stewart	49,457	Southgatefarm	29,081
Mount Victory, Pleasant		Strawberryhill	91,538
Valley, and Mount		St. Johns	146,825
Washington	108,391	St. Georges & Hope,	
Negrobay	99,081	Waldberggaard, Mint	
Nicholas	28,197	& Mountain	185,841
Northside & Hamsbay	23,742	Sprathole	18,900
Orangegrove (Basin) ..	72,968	Springgarden	43,079
Orangegrove (Westend)	48,501	Two Brothers, Marshall	
Oxford	40,810	& Hesselberg	75,234
Paradise	99,741	Two Friends & Spring-	
Profit & Spanishtown	47,583	field	45,618
Prosperity	16,551	Two Williams	38,763
Punch	33,525	Upper Love	51,896
Rattan	153,626	Whim & Hannahs Rest	76,131
River	224,298	Wheel of Fortune	71,451
Rosehill	37,299	William	99,423
Rust up Twist	47,822	Work & Rest, Humbug,	
Shoys, Annashope &		Grange, & Retreat ..	244,884
Robertshill	35,253	Williams Delight &	
Sionfarm & Peters Rest	259,170	Waterground	77,967
Sionhill & Bellevue ..	171,289	Total 9,958,703	

☞ Having omitted in the number for November 1864, page 13, in the "Recapitulation," *Princes Quarter*, we give on the following page a Table showing the number of laborers and other persons in the country, according to the Tax Lists for 1864; and beg to state that owing to this omission the number of acres in Cane and fallow were not given up correctly, consequently instead of 12,085 acres the total number is 17,449:

☞ The present number was delayed in order to get the Returns of the Sugar Crops for last year.

☞ We have not been able to continue the publication of the translation of the Law of Inheritance this time; but will attend to it in our next.

METEOROLOGICAL REMARKS.

Rain during December, 20 lines = 2 inches.

Barometer, highest, Decbr. 25,.....29.770 ins. reduced to level of Sea, 30.225 ins.

Do,, lowest, " 1, 4, 5,..... .500 "

Thermometer highest " 4, 5, 6, 7, 9,....210. R. = 79^o.25 F.do.....do.....29.955 do.

Do,, lowest " 20,.....170. " = 70^o.25 "

Hygrometer fluctuating between Zero and 4 Divisions to Right of Zero.

Degree of Humidity, greatest, .8967 } Saturation, 1.0000.

Do,, least .7743 }

Except the 3rd & 17th rather boisterous, the weather during the month has been moderate with many beautiful serene clear cool days, in fact cold in the shade when at the same time the Sun's Rays were fiery.

For the year 1864 I record at my station 331 Lines of Rain = 33 ¹⁰/₁₀ Inches.

To the West of Company's Quarter I would consider the average for the year to be 360 Lines=36 inches which is 260 lines or 26 Inches less than the Latitude of the Island is entitled to.

Many consider the want of Trees here is the cause of drought. That this is not the cause I have always combated, (although I sincerely wish the planting of fruit and even forest Trees was more practised,) for Barbados generally receiving more than 620 Lines of Rain is much barer of Trees than this Island.

I impute the drought of this Island to its peculiar locality, for were the surface covered with Trees in place of Canes it would make little difference as to the quantity of Rain, but it would in time accumulate the same rich soil it originally had when first settled, which by forcing and overworking is now on several Estates reduced to a caput mortuum, and from the effects of which very few estates are freed.

Rain during January, 19.75 lines = 1.975 ins., 10 lines of which fell on the 13th.

AND. LANG.

ALMANAC for 1865.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
								MOON'S PHASES, <i>Calculated for the town of Christiansted in St. Croix.</i>
								Mean time.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	First Quarter. 4th, 11h, 23m, 7 a m
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Full Moon ... 11th, 6h, 41m, 0 p m
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Last Quarter . 19th, 10h, 17m, 7 p m
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	New Moon ... 27th, 5h, 11m, 6 a m
	29	30	31					
Febr.				1	2	3	4	First Quarter. 2nd, 8h, 49m, 8 p m
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Full Moon ... 10th, 0h, 8m, 1 p m
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Last Quarter . 18th, 5h, 18m, 9 p m
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	New Moon ... 25th, 3h, 44m, 2 p m
	26	27	28					
March				1	2	3	4	First Quarter. 4th, 8h, 0m, 1 a m
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Full Moon ... 12th, 6h, 23m, 0 a m
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Last Quarter . 20th, 8h, 17m, 2 a m
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	New Moon ... 27th, 1h, 9m, 2 a m
	26	27	28	29	30	31		
April							1	First Quarter. 2nd, 9h, 0m, 2 p m
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Full Moon ... 11th, 0h, 8m, 7 a m
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Last Quarter . 18th, 7h, 1m, 1 p m
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	New Moon ... 25th, 9h, 54m, 6 a m
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	30							
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	First Quarter. 2nd, 11h, 45m, 6 a m
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Full Moon ... 10th, 4h, 4m, 2 p m
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Last Quarter . 18th, 2h, 20m, 6 a m
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	New Moon ... 24th, 6h, 30m, 6 p m
	28	29	30	31				
June					1	2	3	First Quarter. 1st, 4h, 2m, 8 a m
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Full Moon ... 9th, 5h, 22m, 1 a m
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Last Quarter . 16th, 7h, 34m, 3 a m
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	New Moon ... 23rd, 3h, 38m, 4 a m
	25	26	27	28	29	30	First Quarter. 30th, 9h, 21m, 7 p m	

ALMANAC for 1865,

		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	MOON'S PHASES, <i>Calculated for the town of Christiansted in St. Croix.</i>			
										Mean time.		
July		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Full Moon . . .	8th,	4h, 8m, 2 p m	
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Last Quarter . .	15th,	0h, 7m, 6 p m	
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	New Moon . . .	22nd,	2h, 10m, 5 p m	
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	First Quarter .	30th,	2h, 50m, 1 p m	
		30	31									
	Aug.				1	2	3	4	5	Full Moon . . .	7th,	1h, 10m, 4 a m
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Last Quarter .	13th,	5h, 23m, 3 p m
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	New Moon . . .	21st,	2h, 58m, 4 a m
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	First Quarter .	29th,	7h, 27m, 6 a m
			27	28	29	30	31					
Septb.							1	2	Full Moon . . .	5th,	9h, 33m, 1 a m	
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Last Quarter .	12th,	0h, 38m, 7 a m
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	New Moon . . .	19th,	6h, 27m, 0 p m	
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	First Quarter .	27th,	10h, 28m, 0 p m	
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
Octb.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Full Moon . . .	4th,	6h, 12m, 6 p m	
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Last Quarter .	11th,	11h, 3m, 2 a m	
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	New Moon . . .	19th,	0h, 8m, 7 p m	
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	First Quarter .	27th,	11h, 31m, 1 a m	
		29	30	31								
Novb.					1	2	3	4	Full Moon . . .	3rd,	3h, 44m, 3 a m	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Last Quarter .	10th,	1h, 26m, 7 a m	
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	New Moon . . .	18th,	6h, 41m, 2 a m	
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	First Quarter .	25th,	10h, 40m, 2 p m	
		26	27	28	29	30						
	Decb.						1	2	Full Moon . . .	2nd,	2h, 25m, 6 p m	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Last Quarter .	9th,	7h, 54m, 3 p m	
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	New Moon . . .	18th,	0h, 26m, 4 a m	
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	First Quarter .	25th,	8h, 12m, 2 a m	
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
		31										

ORDINANCE

concerning trades and professions in the Danish Westindia Possessions.

Skodsborg, 6th September 1863.

WE FREDERIK the SEVENTH,

By the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg and Oldenborg,

(Concluded.)

Chap. III.

§ 9.

For the exercise of a trade a tax of \$18 shall be paid to the Land Treasury, in St. Thomas with the addition of one third thereof. If any person desires to exercise more than one trade, the provisions contained in § 3 of this ordinance shall be acted upon, with the exception specified below.

A burgherbrief entitles the holder to exercise his trade to any extent and to employ assistants as well as to engage apprentices; the latter, however, only on condition, that he has a fixed residence in the Island and keeps a work shop, if the nature of the trade generally requires such.

A burgherbrief as joiner or carpenter or wheelwright shall entitle the concerned to perform all kinds of work, which belong to any of those trades; and a burgherbrief as smith, goldsmith, coppersmith or tinsmith shall entitle to execute all kinds of work in metals. The same rule shall be applicable to other trades nearly connected with one another.

A burgherbrief as saddler and painter may be taken out under one without any additional payment, if the concerned previously has proved his skill or qualification by the performance of a piece of work in each, and either of these trades shall be considered as including that of upholsterer.

It shall not be considered as an infraction of the above rules, when a master mechanic at his own workshop or place of work, either personally or by assistants employed by him, executes such portions of his work, as might otherwise be considered as pertaining to some other trade.

Whoever has taken out a burgherbrief as mechanic and has settled in any of the Islands, shall be entitled to exercise his trade in the other Islands, without taking out a burgherbrief there, as long as he does not establish a fixed residence there.

The widow of a burgher, who, pursuant to the provision contained in § 3 of this ordinance, will continue his trade, shall employ thereat a person, who has proved his skill in the respective trade by the performance of a piece of work, as stated in the following §.

§ 10.

Any one, who will exercise any trade for his own account, shall, after previously having reported this to the policeman of the place, be bound to perform or execute a piece of work, belonging to such trade and suitable to prove his proficiency in the same; otherwise the choice of the work shall be left to himself. Persons, who prove to have qualified duly for such trade in the mother country, shall be dispensed from this rule.

Such piece of work shall be executed under proper control, and shall when finished be referred to a committee, consisting of the policeman and two burghers or expert persons. If that committee finds the work properly executed, it shall give a certificate to this effect, but if the committee declares, that the work executed does not prove, that the concerned is so proficient as a master mechanic ought to be, he can not be admitted to new proof of his skill before the expiration of half a year. Any mechanic shall be permitted to make such proof of his proficiency in different trades. Each of the men shall receive for his trouble \$1, and in case it should be requisite to inspect the work in any place out of the towns moreover travelling charges; those amounts shall be paid in advance to the policeman by the person, who reports his intention to qualify as aforesaid.

Whoever has obtained a certificate of having proved his competency shall be entitled to exercise his trade for his own account and to avail himself of the assistance of his wife and children; and the provisions of the preceding § regarding the works, that may be executed by the master mechanics mentioned therein shall also be applicable to any one, who has obtained his certificate, but he shall not be permitted to employ other assistants or to engage apprentices, without having previously taken out a burgherbrief.

