

NEWSPAPERS.

There are four newspapers published in the colony, namely, the *Register* and *New Era* on Tuesdays; the *Observer* on Saturdays; and the *Times* on Saturdays—all weekly.

The *Register* was started in 1814 by Mr. Henry Loving, and published for many years after by Loving and Hill. It has since been in various hands, and is now owned and conducted by Mr. Angus Macmillan, by whom it was purchased in 1878.

The *Observer*, established by a company in 1843, was first edited by Dr. Thomas Fergusson, now dead. The editorial chair has been from time to time filled by various persons; but since 1861 the paper has become the property of Mr. T. T. Regan, by whom for many years it has been edited.

The *Times* owes its birth to the late Mr. Fred. S. Jewett, an American, by whom it was started in 1851. In 1853 it was purchased by Mr. Paul Horsford, since whose death it has passed into the hands of Messrs. Macmillan and J. H. Hill, the present editors.

AGRICULTURE, SUGAR MANUFACTURE, &c.

Sugar being the staple production of Antigua, the cultivation of the sugar-cane, yielding its triple tribute of sugar, molasses, and rum, mainly engages the attention of the agriculturist. The soil being rich and tenacious, is peculiarly adapted for it, and the plant lives and thrives even under the most adverse circumstances. For a great many years after the admission of foreign slave-grown sugar on equal terms with British free labour, this, with all the other British West India Colonies, became seriously depressed, causing for a time diminished production, and in some instances leading to the ruin of the old proprietors. Still, Antigua has wonderfully maintained her position as a sugar-producing country; and although we can count fully forty estates that were highly productive in the days of slavery, thrown out of cultivation for several years passed, yet, from the greatly improved agriculture rendering the land more productive, the average crops, if not altogether equal to what they were, have but slightly diminished. With no correct statistics, and no means of accurately ascertaining the weights of the sugar shipped for the years antecedent to the last fifteen, when 1,600 lbs. was the ordinary weight of a hogshead, so as to compare with present shipments of hogsheads averaging from 16 to 18 cwt., it is impossible rightly to determine to what extent, if any,

production has diminished; whilst the opinion is held by many that we have to complain less of diminished quantity than of reduced value, which, owing to a variety of causes, has been the case even anterior to the period referred to.

The introduction of the steam plough—the first of which was imported by Messrs. F. and G. Garraway in 1863, has, from the thorough completeness with which it delves and turns up the stiff soil to a greater depth than could otherwise be done, conferred advantages that cannot be over-estimated. By its aid lands are being fast reclaimed and brought into fresh cultivation which have long lain waste; and it is not too much to say, that had this wonder-working implement, which has already done so much to regenerate the soil, been in existence fifteen years ago, estates now abandoned would never have been out of cultivation. The average sugar crop for the last fifteen years has been about 12,000 hogsheads, during which period the island has suffered at intervals severely from drought. But such is the confidence in the capabilities of the soil, and the firm faith evinced in the future of Antigua, that property is being materially enhanced in value, additional capital is being invested, steam works are taking the place of the antiquated windmills, and improved implements of every kind are being brought into use to economise labour, to extend the area of production, and to improve cultivation and manufacture. To this must be added a far more generous use of chemical and other manures, and the complement is the reduction of the sugar duties by Mr. Lowe—a measure of vital importance, and of which the benefits will become more apparent day by day. Amongst the changes must be mentioned the “concretor,” the ingenious invention of Mr. Fryer, of Manchester, and of which the chief merit consists in the saving of drainage.

The invention, which has been for four years in operation on the Belvedere Estates, has evidently been successful, as Mr. Fryer has added Bath Lodge to his extensive domain. The enterprise has now expanded into a company.

The cultivation of cotton—in the early history of the island an important article of export—was, during the cotton famine in Europe, revived, and, although the soil and climate are exceedingly favourable to its growth, yet the fall in price consequent on the increasing cultivation throughout the world has led to its almost entire abandonment, and the lands have been replaced in sugar.

CROPS OF THE ISLAND OF ANTIGUA
FROM 1830 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	SUGAR.	RUM.	MOLASSES.
	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Puncheons.
1830	15,645	3,590	8,215
1831	12,612	2,180	8,149
1832	11,092	1,705	8,231
1833	10,911	1,697	8,019
1834	20,921	2,380	13,788
1835	14,803	1,938	8,476
1836	11,741	942	6,734
1837	5,431	486	13,074
1838	18,534	1,134	12,189
1839	15,935	1,032	9,787
1840	16,008	1,027	10,173
1841	12,114	594	7,657
1842	11,700	896	7,135
1843	13,285	44	9,102
1844	16,702	120	10,257
1845	12,659	114	8,481
1846	7,051	297	4,659
1847	16,817	319	9,505
1848	11,213	164	6,783
1849	13,329	184	8,026
1850	8,666	100	5,126
1851	14,636	165	8,618
1852	11,238	570	7,214
1853	14,456	669	8,330
1854	15,351	1,733	7,996
1855	16,239	1,928	6,531
1856	14,541	1,994	6,489
1857	13,012	351	6,337
1858	15,837	1,353	7,468
1859	13,706	1,093	6,750
1860	11,889	586	5,429
1861	10,818	507	5,399
1862	14,954	1,009	6,494
1863	13,581	931	6,148
1864	3,354	50	1,570
1865	9,524	576	4,987
1866	17,300	696	7,859
1867	7,000	—	—
1868	12,677	330	6,721
1869	10,268	270	5,292
1870	12,084	200	5,492
1871	12,869	—	6,694

YEAR.	SUGAR.	RUM.	MOLASSES.
	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Puncheons.
1872	7,737	185	3,142
1873	9,705	193	3,553
1874	6,131	418	2,016
1875	14,677	718	8,696
1876	6,725	315	2,507
1877	9,105	231	4,690

RESULTS OF CENSUS OF 1871.

The population of the island, according to the census taken 2nd April, 1871, amounted to 35,157, of whom 15,998 were males, and 19,159 females, located as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of St. John	3,605	5,114	8,719
Parish of St. John	3,040	3,452	6,492
" St. Mary	1,862	2,071	3,933
" St. Paul	1,984	2,246	4,230
" St. George	1,788	2,069	3,857
" St. Peter	1,762	1,949	3,711
" St. Philip	1,587	1,795	3,382
Island of Barbuda	350	463	813
	15,998	19,159	35,157

Of these, 31,618 were natives of the island, 813 of Barbados, 1,713 of other West Indian colonies, 284 of Great Britain and Ireland, 43 of Cape de Verd Islands, 511 of Madeira, and 175 of other places not specified—26,386 Blacks, 2,146 Whites, and 6,625 Coloured.

The occupation of the population is as under:—

Clerical	22	Hucksters and Pedlars	389
Legal and Official	42	Domestics	1,744
Medical	7	Seamstresses	1,788
Police	68	Laundresses	975
Planters	286	Midwives	36
Field Labourers	13,978	Sailors and Fishermen	441
Mechanics	1,728	Porters, Jobbers, and	
Handicraftsmen	440	Watermen	185
Engineers	37	Hotel-keepers	4
Farriers	6	Teachers and Pupils	3,940
Commercial	259	Blind, Deaf, and Dumb	176
Clerks	139	Not specified	8,488
Apprentices	43		

1871 Census

The numbers belonging to the religious denominations are represented to be as follows:—Anglican Church, 18,243, or 51·9 per cent. of the total population; Roman Catholic Church, 916, or 2·6 per cent.; Moravian Church, 10,006, or 28·47 per cent.; Wesleyan Church, 5,723, or 16·29 per cent.; Persons not described, 269, or 0·74 per cent.

There are 74 villages scattered over the island, of which 18 are in the parish of St. John, 27 in St. Mary, 10 in St. Paul, 9 in St. Philip, and 5 in St. George, with a population of 15,729; besides the towns of St. John and Parham, Falmouth and English Harbour, with the Island of Barbuda, the population of the whole of which amounts to 11,427. There are 7,590 persons resident on 173 estates, as follows, viz.:—Parish of St. John, 48 estates, 2,174 persons; St. Mary, 29 estates, 811 persons; St. Paul, 16 estates, 641 persons; St. Philip, 33 estates, 868 persons; St. Peter, 29 estates, 1,605 persons; St. George, 18 estates, 1,491 persons.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTIGUA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

City of St. John's—R. S. Heagan, D. W. Scarville.
 Division of St. John's—Dr. J. W. Thibou.
 Division of Dickman's Bay and Five Islands—David Browne.
 Division of Pope's Head—Arthur C. Shand.
 Divisions of Old North Sound and New North Sound—
 Edgar H. Lane.
 Divisions of Old Road (New Division) and Bermudian Valley—
 Alexander McAdam.
 Division of Belfast—Robert Maginley.
 Division of Nonsuch—F. B. Harman (Vice-President).
 Division of Willoughby Bay—George Holbrow.
 Division of Falmouth, Rendezvous Bay—James Maginley.
 Division of Town of Parham—Thomas D. Foote.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. E. D. Baynes, Colonial Secretary.
 Hon. H. J. B. Hancock, Attorney-General.
 Hon. Henry Berkeley, Treasurer.
 Hon. Patrick Burns, Auditor-General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Hon. Sir Oliver Nugent, President.
 Dr. Edwards; Hon. William A. Coull; Frederick S. Cassin, Esq.;
 Mentin W. Gray; Dr. McHattie; Henry S. Berkeley, Esq.;
 Octavius Humphreys, Esq. Edward H. Baynes, Clerk of Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor; Colonial Secretary; Attorney-General; President
 of the Council; The Treasurer; Hon. George W. Bennett.
 President and Island Secretary—E. D. Baynes, £1,150.
 Clerk—H. H. Gray, £100.
 Clerk in Local Audit Office—A. S. Tibbits, £100.
 Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws—H.
 Berkeley—£500.
 Landing Surveyor—W. D. Auchinleck, £200.
 Landing Waiters—W. Martin, £100; Edward Horsford, £100;
 W. Gordon, £100.
 Clerk—James Burns, £100; Second Clerk—John F. Walter, £80;
 Third Clerk—M. Eldridge, £80.
 Cashier of the Savings Bank—A. S. Tibbits, £50.
 Postmaster—G. W. Norman, £100.
 Postmistress, English Harbour—Sarah Ryding, £20.
 Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c.—G. B. Blanc (acting),
 £350, and £50 horse allowance.
 Secretary to the Board of Health—R. S. Heagan, £50.
 Inspector of Weights and Measures—R. S. Heagan, fees.
 Clerk to the Public Library—Luke Cole, £80.
 Harbour-Master, St. John—George W. Norman, £44, and fees.
 Health Officer (St. Peter)—John Freeland, M.R.C.S.E.
 Prison Marshal and Registrar—O. Humphreys, £350.
 First Clerk, Registrar's Office—, £150. Second
 Clerk—C. Musgrave, £50.
 Clerk, Marshal's Office—G. W. Norman, £100.
 Registrar in Vice Admiralty—, fees.
 Coroners—The resident Magistrates.
 Marshal in Vice-Admiralty (vacant).
 Chaplain of Common Gaol—Rev. R. de M. Dodsworth, B.A., £50.
 Keeper of Common Gaol—J. Peters, £180.
 The following are Judges of the Petty Debts Courts:—Police
 Magistrates and Inspectors of Prisons—W. H. Whyham, £40;
 William A. Coull, £475.
 Inspector of Police—R. Thompson, £150 and £35 horse allowance.
 Clerk of Police—C. Musgrave, £100.

MEDICAL.

- District No. 1. and Public Institutions—W. H. Edwards, F.R.C.S.E., £400; J. W. Thibou, M.R.C.S.E., £180.
 District No. 2.—A. G. Hattie, £150.
 District No. 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., £150.
 District No. 4.—C. Denneby, M.R.C.S.E., £250.
 District No. 5.—Arthur E. Edwards, M.R.C.S.E., £250.
 District No. 6.—W. C. Longhead, M.R.C.S.I., £250.

MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

- Colonel—Hon. Sir Oliver Nugent.
 Major—Hon. E. B. Harman.
 Captain—John H. Moore.
 Adjutant—Lieut. F. S. Cassin.
 Lieutenants—Oliver Nugent, and Montagu W. White.
 Surgeon—John Freeland, E.C.S.L.

ARTILLERY.

- Lieut.—Colonel Menzies.
 Captain—Hon. A. W. H. a'Comt.
 Lieutenants—D. W. Scaryill (Adjutant); John Halliday; James E. McDonald; Edward H. Baynes.
 Surgeon—Jesse W. Thibou, E.C.S.L.

POLICE.

- Magistrates—W. H. Whyham (A. Division); Hon. William A. Coull (B. Division).
 Inspector-General—Lieut.-Col. William Menzies.
 Inspector—Robert Thompson; Clerk—Christopher Mugrave.
City of St. John's.
 One Sergeant-Major, one Sergeant, four Corporals, six Privates and four Mounted Men.
Barham (St. Peter's Parish).
 Sergeant in Charge—W. Christian. One Sergeant, one Corporal, and five Privates.
English Harbour (St. Paul's Parish).
 Sergeant in Charge—Samuel Deazle. One Corporal, and five Privates.
Grange (St. Philip's Parish).
 Sergeant in Charge—Robert P. Nero. Five Privates.
Baines Hill (St. George's Parish).
 Sergeant in Charge—John J. Hazlewood. Two Privates.

Bolaris (St. Mary's Parish).

Sergeant in Charge—William Knight. Three Privates.

HONORARY BOARDS.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE HOLBERTON INSTITUTION
 (including Hospital, Poor-house, Lunatic Asylum, and Lazaretto).
 William Henry Edwards, Senior Medical Officer.
 Jesse Willock Thibou, Second Medical Officer.
 Hon. Patrick Burns, Auditor General.
 Hon. Henry Berkeley, Treasurer.

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE HOLBERTON INSTITUTION.

Hon. George William Bennett; David Browne, Esq.; William Mayfield, Esq.

CEMETERY COMMISSIONERS.

Rev. Edwin Elliott, Rector of St. John's; Hon. P. Burns; Henry Berkeley; Rev. M. S. Romig, Superintendent Moravian Mission; Rev. William J. Wilkinson, Superintendent Wesleyan Missions.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hon. George William Bennett, Chairman.
 William Henry Edwards, M.D.; Jesse W. Thibou, M.R.C.S.L.; R. S. Heagan, Esq.; Frederick S. Cassin, Esq.; Thaddeus Henry Hughes, Esq.; William Dougall, Esq.

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS.

The Judges of the Supreme Court; The Attorney-General; Frederick S. Cassin.

BARRISTERS RESIDENT IN ANTIGUA.

The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; Edward B. Dyett; Thomas Baynes.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D., and Sir George C. Anderson, Chief Justices.
 H. B. Hancock; Sir Oliver Nugent, Knight; William A. Coull; F. B. Harman; Thomas D. Foots; David Browne; John H. Moore.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TRUSTEES.

Sir George C. Anderson; Hon. Henry S. Ruford Hancock; Hon. Patrick Burns; Hon. Frederick Berkeley Harman; Robert S. Heagan, Esq.; W. H. Whyham, Esq.; Alexander G. McHattie, M.D.; Edward H. Baynes; Rev. J. Marshall.

The library contains over 6,000 volumes, including Theology, Science, Medicine, History, Travels, and light literature. Many of the leading English journals, magazines and reviews are received by each mail. The library reading-room is open to the public without payment; but only subscribers are permitted to take books from the library. There are three classes of subscribers.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE WATERWORKS.

Frederick S. Cassin, Chairman.
Hon. P. Burns; Hon. Edwin D. Baynes; Robert S. Heagan, Esq.; Hon. Henry Spencer Berkeley, Esq.; Thaddeus H. Hughes, Esq.; Alexander McAdam, Esq. Clerk—M. M. H. Eldridge.

MARKET COMMISSIONERS.

The Auditor-General; The Treasurer; David Browne, Esq., and Frederick S. Cassin, Esq. Clerk of the Market—Ranely Nicolls.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Frederick S. Cassin, Superintendent.
Hon. Edwin D. Baynes; Hon. Patrick Burns; Hon. H. S. Berkeley; Hon. Robert S. Heagan; Hon. Thaddeus H. Hughes; Alexander McAdam.
Foreman—Mark Francis. Sub-Foreman—Nathaniel Thompson.

ST. JOHN'S SAVINGS' BANK.

Manager—Hon. P. Burns. Cashier—Arthur S. Tibbts, £50.
Accountant—James Burns, £25.
Number of depositors to 30th June, 1878, 793; amount deposited, £15,470.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop of Antigua—Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D., £3,000.
Rector of St. John—Rev. E. Elliott, £500. Curates—Country.
Districts: R. de M. Dodsworth, B.A. Town District (Vacant).
Rector of St. Mary—Rev. J. Marshall, M.A.
Rector of St. Paul—Rev. R. H. Bindon, £300.
Rector of St. George—Rev. M. J. Drinkwater, £300.
Rector of St. Philip—Rev. Joseph Clarke, D.D.
Rector of St. Peter—Rev. Robert R. Abbott, £300.
Rector of All Saints—Rev. L. G. Richards.

MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES.

St. John's—Benjamin Romig, Superintendent.
Gracesfield—William Butt, Warden.
Five Islands—Clements. Green Bay—John Buckley.
Grace Hill—James Turner. Grace Bay—
Newfield—T. F. Neibert. Lebanon—

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

W. J. Wilkinso (Superintendent), James N. Podd, Charles Angwin, Richard Smith.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—(Vacant).

FOREIGN CONSULS.

American—William Dougall (acting).
French—William Dougall.
Danish—Frederick Melchertson.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Standard—Kirton, Agent. Royal—George A. Davis, Agent.
Star—William H. Moore, Agent. Sun—Daniel Rainey, Agent.
Barbados Mutual—William Forest, Agent.

COLONIAL BANK.

—Kirton, Manager. W. Jones, Cashier.
W. Heath, Accountant. F. Edwards, Clerk.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

James Cox Moore, Clerk in Charge.
Carl Melcherson, Second Clerk.
Arthur Chillick, Third Clerk.

HOLBERTON INSTITUTION.

W. H. Edwards, M.D., Senior Medical Officer.
Jesse W. Thibou, M.A.C.S.E., Second Medical Officer.

POOR HOUSE.

Alfred L. Wickham—Master of Poor House.
Margaret O'Brien—Matron.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Lewis Benjamin, Keeper. Mrs. Benjamin, Matron.

IMPORT DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, per doz. quart bottles	0	0	9
Ditto ditto in bulk, per tun	2	0	0
Asses per head	0	2	4
Beef and pork, salted and cured, per lb.	0	0	0
Bread and biscuits, per 100 lb.	0	2	0
Bricks and tiles of all descriptions, per 1,000	0	4	2
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
Ditto, other than tallow, per lb.	0	0	3
Cigars, 10 per cent., ad valorem and per lb.	0	0	4
Coals per ton	0	2	1
Corn, per bushel of 53 lbs.	0	0	3

Coffee and cocoa, per lb.	£0 0 1
Cattle, horned, per head	0 4 2
Fish, dried, per quintal	0 1 0
Fish, pickled, per barrel	0 2 0
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0 5 0
Ditto, rye, per barrel	0 4 2
Fruits, dried and preserved, per lb.	0 0 2
GIN and all other spirits, not sweetened, per gallon	0 3 0
Hams, bacon, tongues, lard, butter, cheese, and tallow, per lb.	0 0 1
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head	1 10 0
Kerosine, and all other fluids for burning, per gallon	0 0 3
Mules, per head	1 0 0
Meal and other flour, not wheat, per barrel	0 2 0
Ditto, oil-cake or linseed, per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
Oils of all kinds, per gallon	0 0 6
Peas, beans, barley, oats, Calavances, and all other grain or pulse, per bushel	0 0 3
Potatoes, not being sweet, per barrel	0 1 6
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0 2 0
Soap, per lb.	0 0 0 1/2
Spirits, brandy, per gallon	0 4 2
Ditto, sweetened, and cordials and liqueurs, per gallon	0 5 0
Sugar, refined, per lb.	0 0 1
Tea, per lb.	0 0 4
Tobacco, per lb.	0 0 5
Ditto, manufactured, per lb.	0 0 5
Wines, whether bottled or not, on every £100 value	25 0 0
Wood, pitch pine, for every 1,000 feet, by superficial measure of an inch thick	0 3 4
Ditto, white pine, ditto	0 6 3
Ditto, spruce, ditto	0 6 3
Ditto, shingles, cypress and wallaba, per 1,000	0 4 2
Ditto, ditto, cedar, pine, spruce, or other description, per 1,000	0 2 1
Ditto, hoops, per 1,000	0 5 0
Ditto, staves, per 1,000	0 6 3
Ditto, shooks, hhd., pun. or tierce, each pack without heading	0 0 6
Ditto, ditto, with heading	0 0 8

And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods, respectively. All non-enumerated articles 6 per cent. ad valorem.

Packages, viz.:—Butts, hogsheads, puncheons, tierces, and trunks on their invoice, or in case of there being no invoice, assessed value.

