

## BONDS, AGREEMENTS, CONVEYANCES, &amp;c.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Bonds for any sums not exceeding £100 .. .. .               | £0 5 0 |
| For every additional £100, or fraction thereof, add .. .. . | 0 1 0  |
| Bottomry Bonds .. .. .                                      | 0 5 0  |
| Bail, Bonds of Indemnity, and others .. .. .                | 0 2 6  |
| Conveyances or assignments of real property, on every       |        |
| £100, or fraction thereof, of the purchase-money .. .. .    | 0 5 0  |
| Above the value of £10, and less than £100 .. .. .          | 0 1 0  |
| Agreements or Charter Parties:—                             |        |
| £5 and not exceeding £25 .. .. .                            | 0 1 0  |
| Over £25 and not exceeding £50 .. .. .                      | 0 4 0  |
| "  50  "  100 .. .. .                                       | 0 8 0  |
| For every additional £100 or fraction thereof .. .. .       | 0 2 0  |
| Articles of Co-partnership .. .. .                          | 2 0 0  |
| "  of Clerkship .. .. .                                     | 2 0 0  |
| Leases:—On a rental exceeding £10 .. .. .                   | 0 2 0  |
| "  "  20 .. .. .  | 0 4 0  |
| "  "  40 .. .. .  | 0 6 0  |
| "  "  60 .. .. .  | 0 8 0  |
| "  "  80 .. .. .  | 0 10 0 |
| "  "  100 .. .. .   | 0 15 0 |
| "  "  150 .. .. .   | 1 0 0  |
| For every additional £50, or fraction thereof, add .. .. .  | 0 5 0  |
| Mortgages or transfers thereof:—                            |        |
| For every additional £100, or fraction thereof .. .. .      | 0 10 0 |

## PROTESTS.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Protest of any Bill or Promissory Notes:—             |       |
| Where the Stamp Duty does not exceed 1s. same duty as |       |
| on Bill or Note .. .. .                               |       |
| Protest of any other Bills or Notes .. .. .           | 0 7 6 |
| Any other Notarial Act .. .. .                        | 0 7 6 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Affidavits, each .. .. .   | 0 1 0  |
| Appraisements of goods over £10 .. .. .                          | 0 1 0  |
| Attestation of signature under Seal of Presidency or             |        |
| Governor .. .. .   | 0 15 0 |
| Awards:—Exceeding £10 .. .. .                                    | 0 1 0  |
| "  25 .. .. .  | 0 2 0  |
| "  50 .. .. .  | 0 4 0  |
| "  100 .. .. .   | 0 8 0  |
| For every additional £50, or fraction thereof, over £200 .. .. . | 0 2 0  |
| Any paper filed in Supreme Court .. .. .                         | 0 1 0  |
| Any paper filed in Summary Jurisdiction Court or other           |        |
| inferior Court .. .. .   | 0 0 3  |
| Any deed or instrument lodged in Registrar's Office, not         |        |
| herein otherwise mentioned .. .. .                               | 0 10 0 |