§ 11.

No apprentice shall be engaged otherwise, than by contract in writing, entered into by the master mechanic and the parent or guardian of the apprentice; such contract shall specify besides the names of the concerned, the residence of the master and the age of the apprentice:

- 1) The trade and abilities the apprentice shall be taught;
- 2) The time of apprenticeship, which in ordinary cases shall not be shorter than 3 years, and in no case determine before the apprentice has completed his 18th year;
- 3) Agreement with regard to the maintenance and abode of the apprentice, or what else may be stipulated for him;
- 4) The remuneration to be paid to the master for training the apprentice, if any such be agreed upon, as also, on the other hand, the compensation to be made by the master in case of non-performance of the contract on his part.

The contracts, which may be written on unstamped paper, shall be acknowledged before the policeman, who shall attend to that they be made in conformity with the above, and thereafter note them in a protocol kept for this purpose. If the parties desire it, such contracts may

also be made before the policeman and entered in the police journal, in which case the parties shall receive each a transcript without payment of any separate fee. A contract of apprenticeship can not be altered or annulled by mutual agreement of the parties, unless it be done before the policeman and entered in the police journal.

Either party may demand the contract of apprenticeship to be annulled, on account of non-performance in essential points on the part of the other party, or on account of such circumstances as render its continuation impossible or inexpedient. For breach of contract or other improper conduct toward the apprentice the master shall ordinarily be liable to a fine, and it shall in this respect make no difference, whether his conduct is of such a nature as ought to cause the contract to be annulled, or not.

Apprentices are subject to correction by the master, and are, moreover, liable to proper punishment according to law, on complaint of the master to the policeman for misconduct. For noting a contract of apprenticeship a fee of \$2 shall be paid to the police.

§ 12.

Such mechanics, as before the first of October 1852 have exercised a trade for their own account and kept assistant journeymen and apprentices, shall, notwithstanding the provisions contained in the ordinance concerning proof of competency and taking out of burgherbrief, be permitted to continue their trade as hitherto, but they shall not, without previously having taken out a burgherbrief—for which purpose, however, no proof of skill shall be required of them,—be allowed to engage new apprentices. Persons, who can produce evidence of having before the same period gained a livelihood by exercising a trade for their own account, but without keeping assistant journeymen or apprentices, shall likewise be permitted to continue such trade in the same manner, with the assistance of their wives and children and without proving their competency by the performance of a piece of work.

The policemen shall cause lists to be made out and laid out for public inspection, of all persons, coming under above provisions, in the same manner as prescribed by the 5th § of this ordinance with regard to the persons mentioned there; thereafter the names of the concerned with the necessary explanations with regard to the trade, apprentices, &c., shall be entered in a protocol, kept for that purpose.

Contracts of apprenticeship which may exist before this ordinance comes into operation, but are not made in writing and noted in the police office, shall within three months after the promulgation of this ordinance of the preceding §, but without the payment of any fee, and otherwise be null and void.

§ 13.

Mechanics in the country, who are engaged on estates, shall not be bound to prove their skill or to take out burgherbriefs as long as they are only working for Estates. If they will engage apprentices, to which they must have the consent of the owner of the Estate, the provisions of § 11 and the conclusion of § 12 shall be applicable, and in the contract

of apprenticeship there shall be entered the needful respecting the relation of the apprentice to the Estate, particularly what kind of work he is to do for the estate and what remuneration he or the mechanic is to receive for the same.

§ 14.

Baking of bread and of cakes shall until further continue as hitherto open to all, unless carried on at such a rate that the Government after having obtained the Burgher-Council's opinion on the subject, may think it proper to enjoin on the concerned to take out a burgherbrief; but no proof of skill shall be required in such cases.

The same rule shall until further be applicable to butchers of the smaller animals, but for butchering horned cattle and calves a burgherbrief shall be required agreeable to § 4 of this ordinance.

Chap. IV.

§ 15.

Ownership of vessels is considered as being included in the burgherbrief for carrying on trade by wholesale; but it is besides the object of a special burgherbrief, for which a payment of \$30 shall be made to the Land Treasury, in St. Thomas with the addition of one third of the same. If there are several owners of one vessel or a vessel is owned by shareholders, only one of the owners or shareholders shall be bound to take out a burgherbrief. Want of personal qualification for becoming a burgher, as for instance not being of age, shall however not be any impediment to own vessels.

For a burgherbrief as architect or as civil-engineer there shall be paid to the Land Treasury \$30, and for a burgherbrief as master of a vessel or as printer \$24, in St. Thomas with the addition of one third of that amount.

Chap. V.

§ 16.

For a burgherbrief as owner or administrator of a sugar estate with works belonging thereto, there shall be paid to the Land Treasury in St. Croix \$60, but in the two other Islands \$40. If several persons own an estate between them, only one of them shall be bound to take out a burgherbrief.

For a burgherbrief as manager of an estate there shall be paid \$30 to the Land Treasury in St. Croix, and in the two other Islands \$24.

Chap. VI.

§ 17.

Persons, transgressing this ordinance or committing acts, tending to elude its directions, shall be liable to a fine of from \$1 to \$100, which in cases of repetition shall be doubled; unless the provisions of the ordinance dated 18th August 1853 for prevention of vagrancy be applicable to the case. Goods, illicitly carried about for sale, shall moreover be seized and confiscated for the benefit of the Land Treasury.

The police shall officially attend to, that no illicit traffic, trade or

profession is carried on; and moreover every person, exercising any trade or profession shall be at liberty to inform against any person, guilty of illicit exercise of his trade. The police court shall have cognizance of all cases concerning the right of exercising a trade, or the relations between master mechanics and their assistants or apprentices. The same rule shall apply to cases, in which defects in the execution or delivery of some work are complained of, unless the parties by contract in writing have agreed to have differences settled by the usual course of law.

§ 18.

The prohibitions and restrictions, imposed by the general laws or by local regulations with regard to the different kinds of trade (therein included the existing prohibition of the retail of rum and other spirituous liquors, in the towns as well as the country, except by special license), remain in force, as far as they do not conflict with the provisions of this ordinance.

In case any other trade or profession, than those mentioned in the 1st § of this ordinance, should in process of time become of such importance in the Islands, that it ought to be put under the same conditions, the Government shall be authorized to decide to what class of trade or profession such business shall be referred with regard to the payment for a burgherbrief &c.

§ 19.

The Governor of Our Westindia Possessions is authorised to fix the day from which this ordinance shall come into operation.

To which all concerned have to conform.

Given at Skodsborg the 6th of September 1853.

Under Our Royal Hand and Seal.

FREDERIK R.

(L. S. R.)

W. C. E. SPONNECK.

By virtue of § 19 of this most gracious ordinance it is hereby ordered that this ordinance take effect in the Danish Westindia Possessions from the 1st of May 1854.

Government of the Danish Westindia Possessions, St. Croix the 24th of March 1854.

FEDDERSEN

W. Birch.

STAMP PAPER.

1st CLASS.

On which are written :

Obligations, Transfers, Mortgage Bonds, Contracts, Bills of Sale, Title Deeds, Lodseddles, Dealing Registers, Bottomry Bonds &c. in proportion to the sums, as follows :

No. 1	costs... 32 cts. [under]	.....	\$64
2	..... 64 from	..... \$64 to	..... 128
3	..... \$1 28	..... 128	..... 256
4	..... 1 92	..... 256	..... 384
5	..... 2 56	..... 384	..... 512
6	..... 3 20	..... 512	..... 640
7	..... 3 84	..... 640	..... 768
8	..... 5 12	..... 768	..... 1024
9	..... 6 40	..... 1024	..... 1280
10	..... 9 60	..... 1280	..... 1920
11	..... 12 80	..... 1920	..... 2560
12	..... 16 00	..... 2560	..... 3200
13	..... 19 20	..... 3200	..... 3840
14	..... 22 40	..... 3840	..... 4480
15	..... 25 60	..... 4480	..... 5120
16	..... 28 80	..... 5120	..... 5760
17	..... 32 00	..... 5760	..... 6400
18	..... 38 40	..... 6400	..... 9600
19	..... 44 80	..... 9600	..... 12800
20	..... 51 20	..... 12800	..... 16000
21	..... 57 60	..... 16000	..... 19200
22	..... 64 00	..... 19200	..... 22400
23	..... 70 40	..... 22400	..... 25600
24	..... 76 80	..... 25600	..... 28800
25	..... 83 20	..... 28800	..... 32000
26	..... 89 60	..... 32000	..... 35200
27	..... 96 00	..... 35200	..... 38400
28	..... 102 40	..... 38400	..... 44800
29	..... 108 80	..... 44800	..... 51200
30	..... 115 20	..... 51200	..... 57600
31	..... 121 60	..... 57600	..... 64000
32	..... 128 00	..... 64000	and over that amount.

STAMP PAPER.

2d CLASS.

On which are written :

Receipts, Notes, Indemnifying Bonds, Charter Parties, Warnings, &c., when the amount is \$12 80—all under this can be written on unstamped paper.

No. 33	4 cts. from	\$12 80 to	...	\$64
34	8	64	.....	128
35	16	128	.....	256
36	32	256	.....	512
37	64	512	.....	1024
38	\$ 1 28	1024	.....	1280
39	1 92	1280	.....	1920
40	2 56	1920	.....	2560
41	3 20	2560	.....	3200
42	3 84	3200	.....	3840
43	5 12	3840	.....	5120
44	6 40	5120	.....	6400
45	9 60	6400	.....	9600
46	12 80	9600	.....	12800
47	19 20	12800	.....	19200
48	25 60	19200	.....	25600
49	32 00	25600	.....	32000
50	38 40	32000 and over.		

Citations and Pleas in the Town Court must be written on
No. 34 for 8 Cts.

Citations and Pleas in the Upper Court must be written on
No. 36 for 32 Cts.


Powers of Attorney on No. 36 for 32 Cts.

Proceedings (Beskrivelse af Acten) in the Town Court [the
three first sheets] No. 36 for 32 Cts.

Proceedings (Beskrivelse af Acten) in the Upper Court, [the
three first sheets] No. 37 for 64 Cts.

Petitions on No. 35 for 16 Cts.

Copies of Protocols must be written on No. 36 for 32 Cts.,
as well as certificates.

 St. Thomas and St. Johns exempt from this Stamp Act
since 4th November 1782.

FEBRUARY.