An additional duty of 12½ per cent. imposed.

Exemptions.

Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, coin, books (not being foreign reprints of English copyrights), maps and charts, ice, fresh meat and fish not preserved, turtle, poultry, fruit not being dried or preserved, green vegetables, sweet potatoes, yams, tanniers, carrots, turnips, onions, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, all machinery and all apparatus for mills, steam engines, steam ploughs, and all apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, rum, or other produce; manures of all kinds, natural and chemical, and all substances to be used for manuring purposes; also sheep, goats, and swine, and all things imported into the Colony for the use of the Governor; and building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy; military clothing, accoutrements and appointments imported by the officers of Her Majesty's army and navy for their use; and if any article on which duty shall have been paid at the time of importation be subsequently supplied for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, the amount of duty on the article so supplied shall be repaid out of the public treasury of the island by the warrant of the Governor on the certificate of the Comptroller of army expenditure, or head of naval or military department, or Commanding Officers in this island.

Drawback allowed on goods exported within twelve months of their introduction into the island of the value of ten pounds.

HARBOUR MASTER'S FEES.

PART OF ST. JOHN.

	£	s.	d.
Each vessel of 30 tons, and under 50 tons	0	4	0
" 50 " " " 80 "	0	6	0
" 80 " " " 100 "	0	8	0
" 100 " " " 120 "	0	12	0
" 120 " " " 150 "	0	16	0
" 150 " " " 200 "	1	0	0
" 200 " " " 250 "	1	4	0
" 250 " " " 300 "	1	8	0
" 300 tons and upwards	1	12	0

LICENSES.

SHOOTING LICENSE.

A tax of 10s. per annum on each license to use fire arms.

DOG LICENSE.

A tax of 4s. per annum on every dog, and 6d. for badge.

BOAT LICENSE.

An annual tax of 5s. on every boat, except such as carried by registered vessels.

EXPORT DUTIES.

For Militia	....	3s. 4d. per hhd.,	2s. 3d. per tierce;	8d. per brl.
For Record	....	0s. 8d.	"	0s. 5d.
For Medical Relief	1s. 6d.	"	0s. 8d.	"
				1d.
				1d.

STAMP DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as Attorney, Solicitor, or Barrister, in the Courts of this Island ..	10	0	0
Affidavits, each ..	0	1	0
Agreement, or Memorandum of Agreement, of value of £5, and not exceeding £25 ..	0	1	0
If over £25, and not exceeding £50 ..	0	4	0
If over £50, and not exceeding £100 ..	0	8	0
And for each additional £25, or fractional part thereof ..	0	2	0

Exemptions.

Memorandum or Agreement for the hire of any labourer, Artificer, Manufacturer, or menial servant.
 Memorandum, Letter, or Agreement, relating to the sale or purchase of goods.
 Memorandum or Agreement relating to the wages of any Seaman on board any vessel using the ports of this Island.

Appointment to any Public Office of the annual value of £50 ..	1	0	0
Of over £50, and not exceeding £100 ..	2	0	0
Over £100, for every additional £50 or fractional part thereof ..	1	0	0
Appointment provisionally to any Public Office, for each £100 or fractional part thereof, of the salary of such office ..	0	10	0
On every presentation to a Benefice or Church Living ..	8	0	0
Appointment as Notary Public ..	2	0	0

Exemptions.

All commissions where the party is to officiate for another during his absence on vacation leave and without salary.

Appraisement of Goods, over value of £10 ..	0	1	0
Articles of Clerkship, whereby any person shall become bound to serve as a clerk, in order to his admission as a Barrister, &c., in the Courts of this Island ..	10	0	0
Assignment of property, real or personal, not otherwise charged under this Act, above the value of £10 ..	0	1	0

Attestation of Signature under the Seal of the Colony or the Governor ..	£1	0	0
Awarding amount exceeding £10, and not exceeding £25 ..	0	1	0
Awarding amount exceeding £25, and not exceeding £50 ..	0	2	0
Awarding amount exceeding £50, and not exceeding £100 ..	0	4	0
Awarding amount exceeding £100, and not exceeding £200 ..	0	8	0
And for every additional £50, or fractional part thereof ..	0	2	0
Bankers' cheques on any bank or banking company in this island, each ..	0	0	1
Bank notes, on every license to issue and re-issue ..	50	0	0
Bills of exchange, promissory notes, I.O.U.'s, &c., drawn in or out of this colony, and payable or negotiated within the colony, exceeding £1, and not exceeding £10 ..	0	0	1
Exceeding £10, and not exceeding £25 ..	0	0	3
" 25 " " 50 ..	0	0	6
" 50 " " 75 ..	0	0	9
" 75 " " 100 ..	0	1	0
And for every additional £100, or fractional part thereof, the further sum of ..	0	1	0

When any bill of exchange shall be drawn singly, such bill shall be stamped with the full duty, and when bills of exchange shall be drawn in the sets of two, each bill of such set shall be stamped with one half of the duty, and when such bills shall be drawn in sets of three, each bill of such set shall be stamped with one-third of the duty. Provided that when the duty does not exceed 3d., it shall only be necessary to stamp the first of any such bill.

Exemptions under this Head.

Bankers' cheques; bills drawn in sets where whole duty paid on first.

Bills of lading, each ..	0	0	1
Bonds for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding £100 ..	0	5	0
And for any additional £100, or fractional part thereof ..	2	6	
Bottomry bonds ..	0	5	0
Bail and other bonds of indemnity, or other bonds not being for the payment of a specific sum of money ..	0	10	0
Charter-party, each ..	0	2	0
Co-partnership, on all articles or other agreement to that effect ..	2	0	0
Conveyances or assignments of real property on every £100, or fractional part thereof of the purchase-money ..	0	10	0

Courts—Every paper filed in any superior court ..	20	1	0
Every paper filed in the Court of Complaints, or any other inferior court ..	0	0	3
Any deed registered in the Registrar's Office not otherwise mentioned ..	0	10	0
Leases, or agreements for leases, where the annual rental exceeds £10, and does not exceed £20 ..	0	2	0
" £20 " " £40 ..	0	4	0
" £40 " " £60 ..	0	6	0
" £60 " " £80 ..	0	8	0
" £80 " " £100 ..	0	10	0
" £100 " " £150 ..	0	15	0
" £150 " " £200 ..	1	0	0
And for every additional £50 or fractional part thereof ..	0	5	0

LEGACIES.—On every receipt or other discharge for any legacy given by any will or testamentary instrument, or for the clear residue (when devolving to one person) and every share of the clear residue (when devolving to two or more persons) of the personal estate of any person (after deducting debts, funeral expenses, legacies, and other charges first payable thereout), whether the title to the first residue or any share thereof shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition, or upon a partial or a total intestacy.

Where such legacy, residue, or share of residue shall amount to £50, and not exceed £100 ..	1	0	0
Shall exceed £100, and not exceed £200 ..	1	10	0
And for every additional £100, or fractional part thereof ..	1	0	0

But when the legatees or successors shall be the lineal heir of the deceased, one half of the above rates shall be charged and made payable by him or them, unless otherwise directed by the will.

Exemptions under this Head.

Legacies, &c., given to or for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased ..	5	0	0
Letters Patent on any invention ..	10	0	0
Letters Patent for any other purpose, and not otherwise charged ..	2	0	0
Letters of naturalization ..	2	0	0

Exemptions under this Head.

Naturalization of aliens under 26th section of the Immigration Act ..	1	0	0
Licences to a pilot ..	2	0	0
Marriage licence ..	2	0	0

Mortgages, or transfers thereof, for every £100, or fractional part thereof of the sum secured ..	£0	10	0
Ordinary.—Probates of wills and letters of administration, where the amount of personal property exceeds £20, and does not exceed £50 ..	0	10	0
Exceeds £50, and does not exceed £100 ..	1	0	0
And for every additional £100, or fractional part thereof ..	0	10	0
Passports, each ..	0	10	0
Powers, or letters of attorney ..	0	10	0
Protests of any bill of exchange or promissory note where the stamp duty does not exceed 1s., same duty as on bill or note ..	0	1	0
Protest of any other bill or note ..	0	10	0
Protest on any other kind or any other notarial act ..	0	0	1
Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £1 or upwards ..	0	4	0
Warrants of attorney given with or without a bond ..	0	2	6
Wills.—Office copy of any will ..	0	2	6
Exemplification ..	0	2	6

CARRIAGE TAX.

4s. per wheel per annum on all vehicles let for hire.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

For Lighthouse—Vessels under 20 tons, 9d. per ton once a-year; over, and less than 60 tons, 3d. per ton, twice a-year; 60 tons, 3d. per ton, twice a-year.
For Hospital—Under 60 tons, 4d., once a-year; over 60 tons, 3d., twice a-year.
Excise duty, 2s. 6d. per proof gallon.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Retail: City, £67 10s. a-year; Country, £50 a-year. Wholesale, 25s. a-year.

OTHER LICENSES.

License to bake bread ..	2s. 6d. per quarter.
" sell gunpowder ..	1s. 0d. "
" sell petroleum ..	1s. 0d. "
" keep dogs ..	4s. each a-year, and 6d. for badge.
" purchase old metal, 20s. a-year, and 1s. for each licence to export ..	20s. a-year.
License to shoot (use fire-arms) ..	5s. "
Waterman's License ..	5s. "
Porters' and Jobbers' License ..	5s. "

LAND TAX.

Land Tax, for Ecclesiastical purposes, called parish tax, 1s. per acre on cultivated, and 4d. on uncultivated land, and one per cent.

on rental of houses. This tax to be reduced as livings fall in, until the minimum is reached, viz., 6d. on cultivated, and 3d. on uncultivated land. Formerly this tax was levied in each parish by a vestry elected by the ratepayers, and who fixed at such rate as would meet the current expenditure, viz., the rector's salary, the salaries of the parochial officers, and repairs of the church building, &c. Now the amount is uniform over the island, and will cease as a church tax when the present incumbents of parishes die out or resign their livings. After that there will be a land tax of 6d. per acre on cultivated, and 3d. per acre on uncultivated land, to be paid into the treasury in aid of the general revenue. Since the Anglican Church was disestablished, in 1874, two livings have become vacant. The present incumbents receive nothing from the Treasury.

WATER TAX.

Four per cent. on rental of all houses in the city, and within one mile thereof, not under £5 per year.

WHEEL TAX.

On all carriages, gigs, &c., 6s. per wheel, each year.
On all carts and vehicles kept for hire, 6s. per wheel, a year.

PILOTAGE INWARDS.

Under 8 feet, £1; 8 feet, £1 4s.; 9 feet, £1 10s.; 10 feet, £1 15s.; and for every foot beyond, 6s. per foot. All vessels drawing an intermediate six inches or under, are included in the previous draught. Beyond six inches count for a foot. From over the bar into the harbour, after discharging part of cargo, £1 8s.

DISTANCE MONEY.

North Side—Green Island, bearing south, £1 12s.; Great Bird Island, south-west, £1; before passing the Horse Shoe, 12s. South Side—Green Island, north, £1 12s.; Indian Creek, north, £1; Old Road Bluff, 12s. The above to apply to all vessels drawing above 11 feet of water; under that rate half distance money.

LIMITS.

No vessel bound to St. John's shall be liable to the payment of pilotage, unless the pilot shall have offered his services before the vessel, if coming from the northward, shall have got within Boon's Point, and have passed the North Reef; or, if coming from the southward, shall have got within the Nine-foot Bank; and if coming from the westward shall have passed Sandy Island; and if bound to Parham, before she shall have passed the east end of Great Bird Island.

Outward pilotage to be three-fourths of inward.
From roadstead to sea, £1 8s.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1877.

		REVENUE.		
		£	s.	d.
Balances from last year		145	18	13
Customs' duty		19,102	12	8
Tonnage for Lighthouse		787	9	2
" Hospital		266	18	11
Harbour		0	6	0
Export duty, Militia		1,689	12	4
" Record		384	7	6
" Medical relief		493	0	2
Excises duty		3,587	14	1
Stamps		800	16	4
Licenses, Liquor		918	15	0
" Bread		8	5	0
" Gunpowder and Petroleum		23	0	0
" Shooting		11	0	0
" Porters		27	15	0
" Wheels		451	2	0
" Dogs		197	5	6
" Metal		4	12	0
" Waterman's		25	0	0
" Boat		32	17	6
Fees of Office—Provost Marshal		52	1	5½
" Registrar		425	6	4
" Petty Courts		114	11	2
" On Patents		39	6	3
Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures		832	19	4
Rents		379	2	11
" Rodunda		40	0	0
Taxes—Water		463	4	11
" Ecclesiastical		1,989	18	0½
Interest on Deposits		40	10	11½
Miscellaneous		3	10	0
Land Rent		0	16	0
Sales, Government Property		12	0	0½
Searches		0	12	0
Cemetery		178	19	1
Water Commissioners (current account)		525	4	6
Hospital fees		13	19	1
Escheated Estate		18	4	7
Post Office, net		268	1	1½
		<hr/>		
Total, Civil Service		£34,727	18	8
Militia—Cavalry		374	7	0
" Artillery		23	7	8
		<hr/>		
Total for 1877		£35,125	13	4

	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Police		9,712	5	6
Gaol		648	12	0
Medical Relief		1,611	2	5
Administration of Justice		9	17	0
Prisoners		510	7	7
Hospitals		5,112	11	2½
Education		905	2	6
Police and Gaols		768	9	10
Rents		368	18	0
Conveyance of Mails		54	2	6
Works and Buildings		1,901	9	10½
Roads and Bridges		2,222	1	3½
Miscellaneous		21	9	1
Library		130	0	0
Stationery		54	11	10
Keeper of Government Grounds		15	12	10
Printing		121	5	0
Taking Statistical Returns		28	8	4
Exchange		23	1	7
Cemetery		107	7	2
Fire Brigade		65	0	0
Interest		3,010	0	5
Payment of Loans		1,100	0	0
Board of Health		538	14	0
Signal Stations		175	4	10
Registration		213	12	0
Telegraph Company		800	0	0
Drawback Duty		310	3	7
Escheated Estate		107	18	2½
Unrepresented Estate		19	14	1
Inland Post		115	5	6
Commissioners of Patents		7	1	6
Police Reward Fund		28	6	1
Total		£34,727	18	8

LIST OF SUGAR ESTATES AND GRAZING FARMS.

(Excluding all Properties under 25 acres), 1878.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

- Brecknock's,* 223 acres: John W. Bennett and others. Provisions, &c.
 Blizard's,* 50 acres: John D. Cranston. Provisions, &c.
 Body Ponds, 210 acres: Heirs of J. H. Doyle. Lessee, F. Mechertson. Windmill

- Pendal's, Belvedere, and George Byam's, 1,690 acres: Fryer's Concrete Company. Steam-works; 24 acres in St. Mary's parish.
 Bellevue,* 527 acres: Antonio J. Comacho. Windmill; 70 acres in St. George's parish.
 Briggins,* 440 acres: Antonio J. Comacho. Steamworks.
 Buckley's, 98 acres: Rev. Thomas B. Nibbs. Windmill.
 Bath Lodge, 456 acres: Fryer's Concrete Company. Windmill.
 Crosbie's and Boon's, 300 acres: G. J. Crosbie. Windmill.
 Clare Hall,* 613 acres: Henry Siggins. Heirs of F. Shand, lessees.
 Cook's,* 500 acres: Isaac C. Anthonyson. Windmill.
 Creek Side,* 396 acres: John H. Moore. Windmill; 180 acres in St. Mary's parish.
 Cassada Garden, 600 acres: Heirs of F. Shand. Windmill; 40 acres in St. George's parish.
 Cedar Valley, 218 acres: Heirs of F. Shand. Windmill; 40 acres in St. George's parish.
 Dickey's Hill, 26 acres: M. Chalmers and others. Provisions, &c.
 Brow's Hill, Belmont, and Herbert's, 788 acres: Charles J. Manning. Steamworks.
 Five Islands, 703 acres: Sir Stephen J. Hill. Windmill; cattle and provisions.
 Kiar's Hill,* 327 acres: Montague W. White. Windmill.
 Gamble's and Villa, 579 acres: Lord Combermere. Steamworks.
 Gamble's, Five Islands,* 157 acres: Isaac E. Anthonyson. Provisions.
 Golden Grove, 254 acres: Rev. Thomas Peters. G. W. Bennett, lessee. Windmill. Just steam!
 Gully Bay, 447 acres: Thomas Freeman. Cattle.
 Hawke's Hill, 180 acres: Rev. Peter Malone. Cattle.
 Halliday's Mountain, 256 acres: Fryer's Concrete Company. Cattle.
 Hodge's Bay, 192 acres: Rev. H. O. B. Hodge. Windmill.
 Hart's and Royal's, 209 acres: Charles J. Manning. Windmill.
 Hill House,* 110 acres: Samuel L. Attrill. Cattle and provisions.
 Longford's, Mount Pleasant, and Fernbar's, 787 acres: Heirs of J. W. L. Brooke. Steamworks.
 Law's Land,* 50 acres: Heirs of James Law. Cattle and provisions.
 Marble Hill, 172 acres: Mrs. M. E. Jarvis. Windmill.
 McKinnon's, 632 acres: Edward Becket. Windmill.
 Oliver's, 313 acres: Heirs of J. W. L. Brooke. Cattle.
 Otto's, 678 acres: Samuel Dobe & Sons. Steamworks.
 Potter's,* 60 acres: McDonalds & Co. Provisions.
 Rose Hill,* 63 acres: F. J. Edwards. Windmill.
 Saint Clair's,* 384 acres: J. W. Thibou. Windmill.
 Tomlinsons, 600 acres: Heirs of F. Shand. Steamworks.
 Turnbull's,* 71 acres: Heirs of John Gray. Leased to Otter's estate.
 Thibou's, 368 acres: Heirs of Thomas Jarvis. Windmill.

- ✓ Union,* 483 acres: Robert Dobson. Windmill.
- ✓ Weatherill's,* 300 acres: Lord Combermere. Windmill.
- ✓ Williams Farm and Mount Rural,* 50 acres: Edward H. McGuire. Cattle.
- ✓ Williams Farm,* 40 acres: Heirs of S. Williams. Joseph Gray, lessee.
- ✓ Wood, 280 acres: Heirs of T. W. L. Brooke. Steamworks.
- ✓ Yapton,* 343 acres: Alexander Collart. Cattle.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH.

- ✓ Barnes Hill,* 172 acres: John Freeland.
- ✓ Barnacle Point, 64 acres: Heirs of F. Shand.
- ✓ Carlisle's, 388 acres: Charles J. Manning. Windmill.
- ✓ Date Hill, 183 acres: Heirs of F. Jarvis. Provisions.
- ✓ Donovan's and Gunthorp's, 937 acres: Heirs of F. Shand. Steamworks.
- ✓ Fitch's Creek, 517 acres: Heirs of F. Shand. Steamworks.
- ✓ Groves, 570 acres: Henry J. Cassin. Cattle and provisions; 10 acres in St. John's parish.
- ✓ Hayman's,* 66 acres: John Freeland. 13 acres in St. John's parish.
- ✓ Giles Blizard's, 162 acres: Heirs of Thomas Jarvis. Windmill.
- ✓ High Point and Nibbs,* 307 acres: George W. Bennett. Windmill. 77 acres in St. John's parish.
- ✓ Judge Blizard's, 422 acres: Mrs. Stapleton. George M. Andrews, lessee. Windmill.
- ✓ Long Island, 300 acres: Heirs of J. Jarvis. Cattle.
- ✓ Mount Lacy, 337 acres: Saml. Dobe and Sons. Windmill.
- ✓ Millar's, 406 acres: Horace Turner. Windmill.
- ✓ North Sound, 418 acres: George Estridge. Steamworks.
- ✓ Paynter's, 282 acres: Heirs of F. Shand. Worked with Tomlinson in St. John's Parish.
- ✓ Sherwood, 360 acres: Thomas Freeman. Cattle.
- ✓ Winthorp's, 215 acres: Thomas Freeman. Horace Turner, lessee. Worked with Millar's.
- ✓ Weir's,* 114 acres: Heirs of S. Sedgwick. Windmill.

ST. PETER'S PARISH.

- ✓ Big Duer's, 339 acres: W. A. Parker & Co. Steamworks.
- ✓ Betty's Hope, Garden, Old and New Cotton's, 1,315 acres: Sir G. W. H. Codrington. Steamworks, 3 sets.
- ✓ Cedar Hill, 452 acres: Thomas Berkeley. Steamworks.
- ✓ Coconut Hall,* 277 acres: W. B. Geddes. Windmill.
- ✓ Diamond, 134 acres: Messrs. O'B. Orley. Windmill; G. M. Andrew, lessee.
- ✓ Gnana Island, 374 acres: Sir G. W. H. Codrington. Cattle.

