St. Croix Avis

St. Croix Avis er blevet udgivet siden 1770 (omend under andre navne frem til 1844) og er stadig en af de største aviser i US Virgin Islands i dag. I 1878 var avisen tosproget og alle artikler stod på både dansk og engelsk. Den udkom avisen to gange om ugen: Onsdag og lørdag. Den første udgave efter Fireburn er fra onsdag 2. oktober, men der nævnes oprøret ikke. Den var sandsynligvis gået i trykken inden nyheden ramte redaktionen. Lørdagsudgaven fra 5. oktober har derimod flere bekendtgørelser om situationen.

Digitaliserede udgaver af St. Croix Avis fra 1844-1917 kan findes på Statsbiblioteket I Danmark via Mediestream.

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St. Croix Avis has been published since 1770 (although under different names until 1844) and is still one of the major newspapers in the US Virgin Islands today. In 1878 the paper was bilingual and all articles were written in both Danish and English. It came out twice a week: Wednesdays and Saturdays. The first issue after the Fireburn is from Wednesday October 2., but that paper doesn't mention the riot. It had probably gone into print before the news reached the publisher. On Saturday the 5., however, there are several announcements about the situation.

Digitalized back issues of St. Croix Avis from 1844-1917 can be found at the State Library in Denmark:
http://www2.statsbiblioteket.dk/mediestream/avis/list/doms_newspaperAuthority%3Auuid%3Abead7f61-54f5-4d79-afdb-07691b896744

ST. CROIX AVIS.

TRYKT I ST. CROIX BOGTRYKKERI, REDIGERET OG UDGIVET
AF A. PALUDAN MÜLLER.

34te Aarg.] CHRISTIANSTED, LØRDAGEN den 5de OCTOBER 1878. No. 80.

The "AVIS"

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

6 Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance

Single number to nonsubscribers 8 cents.

Parties desirous of withdrawing their subscription to the Avis" are required to give three months' notice.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Approved by Government 25th June 1855.

For an advertisement of 8 lines, or under one to three insertions:—

SMALL TYPE (Brevier) 1 to 8 lines	$1 00
Over 8 lines pr. line	10.
LARGE TYPE (Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica Columbia) 1 to 8 lines	1 00.
Over 8 lines pr. line	12.
For a line of Largest Type	10.

For 1 to three subsequent insertions, the half amount of the charges will be made.

All advertisements for insertion must be delivered at this Office on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, not later than one o'clock P. M. The postage on letters to this Office from West End and St. Thomas must be prepaid. or no notice will be taken of them.

☞ **Special contracts will be made with parties who may be desirous to advertise by the year, half-yearly, or quarterly.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Spectator.)

Turkey is rapidly becoming disintegrated. The Mussulman population of Albania, irritated by the recent defeat of Islam, has virtually revolted. It has established a "League", whose leaders have become a Provisional Government, seated at Prisrend, and threaten to resist Austria, Servia, and Montenegro. They can place about 25.000 brave and powerfully-armed men in the field, and as an earnest of their policy have murdered Mehemet Ali, the Commissioner sent by the Porte to Albania to carry out the Berlin Treaty. He was specially distrusted as Plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress, was requested to declare war on the Christians, and on his refusal, was massacred at Ipek, with his suite and a guard, who remained faithful. It is stated that the rebels are supported by a party in Constantinople, who are also arming the Mussulmans in Thessaly, and inciting the insurgents in Bosnia and the Rhodope chain. The Sultan's authority in Europe has, in fact, disappeared, and is replaced by that of fanatical Committees, who at once commence attacks upon all Christians, driving them, as in Bosnia, to emigrate. As this state of affairs cannot last, the movement excites grave attention both in Vienna and Berlin, where it is foreseen that a more thorough settlement of the Eastern Question by the extinction of the Sultanet has become inevitable. The German Government has already proposed, or is immediately about to propose, that the Porte be compelled to carry out the Treaty of Berlin, and has received, according to rumour, a refusal from Great Britain. This last statement, though probable, still requires confirmation.

The Austrians are making little progress in Bosnia, & it is becoming clear that there is some cause of weakness in their military arrangements. They have failed to take Bihacz, and they talk of avoiding Novibazar till the spring, while, according to the latest accounts, General Philippovich will abandon Serajevo, and retire to Brod, to preserve his communications. This, if true, is retreat. The Viennese deny that there are 200 000 Austrians employed, and fix the maximum of the force engaged at 150,000 men, but a German army of that strength would crush out resistance in Bosnia in a month. There may of course be some explanation, but it is difficult not to believe that the army of occupation is overloaded with men who cannot be fed, and that the Generals are acting as if they had to face Russia in the plain, instead of occupying a mountainous territory, with at least half the population in their favour. The ill luck of the Emperor Francis Joseph pursues him constantly, and tempts even friendly observers to believe that it must have a permanent cause, inability to choose competent agents. It was not he, but his mother, who chose Radetsky, the most successful of modern Austrian warriors.

