

Leewards 1878



1871 Census - p. 87

List of Jagers estates - p. 102 ff.

Merchants - p. 108

1878

[wording is much the same as 1872 (Holland)]

COFFEE AND COCOA BROKER.
AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports.		Exp.		Imports.	
1866	£170,143	£173,391	1872	£187,192	
1867	179,498	198,139	1873	189,955	178
1868	199,703	222,712	1874	128,810	140
1869	183,076	206,549	1875	132,858	140
1870	190,052	274,080	1876	139,286	156,1
1871	211,377	233,256	1877	184,225	147,10

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FROM 1868 TO 1877.

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1868	33,307	0	10	30,519	15	11
1869	29,912	1	2	27,594	2	6
1870	31,457	17	8	29,721	4	6
1871	31,399	5	9	34,998	0	6
1872	20,364	6	0	31,750	18	10
1873	24,743	18	10	34,024	7	8
1874	22,421	13	4	27,704	15	1
1875	26,686	9	1	27,144	14	4
1876	31,877	3	11	27,902	12	9
1877	24,165	10	5	27,626	12	10

PRODUCE SHIPPED FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Sugar—6,817 hhds.; 498 half hhds.; 27 tierces; 3,408 barrels equal to 7,532 hhds. Rum—1,001 puns; 26 hhds. Molasses—2,162 puns; 144 hhds.; 287 barrels. Tons-les-mois—15,960 lbs. Arrowroot—1,200 lbs. Salt—4,908 bbls.; 1,416 bags. Potatoes—4,022 barrels.

CAVALRY TAX.

Sugar 4s. 2d. per hhd.
 All other packages containing sugar in proportion.

IMMIGRATION TAX.

Sugar 2s. 1d. per hhd.
 Rum 1s. 0½d. per pun.
 Molasses 0s. 8½d. per pun.
 On this Tax there is now a reduction of 75 per cent.

EXPORT TONNAGE DUTY.

(Payable by Ship.)

Tonnage Duty on clearance calculated on cargo	5 s. 6 d.
On every hogshead of sugar	0 2
" tierce	0 1
" barrel	0 0
" puncheon of rum, molasses, shrab, or lime juice	0 1
" hogshead of ditto	0 0
Barrels molasses	0 0

EXCISE DUTY.

On rum, per gallon, of 35 per cent. over proof, Sykes' Hydrol
 8s. 6d.

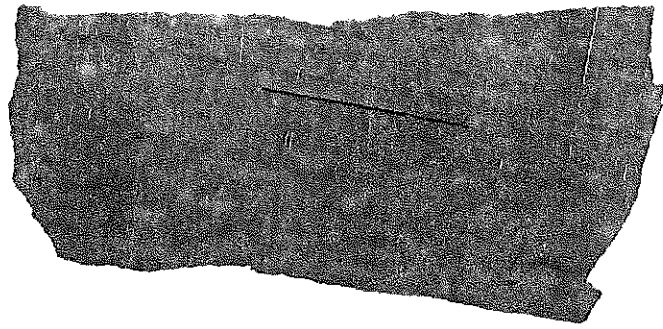
(This Act expired on the 27th January, 1878.)

LIQUOR LICENSE.—1878.

Description.	Basseterre, or within one	Sandy Point, Diappe Bay, Old Road and Cayon, or	Other place
--------------	------------------------------	--	-------------

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
40 00	42 62	61 00	45 00	45 65	40 05	39 00	37 90	54 70	

FREEMASONRY.
MOUNT OLIVE LODGE—No. 338—241.
(Holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland).
OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1877.
 W. Master, Bro. Edward Todd; R. W. P. Masters, Brs.
 Ward Peggson, J. K. Dinsey, M.D., and W. J. Branch, M.D.;
 Senior Warden, Bro. Rev. G. E. Yoo; W. Junior Warden,
 and Secretary, Br.



Manufactures,

Wines,

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE,

Havana Cigars,

Crockery and Earthenware,

Fruits, Preserved Provisions,

Soda and Aerated Waters.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.

ESTATES STORES, &c.

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ROSEAU, DOMINICA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED

GARRAWAY,

AGENT OF

The Standard Life Assurance Company

AND

The Sun Fire Insurance Company,

DOMINICA.

JAS. A. GARRAWAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

ROSEAU, DOMINICA.

Merchants and Dealers desiring to receive a copy of our Price Current will kindly forward their Name and Address for insertion on our Register.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The VIRGIN ISLANDS were discovered by Columbus in 1492. They consist of a cluster of rocks; the largest island in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situated in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The Danes also possess some of them; the more important of which are St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Croix; whilst the Spaniards lay claim to those near Porto Rico.

Civil Government and Courts of Justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted, to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government, who is to preside at the meetings of the Council, and to have a casting as well as a tie vote.

There is also an Executive Council.

There is made in a small quantity in the Virgin Islands. Presently many of the landed proprietors have plantations of sugar, which grows luxuriantly, and appears likely to produce much.

On the 29th, 1867, the islands were visited by a fearful hurricane, which was most destructive to life and property. The following is a brief account of the damage done:—

The hurricane lasted from eleven a.m. to three p.m., but the heaviest rain was from twelve to two. In that brief space of time the miserable tenements of the town were all destroyed.

The gaol is destroyed, the church, the school-house, Wesleyan chapel, and poor-house, are all destroyed, and my own dwelling uninjured and uninhabitable.

The extent of the damage cannot as yet be correctly ascertained. I

fully informed of above by
 two at Peter's Island, two at West
 that a quantity of people are killed in other
 country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left
 as bright and verdant; the withering blast has
 ver it, and not a fruit or other tree remains. The
 of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed."
 islands also suffered severely, but not to so great an
 extent, in the hurricane of August, 1871.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.	Exp.		Revenue.	Exp.
1864	£2,110	£2,070	1870	£3,058	£1,500
1865	1,833	1,891	1871	2,173	2,000
1866	1,995	1,985	1872	1,985	1,700
1867	2,030	2,280	1873	1,464	1,500
1868	2,379	2,084	1874	1,759	1,800
1869	1,655	1,969	1876	2,049	2,000

(No returns for 1875.)

No public debt.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS TAKEN IN

White, 476. Coloured, 1,557. Black, 4018. Total, 6,051
 According to Census of 1871 6,400

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Revenue.	Exp.		Revenue.
1864	£4,148	£12,248	1871	£4,184
1865	5,538	5,427	1872	4,803
1866	6,241	8,313	1873	2,613
1867	7,022	6,392	1874	6,838
1868	14,691	7,912	1875	No R
1869	4,179	8,139	1876	2,774
1870	5,427	6,608		

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Executive Council.

The Governor, The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney General, The President, F. A. Plater.

per gallon	0
per gallon	0
Bay Rum, per gallon	0 4
Gin, per gallon	0 3
Other than above mentioned, per gallon	0 3
Sugar—Refined, or rendered by any process equal thereto, per 100lbs.	0 8
Muscovado or Melado, per 100lbs.	0 5
Tobacco—Leaf, per 100lbs.	1 0
Manufactured, per 100lbs.	2 0
Snuff, per 100lbs.	2 0 0
Vinegar, per gallon	0 0 2
Wine, per every £100 value	15 0 0
Wood Hoops, per 1,200	0 8 4
And on all articles not above enumerated, and not comprised in the subjoined Table of Exemptions, for every £100 value	8 0 0

Table of Exemptions.

Travelling baggage, containing Apparel and articles of personal apparatus, Bullion, Coin, Printed or Manuscript, and Papers, Maps, Charts, Engravings, Pictures, Ice and Meats preserved therein, Fresh Fish, Fruit not being dry, Dried or Preserved, Green Peas, Poultry, Plants and Shrubs, Seed of all kinds for specimens of Natural History, Rabbits, Pigs, Goats, and Asses, Manures, Provisions and Stores for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, Militia Accoutrements and Arms, Organs and other Musical Instruments for Churches and Chapels, Tablets, Tombstones, and Railings for Graves, and such other articles as may be used in the celebration of Divine Worship in this Island. Articles imported for the Public Service of the Island, for the use of the Officer administering the Government, and Household Furniture in use by Persons coming to reside in the Island. All Packages, except Trunks, Bunchions, Vats, and Hogheads.

EXPORT DUTIES.

(Payable by Exporter.)

Sugar	4s. 2d. per lb.
Molasses	1s. 0d. per lb.
Rum	2s. 1d. per lb.
Spice	5 per cent.

JOHN BELLOT,

GENERAL IMPORTER AND DEALER

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

AND
British & Foreign

Russell Brothers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR AND IMPORTERS OF

Hennessy's Brandies,

Ales, and Porter,

JAMES GARRAWAY & CO.,

Commission & Provision Merchants

AND

SHIPPING AND GENERAL AGENTS,

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*Produce of all kinds Purchased at Highest
Market Value.*

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H. B. SLEEMAN AND CO.,

37, LIME STREET,

LONDON, E. C.

General Commission Agents.

THE DIVAN
HAVANA CIGAR STORE,

No. 4, MAIN STREET,

ST. THOMAS.

NINETEEN YEARS ESTABLISHED.

CO.

HOTEL TRANSATLANTIQUE

LENDU PAR

GUSTAVE BERNARD,

GRANDE RUE, NO. 10,

ST. THOMAS.

Board and Lodging Table Photo of Chambre Mesa Red

\$1.50

\$1.50

DAY

ODDERSEN, WILLINK, & Co.,

ST. THOMAS, V.I.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHIP AND CHARTER AGENTS.

AGENTS OF

the Pacific Steam Ship Company

St. Thomas

WILLIAM DAVIES,

GENERAL

Commission & Shipping Agent,

ROSEAU, DOMINICA.

Orders for Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Cocoa, Coffee,
Cabinet and other Woods, Sulphur Ore, Lime
Juice (both Raw and Concentrated), Te
of Lime, Citric Acid, A
Glasia, etc.

F. DREJER & Co

Beq to call the attention of the Public to their
extensive Stock of

HAVANA CIGARS

Of different Brands and Makers,

CIGARETTES, PICADURA,

American Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Meerschaum
Pipes, Cigar Tubes, and sundry other articles.

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

ER ... PAR JOUR. POR DIA.

Segunda y Quartos,
\$1.50

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GENERAL AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

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The West India Company
(Limited), of Liverpool
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of New York
The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam Ship Company,
of Quebec, Canada.

COALS AND FRESH WATER

Supplied with despatch, and at lowest rates.

ORDERS PER CABLE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Cable Address—**DAVIES, DOMINICA**

Essential Oil
Arrowroot, Anatto, Pimento,
Oil, Oranges, Coconuts, Bananas,
Pine Apples, and other productions of the Island,
carefully executed. Special attention devoted to
consignments of Breadstuffs, Fishstuffs, Provisions,
Lumber, &c. Returns made either in Produce or
in Colonial Bank Bills on London, according to
instructions.

**Liberal Advances on Produce consigned
locally for Shipment.**

Cable Address—**DAVIES, DOMINICA**

CHARLES LIONNÉ,
General Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
WINES, MALT LIQUORS, SPIRITS, &c.,
DEALER IN
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

Subscription, 3 Dollars p
OFFICE:
ANOVER STREET, ROSEAU, DOM.
A. R. LOCKHART
PRODUCE AGENT AND B
ROSEAU, DOMINICA
ACCOUNT SALES PROMPTLY FOR
Advances made on Freight shipped or on h
A. A. GRELL,
GENERAL ACCOUNTANT
AND
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
ROSEAU, DOMINICA
A. R. LOCKHART
SHIPPING AGENT
COMMISSION MERCHANT
ROSEAU, DOMINICA



AIRBANKS

SCALES,

to the Standard of all Nations
PACKED READY FOR SHIPPING

London	1851
New York	1853
Paris	1867
Vienna	1873
Santiago (Chili)	1875
Philadelphia	1876
Sydney, Australia	1877
Paris	1878

HANCOCK'S INSPIRATORS

Leader known for Stationary, Marine, and Locomotive Boilers, &c.; also

King Pump Company's Pumps

ANT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS,

PROVED TYPE WRITER.

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NEW YORK

L. A. GIRAUD,

GENERAL

DRY GOODS AND LUMBER

MERCHANT,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

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FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Ascension Day.....	May 22
Sundays after Epiphany.....	4	Whit Sunday.....	June 1
Septuagesima Sunday Feb.....	9	Trinity Sunday.....	" 8
Ash Wednesday.....	" 26	Sundays after Trinity.....	24
St. David.....	Mar. 1	Corpus Christi.....	June 12
St. Patrick.....	" 17	Midsummer.....	" 24
Lady Day.....	" 25	SS. Peter and Paul.....	" 29
Palm Sunday.....	Apl. 6	Michaelmas.....	Sept. 29
Good Friday.....	" 11	St. Luke.....	Oct. 18
Easter Sunday.....	" 13	St. Andrew.....	Nov. 30
St. George.....	" 33	Advent Sunday.....	30
Rogation Sunday.....	May 18	Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25

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ECLIPSES IN 1879.

In the year 1879 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon.

The first is an Annular Eclipse of the Sun on January 22; invisible at Greenwich.

The second is an Annular Eclipse of the Sun on July 19; invisible at Greenwich.

The third is a Partial Eclipse of the Moon -- partly visible at Greenwich.

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

If the time of the Moon's change be between noon and 2 p.m., we may expect the weather to be		
2 p.m. and 4 p.m.	...	Rainy and boisterous
4 "	6 "	Changeable
6 "	8 "	Fair and doubtful
8 "	10 "	Fair
10 "	12 mid't.	Fair
12 mid't. & 2 a.m.	...	Fair and settled
2 a.m. and 4 "	...	Fair and settled
4 "	6 "	Rainy and variable
6 "	8 "	Rain
8 "	10 "	Rain and wind
10 "	noon	Rain and wind
		Boisterous

N.B.—If it be New or Full Moon, or the Moon enters the First or Fourth Quarters at noon, we may expect rainy and, in hurricane months, boisterous weather.

JANUARY HATH XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN	
	d.	h.	m.	rises 6h.	sets 6h.
○ Full Moon	...	8	7 43 morning		
☾ Last Quarter	...	15	6 57 morning		
☽ New Moon	...	22	7 46 morning		
☽ First Quarter	...	30	7 39 morning		
1 | W	Circumcision.			28	35
2 | Th					
3 | F					
4 | S	West Indies discovered, 1492.				
5 | E	2nd Sunday after Christmas.				
6 | M	Epiphany.				
7 | T					
8 | W	French army landed at Vera Cruz, 1862.				
9 | Th					
10 | F	Earthquake at Barbados and Martinique, 1839			27	36
11 | S	Trincomalee taken, 1795.				
12 | E	1st Sunday after Epiphany.				
13 | M					
14 | T					
15 | W					26
16 | Th					37
17 | F					
18 | S					
19 | E	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.				
20 | M					24
21 | T					39
22 | W					
23 | Th					
24 | F					
25 | S					23
26 | E	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.				42
27 | M					
28 | T					
29 | W					
30 | Th					21
31 | F					45

FEBRUARY HATH XXVIII DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	...	6	9	36	evening
☾ Last Quarter	...	13	2	48	evening
● New Moon	...	20	0	58	evening

					SUN
		d.	h.	m.	rises 6h. sets 6h.
1 S					
2 E	Ath Sunday after Epiphany.				20 45
3 M	Fire at Barbados, 1845.				
4 T					
5 W	Steamer "Columbia" raised, 1872.				19 45
6 Th					
7 F					
8 S	Great Earthquake, 1843.				
9 E	Septuagesima Sunday.				17 47
10 M					
11 T	Prince Alfred visited Dominica, 1861.				
12 W	Fire at St. Thomas, 1825.				
13 Th					
14 F	St. Valentine's Day.	30	15		
15 S					15 49
16 E	Sexagesima Sunday.				
17 M					
18 T					
19 W					
20 Th					13 52
21 F	Trinidad capitulated, 1797.				
22 S	Roseau burnt, 1805.				
23 E	Quinquagesima Sunday, or Shipve Sunday.				
24 M	St. Matthias.				
25 T					11 52
26 W	Ash Wednesday.				
27 Th					
28 F					

Handwritten notes and corrections in the left margin:

- 17 Feb 30-19-30
- 18 Feb 30-18-27
- 19 Feb 30-17-19
- 20 Feb 30-16-11
- 21 Feb 30-15-03
- 22 Feb 30-13-55
- 23 Feb 30-12-47
- 24 Feb 30-11-39
- 25 Feb 30-10-31
- 26 Feb 30-9-23
- 27 Feb 30-8-15
- 28 Feb 30-7-07

Other notes: "Dine", "Fine", "Rain", "X", "18 45", "15 49", "13 52", "11 52".

10	30-18-24	78	79	fine
11	30-15-85	78	79	Cloudy
12	30-17-73	78	79	fine
13	30-15-87	78	79	fine
14	30-13-87	78	79	fine
15	30-11-87	78	79	fine

Handwritten notes in the right margin: "Dine", "Rain", "X", "18 45", "15 49", "13 52", "11 52".

~~the weather~~ ^{the} ~~weather~~ ^{but}

The weather we may
 expect to be between
 this date and the
 18th instant is likely
 to be very variable &
~~not~~ The same may be
 said of the weather
 of that portion of the
 month already passed &
 August is generally
 variable weather is

xxvii
MARCH HATH XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.			SUN	
	d.	h. m.	rises	sets
☾ First Quarter ...	1	3 53 morning		
☉ Full Moon ...	7	9 4 morning		
☾ Last Quarter ...	14	10 36 evening		
☾ New Moon ...	22	4 58 evening		
☽ First Quarter ...	30	8 59 evening		
1 S.	St. David's Day.		8	58
2 E.	1st Sunday in Lent.			
3 M.				
4 T.				
5 W.	Columbus discovered America, 1492.		6	h
6 Th.			7	0
7 F.				
8 S.				
9 E.	2nd Sunday in Lent.			
10 M.			4	1
11 T.				
12 W.				
13 Th.				
14 F.				
15 S.			2	2
16 E.	3rd Sunday in Lent.			
17 M.	St. Patrick's Day.			
18 T.				
19 W.				
20 Th.			0	3
21 F.	Guatemala independent, 1847.		7	
22 S.				
23 E.	4th Sunday in Lent.		6	
24 M.				
25 T.	Lady Day.		58	5
26 W.				
27 Th.	Trinidad ceded to Great Britain, 1802.			
28 F.				
29 S.				
30 E.	5th Sunday in Lent.		55	7
31 M.				

APRIL HATH XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.			SUN	
	d.	h. m.	rises 5h.	sets 6h.
○ Full Moon	6	6 18 evening		
☾ Last Quarter	12	10 3 morning		
● New Moon	20	9 51 morning		
☽ First Quarter	28	10 11 morning		
1 F	St. Thomas surrendered to the British, 1801.		54	9
2 W				
3 Th				
4 F				
5 S			53	3
6 E	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>			
7 M				
8 T				
9 W				
10 Th			51	16
11 F	<i>Good Friday.</i>			
12 S				
13 E	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>			
14 M				
15 T	Insurrection of slaves in Barbados, 1816.		54	19
16 W				
17 Th				
18 F				
19 S			54	22
20 E	<i>1st Sunday after Easter.</i>			
21 M				
22 T	Brazils discovered, 1500.			
23 W	<i>St. George's Day.</i>			
24 Th				
25 F			54	25
26 S				
27 E	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter.</i>			
28 M				
29 T			54	28
30 W	Eruption of Souffriere, St. Vincent, 1812.			

MAY HATH XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.			SUN	
	d.	h. m.	rises 5h.	sets 6h.
○ Full Moon	6	2 7 morning		
☾ Last Quarter	12	10 31 evening		
● New Moon	21	1 45 morning		
☽ First Quarter	28	7 31 evening		
1 Th			42	30
2 F				
3 S	Jamaica discovered, 1494.			
4 E				
5 M			41	31
6 T	Jamaica taken, 1655.			
7 W				
8 Th				
9 F				
10 S			39	32
11 E				
12 M				
13 T				
14 W				
15 Th			37	33
16 F				
17 S				
18 E	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>			
19 M				
20 T			36	34
21 W				
22 Th	<i>Ascension Day.</i>			
23 F	Fire at Demerara, 1874.			
24 S				
25 E	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i>		35	35
26 M				
27 T				
28 W				
29 Th				
30 F			34	36
31 S				

XXX
JUNE HATH XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.			SUN	
	d.	h. m.	rises Oh.	sets Oh.
○ Full Moon	3	9 31 morning		
☾ Last Quarter	11	0 51 evening		
● New Moon	19	4 15 evening		
☽ First Quarter	27	1 51 morning		
1 E	<i>Whit Sunday.</i>			33 37
2 M				
3 T				
4 W				
5 Th				
6 F				
7 S	Port Royal destroyed, 1692.			
8 E	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>			
9 M				
10 T	Fire at Barbados, 1821.			
11 W				
12 Th	Corpus Christi.			
13 F				
14 S				
15 E	<i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i>			31 39
16 M				
17 T				
18 W				
19 Th				
20 F				32 38
21 S				
22 E	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity</i>			
23 M				
24 T	<i>St. John the Baptist.</i>			
25 W				32 38
26 Th	Floating Dock towed to Bermuda, 1869.			
27 F				
28 S				
29 E	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity. SS: Peter and Paul.</i>			
30 M				

XXXI
JULY HATH XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.			SUN	
	d.	h. m.	rises Oh.	sets Oh.
○ Full Moon	3	5 33 evening		
☾ Last Quarter	11	4 49 morning		
● New Moon	19	5 1 morning		
☽ First Quarter	26	6 31 morning		
1 T				32 38
2 W				
3 Th	Fire at St. Kitts, 1867.			
4 F				
5 S				
6 E	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity.</i>			
7 M				
8 T				
9 W	Foundation-stone Lutheran Church laid at			
10 Th	[St. Thomas, 1789.]			33 37
11 F	Hurricane at St. Kitts, 1850.			
12 S				
13 E	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity.</i>			
14 M				
15 T				34 36
16 W				
17 Th				
18 F				
19 S				
20 E	<i>6th Sunday after Trinity.</i>			35 35
21 M	Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice united, 1831.			
22 T	Hurricane at Barbados, 1813.			
23 W				
24 Th				37 33
25 F				
26 S				
27 E	<i>7th Sunday after Trinity.</i>			
28 M				
29 T	Guatemala destroyed by earthquake, 1773.			
30 W				38 32
31 Th	Trinidad discovered, 1498.			