- ✓ Gilbey's,* 13 acres: James and Robert Maginley. Windmill; Willis in St. Philip's parish.
- ✓ W. and Mencer's Creek, 309 acres: W. A. Parker & Co., Windmill.
- ✓ Jonas,* 325 acres: Heirs of J. W. L. Brooke. Windmill; T. B. Smith, lessee.
- ✓ Lower Freeman's, 359 acres: W. A. Parker and Co. Windmill; 94 acres in St. George's parish.
- ✓ Little Duer's, 190 acres: W. A. Parker and Co. Windmill; 44 acres in St. Philip's parish.
- ✓ Parry's,* 226 acres: Thomas D. Foote. Steamworks.
- ✓ Parr's and Cochrane's, 328 acres: William E. M. Pell. Steamworks.
- ✓ Parham Lodge and Crab's New Works and Old Works, 1,373 acres: C. C. Tudway. Three sets of steamworks.
- ✓ Sanderson's, 735 acres: W. R. Martin. Steamworks.
- ✓ Upper Freeman's, 211 acres: Thomas Daniell and Co. Leased to Sanderson's estate, and worked with it.
- ✓ Vernon's, 460 acres: Heirs of Herbert Mayo. Steamworks.
- ✓ Yeaman's, 210 acres: E. and H. Jefferson. Windmill; 32 acres in St. Paul's parish.

ST. PHILIP'S PARISH.

- ✓ Archbold's and Brown's, 398 acres: Thos. Daniell and Co. Cattle.
- ✓ Colebrook's,* 356 acres: Heirs of James Gordon. Windmill.
- ✓ Comfort Hall,* 517 acres: James Maginley. Windmill.
- ✓ Collins and Retical,* 150 acres: William Goodwin. Windmill.
- ✓ Cotton Garden and Newall's,* 30 acres: G. W. Blake. Provisions.
- ✓ Cotton Garden, 40 acres: F. B. Harman. Provisions.
- ✓ Elliott's,* 192 acres: Heirs of G. W. French. Leased to Collins.
- ✓ Fry's, 320 acres: Charles J. Manning. Steamworks.
- ✓ Green Island, 100 acres: Estate of S. Blizard. Cattle.
- ✓ Glanville's, 300 acres: Lord Combermere. Windmill.
- ✓ Grange, 30 acres: Heirs of A. Duncombe. Windmill.
- ✓ Gray's, 230 acres: D. C. Odium. Windmill.
- ✓ Hobbs's, Guynor's, and Elme's,* 427 acres: William Goodwin. Windmill.
- ✓ Harman's, Upper Walrond's, Montpellier and Hope,* 674 acres: F. B. Harman. Windmill.
- ✓ Henry Harding, 150 acres: Samuel B. Harman. Cattle and provisions.
- ✓ Harrington's,* 185 acres: James Maginley. Windmill.
- ✓ Lower Walrond's, 150 acres: Heirs of H. Bourne. V. Guffray, lessee.
- ✓ Long,* 562 acres: James Maginley. Windmill.
- ✓ Long Lane,* 409 acres: James Maginley. Windmill.
- ✓ Louch's, 560 acres: Charles Turner. Cattle.
- ✓ Manning's,* 200 acres: John P. Foote. Windmill.

- ✓Mayer's, 300 acres: Mrs. E. M. Pell. Windmill.
- ✓Parson, Manle's, and Grant's, 295 acres: Ed. Becket. Windmill.
- ✓Room's, * 314 acres: W. H. Edwards. Cattle.
- ✓Retreat, * 50 acres: D. W. Scarvill.
- ✓Sheriff's, * 220 acres: F. B. Harman.
- ✓Skerrett's, * 314 acres: Sir Oliver Nugent.
- ✓Sion Hill, 292 acres: Mrs. E. M. Pell. Windmill.
- ✓Thomas', 170 acres: Heirs of J. W. Sheriff. R. F. Sheriff, lessee.
- ✓Wickham's, * 168 acres: Isaac E. Anthonyson. W. Goodwin, lessee.
- ✓Watson's, * 370 acres: Richard Taylor. Cattle and provisions.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH.

- ✓Barter's, * 193 acres: James Ackermann. Cotton and provisions.
- ✓Black's Point, * 100 acres: George Anderson. Cattle.
- ✓Bailey's Hill, * 35 acres: John S. Bailey. Provisions.
- ✓Barton Hill, * 43 acres: Heirs of Duncan Clarke. Cattle.
- ✓Bushey Park, * 40 acres: Colin Clarke. Cattle.
- ✓Bodkin's, 492 acres: Fryer's Concrete Company. Steamworks.
- ✓Blake's, * 598 acres: Mrs. Lucy Miller. Steamworks.
- ✓Barks's, Table Hill, and La Roche's, * 829 acres: James Maginley. Steamworks.
- ✓Buck's Horns, * 100 acres: Domingo Zachera.
- ✓Bottom Bailey, * 25 acres: R. S. Heagan.
- ✓Cochrane's, 430 acres: Heirs of A. W. Sheriff. R. Sheriff, lessee.
- ✓Cherry Hill, 77 acres: Heirs of J. C. Shoredechs.
- ✓Deep Bay, * 113 acres: J. W. B. Sheppard. Cattle.
- ✓Dimdale, * 407 acres: W. H. Moore. Cattle and provisions.
- ✓Ding-a-ding Nook, * 55 acres: J. W. B. Sheppard.
- ✓Folly, * 315 acres: Thomas B. Kirwin. Cattle and provisions.
- ✓Fry's Pasture, 103 acres: C. J. Munning. Cattle.
- ✓Gordon's (Monk's Hill), * 213 acres: F. B. Harman. Cattle.
- ✓Hill Side, * 31 acres: F. J. Edwards.
- ✓Isaac's Hill, 100 acres: Miss Otley. Leased with Diamond estate.
- ✓Lucas and Delope's, 560 acres: Lord Combarnera. Steamworks.
- ✓Morris Looby's, 302 acres: Victor Guffrey. Windmill.
- ✓Matthew's, 888 acres: Heirs of Mr. Maginley. 315 of these in St. John's parish.
- ✓Patterson's, * 407 acres: William H. Moore. Steamworks.
- ✓Piccadilly, * 530 acres: Victor Guffrey. The Government owns 1,100 acres on this estate.
- ✓Red Hill, 400 acres: Mrs. Endora Adlam. Cattle.
- ✓Rose Marsh, * 30 acres: Heirs of S. Adamson. Provisions.
- ✓Richmond, 365 acres: Miss M. McDonald. Windmill.
- ✓Rendezvous Bay, * 171 acres: James Ackermann.
- ✓Rendezvous Bay, * 342 acres: Heirs of Ann Hamilton.
- ✓Tyrrell's, * 626 acres: Thomas D. Foots. Steamworks.
- ✓Tobacco Gut, * 30 acres: Isaac E. Anthonyson.

- ✓Willis Fraeman's, * 504 acres: James Maginley. Windmill.
- ✓Witton Farm, * 35 acres: W. H. Edwards.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

- ✓Brodie's, * 83 acres: Hugh Curran. Cattle.
- ✓Bolau's, * 73 acres: Heirs of T. Watkins. Provisions.
- ✓Bolau's, * 38 acres: Heirs of G. Byam. Provisions.
- ✓Batt's Mountain, * 66 acres: Heirs of Mary Thibou. Provisions.
- ✓Batt's Mountain, 60 acres: Catherine Thibou. Provisions.
- ✓Blubber Valley, * 664 acres: G. W. Bennett. Steamworks.
- ✓Brooks and Morris', 703 acres: Francis Tucker. Cattle.
- ✓Cartey's Mountain, * 111 acres: Jane Bell and others. Cattle.
- ✓Cade's Bay, * 703 acres: William Sherridan. Steamworks.
- ✓Cove, 500 acres: Leased to Mr. McGuire.
- ✓Christian's Valley, * 500 acres: Heirs of Sidney Stead. Cattle.
- ✓Claremont, * 849 acres: G. W. Bennett. Steamworks.
- ✓Darbay's, * 59 acres: Heirs of A. Doig.
- ✓Darbay's, 96 acres: George A. Lardy.
- ✓Dark Valley, * 170 acres: Jane Lowe. Cattle.
- ✓Dalzell's, 186 acres: Jesse W. Thibou.
- ✓Dunning's and Gilliard's, * 240 acres: Heirs of F. Kennington. Stock.
- ✓Fisher's and Nanton's, 300 acres: Mr. Taylor.
- ✓Green Castle, 605 acres: Fryer's Concrete Company. Windmill.
- ✓Hermitage, * 97 acres: John P. ... (This list is incomplete.)

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ANTIGUA.

Antigua was discovered by Christopher Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493, and named by him, from a church in Seville, Santa Maria de la Antigua. It is one of the oldest of the British colonies in the Antilles, having been settled by Sir Thomas Warner, with a few English families, in 1632. The early settlers were much harassed, and the colony almost desolated, by the frequent incursions of the French and Caribs. By the Treaty of Breda, in 1667, the island was finally settled under the British dominion, and in the beginning of the following year the colony was re-established by Lord Willoughby de Parham, from whom the town of Parham, which was originally the metropolis of the island, took its name, as also Willoughby Bay. This nobleman obtained a grant from Charles II., in 1663, and brought with him Colonel Byam and other officers, who had impaired their fortunes in the Royal cause, to whom his lordship made large grants of

- ✓ Smith's,* 110 acres: J. W. Forisccu.
- ✓ Tranquil Vale,* 67 acres: Heirs of G. Black.
- ✓ Tuck's,* 147 acres: William Dougall.
- ✓ Tottenham Park,* 109 acres. J. B. Robins.
- ✓ Urlin's,* 67 acres: Benjamin F. Lowen.
- ✓ Willock's and Upper Fry's,* 518 acres. Heirs of Richard Abbott.
- ✓ York's,* 325 acres: Mrs. Margaret McGuire. Windmill.

[The resident proprietors are marked thus * All the others are resident abroad, most of them in England. There are a large number of small proprietors, under 25 acres, which I have left out as being too small to find a place among the estates of the island; and they are also very numerous, and would increase the list to little importance.]

MERCHANTS.

- George W. Bennett, General Merchant; A. J. Comacho, Estate Supplies and Provisions; J. S. W. Danell, Furniture and Estate Supplies; Jose Gomes, Breadstuffs; E. Gonsalve, Breadstuffs; D. W. Scarvill, Breadstuffs; Monval Gomes, Breadstuffs; Jeremiah Gonsalve, Breadstuffs; Alexander McAdam, Dry Goods; William Dougall, Dry Goods; W. Forrest, Dry Goods; W. Hastings, Dry Goods; James Murdock and Co., Dry Goods and Wines, &c.; W. H. Moore, Dry Goods and Wines, &c.; Benjamin Edwards, Dry Goods; Delos J. Martin, Dry Goods; Mary Howell, Dry Goods; James Gardner, Dry Goods; John Bridges, Various Businesses.
- ✓ ~~Wingates,* 166 acres: Thomas B. Kirwin. Cattle.~~
- ✓ Johnston's Point,* 50 acres: Catherine Bigsby.
- ✓ Jenning's,* 288 acres: Heirs of D. Davey.
- ✓ Jolly Hill, 708 acres: Thomas Peters. Steamworks, leased to George W. Bennett.
- ✓ Montero's,* 283 acres: W. H. Edwards.
- ✓ Mill Hill,* 392 acres: Thomas B. Kirwin. Windmill.
- ✓ McNish Mountain, 159 acres: John Dobson. 42 acres of this in St. John's parish.
- ✓ McGreggor's,* 66 acres: Heirs of H. C. Nanton. Leased to John G. James.
- ✓ Mountain, The, 437 acres: Thomas W. W. Shand.
- ✓ New Division,* 243 acres: Robert Dobson.
- ✓ Orange Valley and Fry's, 1,293 acres: C. J. Manning.
- ✓ Picent's,* 35 acres: Maria Picent.
- ✓ Picent's,* 44 acres: Joseph Joupe.
- ✓ River and Finlay's,* 140 acres: Heirs of Margaret Taylor.
- ✓ Rigby's,* 263 acres: Heirs of J. Law. Rented to Fryer's Concrete Company.
- ✓ Seaforth's,* 622 acres: Edgar H. Lane. Steamworks.
- ✓ Sawcott's,* 235 acres: Water Commissioners.
- ✓ Sage Hill,* 162 acres: D. C. Odum. Rented to T. B. Kirwin.

Plants?

land, the original titles of which are in the possession of those families at this day.

The most noteworthy events in the history of the island, from its discovery to the present time, will be found briefly recorded as follows:—

- 1493.—Christopher Columbus discovered Antigua.
- 1520.—The Licentiate, Antonio Serrano, was endowed with the power of Governor; Antigua till this period belonged to the Caribs.
- 1627.—King Charles I. granted James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, by letters patent, all the Caribbean Island, including Barbados.
- 1629.—M. D'Enambuc lands with 150 men at Antigua, but, finding the island worse than he expected, he embarked immediately for Montserrat.
- 1632.—Sir Thomas Warner sends his son, with a number of followers, from St. Kitts, to establish a settlement in Antigua.
- 1640.—English attacked by Caribs, who killed fifty of them, and carried off the Governor's wife, her two children, and three other women. Population about thirty families.
- 1650.—The authority of the Crown being acknowledged by the inhabitants, Parliament issued an ordinance prohibiting trade with Antigua and Barbados.
- 1653.—An expedition of savages from Dominica surprised the English, plundered and burnt most of their houses, and massacred the inhabitants.
- 1663.—The inhabitants of Barbados having petitioned the King against the claims of the Earl of Carlisle and his lessee, Lord Willoughby, his Majesty compromised the matter by revoking the earl's patent, and paying an annuity to the creditors and claimants under that charter, to defray which and the salary of a Governor, an impost of four and a half per cent. was laid on the produce of the island.
- 1666.—The King granted the Island of Antigua to Mr. Henry Willoughby, upon which the settlers retire, and seek refuge in the capture of the island.

Merchants

- 1666—November 4. A French squadron, under M. de la Barre, arrived at Five Island Bay, and landed without much opposition. They burnt the Governor's house and many others, and took several officers prisoners.
- November 23. The inhabitants surrendered to the French under M. Clodre. Colonel Fitch, the Governor, refusing to accede to the capitulation, fled with Colonel Warner and some others.
- 1667.—July 7. Admiral Sir John Harman destroyed the French fleet at St. Pierre, Martinique, consisting of thirty-eight sail.
- July 21. Antigua restored by a treaty of peace signed at Breda.
- September 1. Destructive hurricane at St. Kitts, which almost desolated the island, the inhabitants being already reduced to the greatest want by the effects of the war.
- 1668.—Lord William Willoughby sailed from Barbados with a great many colonists to re-establish the colonies of Antigua and Montserrat.
- Act passed for the settlement of the duty of four and a half per cent. on produce shipped, in consideration of new grants of the lands which became forfeited to his Majesty by reason of the surrender to the French.
- 1669.—Act passed requiring masters of vessels, immediately on their arrival, to obtain from the Government a licence to trade, and to give bond not to carry off any person without a ticket.
- 1673.—Number of negroes, 570.
- 1674.—Colonel Codrington arrived from Barbados, and applied himself with success to planting the sugar-cane.
- 1675.—Tremendous hurricane at Barbados. The inhabitants petition Government to take off the four and a half per cent. tax. Petition refused.
- Six towns or places of traffic appointed in Antigua—Falmouth, St. John's, Bridge Town, Carlisle ham, and Bermudian Valley.
- 1576.—A tonnage duty payable in
- 1681.—Antigua desolated by a hurricane. Dampier, it came from the N.W., with violent winds, and in a few hours, it was almost entirely destroyed.

- gale was found in the morning almost upright, but all the goods that were in the hold were washed out.
- 1681.—Island divided into five parishes.
- 1689.—Inhabitants of Anguilla removed to Antigua.
- Colonel Hewetson sails to attack Guadaloupe, and returns with plunder.
- Sir Timothy Thornhill arrives with troops.
- Guards stationed at the Bays to defend the island against the incursions of the French.
- Six Irishmen taken in a French privateer, tried, and executed.
- 1690.—General Codrington receives a commission from King William and Queen Mary to be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Leeward Caribbee Islands.
- Admiral Wright, having arrived with a strong squadron of men-of-war, the Leeward Islands raise forces for the recovery of St. Kitts. Antigua furnishes a regiment of 400 men, commanded by the Deputy-Governor, Colonel Rowland Williams. Population, 6,000 whites.
- April 6. Antigua nearly desolated by an earthquake, which was felt also at Montserrat and Nevis.
- 1692.—Act passed for the election of vestries, and the maintenance of the Minister and the poor. Annual salary of the Minister, 16,000lbs. of sugar.
- 1698.—General Codrington dies, and is succeeded in the government by his son, Christopher Codrington, Esq.
- 1699.—Admiral Benbow prepares to attack Guadaloupe. The merchants of Antigua equip several privateers, and a regiment of soldiers was raised under the command of Colonel Byam for this enterprise. After the capture of Basseterre and various other successes, the English were obliged to abandon Guadaloupe on account of the sickness of the troops.
- 1704.—Sir W. Mathews appointed Governor, *vice* Codrington.
- 1705.—Act passed the General Council and Assembly, met at Nevis, securing to each island its peculiar laws and customs.
- Common law of England to be in force except when altered by colonial laws.
- 1706.—Colonel Park made Governor on the death of Sir W. Mathews.
- 1707.—Antigua and Nevis suffered greatly from a hurricane.
- 1710.—December 7. Governor Park killed.

- 1710.—Walter Hamilton, Esq., Lieut. General of the Leeward Islands, arrives from Nevis and assumes the government. Walter Douglas, Esq., appointed Governor, and suspends Mr. Hamilton from all his offices.
- 1715.—General Hamilton restored to the government of the Leeward Islands. Colonel Edward Byam appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua, *vice* J. Yeamans, Esq. The Council and Assembly pass an Act granting the General £1,000 a year for house rent, governors of colonies being forbidden by their instructions to receive gratuities in any other shape.
- 1720.—Population, 3,672 whites, 19,186 negroes.
- 1721.—John Hart, Esq., late Governor of Maryland, was preferred to the government of the Leeward Islands.
- 1724.—Governor Hart reported the population 5,200 whites, 1,400 militia, 19,800 negroes.
- 1725.—Parish of St. Peter divided; parish of St. George formed.
- 1727.—The Assembly returned their thanks, and voted 200 guineas for the purchase of a sword to Captain Delargno, for the protection of their trade and the construction of the wharf at English Harbour.
- 1728.—Lord Londonderry, son of Mr. Pitt, succeeded Mr. Hart in the government of the Leeward Islands. August 19. The Governor arrives at Antigua, and is detained in the roads by a hurricane.
- 1729.—Population, 4,088 whites, 22,611 negroes.
- 1731.—Great scarcity of water; a single pail sold for three shillings.
- 1732.—The Moravian Brethren send missionaries to Antigua.
- 1733.—William Mathews, Esq., succeeded to the government on the death of Lord Londonderry. The new instructions granted permission to the Council and Assembly to settle on the Governor, by their first act after his arrival, any salary which they might think proper in addition to the sum of £12,000 which had hitherto been allowed by Government out of the four and a half per cent. duty, in compliance with which, the Council and Assembly granted him £1,000 currency per annum.
- 1736.—Plot by the negroes for murdering the whites discovered. King Court, the leader, and Tomba and Hercules, his generals, were broken on the wheel, and eleven others burnt.

- 1737.—Executions of the slaves concerned in the plot continued.
- 1740.—Antigua suffers from a hurricane.
- 1755.—Malignant fever rages.
- 1756.—Population, 3,412 whites, 31,428 negroes.
- 1760.—Mr. Nath. Gilbert, speaker of the House of Assembly, forms a society of 200 Methodists, the first in the island.
- 1761.—Act passed to prevent manumitted slaves becoming burdensome to the parish.
- 1768.—William Woodley, Esq., appointed Governor; £1,000 a year voted in addition to the Government salary of £1,200; also a Government house.
- 1769.—August 17. Town of St. John's nearly destroyed by fire. £1,000 granted by Government for the relief of sufferers.
- 1770.—Value of exports from Antigua to Great Britain, £430,210; to North America, £35,551 7s. 6d.; to the other islands, £229 10s.
- 1771.—Sir Ralph Payne arrived in the West Indies as Governor-General of the Leeward Islands.
- 1772.—Severe hurricane in the Leeward Islands, beginning from N.E., and ending from S.W. by S. August 31. Several men of war driven on shore, and many ships founded at their anchors in St. John's Harbour.
- 1774.—Population, 2,500 whites; 37,868 negroes. Assembly thanked his Majesty for appointing Sir Ralph Payne, Governor, and petition for his return to the Leeward Islands.
- 1776.—William M. Burt, Esq., appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, in the room of Sir R. Payne.
- 1779.—Antigua reduced to the greatest distress for want of water; famine and disease prevail; application made to Government for a loan of £20,000.
- 1780.—According to the testimony of Dr. S. Athill, nearly one-fifth of the negro population died of dysentery in this and the two preceding years. October 3. Severe hurricane in the western extremity of Jamaica, accompanied by an earthquake and a most extraordinary swell of the sea, which rose so as to overwhelm the town of Savannah-la-Mar.