The *Times* publishes another telegram from its Calcutta correspondent, in which the writer, who is obviously inspired by Lord Lytton, declares it to be indispensable that the British "should possess a commanding influence over the triangle of territory formed on the map by Cabul, Guznee, and Jellalabad, together with power over the Hindoo Koosh." The "strongest frontier line which could be adopted would be along the Hindoo Koosh, from Pamir to Bamian, thence to the south by the Helmond, Girishk, and Candahar, to the Arabian Sea." "War would be an evil of infinitely less gravity than Russian influence in Cabul." It is proposed to guarantee the Ameer territorially and dynastically, but "*to demand the dismissal of the Russian Mission*," to insist on the admission of a British Mission, and to plant agents in Balkh and Herat. We have elsewhere indicated reasons which seem to us final against this viewy project, but we may mention here that it is approved in the *Times*, that the correspondent urges the Foreign Office to support Lord Lytton, and that he congratulates the Empire on a "Viceroy specially gifted with broad, statesmanlike views, the result partly of most vigilant and profound study, partly of the application of great natural intellectual capacity to the close cultivation of political science, and the highest order of statecraft. Under Lord Beaconsfield's rule, even telegrams are becoming Orientalised. If this is the tone at Calcutta, we are in for a great expedition, and for new Indian loans of indefinite amount.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLONIAL COUNCIL FOR ST. CROIX.

[*Conclusion of meeting of 23rd September*].

3, Introduction of, and 1st Discussion on Money Bill for 1878-79 for $25,000 for Bureau Advances to Planters from medio September to medio December 1878.

The Draft with Remarks reads as follows:

MONEY BILL

to the Budget for the Municipality of St. Croix for the financial year from 1st April 1878 *to* 31*st March* 1879.

The Presidency is authorised to use an amount not exceeding $25,000 Dollars of the Colonial Treasury's means for advances for Planters in the Island for money wages and provisions to their Labourers in the months from medio September to medio December 1878.

REMARKS.

The damp weather which has prevailed during the months of July and August has at the same time that it has materially increased the prospects for the next crop, in a great measure retarded the crop of the present year. There has for this reason been produced very little sugar during the last two months although the Estates have been continually occupying themselves with the crop, whereby the operations in the field have been much neglected. It is therefore a general wish that a pause of 2 á 3 months with the work in the boiling houses may take place in order to regain what has been neglected in the field, but unfortunately those Estates which have contracted with the Central factories are from causes generally known in want of means to carry on their Estates during the fall. This consideration together with the fact that it is a great waste of time and money to continue the crop regardless of the weather, which cannot be expected to change materially during the first months, has caused the Presidency, which had some months ago refused to support a petition from several planters for Bureau advances on the coming crop, to change their views in this respect. The Presidency would according to the above remarks consider it now advisable to grant such advances to Estates in need thereof for a term of three months, and has therefore with the consent of the Government framed the above Money Bill for a grant to meet the advances requisite for paying money wages as well as provisions for Labourers during the three months from medio September to medio December this year.

The *President* introduced the draft, which was like the other Drafts of similar contents that had been before the Council and agreed to; there is only this difference, one too of a pleasing nature, that it is not owing to any distress among the planters or to any impossibility to raise the requisite means, but to prevent losses on their coming crops, if they were under the necessity to find means to continue crop this year, which they only could do by sacrificing firstly a portion of what could have been obtained from the canes this year, and secondly the coming crop, which could not be attended to. This year's crop would have been larger, but the abundant rains had prevented its being taken off earlier, and while in previous times rainy weather was looked on as a welcome thing, this year it has been unfavourable to at least the present cropping; it would likely have been finished in August. If, however, planters were not to get the assistance solicited for 3 months, they would, as already stated be compelled, at least in the plurality of cases, to continue making produce at a direct loss. It is therefore advisable to render the assistance in question, and to furnish them with means to act as will be most beneficial for the present and nearest future to the Estates and all interested in them.

3rd Crownmember (*Faber*) begged His Excellency to be kind enough to give a statement as to how far the bureau advances had been collected, or whether there are great outstandings.