First Quarter 2nd, 8th hour, 49 minutes, 8 seconds p m
 Full Moon . . . 10th, 0 hour, 8 minutes, 1 second p m
 Last Quarter 18th, 5th hour, 18 minutes, 9 seconds p m
 New Moon . . . 25th, 3rd hour, 44 minutes, 2 seconds p m

	Lines of Rain.	Other Remarks.
1 Wednesday	—	..
2 Thursday	—	..
3 Friday	—	..
4 Saturday	—	..
5 Sunday	—	..
6 Monday	—	..
7 Tuesday	—	..
8 Wednesday	—	..
9 Thursday	—	..
10 Friday	—	..
11 Saturday	—	..
12 Sunday	—	..
13 Monday	—	..
14 Tuesday	—	..
15 Wednesday	—	..
16 Thursday	—	..
17 Friday	—	..
18 Saturday	—	..
19 Sunday	—	..
20 Monday	—	..
21 Tuesday	—	..
22 Wednesday	—	..
23 Thursday	—	..
24 Friday	—	..
25 Saturday	—	..
26 Sunday	—	..
27 Monday	—	..
28 Tuesday	—	..

THE
ST. CROIX AGRICULTURAL REPORTER

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER
— FOR FEBRUARY 1865. —

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT's Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT.
The Subscription is One Dollar and fifty cents pr. quarter—payable in advance.

St. Croix, Christiansted, Saturday, 18th March.

THE COTTON INTEREST.

WE are happy to see that some measures are now being taken towards the cotton interest in this Island; and we beg to refer to the following resolutions made at a meeting held in this town last month, a copy of which we have been favored with.

From these resolutions we should suppose that people from the towns, who are either idle or receiving low wages, will be induced to take employment in the country as cotton pickers, and get a fair rate of wages for a proper day's work; and as this is the first step towards task-work, we rejoice gladly at it, trusting that it will be the means to cause a new Labor Act to be made.

Yearly contracts and one fixed rate of wages to one and all of the so called first class laborers and second class laborers, without any regard to the quantity of work a laborer should give daily for a certain pay, (or in other words task-work,) are the two things, we maintain, so detrimental to the planter's interest and call loudly for reform. In fact the entire Labor Act should be remodelled, being not suited to the present times; and we hope that something will be done at the approaching session of the Colonial Council for its repeal, and that one better adapted will take its place.

Such contracts, we think, could be entered into, if the parties feel disposed to do so, and a bonus of a fixed amount should be paid for a yearly contract; or half that amount for half-yearly contracts on sugar estates; since it is necessary, we believe, that the labor on these estate should be calculated for the taking off of the crop during six months and the other six months for planting &c., consequently a term of six-months' service is all that is necessary. The stock and cotton estates should be permitted to employ laborers by the month, without offering any bonus.

RESOLUTIONS formed at a Meeting of parties interested in the cultivation of cotton, at Christiansted, on the 28th of February 1865:

A. For the prevention of losses to the proprietors by theft and the demoralization of the people in consequence thereof.

- 1, No seed-cotton to be bought from parties who do not carry on the cultivation of cotton as a regular business, and cleaned cotton in such cases not to be paid at a higher price than eight cents per pound, attention being paid to the means employed for separating the seed whether done by the hand or by machinery.
 - 2, All offers of cotton for sale under the circumstances mentioned under No. 1 to be immediately reported to the Police.
 - 3, All cotton trees of spontaneous growth to be destroyed.
- B. For the better regulation of the labour employed in picking.
- 1, Daily lists to be kept of the cotton picked by each laborer.
 - 2, The laborer that has picked the largest quantity for the day, to be paid a reward of five cents as a stimulus for exertions, and those who have picked a disproportionately small quantity to be fined by the manager, the case of course liable to appeal to the proper authority. For children under 12 years of age a similar reward of two cents to be paid the best picker.
- C. With regard to persons from town offering their services as cotton-pickers.
- 1, None to be employed except women and children, and not otherwise than for the five working days of the week at once.
 - 2, All such employments and their termination to be reported without delay to the Policemaster.
 - 3, The pay to such persons not to exceed two cents for every three pounds, without any privileges.
- D. As measures for the more advantageous conduct of the business in general.
- 1, To avoid as much as possible the mixture of different qualities of cotton, to remove all stained cotton, crushed seeds and other impurities, before baling and to take all other precautions to secure and maintain a high character for cotton exported from the island.
 - 2, To make the bales of about the same weight, viz; 250 lbs. and the same shape as the bales now making at Petronella Estate.
 - 3, To make all consignments of cotton to one party in the port to which the shipment is made.

AS some differences have crept in the returns of the crops for 1862, 1863 and 1864, which we have already published, we give below, a correct account, taken from the administrators own returns, of the nett weight of sugar made on the following properties, viz:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Nett lbs.	Nett lbs.	Nett lbs.
Adventure & Patiencegrove	230,549	206,095	163,194
Annally	173,498	173,862	134,593
Annashope	317,214	256,131	204,068
Anguilla, Annaberg & Shannongrove	195,831	64,386	47,565
Barrenspot	404,227	339,531	171,174
Becksgrove, Brookhill & Cane Valley	229,275*	164,038	43,938
Beestonhill	150,650	78,354	77,652
Bettyshope & Coopers Negrobay	481,905	302,553	259,769
Blessing	109,945	42,576	46,982
Bonne Esperance	205,161	209,746	140,558
Bethlehem (Lower)	760,808	498,807	374,489
Butlersbay	90,360	42,993	42,393
Canaan & Betzy's Jewel	150,671	128,583	79,835
Canegarden	116,781	42,886	50,843
Carlton	316,484	136,638	104,376
Castle	269,724	161,457	123,057
Castle Coakley & Pearl	489,072	352,195	213,521
Cane	102,258	88,920	61,260
Cliftonhill	67,329	19,892	30,000
Concordia (Basin) and Salt River	275,991	308,322	188,960
Concordia (Westend)	270,900	205,115	101,682
Constitutionhill	201,717	196,489	156,605
Cotton Valley	44,746	*27,863	
Diamond & Ruby	192,500	163,808	96,354
Diamond	416,988	260,698	249,271
Enfieldgreen	218,898	158,445	101,538
Envy	102,321	53,001	36,978
Fredensborg & Upper Bethlehem	474,705	292,987	207,585
Fountain, Big	207,914	169,398	97,011
Glynn & Windsor	429,247	348,789	279,109
Goldengrove	240,557	101,979	77,479
Good Hope, Hope & Ruansbay, and Camporico	548,541	338,364	227,668
Granard & Diamond	111,420*	74,673	24,867

	1862. Nett lbs.	1863. Nett lbs.	1864. Nett lbs.
Greenquay & Coakleybay	72,198	50,589	25,101
Grove Place & Hardlabor	204,929	150,324	113,979
Hamsbay	43,950		
Hermitage	163,593	177,282	75,274
Hope	318,765	175,731	135,085
Högensborg	157,500	104,020	53,775
Jerusalem	228,023	122,710	78,939
Jealousy	155,327	159,719	90,744
Judithsfancy	47,646*	25,065	15,508
La grande Princesse	264,384	267,711	270,576
La Reine	164,098	102,060	103,635
La Valle, Belvedere, Canebay, Northstar & Prosperity	197,178	131,746	116,066
La Grange	193,275	194,234	120,357
Lebanonhill	151,404	168,952	106,665
Little Princess & Golden Rock ..	166,124	100,407	141,240
Little la Grange & Jollyhill	143,057	93,628	42,855
Lower Love	195,714	117,744	113,386
Longford	82,091	23,203	26,007
Manningsbay	243,460	134,741	88,151
Marysfancy	267,316	222,156	116,975
Montpellier (Basin)	155,508	125,151	87,873
Montpellier (Westend)	87,219	124,371	45,270
Morning Star	150,857	224,725	149,283
Monbijou & Little Fountain	279,307	282,807	201,297
Mount Pleasant & Solitude	171,904	168,166	94,110
Mount Pleasant & Plessens	455,274	322,661	224,868
Mount Stewart	139,590	123,570	49,457
Mount Victory, Pleasant Valley, and Mount Washington	151,250	188,790	108,391
Negrobay	148,761	128,112	99,081
Nicholas	71,451*	10,836	28,197
Northside	81,380		
Do. and Hamsbay		82,850	23,742
Orangegrove (Basin)	78,453	45,406	72,968
Orangegrove (Westend)	114,849	86,706	48,501
Oxford	123,844	87,662	40,810
Paradise	177,803	127,080	99,741
Petronella &c.	129,348	20,700	
Profit & Spanishtown	136,269	51,327	47,583
Prosperity	62,354	56,943	16,551
Punch	101,304	57,024	33,525

	1862. Nett lbs.	1863. Nett lbs.	1864. Nett lbs.
Rattan	258,849	239,973	153,626
River	357,121	351,887	224,298
Rosehill	48,360	56,223	37,299
Rust up Twist	59,270	56,129	47,822
Shoys, Annashope & Robertshill	69,365	47,298	35,253
Sionfarm & Peters Rest	441,611	375,235	259,170
Sionhill & Bellevue	307,516	253,030	171,289
Slob	244,017	278,991	194,627
Solitude	26,190	9,360	8,478
Southgatefarm	54,192	32,175	29,081
Strawberryhill	233,621	176,190	91,538
St. Johns	244,265	201,552	146,825
St. Georges & Hope, Waldberg- gaard, Mint & Mountain	339,264	250,866	185,841
Sprathole	63,569	32,481	18,900
Springarden	74,367	70,238	43,079
Two Brothers, Marshill & Hessel- berg	168,650	108,891	75,234
Two Friends & Springfield	127,366	147,474	45,618
Two Williams	89,760	63,834	38,763
Upper Love	206,265	113,611	51,896
Whim & Hannahs Rest	156,879	78,048	76,131
Wheel of Fortune	196,002	167,283	71,451
William	104,206	72,228	99,423
Work & Rest, Humbug, Grange & Retreat	568,051	284,931	244,884
Williams Delight & Waterground	259,822	165,663	77,967

Total for 1862, 19,573,522 nett lbs., at 1,600 lbs. nett pr. hogshead, 12,233 hhds.; for 1863, 14,478,134 nett lbs. at the same rate, 9,043 hhds.; and for 1864, 9,948,436 nett lbs.—or 6,218 hhds. The crop of 1862 exceeds that of 1863 by 3,190 hhds. and that of 1864 by 6,015 hhds.

REMARKS:

Wherever the star is placed, the quantity given is from the Custom House, and not from the administrator, owing to a change of administrators, and the absence of the return from either of them.