- 1781.—Thomas Shirley, Esq., appointed Governor, in the room of W. M. Burt, Esq., deceased.
- 1782.—Antigua produced 16,200 hogsheads of sugar.
April 12. Lord Rodney gained a glorious victory over the French fleet off Guadaloupe.
- 1783.—Antigua produced 3,900 hogheads of sugar.
- 1785.—By an Act of the Legislature a jury of six white inhabitants were ordered for the trial of capital offences; also the evidence of one slave against another to be admitted, but not against a free person.
- 1787.—Population, 2,590 whites; 1,230 free people of colour; 37,808 slaves.
Exports, 19,500 hogsheads of sugar.
- 1789.—No rain fell for seven months. The crop of sugar was destroyed, and 500 horned cattle perished for want of water.
- 1791.—William Woodley, Esq., appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.
- 1792.—August 1. Several plantations destroyed by a hurricane.
- 1793.—Malignant fever prevailed, supposed to have been brought from Grenada in H.M.S. *Experiment*.
- 1795.—Major-General Charles Leigh appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.
- 1798.—April 16. Act for ameliorating the condition of slaves passed by the General Council and Assembly at St. Kitts. Value of slaves estimated, £1,512,320.
- 1801.—Lord Lavington appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.
- 1804.—September 4. Hurricane at Antigua and St. Kitts, &c.
- 1805.—Exports, 3,200 hogsheads of sugar. Population, 3,000 whites; 1,300 free people of colour; 36,000 slaves.
- 1807.—August 1. Lord Lavington died.
- 1810.—Hugh Elliott, Esq., appointed Governor. Sugar exported, 16,000 hogsheads.
- 1813.—July 23. Hurricane at Barbados, St. Vincent, Martinique, Dominica, and St. Kitts.
July 26. Hurricane at Bahamas and Bermudas.
July 31. Hurricane at Jamaica.
- 1814.—Lieutenant-General Sir James Leigh appointed to the government of the Leeward Islands.
- 1815.—August 29. Hurricane at Dominica, Antigua, St. Bart's.

- 1816.—Major-General George W. Ramsay appointed Governor of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda. Yellow fever raged in Antigua.
- 1818.—September 21—23. Hurricane at Dominica, Martinique, and Antigua.
- 1819.—September 22—23. Hurricane at St. Kitts, St. Bart's, and St. Thomas.
- 1821.—Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban appointed Governor.
- 1823.—Remittent fever prevailed at Antigua.
- 1824.—Sir Benjamin D'Urban promoted to the government of Demerara.
- 1825.—Bishop Coleridge arrived in the West Indies.
July 26. Severe hurricane at Guadaloupe. The barometer fell 1.86 inch.
- 1826.—Major-General Sir Patrick Ross appointed Governor.
- 1827.—August 17. Hurricane in Antigua; barometer fell half an inch.
- 1828.—January—February. Dandy fever prevailed in Antigua.
- 1831.—March. Burnings and other insurrectionary acts committed by the negroes in consequence of the abolition of the Sunday market; martial law proclaimed; one man tried and executed by a general court-martial, others punished by imprisonment and flogging.
- August 11. Dreadful hurricane in Barbados and St. Vincent.
- 1832.—August 24. Hurricane at Guadaloupe; barometer fell 1.5 inches.
- 1834.—Sir Evan J. M. MacGregor, Bart., appointed Governor-General of the Leeward Islands and Dominica.
August 1. Slavery abolished.
September 20. Severe hurricane at Dominica. The barometer fell 1.18 inch, at the rate of one inch in six hours.
- 1835.—August 12. Dreadful hurricane in Antigua. The barometer fell 1.4 inch, at the rate of one inch in one hour twenty-seven minutes.
- 1837.—Sir Wm. Colebrooke appointed Governor-General of the Leeward Islands.
- 1840.—August 1. Major Macphail, Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua and Dominica, assumed the temporary command of the Government.

1842.—February. Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy assumed the Government of Antigua and the Leeward Islands.

July. Free charity school established.

1843.—February 8. Terrible earthquake, unparalleled in severity and duration, destroying property to an immense amount all over the island. Most of the sugar works thrown down, and houses in the city and towns, Cathedral destroyed, and several of the churches and chapels; also the public buildings more or less seriously injured. Eight lives lost. In the neighbouring French island of Guadeloupe the town of Point-a-Pitre was totally destroyed, with the loss of over 3,500 lives; the earth opened in several places; a serious conflagration afterwards broke out, which lasted for three days. The earthquake was felt through all the islands of the Windward and Leeward group.

August. The British Parliament passed an Act authorizing a loan of £100,000 to the colony in aid of the sufferers.

Local Act passed in October following.

1845.—Discriminating duties on colonial and foreign produce abolished by Act of Parliament.

1846.—March. The Honourable John Sivel appointed Chief Justice under the new Judicial Bill. Charles Cunningham, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts, appointed to administer the Government of the Leeward Islands.

Savings bank established by local enactment.

November. James McManley Higginson, Esq., assumed the Government of Antigua and the Leeward Islands.

1847.—January. First batch of immigrants arrived from Madeira, an Act for encouraging the importation of 3,000 labourers by a bounty having passed in the previous year.

New cathedral opened.

Sept. 6. Death of the Honourable John Sivel, Chief Justice, and appointment of the Hon. John Gray as Provisional Chief Justice.

1848.—March. Sir Robert Horford appointed Chief Justice.

Aug. 22. Severe hurricane and great destruction of property; loss estimated at £100,000. 28 lives lost. Abolition of imperial customs.

1852.—Jan. Destruction of R.F. Steiner's *Banker* by the same her voyage to the West Indies; 153 lives lost.

Feb. Dead-lock in the Assembly. Refused to consider the sureties tendered by the new Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Fripp, appointed to supersede Mr. Joseph Sharrington.

Resignation of Government members.

1855.—Kar Baulla Haralton, Esq., assumed the Government of the Leeward Islands.

1856.—Sir William Scagg, Kt., appointed Chief Justice in consequence of the retirement of Sir Robert Horford.

1858.—March 25. Serious riots in the City; police-office attacked by the rioters, and in defence of their lives the police under arms fired and shot several persons. Martial law declared, and troops sent for from Barbados and the neighbouring French island of Guadeloupe; the disturbance, after lasting two days, was effectually quieted before the arrival of the troops.

Dr. Stephen G. Hill appointed Bishop of the diocese, in the place of Dr. Davis, deceased.

1859.—April 3. Hercules C. Robinson, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts, arrived to administer temporarily the Government.

April 22. Edward John Eyre, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, arrived to assume temporarily the Government of St. Vincent.

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wrecked at Barbuda, were landed at St. John's, and indentured themselves as labourers.

1863.—The House of Assembly memorialised the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of immigration, complaining of the want of good faith on the part of Governor Hamilton in the negotiations on the subject.

2,000 labourers introduced from Barbados.

Severe drought prevailed.

Small-pox prevailed, and several deaths occurred.

1864.—Drought continued to prevail.

1866.—May. Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts, administered the government in the temporary absence of Col. Hill.

Change of the political constitution of the colony; a single chamber established, composed of 4 ex-officers, 8 nominated and 12 elective members.

Colonel Hill re-assumes the government.

October. Terrific hurricane at St. Thomas and Tortola: 500 lives lost, and 77 vessels. Destruction of the R.M. steamers *Rhone* and *Comany*.

1868.—Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine appointed Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands.

1870.—Resolutions for establishing a Confederation of the Leeward Islands passed by Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.

1871.—Imperial Act for confederating the Leeward Islands passed in August.

Aug. 21st. Severe hurricane experienced. Immense destruction of property. Several estates, works, with city, town, and village property destroyed. 35 lives lost. Mercury fell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

ANGUILLA.

The island of Anguilla is placed under the Presidency of St. Christopher, being governed locally by a stipendiary magistrate, paid from the Imperial treasury. This officer is assisted by a vestry, of which he is chairman. The vestry is composed of the stipendiary magistrate, three elected members, and three nominated by the Crown.

The revenue of Anguilla may be estimated at £555, and the expenditure at about the same amount. The local courts for the administration of justice are the magistrate's court and the small debt court. But the island is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.W. of St. Christopher, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is computed at 2,500, of whom 100 are white (or of pure European descent), and the remainder coloured or black.

Besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, which last meets with a ready sale at St. Thomas, the productions are phosphate of lime and salt. In the latter commodities the trade is decidedly on the increase. The revenue is derived from import duties, a duty on salt, a tax upon houses and lands, licences, &c.

PRESIDING MAGISTRATE.—J. L. Lake, £200.

DOMINICA

LOCAL NOTES.

DOMINICA is an island, situate in the centre of the Carribean Sea, between 15d. 39m. and 15d. 45m. N. Lat. and 61d. 13m. and 67d. 30m. W. Long., 29 miles long, 16 broad—very mountainous and picturesque. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd November, 1493, on his second voyage.

This island was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Carribean Sea, to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1697; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Charaibs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral" island (no notice being taken of the Charaibs), many French planters settled on it and established plantations. In 1756 Dominica became by conquest the property of the English.

In 1763 "a peace" was signed at Paris between England and France, in the ninth article of which Dominica was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling the culturable lands, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of £312,091 11s. 1d. sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit-rent. Dominica at this time formed one of the General Government, comprising, besides Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago.

In 1771 the island was formed into a separate Government, under the administration of Sir William Young, Bart.

On the 21st June, 1775, a Royal Proclamation

establishing a House of Representatives, fixing a new qualification for candidates and electors, and regulating the proceedings at elections.

In 1778 the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval armament against the island under the Marquis de Bouille, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of this island on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. The cruel Marquis Duchilleau was left as Governor; trade failed, and great distress followed.

In 1783 the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Orde, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795 another invasion of the island was attempted, under the direction of Victor Hugues, the French Republican Chief, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadeloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants, under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly, and the rest to surrender.

In 1805, which is the most remarkable epoch used amongst us for marking the time of events, and which goes by the designation of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops (46th Reg.) and the militia gallantly distinguished themselves; but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and therefore capitulated, paying the enemy to quit £1,200; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prevost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior garrison of Prince Kuperts, making ready for battle, should they be attacked. Since this period the island has not known war.

In 1833 the island was, with Antigua, and the other Leeward Islands, formed into a general Government, under a Governor-in-Chief resident in Antigua, and a Lieutenant-Governor appointed to reside on the spot. Since then (in 1872) the Leeward Islands have been federated into one colony, with one Governor and one Legislature. Each island is locally governed by a President.

By an existing Act, the Legislature of the island is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor (now the President), and a Legislative Assembly of seven elected by the people, and seven nominees of the Crown. The former qualifications of candidates and electors in the Assembly have been repealed, and the following substituted, viz. :—

To be a CANDIDATE, a seisin of fifty acres in one parish, with a building thereon worth to be rented, if in Roseau, £10 per annum—or a lot in one parish, and buildings thereon worth to be rented, if in Roseau or Portsmouth, £23 per annum—or a house and lot in Roseau or Portsmouth worth £20 per annum—or a rental or leases in possession of fifty acres, with a building thereon, worth (if in Roseau) £25 per annum; the term to be for five years, two of which unexpired—or a rental in possession of a house and lot in Roseau or Portsmouth worth £30 per annum—or a payment of tax on an income of £150 per annum or of assessed taxes during the year preceding of not less than £3 15s. per annum.

The qualification of a voter

A seisin of ten acres—or a house and lot thereon worth £4 per annum—or a rental or leases in possession of twenty acres (being freehold, or a lease for years from the Crown of a less estate) with a building thereon, worth to be rented, if in Roseau, £4 per annum; term to be for not less than five years, two of which unexpired—or a rental of a house and lot in a parish of £8 per annum—or a payment of assessed taxes during the year of not less than £1 5s.

The seisin may be in fee simple, fee tail for life, or in right of wife, or a trustee or mortgagee in possession.

The President sits as President of the Legislative Assembly, and the officers are chosen by the members with the approval of the Executive. There are two Legislative Councils in each year, commencing respectively in the months of January and of July, these sessions being terminable at any time by prorogation. Public offices whose salaries are under £100 are filled up by the Administration in Antigua immediately—those under £200 are subject to the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State. Situations above £200 are left provisionally by the Governor. For other useful information under this head we refer to the "Colonial List," annually published by the officials at "Downing Street," to which a list of subscribers.

The extent of the island is estimated at 186,430 acres, or 290 square miles, but only a small portion is cultivated, and most of it is uncultivable. It abounds in rivers and rivulets, and offers great facility of procuring the means of life, and abounding as it does in fishes of the sea and birds of the field, mountain crabs, crapaud, and game, all nutritious, is unrivalled.

The following "quotations" from a typographical sketch of the island is from the very correct pen of our principal resident physician, the Honourable Dr. Inray, who takes much interest in the development of the "physical peculiarities," and the "hidden (botanical) treasures" of the place, as those who read the scientific reports of the directors of the invaluable Kew Gardens must have perceived.

The sketch itself originally appeared as the introductory observations of a medical contribution by the doctor to the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1848:—

"Viewed from the sea, the island has a singularly bold and magnificent appearance. A dark irregular mass of lofty mountains rises abruptly from the sea, as if suddenly upheaved from the deep by some mighty convulsion of nature. The rugged grandeur of the island is softened on a nearer approach by the mantle of green that everywhere covers its surface, from the sea margin to the tops of the high mountains. In sailing along the coast, the smiling valleys deep ravines with overhanging cliffs and lofty wooded mountains form a succession of scenes of exceeding beauty and magnificence.

"The coasts of the island, for the most part bold and rocky, are here and there indented by deep bays. On the windward side, high ranges of cliffs, broken at intervals by ravines and valleys, rise precipitously from the water's edge.

"The European visitor is struck with the luxuriance of vegetation that everywhere meets his eye. Not only are the precipices fringed with trees and shrubs, but along the face of the cliffs are seen growing many different kinds of plants, and even trees are observed shooting, as it were, from the bare rock, and sending out their roots in all directions in search of rents and crevices, into which they drive for the purpose of finding nourishment. Wherever looked, the smallest portion of soil can collect, there some form of vegetable life is met with.

"The highest range of mountains runs in the centre of the island in the direction of north to south. From this, smaller ranges of mountains pass down to the coast on each side, being intersected by valleys and deep ravines, narrow and winding at first, but opening out towards the coast.

"The formation of the island is volcanic. The cliffs near the sea are chiefly composed of vast masses of conglomerate. In many places along the coast, beds of coral are found lying above the conglomerate rock at a height of more than 200 feet above the sea level. There are many volcanic openings in different parts of the island. Around all of these that I have visited are found large accumulations of sulphur. This substance is met with in the greatest quantities at the southern extremity of the island in a deep and confined valley, where there are several volcanic fissures. Near most of these openings, springs of hot water issue from crevices, and in the Roseau valley they boil up in the bed of the river."

"From the mountainous nature of the country abundance of rain falls; and in the bottom of almost every valley there is a clear running stream fed by many tributaries."

"The whole face of the island, except where it is cleared by cultivation, is covered with forests. In some of the valleys of the forest, trees attain an enormous height and size; their stately massive trunks, rising from the ground like huge columns, excite the wonder and admiration of the beholder."

"The soil differs in quality in different districts, but it is every where fertile in the low-lying grounds and a short way up the sides of the mountain. Still higher up, a red or yellow clay is generally found, covered by a thin stratum of vegetable mould. A sub-stratum of clay is, however, very common throughout the whole island."

"Of the surface of the country generally, but a small portion is in cultivation, not more than a thirtieth part. The sugar plantations are chiefly situated in the valleys near the coast, where the soil is very productive. The mountains bordering on the sea round the whole island were at one time covered with the plantations of coffee, which then formed the staple export of the colony. About eighteen years ago they appeared on the trees a blight, which has completely ruined these properties—not much more coffee being now produced than suffices for the consumption of the inhabitants. The cultivation is reviving."

"On the windward side of the island the trade breeze is

"The quantity of coffee formerly raised and expected used to be from 2 to 3 million lbs. a year."

generally regular and steady. The atmospheric current is interrupted by the high central range of mountains, and in consequence, there are frequent calms on the leeward coast, with occasional gusts of wind rushing down the ravines and valleys with much force."

"The mountains of this island are the highest in the whole range of the Lesser Antilles, the highest peak of Morne Diablotin reaching the height of 5,314 feet. I am not aware that its summit has ever been scaled, though the attempt has been made. One of the highest mountains, at a short distance from the town, and another in the centre of the island, have been ascended."

"To gain the summit of any of the higher mountains is a task by no means easily accomplished, for they rise so abruptly as only to be accessible by following the course of some steep ridge. I have twice ascended the Comishon Mountain (not far from Roseau), which is 4,500 feet high. Gradually, as the ascent is made, the character of the vegetation alters, and the noble forest trees shrink into small shrubs. Still, wherever the eye reaches all is green, unless it be where dark gray masses of rock project from the mountain sides, or a bright red surface is left by some avalanche of earth that has been recently separated by the heavy rains, and has fallen into the ravine below. When the traveller has at length reached the highest peak, he is rewarded for the fatigues of ascent by a prospect of surpassing loveliness and grandeur. The sublimity of Alpine scenery is combined with the verdure and luxuriant vegetation of the tropics. On one side the spectator looks down on the country below as on a map; on the other, mountains stretch away beyond mountains, some shooting up in isolated peaks to the skies, others sloping in undulating ridges to the sea-shore. The mountain sides, brilliantly lighted up by the rays of the sun, furnish a strong contrast with the dark masses of shadow thrown on the deep ravines beyond. The snowy-looking clouds, as they float along, continually vary the light and shade, while every tint of green is beautifully blended, from the deep sombre shade of the primitive forest to the light, lively hue of the cultivated cane-field. The air that is breathed is pure, and uncontaminated by the noxious gases of disease that abound

"The climber is glad to note here that this interesting feat was, during the year 1868, achieved by Dr. Innes, accompanied by Mr. P. D. Riviere."

along the sea margin, or lurk in the recesses of the ravines and valleys.

"The island still awaits the investigations of the geologist; and to those who take pleasure in botanical pursuits there is a rich and varied field, which has never been fully explored.* The woods of the country are very valuable, and of many different kinds. The wild animals and birds are very few in number, but there is ample room for the researches of the entomologist, as the insect tribes are very numerous.

"Though the temperature at some seasons is high during the day, and the atmosphere close and sultry, the nights are invariably cool, the neighbouring high mountains sending down their refreshing breezes as the sun sets.

"The average temperature in Roseau for each month, taking over a period of five years is—mean annual temperature 79.40. The average maximum is 83.93, and the minimum 74.88. The mean temperature near the coast is about the same as in the other islands, but the minimum range is considerably under most of them.

"The subjoined table is interesting, as showing the great difference in temperature at a short distance from the shore, not more in a straight line than a mile and a-half, and at a height of only 1,400 feet, viz., *Gomier*, the property of the estate of the late Mr. F. W. Stewart.

	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range from	To
General mean—	77.35	69.42	73.39	79.75	66.83.

"It will be seen from this table that the mean temperature at 1,400 feet above the sea level is lowered six degrees. Within the tropics, the difference in the range of the thermometer exerts a most material influence in point of salubrity.

"The division of the year is into the wet and dry seasons, though rain falls at all times of the year. The difference is, that a much greater quantity falls in the rainy or hurricane season, as it is more commonly called (beginning in the latter part of July and ending in October), than at any period of the year. By the register kept in the garrison at Morne Bruce, it appears that, from April, 1846, to April, 1847, 68 inches of rain fell; and during the succeeding year 73 inches.

* I have sent several collections of dried plants to Sir William Hooker, gathered chiefly in one part of the island. Among these, many rare, and some new, plants have been discovered by that distinguished botanist.

† At "Bona Vista," Mr. Attorney-General Blanc's estate, 1,760 feet above the sea, the average temperature is 10 degrees lower.—*Editor*.

"Vegetation is hurried on with extraordinary rapidity by the heat and light and continual supply of moisture; but decay is equally rapid. In these countries, indeed, the destructive process that is in operation everywhere goes on with an energy and activity unknown in temperate climates. The heavy rains, followed by intense heat and high winds, act upon the cliffs, and continually detach stones and large fragments of the rock. Where the roads lead under these cliffs, it is dangerous to pass during or after heavy rain. Landslips are constantly happening in all parts of the island. The mountain slopes are washed by the floods of rain in the hurricane season, and the clear sparkling streamlet becomes all at once a turbid impetuous torrent, dashing down to the bottom of the ravine to join the river below, which rolls on to the sea loaded with immense quantities of earth, vegetable and animal matter, and the trunks of trees; and sometimes large stones are carried along its bed by the force of the torrent. The ocean is tinged for miles out by the red earthy matter, and the debris often is washed up by the waves, and strewed along the coasts. Nature, indeed, in these islands, assumes her most terrible as well as her most beautiful forms, for what visitations can be more appalling than the earthquakes and the hurricane?—the one shaking down cities in a few minutes, and burying their miserable inhabitants in the ruins; the other sweeping with its destructive blast across the face of the land, and leaving only desolation and ruin behind.

