the largest vessels to this town; at which arrive annually 50 or 60 Dutch vessels from 300 to 900 tons burthen, and about the same number of small North American vessels, who sell their provisions, &c. and take in return the molasses of the country, amounting to about 7 thousand hhds. annually:

The number of Dutch vessels which the author estimates at 50 or 60, agrees with the numbers for the years 1750 to 1775 given by Fermin in his Tableau historique et politique de l'état ancien et actuel de la colonie de Surinam, 1778, p. 370.

Describing the city of Paramaribo, he says:

"This town contains about 10,000 souls, viz. 2,000 whites, one half of whom are Jews, and 8,000 slaves. The houses are, for the greatest part, of wood, covered with shingles, tolerably large and airy. Some of the principal ones having glass windows, but in general wooden shutters; the streets are straight and spacious, planted on each side with a row of orange or tamarind trees, and being formed upon a ridge of shells, are in all weathers dry, without being dusty, but in the dry season, cast so strong a reflection from the sun as to be unpleasant and hurtful to the eyes".

Another town "70 miles from the sea", evidently Joode Savanna, he says consisted of about 40 or 50 houses occupied by Jews.

Next he speaks of the plantations, which he numbers at 550, containing 500 to 2000 acres each,

"producing at present annually about 16,000 hhds. of Sugar, 12,000,000 lb. Coffee, 700,000 lb. Cocoa, 850,000 lb Cotton: All which articles (Cotton excepted) have fallen off within 15 years, at least one third, owing to bad management, both here and in Holland, and to other causes."

These figures are comparable to those in the Essai historique sur la colonie de Surinam, 1788, (Historische Proeve, 1791, Tweede Deel, p. 7), where we find the total production for the year 1787, considered an off year, as follows: sugar, 15,744 hhds.; coffee, 12,129,756 lbs.; cacao, 802,724 lbs.; cotton, 952,967 lbs., including first and second quality.

Concerning the bad management of the estates, he goes on to say:

"Of the proprietors of these plantations, not above 80 reside here; and it is by the administration of those belonging to the absentees, that people in this country expect to attain to fortune, and this is also when once got into, a sure road to it, for exclusive of the single article of 10 per cent, on the whole amount of the produce, there are many other advantages attending these administrations. On the plantations, and at the Jews' town are