AUGUST HATH XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.			SUN	
	d.	h. m.	rises 6h.	sets 6h.
○ Full Moon	...	2 3 7 morning		
☾ Last Quarter	...	9 10 4 evening		
● New Moon	...	17 4 6 evening		
☽ First Quarter	...	23 11 7 morning		
○ Full Moon	...	31 2 53 evening		
1 F	Emancipation of slaves in English Colonies,		39	31
2 S	Hurricane and fire at St. Thomas, 1837. [1834.			
3 E	8th Sunday after Trinity.			
4 M			40	30
5 T				
6 W				
7 Th				
8 F			42	29
9 S				
10 E	9th Sunday after Trinity.			
11 M	Hurricane at Trinidad, 1810.			
12 T				
13 W				
14 Th				
15 F			44	26
16 S				
17 E	10th Sunday after Trinity.			
18 M				
19 T	Hurricane at Barbados, 1667.			
20 W	Hurricane at Jamaica, 1722.		46	24
21 Th				
22 F				
23 S				
24 E	11th Sunday after Trinity.		48	22
25 M				
26 T				
27 W	Fire in Jamaica, 1843.			
28 Th				
29 F			50	20
30 S				
31 E	12th Sunday after Trinity.			

SEPTEMBER HATH XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.			SUN	
	d.	h. m.	rises 6h.	sets 6h.
☾ Last Quarter	...	8 3 59 evening		
● New Moon	...	16 1 52 morning		
☽ First Quarter	...	22 5 14 evening		
○ Full Moon	...	30 5 12 evening		
1 M	Insurrection at St. Domingo, 1863.		51	19
2 T				
3 W				
4 Th				
5 F				
6 S	Storm and fire at St. Kitts, 1776.		52	18
7 E	13th Sunday after Trinity. Conf. Scheme			
8 M	[adopted, 1870.			
9 T	[1877.		55	15
10 W	Columbus's ashes found in St. Domingo,			
11 Th	Pirates hanged in St. Thomas, 1876.			
12 F				
13 S				
14 E	14th Sunday after Trinity.			
15 M			57	13
16 T				
17 W	Earthquake in St. Thomas, 1869.			
18 Th				
19 F	<i>Variable</i>			
20 S				
21 E	15th Sunday after Trinity. <i>Smalls</i>		59	11
22 M	Earthquake at Barbados, 1837.			
23 T	Hurricane at Curaçoa, 1877.			
24 W			6h	
25 Th			1	9
26 F				
27 S				
28 E	16th Sunday after Trinity.		64	5
29 M	Michaelmas.			
30 T				

OCTOBER HATH XXXI DAYS.

	PHASES OF THE MOON.	SUN
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>riset ch. sets ch.</i>
1 W		1 56
2 Th		
3 F		
4 S		
5 E		
6 M		
7 T		6 54
8 W		
9 Th		
10 F		
11 S		8 52
12 E		
13 M		
14 T		
15 W		
16 Th		10 50
17 F		
18 S		
19 E		
20 M		
21 T		
22 W		
23 Th		12 48
24 F		
25 S		
26 E		14 46
27 M		
28 T		
29 W		
30 Th		16 44
31 F		

- (Last Quarter ... 7 9 38 morning
- New Moon ... 14 11 4 morning
- ⊖ First Quarter ... 22 2 13 morning
- ☉ Full Moon ... 29 10 5 evening

17th Sunday after Trinity.

Insurrección, Morant Bay, Jamaica, 1865.

Hurricane in Barbados, 1780.

18th Sunday after Trinity.

Fearful hurricane in Jamaica, 1815.

St. Luke.

18th Sunday after Trinity.

20th Sunday after Trinity.

SS. Simon and Jude.

Hurricane in St. Thomas and Tortola, 1867.

“General Government” and “General Legislature” shall respectively mean the Government and Legislature of the Leeward Islands :

“Island Government,” “Island Council” and “Island Legislature,” shall mean respectively the Government, Legislative body or Legislature of one of the abovenamed Presidencies :

“Proclamation” shall mean a written or printed notice under the hand of the Governor, published by his order in each of the Presidencies which it may directly concern :

4. This Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands on a day to be declared by proclamation.

5. There shall be an Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, consisting of such persons or officers as the Queen may from time to time name or designate.

6. The Queen may from time to time appoint such officers of the General Government as Her Majesty may think fit, with such salaries as may be assigned to them by the General Legislature.

7. There shall be in the Leeward Islands a Legislative Body, to be styled “The General Legislative Council,” composed of ten elective and ten non-elective members.

Provided that the proceedings of the Council shall not be invalid on account of any vacancies therein.

8. Of the elective members, four shall be taken from the Island Council of Antigua, three from that of Saint Christopher, two from that of Dominica, and one from that of Nevis. They shall respectively be chosen by the elective members of the Island Council from which they are taken, in such manner as the said Island Council may, from time to time, by any standing rule determine, and within such period as may, from time to time, be prescribed by proclamation.

9. The non-elective members shall be appointed by the Queen in such manner and under such conditions as Her Majesty may think fit, and shall be as follows :—

A President, who at the time of his appointment shall be member of some Island Council :

Three official members, who shall at the time of their appointment be officers of the General Government, and shall *ipso facto* vacate their seats on ceasing to be so :

Six unofficial members, of whom one shall be taken from each of the Island Councils, and who shall *ipso facto* vacate their seats on ceasing to be members of such Councils.

10. Subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of this Act, the Governor, with the consent of the General Legislative Council, hereinafter referred to as "the Council," may make laws for the Leeward Islands, or any part thereof, on the following subjects:—

1. The law of real and personal property, including wills, testaments, probate, and administration of estates of deceased persons;
2. The mercantile law;
3. The law relating to husband and wife, parent and child, marriage, divorce, and guardianship of infants;
4. The criminal law;
5. The constitution of courts of law, the criminal and civil administration of justice, including the jurisdiction, practice, and procedure of all courts of law, criminal and civil;
6. The establishment and regulation of a common convict station and a common prison discipline;
7. The establishment and regulation of a general police force, and of the other protective forces of the Leeward Islands;
8. The post office and the electric telegraph;
9. Quarantine;
10. Currency;
11. Weights and measures;
12. Audit of the public accounts in the several presidencies;
13. Education;
14. Immigration and treatment of immigrants;
15. Idiots, lunatics, and idiot and lunatic asylums;
16. Copyrights and patents;
17. The constitution and procedure of the Council;
18. Such other subjects in respect of each presidency as the Island Legislature thereof may declare to be within the competency of the General Legislature.

11. Subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of this Act, the Governor may, with the consent of the Legislative body of any presidency, make laws for the peace, order, and good government thereof, but any island

enactment relating to any of the subjects named in the preceding section may at any time be repealed or altered by the General Legislature, and shall, without any formal repeal, be void so far as it is repugnant to any law passed by the General Legislature.

12. The Council may from time to time be convoked, prorogued, and dissolved by any instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor.

13. The Council shall be so convoked within six months after this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands, and afterwards once (at least) in every year.

14. The place of meeting of the Council shall from time to time be fixed by proclamation.

15. The duration of the Council, unless sooner dissolved, shall be three years.

16. Every member of the Council shall, before taking his seat, take and subscribe before the Governor, or some person authorized by him, the following oath of allegiance:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law.—So help me GOD."

But any person authorized by law to affirm or declare instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation or declaration in lieu of the said oath.

17. The Council shall appoint one of the members of the Council to be Vice-President thereof.

18. Every member of the Council, except the official members, may resign his seat therein by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor.

19. Every elective member who shall accept any office under the Crown shall vacate his seat in the said Council, but shall be eligible for re-election.

20. When any elective member vacates his seat in the Council otherwise than by the dissolution or other determination thereof, the elective members of the island council which he represented shall choose a successor within three months after notice of such vacancy shall have been proclaimed in the presidency, and if they fail to do so within that time the Governor shall appoint a person from that island council to fill such vacancy.

21. Until otherwise determined by the Council, the Council shall not be considered as constituted for the dispatch of

business unless at least eleven members be present and assisting thereat.

22. Questions arising in the Council shall be decided by a majority of voices; the President shall, in all cases, have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

23. No vote or resolution shall be proposed in the Council having for its object to charge any part of the revenues arising within the said Leeward Islands, except by one of the official members, or with the express approval or direction of the Governor.

24. When a Bill passed by the Council is presented to the Governor for his assent, he shall declare according to his discretion either that he assents thereto, or that he refuses his assent to the same, or that he reserves the same for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

25. When the Governor assents to a Bill, he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy of the law to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty at any time within eighteen months after such copy shall have been received by the said Secretary of State to notify to the Governor her disallowance of such law through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, and every such law shall become null and void from and after the day on which the said Governor shall signify such disallowance by message to the Council, or from and after a day to be named by proclamation.

26. A Bill reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure shall take effect so soon as her Majesty shall have given her assent to the same by Order in Council, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by message to the Council or proclamation, provided that no such message or proclamation shall be issued after two years from the day on which the Bill was presented to the Governor for his assent.

27. The Council shall at its first meeting, and may from time to time afterwards, as occasion may require, adopt standing rules and orders for the orderly conduct of business, which rules and orders shall take effect when confirmed by the Governor.

28. The expenses of such establishments as are common to all the Leeward Islands, other than the remuneration and travelling expenses of the members of the Council, shall be fixed by the Council, and shall, until otherwise apportioned

by the Council, be divided into sixteen parts, which shall be charged as follows:—

On Antigua	5 parts.
„ St. Christopher	4 „
„ Dominica	3 „
„ Nevis	2 „
„ Montserrat	1 „
„ Virgin Islands	1 „

Such charges, however, as may be incurred in respect of immigration shall be shared only by such islands as may elect to participate therein.

29. An estimate of such expenses shall be every year prepared by the General Government and laid before the Council, and when passed by the Council shall be published in the Leeward Islands; and after such publication the Governor may, from time to time, as the occasion may require, draw on the public treasury of each presidency for the whole or any part of the amount due from such presidency.

30. The Council may, by any law or laws, alter from time to time any of the provisions of this Act: Provided that every such law shall be reserved by the said Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

31. The term Governor or officer administering the Government, when used in any island enactment heretofore passed, shall, after this Act shall come into operation, and until otherwise provided by the Island Legislature, be taken to mean the Governor of the Leeward Islands or any other person appointed in that behalf by writing under his hand and under the public seal of the Presidency.

32. The powers conferred on Her Majesty by the fifth, sixth, and ninth sections of this Act may be exercised by instructions or warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or may be delegated to the Governor by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and such instructions, warrants, or letters patent may be issued before this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands.

33. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, from time to time, on address from the Legislative Body of any of the West Indian Islands not included in this Act and from the Council, to bring such island under the operation of

this Act, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed, and as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve, and the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Imperial Parliament.

N.B.—Since this Act was passed Nevis and St. Kitts have become Crown Colonies by Acts of their respective local Legislatures. It will be necessary at the next session of the General Council to adopt such modifications of the Federal Constitution as will be required to suit the altered political conditions of these two Presidencies.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor; the Colonial Secretary; the Attorney-General; the Auditor-General; A. W. Moir, C.M.G., President of St. Kitts; Sir Oliver Nugent; C. M. Eldridge, President of Dominica.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Official Members.

Sir Oliver Nugent, President; the Colonial Secretary; the Attorney-General; the Auditor-General.

Elective Members.

Antigua—F. B. Harman; T. D. Foote; G. Holborow; E. H. Lane. St. Kitts—T. Berkeley; W. W. Reid; J. W. C. Gordon. Dominica—H. R. Elwin; J. F. Dupigny.

Non-Elective Members.

St. Kitts—President Moir, C.M.G. Dominica—E. A. Failla. Nevis—M. Pemberton. Montserrat—J. E. Sturge. Virgin Islands—President, Captain R. M. Hickson.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor, George Berkeley, C.M.G., £3,000; Private Secretary, Gilbert T. Carter, R.N., £300; Colonial

Secretary, Edwin D. Baynes, C.M.G., £600; Auditor-General, P. Burns, £800; Inspector of Schools, Rev. M. I. Drinkwater, £500; Inspector-General of Police, W. Menzies, £600; —Thomson (acting).

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir G. Anderson, £1,600; First Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, J. R. Semper, £1,200; Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, S. Pemberton, £800; Attorney-General, H. C. Burford-Hancock, £700; Solicitor-General, H. S. Berkeley, £200.

EDUCATION.

Report of the Inspector-General of Schools for the Leeward Islands for 1877.

Antigua, 31st December, 1877.

His Honour E. D. Baynes, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my report for the year 1877 on the elementary schools of the Leeward Islands, which are aided or supported by the Government. This constitutes the third annual report since the coming into operation of the Education Act of 1874.

2. There are added to this report in Appendix A my special report on the schools in Barbuda, which island I visited in September at the request of His Excellency the Governor; in Appendix B duplicates of the statements of accounts for the year 1877 of schools in the Leeward Islands in the receipt of Government aid as the result of examination, which accounts have been already transmitted to the Presidents of the several islands comprising this colony; and in Appendix C the names of schools which have been struck off the Government list, or to which grants in aid have been refused, and the reason for such refusal.

3. I am happy to be able to report that during the past year steady progress has been made in elementary education, not only throughout the colony in general, but also in every Presidency, without any exception.

4. This may be seen from the following tabulated statements, which I have carefully drawn up:—

NAME OF PRESIDENCY.	No. of Schools	Number of Scholars.		
		On the Books.	Present on Inspection.	In average attendance.
Antigua	36	3,012	2,546	2,018
St. Kitts	25	2,427	1,927	1,558
Dominica	22	1,675	1,322	1,022
Montserrat	10	636	689	511
Nevis	9	880	753	564
Virgin Islands	9	456	357	277
Totals	111	9,276	7,594	5,945

5. In spite, therefore, of the prevalence of much sickness during the year—

(1) The average number of names of scholars in the books of the 111 schools of the colony was 83.5.

(2) Of the 9,276 scholars whose names were on the books, 7,594 were present on the day of inspection, being 1,649 more than the average daily attendance. This is an indirect proof of the correctness of the annual returns of the daily average attendance which are forwarded to the Inspector, and which form his basis for calculating the amount of the capitation grant to be paid to each school. It shows, too, as has been pointed out by the Inspector of Schools in Jamaica, that the annual Government inspections are regarded with interest by the scholars and their parents and guardians; and also that the teachers and managers seem to be increasingly anxious to have their schools presented to the Government Inspector in the best possible manner.

(3) The general average attendance in each school throughout the colony was 53.5.

(4) The general average attendance in each school in Nevis was 62.6, being the highest in any Presidency, followed, however, very closely by St. Kitts.

(5) The general average attendance in the Virgin Islands was 30.7, being the lowest general average attendance in the schools of any Presidency.

(6) Reference will be made hereafter to the increased average attendance, this being a much safer criterion than the number

of names of scholars in the books, or even than the number of scholars present on the day of examination. In fact, the number of names on the books may sometimes be altogether misleading, since in one school which I visited the number of names in the book was 41, and the daily average only 12—the one number bearing no proper proportion whatever to the other.

6. Again, the schools of the colony in general, classified according to the Government standards, stand thus:—

YEAR.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Failed.	Total.
1875	3	8	33	81	125
1876	5	12	45	42	104
1877	7	19	48	37	111

7. Here we notice an increase each year in the number of schools in each class respectively; and a corresponding decrease in the number of schools which, having failed, were either struck off the list or recommended for exceptional aid.

8. Of the 81 schools which thus failed in 1875, no less than 34 were struck off the list, as being either superfluous or absolutely worthless, leaving 47, which were recommended for exceptional aid.

9. This latter number was reduced in 1876 to 42, and this year still further reduced to 37, which number includes 12 new schools, which have been placed on the Government list and recommended for exceptional aid.

10. The steady and marked advance of so many schools from the failed to the class list is most encouraging, and shows the determination of teachers of zeal and ability to raise their schools to the required standards. Thus the cause of education is greatly benefited.

11. Furthermore, I find that many managers, now thoroughly acquainted with the Government standards, hold preliminary examinations of their scholars, to test their capabilities and to prepare them for the Inspector's visit. The results of some such preliminary examinations, which have been shown to me, were almost identical with the results of the Government inspection.

12. I may here remark that I have always been kindly received, and in some cases assisted in the work of inspection, by both managers and teachers of schools of every denomination.

13. I have drawn up a tabulated statement for 1877 similar to those which I inserted in my report for last year.

14. This statement compares favourably with that for 1876, and still more favourably with that for 1875.

FOR 1875.

NAME OF PRESIDENCY.	No. of Schools examined.	Daily average attendance	No. of Schools passed.	No. of Schools failed.	No. of Schools recommended.	No. of Schools struck off the list.
Antigua	45	1,830	20	25	12	13
St. Kitts	26	1,327	13	13	8	5
Dominica	23	600	8	15	10	5
Montserrat	12	448	...	12	7	5
Nevis	9	406	3	6	4	2
Virgin Islands	10	324	...	10	6	4
Totals	125	4,935	44	81	47	34

FOR 1876.

Antigua	33	1,890	23	10	8	2
St. Kitts	25	1,525	20	5	4	1
Dominica	21	694	10	11	11	0
Montserrat	8	460	4	4	4	0
Nevis	8	493	5	3	2	1
Virgin Islands	9	275	0	9	7	2
Totals	104	5,537	62	42	36	6

FOR 1877.

Antigua	36	2,013	28	8	8	0
St. Kitts	25	1,558	20	5	5	0
Dominica	22	1,022	14	8	7	1
Montserrat	10	511	4	6	6	0
Nevis	9	561	7	2	2	0
Virgin Islands	9	277	1	8	8	0
Totals	111	5,945	71	37	36	1

15. In comparing these three tabulated statements it may be seen—

(1) That though the Education Act contains no clause making the attendance of children at school compulsory, yet

there has been a steady increase in the daily average attendance.

(2) Thus, in 1877 there were in daily attendance at school 1,010 scholars more than in 1875.

(3) So too there has been a general increase in the number of schools which have come up to the Government standards and obtained places in the class list.

(4) Thus, in 1875 only 44 schools passed the examination, being about 35 per cent.; whilst in 1877 no less than 74 obtained classes, being over 66 per cent.

(5) This large increase in the daily average attendance is most satisfactory, as is also the advance of so many schools from the failed to the class list.

(6) Aid being granted to the schools according to the results of the examination, the schools are worked up to the Government standards. Thus the children are better educated than formerly, and the parents, seeing this, gladly send their children to schools where they can obtain the advantages of a good elementary education.

(7) It may also be seen that there has been a large decrease in the number of failed schools, which in 1875 amounted to no less than 81, but in 1877 to only 37, and of these 12 were new schools recommended for exceptional aid.

(8) The number of schools which were deemed superfluous or worthless, and as such struck off the Government list, has decreased from 34 in 1875 to 6 in 1876 and to 1 in 1877.

(9) In 1876, out of 104 schools which were examined, 6 were struck off the list, leaving 98 schools at the beginning of this year in receipt of Government aid. Since that time 13 new schools have applied for aid, making a total number of 111 schools now in the Government list.

(10) Of the 13 new schools, 5 are in Antigua, 1 in St. Kitts, 1 in Dominica, 2 in Montserrat, 2 in Nevis, and 2 in Virgin Islands. Further allusion will be made to them hereafter.

Having alluded thus briefly to the schools of the colony in general, I now proceed to make a few remarks upon the schools in each presidency.

ANTIGUA.