Petronella &c include the crops of Lowryhill, Prospect-

hill, Sallysfancy, Sight & Marienhöi for 1862; but for 1863, only Petronella, Prospecthill, Lowryhill and Marienhöi.

The crops of Work & Rest &c. for 1862 include Hermon Hill.

WE resume in this number the Records of Bills of Sale or Title Deeds of Sugar and Stöck Estates, and will for the future insert them monthly. The last published was for August month last year.

Record for September 1864.

HAMSBAY & HANSELUFF situate in Northside Quarter A. No. 32 & 36, in Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Frederiksteds Police District—Bill of sale of 10th August 1864, from P. W. Schousboe as agent to M. & S. G. Melchior, to J. A. Correa's children, for \$5,500. The tax list for 1864 shows: 40 laborers, 4 horses or ponies, 6 mules, 7 asses, and 52 horned cattle; 243 acres, of which 30 acres in cane and fallow, and 20 in cotton.

October 1864.

YELLOW CLIFF and MADAM CARTY, situate in Eastend Quarter B. No. 13 & 16, in Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Christiansteds Police District—Bill of sale of 6th February 1864, from Richard G. Knight, to Andrew McKin, for \$500. The tax list for 1864 shows—5 laborers, 1 pony; 37½ acres not in cultivation.

November 1864.

ALTONA, situate in Eastend Quarter A. No. 1c, 2c, & 5, in Christiansteds Jurisdiction and Christiansteds Police District—Bill of sale of 19th November 1864, from Thomas J. Armstrong, to Alexander M. Monsanto, for \$1,400. The tax list for 1864 shows; 5 laborers; 55 acres of land not in cultivation.

December 1864.

LOWER LOVE or DIE LIEFDE, situate in Princes Quarter No 30 & 31, in Frederiksteds Jurisdiction, Centre Police District—Frederiksteds Dealing Court's Bill of Sale of 9th December 1864, for One-third, dec'd. G. J. Mudie's part, to Admiral Christmas for \$19,070. The tax list for 1864 shows: a steam mill, 75 laborers, 2 horses or ponies, 22 mules, 33 horned cattle; 300 acres, of which 225 acres in cane and fallow. The sugar crop for 1864, 113,336 nett lbs. or about 71 hhds. at 1600 nett lbs. each.

January 1865.

LA REINE, situate in Kings Quarter No. 20 & Queens Quarter No. 19 a, in Christiansteds Jurisdiction, Centre Police District—By the last will and testament of **A Balfour** dated 5th August 1858, this property is bequeathed to A. Fleming, on certain conditions—valued to \$25,000. The tax list for 1864 shows: a wind mill, 55 laborers, 3 horses or ponies, 16 mules, 25 horned cattle; 225 acres, of which 111 acres in cane and fallow. The sugar crop for 1864; 103,635 nett lbs. or about 64 hhds. at 1600 nett lbs. each.

February 1865.
None.

EXTRACT

of "Meteorological Remarks" by Major ANDREW LANG.

ST. CROIX, ELIZA'S RETREAT, 9th March 1865.

Rain during February, 8 lines = 0.800 of an inch.

From February 2 to 22 beautiful clear cool weather—but destructively dry. From February 23 to the end of the month a boisterous Northerly Gale with the Barometer extraordinarily high, standing at my station on the 25th at 9 45 a.m. at 29,866 ins. Eng., at sea level 30.321; possibly the highest I have recorded, made more remarkable that this high state came on with and continued during the Northerly gale from 23rd to 28th. Ruinous as the want of rain is this dry gale is equally bad or worse from the fearful evaporation or moisture from the surface of the earth or lower where any moisture exists.

AS but few planters in this Island turn their attention to the application of manure to their estates, and perhaps without observing the proper method of its preparation, the following article, taken from Chamber's Information for the People, will, we think, be read with interest.

MANURES. By repeated cropping, the best soils become exhausted of their fertile properties, while naturally indifferent soils require the administration of certain qualities, before they will yield a due return to the labours of the husbandman. There are, no doubt, soils so naturally rich in some parts of the world, that, though used for twenty or more years in growing successive grain crops, they show no indications of impoverishment; yet even these must in time be exhausted, and therefore, in all circumstances, manures, or artificial fertilisers, require the consideration of the husbandman. In our own country they are of the first importance.

Manures are of two classes, both of which have distinctive characters, and perform different offices in the economy of vegetation. The first of these comprehends all animal and vegetable decomposing matter, and is principally employed in feeding the plant, augmenting its size, and sustaining the vital energy. The second operates more on the soil and decomposing matter than in directly contributing to the support of the vegetable. The first kind has been called animal and vegetable, and the second fossil, manures. Under this second class are ranked not only lime, marl, and gypsum, but sand, gravel, and clay, so that all the meliorations which are effected on soil by blending and compounding the original earths, are compressed within its limits.

The animal and vegetable manures, which are putrescent in their

nature, are foremost in importance and dignity. They consist of certain elementary parts of animal and vegetable substances, elaborated by a natural chemical process in the course of the decomposition or decay of the bodies. The excrementitious matter, or dung of all animals, is no other than the remains of the vegetable or animal food which has been received into the stomach, undergone there a partial dissolution, and been thrown out as unserviceable for the further nutrition of the system. From this universal decay of organised matter, and its conversion into fluids and gases, it would seem that animal and vegetable substances, and excrementitious matter, are resolvable into each other, and are only different parts of the same original principles. The essential elements of them all are hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, either alone, or in some cases united with nitrogen. Conveyed by liquids or moist substances into the ground, these elements are sought for as nourishment by the roots of plants, and so form the constituent principles of a new vegetation. Inasmuch as flesh consists of a greater concentration of these original elements than vegetables, the manure produced by carnivorous animals (man included) is always more strong in proportion to its bulk than that discharged by animals who live only on herbage. Experience fully proves that all animal and vegetable manures are but varieties of one kind of principles; their actual shape and appearance being of much less consequence than the degrees of strength in which these principles reside in them.

Whatever be the value of the elementary principles of manures, practically they are of no use as manure till they are disengaged by putrefaction. It may be further observed, that putrefaction is in every instance produced by the elementary principles being set at liberty either in a fluid or volatile state. If a quantity of stable dung be piled into a heap, and freely exposed to all varieties of weather, it soon heats and emits a stream of vapour, which is often visible as a cloud over it. These vapours, and also the odours sent forth, are gases escaping, and the heap is constantly diminishing in weight and volume; at the end of six months, if there have been alternate moisture and warmth, not above a fourth of the original essential material remains to be spread on the field; there may be in appearance nearly as much substance, but it is comparatively of little value—the real manure is gone, and what remains is little better than a mass of unputrefied rubbish.

It may be safely averred, that no principle connected with agriculture is so little understood or thought of as that which has been now mentioned. We therefore crave the most earnest attention to it by every reader of these pages. Generally speaking, the excrementitious matters thrown to the dung-hill are treated with perfect indifference as to the effects of exposure and drainage away in the form of liquids. It cannot be too strongly stated that this is a gross abuse in farming. The putrescent stream contains the very essence of the manure, and should either be scrupulously confined within the limits of the dung-hill, or conveyed to fresh vegetable or earthy matter, that it may impart its nutritive qualities.

A knowledge of this important truth has led to the practice of

making compost dung heaps, in which the valuable liquids and gases of different kinds of manure are absorbed by earth, or some other substance, and the whole brought into the condition of an active manure for the fields. Hitherto, it has been customary to speak of dung-hills, but there ought to be no such objects. The collection of manure from a farm-yard and offices should form a dung-pit, not a dung-hill; and the manner of making and managing the contents of this pit on the best principles is well worthy of our consideration.

Farm-yard Manure.—The situation of the dung-pit should be near the stables and cow-houses, and placed so low that all streams of urine from them should flow at once into it, so that nothing be lost. It may be three or four feet deep, and of a size proportionate to the stock of cattle usually kept by the farmer. It is not necessary that it should be built round with a wall, or have a perpendicular descent, as it may slope gently inwards, and deepen gradually towards the centre. It should, if possible, be covered by a roof, to prevent the action of the sun. If the bottom be found firm, impervious, and capable of containing the juices, no further trouble is requisite, and the work is complete; in many instances, however, it will be necessary first to puddle with clay, and then line the bottom with flag-stones. Into this pit, earth, with refuse straw, should be brought, and strewed over the bottom and sloping sides, to the thickness of from nine to twelve inches, and this will form an inferior layer to absorb all that portion of the liquid manure which naturally runs to the bottom. The pit is now prepared to receive all kinds of animal and vegetable manure, which, when brought, should be always laid evenly over the surface. In Scotland, such dung-pits are common, and in the course of accumulation, a young or wintering stock of cattle is allowed to go at large upon the whole; the animals being at the same time fed on a proper allowance of straw. Care is also taken to mix, in laying on, the dung brought from the cow-house, stable, and piggeries, so that the rich excrement of the well-fed animals may be incorporated with that of a poor description from others. It is likewise of the utmost importance, though too frequently neglected, to convey to the pit the entire liquid refuse of the farm-yard, provided the quantity be not so great as to make it advisable to have a separate pit for its reception.

It is customary to cart away the material of the dung-pit at convenient opportunities (usually during the frosts in winter), to a place in the fields, near where it is to be used, and there pile it up in a quadrangular heap of about four feet in height. Dung, carted out in this manner, is ready for the turnip husbandry in June, and the practice is otherwise convenient. It may, however, be stated, that for want of attention to principles already explained, such dung-heaps, by exposure for months to the weather, must lose some of their valuable properties. In every instance, the dung-heap in the fields should be placed in a hollow situation, with a substratum of earth, and should have a scattering of a few inches of earth over it, and around the sides, to keep in the volatile gases. When the dung-pit has been thus emptied, it may again be progressively filled as before; and when it is carted out in any of the spring months, it will be found necessary to turn it once, or oftener, for the

purpose of accelerating the decomposition of the strawy part of the mass. It may be of use to know, however, that the dung required for fallows for wheat in autumn, may be less putrefied than that for turnip crops.