## TABLE OF IMPORT DUTIES.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Ale, Beer, Porter, Perry, or Cider, per Gallon .. .. .      | £0 0 5 |
| Asses, per head .. .. .                                     | 0 5 0  |
| Beef and Pork, per 100lb. .. .. .                           | 0 4 2  |
| Bread and Biscuit (not being fancy) per 100lb. .. .. .      | 0 3 0  |
| Bricks and Tiles, per 1,000 .. .. .                         | 0 3 4  |
| Butter, per 100lb. .. .. .                                  | 0 8 4  |
| Cattle, Horned, per head .. .. .                            | 0 5 0  |
| Candles, Tallow, per 100lb. .. .. .                         | 0 4 2  |
| Candles, other than Tallow, per 100lb. .. .. .              | 0 8 4  |
| Cheese, per 100lb. .. .. .                                  | 0 8 4  |
| Coals and Patent Fuel, per ton .. .. .                      | 0 2 0  |
| Corn and Grain (unground), per bushel .. .. .               | 0 0 4  |
| Corn Meal or Rye Flour, per barrel .. .. .                  | 0 2 6  |
| Fish—Dried, per cwt. .. .. .                                | 0 2 0  |
| Pickled Salmon, per cwt. .. .. .                            | 0 4 2  |
| Mackerel, per barrel .. .. .                                | 0 4 2  |
| Alewives, per barrel .. .. .                                | 0 2 0  |
| Herrings, per barrel .. .. .                                | 0 2 0  |
| Flour (wheaten), per barrel .. .. .                         | 0 4 2  |
| Hams, Tongues, Bacon, or Sausages, per 100lb. .. .. .       | 0 8 4  |
| Horses, Mares, or Geldings, 14 hands and upwards .. .. .    | 1 10 0 |
| Horses, Mares, Geldings, and Mules under 14 hands .. .. .   | 1 0 0  |
| Hoes, Cutlasses, Cane Bills, and Pickaxes, per £100 .. .. . | 5 0 0  |
| Kerosine Oil, per gallon .. .. .                            | 0 0 3  |
| Mules, per head .. .. .                                     | 0 12 6 |
| Olive Oil, per gallon .. .. .                               | 0 0 8  |
| Oil (Paint or Lamp), per gallon .. .. .                     | 0 0 4  |
| Salt, per barrel, common and not table .. .. .              | 0 0 6  |
| Soap, per 100lb. .. .. .                                    | 0 8 0  |
| Sugar, Refined, per 100lb. .. .. .                          | 0 8 4  |
| Muscovada and Uains or Vacuum Pan, per 100lb. .. .. .       | 0 6 3  |
| Spirits—Brandy, per gallon .. .. .                          | 0 6 0  |
| Gin, per gallon .. .. .                                     | 0 2 6  |
| Rum and other Spirits not herein specified, per             |        |
| gallon .. .. .  | 0 4 2  |
| Tea, per lb. .. .. .  | 0 0 6  |
| Tobacco—Leaf, per 100lb. .. .. .                            | 1 0 10 |
| Manufactured, including Cigars, per 100 lb. .. .. .         | 20 0 0 |
| Vermicelli and Macaroni, per 100lb. .. .. .                 | 0 4 2  |
| Vinegar, per gallon .. .. .                                 | 0 0 3  |
| Wines, per £100 .. .. .                                     | 20 0 0 |
| Wood—Pitchpine Lumber, per 1,000 feet .. .. .               | 0 12 6 |
| Whitepine and Spruce, per 1,000 feet .. .. .                | 0 8 4  |
| Shingles—Cypress and Wallaba, per 1,000 .. .. .             | 0 4 2  |
| Cedar, Pine, or Spruce, per 1,000 .. .. .                   | 0 2 0  |

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Wood Hoops, 1,200 pieces .. .. . | £0 5 0 |
| Staves, per 1,000 .. .. .        | 0 8 4  |
| Truss Hoop, per set .. .. .      | 0 1 6  |
| Shooks, per 100 .. .. .          | 5 0 0  |

And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods, respectively. All non-enumerated articles 10 per cent. ad val.

## TABLE OF EXPORT DUTIES.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| For every hoghead of sugar 40 inches truss and over .. .. . | £0 4 6 |
| " Hoghead of sugar 36 and under 40 inches truss .. .. .     | 0 3 6  |
| " tierce of sugar 28 and under 36 inches truss .. .. .      | 0 2 3  |
| " cask of sugar not being a tierce .. .. .                  | 0 1 2  |
| " barrel of sugar .. .. .                                   | 0 0 7  |
| " 100 gallons of syrup .. .. .                              | 0 4 0  |
| " molasses .. .. .  | 0 2 6  |
| " rum .. .. .   | 0 6 0  |
| " gallon concentrated lime juice .. .. .                    | 0 0 1  |
| " 10 gallons or under of raw lime juice .. .. .             | 0 0 1  |
| " 100 pounds of coffee .. .. .                              | 0 1 0  |
| " cocoa .. .. .   | 0 1 0  |
| " horned cattle .. .. .                                     | 0 6 0  |
| " bushel of starch .. .. .                                  | 0 0 6  |
| " Ferine Manioc .. .. .                                     | 0 0 3  |