The *President* was not prepared to enter now into details, but could refer to previous statements according to which the total loss of the Public Treasury would not exceed $35.000 for the whole time in which bureau advances have been given. As for the present crop, very little would probably be lost, and that would chiefly be owing to the failure of the expectations we all entertained from the working of the Central Factory. A good deal of arrears from former years has come in already, and as the present financial year does not end before the 31st March 1879, a good deal more of the outstandings will have come in, especially as the planters will by that time have had a great amount of revenue, particularly if the crop, as anticipated, be resumed in November. As for the taxes, a good deal of arrears and last years' taxes have been paid.

No one further requested the word.

The 1st discussion was closed and the Draft passed to 2nd discussion.

The Chairman appointed the next meeting for Monday the 30th September a. c., Order of Day to be: 1, 2nd Discussion on the Draft of Ordinance concerning the assessment of the Islands crops; 2, 2nd Discussion on Money Bill for $25,000 for bureau advances to planters from medio September to medio December 1878; 3, 2nd Discussion on Draft of Budget for 1878-79 with Money Bills appertaining thereto;

The Meeting closed at 1¼ o'clock.

L. FABER
AGENT FOR THE NORTHERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

Job Printing
executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

Shipping Intelligence

CHRISTIANSTED.

Sept. **Entered.**

28 Dan. Sch. "Vigilant", 44 tons, Simmons, Master, from St. Thomas—Merchandize.

Cleared.

27 Amer. Brig. "Nellie" 195 tons, Walsh, Master, for New York—Sundries & Molasses.

30 Dan. Schr. "Vigilant" 44 tons, Simmons, Master, for St. Thomas—Sundries.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bekjendtgjörelse.

UNDER de paa St. Croix nu stedfindende tumultariske Optrin erklærer jeg undertegnede Gouverneur, i Henhold til Coloniallovens § 12, Öen i BELEIRINGSTILSTAND. Som Følge heraf opfordres enhver god Borger til at stötte den lovlige Magt og strax at melde sig hos Præsidenten i Byen Christiansted eller hos Politimesteren i Byen Frederiksted. Enhver der antræffes med Vaaben i Haand for at gjöre Modstand mod den lovlige Magt, udsætter sig for at blive nedskudt paa Stedet. Paa Gader og offentlige Pladser maa ingen Forsamlinger finde Sted paa mere end 3 Personer.

Gouvernementet for de Dansk Vestindiske Öer,

p. t. Christiansted, St. Croix den 2den October 1878.

AUG. GARDE.

Translation.

Publication.

CONSIDERING the state of RIOT now existing in the Island of St. Croix, I the undersigned Governor do hereby, by virtue of the Colonial Law § 12, declare the said Island to be in A STATE OF SIEGE. In consequence whereof all good citizens are called upon to aid and support the lawful authority, and to report themselves to the President in the town of Christiansted, or to the Policemaster in the town of Frederiksted. Every person found armed with the intent to resist the lawful authority, exposes himself to be shot on the spot. In streets and public thoroughfares no assemblage exceeding three persons is allowed.

The Government of the Danish West India Islands, p. t. Christiansted St. Croix October 2nd 1878.

AUG. GARDE.

Bekjendtgjörelse.

EFTERAT Oprörsbanderne for störste Delen nu ere blevne adsplittede ved Vaabenmagt, befales herved som följer:

Alle Landarbeidere have at holde sig paa de Plantager, hvor de höre tjenere. De som have taget Ophold i og forstukket sig i Sukkermarkerne eller i "the bush" ville have at vende hjem til deres Boliger, da de, naar de antræffes i Skjul, udsætte sig for at ansees og behandles som Deeltagere i Oproret. Saadanne som i lovligt Ærende maatte have at begive sig fra deres Hjem. ville have at forsyne sig med en Følgeseddel eller et Pas fra deres Foresatte, da de ellers ville blive anholdte og fængslede indtil de gjöre Rede for sig.

Gouvernementet for de dansk vestindiske Öer p. t. St. Croix den 5te October 1878.

AUG. GARDE.

Proclamation.

THE greater part of the bands of Insurrectionists having now been dispersed and quelled by force of arms, I do hereby order as follows:

All Country Labourers must remain on the Estates, where they are employed. Those who are staying in, or have concealed themselves in Cane-Pieces or "in the bushes", must return to their Estates, otherwise, when found concealed in any hiding place, they expose themselves to be considered and dealt with as partakers in the insurrection. Labourers who on any lawful message or duty might have to leave the estate must have a pass from the person in charge of the property, as otherwise they will be arrested and kept in prison until they give satisfactory proofs of themselves.