Liquid Manure, Bone-Dust, &c.—The urine of cattle is of great value as a manure, and this is so well known to the farmers of Belgium, that they use tanks for collecting the liquid from the cow-houses, and thence they pump it up, and pour it over the land at the proper season. When mixed with vegetable refuse, moss, or earth, it forms an excellent compost. It is deeply to be regretted that so little is known on this subject; and such is the carelessness of farmers and cottagers, that the urine from their cattle-stalls is in most cases suffered to go completely to waste. The value of nightsoil and human urine as manures is equally great, but both are much neglected in British agriculture. Without entering minutely into details on this point, it may be stated, that the offensive odour of all excrementitious matter may be neutralised by an intermixture of gypsum, or lime and earth, and in this state be used as most valuable manure. Bone-dust is now used as a highly nutritious manure on light soils; and it is reckoned that 100 bushels are equal to 40 cart-loads of farm-yard manure. Common sea salt, when judiciously administered in moderate quantities on arable land at the time of fallowing, has been found of great value for its manuring and cleaning properties. It promotes fertility, is a remedy against smut and rust, preserves the seed from vermin, and is particularly useful in increasing the produce of grass lands.

Guano.—The sterile soils of South America are manured with a substance called guano, consisting of urate of ammonia and other ammoniacal salts, by the use of which a luxuriant vegetation and the richest crops are obtained. Guano is the excrement of sea-fowl, accumulated for centuries on the ground; being collected by the natives, it is now imported into Britain by merchants for the use of agriculturists. The increase of crops obtained by its application to land is said to be very remarkable. According to one authority, the crop of potatoes is increased forty times by it, and maize thirty times. This may be an exaggeration; but it is certain that guano contains ammoniacal salts in abundance, and other inorganic constituents which are indispensable for the development of plants. Like bonedust, it is now sold by merchants in sea-port towns.

Lime.—Dry lime from the kiln is a powerfully exciting agent in agriculture. It possesses the power of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and enters as an element into the fabric of plants; in certain cases it only alters the constitution of the soil. The great use of lime is to prepare newly broken-up land for successful cultivation. If moorish or waste soil is much infested with the tenacious roots of rushes, heaths, and other weeds which resist the mechanical action of the harrow, and yield slowly to putrefaction, the best mode is to till the ground, and allow it to lie in this state for twelve or eighteen months, or even two years, before applying the lime. It is then generally applied in autumn, and tilled in as soon as possible; but if not immediately tilled in, the soil with the lime on it should be harrowed, so that its decomposing effects

may act as powerfully as possible upon the vegetable matter. After these operations, the land is sown two successive years with oats, without any fallowing but that described, and along with the second crop of oats some tenants sow it out in grass seeds for pasture. Others, after the first or second crop of oats, give the land a summer fallow for one season, or a green crop with manure. On the following season, another crop of oats is taken, along with which grass seeds are sown, and in this state it is committed to pasture. In some cases, after tillage, the soil is allowed to lie for one, two, or more years, according to its nature, after which it is reduced to a complete state of pulverisation by a wellwrought naked summer fallow. On the spring following it is limed, and the lime is well harrowed in along with grass seeds alone; and in the following season the land is committed to pasture. This, however, is a very expensive mode, and cannot be recommended to tenants whose lease is of a moderate length. It is decidedly the most enriching mode of laying down waste land with lime only for pasturage, as the energy which the lime communicated to the soil is not exhausted by grain crops.

From the "St. Croix Avis," June 8th, 1860.

Translation.

WE FREDERIK THE SEVENTH,

*By the Grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths,
Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg and
Oldenborg,*

MAKE KNOWN: On the report of our Minister of Finance who has laid before Us the deliberation of the Colonial Council on a Draft of an Ordinance to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Law of 29th December 1857, enacting that funds belonging to minors shall, in future, when not exceeding 100 Rdl., not be given in trust to the Upperguardians, &c. We do most graciously decree:

The Law of 29th December 1857 enacting that funds belonging to minors shall, in future, when not exceeding 100 Rdl., not be given in trust to the Upperguardians, &c. is hereby, and in the following manner, extended to the Danish Westindia Possessions, with such modifications as circumstances peculiar to these islands, make necessary.

§ 1.

From the first day of July 1860 minors' funds not exceeding 100 dollars are not to be given in trust to the Upperguardians, unless the minor in question should already possess in the trust of the Upperguardians a larger amount to which they can be added; whereas such funds are to be paid over to the guardian of the minor, who, in so far as they are not required for the necessary use of the minor shall be bound to have said funds placed out at interest on good security, and in due time, the minor becoming of age, to account to him or her for the same.

§ 2.

The funds in trust of the Upperguardians on the 1st day of July 1860, and not exceeding \$100, are gradually to be paid out; the guar-

dians of minors, however, for two years from said date, not having the right to exact payment of such amounts, whereas the Upperguardians shall be authorized during this period to pay out said funds, whenever such payment is rendered possible by new funds being given in trust to them, or by outstanding funds being paid after legal notice; in which case the guardians are to receive due notice, three months previously.

To which all concerned have to conform.

Given at Christiansborg, the 24th April 1860.

UNDER OUR ROYAL HAND AND SEAL.

FREDERIK R.

(L. S.)

FENGER.

ORDINANCE

to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Law of 29th December 1857, enacting that funds belonging to minors shall, in future, when not exceeding 100 Rdl. not be given in trust to the Upperguardians, &c.

Translation.

WE FREDERIK THE SEVENTH,

*By the Grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths,
Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg and
Oldenburg,*

MAKE KNOWN: On the report of Our Minister of Finance who has laid before Us the deliberation of the Colonial Council on a Draft of an Ordinance to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Law of 30th November 1857 concerning proclamatia in estates, We most graciously decree:

The law of 30th November 1857, concerning proclamatia in estates, is hereby and in the following manner extended to the Danish Westindia Possessions, with such modifications as result from the geographical position of the islands and other circumstances.

§ 1.

In future three months' warning shall be given in notices calling upon creditors to come forward and substantiate their claims, as well as, when issued under the partition of the estates of persons deceased, or of persons having made livery of their estate to their creditors, of bankrupts, and of other estates in which notice to creditors is to be issued — if circumstances make it probable that the party concerned has not contracted debts in any place out of the Danish or foreign Westindia islands. Should, on the contrary, this be the case, such notice must be issued with 6 months' warning.

The mere fact of the party concerned having resided out of the Danish or foreign Westindia islands is, however, not in itself to authorize

the use of the last named warning, if, before his death, or before the event that occasions the partition of his estate, more than one year has elapsed from the time of his leaving such place, and relinquishing his occupation there.

§ 2.

Notices that according to § 1 may be issued with 3 months' warning shall be published 3 times consecutively in the "St. Croix Avis" and the "St. Thomæ Tidende," and notices issued with 6 months' warning, besides being published in the same manner in the above named papers, shall likewise be published in the Berling-political-and-advertising gazette. The warning to be reckoned from the date of the last advertisement.

§ 3.

In consequence of these enactments the special Royal license hitherto necessary to be obtained in several cases, before issuing notices to creditors under the partition of estates, shall in future be no longer necessary, nor shall the recording of such notices and their presentation in the Royal Bookkeepers' Offices hitherto required by law, be any longer requisite. The enactment in the Danish Code's 5th B. 14 Ch. 29 Art. is hereby repealed.

§ 4.

Under the partition of the estates of persons deceased, who, on account of their general position in life, cannot be supposed to have stood in unusual relations, on account of trade, or other circumstances, the issuing of notices to creditors may, without regard to the value of the property left by the deceased, be omitted, if the heirs, or they to whom the Estate is transferred, declare themselves willing to assume all lawful debts, in case of any claims being put forward later.

§ 5.

The above enactments shall likewise be applicable, should a widow, to whom letters of administration have been granted, desire to issue such notice to the creditors of her deceased husband, or, should heirs, who are themselves administrating the partition of an estate, desire to issue a similar notice to the creditors of the person from whom they inherit.

§ 6.

This Ordinance to come in force on the 1st July 1860.

To which all concerned have to conform.

Given at Christiansborg, the 24th April 1860.

UNDER OUR ROYAL HAND AND SEAL.

FREDERIK R.

(L. S.)

ORDINANCE

to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Law of 30th November 1857, concerning proclama-ta in estates.

(1b.)

Translation.

WE FREDERIK THE SEVENTH,

*By the Grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths,
Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg and
Oldenborg,*

MAKE KNOWN: On the report of Our Minister of Finance who has laid before Us the deliberation of the Colonial Council on a Draft of an Ordinance to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Law of 29th December 1857, concerning the attainment of majority by females, We do most graciously decree:

The Law of 29th December 1857 concerning the attainment of majority by females, is hereby and in the following manner extended to the Danish Westindia Possessions with such modifications, as are necessary.

§ 1.

From the 1st October 1860 unmarried females shall, on attaining the age of 18 years, be of age under a curator, and shall, on attaining the age of 25, be of full age.

§ 2.

The payment of funds in trust of the Upperguardians on the 1st October 1860 and belonging to unmarried females who have filled their 18th year, shall not be demandable by them, in accordance with this present Ordinance, before the expiration of 3 years from said date; the Upperguardians, however, being at liberty during this period to pay out such funds, when rendered feasible by new funds being committed to their trust or by the payment of funds after legal notice; the parties concerned however, to receive due notice 3 months previously to their funds being paid to them.

To which all concerned have to conform.

Given at Christiansborg, 24th April 1860.

UNDER OUR ROYAL HAND AND SEAL.

FREDERIK R.

(L. S.)

FENGER.

ORDINANCE

to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Law of 29th December 1857, concerning the attainment of majority by females.

(18. June 12.)

Translation.

WE FREDERIK THE SEVENTH,

*By the Grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths,
Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg and
Oldenburg,*

MAKE KNOWN: On the report of Our Minister of Finance who has laid before Us the deliberation of the Colonial Council on a Draft of an Ordinance to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Law of 29th December 1857, modifying the Ordinance of 21st May 1845, We do most graciously decree:

The law of 29th December 1857, modifying the Ordinance of 21st May 1845, is hereby, and in the following manner, extended to the Danish Westindia Possessions, with such modifications, as result from relations peculiar to the Islands.

§ 1.

From the 1st October 1860 men and women shall inherit in equal shares also when inheriting as descendants, in consequence whereof the 2nd § in the Ordinance of 21st May 1845 (cfr. the Rescript of 31st December 1848) and the 29th Article of the Danish Code's 5th Book, 2nd Chapter, are hereby repealed.

§ 2.

The right, in accordance with the Ordinance 21st May 1845 § 23, for persons, leaving issue, to dispose, by will, of one fourth of their estate, shall, in future, be extended, so as to be applicable to one third of the same.

The special right of disposing of, by will, accorded to the inhabitants of the Danish Westindia Possessions by the Rescript of 15th November 1765 and the Royal Resolution of 9th July 1802, confirmed by the Rescript of 31st December 1848, as applicable instead of § 27 in the Ordinance of 21st May 1845, shall continue jointly with the right established by this present Ordinance, it being however, as hitherto, still requisite, that the Royal sanction of wills made in accordance herewith, be obtained.