"The whole surface of the island being so irregular, there is comparatively very little marshy land. The only morass of any extent is near the fortress of Prince Ruperts, and in consequence the district in the neighbourhood is very unhealthy.

"The population by the census taken in 1844 amounted to 22,964.* The majority of people reside on or near the sugar estates, or in detached huts and villages along the coast; though many are located on the abandoned coffee estates in the mountains, or on the Crown lands. As may be supposed from the nature of the country, the climate varies much both in point of temperature and salubrity. One or two limited portions of the island, but chiefly around the marsh of Prince Ruperts, are unhealthy, and have given the island a general character for insalubrity that it by no means deserves. Did sufficient data exist to furnish a fair statement of the vital statistics of all our

* It is now 28,000.

West Indian colonies, I doubt not that Dominica would take a rank far above that which it now holds. It is certainly healthier than Tobago, St. Lucia, and many parts of Jamaica, an equal, if not superior, to Trinidad and Demerara in this respect. The general healthiness of a country can scarcely be judged of by the prevalence of sickness in one or two limited localities. The climate of England might thus be called unhealthy, because fever abounds in the fens of Lincolnshire. The statistics of the garrison during the last ten years will, I have no doubt, show that the mortality has been comparatively small from the common endemic disease of this island. The troops have suffered occasionally from yellow fever; but this type of fever prevails at times at Dominica in common with all the West Indian colonies. The mounting of guards and other duties performed by the black troops, the substitution of rations of fresh meat for salt beef and pork, and the greater attention paid to the water drunk by the men, have, it may be presumed, done much to diminish the mortality among the white soldiers from dysentery, which, in truth, is the most fatal disease in the country.

"As in all these islands, there is a less amount of sickness in general on the windward than the leeward coasts, and the mountain districts throughout the whole island are remarkable for salubrity. No other British West Indian colony possesses the same advantage in this respect, for an hour's ride will take the debilitated invalid from the hot, sultry atmosphere of the coast to the cool, invigorating air of the mountains. The elevation above the sea level, and the difference in temperature of six or eight degrees, give altogether a different climate. Health returns with almost every breath that is inhaled. The change of climate and temperature is felt much more keenly than when the system is strong and vigorous; and the alteration for the better, even within a short period, is often very striking."

GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF DOMINICA

From the time of its being formed into a separate Government.
 Governor, Sir Wm. Young, Bart., from 29th April, 1771, to June, 1773.
 Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. Wm. Stewart, from June, 1773, to 12th November, 1774.

Governor, Sir Wm. Shirley, from 12th November, 1774, to 7th September, 1775.

(The island was under the dominion of the French from the last date.)

Governor, Sir John Orde, Bart., from 2nd April, 1784, to February, 1789.

Governor, Henry Hamilton, from 1st December, 1794, to July, 1796.

President, Mason, from July, 1796, to 9th September, 1797.

Governor, A. Cochrane Johnstone, from 9th September, 1797, to December 18th, 1802.

Governor, Sir George Provost, from 25th December, 1802, to September, 1805.

President, George Meltcalfe, from September, 1805, to July, 1808.

Governor, General Montgomerie, from 9th December, 1808, to 3rd June, 1809.

Lieut.-Governor, Sir Edward Barnes, from 4th June, 1809, to 18th April, 1812.

President, John Corlet, from 18th April, 1812, to 18th April, 1813.

Governor, Major-General G. R. Ainslie, from 19th April, 1813, to November, 1814.

President, E. Lucas, from 23rd November, 1814, to April, 1815.

President, R. Reid, from April, 1815, to 25th May, 1816.

Governor, Colonel Charles W. Maxwell, from 25th May, 1816, to April, 1819.

President, R. Reid, from April, 1819, to March, 1820.

Governor, Sir F. S. Whittingham, from March, 1820, to October, 1821.

President, R. Reid, from October, 1821, to June, 1822.

Governor, Earl of Huntingdon, from June, 1822, to June, 1824.

President, W. Brammer, from June, 1824, to 10th August, 1824.

Governor, Major-General W. Nicolay, from 10th August, 1824, to 23rd June, 1827.

President, J. Laidlaw, from 23rd June, 1827, to 19th April, 1828.

Governor, Major-General W. Nicolay, from 19th April, 1828, to October, 1831.

President, J. P. Lockhart, from October, 1831, to January, 1832.

Governor, Colonel Sir E. J. Murray McGregor, Bart., from 6th January, 1832, to 8th April, 1833.

President, J. P. Lockhart, from 8th April to 3rd May, 1833.

Lieut.-Governor, Sir C. M. Schomberg, from 3rd May, 1833, to 20th October, 1834.

President, J. P. Lockhart, from 20th October, 1834, to 4th March, 1836.

Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, resident in Dominica, Sir E. J. Murray McGregor, Bart., from 4th March to 10th October, 1836.

President, J. P. Lockhart, from 10th October, 1836, to 23rd May, 1837.

Lieut.-Governor, Henry Light, from 23rd May, 1837, to 13th June, 1838.
 President, S. Bridgewater, from 14th June to 9th July, 1838.
 Lieut.-Governor, J. Longley, from 9th July to 6th August, 1838.
 President, S. Bridgewater, from 6th August to 14th December, 1838.
 Major Mannin, Administering the Government, from 14th December, 1838, to 7th April, 1839.
 Lieut.-Governor, J. McPhail, from 7th April, 1839, to 31st July, 1840.
 President, D. S. Laidlaw, from 31st July to 5th August, 1840.
 Major E. Hort, Administering the Government, from 5th August, 1840, to 11th February, 1842.
 Lieut.-Governor, J. McPhail, from 11th February, 1842, to 6th June, 1843.
 President, D. S. Laidlaw, from 6th June, 1843, to 12th March, 1845.
 Lieut.-Governor, G. McDonald, from 13th March, 1845, to 27th June, 1847.
 President, J. L. Bremner, from 27th June, 1847, to 13th July, 1848.
 Lieut.-Governor, G. McDonald, from 13th July, 1848, to 20th June, 1851.
 President, J. L. Bremner, from 20th June to 20th July, 1851.
 Lieut.-Governor, S. W. Laidlaw, from 20th July, 1851, to 13th July, 1854.
 President, J. L. Bremner, from 13th July, 1854, to 6th January, 1856.
 Lieut.-Governor, S. W. Blackall, from 6th January, 1856, to 5th November, 1857.
 Lieut.-Governor, Harry St. George Orde, from 5th November, 1857, to 11th April, 1860.
 Administrator of the Government, G. Berkeley, Esq., from 11th April, 1860, to 5th December, 1861.
 Lieut.-Governor, T. Price, from 5th December, 1861, to 10th October, 1864.
 Administering the Government, His Honour J. Garraway, Senior Member of Council, from 27th September, 1864, to 26th January, 1865.
 Administrator of the Government, W. Robinson, Esq., from 27th January to 13th October, 1865.
 Lieut.-Governor, J. R. Longden, from 13th October, 1865, to 16th March, 1867.
 Administering the Government, His Honour J. Garraway, Senior Member of Council, from 16th to 27th March, 1867.
 Administrator of the Government, H. E. Bulwer, Esq., C.M.G., from 28th March, 1867, to 23rd January, 1869.
 Lieut.-Governor, S. Freeling, Esq., from 23rd January, 1869, to 1st June, 1871.

Administrator, E. D. Baynes, from 2nd June to 10th September, 1871.
 Administrator, His Honour J. Garraway, from 11th September to 2nd October, 1871.
 Administrator, Neale Porter, Esq., from 5th October, 1871, to 22nd June, 1872.
 President, A. W. Moir, Esq., from 22nd June, 1872, to 10th May, 1873.
 President, C. M. Eldridge, Esq., at present in the Government.

ANNIVERSARIES AND USEFUL DATES.

Queen Victoria's Birthday	May 24
" Accession	June 20
" (Magistrates and others must take care, from and after the 20th June, to date their Writs, &c., in the 42nd year of the reign.)	
Death of the Prince Consort	Dec. 14, 1861
Birth of the Heir Apparent (Prince of Wales) ..	Nov. 9, 1841
Abolition of West India Slavery	Aug. 1, 1834
" Apprenticeship	Mar. 11, 1838
Visit of H.R.H. Prince Alfred to Dominica ..	Mar. 27, 1867
Mr. Bulwer's Administration commenced ..	Oct. 9
House Tax Payable, Roseau and Three Chains ..	April
Assessed Taxes Payable	{ Nov. 6, 1848
Board of Health Acts	{ Mar. 17, 1849
Federal Educational Act proclaimed .. .. .	.. 1874
Mr. Baynes' Administration commenced	June 3, 1871
Mr. Neale Porter's	Oct. 5, 1871
Mr. Moir's	June 22, 1872
Mr. Eldridge's	May 10, 1873
Act of Federation proclaimed	March, 1872
Returns under Ram Act due	Oct. 1—19
Shooting Season begins	Sept. 1
" ends	Feb. 1
Garrison abolished .. .. .	.. 1854
Parish Church (Established) built .. .. .	.. 1820
Court House thoroughly repaired .. .. .	.. 1866
Roman Catholic Cathedral built .. .. .	.. 1854
Wesleyan Chapel, Roseau, built .. .. .	.. 1822
Gaol re-built .. .. .	.. 1852
Market House thoroughly repaired .. .. .	.. 1845
Government House built .. .. .	.. 1867
Treasury and Custom House re-built .. .. .	.. 1850
Prince Alfred's Jetty erected .. .. .	.. 1832—74

Bridges over Roseau River erected	1871, '73
Victoria Orphan Asylum (Roman Catholic)	1866
Poor House (Morna Bruce) established	1858
Roseau Infirmary established	1835
Reading Rooms established	1847
" " re-established	1874
Payment under Road Act	{ First Monday in April, Aug., and Dec.
New Elective Franchise Act	May 23, 1863
Marriage of the Prince of Wales	Mar. 10, 1843
The Last Census	Nov. 26, 1871
Inauguration of Legislative Assembly	Nov. 15, 1865
Registration of Voters	Nov. 1-30
Revision of List of Voters	{ Second Mon- day in Jan.

HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

REGISTRAR, SECRETARY, AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Christmas Day and two days after, Monday in Easter week, Monday in Whitsun week, Good Friday, and the Sovereign's birthday.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Christmas day and day after, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Sovereign's birthday.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

The 1st day of January in every year, if a week-day; Easter Monday; the 26th day of December, if a week-day.

If either the 1st day of January or the 26th day of December falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday shall be a Bank Holiday.

N.B.—All Bank Holidays should be kept as Public Holidays at the several Public Offices.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF DOMINICA.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.—His Excellency the Governor.
The Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, His Honour C. M. Eldridge, Hon. G. L. Bellot, Hon. W. M. Macintyre, Hon. P. J. Laroque.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President.—His Honour C. M. Eldridge.	
Nominated Members.—Hon. Wm. Macintyre, Hon. W. Stedman, J. G. Piquenit, E. A. Failla, F. P. Latouche, G. B. Blanc, R. H. A. Dyett, Esqs.	
Elected Members.—Roseau, A. C. Potter, Esq.; St. George, John Bellot, Esq.; St. Luke, St. Mark, and St. Patrick, S.D.; L. A. Giraud, Esq.; St. Paul, St. Joseph, and St. Peter, Jos. F. Dupigny, Esq.; St. Andrew, H. R. Elvin, Esq.; St. Patrick, N.D., and St. David, C. Beaurisseau, Esq.; St. John, J. W. Bellot, Esq.	
Clerk.—H. A. Seignoret	£100
Messenger.—Gabriel Grell	40

CIVIL SERVICE.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

President.—C. M. Eldridge (5th March, 1873)	£700
Clerks { William Modeste	60
{ C. Eldridge	60

COLONIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Colonial Registrar.—Joseph Fadelle	£60
Clerks { Louis Corriette	70
{ E. R. Green	40

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer.—R. H. A. Dyett	£300
First Revenue Officer.—Uriel Murvain	180
Second " " W. W. Trail	160
Third " " Julien Simon	140
Fourth " " Charles R. Lauder	80
Revenue Officer (Portsmouth).—George Perry Winston	100
Admeasurer of Vessels.—U. Murvain	Fees
Excise Officers { C. S. Lockart } Fees	Average £150 each, and
{ F. S. Fadelle }	500 horse-keep each.
Rum Depot Keeper.—W. W. Trail	£20
Harbour Pilot (none appointed).	

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Provost Marshal.—Jos. Fadelle	£200
Clerk.—C. A. Winston	50

MAGISTRATES.

District E.—E. Watt	£300
F.—E. A. Failla	300
G.—J. G. Piquenit	300
H.—John Traversier	270

MEDICAL.

Superintendent of Yaws Hospitals.—H. A. Nicholls, M.D.	£200
Medical Attendant to Gaol and Infirmary.—John Imray, M.D.	150
Medical Attendant to Poorhouse, Lunatic Asylum, and Police Force.—Dr. Keelan	150
Medical Officer, District No. 4.—Dr. G. O. Elliott	250
Medical Officer, District No. 2.—Dr. J. F. H. Chipman	200
Medical Officer, District No. 3.—Dr. M. P. Duke	200

ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Civil Engineer and Inspector of Roads.—G. B. Blanc	£350
Surveyor-General.—G. B. Blanc (Fees)	
Crown Surveyor.—G. B. Blanc (Fees)	
Clerk of Works.—William B. Tench	60
Sub-Inspectors of Roads { G. J. Herbert	125
{ I. H. Winston	125
Road Wardens.—Edmund Watt, E. A. Failla, John Travernier, and W. H. Whyham.	

CROWN LANDS.

Administrator.—The Governor.	
Casual Receiver.—C. M. Eldridge (Fees)	
Commissioner Ordnance Property.—C. M. Eldridge.	
Clerk Ordnance Property.—(Vacant)	£30

JUDICIAL.

Resident Puisne Judge.—S. T. Pemberton, Salary as Second Puisne Judge.	
Registrar of the Courts.—Joseph Fabelle, Salary as Registrar.	
Sheriff.—Joseph Fabelle, Salary as Provost-Marshal.	
Interpreter of the Court.—Joseph Fabelle	£50
Court-house Keeper.—C. Cunningham	20

GAOL.

Visiting Justices.—A. C. Potter, E. A. Failla, H. A. Dyett.	
Inspector Police.—George F. James	£237
Sergeant-Major.—James Roach	52
2 Corporals (each)	46
21 First Class Privates (each)	40
7 Second Class Privates (each)	36
13 Third Class Privates (each)	30
Inspector.—Joseph Fabelle.	
Keeper.—H. Gallery	£80
Chaplain.—Abbé Ryand	20
Matron.—Ann Wood	30
Turnkey.—J. H. Missels	40

Overseers Hard	Samuel Gibson	£40
Labour Gang	Jonathan Wright	40
Pound Keeper.—W. B. Tench (Fees)		

HOSPITALS.

Master Poor House.—L. J. Latouche	£60
Matron Poor House.—Mrs. Eriché	30
Matron Infirmary.—Sarah Woodcock	50
Dispenser to Hospitals.—A. Ludovic	50
Master Canfield Hospital.—Chas. Blondel	60

POST OFFICE.

Post Master.—R. H. A. Dyett (Acting), £100.

HOUSE TAX.

Commissioners.—H. R. Elwin (Chairman), Henry Hamilton, J. W. Bellot.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Commissioners.—L. A. Giraud (Chairman), A. C. Potter, E. H. A. Dyett.

POOR LAW BOARD.

A. C. Potter (Chairman), N. W. Keelan, M.D., F. P. Latouche, John Bellot.

WATER WORKS.

Commissioners.—C. M. Eldridge (Chairman), William Stedman, A. C. Potter, J. F. Wyldé.
Clerk.—W. B. Tench.

PUBLIC CEMETERY.

Commissioners.—G. L. Bellott (Chairman), William Macintyre, John Imray, M.D., Charles Humphrys, John Bellot.
Superintendent.—C. E. Keage, £12 10s.

SAVINGS BANK.

Treasurer.—R. H. A. Dyett. Office.—The Treasury.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

W. Macintyre, G. L. Bellott, Jos. Bellott, G. B. Blanc, A. C. Potter, J. A. Garraway, J. F. Dupigny, W. H. Bellot, M. Matson, and R. H. A. Dyett.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chairman.—Hon. W. Macintyre.
G. B. Blanc, L. A. Giraud, A. C. Potter, Dr. Keelan.
Secretary.—H. A. Seignoret, £30.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (ROSEAU).

Registrar-General.—E. Watt.
District Registrars.—Edmund Watt, E. A. Faille, John Tavernier,
and W. H. Whyham.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

F. P. Latouche, J. B. Martin, Alex. Johnson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**

Bishop of Roseau (Vacant).

CLERGY OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Very Rev. A. Fort, O.M.I., Administrator of the Diocese; Very Rev. P. O'Kelly, Curate of the Cathedral, Archdeacon; Rev. V. Branchereau, O.M.I., Vicar of the Cathedral; Rev. A. Rigand, Vicar of the Cathedral; Frère Marie, Sacristan Major.

PARISH PRIESTS.

St. Luke, J. Lilièvre; St. Mark, A. Vergue, O.M.I.; St. Patrick, M. Piveteau, O.M.I.; St. Saviour, S. Berthome, O.M.I.; St. Xavier, Conturier, O.M.I.; St. Andrew (Viaille Case), L. Grit, O.M.I.; St. Andrew (Wesley), — Challet, O.M.I.; St. John, L. Martineau; St. Peter, — Michel; St. Joseph, L. Lorgeoux; St. Paul, P. Sivienne; Sacristan of St. Xavier, Frère François.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Superintendent.—Rev. W. Barkers.

MISSIONARIES.

Roseau, Rev. M. Barker, 4 Local Preachers; Lasoge and Prince Ruperts, Rev. W. Baker, 6 Local Preachers.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Right Rev. W. Jackson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Antigua; Rector of St. George, Rev. G. E. Elliot; Licensed Reader, E. S. Dawbney.

CHURCH COUNCIL.

Rev. G. E. Elliot, Chairman; Hon. Dr. John Imray; Hon. W. Macintyre; H. R. Elwin, Esq.; H. Hamilton, Esq.; F. S. Dawbney, Esq., Treasurer; Dr. H. A. A. Nicholls, Secretary.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Mails from England are due in Dominica on the 1st or 2nd (as the preceding month carries 30 or 31 days), and on the 18th of each month. Mails for England are made up on the 11th and 27th of each month. Letters may be posted only between 9 and 6 o'clock

daily, except a fee of 2d. on each letter be paid. The postage of a single letter, i.e., of half oz., is, from Dominica:—

	<i>p.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For England	1	0
France	0	10
Australia	0	6
Africa	0	11
Canada	0	8
Cape of Good Hope	0	6
Chili	2	0
India	0	6
Nova Scotia	0	6
West Indies	0	6

Each Newspaper (1 oz.) sent from Dominica, 1d. Book-packets of light weight, including printed and lithographed letters, are charged thus:

Under 4oz.	3d.
Exceeding 4oz., and not exceeding 8oz.	6d.
For every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	5d.

Distance of the West Indies from England, 2,650 miles.

Book Patterns or Samples of Merchandise of no intrinsic value may be sent through the Post Office in the same way as Book Parcels.

Letters may be "registered" on the payment of a fee (in addition to the postage) of 4d. each letter.

Postage Stamps of the value of 1d., 6d., and 1s., may be purchased at the Post Office, at Fort Young, the Police Stations in the country parts, and at any store in Roseau.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

The following are the rules:—

For an order not exceeding £2	1s.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5	2s.
Above £5 and not exceeding £7	3s.
Above £7 and not exceeding £10	4s.

No money order shall be issued within 24 hours before the hour advertised for the closing of the mails.

The Postmaster is allowed remuneration on all money orders at the following rates:—

For every order issued .. 2d.; For every order paid .. 2d

INLAND POST.

An Inland Post was established in 1875, and letters may now be posted at any police station at the rate of 1d. the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Newspapers pay $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, and parcels, 3d. the $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

TIME TABLE.

Leaves	Arrives
Rosau, 8 A.M. Monday	St. Joseph, 10 A.M. Monday.
St. Joseph, 11 A.M. Monday	Colihant, 1 P.M. Monday.
Colihant, 2 P.M. Monday	Portsmouth, 6 P.M. Monday.
Portsmouth, 6 P.M. Monday	Wesley, 4 A.M. Tuesday.
Wesley, 6 A.M. Tuesday	Cape Bruce, 1 P.M. Tuesday.
Cape Bruce, 8 P.M. Tuesday	Rosalie, 6 P.M. Tuesday.
Rosalie, 9 A.M. Wednesday	Rosau, 11 A.M. Wednesday.
Rosau, 12 noon Wednesday	for Return Journey via Rosalie, to Portsmouth.
Rosau, 8 A.M. Friday	Portsmouth, 6 P.M. Friday.
Portsmouth, 10 A.M. Tuesdays	(Rosau, on Tuesdays and Saturdays)
and Saturdays.	Days at 6 P.M. (On Wednesdays 11 A.M.)