1. The Mico School still maintains its high character, and takes its place at the head of the list in order of merit.

2. Next follow no less than five Moravian schools in the first or second classes,

3. Of these, Green Bay School, owing to the careful supervision of the manager, the Rev. John A. Burkley, and to the zeal and ability of the well-trained teachers, now for the first time takes its place as one of the chief schools in the island.

4. I report too with great satisfaction that no less than eight schools advanced into a higher class.

5. Five new schools have been placed on the Government list, and recommended for exceptional aid. Of these we may hope that the Cathedral School will in due time develop into one worthy of its name and importance.

6. I regret that the Roman Catholic School in St. John's is still closed. There is a probability, however, that it will be re-opened next year.

7. When Her Majesty's fleet lay at anchor off St. John's Harbour, the admiral, Sir Cooper Key, expressed a desire to visit and inspect some of the elementary schools in the island. I therefore conducted His Excellency to the Mico (undenominational) and Spring Gardens (Moravian) Schools in St. John's. The great interest he evinced in each class, and in each branch of study, was most encouraging to the managers, teachers, and scholars.

8. A late inspector of schools in Antigua, now a beneficed clergyman in England, writes to me thus:—"I have seen a great many schools lately of various kinds, but I have not often met with agricultural schools which, *on the whole*, were better of their kind than a dozen schools I could name in Antigua."

ST. KITTS.

1. The schools in this presidency are again deserving of commendation.

2. The daily average attendance is increasing, and is 231 more than it was in 1875.

3. Only five out of twenty-five schools, failed to obtain a class; and of the twenty schools which were successful at the examination, no less than nine attained to the first or second class.

4. The Moravian and Wesleyan schools in Basseterre obtained a first class.

5. One school, the manager of which was absent from the island on sick leave, lost its place in the second class. The teacher has since been removed, and the manager is determined that the school shall regain its former position when the next Government inspection takes place.

6. The Government grant made to the Rev. C. C. Calpeper, the rector of St. Mary's, towards the cost of erection of the new schoolhouse at Cayon, has been well applied. It is a very substantial building of stone—commodious, conveniently situated, and well suited for the purpose for which it is intended. It is cased on the inside with pitch-pine boards, and a heltry in the centre of the roof acts as a ventilator. There is a porch containing a lavatory, and adjoining the school is a comfortable and convenient classroom. Both the rector and his wife take a personal and active interest in the school, which has advanced from the third to the second class. In the above-mentioned classroom I inspected the girls' sewing class, the organization of which was perfect.

7. The sewing in the schools of this island is better on the whole than that in the schools of any other presidency. I partly attribute this to the impetus and encouragement formerly given to this useful branch of education, when children from the various schools competed for prizes at a public examination held in the Court-house in Basseterre.

DOMINICA.

1. The improvement in the state of elementary education in this presidency, *bad though it still is*, has been very marked.

2. The daily average attendance has increased from 600 in 1875 to 1,022 in 1877, or over seventy per cent.

3. In 1875, out of twenty-three schools, only eight passed the Government examination; whilst in 1877, out of twenty-two schools, fourteen obtained a class.

4. I report with pleasure, that seven schools have advanced to a higher position. Of these five advanced from the failed list to the third class.

5. The Government School for Boys in Roseau has advanced to the first class, and takes its place at the head of all the schools in the island. Great credit is due to the zealous and able teacher, Mr. F. Simon.

6. Next follows the Victoria Orphanage for girls, also in Roseau. The sewing class in this school is by far the best of any in the whole colony. It is wellnigh impossible to speak too highly of this charitable and most useful institution.

7. Greatly increased interest in the cause of elementary education is being taken by the Roman Catholic clergy of this island.

8. In Mahaut the Roman Catholic rector has opened a school which I have recommended for exceptional aid. It has been so largely attended by the children in the neighbourhood, that I have closed the Government school in that district, deeming it to be now superfluous.

9. In Wesley Ville, in the north-eastern part of the island, a school has been opened by Father Branchereau, which I hope to inspect when I visit Dominica next year.

10. Others of the Roman Catholic clergy have corresponded with me, expressing their desire to open schools in their respective parishes, where the children of their parishioners may be educated under their own immediate supervision.

11. The proposed examination of teachers took place in Roseau on Easter Monday. The attendance of teachers of denominational schools was optional, yet several were present at the examination, one of whom acquitted himself creditably. Four prizes were offered, of the value of £4, £3, £2, and £1 respectively. The first prize was won easily by Mr. J. Michael, master of the Portsmouth Government School, who holds a first-class certificate of the Mico Training Institution, Antigua. These examinations, which it is intended to hold yearly, must prove beneficial directly to the teachers themselves, and indirectly to their pupils.

MONTSERRAT.

1. Marked improvement has taken place in the schools of this island, though I am bound to report that they are still in a far from satisfactory condition.

2. In 1875, out of twelve schools not one passed, and five were struck off the Government List, there being nothing whatever to recommend them. In 1877, out of ten schools, four (though only four) obtained places in the Class List.

3. It must be mentioned, however, that out of the six schools which failed to come up to the Government standard, two are new schools opened by the rector of St. Anthony's at Kinsale and St. Patrick's. I have recommended them both for exceptional aid, as schools are required in the locality where they are situated.

4. The Roman Catholic School in Plymouth, kept in a hired room, has increased in numbers under the active management of Father Gaugneux. I gladly recommend the Government to aid by a grant his endeavours to erect a suitable and convenient school-house.

5. Messrs. Sturge's school at Olveston, under the able supervision of Bishop Westerby, of the United Brethren, is now firmly established. The education given is of the most useful and practical kind, and the organization was excellent. It is a valuable model and stimulus to the other schools of the island, and thus indirectly exercises a beneficial influence upon them.

6. I do not think it is altogether out of place to allude here to the great loss which the cause of education in this colony has suffered by the sudden and premature death of the Rev. G. Grayson, the superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in this island. I first met him in 1876, at Dieppe Bay, in St. Kitts, where he had the management of a school attended by more than 200 children. On his removal to Montserrat, he at once applied his great zeal and energy towards the improvement of the schools under his charge; and at the late examination, the Plymouth Wesleyan School, though held in a hired room, obtained a second class. At the time of his death he was preparing plans for a Wesleyan school-house, to be shortly erected in that town.

NEVIS.

1. The progress made by the schools of this presidency has been most satisfactory.

2. The general average attendance is higher than in any other presidency.

3. Out of nine schools, seven came up to the Government standards; and of these seven, three attained to the second class.

4. Furthermore, the only two schools which failed are new schools, recommended for exceptional aid.

5. Three schools advanced their position—one, St. George's (Anglican), from the failed list to the second class. The teacher holds a first-class certificate from the Mico Training Institution, Antigua.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1. Out of the nine schools visited by me, in this presidency, only one, the Wesleyan school, in Road Town, Tortola, obtained a class. The school is situated close to the residence, and is under the immediate supervision, of the Wesleyan minister, and is taught by a trained teacher who laboured successfully in St. Kitts.

2. The other schools, with one exception, are in remote

places, not under constant supervision, and, in many cases, taught by under-paid and untrained teachers. The result is just what might be expected.

3. Yet the inhabitants of these islands are fully alive to the great advantages of education, so that the schools in such remote and unfrequented islands as Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and Jost Van Dyke, are well attended.

4. Although these schools approached nowhere near to the Government standard, yet it was a pleasure to find that so many of the scholars could, at any rate, read and write, though but imperfectly.

5. I recommend the eight schools which failed for exceptional aid.

6. The system of school registration is very defective. I am sorry to report that I could not but deem untrustworthy the registers of Peter Island (Wesleyan) School and Virgin Gorda (Anglican) School. Both teachers have, I believe, been superseded. I have, therefore, recommended the continuance of the payment of the Government grant. Managers should frequently inspect their school registers, since at the end of the year, they are bound to certify that the returns are correct.

7. I fear that unless the circumstances of these unfortunate islands improve considerably, there is little likelihood of the schools attaining to class standards. A great drawback is the impossibility of the ministers of religion exercising a sufficiently frequent supervision over the outlying schools to be satisfactory. The journeys by land are arduous, and those by sea sometimes dangerous, and always uncertain as to the time which may be consumed.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1. The method of school registration is very various, and in some schools defective. I hope to see adopted, at some future time, one and the same system of school registration throughout the colony.

2. Great efforts are being made everywhere to work up the schools to the Government standards. I recommend, therefore, that the standards be neither altered nor raised, in any respect, at present.

3. Immediately after the Government inspection, a list of the schools, arranged in order of merit, was published in the *Royal Gazette* of the Leeward Islands, and copies were sent to the several managers and school teachers. I have reason for

believing that the list was keenly scrutinized, and has produced a feeling of laudable rivalry between teachers, which cannot but be productive of good to their respective schools.

4. The great increase in the daily average attendance since 1875 is, of course, most satisfactory. Yet, nevertheless, I am painfully aware that there are in the colony large numbers of little children growing up in idleness and ignorance—the parents of every vice.

5. And this induces me again to revert to the subject of compulsory attendance, which is constantly brought under my notice by managers and teachers of schools, and has frequently had my serious consideration.

6. Under the auspices of ministers of religion, much has already been accomplished for education, and I sincerely trust that by continued efforts on their part, and by a wise and liberal policy on the part of the Government and legislatures, what still remains to be done may shortly be accomplished.

7. The school accommodation of the colony is now fairly sufficient for the wants of the population. What is chiefly required is the means of *securing the attendance of the children at school*. Yet, very great difficulties lie in the way of compelling children to attend school: and in Dominica, the Virgin Islands, and in the mountainous and remote parts of the other presidencies, it would be wellnigh impossible to do so.

It seems to me that if public money is to be voted for the maintenance of schools, either wholly or in part, then it is only fair to the tax-payers to compel all persons to take advantage of the provisions made for the elementary education of the children of the poorer classes.

The English method is indirect, and answers well, I believe. No child may be employed under the age of ten years, even by his parents; and at that age he must have a certificate that he has attended school a certain number of times in the course of the past two years, or, have a certificate that he has passed a certain standard. Perhaps *something* of the same kind might be easily worked here at a small cost, and be productive of much good, by increasing education and so decreasing crime.

In this matter, however, as in all other matters affecting the social condition of the population, we cannot hope to produce any considerable result without the co-operation of all classes of the community to promote their moral, social, and

intellectual improvement.—I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,

M. J. DRINKWATER,
Inspec.-Gen. of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

APPENDIX A.

The Inspector's Special Report on the Schools in Barbuda.

Antigua, 24th September, 1877.

To his Honour, E. D. Baynes, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—In accordance with his Excellency's instructions, and after having given formal notice to the Rev. W. Cowley of my intended visit, I proceeded to Barbuda at daybreak on Tuesday the 18th inst.

2. The population of this island is about 800, all of whom belong nominally to the Anglican Church, and reside in one locality, called Codrington Village.

3. The church—called Holy Trinity Church, the rector of which is the Rev. W. Cowley—is a stone building, cruciform, roof boarded and shingled, and decently furnished for divine worship. It is the pride of the inhabitants, and so well attended as to be scarcely large enough for its present wants.

4. Near to the church is the school-house, also built of stone, well ventilated, and roofed with sedge, except at the north end, which has recently been boarded and shingled. The roof sustained much damage during the gale of last September, so that the repairing and renewing of it was an absolute necessity.

5. This building is sixty-six feet long and thirteen feet broad in the clear, and is therefore a long narrow building. On Sundays it is used for the purposes of a Sunday-school, when it is crowded with young men and women, who attend to receive religious instructions from their minister and from teachers appointed by him.

6. Wednesday, the 19th, I spent in the school, preparing the scholars for the Government examination, which was to take place on the next day. I found ninety-two regular scholars present, exclusive of a very large number of young children seated at one end of the room, and who behaved very well.

7. These ninety-two scholars have been arranged by the manager in five classes, to correspond with the five standards of the Educational Code. I heard, too, from an independent source, that the manager himself taught daily in the school, and was indefatigable in his exertions on behalf of the children of the island.

8. The school was well furnished with school apparatus, and there was an abundant supply of books, slates, pencils, &c.

9. Nevertheless, the zeal and earnestness of the manager, aided by a sick, untrained master, and a female assistant, who also acted as sewing mistress, could not make up for the want of an experienced and trained teacher.

10. On Thursday, the 20th inst., I formally and carefully examined the school, the result being just as I expected, in spite of the great exertions of the manager. The school was a *far niente* of the majority of the schools of the colony before the introduction of the New Code.

11. The reading was good; writing, fair; arithmetic, only 1 mark out of 12. *On the whole*, however, the school obtained 21.7 marks, equivalent to 22 marks out of a maximum of 66, and consequently was just entitled to a place in the third class.

12. With this result the manager was satisfied. He frankly confessed that the new code was good, and must necessarily raise the standard of general education, and expressed his determination to bring his school up to the Government requirement by next year.

13. I may here remark that I think the Government Grant to this school—the only one in the island—is well spent. It amounts to £36 per annum, and is paid, I believe, out of the Barbuda Rent Fund.

14. The amount *earned* by the school this year, on this the first application to it of the new Law, would not be more than £23; but I strongly recommend the continuance of the usual Grant for the present.

15. I took care, however, to warn the manager that the change in the mode of payment must inevitably take place; and he replied that he did not shrink from the application to his school of the principle of payment according to results, provided only that a reasonable time for preparation be allowed him.

16. No school fees are, or ever have been, charged in this school. This is in direct violation of Section 8 of the Education Act. I pointed this out to the manager, who promised to introduce into his school the payment of fees forthwith. This will increase somewhat his school funds.

17. All the children were neatly clad, and looked clean, healthy, and cheerful, in marked contrast to the half-naked and, apparently, half-starved children whom I sometimes meet in the woods in Dominica.

18. All the people, too, seemed to be strong, contented, and healthy; and no sickness was prevailing in the island.

19. Many of the young men emigrate as sailors, and go to Antigua, Demerara, New York, and even England. I often meet Barbuda sailors on board the Royal Mail Steamers. They seem to be a steady, healthy, strong, daring, sea-loving race of people.

20. Little money circulates in the island, but the inhabitants are well supplied with fish, turtle, and vegetables. Many of them have boats, stock, ponies, and large provision grounds.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. DRINKWATER,
Inspector-General of Schools.

APPENDIX
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1877 OF THE
GOVERNMENT AND THE

No.	Name of School.	Kind.	Denomination.	Class	Advances paid for fourth quarter of 1877.
1	The Mico	Mixed	Undenom.	I	150
2	Gracefield	"	Moravian	I	82
3	Spring Gardens	"	"	I	146
4	Green Bay	"	"	I	110
5	Cedar Hill	"	"	I	75
6	St. Mark's	"	"	I	63
7	Ebenezer	"	Anglican	II	111
8	Lebanon	"	Wesleyan	II	57
9	Free Town	"	Moravian	II	70
10	New Field	"	Wesleyan	II	63
11	Otto's	"	Moravian	III	51
12	Grace Bay	"	Wesleyan	III	70
13	Faitham	"	Moravian	III	50
14	Sweet's	"	Wesleyan	III	49
15	English Harbour	"	Moravian	III	65
16	Point Chapel	"	Anglican	III	29
17	All Saints	"	Wesleyan	III	41
18	St. George's	"	Anglican	III	63
19	Parr's Hill	"	"	III	51
20	St. Stephen's	"	"	III	49
21	Faitham	"	"	III	27
22	St. George's	"	"	III	36
23	St. Stephen's	"	"	III	25
24	Point Chapel	"	Moravian	III	57
25	Holy Trinity, Barbuda	"	Anglican	III	41
26	St. Augustine's	"	Wesleyan	III	58
27	Freshwater	"	Wesleyan	III	57
28	Beetham	"	Moravian	III	25
29	Johnson's Point	"	Anglican	III	51
30	St. Luke's	"	Anglican	III	25
31	Five Islands	"	Moravian	III	25
32	Bohla's	"	Wesleyan	III	25
33	English Harbour	"	Anglican	III	25
34	Buzley's	"	Wesleyan	III	25
35	The Cathedral	"	Anglican	III	25
36	Valley Chapel	"	"	III	25
37	Totals				2313

December, 1877.

B.
IN THE PRESIDENCY OF ANTIGUA, IN RECEIPT OF
RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

Class	Aid Earned.		Advances already paid for first three quarters of 1877.	Balance due at end of fourth quarter of 1877.	Remarks.
	Capitation Grant	Total			
229	\$15 0 0	\$65 0 0	\$48 14 6	\$18 5 6	
230	24 12 0	44 12 0	32 11 0	12 1 0	
231	43 16 0	63 16 0	44 5 0	19 11 0	
232	33 0 0	53 0 0	32 12 6	20 7 6	Advanced from Class [II].
233	18 15 0	33 15 0	24 8 9	9 11 3	Advanced from Class [III].
234	15 0 0	27 15 0	20 17 0	14 8 0	Advanced from Class [III].
235	11 15 0	26 15 0	20 5 0	6 10 0	
236	17 10 0	32 10 0	21 8 9	8 6 3	
237	10 0 0	22 12 0	16 13 0	5 19 0	
238	10 0 0	20 4 0	16 7 0	3 17 0	
239	10 0 0	24 0 0	18 3 0	5 17 0	
240	10 0 0	20 0 0	15 12 0	4 8 0	
241	10 0 0	19 16 0	15 3 0	4 13 0	
242	10 0 0	23 0 0	16 4 0	16 16 0	
243	10 0 0	15 16 0	12 12 0	3 4 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
244	10 0 0	18 4 0	16 10 0	2 2 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
245	10 0 0	22 12 0	16 10 0	6 2 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
246	10 0 0	20 4 0	7 10 0	12 14 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
247	10 0 0	19 16 0	16 10 0	3 6 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
248	10 0 0	15 8 0	13 13 0	1 15 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
249	10 0 0	17 12 0	15 12 0	17 12 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
250	10 0 0	21 8 0	15 0 0	5 16 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
251	10 0 0	15 0 0	13 6 0	2 14 0	Special Grant. [Ist].
252	10 0 0	17 16 0	6 9 0	11 7 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
253	10 0 0	17 4 0	6 4 6	10 19 6	Advances from Failed [Ist].
254	10 0 0	21 8 0	15 12 0	5 16 0	Advances from Failed [Ist].
255	5 0 0	2 40 0	5 17 0	1 13 0	{ Lost in places in O. Overpaid, \$1 8s.
256	5 0 0	3 2 0	9 10 0	—	
257	5 0 0	2 12 0	6 3 0	1 9 0	
258	5 0 0	4 18 0	7 19 0	1 0 4 6	
259	5 0 0	4 18 0	7 19 0	1 19 0	
260	5 0 0	3 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	A new school.
261	5 0 0	4 2 0	9 2 0	9 2 0	A new school, recom-
262	2 10 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	mended from July 1st.
263	372 10	434 9 0	526 8 6	282 3 6	

M. J. DRINKWATER,
H.M. Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1877 OF SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF ST. KITTS IN RECEIPT OF GOVERNMENT AID AS THE RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

No.	Name of School.	Kind.	Denomin-ation.	Class.	Average for Capitulation	Aid Earned.			Advances for first three quarters of 1877.	Balance due at end of 4th quarter of 1877.	REMARKS.
						Class	Capitulation Grant.	Total.			
						£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1	Basseterre	Mixed	Moravian	I	104	20 31 4	0 51 4	0 88 12	6 12 11	0	
2	Basseterre	"	Wesleyan	I	83	20 24 18	0 44 18	0 33 18	0 11 0	0	
3	Estridge's	"	Moravian	II	59	15 14 15	0 29 15	0 24 15	0 5 0	0	
4	Basseterre	"	Anglican	II	59	15 14 15	0 29 15	0 21 11	3 8 3	9	
5	Botherde	"	Moravian	II	90	15 22 10	0 37 10	0 28 13	9 8 16	3	
6	Bothel	"	"	II	88	15 17 0	0 32 0	0 18 18	0 13 2	0	Advanced from Class III.
7	St. Mary's	"	Anglican	II	78	15 18 5	0 33 5	0 16 7	0 16 18	0	Advanced from Class III.
8	Old Road	"	"	II	49	15 12 5	0 27 5	0 15 0	0 12 5	0	Advanced from Class III.
9	Old Road	"	Wesleyan	II	46	15 11 10	0 26 10	0 14 17	0 11 13	0	Advanced from Class III.
10	Dieppe Bay	"	"	III	129	10 25 18	0 35 18	0 27 0	0 8 16	0	
11	Halfway Tree	"	"	III	43	10 11 12	0 18 12	0 14 2	0 4 10	0	
12	Trinity Church	"	Anglican	III	57	10 11 3	0 21 3	0 16 19	0 4 9	0	
13	St. Peter's	"	"	III	65	10 13 0	0 23 0	0 15 5	0 7 15	0	Lost its place in Class II.
14	Sandy Point	"	Wesleyan	III	52	10 10 0	0 20 0	0 10 4	0 4 4	0	
15	Christ Church	"	Anglican	III	56	10 10 14	0 20 14	0 15 16	0 4 10	0	
16	Tabernacle	"	Wesleyan	III	80	10 18 4	0 28 4	0 17 14	0 5 10	0	
17	St. Paul's	"	"	III	84	10 10 15	0 20 15	0 18 4	0 4 12	0	
18	St. Anne's	"	Anglican	III	65	10 18 9	0 28 9	0 19 16	0 8 4	0	
19	St. Thomas	"	"	III	43	10 8 12	0 18 12	0 16 1	0 2 11	0	
20	St. Paul's	"	"	III	39	10 7 16	0 17 16	0 13 1	0 4 15	0	
21	Palmetto Point	"	Wesleyan	III	39	5 3 18	0 8 18	0 7 11	6 1 6	8	
22	Clayton	"	"	III	39	5 3 18	0 8 18	0 8 18	0 2 0	0	
23	St. John's	"	Anglican	III	49	5 4 18	0 9 18	0 0 15	0 5 3	0	
24	New Town	"	Moravian	III	87	5 6 14	0 11 14	0 ...	0 11 14	0	A new School.
25	Irish Town	"	"	III	84	5 6 8	0 11 8	0 0 0	0 2 2	0	
25	Totals				1558	280 326 4	0 606 4	0 425 7	0 180 17	0	

NOVEMBER, 1877.