To which all concerned have to conform.

Given at Christiansborg, the 24th April 1860.

UNDER OUR ROYAL HAND AND SEAL.

FREDERIK R.

(L. S.)

FENGER.

ORDINANCE

to extend to the Danish Westindia Possessions the Law of 29th December 1857, modifying the Ordinance of 21st May 1845.

(18.)

MARCH.

First Quarter 4th, 8th hour, 0 minutes, 1 second a m
 Full Moon. . . 12th, 6th hour, 23 minutes, 0 second a m
 Last Quarter 20th, 8th hour, 17 minutes, 2 seconds a m
 New Moon. . . 27th, 1st hour, 9 minutes, 2 seconds a m

	Lines of Rain.	Other Remarks.
1 Wednesday	—	..
2 Thursday	—	..
3 Friday	—	..
4 Saturday	—	..
5 Sunday	—	..
6 Monday	—	..
7 Tuesday	—	..
8 Wednesday	—	..
9 Thursday	—	..
10 Friday	—	..
11 Saturday	—	..
12 Sunday	—	..
13 Monday	—	..
14 Tuesday	—	..
15 Wednesday	—	..
16 Thursday	—	..
17 Friday	—	..
18 Saturday	—	..
19 Sunday	—	..
20 Monday	—	..
21 Tuesday	—	..
22 Wednesday	—	..
23 Thursday	—	..
24 Friday	—	..
25 Saturday	—	..
26 Sunday	—	..
27 Monday	—	..
28 Tuesday	—	..
29 Wednesday	—	..
30 Thursday	—	..
31 Friday	—	..

THE
ST. CROIX AGRICULTURAL REPORTER
AND
MONTHLY REGISTER
— FOR MARCH 1865. —

Printed at Mrs. HARRIET HATCHETT'S Office and published by P. B. HATCHETT.
The Subscription is One Dollar and fifty cents pr. quarter—payable in advance.

St. Croix, Christiansted, Saturday, 29th April.

WE regret much to say that we will not be able any longer to continue the publication of this Reporter and Magazine, as we have not obtained that support which we anticipated and solicited, in receiving contributions of articles or of getting such information and elucidations as would make it interesting and valuable. The want of so necessary a support has been much felt, and is the primary reason why we are obliged to relinquish its issue. The secondary, but equally important one, is the very limited patronage which it has met with—the amount of subscriptions being barely sufficient to cover the expenses.

WE must apologize for the late issue of this Reporter, having detained its publication, for the purpose of giving an account of the proceedings of a Meeting, that was advertised to be held on the 15th instant; but it did not take place.

RECORDS IN MARCH.

GROVE PLACE AND HARD LABOR—situate in Princes Quarter, the former No. 13, 20 & 21—the latter No. 5, in Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District—Bill of sale dated 3rd March 1865 from the Executors in dec. Major Plasket's dealing to William Plasket, Maximilian Plasket, and Mrs. Hill, for four-fifths of these properties, for \$43,000. The tax list for 1864 shows: a steam mill, 110 laborers, 5 horses or ponies, 25 mules, 60 horned cattle, 600 acres of land of

Where wages, are low, and the means of living are with difficulty procured by the labouring classes, the increase of population will be small, nay, population may become stationary, or it may even decrease. When a family, with its utmost labour, in health, can barely provide the means of subsistence, they must all suffer greatly in sickness. In such cases, parents or children very frequently die from the want of common conveniences or attentions. And as sickness is a calamity common to all men, under such circumstances large numbers of the poor must perish. For this reason, epidemic diseases, especially those of children, are much more fatal among the poor than among the rich. In countries where the wages of the poor are very low, it is not uncommon to find parents who have had large families almost childless. On the contrary, just in proportion as the labouring classes are enabled to provide themselves with all the conveniences of living, will the number of children who are reared be increased.*

And besides, labourers will readily emigrate from other less favoured countries to that in which the condition of the labouring classes is happy and prosperous. In this manner, population will always flow from old to new countries, and from regions where labour is poorly repaid to those in which it receives a more generous remuneration.

2. The next condition necessary to the rapid increase of population, is the moral condition of a people. Vice is always awfully expensive, and terribly desolating to human life. It matters not how great be the wages of the labourer; if those wages be spent in intemperance and profligacy, his family will starve. In some countries such as the United States, almost all the suffering of children is the consequence of the vice of one or of both of their parents.

On these two circumstances, therefore—the wages of the labourer and his own personal moral habits—does the increase of population chiefly depend. And, as we have before stated, the supply of labourers is as the increase of population.

The same principles in the main govern the supply of educated labour. If the wages of such labour are sufficient to pay for the expenditure of time and capital necessary to the acquisition of the education, such labour will be produced; that is, men will turn their time and talents in this direction. On the contrary, when the remuneration of such labour is inadequate, men will not prepare themselves to perform it, and those already educated will devote themselves to some other occupation. The supply will thus be reduced so as to correspond with the demand.

* It has latterly been surmised, with considerable probability, that the sinking of a population below a certain point in comfort, introduces conditions which tend to its increase; but the increase produced in these circumstances does not operate as a healthy increase would do, the people being then ill cared for, ill reared, ill educated, and perhaps also dangerous, and therefore injurious to the development of the powers of capital.—ED.

Fees &c. for Burgherbriefs and Licenses.

Burgherbrief in St. Croix, as merchant.....	\$	82. 50
stamppaper	"	2. 56
do. in St. Thomas, as merchant.....	"	110. 00
(no stamppaper)		
do. St. Croix, as retailer	"	49. 50
stamppaper	"	2. 56
do. in St. Thomas, as retailer.....	"	66. 00
(no stamppaper).		

Rumshopkeepers, Tavern-keepers and Butchers of horned cattle, take Burgherbrief as Retailer, which is also applicable to Apothecaries, except they carry on a business besides, of such goods as are not included in the Apothecary's licence, in which case they shall then take out a burgherbrief as Merchant.

License for unmarried women and widows as retailers		
in St. Croix.....	"	24. 75
(no stamppaper).		
" " " " in St. Thomas.....	"	33. 00
" " " " as hucksterers in St. Croix.....	"	16. 50
(no stamppaper).		
" " " " in St. Thomas	"	22. 00
Burgherbrief as mechanic in St. Croix	"	24. 75
(stamppaper)	"	2. 56
do. do. in St. Thomas	"	33. 00
Registering an indenture of apprenticeship	"	2. 00
Burgherbrief as shipowner, architect, and civilengi- neer, in St. Croix.....	"	41. 25
stamppaper	"	2. 56
do. do. in St. Thomas	"	55. 00
do. as commander of a vessel and printer, in St. Croix	"	33. 00
stamppaper	"	2. 56
do. do. in St. Thomas	"	44. 00
do. as estate owner or attorney of an estate in St. Croix	"	82. 50
stamppaper	"	2. 56
do do. do. in St. Thomas & St. Johns	"	55. 00

nerate him for the expense which must be incurred in acquiring the skill necessary to the practice of his profession.

II. Of the demand for labour.

We shall consider this under two heads—1st, The demand for simple labour; and, 2dly, The demand for educated labour.

1. The demand for simple labour, or that which is indispensable to the production of the ordinary necessaries of life, is incessant and universal. Every man requires, either indirectly or directly, the labour which is employed in producing the ordinary articles of consumption for food, clothing, and shelter.

But in order to render this labour available, it must be united with capital. Neither labour nor capital can produce any thing alone. Hence he who possesses capital is always desirous to unite it with labour, and he who is able to labour is always desirous to unite that labour with capital. And it is evident that the larger the amount of capital which a man possesses, the greater will be the amount of labour which he will wish to procure. He who cultivates five hundred acres of land will require a larger number of workmen than he who cultivates but fifty acres. The iron founder who wishes to manufacture five hundred tons of iron, will require a greater number of workmen than he who wishes to manufacture but fifty tons. And hence, in general, we see that the greater the amount of capital, the greater will be the number of labourers required, that is, the greater will be the demand for labour.

If the capital of a country be too great for the number of labourers, there will be a competition between capitalists for labour. They will overbid each other, and thus the price of labour will rise. Those of the first class will be insufficient to supply the demand for labourers of this class, and a number of labourers must therefore be taken from the second class. And thus, in succession, every class of labourers will be raised one grade. The price of labour will thus be raised throughout the whole community, the condition of the people will be meliorated, a smaller proportion of children will die, and a larger number of labourers will be reared. *If this addition do not supply the deficiency, labourers will immigrate from less favored countries, where the proportion of capital to labour is less.*

And, on the contrary, where the proportion of capital to labour is small, there will be a larger number of persons desirous of labour that can find employment. In this case there will be a competition among labourers for work. They will underbid each other, and thus the price of labour will fall. The case mentioned in the last paragraph will then be reversed; the condition of all the labourers will be rendered worse, and many will either emigrate or starve. Many children, and weak and sickly persons, will die of the diseases consequent upon hardship and exposure. In this manner, the number of human beings will be reduced, until the supply of labour is adjusted to the amount of capital, and then the price of labour, or wages, will rise again.

Hence we see that, in order to secure the prosperity of a country,

it is necessary that its capital should increase with its population. No matter what may be the present condition of a people, if population increases faster than capital, or if capital be stationary, or specially, if it be diminishing, there must soon arrive a season of great distress among the labouring classes. There will be more labourers than can find employment.

Hence we see the great importance of both individual and national frugality. He who squanders away property in useless expenditure, is annihilating the very means by which the honest labourer might earn his subsistence. Thus, also, of nations. The government that wastes property in wars, or in any other form of unprofitable consumption, is diminishing the capital of the country, and scattering the resources which the toils of the people have accumulated. Every shilling thus spent is the destruction of so much of the means by which the labourers of the country are to be sustained. Suppose a nation be worth a hundred millions of capital, and that the use of all this capital be necessary in order to furnish employment and the means of subsistence to its population. If it spend ten millions in war, that part of its population which was sustained by the use of that ten millions must be unemployed. Or, if this portion be not immediately *thrown out of employment*, and the injury be averaged, the price of wages for *the whole* will be reduced to the amount of this difference; every one will be worse off, and some will be destitute and will starve.

Of the demand for educated labour.—This is substantially dependent upon the same principles. A community needs the services of lawyers, physicians, clergymen, judges, and men of science. Hence there will be a demand for these services. If there be a greater number of educated labourers than is required, the price of the labourers will fall. Under contrary circumstances it will rise. When the price of educated labour falls so low as not to remunerate the labourer for his skill and education, the supply will be reduced by the fact that men will turn their attention to some other pursuit.