The Government of the Danish Westindia Islands, p. t. St. Croix 5th October 1878.

AUG. GARDE.

JANUS AUGUST GARDE

Commandeur af Dannebrog og

Dannebrogemand,

Kammerherre,

Governeur over de Dansk Vestindiske Öer.

GJÖR VITTERLIGT: Efterat jeg den 2den dennes har maattet erklære Öen St. Croix i Beleiringstilstand, som Følge af det Dagen forinden udbrudte Oprör, hvilket fremdeles er fortsat med Ödelæggelser navnlig ved Ildspaasettelser, Mordbrand og Plyndring, og da det, baade paa Grund af Mængden af de Personer der bestandig indbringes som grebne i eller mistænkte for Deeltagelse i Oproret, og for Exemplets Skyld ikke er gjörligt at lade de begaaede Forbrydeser forfölge gjennem sædvanlig Rettegang, saa har jeg, i Kraft af den mig under disse Forholdt i Henhold til Coloniallovens § 12 tilkommende indskrænkede Myndighed, besluttet at forordne og nedsætte en overordentlig Standret til Forfölgning og Paakjendelse af de i og under Oproret af Oprörerne, Urostifterne og alle Deeltagere i Oproret og sammes Ödelæggelser, begaanede Forbrydelser.

Thi forordner og nedsætter jeg bemeldte Standret, der, eftersom Forholdene udkræve det, vil være at holde enten i Christiansted eller Frederiksted eller hvorsomhelst ellers her paa Öen Retten maatte vælge, som följer:

Hr. Overdommer Justitsraad PH. P. ROSENSTAND som Præses;

Hr. Justitsraad, Politimester A. FORSBERG R. D. og D. M.;

samt Politimesteren i Christiansteds Jurisdiction eller Politimesteren i Frederiksteds Jurisdiction, eftersom Retten holdes i den ene eller den anden af disse Jurisdiktioner.

Standretten skal kun være bunden ved saadanne processuelle Former og Regler, som i ethvert Tilfælde ere fornödne forat give Dommerne saadan Overbeviisning om de Paagjældendes Strafskyld, at de for GUD og deres Samvittighed kunne forsvare derpaa at grunde Dommen.

Standretten idömmer ingen anden Straf end Livsstraf. Naar nogen Sigtet findes ikke at burde ansees med denne Straf, forbeholdes Sagen til anden Undersögelse, Forfölgning og Paakjendelse.

Governementet for de Dansk Vestindiske Öer p. t. St. Croix den 5te October 1878.

Aug. Garde.

JANUS AUGUST GARDE

Knight, Commander of the Order

of Dannebrog,

Chamberlain,

Governor of the Danish West India Islands.

MAKE KNOWN: Having on the 2nd inst. been constrained to declare the Island in a State of Siege, in consequence of the Insurrection that had broken out here on the day previous, and which still continues, concomitant with serious mischief, particularly Arson, Murder, Assault and Battery, Robbery and Pillage; and whereas, owing to the excessive number of persons that are being constantly seized and brought in as being caught *in flagrante delicto*, or under suspicion of having had a part in the Insurrection; and as furthermore, for example's sake, it is considered unfeasible to subject the crimes so committed to the ordinary court-procedure; I have, by virtue of the unlimited power vested under such circumstances in me by § 12 of the Colonial Law, resolved to appoint and nominate an Extraordinary Court Martial for the purpose of prosecuting and passing sentence on all crimes and offences committed in and during the insurrection by the rioters, disturbers of the peace and all other partakers in the insurrection or the mischief caused thereby.

And I do now appoint and nominate as Members of the said Court Martial, which, according as circumstances require it, may be held either in Christiansted or Frederiksted, or anywhere else in the Island, the Court might deem fit,—the following viz:

Chief Judge Justitsraad Ph. P. ROSENSTAND as Præses;

Justitsraad, Policemaster A. FORSBERG K. D. and D. M.;

and the Policemaster in the Jurisdiction of Christiansted or the Policemaster in the Jurisdiction of Frederiksted, according as the Court Martial be held in one or other of the said Jurisdictions.

The Court Martial herein mentioned shall be guided only by such processual forms and rules, as are in every instance requisite to impress the Judges with such a conviction of the guilt of the accused, as they can answer for it to GOD and their conscience.

The Court Martial shall award no other punishment than the punishment of death.