M. J. DRINKWATER, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1877 OF SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF DOMINICA IN RECEIPT OF GOVERNMENT AID AS THE RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

No.	Name of School.	Kind.	Denomin-ation.	Class.	Average for Capitulation	Aid Earned.			Advances for first three quarters of 1877.	Balance due at end of 4th quarter of 1877.	REMARKS.
						Class	Capitulation Grant.	Total.			
						£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1	Roseau	Boys	Govt.	I	67	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced from Class II.
2	Vict. Orphanage	Girls	R. Catholic	II	59	15 18 5	0 28 5	0 20 16	3 7 8	9	Advanced from Class III.
3	Collhaut	Mixed	Govt.	III	83	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced from Class III.
4	Hampstead	"	Wesleyan	III	28	10 4 12	0 14 12	0 11 17	0 2 15	0	Advanced from Failed List.
5	Mt. Wallis	"	"	III	27	10 5 8	0 15 8	0 6 0	0 9 8	0	Advanced from Failed List.
6	St. George's	Boys	Anglican	III	44	10 8 16	0 18 16	0 18 4	0 5 12	0	Advanced from Failed List.
7	Marigot	Mixed	Wesleyan	III	46	10 9 4	0 19 4	0 6 10	6 12 7	6	Advanced from Failed List.
8	St. George's	Girls	Anglican	III	65	10 7 0	0 17 0	0 12 15	0 4 5	0	Advanced from Failed List.
9	Soufriere	Mixed	Govt.	III	91	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced from Failed List.
10	Portsmouth	"	"	III	47	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced from Failed List.
11	The Convent	Girls	R. Catholic	III	70	10 14 0	0 24 0	0 20 14	0 3 6	0	Advanced from Failed List.
12	Vielle Casee	Mixed	Govt.	III	85	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced from Failed List.
13	La Roche	"	"	III	82	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced from Failed List.
14	Du Blanc	"	"	III	86	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced from Failed List.
15	Wesley Ville	"	Wesleyan	III	40	5 4 0	0 9 0	0 5 11	0 8 9	0	Lost its place in Class III.
16	Roseau	Girls	Govt.	III	44	...	...	...	...	...	A new Teacher.
17	Pta. Michelle	Mixed	"	III	66	...	...	...	...	...	Teacher resigned.
18	Roseau	Boys	R. Catholic	III	80	5 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 18	0 1 2	0	Tchr. removed. Sch. closed.
19	Coulibistrie	Mixed	Govt.	III	32	...	...	...	...	...	A new School.
20	St. Joseph	"	"	III	31	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mahaut	"	"	III	12	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mahaut	"	R. Catholic	Ex.	58	1 5 1	0 2 14	0 2 14	0 2 14	0	
22	Totals				1022	86 8 70 14	0 166 19	0 104 11	0 52 7 3		

DECEMBER, 1877.

M. J. DRINKWATER, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.
N.B.—Teachers of Government Schools receive fixed salaries, payable monthly.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1877 OF SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MONTSEERRAT
IN RECEIPT OF GOVERNMENT AID AS THE RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

No.	Name of School.	Kind.	Denomin- ation.	Class.	Average for Capitation	AID EARNED.			Advances for first three quarters of 1877.	Balance due at end of 4th quarter of 1877.	REMARKS.
						Class Grant.	Capitation Grant.	Total.			
1	Olyeston	Mixed	Undenom.	II	69	£ 15 0	£ s. d. 17 5 0	£ s. d. 32 5 0	£ s. d. 24 15 0	£ s. d. 7 10 0	
2	Plymouth	"	Wesleyan	II	53	15 0	14 10 0	29 10 0	16 10 0	12 14 0	Advanced from Class III
3	St. Mary's	"	Anglican	III	96	10 0	19 4 0	29 4 0	20 17 0	8 7 0	
4	St. Peter's	"	"	III	47	10 0	9 8 0	19 8 0	7 11 6	11 18 6	Advanced from Failed List.
5	Bethel	"	Wesleyan	Failed, but recom- mended.	68	5 0	5 16 0	10 16 0	8 6 6	2 9 6	
6	St. George's	"	Anglican		87	5 0	3 14 6	8 14 0	7 11 6	1 2 6	
7	Calvalla Hill ..	"	Wesleyan		51	5 0	5 2 0	10 2 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	Lost its place in Class III.
8	Plymouth	"	Roman Catholic		35	5 0	3 10 0	8 10 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	
9	St. Patrick's ...	"	Anglican		28	5 0	2 16 0	7 16 0	...	7 16 6	A new school.
10	Kingsale	"	"	32	2 10	1 12 0	4 2 0	...	4 2 0	New school. Recom- mended from July 1st.	
10	Totals				511	77 10	82 17 0	160 7 0	101 5 6	69 1 6	

DECEMBER, 1877.

M. J. DRINKWATER, H. M.'s Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1877 OF SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF NEVIS IN
RECEIPT OF GOVERNMENT AID AS THE RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

No.	Name of School.	Kind.	Denomin- ation.	Class.	Average for Capitation	AID EARNED.			Advances for first three quarters of 1877.	Balance due at end of 4th quarter of 1877.	REMARKS.
						Class Grant.	Capitation Grant.	Total.			
1	Gingerland	Mixed	Wesleyan	II	108	£ 15 0	£ s. d. 27 0 0	£ s. d. 42 0 0	£ s. d. 25 17 6	£ s. d. 16 2 6	Advanced from Class III.
2	Charlestown ...	"	"	II	112	15 0	28 0 0	48 0 0	21 15 0	21 5 0	Advanced from Failed List.
3	St. George's ...	"	Anglican	II	62	15 0	15 10 0	30 10 0	9 19 6	20 10 6	
4	St. Thomas'	"	"	III	49	10 0	9 15 0	19 16 0	15 12 0	4 4 0	
5	Combermere ...	"	Wesleyan	III	59	10 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	13 10 6	6 10 0	
6	St. Paul's	"	Anglican	III	51	10 0	10 4 0	20 4 0	15 3 0	5 1 0	
7	St. James'	"	"	III	31	10 0	6 4 0	16 4 0	5 15 6	16 8 6	Advanced from Failed List.
8	St. John's	"	"	Failed, but recom- mended.	70	5 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	New School.
9	Ollifton	"	Wesleyan		31	2 10	1 11 0	4 1 0	...	4 1 0	New School. Recom- mended from July 1st.
9	Total					564	92 10	115 5 0	207 15 0	107 12 6	160 2 6

NOVEMBER, 1877.

M. J. DRINKWATER, H. M.'s Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1877 OF SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS IN RECEIPT OF GOVERNMENT AID AS THE RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

No.	Name of School.	Kind.	Denomination.	Class.	Average for Capitalisation	AID EARNED.			Advances for first three quarters of 1877.	Balance due at end of 4th quarter of 1877.	REMARKS.			
						Class Grant	Capitation Grant.	Total.						
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Road Town, Tor.	Mixed	Wesleyan	III	45	10 0	9 0 0	19 0 0	8 3 6	10 16 6	Advanced from Failed List.			
2	St. George's, "	"	Anglican	Failed but recommended.	21	5 0	2 2 0	7 2 0	5 6 6	1 15 6				
3	Anegada	"	Wesleyan		39	5 0	3 13 0	8 18 0	6 15 0	2 3 0				
4	East End, Tor.	"	"		28	5 0	2 16 0	7 16 0	5 17 0	1 19 0				
5	St. Peter's, "	"	Anglican		34	5 0	3 5 0	8 8 0	6 13 6	1 14 6				
6	Virgin Gorda ...	"	"		21	5 0	2 2 0	7 2 0	5 12 6	1 9 6		Register untrustworthy.		
7	St. Paul's, Tor.	"	"		18	3 15	1 12 0	5 7 0	...	5 7 0		New School. Recommended from April 1st.		
8	Jost Van Dyke	"	Wesleyan		48	3 15	4 16 0	8 11 0	...	8 11 0				
9	Peter Island ...	"	"		10	5 0	1 13 0	6 18 0	5 6 6	1 11 6		Register untrustworthy.		
9	Totals ...					271	47 10	31 12 0	79 2 0	43 14 6	35 7 6			

NOVEMBER, 1877.

M. J. DRINKWATER, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

APPENDIX C.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS WHICH HAVE BEEN STRUCK OFF THE GOVERNMENT LIST OR TO WHICH GRANTS IN AID HAVE BEEN REFUSED, AND THE REASON FOR SUCH REFUSAL.

No.	Presidency.	School.	Kind.	Denomination.	REMARKS.
1	Antigua	St. Barnabas	Mixed	Anglican	Nothing to recommend it.
2	Dominica	Mahaut	"	Government	Superfluous. Vide sec. 5, Ed. Act.
3	Dominica	La Boye	"	Wesleyan	School removed to Wesley Villa.
4	Montserrat	Ronches	"	Anglican	No School House.
5	Virgin Islands ...	Kingston	"	Anglican	Average less than twenty. Vide sec. 6, Ed. Act.

DECEMBER, 1877.

M. J. DRINKWATER, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

ANTIGUA.

Government Inspection of Schools.—Class List for 1878.

No	Name of School.	Denom.	Kind.	Marks gained.	Class.	Remarks.	No
1	The Mico	Undenom.	Mixed.	69/84	1		1
2	S. Gardens	Moravian	"	59/72	1		2
3	Grace Field	"	"	55/72	1		3
4	Green Bay	"	"	46/65	1		4
5	Grace Hill	"	"	44/68	1	Adv'd from Cl. 2	5
6	Lebanon	"	"	39/66	2		6
7	Sweets	"	"	37/66	2	Adv'd from Cl. 3	7
8	Cedar Hall	"	"	34/76	2		8
9	St. Mark's	Anglican	"	33/68	2		9
10	Newfield	Moravian	"	33/68	2	Adv'd from Cl. 3	10
11	Ebenezer	Wesleyan	"	33/66	2		11
12	Freetown	"	"	33/66	2	Adv'd from Cl. 3	12
13	St. George's	Anglican	"	30/68	3		13
14	All Saints	"	"	30/68	3		14
15	Five Islands	Moravian	"	30/68	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	15
16	Grace Bay	"	"	26/66	3		16
17	Otto's	Wesleyan	"	29/66	2		17
18	Cathedral	Anglican	"	37/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	18
19	H. T. Barbuda	"	"	25/66	3		19
20	St. Stephen's	"	"	25/66	3		20
21	Farr's Hill	"	"	25/66	3		21
22	Freeville	Wesleyan	"	25/66	3		22
23	Point Chapel	Anglican	"	24/66	3		23
24	St. Augustine's	"	"	23/66	3		24
25	Seaton's	Wesleyan	"	23/66	3		25
26	Eng. Harbour	"	"	22/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	26
27	Parham	"	"	22/66	3		27
28	Buckley's	Anglican	"	22/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	28
29	St. Peter's	"	"	22/66	3		29
30	Bethesda	Wesleyan	"	22/66	3		30
31	Potter's	Moravian	"	22/66	3		31
32	St. Paul's	Anglican	"	22/66	3		32
33	St. Luke's	"	"	22/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	33
34	Valley Church	"	"	22/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	34
35	Bolans	Wesleyan	"	22/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	35
36	Johnson's Pt.	Moravian	"	21/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	36
37	St. John's	R. Catholic	"	15/66	3	Ex. Aid. from 1st	37
38	St. Barnabas	Anglican	"	—	3	Ex. Aid. to Jn. 30	38

M. J. DRINKWATER,

H. M. Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

NEVIS.

Government Inspection of Schools.—Class List for 1878.

No	Name of School.	Denom.	Kind.	Marks gained.	Class.	Remarks.	No
1	St. George's	Anglican	Mixed.	40/66	2		1
2	Gingerland	Wesleyan	"	39/66	2		2
3	Charlestown	"	"	38/66	2		3
4	Combermere	"	"	28/66	3		4
5	St. Paul's	Anglican	"	28/66	3		5
6	St. Thomas	"	"	28/66	3		6
7	St. James	"	"	25/66	3		7
8	Clifton	Wesleyan	"	22/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list.	8
9	St. John's	Anglican	"	22/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list.	9

M. J. DRINKWATER,

H. M. Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

DOMINICA.

Government Inspection of Schools.—Class List for 1878.

No	Name of School.	Denom.	Kind.	Marks gained.	Class.	Remarks.	No
1	Roseau	Government	Boys'	42/60	1		1
2	V. Orphanage	R. Catholic	Girls'	36/66	2		2
3	St. George's	Anglican	Boys'	27/54	2	Adv'd from Cl. 3	3
4	Colihaut	Government	Mixed	33/66	2		4
5	Souffriere	"	"	29/66	3		5
6	Prince Rupert	"	"	29/66	3		6
7	Marigot	Wesleyan	"	28/66	3		7
8	La Roche	"	"	28/66	3		8
9	St. George's	Government	"	27/66	3		9
10	Vielle Casse	Anglican	Girls'	27/66	3		10
11	Wesley Ville	Government	Mixed	26/66	3		11
12	Hampstead	Wesleyan	"	25/66	3	Ad. fm. Fld. list	12
13	Mt. Wallis	"	"	23/66	3		13
14	The Convent	"	"	23/66	3		14
15	Pte. Michelle	R. Catholic	Girls'	22/66	3		15
16	St. Joseph	Government	Mixed	21/66	3		16
17	Roseau	"	"	21/66	3		17
18	Coulibistrie	"	Girls'	18/66	3		18
19	Roseau	"	Mixed	16/66	3		19
20	St. Paul's	R. Catholic	Boys'	12/54	3		20
21	Pte. Michelle	"	Mixed	14/66	3		21
22	Layou	"	"	13/66	3		22
23	Dr. Blanc	Wesleyan	"	12/66	3		23
24	Grand Bay	Government	"	—	3		24

M. J. DRINKWATER,

H. M. Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Government Inspection of Schools.—Class List for 1878.

No.	Name of School.	Locality.	Denom.	Kind.	Class.	Remarks.	No.
1	Road Town	Tortola	Wesleyan	Mixed	3	Overpaid £5 13s.	1
2	St. George's	"	Anglican	"	3	Adv'd fr. Ad. list	2
3	East End	"	Wesleyan	"	"	"	3
4	West End	"	"	"	"	New School	4
5	Jost V. Dyke	Jost V. Dyke	"	"	"	"	5
6	Peter Island	Peter Island	"	"	"	"	6
7	Anegada	Anegada	"	"	"	"	7
8	St. Paul's	Tortola	Anglican	"	"	"	8
9	St. Peter's	"	"	"	"	"	9
10	Kingstown	"	"	"	"	New School	10
11	Virgin Gorda	Virgin Gorda	"	"	"	"	11

N.B.—The Government grant being limited, and every School being necessary, all are recommended for Ex. Aid.

M. J. DRINKWATER,

H.M. Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

MONTSERRAT.

Government Inspection of Schools.—Class List for 1878.

No.	Name of School.	Denom.	Kind.	Marks gained.	Class.	Remarks.	No.
1	Oliveston	Udenom.	Mixed	48/72	1	Adv'd from Cl. 2.	1
2	St. Mary's	Anglican	"	39/66	"	Adv'd from Cl. 3.	2
3	Plymouth	Wesleyan	"	34/66	"	"	3
4	St. Peter's	Anglican	"	24/66	"	"	4
5	St. Patrick's	"	"	22/66	"	Ad. fm. Fld. list	5
6	Bethel	Wesleyan	"	20/66	"	"	6
7	St. George's	Anglican	"	20/66	"	"	7
8	Plymouth	E. Catholic	"	18/66	"	"	8
9	Kinsale	Anglican	"	18/66	"	"	9
10	Cavalla Hill	Wesleyan	"	17/66	"	"	10
11	Roache's	Anglican	"	12/66	"	New School	11

M. J. DRINKWATER,

H.M. Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

ST. KITTS.

Government Inspection of Schools.—Class List for 1878.

No.	Name of School.	Denom.	Kind.	Marks gained.	Class.	Remarks.	No.
1	Basseterre	Moravian	Mixed	51/72	"	"	1
2	Basseterre	Wesleyan	"	49/72	1	"	2
3	Bethel	Moravian	"	40/66	"	"	3
4	St. Mary's	Anglican	"	43/72	"	"	4
5	St. George's	"	"	39/66	"	"	5
6	Old Road	Wesleyan	"	39/66	"	"	6
7	Estridge's	Moravian	"	42/72	"	"	7
8	Bethesda	"	"	36/66	"	"	8
9	Old Road	Anglican	"	33/66	"	"	9
10	St. Ann's	"	"	33/66	"	"	10
11	Halfway Tree	Wesleyan	"	33/66	"	Adv'd from Cl. 3.	11
12	Dieppe Bay	"	"	32/66	"	adv'd from Cl. 3.	12
13	Tabernacle	"	"	30/66	"	"	13
14	Sandy Point	"	"	29/66	"	"	14
15	St. Paul's	Anglican	"	28/66	"	"	15
16	Christ Church	"	"	28/66	"	"	16
17	St. Peter's	"	"	28/66	"	"	17
18	St. Paul's	Wesleyan	"	26/66	"	"	18
19	St. Thomas	Anglican	"	26/66	"	"	19
20	Trinity Ch.	"	"	24/66	"	"	20
21	Palmetto Pt.	Wesleyan	"	24/66	"	Ad. fm. Fld. list	21
22	St. John's	Anglican	"	23/66	"	"	22
23	Cayon	Wesleyan	"	19/66	"	"	23
24	New Town	Moravian	"	15/66	"	"	24
25	Irish Town	"	"	14/66	"	"	25

M. J. DRINKWATER,

H.M. Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Atlantic Voyages.

OUTWARD From Southampton.		FARES OUT OR HOME. FIRST CLASS.*			HOMEWARD To Plymouth, Cherbourg, or Southampton.	
Leaves Southampton each Month.	DESTINATION.	COLUMN 1. Each Berth.	COLUMN 2. Each Berth.	COLUMN 3. Each Berth.	FROM WHAT PLACES.	Due at Southampton each Month.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		
2nd and 17th	Antigua †	30 0	40 0	43 10	Antigua	14th and 30th
2nd and 17th	Barbados	30 0	40 0	43 10	Barbados	14th and 30th
17th	Belize	35 0	40 0	49 0	Belize	14th
2nd and 17th	Carthagena	35 0	40 0	49 0	Carthagena	30th
2nd and 17th	Colon (Aspinwall)	30 0	40 0	49 0	Colon (Aspinwall)	14th and 30th
17th	Curaçoa	30 0	40 0	49 0		
2nd and 17th	Demerara	30 0	40 0	43 10	Demerara	14th and 30th
2nd and 17th	Dominica	30 0	40 0	43 10	Dominica	14th and 30th
2nd and 17th	Grenada	30 0	40 0	43 10	Grenada	14th and 30th
17th	Grey Town	35 0	40 0	49 0	Grey Town	14th
2nd and 17th	Guadeloupe	30 0	40 0	43 10	Guadeloupe	14th and 30th
2nd	Havana	30 0	40 0	49 0	Havana	30th
17th	Jamaica	30 0	40 0	43 10	Jamaica	14th
2nd and 17th	Jamaica	30 0	40 0	43 10	Jamaica	14th and 30th
17th	La Guayra	30 0	40 0	49 0		
2nd and 17th	Martinique	30 0	40 0	43 10	Martinique	14th and 30th

2nd	Port-au-Prince	30 0	40 0	43 10	Port-au-Prince	30th
17th	Port Limon	35 0	40 0	49 0	Port Limon	14th
17th	Porto Cabello	30 0	40 0	49 0		
2nd	Porto Plata	35 0	40 0	49 0	Porto Plata	14th
2nd and 17th	Porto Rico Ports	30 0	40 0	43 10	Porto Rico Ports	14th and 30th
2nd	Samana	35 0	40 0	49 0	Samana	14th
17th	St. Domingo	35 0	40 0	49 0	St. Domingo	30th
2nd and 17th	St. Kitts	30 0	40 0	43 10	St. Kitts	14th and 30th
2nd and 17th	St. Lucia	30 0	40 0	43 10	St. Lucia	14th and 30th
2nd and 17th	St. Thomas	30 0	40 0	43 10	St. Thomas	14th and 30th
2nd and 17th	St. Vincent	30 0	40 0	43 10	St. Vincent	14th and 30th
2nd and 17th	Savanna	30 0	40 0	49 0	Savanna	30th
17th	Tobago	30 0	40 0	43 10	Tobago	14th
2nd and 17th	Trinidad	30 0	40 0	43 10	Trinidad	14th and 30th
2nd	Vera Cruz	38 10	45 0	54 10	Vera Cruz	30th

* Column 1.—Lower Deck. 2.—Main Deck, Amidships. 3.—Main Deck, Saloon and Forward.