The demand for these different kinds of labour varies with the condition of society. The rich and luxurious have greater demand for medical aid than the poor and abstemious. The progress of society renders titles to land more intricate, and exposes men to greater danger from fraud. Hence the greater need of the services of those who have devoted themselves to the study of the laws, and who are therefore qualified to instruct us how we may avail ourselves of the benefit of law.

III. We next proceed to consider the *supply* of labour, both simple and educated.

The amount of labour in any country depends upon the number of healthy human beings inhabiting it. Hence the supply of labour will depend chiefly upon those conditions by which the increase or the continuance of human life is affected. Of these conditions, the most important are the following:—

1. The means of living which may be commanded by the labourer.

which 283 in cane and fallow. The crop for that year was 113,979 nett lbs., at 1,600 lbs. to the hogshead, averages 71 hhds.

UPPER LOVE—situate in Princes Quarter No. 18 & 19, in Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Centre Police District—Bill of sale of 8th March 1865 from Frederiksteds Dealing Court as administering the dealing of George James Mudie dec. to John Farrelly and George Farrelly, for \$48,000. The tax list for 1864 shows: a steam mill, 78 laborers, 1 horse or pony, 36 mules, 24 horned cattle, 300 acres of land of which 210 in cane and fallow. The crop for that year was 51,896 nett lbs., at 1,600 lbs. to the hogshead, averages 33 hhds.

NORTHSIDE—situate in Northside Quarter Letter A. No. 37, in Frederiksteds Jurisdiction and Police District—Bill of sale of 6th April 1865, from P. Mudie to P. W. Shousboe, as attorney to M. & S. G. Melchior, for \$5,800; and from P. W. Schousboe in the same capacity, to J. A. Correa, for \$5,000, on the same day. The tax list for 1864 shows: a wind mill, 54 laborers, 2 horses or ponies, 8 mules and 14 horned cattle, 224½ acres of land of which 100 in cane and fallow. The crop for same year was taken off with Hamsbay and was 23,742 nett lbs., which at 1,600 lbs. to the hogshead, averages 15 hhds.

From Chambers's Information for the People.

OF WAGES, OR THE PRICE OF LABOUR.

Of the General Principles by which Wages, or the Exchangeable Value of Labour, is regulated.

We have already seen that exchangeable value is the cost of any thing, influenced moreover by the effect of supply and demand. We shall therefore consider, 1st. The cost of labour; 2dly, The effect of supply and demand upon it.

I. Of the cost of labour.

Of simple labour.—By simple labour we mean that labour which may be performed by any healthy person without any, or with very trifling, previous education.

1. But it is evident that no person can continue in health without food, clothing, and shelter. We cannot, therefore, procure the labour of any living thing without furnishing those necessaries which are re-

quired for the continuance of existence. This is the first thing which enters into the cost of labour.

2. But, besides this, human beings are not qualified to labour until they have attained several years of age. During the period of infancy, they must be supported by the labour of others. Were they not so supported, the whole race of man would in a few years perish. The cost of labour must therefore be sufficient to sustain not merely the parents but also the children. And yet more, men live frequently after they have ceased to be capable of labour. The old must be supported, or they will perish. Hence the wages of labour should be enough to enable the labourer to lay up something to support him in his old age, or else the wages of his children should be sufficient to maintain him after he has become unable to maintain himself.

3. While, however, this is the fact, yet it may be observed, that the cost of labour, or the remuneration necessary to accomplish these purposes, will vary in different climates. In warm climates, where vegetable food is principally used, and where very little expenditure is required either for fuel, clothing, or shelter, wages would naturally be lower than in cold climates, where the expenditures must of necessity be so much greater. This is, however, equalised by the fact, that warm climates enervate the system and relax the physical energies, so that, while you pay a very small sum for a day's work, you receive a very small amount of labour in return.

Such is the natural cost of simple labour, and it will be generally found that by this rule that cost is practically adjusted. Whatever may be the condition of the country, the lowest class of labourers earns but simply sufficient to procure the ordinary necessities of life for the parents and the children.

Of educated labour.—But for most of the occupations of life some sort of education is required. No man can be a carpenter, or a blacksmith, or a jeweller, or a physician, or a lawyer, or a clergyman, without being educated for the particular calling which he intends to pursue. Now, this education is expensive. It costs both time and money. If a man wish to practise a trade or a profession, he must spend several years in preparation or apprenticeship. During the whole of this time he receives no wages, and frequently is obliged to pay for tuition. When he has acquired the necessary skill, he is able to perform more valuable labour than before, and he is entitled to a higher compensation. The compensation would naturally reasonably be adjusted by a consideration of the time and capital which he has expended in his education. The longer the time and the greater the expense of his training, the higher ought to be his wages. It is evident that the wages of such labour must be always greater than those of simple labour, otherwise it will not be produced. No man will spend money in educating his son for a calling which will yield him no higher wages than he could earn without any education.

Such are the principles by which the cost of labour is adjusted. Wages must always be sufficient to support the labourer, and to remu-

Burgherbrief as manager, in St. Croix	"	41. 25
stamp paper	"	2. 56
do. do. do. in St. Thomas & St.		
Johns	"	33. 00

If any one requires a burgherbrief to carry on several kinds of business only the full fee and expenses of one kind of business shall be paid, and if they are differently placed from the highest fee, the half fee for each of the others.

Porter-pass for men are calculated quarterly.

do. for women, monthly from the date the pass is issued.

License for raffling

	"	1. 60
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besides 5 pCt. of the amount that is raffled which goes to the poor fund ; and if the amount exceeds \$16 a stamp of 1st class in proportion to the amount raffled.

The Steamer "Clara Rothe."

THE great desideratum of having a steamer to ply between this Island and St. Thomas is now accomplished. From the 1st instant this Steamer has been running between the two places almost daily and on some days two trips a day ; and the facilities offered have been gratefully received by every one in this as well as the sister island. The benefits and advantages both to Government and people are becoming daily more and more important ; and we sincerely hope that this great good will be long continued. To prevent inconveniences and possible detention to the Steamer, we would suggest that parties, who apply for passages, should present their passports to the agent, whose duty it should be to hand these papers over to the proper person when required.

L A W

of Inheritance and Succession of 21st May 1845 extended to the Colonies by Royal Rescript of 31st December 1848.

Continued from Reporter & Register for December 1864.

WE FREDERIK the SEVENTH,

by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg, and Oldenborg,

6, If there be neither issue nor father nor mother, brothers nor sisters, nor progeny of the latter, then the inheritance falls to the grandparents of the deceased, thus: that the one half share devolves to the father's and the other half share to the mother's parents, among whom it is mutually divided in equal parts. Is any of the grand parents dead, that share of the deceased party shall devolve to their children and other issue entirely according to the same rules, as prescribed in § 4 and 5 with regard to the inheritance due to parents, brothers and sisters and their issue. Is one of the grandparents from the paternal or maternal side dead, without leaving descendants, the share of such deceased party shall fall to the other of the grandparents of the same line and their children; but if there is no person alive who belongs to this class of inheritance on the paternal side, the whole of the inheritance shall then devolve to those, who belong to the maternal line, and vice versa. 7, Is there no heir alive of the class of inheritance treated of in § 6, the inheritance goes over to the great-grandparents and their issue, in which case the provisions in the abovementioned § must be followed, so that each ascendant line, as long as any person belonging to it is alive, retains its particular share, and that that share, when a single line is extinct, goes over to the same head-line that is nearest; but that, should only one of these lines be alive, then the whole inheritance shall devolve to such party. Thus will the grand father's and the grand mother's parents, or those of the descending lines from them together, inherit in equal shares the half part, and the maternal father's and maternal mother's parents or the issue of these, the other half part. But if for example, no ascendant is alive in the paternal grandfather's line, nor any descending issue from such an ascendant, shall that part, which otherwise would have devolved to them, go over to the paternal mother's, whereas the whole, if neither of such parties are alive, shall fall to the maternal grandfather's and maternal grandmother's line in equal parts, or, when one of them is defunct, then the survivor or survivors. 8, If there is no person alive entitled to the inheritance, according to § 7, shall the deceased party's effects devolve to his great-greatgrand parents or the progeny of them, and thereby shall in the whole the fundamental principles contained in the atovementioned § 7 and the preceding §§ be followed, agreeably to which the limit, that the law in certain cases fixes (Syvende Mand), shall hereafter not come into effect. 9, As the foregoing §§ only define how the relations shall inherit, so will the question with regard to the qualification of that relationship, that shall found the right of inheritance remain the same as prescribed in former existing rules to this effect. But whereas the 5, 2, 33 of the Code is not any longer applicable according to its literal contents, it is the will of the King, instead thereof to order, that a child born out of wedlock shall be entitled to inherit its father or paternal relations, provided the parents have, before its birth, by bespeaking the bans of marriage or taking out a marriage licence, or, if the male be of the nobility or in rank, by bespeaking the licence of the priest, or, when he belongs to the navy, by taking out licence to marry (Friseddel) made known the intention to enter into matrimony; but the marriage prevented, on account of the death of the father shortly after, or from other unaccountable causes such as sickness or captivity which lasted until his death. This is however, in force, only with regard to the usual inheritance from relationship, and is inappli-

cable as far as regards those family properties, with respect to which a particular order of succession is introduced, likewise that child, who is of the abovementioned birth shall neither make a demand on the particular privileges, which, according to the father's position might be due to his lawful children. 10, If a father expends special large amounts on one or more of his children, let it be, after they have received their education, to gain some particular aim, or to place them in a position to marry or to put them in business, or to forward them in their energy, or in other respects towards the advancement of their welfare; and he, in justice to his other children, finds, that these outlays or advances should be deducted from each child's separate share—an account of these expenses having been correctly kept, or other clear proofs given in this respect—then this deduction shall be made as well from the paternal inheritance as from the inheritance by relationship to their father's mother who might be living. This account kept by the father shall always be sufficient to prove the advance made to each child. Yet particular elucidations might be given so as to weaken the correctness of the account, or it might appear, that such charges for advances made to the child, according to their nature or the state of the dealing, also with regard to what was expended on the other children, were not equally divided among them, and that they do not belong to, nor can be considered as advances on the future inheritance, or that something was put at an exorbitant price, the dealing-master, after examining the case closely, shall then decide in and how far the deduction shall be made. If the thing so received can be given back in an unlesened condition, then shall the child be exempt from the responsibility of being charged for the value placed on it. If, on the contrary, the thing cannot be restored, then the cost-price must unconditionally be calculated; but regard must be had; according to circumstances, to the present money-value; and in the whole the amount so fixed must not be higher than is reasonable, so that the other children will lose nothing thereby. If it is found necessary, in order that a proper conception of the deduction can be made, that certain conditions be taken into consideration, the dealing master shall then solicit good and conscientious men from among the deceased's relations or friends to give their opinion in the matter. 11, If the amounts advanced the child be found to exceed the share of its inheritance that would devolve to it, then it shall not get any inheritance; the child shall not however be compelled, like the debtor, to pay back what it has of itself received in advance on its future inheritance. Yet, if a father, to the injury of his creditors, has made such gifts to his children, that he or his dealing thereby is placed in a position not to satisfy the creditors, then the D. L. 5—4—8 9 and 10 also 14 & 46 shall decide this question. 12, Those advances which a mother makes her own children, must be deducted in their future inheritance in the same manner and by the further regulations contained in §§ 10 and 11, with regard to the father. The same rule shall be applicable when it is her second husband, who, like the one that has control over his and his mother's joint dealing, makes them similar advances. (To be continued).