If any accused be found not meriting that punishment, the case is to be reserved for investigation, prosecution, and decision by another Court.

The Government of the Danish West India Islands p. t. St. Croix 5th October 1878.

Aug. Garde.

Bekjendtgiörelse.

DET under 24de Septbr d. A. indvarslede Möde paa Christiansteds Byfogedcontoir til Valg af et Medlem til Colonialraadet for St. Croix, istedetfor 1ste Medlem for Christiansteds Byes og Forstæders Valgkreds-Prokurator Lemming, udsættes herved indtil videre.

Valgbestyrelsen for Christiansteds Byes og Forstæders Valgkreds, Christiansted den 4de October 1878.

M. R. NYSSUM.
const.

Publication.

THE meeting of electors, convened by a Publication of 24th September last, to be held at the Court House, Christiansted, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Colonial Council in the place of 1st Member for the town of Christiansted with suburbs, Lawyer Lemming, is hereby postponed until further.

The Elective District of the town of Christiansted with suburbs, 4th October 1878

M. R. NYSSUM.
const.

"THE AVIS"

CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX

Saturday, 5th October 1878.

It is our painful duty to record a calamity never hitherto equalled in severity by any that have befallen this island. On the 1st of October the annual contracts with the labourers for the most part expire, and there is generally some excitement in the two towns caused by the presence of labourers seeking new contracts or intending to leave the island. The excitement last Tuesday was unusually high, but the day passed off peacefully in Christiansted. Not so in Frederiksted, where a contest with the police arose, and assumed such a formidable aspect that the local authorities were compelled to retire to the fort, which they had to defend through an anxious night from the attacks of an infuriated mob. In the mean time the town was fired, and a large portion of it including the Custom House, Bay Street where the principal stores were situated, and the street to the back of it were burnt to the ground. Mr. Fontaine, planter, was murdered by the mob, and nine of the rioters were shot while attacking the fort. The Policemaster having sent for aid, a detachment of soldiers, 27 in number, under Lieutenant Östermann was sent down about two o'clock in the morning. On reaching Frederiksted they were able to clear the town, but we regret to record that two of the men, having been left at Carlton Estate to guard a cart, were set upon and brutally murdered by the rioters. During the course of Wednesday morning the terrible news reached us that the rioters, driven from Frederiksted, were marching up the country burning the estates as they came. This diabolical work continued without cease till Friday, on which day several estates on the north side were burnt. Christiansted has been well guarded by soldiers and armed citizens. The planters, who have all been compelled to fly for their lives, have been armed to patrol the country. Yet the anxiety and confusion among the peaceable population has been fearful. Business has been entirely suspended and only partially resumed in Christiansted to-day.

Governor Garde with troops from St. Thomas arrived on Wednesday evening in R. M. S. *Arno* and passed through the island on Thursday. During this journey the rioters were attacked at Anna's Hope, Work & Rest, and Carlton. At the last named place they made a show of resistance, and many were shot. We understand that about thirty of them in all were shot at the different places named. Besides the troops from St. Thomas we have had foreign aid in the presence of the French war steamer *La Bourdonnaise* the English steamer *Tourmaline* and the French steamer *Desirade*, which last named vessel carried a considerable number of ladies and children to St. Thomas. The riots may now be considered to be quelled, but we are full of anxiety for the future. With about twothirds of the works and residences destroyed it is difficult to see how an already impoverished colony can possibly survive the disaster. We do not however give up all hope. The island has survived a succession of dry seasons severe enough, it might have been thought, to have ruined any colony, and it may survive this new calamity; but at the present moment the position seems almost hopeless.

It is too early to discuss the causes or consequences. The feeling aroused is too intense to make it worth while to touch on subjects that require to be considered with calmness. What is now wanted is to get the people to work again as soon as possible. We would use what little influence we may have in trying to persuade to calm and practical views of the situation. Let all general denunciation be put aside, all wholesale condemnation, all idea of indiscriminate revenge. The terrible personal sufferings and losses of many will for the present make the future appear very dark; but it is still not inpossible for the island to flourish again if the whole of the facts are faced and wise measures taken.

———:o:———

On Monday last, 30th September, the doors of the Colonial Bank were finally closed. It has virtually ceased to be an institution among us since the end of December 1875, when it discontinued its business here, and when even the depositors were obliged to withdraw their deposits. But the doors were still kept open for the collection of debts. That has now however, come to an end, or rather the work has been transferred to the St. Thomas branch, for we suppose it would be saying far too much to say that all the debts have been collected. Indeed we believe the immense losses the Colonial Bank has sustained here at different times, amounting in some cases to "five figures", as they say in bank language, caused the directors to decide on withdrawing their Bank from the island.