† English Harbour by Steamer of 2nd; St. John's by Steamer of 17th.

A WHOLE CABIN of TWO BERTHS secured for the exclusive use of one Passenger is to be charged as a Berth and a half. A Passenger requiring a Cabin of MORE than TWO BERTHS for exclusive use, is to pay the usual charge for a BERTH, and HALF SUCH CHARGE for each of the other Berths in the Cabin.

The above distinctions in accommodation apply more particularly to the Atlantic Voyages, but they will also be adhered to as far as practicable on board the Intercolonial Vessels.

The difference in the Rates of Passage-money, shown above, refers merely to the sleeping cabins; in all other respects the Passengers will be precisely on the same footing.

Return Tickets for Atlantic voyages issued to Cabin Passengers, and to their Servants accompanying them both ways, with an abatement of 25 per cent. on the passage-money. Such tickets to be paid for when issued, and not to be transferable, and on the return from Europe the passenger to re-embark at Southampton. To be available if the parties holding the same embark on the return voyage within 12 calendar months from the date of their first embarkation; and no allowance will be made to such parties if they do not make the return voyage by the Company's vessels. Should there be no available accommodation in the ship by which the holder wishes to embark on the return voyage, he will be entitled to a passage by the first subsequent opportunity. In all such cases certificates must be obtained from the Company's Agents or Captains, specifying the dates of application, and that no accommodation could then be afforded. In cases where parties who take out Return Tickets may be unable to re-embark within the time prescribed, they will be allowed, in part payment of the full fare for the return voyage, the amount paid by them in excess of the charge for the single voyage, provided such advantage be applied for, and the second voyage commenced within six months from the date at which the Return Tickets have expired. Return Tickets also issued to Schoolboys from 12 to 15 years of age, for £35, available to embark on the return voyage within three months from the date of first embarkation.

Return or Excursion Intercolonial Tickets are also issued on the same conditions (except as to duration) between all the ports touched at by the Steamers in the West Indies, with an abatement of 25 per cent. on the passage-money. Such a ticket will allow a passenger to remain at the port for which he has taken it, till the first steamer of the Company leaving after the completion of THREE months from the date of his embarkation at the starting place, and if not then used, the ticket will be forfeited.

ABATEMENT IN FAVOUR OF FAMILIES.—WEST INDIES.

Transatlantic Voyages.

An abatement of one-sixth of the established rate is to be made in favour of families, but only in cases where the amount of passage-money (if charged in full for the whole party) would be equal to the full charge for four adult Cabin Passengers. The term family is only to comprehend parents, their children, and their servants, and the abatement is not to be made to parties taking Return Tickets, or to passengers taking tickets to and from Europe at lowest rates, viz., page 34, column No. 1.

CHILDREN.

Of the Children of Cabin Passengers under three years of age, one to be carried free of charge; any other under that age to be charged as three years, and under eight; those three years, and under eight years, to pay one-fourth the cabin-passage rate paid by their parents, and four such children to be entitled to one berth; eight years, and under twelve years, to pay one-half ditto, and two such children to be entitled to one berth; but when their parents have paid the £5 extra for a berth in an Aft Outside Cabin, and a similar additional berth is not assigned to the children also, the latter are only to be charged at the proportion of the Inner Aft Rate.

SCHOOLBOYS.

See "Return Tickets," p. 36.

TABLE III.

TO DEPART FROM BARBADOS ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST OF THE MONTH.

SECOND CLASS Fares are three-N/ths, and DECK Passages are one-fourth of the undermentioned First Class Fares.

From	Dates of Departre.		To Tobago.	To Demerara.	To Trinidad.	To Grenada.	To St. Vincent.	To Barbados.	To St. Lucia.	To Martinique.	To Deminica.	To Guadeloupe.	To Antigua.	To St. Kitts.	To St. Thomas.
	Outward.	Home ward.													
Barbados	1	11	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tobago	2	8	3 2 6	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4	4 3 4
Demerara
Trinidad
Grenada
St. Vincent
St. Lucia
Martinique
Dominica
Guadeloupe
Antigua
St. Kitts

Due to arrive at St. Thomas on or about the 14th of the month, there to connect with the Company's steamers about to proceed to ports shown in Tables II., IX., and X. (Tables at Agent's.)

To ascertain the Through Fare from any of the above places to ports beyond St. Thomas, add the fare from the port of embarkation to St. Thomas (given in the above Table) to the fare from St. Thomas to the port of destination, shown in Tables II., IX., and X.

* Deck Passages from Barbados to Demerara, 4 doles; or, with victualling, 6 doles, 50 cents.

† Deck Passage to Guadeloupe, 2 doles.

TABLE IV.

TO DEPART FROM ST. THOMAS ON OR ABOUT THE 16TH OF THE MONTH.

SECOND CLASS Fares are three-N/ths, and DECK Passages are one-fourth of the undermentioned First Class Fares.

From	Dates of Departre.		To St. Kitts.	To Antigua.	To Guadeloupe.	To Deminica.	To Martinique.	To St. Lucia.	To Barbados.	To St. Vincent.	To Grenada.	To Trinidad.	To Demerara.
	Outward.	Home ward.											
St. Thomas	16	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Kitts	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martinique	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Lucia	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Vincent	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad	21	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demerara	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Due to arrive at Barbados on or about the 26th of the month, there to connect with the Company's steamers about to proceed to the ports named in Tables I., III., V., and VI. (Tables at Agent's.)

To ascertain the Through Fares from any of the above places to ports beyond Barbados, add the fare from the port of embarkation to Barbados (given in the above Table) to the fare from Barbados to the port of destination, shown in Tables I., III., V., and VI.

* Deck Passage from Barbados to Demerara, 5 doles; or, with victualling, 7 doles.

† Deck Passage to St. Lucia, 3 doles; to Martinique, 2 doles.

TABLE VI.

TO DEPART FROM BARBADOS ON OR ABOUT
1st OF THE MONTH.

SECOND CLASS Fares are three-fifths, and DECK Passages are one-fourth of the undermentioned First Class Fares.

From	Dates of Departure.	To Martinique.	To Dominica.	To Guadeloupe.	To Antigua.	To St. Kitts.	To St. Thomas.
Barbados ...	1	£ s. d. 3 2 6	£ s. d. 3 2 6	£ s. d. 4 3 4	£ s. d. 4 3 4	£ s. d. 5 4 2	£ s. d. 6 5 0
Martinique ...	2	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 10 0	3 2 6	5 4 2
Dominica ...	2	...	...	1 4 0	2 10 0	3 2 6	5 4 2
Guadeloupe ...	3	...	...	...	1 13 4	2 10 0	4 3 4
Antigua ...	4	...	...	...	...	2 1 8	3 2 6
St. Kitts ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0

Due to arrive at St. Thomas on or about 5th of the month.
Passengers from the above ports cannot on this route be booked through beyond St. Thomas.

TABLE VII.

TO DEPART FROM ST. THOMAS ON OR ABOUT
26th OF THE MONTH.

SECOND CLASS Fares are three-fifths, and DECK Passages are one-fourth of the undermentioned First Class Fares.

From	Dates of Departure.	To St. Kitts.	To Antigua.	To Guadeloupe.	To Dominica.	To Martinique.	To Barbados.
St. Thomas	26	£ s. d. 4 3 4	£ s. d. 5 4 2	£ s. d. 5 4 2	£ s. d. 5 4 2	£ s. d. 5 4 2	£ s. d. 6 5 0
St. Kitts ...	26	...	2 10 0	3 2 6	4 3 4	4 3 4	6 5 0
Antigua ...	27	...	...	1 13 4	2 10 0	2 13 4	5 4 2
Guadeloupe ...	28	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	4 3 4
Dominica ...	28	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	3 15 0
Martinique ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 6

Due to arrive at Barbados on or about 29th of the month, there to connect with the Company's steamers about to proceed to the places named in Tables I., III., and V. (Tables at Agent's.)

To ascertain the Through Fare from any of the places in this Table to ports beyond Barbados, add the fare from the port of embarkation to Barbados to the fare from Barbados to the port of destination, shown in Tables I., III., and V.

A TABLE OF EFFECTIVE DOLLARS IN STERLING.

AT 4S. 2D. EACH, FROM 1 TO 6,000.

Dols.	£	s.	d.	Dols.	£	s.	d.	Dols.	£	s.	d.	Dols.	£	s.	d.
1	0	4	2	34	7	1	8	67	13	19	2	100	20	16	8
2	0	8	4	35	7	5	10	68	14	2	4	200	41	13	4
3	0	12	6	36	7	10	0	69	14	7	6	300	62	10	0
4	0	16	8	37	7	14	2	70	14	11	8	400	83	6	8
5	1	0	10	38	7	18	4	71	14	15	10	500	104	8	4
6	1	5	0	39	8	2	6	72	15	0	0	600	125	0	0
7	1	9	2	40	8	6	8	73	15	4	2	700	145	16	8
8	1	13	4	41	8	10	10	74	15	8	4	800	166	13	2
9	1	17	6	42	8	15	0	75	15	12	6	900	187	10	0
10	2	2	1	43	8	19	2	76	15	16	8	1000	208	6	8
11	2	5	10	44	9	3	4	77	16	0	10	1100	229	3	4
12	2	10	0	45	9	7	6	78	16	5	0	1200	250	0	0
13	2	14	2	46	9	11	8	79	16	9	2	1300	270	16	8
14	2	18	4	47	9	15	10	80	16	13	4	1400	291	13	4
15	3	2	6	48	10	0	0	81	16	17	6	1500	312	10	0
16	3	6	8	49	10	4	2	82	17	1	8	1600	333	6	8
17	3	10	10	50	10	8	4	83	17	5	10	1700	354	8	2
18	3	15	0	51	10	12	6	84	17	9	0	1800	375	0	0
19	3	19	2	52	10	16	8	85	17	13	2	1900	395	16	8
20	4	3	4	53	11	0	10	86	17	17	4	2000	416	13	4
21	4	7	6	54	11	5	0	87	18	2	6	2100	437	10	0
22	4	11	8	55	11	9	2	88	18	6	8	2200	458	6	8
23	4	15	10	56	11	13	4	89	18	10	10	2300	479	3	4
24	5	0	0	57	11	17	6	90	18	15	0	2400	500	0	0
25	5	4	2	58	12	1	8	91	18	19	2	2500	520	16	8
26	5	8	4	59	12	5	10	92	19	3	4	2600	541	13	4
27	5	12	6	60	12	10	0	93	19	7	6	2700	562	10	0
28	5	16	8	61	12	14	2	94	19	11	8	2800	583	6	8
29	6	0	10	62	12	18	4	95	19	15	10	2900	604	3	4
30	6	5	0	63	13	2	6	96	20	0	0	3000	625	0	0
31	6	9	2	64	13	6	8	97	20	4	2	3100	645	6	8
32	6	13	4	65	13	10	10	98	20	8	4	3200	666	13	4
33	6	17	6	66	13	15	0	99	20	12	6	3300	687	0	0

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF LORD NELSON.

"1787.—March 11.—HORATIO NELSON, Esquire, Captain of His Majesty's Ship, *The Boreas*, to FRANCIS HERBERT NIBRET, Widow."

I certify the above to be a true and correct copy from the Register of Marriages in this parish of St. John, Figtree, Nevis.

JOHN M. COLLINS, Rector.

Nevis, West Indies, September 12, 1878.

A SHORT GUIDE TO THE COURTS OF LAW IN THE LEEWARD COLONY.

By the Federal Act, No. 7, of 1876, the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands has been re-constituted. It consists of a chief justice and two puisne judges, who hold office during good behaviour.

The term "the court" means the court or a judge, or the presiding judge or judges. "The full court" means the three judges sitting together. The court exercises within the colony all the jurisdiction, power and authorities whatsoever possessed (by) and vested in the following courts and judges in England, at the time of the passing of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Imperial), 1873:—

1. Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer of Pleas, or either of them.
2. Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery; the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and the Vice-Chancellor, or either of them.
3. The courts and justices of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, Assize, *Nisi Prius*.
4. The Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial cases.
5. The Court of Bankruptcy in London. Also all other jurisdiction, power and authorities which were vested in the Court under the (repealed) Supreme Court Act, 1873 (sec. 25).

In probate, divorce and matrimonial causes and proceedings, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised in conformity with the law and practice for the time being in force in England, which are extended to the colony (section 34).

In bankruptcy proceedings the jurisdiction is exercised in conformity with the Federal Bankruptcy Act, 1876, and such portion of the law and practice as remained in force in England at the time of the passing of the Bankruptcy Act Consolidation Act, 1869, and as was unrepealed thereby, is extended to the colony (section 35).

The court has power to appoint guardians and committees of the persons and estates of infants and of idiots and lunatics (section 33).

The court holds sittings, called circuit courts, before a single judge, for the trial of civil and ceremonial causes, and the disposal of other legal business as follows:—

In Antigua and Dominica : in the months of January, May, and September.

In St. Kitts : in the months of February, June, and October.

In Nevis : in the months of April and November.

At Tortola : in the month of June.

At Anguilla : in the month of March.

The sittings are held on such days as may be fixed by an order of the three judges (section 39).

A judge may hold a special court in any presidency for the trial of any civil cause ; and, with the consent of the accused, of any criminal case (section 42).

In case the judge shall be prevented by absence or suffering from holding the circuit or special court at the time appointed, the court shall stand adjourned *de die in diem* until he shall attend, or it shall be closed (section 8 of Act No. 19 of 1877).

In civil matters, law and equity shall be administered concurrently ; and when there shall be any variance, the rules of equity shall prevail (section 37).

Officers.

The registrar in each presidency is registrar of the court ; the registrar at Antigua being the chief registrar. Each registrar has power to administer oaths and take solemn declarations or affirmations in lieu of oaths (sections 16 and 17).

Barristers, &c.

Persons entitled at the time of the passing of the Act to practice as barristers or solicitors may continue to practice as such, and shall, within three months, cause their names to be enrolled in the office of the chief registrar (section 19).

The full court (and, when not sitting, any judge) may admit English barristers or advocates to practice as barristers, and persons " who have been admitted as solicitors or writers in one of the courts at Westminster, Dublin, or Edinburgh," may be admitted as solicitors.

The full court may enrol as a solicitor any fit person who shall have served for five years in the office of a practising barrister or solicitor, and who shall have passed an examination before examiners approved by the court (section 19).

If the full court be not sitting, the three judges (or in case

of the absence of " either " of them, any two judges) may act under this section (section 7 of the Act No. 19 of 1877).

Persons who shall, on or before the first day of January (1876), have entered and been serving in the office of a Barrister, and shall continue to serve for five years may also be admitted upon passing the examination (section 22).

An appeal lies from any final judgment, and, with leave of the judge, from any interlocutory judgment.

The Full Court.

Sits on the first Tuesday in the months of April, July, and November, in Antigua, for hearing appeals and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully brought before it. Extra sittings may be appointed from time to time by the judges (sections 3 and 4 of Act No. 19 of 1877).

Commissioners.

The president in each presidency and the presiding magistrate in Anguilla are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court, with the power mentioned in section 64, which they are to exercise in the absence of any judge.

1. SUITS.

A suit is commenced by writ of summons, which is in force for twelve months, subject to renewal (Act No. 8 of 1876, section 7).

The writ shall be endorsed with a statement of the value of the claim, or of the relief or remedy sought (section 9).

The defendant shall cause an appearance to be entered within eight days from the day of service ; or, where service is out of the jurisdiction or out of the presidency, within such time as the court shall have ordered (section 35).

If the defendant fail to appear to a writ (not specially endorsed) the plaintiff may, on filing an affidavit of service and a statement of his claim, set down the cause on motion for judgment, which may be heard at any time (section 45).

Unless the defendant dispenses with a statement of claim, the plaintiff shall deliver one within three weeks from the date of the defendant's appearance (section 37) ;

And when this is delivered the defendant must deliver his defence within eight days (section 94).

The plaintiff must deliver his reply (if any) within eight days (section 102).

No pleading subsequent to the reply, other than a joinder of issue, shall be pleaded without leave of the court, and such pleading (if allowed) must be filed within four days (section 103).

As soon as either party joins issue, the pleadings shall be deemed to be closed (section 105).

Every pleading shall contain a concise statement of material facts on which the party pleading relies, but not evidence (section 107).

The statement of claim shall state specially the relief sought. This rule shall apply to any counterclaim or recoupment claimed by the defendant (section 108).

Separate causes of complaint founded on distinct facts shall be separately stated (section 109).

A defendant may set up any right or claim, which shall have the same effect as a statement of claim in a cross action. But if the same cannot conveniently be disposed of, the court may, on application before trial, refuse to allow the defendant to avail himself of it (sections 110 and 111).

In actions for the recovery of land, it shall be sufficient (except in certain cases) for the defendant in possession to state that he is so in possession (section 113).

Every allegation of any fact in any pleading, if not denied or stated to be not admitted, shall be taken to be admitted, except as against an infant or a lunatic (section 115).

Each party must allege all such facts not appearing in the previous pleadings as he means to rely on, &c. (sections 116 and 117).

Each party must deal with each allegation of fact of which he does not admit the truth (sections 118, 119, 120, 121, and 122).

Upon the close of the pleadings, or where no statement of claim shall have been required or delivered, the registrar shall enter the action in the cause list, and set it down for trial (section 131).

Actions entered in the cause book and not proceeded with within twelve months from the appearance, may be dismissed (section 232).

Actions may be tried either before a judge, "or judges," or before a judge and jury (section 234).

Within four days after the action shall have been set down for trial, either party may give notice of trial before a judge

and jury; subject to this provision, the court may direct the mode of trial (section 235, 236, and 237).

If neither party appears on the trial the action may be dismissed (section 238).

If the plaintiff does not appear, the defendant shall be entitled to a judgment dismissing the action; but if he has a counter-claim, he may pursue same (section 239).

If the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may prove his claim (section 240).

Any verdict or judgment obtained where one party does not appear, may be set aside on terms (section 241).

Unless the court otherwise directs, a judgment of non-suit shall be of the same effect as a judgment on the merits; but in case of mistake, surprise, or accident, it may be set aside (section 266).

Claims by the General Government or the Government of any Presidency shall be brought in the name of the Attorney-General. Claims against the same (and of the nature specified) may, with the consent of the Governor, be preferred without summons by the claimant as plaintiff against the Attorney-General as defendant (section 367, *et seq.*).

Suits may be brought or defended *in forma pauperis* (section 374, *et seq.*).

A defendant about to abscond may be arrested and held to bail in actions for the recovery of a sum exceeding £5 (section 382).

Costs are in the discretion of the court (sections 379 and 380).

Decrees for the Payment of Money

Shall bind the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the judgment debtor within the colony, to the extent of his interest therein, both legal and equitable, from the date of the judgment, subject to prior charges; but lands situate in any other Presidency than that in which the decree was made will not be bound until an office copy of such decree shall have been filed in court in such other Presidency (section 287.)

The decree may be enforced by seizure and sale of the debtor's real and personal property, or by his imprisonment (sections 288 to 303).

When the holder of the decree desires to enforce the same against the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the

judgment debtor he must apply for an order of sale; but the application will not be entertained (unless on special grounds) until after the expiration of six months from the date of the decree (sections 322 and 323).

Upon the filing of a *praecipe* and of an affidavit of the amount due, the judgment debtor may be arrested and imprisoned not longer than two years (section 324).

The imprisoned debtor shall be entitled to 1s. per day, or such other sum as the court may order. The subsistence money shall be added to the costs of the decree.

By sections 228 and 301, provision is made for hearing and determining adverse claims to property the subject of the suit, or property seized in execution.

Provision is also made for the attachment of moneys or goods of the defendant in the hands of third parties (sections 303 to 321).

Sales in execution of decrees are to be made by public auction, under the direction of the registrar, subject to the orders of the court (section 339).

A certificate by the court to the effect that the purchaser has purchased all the right, title, and interest of the defendant, when duly stamped, shall be a valid transfer of the defendant's interest to the purchaser (section 340).

2. DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES

Are commenced by filing a petition, which must be accompanied by an affidavit verifying the facts.

Where a decree of nullity of marriage, of judicial separation, of dissolution of marriage, or in a suit of jactilation of marriage, is sought, collusion or connivance between the petitioner and the other party must be denied in the affidavit (rules 2, 3, and 4).