COLONIAL - LAW.

WE CHRISTIAN THE NINTH,

by the Grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths,
Duke of Sleswick, Holsteen, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg and Oldenborg,

MAKE KNOWN: The Imperial Council has passed and We by Our Royal Assent confirmed the following Law:

I.

§ 1.

The Supreme Authority of legislating for the Danish Westindia Islands in all matters exclusively relating to affairs within the boundaries of the Islands including their harbors and maritime territory, rests with the Legislative Power of the Kingdom. This authority may, however, with the exceptions mentioned in § 57 and § 85 of this Law, and provided no reason be found for issuing a Law, in the ordinary manner be exercised by the King and the respective Colonial Council conjointly, by Ordinances. If reason be found for issuing a Law, the Draft of such Law shall be laid before the respective Colonial Council for its report, unless particular reasons should render an exception necessary.

All the Ordinances thus issued shall be laid on the table of the Diet in its approximate session.

§ 2.

In all other matters relating to the Colonies, the respective Colonial Council shall, before any Law containing provisions specially relating to the Westindia Islands be given, be afforded opportunity of giving its opinion in the matter, unless particular reasons render an exception necessary.

§ 3.

The Ordinances passed by the Colonial Council and sanctioned by the King are to be promulgated by the Governor.

In particularly urgent cases the Governor may provisionally sanction those Ordinances that have been adopted by the respective Colonial Council, and thereby put them in force until the King's Resolution be obtained.

§ 4.

In extraordinary circumstances the Governor has authority to issue Provisional Laws or Ordinances. They shall, however, always be laid before the respective Colonial Council at its next meeting, and, in case the matter requires to be decided by a Law, also before the respective Legislative Assembly in the Mothercountry during its first sitting, or, in case the Colonial Council shall not then have finished its deliberations on the matter, during the second ordinary session of the Legislative Assembly subsequent to the emanation of the Law in question.

§ 5.

The Government of the Danish Westindia Islands rests, under the superior direction of the responsible Minister concerned, with the Governor in accordance with the instructions given by the King.

§ 6.

The Judiciary Authority pertains to the Courts of Justice. The Supreme Court in the Kingdom is the supreme Tribunal of Justice for the Islands.

The Courts of Justice are authorized to pass judgment on any question relating to the extent of power vested in the administrative Authorities. The person who moots such a question is not, however, by doing so exempted from obeying the orders of the Authorities.

II.

§ 7.

The King can, either directly or through the respective Authorities, grant such licenses and bestow such immunities, as are either customary according to existing regulations, or as may in future be warranted by Law or Ordinance.

§ 8.

The King can pardon offenders and grant amnesties.

The Authority now vested in the Governor of modifying certain penal judgments, may be extended or altered by Ordinance.

§ 9

The appointment of all Officials rests with the King, to the same extent as heretofore. Alterations in this respect can be effected by Ordinance, so that the appointment to certain offices under the Administration be left to the Governor. No one without the Right of Nativity can be appointed to an office.

The King can, with the exception mentioned in § 69, dismiss Officials appointed by Him. Pensions for such Officials shall be fixed by the Colonial Pension-Law or Ordinance. An Official who is removed elsewhere against his will, has the right of demanding his dismissal with a pension according to the general rules.

§ 10.

The Danish Westindia Islands comprise two Districts of Administration, viz: The Island of St. Croix and the adjacent Islets.

The Island of St. Thomas with St. Johns and their adjacent Islets.

The Governor is also the Superior Authority in the District of Administration in which he resides. The Superior Authority in the other District, the President, is also Vicegovernor, if no other is appointed.

§ 11.

The Governor shall see that the Laws are obeyed, and that all the Officials and their Assistants fulfill their duties, and he is entitled, whenever he considers it necessary, to cause their official protocols to be laid before him for examination.

The Governor is authorized to suspend Officials appointed by the King. In such cases, however, there shall within 14 days after, be either instituted a suit against the official for the forfeiture of his office, or legal investigation be instituted regarding his conduct, or a representation be made to the Minister for effecting his final dismissal.

In case of the death of any Official holding Royal Appointment, or in case of an Official's absence from the Islands, or his temporary appointment to another office, or in case of his suspension, the Governor shall temporarily appoint another person to the office.

§ 12.

The Governor is Commander in Chief of all the armed forces in the Islands. In case of emergency the Governor has authority, on his own responsibility

to declare the Islands either entirely or partially in a state of siege, and to exercise unlimited power. Whenever this has taken place, and after good order and tranquillity has been reestablished, it is incumbent on the Governor to make a statement thereof to the respective Colonial Council at its next meeting. This statement together with the remarks of the respective Colonial Council must be communicated by the Home-Government to the Diet in its approximate meeting.

The same authority may, in case of emergency, be exercised by the President on his own responsibility in the District of Administration entrusted to him, whenever the circumstances do not allow awaiting the resolution of the Governor.

III.

§ 13.

Each of the two Districts of Administration shall form a separate Municipality. For each municipality a Colonial Council shall be established, which Council, besides exercising that part of the Legislative Authority vested therein, shall also, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, partake in the administration of the economical affairs of the municipality.

§ 14.

The Colonial Council for the Island of St. Croix, shall consist of 13 Members elected by popular elections, and of 5 Members nominated by the King.

The Colonial Council for the Island of St. Thomas with St. Johns shall consist of 11 Members elected by popular elections, and of 4 Members nominated by the King.

§ 15.

The Island of St. Croix is divided into 4 Elective Districts, viz :

- 1) the Town of Christiansted and suburbs, which district shall elect 3 members;
- 2) the Country-Jurisdiction of Christiansted, which district shall elect 4 members;
- 3) the Town of Frederiksted, which district shall elect 2 members;
- 4) the Country-Jurisdiction of Frederiksted, which district shall elect 4 members.

§ 16.

The Island of St. Thomas with St. Johns is divided into 3 Elective Districts, viz :

- 1) the Town of Charlotte Amalia, which district shall elect 8 members;
- 2) the Country Jurisdiction of St. Thomas, which district shall elect 1 member;
- 3) the Jurisdiction of St. Johns, which district shall elect 2 members.

§ 17.

The members are elected for the term of 4 years. Half of the number of the members withdraw every second year, the first time by the drawing of lots. For Christiansted's Elective District withdraw the first time 2 members, and of the Crownmembers for St. Croix the same number. For the Elective District of the Country-Jurisdiction of St Thomas together with the Elective District of St. Johns withdraw the first time 2 members.

The members who withdraw may be re-elected.

(To be continued).

EXTRACT

from "Time table of Westindia Mail Service" for the year 1865,
stating the departure or arrival of the Royal Mail Steam Pack-
et Company's vessels from or to Southampton and St. Thomas.

(The time given in this table is, in every case, local time).

Outward Route.		Homeward Route.	
Main Line.		Main Line.	
Southampton to St. Thomas.		St. Thomas to Southampton.	
Leave Southampton.	Arrive at St. Thomas.	Leave St. Thomas.	Arrive at Southampton.
6 P. M.	3 A. M.	8 A. M.	5 P. M.
January 2.	January 17.	January 30.	February . . . 13.
.. . . . 18.	February 2.	February . . . 15.	.. . . . 29.
February 2.	.. . . . 17.	March 1.	March 15.
.. . . . 17.	March 3.	.. . . . 16.	.. . . . 30.
March 2.	.. . . . 17.	.. . . . 30.	April 13.
.. . . . 17.	April 1.	April 14.	.. . . . 23.
April 3.	.. . . . 18.	May 1.	May 14.
.. . . . 17.	May 3.	.. . . . 16.	.. . . . 30.
May 2.	.. . . . 17.	.. . . . 30.	June 13.
.. . . . 17.	June 1.	June 14.	.. . . . 28.
June 2.	.. . . . 17.	.. . . . 30.	July 14.
.. . . . 17.	July 2.	July 15.	.. . . . 29.
July 3.	.. . . . 17.	.. . . . 31.	August . . . 14.
.. . . . 17.	August 2.	August . . . 15.	.. . . . 29.
August 2.	.. . . . 17.	.. . . . 30.	September . 13.
.. . . . 17.	September . . 1.	September . 14.	.. . . . 29.
September . . 2.	.. . . . 17.	.. . . . 30.	October . . . 14.
.. . . . 18.	October 2.	October . . . 16.	.. . . . 30.
October 2.	.. . . . 18.	.. . . . 31.	November . . 14.
.. . . . 17.	November . . 1.	November . . 14.	.. . . . 28.
November . . . 2.	.. . . . 17.	.. . . . 30.	December . . 14.
.. . . . 17.	December . . 2.	December . . 15.	.. . . . 29.
December . . . 2.	.. . . . 17.	.. . . . 30.	January 1866 13.
.. . . . 18.	January 1866 2.	January 1866 15.	.. . . . 28.

NOTE If either of the Steamers on the Branch Routes has not reached St. Thomas, the Packet is to await the arrival of the missing Vessel one clear day (or even two clear days if necessary, when the regular interval between the period specified in the table for the arrival at Southampton and departure thence of the next Outward Steamer happens to be more than three days); otherwise the Packet is to start for England the moment the Mail, etc., from the several Branch Packets and from St. Thomas have been received on board, and she is in all respects ready for sea.

N. B. Where the time specified for arrival at a Port is after dark, the Packet may remain outside the Harbour until daylight.