This, we take the liberty to believe, was a mistake. In spite of all losses, the Colonial Bank must have made a good deal of money here. Perhaps if the directors could have foreseen what sort of a sugar year 1878 is, and what 1879 promises to be, they would have held on, and would have made enough in a few more such years to have the profit at least balancing the loss. * And, so far as the island itself is concerned, we suppose that no one doubts that it is for our advantage to have such a corporation at work among us. Even in banking, competition is a good thing, and a monopoly is an evil. However, the Colonial Bank in St. Croix is a thing of the past, and we can only hope the Bank of St. Thomas will not be too hard upon us, now that its formidable rival is entirely out of the field.

The Colonial Bank was opened on the 15th August 1837. Its first manager was the late Captain Brown, one of the best known, and best esteemed men in the island. He was succeeded by Mr. M. R. O'Maley, now manager in Trinidad, and next to him was Mr. W. F. Kirton, now manager in Antigua. Mr. F. B. Griffith, now a Government official in Barbados, and Mr. S. J. Kirton, now manager in St. Kitts, have acted as managers for about a year each. The present acting manager Mr. G. J. Goldney, who was formerly accountant, has had to steer the ship in very stormy seas, having been conducting the Bank since May 1872, all through our hard times. He is now appointed actual manager of the Berbice branch of the Bank, and will leave for that place with his family on Monday in the schooner *Clara*. We wish him a safe passage, and much success in his new sphere.

* The above was written before our present troubles.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. THOMAS STATION.

NEW YORK, 3rd October.—London despatches announce the failure of the city of Glasgow Bank with liabilities amounting to ten millions sterling.

Its stock is held by shareholders on unlimited responsibility.

Other Banks will redeem its note circulation to the extent of six hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The failure is attributed to a depreciation of Home and Foreign securities.

A financial panic is in consequence feared in England.

Many firms in the East Indian trade are known to be seriously involved.

In America the failure created no alarm.

The death of the King of Burmah is announced.

LONDON, Oct. 3rd.—The stock of sugar at the four home ports on the 28th ulto., was 157,000 tons, being the same quantity as held at the corresponding period last year.

New York, 4th Oct.—The London "Times" in its financial article commenting on the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, severely denounces its transactions which it describes as criminal and lays particular stress on the fact that six millions sterling were lent to four firms.

The apprehensions of a financial panic are no longer entertained owing to the exceptionally strong balance held by the Bank of England at present.

In Germany the Parliamentary Committee on the Anti-Socialist Bill has decided to retain the proposed amendments. In consequence of which Prince Bismarck now threatens to resign.

In Austro-Hungary the Ministerial crisis still continues.

New York, 5th Oct.—The Emperor of Germany has addressed the Czar of Russia suggesting the advisability of abandoning the object of his mission to Afghanistan, and has also urged the Sultan to recommend the Ameer of Cabul to recognize the British Envoys.

The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank will cost its shareholders the sum of four millions.

The Albanians have massacred one hundred and fifty Turkish soldiers on their proposing to surrender Pondjoritza to Montenegro.

The Pacific mail steamer Georgia from Panama to San Francisco was wrecked on the 30th ulto. near Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Mails saved, no lives lost.

NEW YORK 5th.

Flour per barrel, St. Lawrence brand, $5.30
Meal, best Brandy wine, per barrel, $300.
Heavy Mess Pork, per barrel, 8\frac{3}{4}$.
Sugar { Crystals per lb, 7$\frac{7}{8}$ to 8$\frac{1}{2}$. / Fair to good refining per lb., 7$\frac{1}{2}$ to 7$\frac{3}{4}$
English Islands Molasses per gallon 28 to 36 cts
Premium on Gold $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ p. c.
Exchange New York and London, 4.81.
London 5th.
Sugar { Dem. Crystals per cwt. £1 6s 3d. / Muscovado. do £0 19s. 0d. / Clayed Havana, No 12, £1 3s 0d afloat.
Demerara Rum per gallon 1s 5d in bond.
Trinidad Cocoa per cwt. £4 3s. 0d.
Consols, 94$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 p. c.
Cotton 6$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Rentes 76. 10.

THE MURDER OF MEHEMET ALI.