Upon a husband petitioning for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery, the alleged adulterers shall be made co-respondent, unless the judge otherwise directs.

Application for such direction is to be made to a judge on motion and affidavit (rules 5 and 6).

As to the course to be pursued where the name of the alleged adulteress is not known, see rule 7.

Citation

Shall be forthwith extracted under the seal of the court by the petitioner for service on each respondent.

The citation must be served personally, when practicable, by delivering a copy and showing the original, if required.

Where personal service cannot be effected, the judge or the registrar may substitute some other mode (rules 11, 12, 13, and 14; and see rule 4).

Before a petitioner can proceed, after extracting a citation, an appearance must have been entered by the respondent, or it must be shown by affidavit that he has been called and has never appeared (rule 18).

For form of affidavit, see rule 19.

Appearance

Is to be entered in a book in the registry; and may be at any time before a proceeding by default has been taken, or afterwards by leave of the judge or registrar.

Where any question as to the jurisdiction of the court is intended to be raised, the party called must enter his appearance under protest, and, within eight days, file his act on petition, and deliver a copy thereof to the petitioner (rule 23).

Interveners.

Application for leave to intervene must be made to a judge by motion, supported by affidavit.

The intervening party must join in the proceedings at the stage in which he finds them, unless the judge otherwise orders.

Suits in forma pauperis

May be prosecuted upon the opinion of counsel, upon a case laid before him, that the applicant has good grounds (see rules 26, 27, and 28).

Answers

May be filed within twenty-one days after service of citation. On the same day of filing, the respondent must serve a copy on the petitioner.

If the answer does not contain a simple denial of the facts stated in the petition, the matter alleged shall be verified by affidavit.

In cases involving a decree of nullity of marriage, or of judicial separation, or a decree in a suit of jactilation of marriage, the respondent who is husband or wife of the petitioner must deny any collusion.

Further Pleading.

A reply to the answer must be filed and served within fourteen days.

General Rules as to Pleading (see Rules 36, 37, and 38).

If either party fail to file or deliver a copy of the answer, reply, or other pleading, or to alter or amend, or to deliver a copy of any altered or amended pleading within the time allowed, the other party shall not be bound to receive it, and the same shall not be filed or treated as having been filed or altered or amended, unless by order of a judge or one of the registrars on summons (rules 39 and 40).

Mode of Trial.

When any questions of fact have been raised, the petitioner, within fourteen days from the filing of the last pleading, &c., may apply to a judge to direct the same to be tried by a special or common jury; or, if he should fail so to do, either of the respondents may apply (rule 42).

Whenever the judge directs the issues to be tried by a jury, the questions of fact are to be briefly stated in writing, and settled by one of the registrars (rule 43; and see rules 44 and 45; also rules 46, 47, 48, and 49, as to "setting down the cause for trial or hearing").

Trial or Hearing.

Except with the consent of all parties, no cause shall be called on for trial or hearing until after the expiration of ten days from the day when the same was set down and notice thereof given.

A respondent, after appearance, may be heard as to costs, or as to the custody of children where he or she is husband or wife of the petitioner, but he will not be allowed to bring affidavits touching matters in the cause, &c. (rules 50, 51, and 52).

Evidence taken by Affidavit.

As to this, see rules 53 to 58.

New Trial and Hearing.

The application must be made by motion within fourteen days from the day of trial or hearing. If a judge be not then sitting to hear motions, then on the first day appointed after the expiration of the fourteen days.

Petitions for Reversal of Decree of Judicial Separation

Must set out the grounds on which the petitioner relies. Before the petition can be filed, the petitioner must enter an appearance.

A certified copy under the seal of the court must be delivered personally to the party on whose favour the decree was made, who may, within fourteen days, file and serve an answer.

All subsequent proceedings shall be filed and carried on as before directed in respect of a petition for judicial separation, &c. (rules 65, 66, 67 & 68).

Demurrers

Are to be set down in the same manner as causes, and will be heard by a judge, without a jury, unless a judge shall direct otherwise (rule 69).

Intervention of the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General shall, within fourteen days after leave to intervene, enter an appearance and plead, and deliver a copy of his plea to the petitioner.

All subsequent pleadings in respect to the intervention shall be filed and carried on as before directed in respect to pleadings of the original parties to the cause (rules 70 & 71).

Showing Cause against a Decree.

The party wishing to show cause against a decree for dissolution of a marriage, must enter an appearance in the cause, and within four days file an affidavit of the facts on which he relies, and serve copies. Affidavits in answer may be filed and served within eight days.

The party showing cause may, within eight days, file and serve copies of affidavit or reply, but no affidavit by way of rejoinder shall be filed without leave of the judge (or of the registrar in his absence). The questions thus raised shall be argued or tried in such manner and at such time as the judge shall direct (rules 72 to 78).

Appeals.

An appeal lies to the full court from the decision of the judge.—See rule 79, 80, & 81.

Decree Absolute.

For proceedings on applications to make absolute a decree nisi for dissolution of a marriage, see rules 82 and 107.

Alimony.

For proceedings to obtain this, see rules 83 to 86; and for obtaining

Maintenance and Settlements.

See rules 97 and 105.

Dismissal of Petition.

When the petition is dismissed on payment of costs, the cause will not be removed from the list without an order of one of the registrars, to obtain which it must be shown that the costs have been paid.

Custody of, and Access to Children.

An order with respect to the custody and maintenance of children may be obtained upon motion and affidavit.—See rules 108 and 109.

Persons of Unsound Mind.

A guardian of such persons may take out a citation, and prosecute or defend on their behalf. If none has been appointed, on application one of the registrars will assign a guardian for the like purpose (rule 110).

Guardians to Minors.

A minor above the age of seven years may elect one or more of his next of kin, or next friend, as guardian, to proceed on his behalf as petitioner, respondent, or intervener in a cause (rules 111, 112, and 113); but it shall not be necessary for him to have a guardian where he is made a respondent in an allegation of being an adulterer (rule 114).

3. BANKRUPTCY.

The proceedings on the bankruptcy side of the Supreme Court are regulated by the Act (No. 17 of 1876), and by certain rules framed thereunder. The Act is taken chiefly from the Imperial Bankruptcy Act of 1869, and the rules of

procedure are copied from the general rules of procedure made in pursuance of the 78th section of the last-mentioned Act.

Any debtor, whether a trader or not, against whom proceedings can be legally taken in the colony for the recovery of a debt, is liable to be adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of a creditor when the debt amounts to not less than £50.

Any one or more of the following acts or defaults may be alleged as the ground of adjudicating the debtor a bankrupt, *i.e.*—

1. That he has made a conveyance or assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors generally,
2. Has made a fraudulent gift or transfer of his property or any part of it.
3. Has filed in the court a declaration admitting his inability to pay his debts.
4. That execution issued against him on any legal process to obtain payment of not less than £50 has (in the case of a trader) been levied by seizure and sale of his goods.
5. That the creditor presenting the petition has served on the debtor a debtor's summons requiring the debtor to pay the sum due (not less than £50), and that the debtor (being a trader has for the space of seven days (or, not being a trader, has for the space of three weeks) succeeding the summons, neglected to pay or to secure or compound for the same.

Besides the foregoing, any of the following may be alleged as a ground for adjudicating a debtor a bankrupt (Act No. 25 of 1877):—

6. That, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he has (1) departed out of the colony; or (2), being out of the colony, has remained absent; or (3), being a trader, has departed from his dwelling-house; or (4), has otherwise absented himself; or (5), has begun to keep (his) house—*i.e.*, withdrawing from a part of the house where he usually sat, and where he was more free of access, to a more retired part, to avoid personal application, &c.

The several persons who fall within the term "trader" are mentioned in a schedule to the Act.

No person shall be adjudicated a bankrupt on any of the above grounds, unless the act on which the adjudication is sought occurred within six months before the presentation of the petition, and the debt must be a liquidated sum, &c.

A debtor's summons may be granted, on a creditor proving

that a debt sufficient to support the petition is due to him, and that he has been unable to obtain payment after reasonable efforts so to do (section 7, which gives the form, &c., of the summons).

The debtor may apply to have the summons dismissed on the ground that he is not indebted, &c.; and the court may dismiss the summons, if satisfied with the allegations of the debtor. If not, it may stay proceedings during the trial of the question as to such debt.

Sections 8, 9, and 10 prescribe the proceedings in a bankruptcy petition, and section 11 defines the announcement of the bankruptcy.

These and the subsequent sections to section 18 comprise—

Part I., which relates to adjudication and vesting of property.

Part II. relates to the administration of the bankrupt's property.

Part III. relates to the powers of the court.

Part IV. relates to the arrest of an absconding debtor,

Part V. contains supplemental provision as to proceedings in bankruptcy.

Part VI. declares that if a person having privilege as a member of the general or local legislative council commit an act of bankruptcy, he may be dealt with as if he had no such privilege (section 102).

Part VII. relates to liquidation by arrangement of the affairs of the debtor.

A debtor unable to pay his debts may summon a general meeting of his creditors, and such meeting may, by a special resolution, declare that the affairs of the debtor are to be liquidated by arrangement, and not in bankruptcy, and may appoint a trustee (section 103).

Part VIII. relates to composition with creditors.

The creditors of a debtor who may be unable to pay his debts may, without any proceedings in bankruptcy, by an extraordinary resolution, resolve that a composition be accepted in satisfaction of the debts due to them from the debtor (section 104).

The registration by the Registrar of a resolution under Part 7 or Part 8, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive that such resolutions respectively were passed, and all the requisitions of the Act in respect thereto complied with.

4. A VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT

For the Colony of the Leeward Islands has recently been created—Judge, Sir Geo. C. Anderson; Deputy-Judge for the Presidency of Dominica, His Honour C. M. Eldridge; Registrar, Philip Walter Trail, Esq.; Marshal, Edmund Watt, Esq.

The matters in respect of which this court shall have jurisdiction are stated in the Imperial Act, 26 Vic. c. 24.

5. COURT OF PROBATE.

This court is a branch of the Supreme Court, and has all the jurisdiction of the Probate Court in England; but except as to the proving of wills in common form, or in granting administration of the effects of an intestate, the powers of the court have very rarely been invoked.

By the Federal Act 9 of 1873, no letters of administration of any estate shall be granted to a creditor (section 10).

Escheated Estates.

The law and practice in respect to estates escheated to the Crown are prescribed by the Act No. 16 (386), of 1868.

By this Act no grant shall be made to any person of any lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, until inquisition of the title of the Crown in the same shall have been found by the oaths of at least seven men with the Escheator-General.

Unrepresented Estates

Are defined to mean as follows:—

1. The estate of every person who shall die intestate where the widow or next of kin shall be unknown, or shall have refused to administer, or shall be absent without having an agent in the colony.

2. The estate of every person who shall die leaving a will, and owing to any cause it shall be necessary to appoint administrators *cum testamento annexo* or *de bonis non* of such estate, and the person entitled to such letters shall be unknown, or shall be absent without having an agent; and

3. Every estate whereof the executors or administrators shall be absent from the colony without having an affidavit.

Section 3 authorises the appointment, in each presidency, of an officer, to be called "The Administrator of Estates," and until such appointment the Marshal in "such" presidency shall be *ex-officio* administrator of estates (section 4).

This officer, on finding that there is any estate unrepresented, is to present a petition to the court, stating the particulars of such estate, and praying for an order to collect and receive the same; and the court, on being satisfied that such estate is unrepresented, shall grant such order accordingly.

He shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of the order, get in and collect all debts due to the estate, and institute, if necessary, legal process for compelling payment.

After taking possession of any such estate, the administrator shall give notice to the creditors to come in and prove their debts.

The remaining sections of the Act provide for the settlement of disputes as to the validity of claims to the estates, and for the sale of the property and the distribution of the proceeds.

6. COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION FOR THE COLONY.

(Established by Act No. 9 of 1874.)

Judges.

The judges for the time being of the supreme courts. The Governor may appoint the President of the Virgin Islands and the presiding magistrate of Anguilla to be deputy judges for those presidencies respectively; but these judges have no power (except for concluding a case commenced before them) to act while a judge of the Supreme Court shall be present, and able and willing to act.

Officers.

The officers of the Supreme Court.

Sittings.

Are held in each presidency before one judge; and in Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, Tortola and Anguilla, on the 1st day of each month; in Nevis, on the 13th days of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and at Montserrat on the 15th days of February, May, and November. If any of those days should fall on a Sunday, the court to be held on the next day.

Jurisdiction.

To hear and determine, in a summary way, without a jury, all disputes touching any trespass to land, wherein the damage claimed shall not exceed £20, and no question relating to title to the freehold shall be involved (Act No. 33 of 1877);

and also any matter of debt, breach of covenant or promise, or other matter where the demand sought to be recovered shall not exceed £20.

With consent of parties, in writing, the court may hear causes where the debt or damages do not exceed £50. But jurisdiction is excluded in suits relating to any duty payable to the Queen, to any fee of office, or to any general right or duty, to any devise or bequest where the validity thereof may be disputed; also in suits for malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, suits in which the cause of action arose more than three years before the date of the writ, unless there has been some contract, promise, or undertaking to pay within three years; and in suits which are within the civil jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Suits to be commenced by writ of summons, to which a bill of particulars of the demand is to be annexed, and which must be served at least six days before the hearing.

Suits to be heard in a summary way. Except by consent or by leave of the court, no special defence (such as infancy, &c.) shall be allowed, unless twenty-four hours' written notice of it be given. But see paragraph (d), section 9.

Executors and administrators may sue and be sued, and suits for wages, or work as a servant, may be brought by persons under the age of twenty years.

No cause of action for a sum exceeding £20 may be split in order to bring two or more suits; but a party may abandon excess, and sue for the residue.

Mutual debts and liquidated demands may be set off against each other.

In actions for the detention of any chattel, the court may order the return of the article.

Security for costs (where the plaintiff may be absent) may be ordered to be given, and relief may be given when the defendant claims no interest in the money, &c., claimed, but the right thereto is alleged to belong to a third party.

A defendant in an action for the recovery of a sum exceeding £5, who is about to abscond, may be arrested by warrant under the hand of a judge (or a commissioner, Act No. 33 of 1878); and goods about to be fraudulently removed may be attached. When the arrest is made on insufficient grounds, the court may give compensation, and, on cause shown, may remove the attachment.

Money may be ordered to be paid by instalments. Judgments are to be enforced by execution, under which goods, chattels, moneys, bank-notes, &c., may be seized; and the plaintiff may sue in the name of the defendant for any sum due to the latter on any bond, &c. The sale of property seized may be regulated by special order of the court.

If no property be found to satisfy the decree, the defendant may be imprisoned for a space of time not exceeding three months. Before the expiration of that time he may obtain his discharge, upon the court being satisfied that his inability to pay is not attributable to unquestionable extravagance, or to any fraud (sections 46 and 47).

Process may issue to recover the debt, &c., out of effects acquired by the defendant subsequent to his discharge. The court may fix a sum not exceeding 1s. a week for the maintenance of an imprisoned defendant.

The court may require a judgment debtor to make discovery of his property.

Any person indebted to, or having money of, the debtor in his hand, may be ordered to pay the judgment creditor.

When property is seized which is claimed by a third party, the court shall inquire into and decide the claim in a summary manner, upon summons and order.

When the defendant and his effects shall be in any other presidency than the one in which the suit has been brought, execution may be executed in such other presidency (section 46).

Decrees for the payment of money remaining unsatisfied may be confirmed by a judge of the Supreme Court, against the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the judgment debtor (sections 41, 42).

A judgment debtor may be examined as to his ability to satisfy the judgment, and an interim order may be made for the protection of any property liable (section 51).

Any person indebted to, or having in his hands money of the judgment debtor, may be called on to shew cause why he should not pay it over. Upon failure to shew cause, the court may order him so to do, and enforce it by attachment (section 52).

Appeals.

There may be two—one to the Circuit Court, and the other from this court to the Full Court. [The appeal to the Circuit Court may be heard by the same judge who tried the cause,

and that to the Full Court may be again heard by the same judge, being one of the Full Court.]

Notice of appeal must be given and filed within three days from the date of the decree. The notice must state the ground of appeal. Within one week thereafter security must be given.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

By the Federal Act No. 10 of 1876, the magistrates throughout the colony (appointed by the Governor, under authority of any Act of the General Legislative Council) have exclusive power to try and determine summarily in their respective Courts, at their usual sittings, claims for the recovery of debts arising out of any simple contract, where the amount or balance sought to be recovered shall not exceed £5.

No cause of action which shall exist at any one time shall be divided so as to be made the ground of two or more suits; and where this shall have been done the magistrate shall dismiss the summons or summonses, but without prejudice to the plaintiff's right. If the plaintiff shall be satisfied to recover not exceeding £5, the magistrate may hear the case. *Any order in favour of the complainant shall be in full discharge of the whole cause of action.*

Suits are instituted by a summons (in the form in the schedule to the Act), which shall be filled up with the particulars in the form presented.

The provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1874, and the Amendment Act, 1876, as to service of process, the mode of trial of causes, and to the entering up and enforcing of judgment and determination of adverse claims, shall apply to cases under this Act.

The magistrates may, with the approval of the governor, appoint such bailiffs of their court as may be necessary. The bailiffs shall receive such remuneration as may be voted by the legislature of the presidency in which they respectively reside. They shall give such security as may be directed by the governor, and pay to the magistrate all fees received by them under the Act, and the magistrates shall pay the same into the treasury.

Appeals.

Every decision under the Act may be varied, revised, or affirmed on appeal to the Circuit Court of the presidency in which the case shall have been tried, and shall be prosecuted

in the manner prescribed for appeals by the Act No. 9 of 1874; except (1) That the security shall not exceed £5; and (2) That no written statement shall be allowed, and the judge may rehear the case wholly or in part.

Costs shall be in the discretion of the magistrate, and shall be limited to fees of court and bailiff's fees. But the magistrate may (in addition) award compensation not exceeding 40s. to parties and witnesses for loss of time and expenses.

<i>Court Fees.</i>	s. d.
Writ of summons, and copy	1 6
Subpoena and copy	1 0
Warrant of arrest or attachment of property	1 0
Writ of execution	1 6
Entering up judgment	1 6

<i>Bailiffs' Fees.</i>	
Service of summons and other document within a mile from the magistracy	0 6
Extra mileage, per mile, not exceeding	0 6
Personal arrest	1 6
Taking arrested prisoners to destination, per mile, not exceeding	0 6
Seizure under execution or attachment	2 6
Taking bail and inquiring into sufficiency thereof	1 6
Levy fee on the real proceeds of the sale	5 per cent.

Summary Convictions and Orders by Magistrates.

In all cases where the sum adjudged to be paid exceeds 20s. or the imprisonment adjudged exceeds 15 days (unless otherwise provided for), the party aggrieved may appeal to the supreme court or to any judge thereof (Federal Act No. 77, 1874); and in all cases of the dismissal of any complaint in which the sum or penalty sought to be recovered exceed 20s. in value, the party aggrieved may also appeal (Federal Act No. 28 of 1876).

The appellant must give three days' notice of appeal, and state the grounds thereof. He must also enter into a recognizance before a magistrate in not less than £10, with two sureties in £10, or in a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the sum adjudged to be paid, to prosecute the appeal and abide the judgment of the court (Act No. 7 of 1874, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).

SERVICES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS OF THE LEEWARD COLONY.

ANDERSON, Sir George Campbell, Knight Bachelor. (creat. 1874).—Was appointed an attorney of the general court of Bahamas, 1827; speaker of the house of assembly, 1831; and attorney-general of the colony, 1837; retired from the speakership, 1868; Chief Justice, 1875; appointed acting chief justice of Ceylon, January, 1876; chief justice of the Leeward Islands, 1877.

ANTIGUA, 3rd Bishop of. (Founded 1842).—Right Rev. William Walrond Jackson, D.D.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados, where he acquired great distinction, was chaplain to the forces and to the former bishop of Antigua; consecrated 1860. The diocese includes Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Anguilla, Tortola, and Dominica.

AUCHINLECK, W. D.—Appointed 1st clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; landing surveyor, 1874.

BAYNES, Edwin Donald.—Was private secretary to the president of Montserrat from 1842 to 1850; colonial secretary of Montserrat, 1850, which office he held in conjunction with that of treasurer, to which he was appointed in 1854; was also comptroller of customs and navigation laws, a member of the executive council, a commissioner of public works, and a non-elective member of the legislative assembly at Montserrat; administered the government of Tobago from April to December, 1860; was appointed colonial secretary of Antigua, May, 1863; member of legislative council, June, 1867; senior member of executive council, May, 1868; administered the government of Grenada, from April to December, 1865, and from May, 1866, to October, 1867; has on several occasions administered the local government of Antigua; administrator of Dominica, June to September, 1871; appointed administrator of the Leeward Islands, August 5, 1871; president, Antigua, June, 1872; colonial secretary, Leeward Islands, June, 1872; holds a commission as lieutenant-governor of the Leeward Islands.