## TARIFF OF CHARGES.

## PORTERS AND JOBBERS.

Porterage to and from any part of the Bay fronting the town of Roseau to stores and yards upon Bay Street, and Stores and yards lying between Bay Street and Long Lane:—

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Hoghead Sugar .. .. .                                | £0 1 0 |
| Hoghead Tobacco .. .. .                              | 0 1 6  |
| Tierce, Puncheon, or similar cask .. .. .            | 0 0 6  |
| Barrell Flour, or similar cask .. .. .               | 0 0 1  |
| Cask Fish, or similar cask .. .. .                   | 0 0 2  |
| 1,000 feet Lumber .. .. .                            | 0 0 6  |
| 1,000 Shingles .. .. .                               | 0 0 3  |
| 1,000 Staves .. .. .                                 | 0 1 0  |
| Bundle Shooks .. .. .                                | 0 0 1  |
| Bundle Wood hoops .. .. .                            | 0 0 1  |
| Bundle Iron Hoops .. .. .                            | 0 0 0½ |
| 1,000 Bricks .. .. .                                 | 0 2 6  |
| Bag Rice .. .. .                                     | 0 0 1½ |
| Passengers' Luggage—Trunk or similar package .. .. . | 0 0 3  |

Porterage on all goods to and from the Bay to any place not east of Old and Cross Streets, 50 per cent. on above rates.

Beyond or east of Old and Cross Streets, 100 per cent. on ditto.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| For Carrying letters and parcels, and returning, for the first mile beyond Roseau .. .. . | £0 0 6 |
| For every additional mile .. .. .   | 0 0 3  |

## BOATMEN AND WATERMEN.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| For a Canoe and one man—with message or letter to and from vessels at anchor in Roseau Roadstead .. .. .   | 0 0 6 |
| For a Canoe and one man—with passenger, with or without luggage, to and from vessels at anchor in Roseau Roadstead .. .. .   | 0 1 0 |
| For each additional man in a canoe .. .. .   | 0 0 6 |
| If detained beyond half an hour, for each man and canoe for every additional hour .. .. .  | 0 0 2 |
| For each additional passenger .. .. .  | 0 0 6 |
| For canoes and men—with message, letter or passenger, with or without luggage, to vessels lying off and on, one-third additional on the above rates.   |       |
| For a canoe and man to the following distances and intermediate places and return (if the boat be detained longer than twenty-four hours, for every fractional part of a day for canoe and men each 1s. extra):— |       |
| to Massacre, canoe and men each .. .. .  | 0 1 0 |
| " Belfast .. .. .  | 0 1 6 |
| " St. Joseph .. .. .   | 0 2 0 |
| " Macoucherie .. .. .  | 0 2 3 |
| " Collihaut .. .. .  | 0 3 0 |
| " Prince Ruperts .. .. .   | 0 4 6 |
| " Pointe Michelle .. .. .  | 0 1 6 |
| " Scott's Head .. .. .   | 0 1 0 |
| For landing or shipping goods, in boats of one ton capacity—   |       |
| —a boat-load .. .. .   | 0 1 6 |
| Half-a-ton capacity—ditto .. .. .  | 0 0 0 |
| For each man employed in a lighter, per trip .. .. .   | 0 1 6 |

## THE USEFUL WOODS OF THE ISLAND OF DOMINICA.

By JOHN INRAY, M.D.

From the "Technologist," June, 1862.

I regret much that I am unable, from limited time and other occupations, to send a detailed report on the various articles forming our small collection sent to the International Exhibition. I have, however, drawn up a catalogue of the woods of this country, with numbers corresponding to the specimens.

Their uses are detailed from such information as I was able to collect. The catalogue is, of course, imperfect, but may be of some service notwithstanding. The great staple of this island, as of all our West India colonies, is the produce of the cane—sugar, rum, and molasses. Formerly, coffee was exported in quantity so great as to be considered almost its chief staple. Unfortunately, a blight appeared on the coffee trees about thirty years ago, which has so completely ruined the plantations, that scarce more coffee is now produced than suffices for the consumption of its inhabitants. Our small contribution of the various productions of the island shows that this colony is capable of producing many other articles beside sugar and rum. The collection, however, is far from being complete, in consequence of the late period at which the Colonial Legislature determined on rendering assistance by a pecuniary grant.