NEWSPAPERS.

The Democrat, published every Saturday, by Alexander Rumsey
 Lockhart, Subscription £1 0s. per annum. Established 1839.
The People, published every Thursday, by Anthony W. Ball;
 Subscription £1 0s. per annum. Established 1877.

THE COLONIAL BANK.

Manager—J. Major, Esq.
 Accountant—G. S. Hobson, Esq.
 Clerk—Jos. Elton, Esq.

TELEGRAPH STATION.

Clerk in Charge—R. Elbridge.
 Assistant—S. Virst.

INSURANCE OFFICES

- in connection with—
1. "The Standard Life Assurance Company," Agent, A. Garraway, Esq.
 2. "North British and Mercantile Insurance Company," Agent, Hon. G. L. Hon. W. Stedman.
 3. "The Star Life Assurance Company," Agent, J. A. Gurr-Hellock.
 4. "The Sun Life Insurance Company," Agent, J. A. Gurr-Hellock, Esq.
 5. "The Providence Mutual Life Assurance Company," Agent, Hon. W. Stedman.

AUXILIARY BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
(Re-established in 1852.)

This Society raises subscriptions and donations on the spot, which are remitted to the parent institution in London, partly as a "Free Contribution," and partly for copies of the Scriptures, periodically purchased for circulation, by sale or otherwise on the spot.

The average annual remittance has now fallen to £10.

Treasurer.—Hon. G. L. Elliot.

Depository.—At Mrs. Dalrymple's.

AUXILIARY WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Institution collects contributions within the island for the benefit of the Parent Society in London, under the head of "Mission Money."

There is a separate Fund, entitled the "Circuit Money," consisting of weekly and quarterly payments by Church Members only, and intended for the support of the resident Ministers, the efficiency in meeting that object being supplied by drafts on the Parent Fund above described.

ST. GEORGE'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1855.)

The objects of this Society are to provide aid to the sick and decent interment to the dead. It is open to all persons who are in attendance at Protestant places of worship, and whose moral character is irreproachable. On payment of a monthly subscription of 2s. it secures to each Member during sickness a weekly allowance of 2s. and gratuitous medical aid, and at death it defrays the cost of his funeral. The number of Members on the list of the Society is now 79.

Chairman.—Rev. Geo. E. Elliot, Rector.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. S. Davkinsey, Esq.

Medical Officer.—Dr. H. A. A. Nicholls.

Collectors.—Mrs. O'Gilly, Miss Astwood.

COMMITTEE.

The Rector, The Secretary and Treasurer, The Collectors.

READING ROOMS.

(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

Many of the English Periodicals and Newspapers, including the *Times* and *Standard*, and some of the Colonial papers, are taken in, and the establishment forms a very useful and agreeable place for

intellectual recreation and commercial statistics, and is highly serviceable to strangers. Subscriptions, payable monthly in advance, 2s.

The rooms were closed in 1873 for the want of funds, but re-opened in 1874. The following are the office-holders:—

Chairman.—His Honor C. M. Eldridge.
Treasurer.—W. W. Trevellick, Esq.
Secretary.—A. R. Lockhart, Esq.

CONVENTS.

W. W. Trevellick, Esq., Dr. H. A. A. Nicholls, J. Fedelle, Esq., P. P. Lafreche, Esq., A. R. Lockhart, Esq., F. S. Fedelle, Esq., and W. Crompton, Esq.

There is some design of making the rooms the nucleus of a Public Library—an institution much needed in this island.

VICTORIA ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(ROMAN CATHOLIC.)

This is an establishment under the direction of the religious Ladies (Sisters of Charity) of the Convent of Notre Dame de Bon Port, Roseau, wherein orphan girls are lodged, boarded, clothed and educated, a Day School being kept on the premises. The girls are also trained to work, and placed in domestic service as occasion offers. The building, a neat and substantial edifice, was erected by subscriptions, aided by a grant from the Legislature.

POOR RELIEF.

Within the year 1858, a new system was established by which *indoor* relief is the rule, and *outdoor* the exception. Several of the Soldiers' Barracks at Morne Bruce, &c. were converted into a Poor House establishment, placed under the direction of a Board of Poor Law Guardians appointed by the Governor. Every poor person in the Presidency approved of is such by the Guardians, and having no contagious disease is eligible to be there lodged, fed, and clothed, medical attendance and medicine being also provided at the public expense. The Medical Attendant is Dr. Keelan, and a Master and Matron reside on the premises.

CENSUS 1871.

The Census taken on the 27th of November, 1871, showed a total population for the Presidency of Dominica of 27,178, against 25,062 in 1860, the increase being 2,113, or 8.43 per cent., for the eleven years. The number of males and females

in 1860 were respectively 11,886 and 13,335, and in 1871, 12,787 and 14,441. The males have consequently increased by 907, or 7.66 per cent., and the females by 1,206, or 9.11 per cent.

The population of the town of Roseau was 4,165 in 1860, and in 1871, 4,697, showing an increase of 532, or 12.77 per cent.

The number of people living in the country districts was 22,481, against 20,600 in 1860, the increase being 1,881, or 7.56 per cent. There was an increase, more or less marked, in all the Wards, except those of St. Paul and St. Patrick South, and in one (St. David) the increase was as high as 50.54 per cent.

The division of the people according to religious belief was as follows:—

Church of England ..	888	Moravian	14
Roman Catholic	24,012	Unknown	8
Wesleyan Methodist ..	2,266		27,178

According to civil condition, there were:—

Married	6,171	Widows	1,407
Unmarried	19,688	Widowers	812

There were 309 persons living in public institutions, of whom 170 were males and 139 females.

The birth-places of the people showed 25,962 born in the Presidency, and 1,216 born elsewhere, viz:—

In Europe	55	In India	24
Africa	297	Brit. N. America ..	1
British W. Indies	268	United States	2
Foreign	467	South America	1
Madra	11	Total	1,216

The number of infirm people was 86, of whom 42 were males and 44 females.

The number of people engaged in *Agricultural* and other pursuits connected therewith was 11,117, of whom 10,081 were labourers, 713 peasant proprietors, 224 planters, 78 managers and overseers, 8 ploughmen, and 13 stock-keepers.

The number of people engaged in *Commerce* was 113.

Under the head *Officials* there were 95 public officers, and 86 policeman and rural constables.

Under the head *Professionals* there were—Clergymen, 14;

Friars 2, Nuns 11, Medical men 3, Druggists 4, Barristers 2, School Teachers 40.

People to the number of 1,371 were returned as engaged in domestic pursuits, but the number included paid servants, as well as the wives of working men attending to the household duties of homes where no servants are employed.

Of the non-productive portion of the community, there were 295 paupers and orphans, 32 prisoners, 9,592 children under age, and people unoccupied, or living on their incomes.

The population of the island is now 29,000.

INFIRMARY.

This is an institution for the relief of the sick poor, situate in Hillsbro'-street. Formerly under the direction of the Anglican Rector for the time being, the management was, in 1874, under an Act of the local Legislature, assumed by the Government. Admission to the Infirmary is obtained by means of an order from the Medical Attendant, Dr. Murray, who receives a salary from Government. There are a Treasurer, a Matron, and a Dispenser attached to the institution. An annual grant is voted by the Legislature for its support, and it is also aided by private subscriptions.

CROWN LANDS.

Under the head of "Local Notes" (p. 23), we have explained that upon the peace of 1863, between England and France, by which Dominica was ceded to Great Britain, Commissioners were sent out to survey and sell all the lands. Reference is made in the records of the day, some of which are preserved in the Colonial Registrar's Office in Roseau, to a Royal Proclamation, issued at St. James' by advice of the Privy Council, bearing date the 26th March, 1764, as containing the necessary powers and directions for an immediate survey, and division into parishes and districts, &c., of such of the islands, namely, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Dominica (then forming one general government), as had not been previously surveyed and divided.

The first sitting of the Commissioners, according to the "Sales Book," still preserved in the Colonial Registrar's Office, took place on the 25th of June, 1795.

The mode adopted by the Commissioners at their public sales of the Crown lands was this:—The highest bidder was declared by them the purchaser, upon his paying, at the close of the

sale, 20 per cent. on the proceeds, securing payment of the balance in the manner following: 10 per cent. per annum on the whole of the purchase-money for the first two years, until the whole amount was liquidated.

The purchaser, having complied with these conditions, received from the Commissioners what was termed a "Bill of Sale and Certificate," which upon presentation to the Governor, was a guarantee to him to attach his signature and the Great Seal of the island to a conveyance from the Crown of the lot purchased.

There were various stipulations and conditions contained in grants from the Crown at this period; amongst others were the forfeiture of the land purchased in the event of the non-payment of the instalments; a fine of £5 per acre for the lands remaining uncleared after a certain prescribed date, dependent upon a proportion fixed by the Commissioners, varying according to the size of the lot. Several of the lots were re-sold by the Commissioners, having been forfeited to the Crown by reason of the non-compliance with the stipulations in the grants. Numerous leases granted to the French inhabitants were afterwards converted into *Fee simples* by successive Governors.

The Commissioners closed their sales about 1774, as we have it in our "Local Notes," realizing the sum of £312,092 11s. 1d. sterling; and from that date the Governor in Council used to grant the Crown lands upon petition, accompanied by a diagram under the hand of the Surveyor-General (prepared at the expense of the applicant), setting forth the location, boundaries, &c. The fees incident to these grants were considerable, and evidently were intended to supplement the Governor's salary, which was paid by the island Treasury.

In 1836 appeared the Circular Despatch of Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, calling for information respecting the Crown lands of the island, which contains important *dicta* as to the probable effects on the "interests of society," after the efflux of the apprenticeship system, should the Crown lands fall into the possession of individuals not possessing a proprietary title to them, or be even purchased by "persons without capital" to cultivate them. Each Governor was requested to submit in detail the arrangements best calculated to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Government in the colony under his care. "One general regulation, however" (observes his lordship), "I am prepared immediately to enforce

that in future no Crown land shall be disposed of to private individuals otherwise than by public sale, a minimum price being fixed, but this price not to be accepted until upon proper notice it shall appear that no one is prepared to offer more; the highest bidder being in all cases entitled to the preference. Ten per cent upon the whole purchase-money to be paid down at the time of the sale, and previously to possession being granted.

"The object is not to force the cultivation of the present staples by depriving the negroes of every other resource for subsistence, but merely to condense and keep together the population in such a manner that it may always obtain a due proportion of labourers. When that is the case the most profitable produce will always afford the highest wages, and the highest wages will always draw the highest supply of labour. To discourage the extension of cultivation, or to confine it to any particular field, is by no means desirable, but some security should, if possible, be taken that all the territory which is cultivated at all should be cultivated well. The minimum price of land, therefore, shall be high enough to leave a considerable portion of the population unable to buy it until they have saved some capital out of the wages of their industry, and at the same time low enough to encourage such savings by making the possession of land a reasonable object of ambition to all."

In Dominica, this circular was referred by the Governor to one of our ablest men, the late Mr. Pimley, the Surveyor-General, and it produced from his experienced pen that masterly State paper which appears in the Minutes of the Assembly of 21st March, 1836, extracts from which are published in Montsary Martin's large work, entitled "The Colonies of the British Empire." The following passages are extracted from it.

"Accurate data by which the earlier advancement of land in the island was obtained, have hitherto escaped my research, but I cannot but widely in estimating the territorial surface at 300 square miles, or 192,000 acres. Deducting a quarter for barren, inaccessible, or mountainous land, there remain 144,000 acres capable of being cultivated; of this quantity not more than 40,000 are, at present, even in nominal cultivation, leaving more than half the whole surface of the island partly abandoned by former settlers, but the greater pro-

portion in its original state of uncultured forest. The number of freed labourers on the 1st August, 1834, was 19,686, and supposing the whole of these apprentices in their future condition of complete emancipation should still continue cultivators of the soil, it must be evident that their physical exertions would be inadequate to extend the cultivation much beyond its present limits. But the interior of the island is inaccessible for want of communication to the groves of the staple productions, presents to the poorer class of labourers temptations so justly foreseen by Lord Grenville, and which to persons of their habits would prove almost irresistible—a fine virgin soil, woods totally free from any poisonous reptiles, filled with mountain cabbage trees and wild yams, and abounding with wild animals and birds suitable for food. From the peculiar formation of our mountains ridges, and the very small number of free persons at all acquainted with the means of the extent of these various migratory habits would probably lead them to select the most retired ruins for their settlements."

"In a lapse of twelve years, regulations suggested and prepared by the Attorney-General, Mr. Lloyd, were adopted and published by Lieutenant-Governor McDonald, bearing date 30th June, 1848. These have been in force, with occasional modifications, until recently revised and improved by Lieutenant-Governor Frothing, who in this intricate task has commanded and obtained the useful co-operation of his officers in this department. These regulations are in substance as follows:—

"Crown lands, other than village lots and special locations, are to be sold in lots of not less than 40 acres at a minimum price of \$1. Applicants at the time of their application are to make a deposit of 25c. per acre for expense of survey, and, after survey, the land is to be advertised, at the expense of the applicant, in the *Official Gazette* and island newspapers. At the expiration of one calendar month, if no objection is raised, the land will be sold—by auction if any other than the original applicant shall desire to bid for it; ten per cent of the price to be paid down, and the balance within one month. If the land is bought by any but the original applicant, his deposit and expenses to be repaid to him.

"Village lots and the 'Three Chains' to be sold on the same conditions, but the former at an upset price of 5 dollars per 1,000 superficial feet, the latter at 6s. 8d. per chain.

"Crown lands held on *Lease* may be converted into a freehold tenure on payment of a sum not exceeding 5s. per acre."

The Governor's fee on signing a grant is now 8s. only, and is placed to the credit of the Presidency.

The Attorney-General receives a fee of One Guinea for perusing and approving, where he is not employed by the purchaser to prepare the grant, or a total of 10 dollars effective, where he is so employed. The Surveyor-General's general charge is 5s. an acre. The Casual Receiver is paid by the Crown 10 per cent. on the amount of all purchases.

SQUATTING.

Not a few large tracts of fruitful land in the interior belonging to the Crown are still, irrespective of the law of *meum* and *tuum*, cultivated by families of the labouring class, some of whom are working at the same time for wages on neighbouring estates, and by small planters who have squatted thereon for years. Occasionally the Surveyor-General and the Casual Receiver visit these localities and warn the people of the consequence, and the result is an occasional application to purchase according to the regulations for the purpose. Ever long the provisions of the "Summary Ejectment Act" must be carried out against several, notwithstanding the difficulty to keep anything like a guard against clandestine re-invasion of these mountains and valleys afterwards. By the Respass Act recently passed "fine or imprisonment may be awarded against a squatter, in addition to the simple order for his ejectment. There is a less discreditable species of "squattling" also prevalent here, viz., where lands have become liable to be escheated, through failure of heirs of the last owner. When the cases are discovered, and the lands are worth the outlay, the powers of the Escheat Court are set in motion by the Attorney-General, and the parties in possession (generally natural relations of the deceased proprietors) then make out a case for the benevolence of the Lords of the Treasury, backed by the Local Executive, after the legal investiture by the Crown has taken place.

ROADS.

The mountainous character of the island and its numerous rivers necessarily render travelling extremely difficult and tedious, whilst the keeping of the roads around and across the island even in fair repair is effected only at a great outlay. The public roads at present existing are the same as those laid

down by an Act of the island passed 21st September, 1808, and have been the subject of various legislative enactments dating back more than one hundred years. The Act of 1768 repeals previous Acts. In 1775 public ferries were established over the River Thames (Layou) and the Indian River. By the Act of 1870 the management of the roads was vested in five Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and a money payment of 2s. for every male and 1s. 4d. for every female once in every four months is allowed to be paid in lieu of the manual labour formerly required. The boon thus afforded has been almost universally accepted by the population. In 1870 the Governor was made Chairman of the Board. The Act of 1874 abolished the Board, whose authorities and functions are now divided by the Inspector, Sub-Inspectors, and Magistrates, acting under the President.

The peculiarly rugged and tortuous character of the island roads renders it impossible to form any correct estimate of distance; it is therefore usual to calculate it according to the time occupied in performing it, and the following memoranda will furnish a fair idea of the time required to travel to the principal points of the island, viz. —

FROM	TO	TIME.
Roseau	Lake	2 hours.
Lake	Rosalie	2 "
Rosalie	Tabarie	1 1/2 "
Tabarie	Point Mulatre	1 1/2 "
Rosalie	Castle Bruce	2 1/2 "
Castle Bruce	Hatton Garden	3 "
Hatton Garden	Malville Hall	3 "
Malville Hall	Prince Ruperts	5 1/2 "
Roseau	Grand Bay	2 "
Grand Bay	Point Mulatre	2 1/2 "

BY WATER AND CANOE.

Roseau	Soufriere	2 "
Roseau	St. Joseph's	2 "
St. Joseph's	Grand Savannah	0 1/2 "
Grand Savannah	Colihaut	0 1/2 "
Colihaut	Point Round	0 1/2 "
Point Round	Prince Ruperts	1 "

PASSPORTS.

Passports are required by the French Governor to be produced by all persons landing in Martinique, Guadeloupe, and

other French colonies. To obtain them, British subjects leaving Dominica for these places should make personal application at the Colonial Registrar's Office on the day before they are required. Fee 1s.

HURRICANES.

The following are the years of the principal Hurricanes that have devastated Dominica:—

1764	1776	1787	1813	1817	1819	1826
1772	1780	1806	1815	1818	1820	1834

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES OF DOMINICA.

- 1493—On Sunday, the 3rd November, Christopher Columbus first saw this island, and called it Dominica, from its being discovered on the Lord's Day.
- 1504—June 3rd. The fleet of Pedro Arias, from San Lucar, arrived at Dominica, where it remained four days, taking in wood and water.
- 1520—To the licentiate, Antonio Serrano, was given power of Governor of Dominica and many other islands.
- 1568—May 27th. Several English ships touched at Dominica, and trafficked with the natives.
- 1585—May 7th. Sir R. Granville, with an English fleet, touched at Dominica.
- 1590—Mr. White, on his fifth voyage to the West Indies, anchored at Dominica, and trafficked with the natives.
- 1592—Two English ships arrived at Dominica, and captured a slave ship, with 270 negroes on board.
- 1595—May 8th. An English fleet touched at Dominica, and remained till the 14th, refreshing the crews.
- 1596—May 23rd. The Earl of Cumberland arrived here, and remained till 1st June.
- 1606—August 12th. Captain Chalons, of the ship *Richard*, passing Dominica, took on board a Spanish Friar, who had been sixteen months a slave to the Charaibs.
- 1607—Some English ships touched at Dominica, and trafficked with the natives.
- 1632—At the commencement of this century a few French settlers arrived at Dominica, and were well received by the natives.
- 1635—The Charaibs of this island joined those of St. Vincent, and attacked the French at Martinique.

1639—M. Du Parquet, the French Governor of Martinique, in passing the island, was fired at by the Charaibs, but no war ensued.

1640—An English ship, becalmed off Dominica, tried to carry off some of the Charaibs, who, in revenge, attacked the English colony of St. Lucia, and laid all waste with fire and sword.

September 15th. M. Auber, Governor of Martinique, agreed with the Charaibs of Dominica to be on terms of peace with them, and kept his promise.

1653—In revenge of an injury they had sustained, the Charaibs of Dominica attacked and killed all the French at the Island of Mariegalante, and were shortly after themselves attacked and defeated by some French, who came to Dominica for that purpose.

1660—March 31st. By Treaty it was agreed that this island and St. Vincent should be given up to the Charaibs.

1666—Col. T. Warner, the Charaib Governor of Dominica, taken by the French and put in irons.

The Charaibs of the island joined those of St. Vincent, and made war on the English settlements.

1667—On the 9th of December, Lord Willoughby procured the release of Col. T. Warner, and re-instated him in the government of the Charaibs of Dominica.

1668—Lord Willoughby established peace with the Charaibs of the island, through the medium of Col. Warner, in the month of February.

1673—King Charles, by a new Commission, appointed Lord Willoughby Governor of Dominica and some other islands.

1675—Lord Willoughby died, and was succeeded by Sir J. Atkins. Col. T. Warner, the Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, died also.

1692—Dominica contained 938 Charaibs and 349 French, occupying the part of the coast which had been abandoned by the natives, and which they cultivated by the aid of 23 free coloured people and 338 slaves.

1731—The English and French Kings issued orders to the respective Governors of Barbados and Martinique that the Island of Dominica should be evacuated by the French and English inhabitants, and left in the entire possession of the Charaibs.