BAYNES, Edward.—Was private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands from 1869 to 1873; in 1873 appointed clerk in colonial secretary's office; clerk to federal legislature and executive council, and clerk to local legislature of Antigua.

BEARD, W. D.—Medical officer, 3rd district of St. Christopher, 1853.

BERKELEY, George, C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed (1845) colonial secretary and comptroller of customs, Honduras; administered the government of Dominica from April, 1860, to December, 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, April, 1864; appointed acting administrator, Legos, December, 1872; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1873; governor, Leeward Islands, October, 1874.

BERKELEY, Henry.—Treasurer and comptroller of customs, Antigua, 1866; member of the legislative and executive councils.

BERKELEY, Henry Spencer.—Called to the bar of the Inner Temple, June, 1873, and admitted to practice at the bar of the Leeward Islands in July of the same year; appointed acting attorney-general, August, 1877; solicitor-general, 1878.

BERKELEY, T. B. H.—Vice-president of the federal council of the Leeward Islands; is a member of the executive council of St. Kitts, and a magistrate; was first elected member of the legislative assembly in 1851; made a magistrate in 1853, and a guardian of the poor in 1857; member of the executive council in 1862, and a member of the legislative council in 1864; after the passing of the Single Chamber Act was nominated a member for the crown; resigned as nominated member in 1875, and was chosen an elected member; was appointed visiting justice of the gaol, and a visitor of the hospital, poor house, and lunatic asylum in 1869. Upon the federation of the Leeward Islands was chosen as a delegate to represent St. Kitts in the federal council, and unanimously elected vice-president at the first meeting of the council, in May, 1872; and again unanimously re-elected after the general election in 1875.

BERKELEY, Thomas.—Member of executive council and legislative assembly, St. Kitts.

BERRIDGE, James S.—Educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; second prizeman at Trinity Hall in 1838 and 1839; president of the legislative council, St. Kitts, 1846; puisne judge, court of Queen's bench and common pleas, 1847; member of the executive council, 1858; member of the administrative committee, 1858; chairman of the board of health, 1860; postmaster, 1860; was deputy postmaster-general under Imperial Act; president of legislative assembly, 1870; president of the island, 1872; member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands, 1872.

BERRIDGE, T. Probyn.—Was a member of assembly, St. Christopher, from 1843 till 1851, when he was appointed clerk to the legislative council; lieutenant-col. commanding the militia, 1861; was aide-de-camp to Prince Alfred when His Royal Highness was in St. Christopher; appointed to the magistracy in 1862; one of the clerks of the general legislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1872; acting postmaster, St. Christopher, 1872.

BRAUCH, W. J., M.D.—Inspector of hospitals, and medical officer of district No. 1, St. Kitts.

BROOM, Stephen Bernard.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1877.

BURFORD-HANCOCK, Henry James.—Was educated at Eton, and served in the 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1866; in the same year received a medal from H.I.M. Napoleon III. for a treatise on International Fishery Laws; appointed district judge in Jamaica, May 1, 1876; attorney-general, Leeward Islands 1878.

BURNS, James.—Second clerk revenue department, St. Kitts, 1873, and quarantine officer; chief clerk in Antigua treasury, 1874.

BURNS, P.—Is a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands; appointed auditor of Antigua, 1870; auditor-general Leeward Islands, June, 1872.

CARTER, G. T.—Entered the Navy as assistant clerk, December, 1864; appointed paymaster of Her Majesty's Ship *Sherbro*, Sierra Leone, August, 1870; served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashanti campaign; and was appointed by Governor Pope Hennessey, one of the commissioners for valuing the stores left behind by the Dutch at the transfer of Elmina; appointed private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands, September, 1875.

CHIPMAY, J. F. H., M.D.—Educated at King's College, London, where he studied medicine, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; was a general justice of the peace and health officer in Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, for many years; also surgeon in charge of sick quarters for the royal navy, and acting surgeon on many occasions for Her Majesty's troops stationed at Nassau; withdrew from the civil service in 1870, the government amalgamating three offices in one, giving a year's pay, by an Act of House of Assembly; returned to the civil service as medical officer for district No. 3, Dominica, after a lapse of

seven years; ordered to the Virgin Islands to stamp out an epidemic of cholera and malignant fever.

COMIX, W. A.—Appointed 2nd police magistrate, Antigua, 1864; 1st police magistrate.

DYER, Henry.—Postmaster, Montserrat; appointed May, 1852.

DYER, Richard H.—Provost-marshal of Montserrat; private secretary to the late S. John Macgregor, Bart., Lieut.-Col. Canada, Mr. Kortright, Mr. Robinson, and Captain Shaw, R.N., at the Virgin Islands and Montserrat; president of the Virgin Islands, March, 1851; appointed coroner for the Virgin Islands, 1853; held the office of coroner of Montserrat from August, 1862, to September, 1865, when he was appointed as provost-marshal.

ELDRIDGE, Charles Monroe.—Member of assembly for city of St. John's, Antigua, from 1852 to 1863; member of the administrative committee in April, 1861, resigned in 1862; member of the executive council in March, 1863, and re-appointed to the administrative committee at same time; immigration agent in 1864; acted as colonial secretary from April to December, in 1865, and again from May, 1866, to September, 1867; appointed secretary to the government in St. Christopher, February, 1869, and charged with the additional duties of colonial secretary in Nevis, in June same year; president of Dominica, 1872; appointed to the executive council of the Leeward Islands, 1875; president of Nevis, April, 1872, to May, 1873.

ELDRIDGE, D. B.—Appointed 3rd clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873.

EVELYN, C. G.—Clerk, revenue department, St. Kitts, June, 1869; clerk to magistrates, 1875.

EVANS, G. J.—Served in commissariat from August, 1823, to December, 1836; appointed treasury clerk at St. Kitts, August, 1850; sub-treasurer, September, 1867; acting treasurer, 1850, 1851, and again in 1862; appointed immigration agent, 1857; an inspector of hospital; quarantine officer; appointed receiver-general, St. Kitts, 1873; also postmaster, 1875.

FADELL, F. S.—Appointed excise officer, Dominica, 1873.

FADELL, Joseph.—Provost-marshal, Dominica, 1849; appointed interpreter, 1873; administrator of unrepresented estates, 1873; colonial registrar, 1874.

FARR, Edward Anthony.—Clerk of the revenue department, St. Kitts, 1866; clerk to the treasury, St. Kitts,

November, 1866; clerk to the water commissioners, 1872; acting treasurer and comptroller of customs, and shipping master, Antigua, 1873; magistrate of district G, Dominica, 1874; member of the legislative assembly, Dominica, and member of the general legislative council of the Leeward Islands, district F, 1878.

HANCOCK, Henry James Burford.—Educated at Eton; served in Her Majesty's 45th regiment (Sherwood Foresters), and a captain in the Kent artillery militia; called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1866; received medal from H.I.M. Napoleon III, for treatise on International Fishery Laws, 1866; district judge in Jamaica, 1st May, 1876; appointed to Falmouth district, 10th August, 1876; attorney-general of Leeward Islands, 1878.

HAVELOCK, Arthur Elibank.—Entered the army, 32nd Light Infantry, January, 1862; captain, 1873; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the officer administering the government of Mauritius from July to November, 1873; acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles Islands, from April, 1874, until February, 1875; appointed member of the executive and legislative councils of Fiji, May, 1875; appointed (provisionally) colonial secretary and receiver-general, Fiji, 1st September, 1875; president of Nevis, 1877.

HEAGAN, R. S.—Excise officer, Antigua, 1868; clerk of vestries, secretary to board of health, &c.

HERBERT, George J.—Keeper common jail, 18; inspector of roads, 1874.

HICKSON, Richard Mahoney.—Educated at Harrow; entered the army as ensign in the 79th regiment in 1844; served with the British forces in Monte Video in 1846-7, and in the Cape war 1847-8, for which latter service he received a medal; afterwards served in the Ceylon rifles and 40th regiment; was captain in the Royal Glamorganshire light infantry regiment of militia; appointed president of the Virgin Islands, June, 1873.

HUMPHREYS, Octavius.—Assistant clerk of the house of assembly, Antigua, from 1858 to 1865, when he was appointed clerk; appointed clerk of legislative council on change of constitution, 1867; clerk of commissioners of roads from 1870 to 1872, when the office was abolished; acting provost-marshal and registrar, July, 1873; confirmed in office December of same year; clerk of commissioners of patents, August, 1876;

registrar of vice-admiralty court, May, 1877; nominated member of legislative council, June, 1877.

KEELAN, N. W.—Medical officer, northern district, Dominica, 1866; medical officer poor-house and lunatic asylum, 1869; member board of health, 1878.

LAUDER, Charles R.—Clerk, president's office, Dominica, December, 1872; fourth revenue office, November, 1874.

LOCKHART, Charles S.—Excise officer, Dominica, 1859.

MEADE, James.—Acted as puisne justice, Montserrat, in 1852; appointed a justice of peace and provost-marshal in 1853; a member of the executive and legislative councils in 1861; promoted to the offices of colonial secretary and treasurer in March, 1865; appointed a member of the legislative council, 1867; is registrar of deeds; registrar of the courts; comptroller of customs; and registrar of shipping.

MENZIES, W., Lieut. R. M.—Appointed inspector of police, Antigua, 1870; inspector-general of Leeward Island police, 1874.

MODESTE, William.—Appointed assistant clerk, colonial secretary's office, Dominica, 1868; clerk, president's office, 1872.

MOIR, Alexander Wilson.—Entered the service in the customs department in Jamaica in February, 1843; appointed presiding magistrate of the (late) colony of Bay Islands in December, 1855; public treasurer of Honduras, July, 1860, but at the urgent request of the Spanish Honduras government, was continued at his post in the Bay Islands, until the cession of the colony to the republic on the 1st June, 1861; acting colonial secretary with a dormant commission as superintendent at the same place in June, 1862; president of the Turks and Caicos Island in August, 1862; president of the Virgin Islands, October, 1869; president of Dominica, June, 1871; president of St. Kitts, February, 1872; a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands (1871), and a nominated member of the general council.

MULDER, J. H.—Registrar of Springfield cemetery, St. Kitts, 16th March, 1869; clerk to colonial secretary, Nevis, from March, 1869, to March, 1872; assistant clerk in president's office, St. Kitts, April, 1872; clerk to registrar, 1875.

MURRAIN, Uriel.—Appointed acting clerk to water commissioners, Antigua, May 13, 1867; second clerk, treasury department, Nov. 13, 1867; clerk in the marshal's office, Dec. 1, 1868; acted as first clerk in registrar's office, June, 1870;

appointed a notary public in June, 1867; acting auditor and excise officer, Antigua, 1869.

PADMORE, W.—Clerk in customs, Jamaica, 1839; clerk and warehouse keeper, St. Christopher, 1842; acted as collector of customs, 1845 and 1848; clerk and assistant comptroller of customs and navigation laws, Barbados, 1853; acted as comptroller, 1854; pensioned, Jan. 1855, on abolition of customs in West Indies; notary public, St. Christopher, 1858; superintendent of immigrants, 1858; private secretary to Sir B. C. C. Pine; clerk to executive council and administrative committee, 17th June, 1865; clerk to office of auditor-general, 1866; provost-marshal, 1866. Resigned office of superintendent of immigrants, 1870.

PALMER, T. C., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer in St. Kitts.

PEMBERTON, Mordant.—Called to the bar of Nevis, 1864; appointed Queen's counsel, 1869; called to the bar of St. Christopher, 1869; acting solicitor-general of Nevis, July, 1870; member of the legislative assembly and executive council of the same island.

PEMBERTON, Sholto Thomas.—Chief justice of Dominica, appointed 1861; was previously solicitor-general of the island of Nevis, 1850; second puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1873; chief justice, Bahamas, 1876.

PIGUEIN, James George.—Acting assistant master at grammar school, St. Christopher, 1865; clerk to secretary to government, 1866; clerk to board of health, 1867; clerk to the president as pre-auditor, 1871; notary public, 1873; police magistrate, district H, Dominica, 1878.

PLAGEMANN, F. O.—Clerk in treasury department, St. Kitts, 1866-9; third landing waiter, 1873; now second landing waiter.

PLAGEMANN, O. F.—Superintendent of police, St. Christopher, March, 1859; superintendent of public works, June, 1859; town warden, Basseterre, 1872.

PORTER, Neale.—Presiding magistrate of Anguilla from March, 1869, to May, 1871; acting colonial secretary from May, 1871, to October, 1871; acting lieutenant-governor of Dominica from October 3, 1871, to March 31, 1872; acting president of Dominica from April 1 to June 13, 1872; president, Montserrat, June 13, 1872.

PORTER, W. Henry.—Appointed clerk, president's office, Dominica, November, 1874.

SEMPER, John Rawlins.—Queen's counsel, Montserrat,

second revenue officer, Dominica, February, 1871; first revenue officer, November, 1874.

NORMAN, George W.—Educated at the high school and college of Edinburgh; entered the colonial service in June, 1854, as landing waiter in the treasury department, Antigua; appointed harbour-master, June, 1856; coroner, August, 1865; re-appointed harbour-master, September, 1865; acted as provost-marshal from October, 1865, to May, 1866, and appointed 1844. Is a member of the executive council; solicitor-general, Antigua; chief justice of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 1867; and judge of the court of appeal; first puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1873.

SEMPER, R. E., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer, district G; acting president of legislative assembly St. Kitts, and member of executive council.

SIMON, Julien.—Appointed fourth revenue officer, Dominica, 1863; third revenue officer, 1874.

STEVENS, T. H.—Appointed second clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; clerk in treasury, St. Kitts, 1874.

TAVERNIER, John.—Inspector of police, 18; third revenue officer, 18; first revenue officer, 18; acting treasurer,; magistrate district H, 1876.

THIBOU, Joseph Theodore.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Antigua, on March 5, 1863; appointed second clerk, July 29, 1864; second clerk, registrar's office, April 12, 1867; acted as clerk in marshal's office from June, 1870, to February, 1871; registrar and provost-marshal, Nevis, 1878.

TRAIL, Wm. Walter.—Second revenue officer; was formerly clerk in the marshal's office for eight years, from August, 1841, to August, 1849; was afterwards in the colonial registrar and secretary's office for ten years (1849 to 1859), the last seven years of which he was the managing clerk, frequently representing the registrar and secretary in the different courts of this Island; he acted as revenue officer for four months in 1859, during the suspension of an officer; he was again appointed in January, 1860, and has continued in the treasury department to date; he was appointed registrar in the vice-admiralty court of this island in March, 1875, and on the new commission to the chief justice of the confederated Leeward Islands being issued, Mr. Trail was appointed deputy-registrar of that court.

WATT, Edmund.—Private secretary to Lieutenant-governor

Freeing, Dominica, 18; magistrate of district G, 18; district E, 1878.

WATTLEY, J. A.—Third clerk in revenue office, St. Kitts; second landing waiter, 1872; first landing waiter.

WHYHAM, William Henry.—Entered the royal navy in 1864; retired in July, 1873, and joined the Leeward Islands colonial yacht *Union*; appointed district magistrate in the presidency of Dominica in November, 1874.

WIGLEY, F. S.—Acting police magistrate and coroner, Basseterre district, 1871, and visiting justice of the gael; nominated member of legislative assembly, 1873.

WINSTON, G. P.—Revenue officer for the town of Portsmouth, Dominica, March, 1875.

WINSTON, J. H.—Sub-inspector of roads, Dominica, March, 1874.

WYLDE, John F.—Appointed treasurer, Dominica, and member of legislative assembly, 1873; acting president, 1876; treasurer, Nevis, 1877.

ANTIGUA.

GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Antigua is situate between $17^{\circ} 2'$ and $17^{\circ} 13'$ north latitude, and between $61^{\circ} 44'$ and $61^{\circ} 58'$ west longitude; 40 miles north of Guadeloupe, and 25 miles north-east of Montserrat; being 20 miles long and 54 in circumference, and containing 108 square miles, equivalent to 69,277 acres. It is of a rough circular figure, much indented by creeks and bays, which form many excellent harbours; but of these, three only are resorted to by ships of large burden—namely, English Harbour, on the south side; Parham on the north; and St. John's on the west. It is surrounded on all sides, except the south, by islets, rocks, and shoals, which render the navigation along the coast dangerous, and the entrance to the harbour intricate.

GEOLOGY.

The Caribbean Sea may be regarded as a great arm of the Atlantic, separated from the main body of that ocean by a chain of beautiful island mountains, extending from Saba on the north to Grenada on the south.

Nearly all the islands in this remarkable curve show evident traces of volcanic action, and there still remain three active volcanoes. The shores of these islands descend abruptly into the Caribbean Sea, but, on the Atlantic side, the descent is more gradual, and forms under the waters of that ocean a kind of bank stretching eastwards, and on which rests a second distinct group of islands, mainly of organic origin, built up, in fact, of the remains of corals and shells, the former inhabitants of these waters. To this group belong Barbados, Descada, Grandeterre in Guadeloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Bart's, St. Martin's, and Anguilla. The Virgin Islands are not, geologically, members of either of these groups. The central chain of those islands is a continuation of the great plutonic axis, which traverses Cuba, Hayti, and

Porto Rico: while Santa Cruz and Anegada, on opposite sides of this axis, bear a relation to it very similar to that which the calcareous group above described bears to the great volcanic curve.

Although Antigua is properly classed with the calcareous islands, not half of its strata come under that description, while the remainder consist of trap rocks, and various marine and fresh-water strata furnishing the amateur geologist with many interesting facts and problems. With very few exceptions the *dip* of the strata is towards the north-east at angles of from 10° to 15° , and the lines of outcrop consequently lie south-east and north-west. By lines following this direction the strata may be roughly divided into three groups or formations. The oldest is, of course, that of the south-west, which forms a mountainous, or, more correctly, a hilly district, with elevations of 800 to 1,200 feet.

The rocks of this district constitute a recent trap formation, and comprise, wacke-porphry, trap-breccia, amygdaloid, and some spherical masses of basaltic green-stone. A very large portion appears to be aqueously stratified, but does not seem to contain any organic remains. The whole is intersected by beautifully romantic valleys, and the abrupt sides of the mountains are clothed with the verdant foliage of a great variety of herbs and trees and twining shrubs.

From this beautiful district we descend into a plain which runs completely through the island in the line of strike, and is broken here and there by low hills throughout its whole extent.

Through a considerable distance a line of these hills approaches near to the south-western formation, and forms a steep escarpment, following the north-east side of the stream which runs through "Body Ponds." The plain exhibits a variety of strata, which may be described as consisting mainly of indurated clays, frequently much coloured by iron, and mingled with grit directly or indirectly of volcanic origin. Among the more conspicuous of this extensive range of strata may be mentioned a dark bed of trap grit and conglomerate which runs along the southern side of the plain. To the north of this, or higher in the series, occurs a coarse indurated rock, highly impregnated with green-earth, giving it a light sea-green colour, which has often led to the mistaken hope that copper would be found in it. This rock makes a good building stone. Much further north than this, there occurs a series of light

coloured, tolerably compact rocks, intersected by seams which divide them into tabular masses, and, being also thin-bedded, they answer admirably for paving-slabs. These rocks are well exhibited to the east of "Scott's Hill," and a somewhat similar but more compact rock, near "Hatton's Bay," in St. John's Harbour, contains a succession of interesting and highly instructive ripple marks. By far the most interesting of the strata are the marine and fresh-water flint bed, which crop out along the plain, and have strewn it with their debris through nearly its whole length. The marine flint beds are exhibited in St. John and its neighbourhood, and are associated with limestone and marly deposits, in which, and the flints, we find *pecten*, *venus*, *cardium*, *turritella*, and other marine shells, with members of the class of *Polypoa*, and a great variety of small corals. The fresh-water flint strata, evidently the remains of an ancient lake-bed of considerable area, come above these, and contain species of *planorbis*, and of a spiral shell (apparently *melania*) in large numbers, as well as a considerable quantity of fossil woods, all of which are now completely agatized. The woods consist of portions of the stems and roots of palms and dicotyledonous trees, many of which cannot be recognised by botanists as belonging to the present creation. Besides these interesting organic remains of the flint strata, the middle formation contains a few fossil plants, not silicified, among which may be named the impressions of leaves of dicotyledonous plants found in a rock of volcanic origin at Drew's Hill, and among which may be recognised the leaves of *Ficus peruviana*, and of a species of *melastoma*. Over the lake bed, but still within the limits of the central plain, several strata of clay and dark grit are found, which contain shells of the genera *venus* and *cardium*. This indicates the commencement of that triumph of the ocean, which we see complete when we enter upon the north-eastern formation. This formation, which is the youngest in Antigua, and quite recent, is almost entirely calcareous, and stretches through all the northern and eastern parts of the Island, being separated from the Middle Formation by a well-marked and almost continuous line of low marly hills. The aspect of this district reminds the spectator of the chalk downs of the south of England. The elevation is less; but the roundness of the hill-tops, the comparative scantiness of the vegetation, and the frequent whiteness of the surface cannot fail to suggest the comparison. The summits of the hills are overgrown with the wild sage

(*Lantana involucrata*), among which the loblolly (*Pisonia subcordata*), *Croton balsamiferum*, *Rauwolfia nitida*, and other shrubs are interspersed. The sides of the hills and the intervening valleys are highly cultivated, and produce a rapid growth when duly favoured with rain. The fossils of this district, with one exceptional occurrence, are entirely marine, and consist of corals of the families *astrea*, *meandrina*, *tubipora*, *coryphylla*, and others, shells of the genera *pecten*, *cardium*, *strombus*, *cerithium*, *scalaria*, *ostrea*, &c., numerous *echini*, and some large sharks' teeth.