The number and variety of woods produced by so small a country may possibly be considered a point of some interest. Our lofty mountains, indeed, afford different climates according to the elevation. The deep ravines and sheltered valleys, the low-lying lands on the windward and leeward exposures of the island, and the high mountain sides and ridges, furnish different varieties of trees and plants.

Our best hard-wood trees are chiefly found on the leeward side of the island, where the heat is greatest and less rain falls—such as the Courbaril, Satin Wood, Mastic, Bully Tree, &c., but hard-wood trees are found growing in all parts of the island, both near the coast, high up on the mountain sides, and in the valleys of the interior. The most valuable of our hard-wood trees are probably furnished by the N. O. Sapotaceae. In this order are the Bully Trees, Mastic (?), varieties of "Bris" Balate, &c. But the timber most generally used in this country for all ordinary purposes comes from "Lauraceae," in which order are found many different kinds of valuable timber trees. For the most part, the timber of this family is easily worked; the trees are of moderate size, and growing in all parts of the island. They are cut down and sawn into boards, &c., on the spot, or split into shingles and staves.

The valleys and ravines in the interior of the country are covered with extensive forests of valuable timber trees. The difficulty in the way of these forests being made useful to the country is the want of roads to open up the interior. Many of the specimens sent are imperfect, from the wood being green at the time it was worked. I regret there was no time

for preparing specimens of all the fibrous substances this island produces, as in that respect I do not suppose we are much behind any part of the West Indies.

1. Courbaril, or Locus-tree (*Hymenaea Courbaril*). Valuable timber tree of large size, wood dense and close grained; used for making all kinds of furniture; formerly employed in house building, now too valuable for that purpose; resembles mahogany, but is much harder; not durable in the ground.

2. Satin Wood, or Yellow Sanders. Noyer, Fr. Large tree; beautiful and valuable wood, becoming scarce in the country; now chiefly used as a furniture wood, formerly in house building and mill work; very durable in the ground.

3. Mastic Acouma, Fr. Very large tree, reaches to 6 feet in diameter; used for mill work and in house building; available for almost every kind of work; one of the most valuable woods in the island.

4. Bully Tree. Balata, Fr. Very large and valuable timber tree, attains a diameter of 6 or 7 feet; used for all kinds of mill work, rollers, beams, water and balance wheels, sills, cogs, plates, &c.; also applied to house work.

5. Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*). Large tree; an excellent furniture wood, the odour repels insects; used for house and ship building.

6. Galba (*Calophyllum Calaba*). Lofly tree, 4 or 5 feet in diameter; timber valuable for mill rollers, frames, and other mill work; pretty cabinet-making wood, very durable, lasts well in the ground, bears exposure to moisture.

7. Resinier grande feuille (*Coccoloba sp.*). Large tree, nearly 4 feet in diameter; dense, close-grained wood; valuable timber, employed in all kinds of house and mill work; one of the most durable woods of the island, becomes hardened by age, so that tools can scarcely work it; almost indestructible in the ground.

8. Resinier petit feuille (*Coccoloba sp.*). Tree, 2 to 3 feet in diameter; very durable in the ground, used for posts, &c.

9. Black cinnamon. Bois d'Inde, Fr. (*Pimenta acris*). Large tree about 4 feet in diameter, one of the hardest and heaviest woods the island produces; very durable; good for rollers and other mill work, especially cogs, posts in the ground, sills, &c.

10. Bois Iezar. Large and lofty tree, one of the best and most lasting woods for house building; used for making shingles, posts in the ground, mill posts, &c.; durable in water.

11. Adegon (*Ardisia sp.*). Large tree, 4 or 5 feet in diameter; useful for all purposes, boards, plank, mill-work, house-work, ship-building, shingles; lasts well in water.