- 1740—A fleet from England, commanded by Sir Charles Ogle, touched at Dominica on 20th December. Lord Cathcart, General of the land forces, died here of dysentery.
- 1748—October 7th. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Dominica was declared a neutral island belonging to the Charaibs.
- 1759—Guadaloupe taken by the English, and many of the inhabitants, by the Treaty of Capitulation, sent to Dominica. Roseau, the capital, much improved, the population increased, and a French Governor appointed. The *Griffin* man-of-war, Captain Taylor, landed at Roseau to demand an English schooner that had been taken by a French privateer, which was under the guns of the town; the Governor refused, when Captain Taylor boarded and destroyed the privateer, and dismounted some of the guns from the battery.
- 1761—June 6th. Sir James Douglas and Lord Rollo took the island from the French by assault. The inhabitants were to receive protection during the King's pleasure, and the Charaibs to deliver up their arms to the English.
- 1763—Feb. 10th. By Article 9 of the Treaty of Peace between England and France, the island was ceded in full right to Great Britain.
- October 8th. Robert Melville, Esq., appointed Governor. The island disposed of in allotments to British subjects; only 10,541 acres left to the French inhabitants, then 343 in number, for the cultivation of coffee.
- 1764—In March, His Majesty's lands were put up for sale, with the exception of a few small districts.
- 1765—This year a hurricane and several violent shocks of earthquake were felt in April and May.
- 1766—The population was returned at 2,020 white and 8,496 slaves. By an Act of Parliament this colony was made a free port. The Act revoked shortly after.
- 1768—March 8th. Sir W. Young, Bart., appointed Lieut.-Governor.
- 1772—Eighteen vessels driven ashore by a heavy gale of wind and lost.
- 1773—October 18th—W. Stewart, Esq., made Lieut.-Governor, *vice* Young, sent to Tobago. This year the exports from this island to England and North America amounted to £62,861 10s. 8½d.
- The population returned at 3,350 whites, 750 free negroes, and 18,753 slaves.

- 1774—General Shirley appointed Governor.
- 1776—In this year a hurricane.
- 1778—War between England and France; the island suddenly taken by the French in September; the other West India Islands ignorant that hostilities had commenced; £4,400 currency levied upon the people for the French troops under Marquis de Bouillé; 5,000 men left in the island by the French, and Marquis Duchilleau appointed Governor. Several laws passed against the British inhabitants.
- 1780—Twelve thousand sick from the Spanish fleet, then in conjunction with the French, and cruising off the island, were landed. Population, 1,066 whites, 543 free people of colour, and 12,713 slaves.
- Sept. 30th. The sea rose to the height of 21 feet perpendicular above its usual level, destroying several houses in front of the beach, and wrecking many vessels.
- October 10th. A hurricane.
- 1782—Roseau set on fire by the French, supposed by orders of Marquis Duchilleau, the Governor; 500 houses burned down, and property destroyed to the amount of £200,000. Marquis Duchilleau succeeded by the Count de Bourgoniac, who was recalled, and M. de Beaupé appointed Governor.
- 1783—By preliminary articles signed at Versailles in January, and ratified at Paris in September, Dominica was restored to Great Britain.
- Sir John Orde, Bart., appointed Governor; Roseau again declared a free port.
- 1784—January. The English, according to treaty, took possession of Dominica, when it was evacuated by the French. Sir J. Orde, the new Governor, landed, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants.
- 1785—The Charaibs and runaway slaves committed great depredations; they were soon defeated by 500 men raised by the Legislature, and 150 of them killed. Bulla, their chief, was killed by a fellow-slave belonging to Belfast Estate, who received his freedom and £165.
- 1787—Dr. Coke, with three more Methodist ministers, arrived in the colony and remained for three days, when they departed.
- The minimum imports of slaves for the island for four years reported at 6,023, exports 4,960. Population this year, 1,236 whites, 445 free people of colour, 14,967 slaves.

In August, all the buildings on Morne Exere, the shoppings, and some houses in Roseau were destroyed by three gales of wind, on the 23d, 24d, and 25th.

In this year the island produced 18,149 ewts. of coffee.

1788.—The Legislature passed an Act for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.

The valuation of British property vested in the colony was patented. Estates taxed by the act £100,000.

December 19th. Mr. M. Cornock, a Methodist Missionary, came to reside here.

1789.—Six thousand four hundred lbs. of sugar were exported.

1791.—A vote of thanks was passed by the Assembly to Sir John Orde for suppressing a revolt of the slaves.

1793.—Sir John Orde was recalled to answer charges brought against him by the Assembly.

1794.—Henry Hamilton, Esq., appointed Governor.

1795.—Victor Rigues sent a detachment of 100 men to assist the disaffected French and runaway slaves who had fled to the colony; they were defeated, and 500 French and 1000 British sent off the island.

1796.—The Methodists had nearly 30 in class, when their minister being unjustly deemed a suspicious person was ordered to the militia to learn the use of arms, and his petition to the contrary rejected.

1797.—The fine for the ill-treatment of a slave £100. The Legislature received, through the Governor, a proposition from Parliament to adopt such measures as should appear to them best calculated to obviate the causes which had hitherto impeded the natural increase of the slaves, gradually to diminish the slave trade, and to ultimately lead to its complete termination.

March 8th. The Hon. A. C. Johnstone was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

1798.—The slaves were 14,967 in number, valued at £578,639.

1799.—Amelioration Slave Act passed, respecting the attendance of slaves at Divine Service.

Exports this year 5,200 lbs. of sugar.

1800.—The Methodists increased in number, and purchased a house for a chapel.

1802.—Sept. 27th. Sir George Prevost was appointed Governor. An Act was passed by the Legislature for building a church.

The Secretary and Receiver's Office destroyed by fire.

The 1st West India Regiment unfortified.

1803.—June. The Methodists increased to 300. An act of Government was granted to them by the Governor to build a chapel at Prince Rupert. Slaves imported this year 550, exported 84.

1805.—Dominica attacked by the French; Roseau burned. The Governor obliged to retreat to and defend Prince Rupert; a contribution of £12,000 levied by the enemy on the inhabitants; many atrocities committed; Town and Commissariat stores plundered by the enemy, who departed on the 27th February, five days from the period of their first appearance off Roseau.

May 10th. Brigadier-General Dalrymple arrived at Roseau to supersede General Sir George Prevost in the command, who had leave of absence.

Dominica exported this year 4,800 lbs. of sugar. Population reported: 1,524 whites, 2,382 people of colour, 22,053 slaves.

1806.—The *Agassiz*, a privateer captured off this island by the *Wasp*, Captain Boscawen.

An attack on Roseau was projected, but discovered and baffled by the active measures of General Dalrymple.

September 3th. A dreadful hurricane committed terrible devastation in the island—the Towns, Garrison, and Estates sustained the greatest injury; Roseau river overflowed and inundated the capital; a number of houses were carried away and 131 persons killed.

1807.—Martial law proclaimed. The 26th Regiment marched from Roseau to Prince Rupert, owing to information of warlike preparations at Guadaloupe. A vessel employed to smuggle between Guadaloupe and Dominica. The messenger of the Assembly, Mr. Casper, detained at £80 currency a year for his long services. A colonial agent resident in England, appointed. Colours presented to Militia by Queen Charlotte Jean Bourcower, Esq., appointed Chief Justice.

1808.—Runaway slaves troublesome. Committee of Public Works required to prepare a plan for building a new Protestant Church.

1809.—Appellation of *St. Royal* granted to St. George's Regiment of Militia. Ex-Governor Prevost having revisited Dominica, an address was presented to him by the Assembly. Rev. Mr. Newman appointed Curate (Church of England) after a lengthened vacancy.

- 1810—Rewards granted to parties capturing runaway slaves. Pinguin Bordonie, Esq., appointed Treasurer.
- 1811—Market House built, cost £15,000 currency. Movement for building a Protestant Church. The slave *Elephant's* camp of runaways captured.
- 1812—The Rev. Mr. Newman declared by the House of Assembly ineligible to be a member. House dissolved, and Mr. Newman re-elected and chosen Speaker. Previous adverse resolutions expunged. Mr. Dunbar, publisher of the *Dominica Journal* brought up before the Assembly for contempt. Grand Jury refused to do duty at Grand Sessions. Vote of thanks of Assembly to 46th Regiment. James Corlet, Esq., appointed Treasurer.
- 1813—The *Dominica Chronicle* newspaper established by Mr. W. F. Stewart. Prospectus of a Reading Room and Library in Roseau by Mr. Stewart. Most destructive hurricane, 22nd July: Government House, Court House, &c., levelled to the ground. A new coin, valued "4 bits" "cut out" of the "Cut Dollar." Tenders advertised for rebuilding Barracks at Morne Bruce. Rev. Mr. Newman appointed Rector of Roseau. An Almanack for 1814 announced. Abbé Canyon, Roman Catholic Curate, who had been appointed in 1802 on the death of Rev. Mr. McCurrie, died. L'Abbé Piron inducted into his place.
- 1814—Martial law expired, 15th February—Wellington Rooms (a club) established. Governor Ainslie recalled to give explanation of his sanguinary victories over the runaway slaves. The Mercantile firm of "Lockhart, Potter, & Court" formed. Two soldiers of the army shot, by court-martial, for aiding runaway slaves. All persons having grants of temporary occupancy of land required to produce them at Government House, on pain of their being revoked.
- 1815—On the 1st of August the news of the great battle of Waterloo was announced in Roseau, *viz* Barbados.
- 1816—Divine Service of the Church of England commenced to be held in the New Court House on Sundays.
- 1817—Symonds Bridgewater, Esq., appointed Collector of Customs. Staff-surgeon Dr. Harrie receives a farewell address on leaving Dominica. First Triennial Return of Slaves. A new Great Seal for the island received from the Secretary of State. One sergeant and three privates of the Royal W. I. Rangers shot at Morne Bruce, by

- sentence of a Grand Court-martial, and one private received 1,000 lashes for the crime of desertion.
- Two artillerymen killed whilst firing a salute on King's birthday.
- Hurricane 21st October.
- Decision of Prince Regent in Council on charge of Mr. (Lawyer) Rand against Chief Justice Gloster.
- A presentment by the Grand Jury censuring Governor Maxwell for his efforts to protect the slaves from oppression, and to ensure their humane treatment.
- 1818—An application of the Legislature to the Home Government for relief rejected, Earl Bathurst urging as one reason the above Grand Jury "presentment." Subscription list for erecting a Protestant Church by loan and donation opened, the colony having been without such an edifice for 38 years. Lawyer Rand died. By directions from England certain slaveowners, guilty of cruelty, were prosecuted by *ex-officio* "information," instead of indictment before Grand Jury.
- Ill-treatment of slaves in Dominica brought before the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Romilly. A severe flash of lightning, accompanied by an awful clap of thunder; the electric fluid injured a large dwelling-house in Jewel-street, Roseau.
- 1819—A detachment of the 9th Regiment, under Colonel Pebles, relieved that of the Royal W. I. Rangers in garrison here.
- 1820—Severe storm, September 26th. A new coinage received from England of parts of the effective dollar.
- 1821—Persecution of Timothy John Kelly, an anti-slavery advocate; severely fined and imprisoned by Judge Gloster, &c. 200 guineas voted to Sir S. F. Whittingham for purchase of a sword.
- 1822—Visit of Bishop Buckley, from Trinidad, to Roman Catholic Church. Severe storm, December 19th. Governor the Earl of Huntingdon lays foundation-stone of Methodist Chapel in Roseau.
- 1823—Dominica Auxiliary Church Missionary Society established.
- Arrival of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in the West Indies.
- Bethesda Chapel (Wesleyan) opened.

- Visit of Sir Charles Brisbane, Governor of St. Vincent, in his yacht.
- November 11th. A severe shock of earthquake.
- 1824—January. A comet appeared to the north of Dominica. Much dissension between the Earl of Huntingdon and the local Legislature on account of a docket of fees for the naval officers framed without the consent of the Assembly.
- Governor Major-General Nicolay arrived.
- September 8th. Destructive gale.
- 1825—First visit of Bishop of Eldridge.
- Mr. Donald S. Laidlaw appointed member of Council.
- July 26th. Severe gale. Several ships wrecked in Roseau, and an immense tamarind-tree in the Market torn up by the roots.
- Prospectus published by Thos. Laing, Esq., for erecting a bridge over the Roseau river at Balahou Town, at a cost of £4,500 currency.
- Sept. 26th. A comet appeared.
- 1826—May 5th. A smart shock of earthquake.
- Mr. James Matthews appointed member of Council.
- The Earl of Huntingdon, formerly Governor of Dominica, then Commander of H.M.S. *Valorous*, touched at Dominica on his way to Barbados.
- Wesleyan chapel opened at Layou.
- An organ imported for St. George's Church.
- 1827—July 27th. A smart shock of earthquake, followed by a severe thunderstorm and heavy rains.
- November 30th. An earthquake.
- December 16th. Arrival of John O'Driscoll, Esq., Chief Justice, *vice* Archibald Gloster, deceased.
- 1828—June 3rd. Death of Chief Justice O'Driscoll.
- December 6th. Chief Justice Jamieson arrived.
- 1829—The cutter *William*, from St. Kitts, bound to Dominica, boarded off the north end of the latter island by a Spanish pirate schooner, and her provisions robbed.
- An action brought against the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Glanville, for having released a member of that body attached for debt. Verdict for the plaintiffs, Messrs. A. Dalrymple & Co.
- August 3rd. Severe thunderstorm with lightning and wind.
- Rev. George Clarke appointed Rector of St. George's.

- 1830—Fire at Charlotte Ville.
- Departure of Governor Nicolay.
- Wesleyan Chapel erected at Prince Ruperts.
- 1831—A. G. Hennessy, Esq., admitted to the bar.
- An Act for the relief of free black and coloured persons in Dominica from political and social disabilities passed.
- Governor Sir Evan Murray McGregor arrived in Dominica.
- 1832—A large meeting of proprietors convened to discuss agricultural subjects, and to protect the slaveholding interest.
- The 27th of June ordered by official proclamation to be observed as a day of fasting and humiliation for preservation from cholera then raging in Europe and America. At the Roman Catholic procession of the "Corpus Christi" this year a cannon went off accidentally, and the rammer killed the bearer of the cross and injured several others.
- Governor Sir Evan McGregor had a narrow escape. Both Privilege Bill and the Roman Catholic Relief Bill proclaimed. Roseau illuminated.
- 1833—Governor McGregor assumed the Government-in-Chief and proceeded to Antigua.
- Sir Charles Schomburg, first Lieut. Governor under the new system arrived.
- Abolition of slavery from 1st August, 1834, proclaimed.
- 1834—A survey of the shoals and passages at Scott's Head made by Captains Falconer and Colford in consequence of the loss there of the brig *Mary Anne*.
- A Soup Dispensary Society established in Roseau.
- Abolition of slavery from 1st August next formerly proclaimed on 7th June.
- Great Hurricane (20th and 21st September), doing immense damage to every quarter of the island.
- 1836—The treadmill introduced into the gaol of Roseau.
- Mr. H. J. Glanville appointed member of Council.
- Governor McGregor removed to Barbados as Governor-in-Chief.
- 1837—February 22nd. Establishment of the *Dominica Standard* newspaper.
- Arrival in Dominica of fifty-one Polish refugees, victims of the Revolution of 1839, on their way to New York.
- 437 Africans bound to Cuba to be made slaves, in the Portuguese brig *Don Francisco*, captured by H.M.S. *Griffin*, Commander D'Urban and set free.

- 1838—Visit of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Agna.
Several smart shocks of earthquake in June.
Lieut. Governor Longley arrived (July).
Death of Governor Longley (August).
- 1839—Resolutions proposed in the Assembly for bridges over the Roseau ford.
Establishment of the *Dominican* newspaper.
- 1840—Joseph Jac. Gurney, of the Society of Friends, visited Dominica on his tour in the West Indies.
First numbers of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* and of the *West India Magazine* received in Dominica.
Visit of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Olympus.
Infirmary completed (built entirely at the expense of Alexander Dalrymple, Esq.).
Several immigrant Negroes, going from Sierra Leone to Jamaica, landed in Dominica, having being shipwrecked on the Cape Verde Islands, and conveyed thence by a French ship bound to Guadaloupe, but not permitted to land there. A subscription made for them in Roseau.
Mr. William Blanc suspended as member of Council. Resignation of Mr. F. H. Garraway, member of Council.
Visit of Governor-General Colebrooke, Governor-in-Chief.
Mr. Wm. Blanc's house purchased by the colony for a Government House.
- 1841—A Deputation of two Members of Assembly, Messrs. Lewis Bellot and W. B. Lockhart, proceeded to Antigua to submit to the Governor-in-Chief certain Tax Bills.
Death of Mrs. Hort, the Administrator's wife.
August 17th. A smart shock of earthquake.
Death of Rev. John Cameron, W.M.
A Bill brought before the Legislature to aid the establishment of primary schools for labourers' children.
The Commercial Rooms opened.
A succession of smart earthquakes was felt in the Prince Rupert's quarter for three weeks.
In this year there was a large mortality from Yellow Fever.
- 1842—An Act passed investing magistrates with summary jurisdiction in cases of minor offences.
Visit of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Agna.
- 1843—February 6th. A severe earthquake did much damage, chiefly at windward, and destroyed the works of the "Melville Hall" and "Londonderry" Estates; injuring also the Roman Catholic Church in Roseau, and the

- Wesleyan Chapel at Prince Rupert's. This was the longest and strongest earthquake yet felt in the island.
A large and beautiful comet visible for several days in Dominica during the month of March this year, causing great alarm amongst the ignorant.
A bridle road between "Hatton Garden" and "Castle Bruce" Estates opened.
£100 granted by the Legislature for certain sufferers from the Guadaloupe earthquake who had taken refuge in Dominica.
A new Wesleyan Chapel erected at Prince Rupert's.
- 1844—Smart shocks of earthquake in January this year.
A material alteration and improvement effected in the road along the coast from Roseau to the Boery River, vehicles being able to drive to that river.
First number of *Simmond's Colonial Magazine* received in Dominica.
An *emeute* among the lately emancipated blacks in consequence of the misconception of the census, the first since the abolition of slavery. Martial law proclaimed and prevailed for several weeks.
- 1845—A bright comet appeared on the 1st January.
Lieut. Governor McDonald and family arrived.
A new road between Roseau and Castle Bruce, through Massacre.
A public meeting held in Roseau, at which a vote of thanks was addressed to President Laidlaw for his administration, and a subscription opened for the purchase of a piece of silver plate to be presented to him.
A grant of £1,000 passed the Assembly for an iron suspension bridge over the Roseau River.
Extraordinary heavy floods in the windward quarter, doing immense damage to the sugar plantations and buildings.
- 1846—The Commercial Rooms closed.
Death of Jean Louis Bellot, Esq., aged 101 years.
- 1847—An Act passed enabling the Chief Justice alone to hold the Courts of Common Pleas and Sessions.
Governor-in-Chief Higginson visited Dominica on a tour of inspection.
The Reading Rooms and Library established.
Serious riots among the Roman Catholic rabble.

In December of this year fell the heaviest rains ever known in the island. The roads were almost obliterated, and the new canal for bringing water into the town destroyed; nearly every estate in the island suffering severely. Roseau was partially submerged.

1848—An Act passed to prevent the publishing of newspapers by persons unknown.

Severe shocks of earthquake in the southern part of the island.

Vaccination performed at the public expense.

1849—A severe shock of earthquake in Roseau.

Consecration of the military burial-ground at Morne Bruce by Bishop Davies, and presentation by Miss McDonald of new colours to the Royal St. George's Militia, the gift of the Queen of England.

Small-pox prevailed this year, especially at Grand Bay quarter.

Establishment of the Young Men's Literary Association.

1850—Arrival in Dominica of Messrs. Candler and Alexander, of the Society of Friends, on a tour in the West Indies to ascertain the effects of emancipation in the British colonies. They held a meeting in Roseau, with a view of establishing an anti-slavery society.

1851—The Roman Catholic See of Roseau founded, comprising Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Thomas. Dr. Monaghan appointed first Bishop.

July 22nd. Lieut.-Governor S. W. Blackhall arrived, succeeded Lieut.-Governor McDonald.

1852—Governor Blackhall dissolved the House of Assembly, which had been in existence fourteen years. The old majority returned.

1853—Yellow fever in the island. Death of Mrs. Blackhall, wife of the Lieut.-Governor, from the epidemic. Financial crisis.

The Assembly also at issue with the Lieut.-Governor, and memorializes the Secretary of State for his recall.

1854—Great excitement at Batalie among the squatters on the Three Chains. The troops were removed from the island this year.

1855—The Constitutional crisis continues, and the House is dissolved by Governor Macintosh. Old majority returned. J. L. Bremner, President. Lieut.-Governor Blackhall absent on leave.

July 14th. Death of Bishop Monaghan at St. Thomas. Severe gale on August 25th, and two schooners driven ashore.

1856—Jan. 31st. An Act passed to provide for the repairing and keeping in repair the roads of the island.