Mehemet Ali Pasha has not only been "mobbed" in Albania, as we heard, but murdered. The Porte has received telegrams confirming the intelligence that the Pasha and his suite, together with some soldiers, were massacred at Jakova. The cause alleged is that he refused to put himself at the head of a movement for opposing the Austrians. It appears that the inhabitants of Jakova and Ipek rioted and assaulted the konak where Mehemet Ali and his staff had alighted. A bloody skirmish between the Pasha's body guard and the rioters followed, but Mehemet Ali was lucky enough to escape and take refuge in a fortified block-house. The rebels however, pursued him, entered the house by force, and massacred the General and some of his officers.—*Weekly Times.*

THE APPARATUS WITH WHICH MR. SCHROEDER IS GOING FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON IN THIRTY-TWO HOURS.

Professor F. W. Schroeder, a tough-looking German of slight build, young, and with a keen eye, came into the *World* office with a roll of paper under his arm. When he unrolled it, it showed a pencil sketch of his new idea in aeronautics. There was a cylindrical bag to be made of silk covered with rubber. This bag, in which his lifting gas is to be confined, was drawn to be 100 feet long and 25 feet in diameter, and brought to a point at either end. Over this and extending half way down on either side, is a parachute of cotton drill, to the lower edge of which are fastened the carrying, guy and stay ropes, extending down to the boat, a cigar-shaped craft 64 feet long and about 4 feet in diameter at the centre. The ends for some distance are decked over, leaving a "cock pit" 20 feet long in which eight persons might sit. At one end of the boat is the rudder, a great sheet iron fan, worked by a steering wheel in the usual way; at the other end a propelling screw, with two flukes, also of sheet-iron, 2½ x 4 feet each in area. Below the centre of the keel is another such screw. These screws are to be worked by a pair of electric engines of Philadelphia make, weighing but 160 pounds. The weight of the whole machine when ready for use is 1,600 pounds; but with the 55,000 cubic feet of gas there will be buoyant power enough to lift 3,000 pounds of dead weight. The plan is to fill the air-ship with hydrogen until its buoyancy just equals the weight of the apparatus. The lower screw will then be used when it is desired to go up or down, while the screw at the head of the boat will be used to draw or push the boat forwards and backwards.

Professor Shroeder has made 400 ascensions, his first as a boy sitting in a loop below a Mongolfier fire balloon. During the war, he was employed at Washington in the Government service, and since has made a trip from Washington to Canada spending forty-one hours in the air and speeding over 2,600 miles. In Brazil, he constructed one of his present style of machines, and made a trip from Rio Janeiro to Bahia. This machine he sold to the Brazilian Government, and it is now in use there. One peculiar phenomenon which he observed and which he will profit by with his machine is that any sheet of water when viewed from the proper distance above seems to act as a a giant camera lens and refract a perfect picture of the bottom, every pebble being accurately seen. He first noted this when over the Potomac, and supposed at first glance that the river had run dry. It is his intention to engage with the Coast Survey in taking views of the bottoms of rivers, bays and points along the shore. His machine can be held stationary in the air during the taking of the photographic negatives.

"I will have my machine completed in about twelve days," said Professor Schroeder, 'if I can get some money which has been promised me to carry it on. I am no enthusiast on ballooning, but an engineer, and work at the problem in a scientific way, and everything I do is the result of experiment. When this machine is complete, I shall exhibit it for a time in the Union Ground and then make a number of short trips here and there over the country. The wheels make 1,600 revolutions a minute with but little expenditure of power, as they have no friction to overcome, merely to create a momentum for the machine. I have studied the wind current enough to know that there is at all times a double current, one from east to west and another from west to east. This last current extends from 500 to 1,600 feet above the surface of the water. At the rate we shall travel Europe can be reached in thirty-two hours. There will be no danger of fire, as the hydrogen in the balloon is cut off from contact with the athmosphere by a number of sieves or screens in the mouth of the balloon. There is a valve at the top for emergencies. but this will rarely be employed, for when once filled, the machine is not to be emptied, only lowered and tied down. The gas cannot escape, for the rubber is on the inside and any pressure will force it into the fibres of the silk. In ordinary balloons, the covering of varnish or whatever it is is put on the outside and is forced off. I shall spend some time in the short trips and start for Europe in October."—*The World.*