Antigua does not appear to present, in its calcareous strata, any exhibition of entire coral reefs, such as exist in Barbados, where, in some of the road cuttings, the corals may be seen as they grew, one over the other, in the ancient ocean; but the whole strata are composed of the fragmentary remains of marine creatures, compacted into marls and shelly limestones of various degrees of hardness. Some of the strata contain layers of flints, bearing a rough resemblance to those of the chalk, while, in other instances, the corals have been completely converted into siliceous. The exception to the marine character of the fossils, which was referred to above, occurs at Long Island, where fossil woods are associated with silicified shells and corals. These woods appear to have been drifted into an enclosed harbour, and, like the other flint fossils, to have undergone silicification after their being embedded. More recent than the strata just described, we have certain horizontal stratifications and remains of ancient beaches. These cover the older formations in some districts, particularly in the north, and are mainly made up of the debris derived from them.

The necessarily narrow limits of this description preclude more than the briefest notice of the chapter of Geological History which the strata above described open up to our investigation. The fossils prove that the whole must be referred to a late part of the Tertiary epoch, and, although this is but a short time in geology, it is a period of vast duration when placed in comparison with human history. The site of Antigua was evidently part of a sea-bottom, from the time of the formation of the igneous rocks of the south to the period of the fresh-water lake whose bed is shown in the flints of the middle strata; but it was a sea-bottom near the land, and that land was probably to the east. The material of the middle series of strata was brought down from that eastern

land by rivers, whose action thus constantly raised the level of the sea-bed, till at last the fresh water triumphed by extending the land seawards, and we then find on the new land a fresh-water lake. After a time, a great subsidence commenced, and admitted the sea-water over the lake, by which not only was the fresh-water life destroyed, but a marine existence usurped its place, feebly, however, for a time, and still largely mixed with the clays of the land floods, till a further subsidence placed the land so far back that little trace of its influence can be found, and the whole strata are thenceforth built up of the carbonate of lime which the living creatures extracted from the ocean. This long period of depression, during which our calcareous strata were deposited, was followed by a great upward movement, greatest in the south-west, and thus tilting up the strata in that direction. A vast period was occupied by this movement, for the ocean had time to lay bare all the southern rocks which had been buried by the previous processes, and to cut through the whole island a sea-channel, which we now have as the central plain.

This prolonged tilting movement was followed at quite a recent period by a general upward movement, by which some horizontal strata already referred to were brought above the sea level, and during which the middle channel became dry land. However gradual all these remarkable movements may have been, there is abundant proof that the island was not free from convulsive outbreaks from below during their progress. We have, for instance, the bed of trap conglomerate already mentioned. Higher up we have at "Drew's Hill" a considerable outbreak of trap rock; while, more recent than all, we find at "Crosbie's" an eruption of claystone dating later than the formation of the calcareous series.

We may conclude this short notice with some mention of the minerals of Antigua. These are unimportant, and are only such as are usually associated with the kinds of rocks found here. Sulphate of Baryta is found at Drew's Hill and at Rat Island. This mineral frequently accompanies galena, an ore of lead, which latter has been obtained in St. Bart's, but not in Antigua. The black sand often seen by the roadside after showers, and on some of our sea-beaches, is the magnetic oxide of iron; the two other oxides of which metal are also common. Calcareous spar, agates, chalcedony, quartz, and jasper of various colours, as well as common chert and

flint, are met with abundantly in the middle and upper formations. It will thus be seen that Antigua presents a strong attraction to the miner; but from the variety of its rocks and soils, and the abundance of its organic remains, its geology must always be interesting to the student and the agriculturist.

CLIMATE.

In Antigua the weight and temperature of the atmosphere vary but little throughout the year.* From April to August the fanning trade-wind holds its steady course, infusing health and vigour into every living creature. During the next three months the electrical equilibrium is often disturbed; the wind is more variable both in force and direction; the clouds collect in volumes, and torrents of rain fill the ponds and cisterns, on which the inhabitants depend for a supply of water. This is the season at which hurricanes occur. Of forty-three hurricanes recorded in the history of the Antilles, since the discovery of the New World, according to Moreau de Jonnes, eight happened in the month of July, fifteen in August, eleven in September, and nine in October.

Since that period the month of August has fully sustained its evil reputation, and on its last recurrence has added enormity to the list of its fearful storms. The theory which ascribes these destructive tempests to a circular motion of the air in the form of an extensive whirlwind is now fully established, and has been most elaborately illustrated by numerous detailed observations since Mr. Redfield and Col. Reid laid the foundation of the subject about thirty years back. Instructions are now given to mariners, by which, in the open ocean, they may always avoid the worst part of the storm. On land there is, of course, no escape, and the only chance of safety lies in preparation, which (though from the force of the storm it is sometimes rendered useless) should always be made when the barometer is falling, and the wind blowing from any point between N.N.W. and N.E. From December to April the wind becomes more northerly, and produces frequently a sensation of cold much greater than what is indicated by the thermometer; but in the cloudless moonlight

* The mean temperature is 78 deg., the maximum 87 deg., and minimum 66 deg.; the mean dew point 70 deg. The usual height of the barometer is 30 inches, but occasionally it rises to 30-15, and sometimes falls as low as 29-3. The average of rain is 45 inches during the year.

... period of the year, even the mercury falls now
to 66° of Fahrenheit.

ZOOLOGY.

With the exception of rabbits, two or three species of bats, and rats and mice, there are no wild animals of the class *Mammalia* in Antigua. The domestic animals are horses, mules, oxen, hogs, goats, and a short-haired hornless breed of sheep, the flesh of which is highly esteemed. Domestic fowls, geese, turkeys, guinea-birds, and ducks are abundant. Cranes, pelicans, wild ducks, owls, hawks, and kites; quails, ground doves; plovers, sandpipers, and other migratory birds, which visit the island for a short time in autumn; humming birds, and one or two other species of *Pici*, nearly complete the catalogue of wild birds. Of the order *Passeres*, scarcely an individual occurs, so that Antigua cannot boast of the melody of her groves. In tropical countries the ear is not the avenue of pleasurable sensations. In the splendour of day, Nature presents to the eye her gorgeous attire in all the stillness of a panorama; and when night has veiled the scene in darkness, the croaking of frogs and the shrill notes of the *myioides* produce a noise painfully discordant, but of which, fortunately, the unvaried sameness soon renders the ear almost insensible. The coast is well supplied with turtle and the fish peculiar to these regions, and which, with the exception of the yellowed sprat, conger-eel, and horse-eyed cavally, are seldom possessed of the poisonous qualities with which they are frequently impregnated in these seas.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Sugar is the staple commodity of the island, and consequently the cultivation of the sugar-cane is the chief business of the agriculturist; but various articles of provisions, such as maize, guinea-corn, yams, sweet potatoes, eddoes, arrow-root, cassada, and a great variety of leguminous plants, are also raised, together with pumpkins, squashes, okro, and other esculent vegetables. Of fruits a great variety may be enumerated, but little care is taken in their culture, such as guavas, sour sop, sweet-sop, custard-apples, papaws, plantains, bananas, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, jack-fruit, cashew-nuts, granadillas, water-lemons, melons, prickly pear, mountain pear, avocado pear, mango, hog plums, Java plums, Barbados cherries, Surinam cherries, rose apples, and several

other species of *Eugenia* grapes, tamarinds, pomegranates, sapadillas, Otaheite gooseberries (*Cicca disticha*), and Barbados gooseberries. Antigua is still celebrated for pine-apples; and the different specimens of the citron genus were once produced here in great perfection, but they are now almost totally destroyed by the blight. The principal trees are the red and white cedars (*Cedrela odorata*, *Bignonia leucoaylon*), mahogany, logwood, manchineal, mangrove trees, white-wood (*Bucida buceras*), broad-leaved terminalia, or wild almond-tree, and tamarind. Guinea-grass is extensively cultivated, and, together with an indigenous species, the *Cent-per-cent* (*Panicum colonum*), and the tops of the sugar-cane, it constitutes the principal green food of the stable. In moist clayey soils the nut-grass (*Cyperus hydra*) is a troublesome weed; but the great pest of the planter is the "devil's grass" (*Cymodon dactylon*), which, though by all accounts but of recent introduction, is now extensively diffused, and has resisted every method of eradicating it hitherto practised. Mr. Lambert (*Linn. Trans.* vol. vii.) considers this the *Durga* of the Hindoos, which the late Sir W. Jones has celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its flowers, and its sweetness and nutritious quality as pasture for cattle. It affords a curious instance of the diversity of tastes, and shows with what opposite sentiments people may contemplate the same object. Whilst it is cursed by the West India planter, it is venerated by the Hindoos as the mansion of a benevolent nymph, and is thus celebrated in one of their sacred books: "May *Durga*, which rose from the water of life, which has a hundred roots and a hundred stems, efface a hundred of my sins, and prolong my existence on earth for a hundred years!"—(*Asiatic Researches*, vol. iv. 243.) Perhaps it was introduced into the West Indies on the recommendation of the learned president of the Asiatic Society, and the vulgar name in this country may be a corruption of that of the Hindoos. It is a native of the sandy shores of Cornwall, as well as of the South of Europe, the Levant, the East Indies, and New South Wales. In the North of Italy it is common in the streets of many towns, and flowers at various seasons.—(Sir J. E. Smyth, *Rees' Cyclopaedia*, "Panicum l'actylon.")

TOWNS, HARBOURS, VILLAGES, &c.

There are but three places beside the capital, Saint John's, which bear the designation of towns, namely, Parham, on the

north-east of the island, which derives its name from the first Governor of the colony, Lord Willoughby de Parham, and Falmouth and English Harbour on the south; but there are numerous villages scattered over the island, numbering some 74, with populations varying from 20 to 1,100. Parham, which has a good deep harbour, and a population of nearly 800 persons, is a convenient port for shipment of the produce of several estates within the district. The towns of Falmouth and English Harbour are within a mile of each other, and the population of both is little more than 1,000. In the neighbourhood are the Naval Dockyard, and the far-famed "Ridge," the garrison of former days for the troops then stationed in the island. These places were at one time highly flourishing settlements, but since the withdrawal of the troops they have sunk into comparative insignificance, partially abandoned by their former residents. The Dockyard is one of the finest in the British West Indies, and the harbour has, though small, accommodation for the largest of H. M.'s ships in these seas. Falmouth Harbour, which is more spacious, has a capacity and depth of water to accommodate a fleet of ships, but is not rendered available as it might be. It has been several times thought of as being well-suited for the service of the Royal Mail steamers—Antigua from its geographical position, being the most favourably situated of the islands for its depot. It is a question, however, if it would not disorganise the labour, and make everything very dear.

SAINT JOHN'S, the capital, is on the north-west of the island, and presents, on the approach to the harbour, a very picturesque appearance from the beauty of its situation, and generally neat aspect. It occupies an area of 161 acres, and contains a population of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is a well-laid-out city; the principal streets are wide, crossed by others at right angles, and run from east to west, having a gentle declivity towards the harbour, the highest point being about forty feet above the level of the sea. The harbour, which is a large one, and might be made one of the finest among these islands, has, with the roadstead, water of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest vessels. All that it requires is a lighthouse. At the entrance is "Rat Island," where there is an establishment for lunatics. The inhabitants, formerly dependent upon a precarious supply of water collected from the rainfall on houses, and preserved in cisterns, and by ponds from gathering grounds in the neigh-

bourhood of the city, have now a certain and abundant supply brought from the mountain district of the island. The idea of the erection of water-works originated with Mr. Charles Monroe Eldridge, the then leading member of the Government, and a loan of £30,000 at 6 per cent. was raised, repayable in twenty years, by re-investing the interest, and establishing an annual sinking fund of £1,000. To meet this, a tax of 4 per cent., subsequently reduced to 2, was levied on property in the city, and within a radius of a mile and a half of it. The project was entered into most heartily by our late Governor-in-Chief, Colonel Hill; and in 1864 two Acts were passed, authorizing the raising of the loan, and appointing Commissioners to make provision for the construction and maintenance of the work. The loan was readily taken up, a contract with Mr. James Wells speedily entered into, and the plan of construction and supervision entrusted to Mr. J. W. Clarke, Civil Engineer, of Barbados, whose great skill was displayed in a similar undertaking a few years before in that island. The undertaking was commenced in September, 1865, and completed in the latter end of 1867. The ability with which the work has been performed reflects the highest credit on Mr. Clarke, and cannot fail to enhance his deservedly high reputation. The reservoir, built on an elevation of 140 feet, about a mile from the city, has a capacity for 500,000 gallons of water, and the average daily supply from the springs and gathering grounds at Sawcolts, Bracknock's, and Mill Hill, varying according to the season of the year and the rain fall, is from 40,000 to 100,000 gallons. The water is conducted by iron pipes into every street of the city, in each of which, besides stand-posts from which the supplies are daily issued, there are numerous hydrants at distances of thirty to fifty yards, from each of which in cases of fire 1,000 gallons of water per minute can be brought successfully to bear.

CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, &c.

The earliest instrument by which a settled form of Government was established for the colony, granted legislative institutions on the model of the Parent State. A local legislature was formed, composed of a Council nominated by the Crown, and an Assembly of twenty-one members elected from the several divisions of the island. It also provided for a General Legislature for the Leeward Islands collectively, on the same principle as the local legislatures, consisting of two Houses:

one nominated by the Crown, the other elected directly by the constituents of the several islands. This last body, which was called into being chiefly to pass an Amelioration Act for the slaves, and met at intervals between 1690 and 1705, and once again in 1739, passed thirty-six Acts, of which five are still in force in Antigua. The powers and functions of the General Assembly, as distinct from those of the local bodies, it would appear, were not very clearly or minutely defined, and both legislatures seem to have exercised concurrent jurisdiction, which it is conjectured led to difficulties by encroachments on the powers of the local legislatures on the one side, and the usurpation of the higher functions of the General Legislature on the other, as we find in process of time the latter body entirely superseded by the former.

Beyond occasional extensions of the franchise, and a consequent enlargement of the representation in the Assembly, which ultimately stood at twenty-seven members, no material alteration in the system of Government seems to have been made until 1859, during the temporary administration of Mr. Eyre, who, impressed with the necessity of having a responsible body in the legislature in aid of the executive, who should also act as a Board of Audit, and be the official organ of communication between the Governor and the two Houses, recommended the formation of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee, to be chosen from the two Houses, and three members of the latter to receive an annual salary of £250 each. This Act continued in operation until 1863, when, on the assumption of the Government by Colonel Hill, a change in the *personnel* of the Executive Council and Administrative Committee having become necessary, it was amended by the abolition of the salaries attached to the office of the latter.

On the temporary assumption of the Government in 1866 by Sir Benjamin Pine, who had already succeeded in changing the form of Government in the neighbouring colony of St. Kitts, an Act was passed, after considerable opposition, altering the time-honoured constitution and establishing a Single Chamber composed of twenty-four members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Treasurer are *ex-officio* members; eight are nominated by the Crown, and twelve are elected from the eleven electoral districts of the island. The president and vice-president of this body are appointed by the Governor, and the former has

both a deliberative and a casting vote. All grants and appropriations of money must originate with the Government—an excellent arrangement. The duration of the Council, which enjoys all the rights, powers, and privileges of the Legislature and House of Assembly, or either of them, is for five years.

The qualification for membership is an annual income of £66 derived from real property within the island, or an annual income of £200 from any profession or occupation. The qualifications for voters are—for the city and towns, the possession of lands and buildings in fee-simple or in right of wife, of the annual value of £13 16s. 8d.; or as tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to the election, of the yearly rental of £26 13s. 4d.; for the country divisions, ten acres of land in fee-simple, or five acres with buildings thereon, or land of the value of £111, or one acre of land with buildings of the value of £222; or tenant paying not less than £88 per annum.

CHARITABLE, LITERARY, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Antigua, for several years anterior to the memorable epoch of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, had the advantage of the benevolent exertions of several philanthropic and devoted labourers in the field of education. Encouraged by the enlightened humanity of the proprietors, who were ever ready to promote efforts for the instruction of the negro population, the Moravian Missionaries were early in the field, and by their devoted labours did much to remove the moral darkness in which the benighted African race was enveloped; and an Act of the local legislature, passed in 1817, granting them an annual allowance of £300 (the then currency of the island) attests the high appreciation of their valuable services. The Church Missionary Society also generously contributed funds and supported teachers and schools for the spread of education; whilst a third organisation in the Wesleyan Mission entered heartily upon the good work, and did much to promote instruction. But, among the unexampled exertions of private individuals in this respect, none stands more conspicuous than the devoted labours of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thwaites, whose disinterested and earnest efforts in promoting the intellectual, moral, and spiritual advancement of the negro must ever be

held in grateful and lasting remembrance. The first Sunday School ever established in Antigua—and, it is asserted, in the West Indies—was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, on a Sunday in September, 1809. Mr. Thwaites, who was first an unpaid teacher, received the appointment of Superintendent of Schools in Antigua for the Church Missionary Society, but afterwards connected himself with the Wesleyans. Still, education was left entirely to take its own course, and to be kept up by voluntary effort and eleemosynary contributions, and it was not until the year 1857 that the Legislature passed an Act granting £1,000 annually towards the support of schools. Education had, however, so far laid the basis of good in the colony that in 1834, on the passing of the Act for the abolition of slavery, Antigua was at once in a position to dispense with apprenticeship, and to declare unconditional emancipation. In later years, the efforts of the Rev. John Ince Jones at St. Philip's, and the Rev. Robert Holberton (afterwards Archdeacon) in St. John's, of the Church of England, and the Rev. Bennett Harvey, of the Moravians, and G. W. Westerby (now bishop of that body), with the efforts of the late Rev. James Cox, Wesleyan minister, deserve especial mention. The number of schools now established in the island receiving legislative aid are—in connection with the Established Church, twenty-one; with the Moravians, nineteen; and with the Wesleyans, nine.

In 1841 the Mico Charity Institution was established, supported out of funds devised for philanthropic purposes by the late Lady Mico, and, under the able management successively of Mr. John Millar, Mr. Sidney Stead, Mr. Burchell Oughton, B.A., and Mr. Smith (the present Principal of the Institution), is an invaluable establishment for the preparation of teachers of both sexes, in supplying the wants of schools in this and the neighbouring colonies.

There are sixteen places of worship belonging to the Church of England, and ten ministers labouring in six parishes. Antigua has also the advantage of being the head of the diocese, as it is the seat of Government, and having a worthy and devoted Bishop (Dr. W. W. Jackson) residing in the colony. In connection with the Moravians there are thirteen places of worship, nine missionaries, and five lay preachers, with a resident ecclesiastical head (Bishop Westerby), and 6,032 members in church-fellow-

ship; in connection with the Wesleyans there are eleven places of worship, five missionaries, and 2,233 members in church-fellowship; and in connection with the Roman Catholics, the foundation of whose new church was laid in 1869 by the Right Rev. Dr. Porier, Bishop of Roseau, there is one priest and members.

The Church Aid Society was formed in 1861, shortly after the assumption of the duties of the diocese by Bishop Jackson; the object being to spread the blessings of Christian education and to render the ministry of the Church of England more efficient, by increasing its places of worship and schoolrooms, and by providing for the raising up and support of a body of laymen to act as Scripture readers under the superintendence of the ministers. It is under the patronage of the Governor, and its committee is composed of most of the influential members of the Church, with the Lord Bishop as its indefatigable president.

The Holberton Hospital, which is now united with the Poorhouse and Lunatic Asylum, under the title of the Holberton Institution, owed its origin to the large-hearted benevolence of the Rev. Mr. Holberton, by whom it was established in 1828, under the modest title of the "Daily Meal Asylum," and derived its support for many years entirely from private contributions. Under the Act recently passed uniting the public charitable institutions, the management is vested entirely in a medical officer and three officials, with a board of advisers appointed by the Governor.

The other charitable societies supported by private contributions are the Female Orphan Asylum, now in its fifty-seventh year; a "Widows' Fund" Association; and two Dorcas Societies, one in connection with the Church of England, and the other with the Moravians;—all of which are managed by committees of ladies.

Among societies for the encouragement of literary pursuits may be classed the "Public Library," which was established in 1830 by private exertions, and was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature in 1839. In 1854 the property of the Corporation, consisting of some 5,000 volumes of books, with maps, instruments, &c., and the fee-simple of the building belonging to them, were turned over to the colony for the public uses. The institution is managed by a Board of Trustees, of which His Honour the Chief Justice is chairman.