May 5th. Arrival of the Rev. Messrs. Tregaskis and Garry, the Methodist Ministers stationed in Dominica for this year.

An Act passed to regulate the sale of spirits and malt liquors, and to levy a duty on rum consumed in this island.

To oppose this Act, Charles Leatham—a wealthy merchant—harangued the populace on market days, and wrote many inflammatory letters in the local journals.

1857—Jan. 14th. Death of John Tench, Deputy Commissary-General in the British Army.

February. A deputation waited on the Lieut.-Governor with petitions from the several parishes, praying for a dissolution of the House of Assembly, for reasons therein set forth. Bad weather this month. An overflow of the Roseau River carried away a large portion of land on its left bank.

April. Arrival of Bishop Veaque, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Roseau.

May. Departure of the Rev. E. Smith, D.D.

June. Disturbances in Portsmouth, caused by the refusal of delinquents under the "Rum Act" to surrender themselves to the police. An Act passed to aid and encourage education in this island. Arrival of the new Lieut.-Governor, Major Ord, from England.

1858—Three Acts passed the Assembly this year, viz:—"An Act to raise a fund in aid of the Revenue of the Island," "An Act to reduce the number of Members of the Lower House of Assembly," and "An Act to provide for the custody and care of Lunatics."

February.—Death of John Letang, Attorney-General. Government House erected. Old Police Station repaired and adapted for the Colonial Treasury.

1859—March 1st. Arrival of Bishop Poirier. An Act passed for the establishment of a Militia Force in the parish of St. George.

October 24th. Death of Joseph Benoit Ballot.

1860—An Act passed for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this island. Appointment of George

- Berkeley, Esq., to act as Administrator of this island during the absence on leave of Governor Ord.
- Appointment of Sholto Pemberton, Esq., to the Chief Justiceship of this island.
- 1861—Jan. 7th. Farewell address by proprietors, planters, and merchants to George Berkeley, Esq., Administering the Government, on his approaching departure.
- March 11th. Visit to this island of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.
- Sept. 20th. Explosion of the powder magazine at Scott's Head, and destruction of the fort.
- Dec. 5th. Arrival of Lieut. Governor Thomas Price.
- 1862—Exhibition in the Reading Rooms of the contributions of this island to the International Exhibition. A medal was awarded to this island, and one to Dr. Imray, by her Majesty's Commissioners.
- Rejection by the House of Assembly of a Registration of Voters Bill, and dissolution of the House. General Election, amidst intense excitement, and defeat in all the constituencies of the old members who had offered themselves for re-election.
- 1863—Act passed abolishing the Board of Legislative Council, and authorizing the Governor to appoint nine members to sit in the Assembly.
- 1864—The Single Chamber Act referred to above proclaimed. A memorial to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to disallow the measure signed by the people of the island, and Mr. George C. Falconer chosen to proceed to England to present it.
- Suspension of the Militia Act in consequence of the bankrupt state of the Treasury.
- May 26th—Hon. James Garraway, Administering the Government, Mr. Price having left for Antigua.
- Oct. 12th. Death of Lieut. Governor Price in Antigua.
- Oct. 25th. Inauguration of the Single Chamber Constitution.
- 1865—Jan. 6th. Arrival of Mr. W. C. Robinson to supersede the Hon. James Garraway as Administrator.
- March 8th. A Bill is introduced to abolish the Elective Franchise, and to make the island a Crown Colony, which is adopted in principle by a majority of the members of the new Single Chamber. Among the majority are many persons who had previously opposed the Single Chamber, a less illiberal measure, on the ground of its reactionary

- character. Intense excitement amongst the people. General indignation prevails outside the Legislature against the attempted act of treachery and spoliation, and the majority of the House show by their confusion and silence that they are ashamed of the part they are playing. The House is prorogued for 90 days by the Administrator.
- March 18th. Mass meetings of the people are held in Roseau and other parts of the island, and resolutions adopted praying for the dissolution of the House.
- March 23rd. A deputation appointed by a meeting in Roseau waits upon the Administrator, who informs the Chairman, Mr. John Bellot, that the Crown Colony Bill will be withdrawn.
- April 12th. The House of Assembly meets this day, a party of Marines from H.M.S. *Aurora*, Captain Sir Leopold McClintock, mounting guard near the approaches to the Court with loaded muskets and bayonets fixed. Another party of Marines mounts guard in the fort. The Crown Colony Bill having been withdrawn, a Bill creating a Legislature of 14 members—7 elected and 7 nominated by the Crown—is introduced. The excitement amongst the people continues.
- April 19th. Whilst the Assembly is sitting to-day a party of marines from H.M.S. *Aurora*, with muskets and fixed bayonets, enters the Court House at the "charge" and drives out the people.
- April 20th. The new Constitution is adopted by the Assembly, and becomes law on the 22nd by proclamation of the Administrator.
- This was a year of great financial embarrassment, the public officers, at the month of May, having been eight months without their salaries. Several new taxes and additional duties were imposed to restore the equilibrium of the finances. A loan of £6,000 to pay the arrears of salary to the public servants was also raised.
- July 12th. Mr. Administrator Robinson leaves for Antigua, and the Hon. James Garraway becomes Administrator for the third time.
- August. The first election of representative members under the new Constitution took place this month, when the voters showed their dislike to the measure by only returning the members who had voted against it.

- Oct. 18th. Mr. J. R. Longden (now Sir James Langden, Governor of Ceylon) assumes the reins of Government.
- Nov. 14th. First meeting of the new Legislature.
- 1866—Dec. 15th. Judgment of the new Legislature Privy Council, England affirming an appeal of the Government of His Honour S. T. Penabertin in the cause of Falconer v. Doyle and others, members of the House of Assembly, for false imprisonment. It was decided that the local Assembly has no power to commit for contempt.
- The finances were re-organised by Lieut. Governor Longden, and the annual deficits, which commenced with Governor Pridmore, done away with.
- 1867—March 16th. Departure of Governor Longden and assumption of the reins of Government, on March 28, by Mr. Administrator Balwer.
- 1868—Despatch of the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary of State for the Colonies, laying down rules for guiding the votes of nominated members of the Assembly. Resignation of their seats by Messrs. Inray and Dawhiney, nominees members, in consequence, the rules precluding all independent action among the Crown Members of the Legislature.
- 1869—Mr. Freeling assumed the Government on January 23rd.
- 1870—An Act passed the Assembly granting a subsidy to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.
- Resolutions, endorsing confederation, adopted by a narrow majority of the Assembly.

LIST OF ESTATES IN DOMINICA.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.

Bathurst, Provisions: A. C. Foster
 Bathurst, Heirs of J. Stedman
 Bellevue, Sugar: William Davies
 Bellevue, Heirs of F. Grand
 Bellevue, Sugar: James Garraway & Co.
 Casco, Provisions: J. M. Stedman
 Castle Comfort, Sugar: Mrs. E. Jolly
 Charlotte Valley, Heirs of W. Foothead
 Chateaux, Provisions: Heirs of F. P. Letang

Capt. Hall, Cocoa: Joseph Fabelle
 Cocoyer, Sugar: T. Dupigny
 Cornhill, Provisions: Wm. Stedman
 Cumberland Valley, Provisions: J. Garraway
 Chills Bahus, Provisions: Grand and others
 Durham, Provisions: Heirs of J. Bell
 Eggleston, Sugar and Provisions: Heirs of J. Bell
 Emshall, Sugar: William Davies
 Everton, Heirs of T. Gordon
 Fondole, Heirs of A. Dupigny
 Glasgow, James Alexander Garraway
 Goodwill, F. Woodbridge
 Gomer, C. Beaurissac
 Gomer, Letang, Sugar: Heirs of Letang
 Harrington, Sugar: Mrs. McChristie
 La Corne, Cocoa, Sugar and Provisions: Miss Elliza Bighton
 Morne Gombo, St. Rose, Duverney
 Morne Daniel, Colin Stephenson
 Morne Prosper, James Garraway
 Mount St. Mary, Michael Burke
 Morne Verte, Provisions: Heirs of J. Stedman
 Montpelier, Thomas W. Doyle
 Mount Oliver, Sugar: Miss Blain
 New Providence (Abnd.), Heirs of W. Blomfield and P. Simon
 Paradise, Provisions: Heirs of T. Bell
 Richardson's Rest, Provisions: John Richardson
 Roches, Sugar: Augustin Galsatin
 Rivings Blanche, Sugar: Edward Hillare
 Rivings Claire, Sugar and Provisions: C. Johnson and others
 Rivings Claire, Cocoa: A. C. Foster
 Rose Hill, Stock: Orphée Thomas
 St. George, Sugar and Provisions: C. Johnson and others
 Saint Charles, Sugar: Stephen Bourditt
 St. Andrew, Coffee: Dr. Inray
 St. Andrew, Sugar: Mrs. Shaw
 Tremendilly, Henry Hill
 Wall House, J. C. Spooner
 Water Vaux, J. M. Stedman

ST. LOUIS.

Abbeesden, Sugar: Joseph Balbi
 Bigutelle, Farina Manibe: Mrs. E. Steuber
 Billy Cook, Cocoa and Provisions: Mrs. Falconer
 Billons, Cocoa: James Baptiste
 Champigny, Sugar: H. Celais
 Charrouh, Charles Beaurissac

Point Sophie, Cocoa: Heirs of J. P. Delarais
 Laines, Sugar, Cocon, and Coffee: A. C. Potter and others
 Laines, Cocon and Coffee: J. F. Charles
 L'Hermitage, Cocoa: Heirs of Charles Lamere
 M. Labret, Coffee and Provisions: Heirs of C. Liouffé
 Maresse, Cocoa, Coffee, and Provisions: Heirs of J. C. Grouppin
 Mays, Sugar: Charles Beaumais
 North Chatham, Sugars: Mrs. Watt
 Union, " Charles Beaumais
 Hermitage, " John Balson
 Point Guignard, " Giraud and Heirs of Foreman

St. Marks.

Bagatelle, Sugar: Oser: Etienne
 Bois Cotté, Sugar and Coffee: Heirs of J. B. Dupigny
 Bets Rouge, Coffee and Cocoa: Heirs of Bellet
 Paylle, Sugar: Heirs of St. Rose Manier
 Morne, Acouns, " Joseph Bellet
 Morne Pafat, " Heirs of J. W. Foreman and others
 Morne Rouge, " G. L. Bellet
 Petit Caubry " G. L. Bellet
 Bayne, Crabber, Sugar and Provisions: Heirs of Birmingham
 S-bastopol, Sugar: Galvan L. Bellet
 Scott's Head, " Heirs of G. D. Tlire
 Soufriere " Joseph Bellet

St. Patrick.

Basat-le, Sugar: G. J. Herbert and C. S. Lockhart
 Bedminster, " A. A. And
 Belvédère, " St. Rose Duvernoy
 Berricoe, " A. Alencor
 Boctica, Timber: Berlin and others
 Bon Repos, Sugar: Mrs. H. M. Bellet
 Bouchain, Provisions: Joseph Bellet
 Cattle, " Sugar: Heirs of P. Letang
 Grand Caubry, " E. Tavernier
 Delice, " Joseph Bellet
 Falcid, " Sarbando and Chasot
 Goueva, " Thomas Davies
 Laroche, Provisions: " Heirs of J. P. Lockhart and others
 La Plaine, " Sundry
 Mon Bijou, " Roman Catholic Church
 Airon, " Sugar: Rose Bellet
 Fern Tamps, " Heirs of M. Lefeuille
 Picoctau, " Heirs of H. Shillingford
 Pichelin, Cocon and Provisions: Owned by several

Elisance, Sugar: J. F. Hypelle and heirs of Eard
 Picoctau, " C. Chaire
 Point, Maitre, " Galvan L. Bellet
 Providence, " M. L. Antoine
 Redou, " Heirs of Herriart
 Sourcier, " John Alexander
 Skowe, " Edward Bellet
 Tête Morne, " Heirs of Tavernier
 Waynary, " Heirs of Bertrand

St. David.

Castle Bruce, Sugar: Joel Peters
 Grand Marigot, " Bishop of Reunan
 Petit Souffriere, Sugar and Provisions: Several
 Rosalie, Sugar:
 Tabery, " Heirs of Bertrand

St. Andrew.

Brookdale, Limes: William G. Marie
 Ballavue, " Several
 Bleuheim, Pasture Land: Heirs of C. Leatham.
 Eden, Sugar: Heirs of C. Leatham
 Essegreen, Sugar: John Poinsin
 Hampstead, " Heirs of Charles Leatham
 Hatton Garden, Sugar: J. R. Robin
 Lagoon en haut, " J. J. André
 Lagoon, " Aug. Paul
 Laché, " St. R. Laurent
 Landmerry, " Heirs of G. Leatham
 Malville Hill, " W. G. Ellis
 Morne Prosper, " Peter Denis Birdin
 Morne Paul, " Mrs. Sharples
 Providence, " James Robin
 Ray, " Peter J. Lavocque
 Velle Case, " Letang, Royer and others
 Woodford Hill, " Heirs of C. Leatham

St. John.

Ball Hall, Sugar: A. Barron
 Cotege, " St. Rousin Toussaint
 Clifton Bay, " William Bell
 Grand Capuchin, Provisions: Heirs of J. Lawrence
 Hériter, Sugar: Joseph Cole
 Hermitage, " Lamsal Lamothé
 Lagoon, " Toussaint Déjean
 Marceat, " A. Jean Baptista
 " William Wallace

Mount Allen, Fuel Wood: Alexander C. Potter
 Mount Pleasant, Sugar: J. B. Vidal
 Mount Julia, " Alexander Bennett
 Mount Eolus, " Misses Barnes
 Mon Repos, Sugar and Provisions: Toussaint Dejean
 Petit Capuchin, Sugar: Rocque Toussaint
 Picard, " A. C. Potter
 Point Round, " Heirs of W. Johnstone
 Prince's Grove, " A. C. Potter
 Sugar Loaf, " J. B. Callendar

ST. JOSEPH.

Bataille, Sugar: Dr. John Murray
 Beauséjour, " Heirs of Louis Emé Laudat
 Boineuff, " F. Lamothe
 Bouconsour, Syrup, &c.: Pierre Foye
 Brook Hill, Sugar: Pagan Pinard
 Cassada Garden, " Francis Burke
 Canard, " Francois Denis
 Clark Hall, " Heirs of W. B. Hume
 Davis, " P. D. Rivière and Brothers
 Deux Bras, " Heirs of Emé Laudat
 Gingeret, " Heirs of B. Giraud
 Grand Savannah, Sugar and Provisions: Owned by several
 Hillsborough, Sugar: R. P. Greg
 Hobshole, " Heirs of J. Stephenson
 L'Arché, " Heirs of Prévost
 L'Espérance, " Heirs of B. Giraud
 Macoucherie, " Benoit Bellot
 Méro, " Heirs of Thomas Burke
 Mount Vernon, " Michael Burke
 New Building, " Robert Robln
 New Providence, " J. Laurent
 Ravine Acejoux, " Charles Alexander and others
 Roche D'Or, " Heirs of Thomas Leveilloux
 Salisbury, " Vincent Dupigny
 Syers, " P. J. Charles
 Smith, " Heirs of Rivière
 Tarreau, Fuel, Wood, and Sugar: T. B. Stephens and others
 York Valley, Sugar: William Charles

ST. PETER.

Ance à Liane, Sugar: Joseph Gabriel
 Ance à Jean, " Daniel Jean Jacques
 Ance à Jean, " Savarin George
 Bioche, " Antony Du Buc
 Beauséjour, " Pierre George

Beauséjour, Sugar: Michel Philogene
 Beauteur, " J. P. Courtois
 Bell Valley, " T. B. Henry
 Brial, " Edmund Watson
 Bouleau, Syrup and Sugar: J. Garraway & Co.
 Eotan, Sugar: Martial Court
 Boteau, " Baptiste Court
 Felicité, Syrup and Sugar: R. G. Gilbert
 La Bellair, Sugar: Valers Tallendier
 Marie Jeanne, Syrup and Sugar: Elizée Prosper
 Malville, Sugar: Alexander Fauconer
 Nannette, " Samuel Royer
 Notice, " C. T. Baptiste
 Piton, Syrup and Sugar: J. Fauconier
 Roy, Sugar: P. J. Larocque
 Rosay, " E. Lecomte
 St. John, " L. V. Farillon

ST. PAUL.

Antrim Valley, Limes: Charles Humphrys
 Beauséjour, " Heirs of A. L. A.
 Belfast, Sugar: Heirs of Charles Leatham
 Bona Vista, Provisions: Heirs of William Blanc
 Brigandin, Timber: Heirs of J. B. Bellot
 Bellevue, Sugar: J. Walsh and others
 Bon Repos, " Vincent Dupigny
 Canefield, " George McCall
 Check Hall, " Galvan L. Bellot
 Contant, " Julien Simon
 Curry's Rest, " Heirs of Didier and others
 Dastiré, Cocos: Heirs of James Stedman
 Greenfield, Sugar: Heirs of St. Rose De Ravariere
 Hertford, " Heirs of Charles Leatham
 Hope, " Heirs of Cochrane
 Knowsley Park, Provisions: Heirs of A. Fadella and others
 Lime Villa, Limes: J. F. Dupigny
 L'Imprevue, Sugar: Heirs of J. B. Bellot
 Little Curry's Rest, Sugar: J. B. William
 Mount Pleasant, Sugar & Provisions: Heirs of Mrs. Walsh
 Needs Mnt, Provisions: George Culpepper
 New Providence, Sugar: James Garraway
 Ormekuk, " Julien Simon
 Payard, " Charles Beaurisseau
 River, " John W. Myler
 Resource, " Heirs of C. Leatham
 Rosiers, " " "
 Springfield, " Benoit Bellot
 Wilkey, " Galvan L. Bellot

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	Revenue.	Exp.	Revenue.	Exp.
1866	£19,166	£13,867	1872	£18,137
1867	14,161	13,762	1873	16,424
1868	15,228	12,897	1874	15,022
1869	16,620	13,947	1875	22,097
1870	15,721	15,248	1876	17,794
1871	15,439	16,771	1877	19,162

PUBLIC DEBT.

Due on Hurricane Loan	£3,204
Water Works Loan	5,000
	£8,204

ESTIMATED VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1866	£61,188	£106,451	1872	£68,894	£61,844
1867	51,047	95,679	1873	62,552	62,020
1868	57,180	111,876	1874	56,714	67,719
1869	64,765	57,249	1875	62,311	71,622
1870	60,277	62,246	1876	60,918	77,028
1871	61,970	51,975	1877	58,922	77,700

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PRODUCE SHIPPED.

	1874	1875	1876	1877
Sugar	3,118	3,636	2,920	2,638 hhds.
	2,074	1,133	980	1,370 trcs.
	2,696	3,520	2,782	3,100 brls.
	49	201	131	csks
Rum	283	124 puns.	33,696	7,960 galls.
	27	93 hhds.		
	3	21 csks		
Molasses....	919	1,468 puns.	97,200	85,413 galls.
	7	44 csks		
	0	3 puns.		
Lime Juice..	171½	185½ hhds.	11,000	6,400 galls.
	30	43 csks		
	0	21 boxes		
Coffee	10,289	8,899	25,000	35,440 lbs.
Cocoa	175,861	185,587	404,769	300,000 lbs.

STAMP DUTIES.

RECEIPTS, &c.

	£	s.	d.
For sums of £1 and upwards	0	0	1
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
License to issue Bank Notes	25	0	0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes:			
Exceeding £2 and not over £10	0	0	1
" 10 " 25	0	0	3
" 25 " 50	0	0	6
" 50 " 75	0	0	9
" 75 " 100	0	1	0
And for every additional £100, or fraction thereof			
over £25, add	0	1	0
Bills of Lading each	0	0	1

CERTIFICATES, COMMISSIONS, &c.

Professional Certificates—Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Doctors, and Surgeons	10	0	0
Commissions:—			
Annual value of office £50	1	0	0
Not exceeding £100	2	0	0
If over £100, for every additional £50 or fraction thereof	1	0	0
If a provisional appointment, for every £100 salary or fraction thereof	0	10	0
Commission as Notary Public	3	0	0
Letters Patent	5	0	0
Letters of Naturalization	3	0	0
Marriage Licence	2	0	0
Powers of Attorney	0	7	6
Warrants of Attorney	0	4	0

WILLS, LEGACIES, &c.

Wills:—Office copies, each	£0	2	6
Exemplifications, each	0	2	6
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration where personal property exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50	0	7	6
Over £50, and not exceeding £100	0	15	0
And for every additional £100, or fraction thereof, add			
Legacies:—On every receipt or Discharge for any Legacy or share of a Legacy, or Inheritance, amounting to £50, and not exceeding £100	1	0	0
Above £100, and not exceeding £200	1	10	0
And for every additional £100, or fraction thereof, add			
N.B.—Where the legatee or successor is the lineal issue of deceased one-half these duties are charged, and they are chargeable to the person receiving such legacy or succession.			