THE COAL SACRIFICE IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

"Disasters come not singly," writes Longfellow; "first in shadow, then in sorrow, till the air is dark with anguish," It is dark indeed. The last of the victims of the Princess Alice had not been buried before we were startled by the news of nearly 300 men and boys swept out of life by an explosion in Abercarne, in Monmouthshire. Of about 400 men who went down the mine on Wednesday morning, only 112 have been rescued. The others have all perished by choke-damp, or are shut up beyond the hope of rescue in portions of the pit that have been made inaccessible by the fire which followed immediately upon the explosion. As in all cases, the most heroic efforts were made to save life; none of the officials or the servants spared themselves, but there was a barrier which they could not pass except by exposing themselves to danger without the hope of corresponding advantage. The mine in which the disaster occurred, is a very fiery one; but we are told that especial precautions were observed, safety lamps being used, and the ventilation as good as it could be made. There are many rumours afloat of carelessness in the superintendance; but it would be wise to defer judgment until our information is more complete.—*Weekly Times.*

THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.—On Saturday, the King and Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, Princess Thyra, Prince Waldemar, Prince William of Schles wig-Holstein-Glucksburg, Lord Colville of Culross Captain Stephenson, V. C., and other ladies and gentleman in attendance on their Majesties and the Princesses, drove from Cowes to Newport and thence took the ordinary train for Ventnor *via* Sandown, arriving at Ventnor station at 2 o'clock, where carriages where in waiting to take them to the Royal Hotel. After luncheon, the Royal party drove through the town of Ventnor and the picturesque village of Bonchurch to Shanklin, where they viewed the wellknown chine, and afterwards drove on to Sandown, where they re-entered the train and returned to Cowes. The King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra have deferred their departure from Lisburn-house, Cowes, until Wednesday next, when they will arrive at Marlborough-house on their return to Copenhagen. The Prince and Princess of Wales and children will accompany their Majesties to London.

☞ Notice.

THE ESTATES

"CASTLE COAKLEY

—*AND*—

PEARL

Cassava Garden

—*AND*—

SPRING GUTTER"

Will shortly be put up for sale at public Auction. Until, however, a final sale by auction is effected, the undersigned is willing to arrange terms of payment with any intended purchaser or purchasers, and can promise reasonable conditions.

St. Croix 27th September 1878.

FORSBERG.

James Gordon

DENTIST

At Mrs. Dunlop's, West End, will soon be coming to Bassin.

HENHOLD til Anordningen af 19de August 1874 bekjendtgjöres herved, at jeg har modtaget Anmeldelse om, at Herr cand. polyt. C. H. D. Zarhtmann ved Fuldmagt af 25de September d. A. har under hans Fraværelse her fra Öen fra 26de September 1878 at regne overdraget til Herr Overretssagförer C. S. Wassard den ham af Bestyrelsen for Aktieselskabet "St. Croix Fælles-Sukkerkogerier" under 14de September 1876 meddelte Fuldmagt til i Forening med Herr Overretssagtörer C. S. Wassard at kvittere for alle Pengebetalinger til bemeldte Actieselskab, som maatte finde Sted paa de vestindiske Öer m. m.

Christiansteds Politikammer St. Croix den 25de September 1878.

M. R. NYSSUM.
const.

PURSUANT to the Ordinance of 19th August 1874, it is hereby brought to public notice, that I have received an announcement that cand. polyt. C. H. D. Zahrtmann has by power dated 25th September a. c. transferred during his absence from this Island from the 26th September a. c. to Lawyer C. S. Wassard the Power of Attorney of 14th September 1876 which the Directors of the Joint Stock Company "The St. Croix Central Factory" had given, to issue in connection with Lawyer C. S. Wassard, receipts in behalf of the said Directors &c. &c. made in the West India Islands to the Company aforenamed.

Christiansted's Police Office, St. Croix 25th September 1878.

M. R. NYSSUM.
const.

Bekjendtgjörelse.

DET bekjendtgjöres herved, at Undertegnede i Henhold til Anordning af 19de August 1874 har modtaget Anmeldelse om, at Consul og Kjöbmand O. H. Schousboe som Fuldmægtig for D'Herrer M. & S. G. Melchior har meddeelt Fuldmagt til Hr. Edward R. Ford til ved hans Afreise fra Öen at bestyre samtlige deres Forretninger paa St. Croix m. m.

Frederiksteds, Politikammer den 24de September 1878.

R. PETERSEN.
const.

Publication.

IT is hereby made known that pursuant to Ordinance dated the 19th of August 1874, it has been announced to me, that Consul and Merchant O. H. Schousboe as Attorney to Messrs M. & S. G. Melchior in leaving the island has issued power of Attorney to Mr. Edward R. Ford to take charge of all their business in St. Croix etc.

Frederiksted's Police Office 24th September 1878.

R. PETERSEN.
const.