12. Angelin (*Asdira inermis*). Large tree; employed for all kinds of house-work, inside and out, mill work, rollers, &c.; valuable timber; lasts well in water.

13. Iron wood. Bois de fer noir, Fr. Tree, 12 to 18 inches in

diameter; very durable wood; used for posts, cabinet-maker's wood.

14. White iron wood. Bois de fer blanc, Fr. Tree, same as above; uses also the same, but the wood is not so lasting as the black species.

15. Amandier (*Cereus occidentalis*). Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; sawn into boards and planks, used for mill work and inside house-work, furniture wood; the seeds are used for making the liqueur "Noysau;" the bark is sometimes put into rum to give it a flavour.

16. Cacaonier (*Ormosa aysacarpa*). Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; useful wood for all kinds of house-work (inside and out), rafters, posts, &c.

17. Epineux rouge (*Xanthoxylon ochroxyllum*). Small tree, good for posts; lasting in the ground; available for fancy cabinet work.

18. Epineux blanc. Large tree, sawn into boards and planks, employed in house-work (inside and out), rafters, posts, &c., cabinet work.

19. Epineux petit feuille (*Xanthoxylon*). Small tree, durable wood for posts.

20. Tendre Acailoux. Small tree; pretty cabinet wood; very durable in the ground as posts.

21. Rosewood (*Cordia Gerascanthus*). Tree, 2 feet in diameter; employed for all kinds of house-work, ship-building, and in furniture.

22. Citronelle (*Citronella sp.*). Tree, 1 foot in diameter; used for house-posts, small work.

23. Petit citron. Chene du pay (*Ilex cuneifolia*). Tree, 18 inches in diameter; very useful wood, employed for house-work, rafters, sills, posts, cart feloes; makes excellent oars.

24. Brisette. Middling-sized tree; sawn into boards and planks, and employed for inside house-work; very good furniture wood; chairs and tables are made of it.

25. Sayonette. Good-sized tree, 2 feet in diameter, valuable timber, available for many purposes; mill rollers and mill work in general, posts, beams, cart naves and feloes, blocks for pulleys, ship and boat building.

26. White cedar (*Bignonia leucocylon*). Large tree; timber employed for inside and outside house-work, also in ship-building; lasts well in water.

27. Goyavier (*Eugenia caryocarpa*). Tree, about 2 feet in diameter; light wood; used for inside house-work, rafters, posts, plates, &c.

28. Carapita. Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; employed for mill work of all kinds and house-work.

29. Bois brands. Large hard-wood tree; rollers for small cattle mills are made of this wood; all kinds of mill and house-work.

30. Bois mat. Middling-sized tree; makes good masts for vessels, also oars, spars, and staves.

31. Bois Fourmi (*Ilex sp.*). Large tree; sawn into boards and planks, employed for all inside house-work, posts, &c.

32. Bois Bris Chien (*Chrysophyllum microphyllum*). Timber tree; makes good boards, planks, posts; used for all kinds of inside work; made into shingles; furniture wood.

33. Bris (*Chrysophyllum glabrum*). Large tree, about 4 feet in diameter; timber employed for mill frames and rollers, house-work, posts, &c.; wood not very hard, but durable.

34. Petit Bris. Tree about 1 foot in diameter; very durable wood; available for post, rafters, beams, &c.

35. Gommier (*Bursera gummiifera*). Probably the largest and loftiest tree the island produces; nearly all the canoes in the island are made of this wood; whitish resinous substance exudes copiously from the trunk of the tree; this resin is much used in making flambeaux, also in the Roman Catholic places of worship as incense.

36. Bois pain (*Ta & na plumiera*). Large tree; boards used for inside and outside work.

37. Bois piquette (*Leuca Ferrea*). Wood hard and tough; used for axe handles, posts, and for making flambeaux; lasting in the ground.

38. Bois d'orme (*Guazuma ulmifolia*). Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter, sawn into boards, useful for oars, posts, staves, &c.

39. Icacque (*Hirtella triandria*). Small tree, wood used for inside house-work.

40. Icacque Montagne. Small tree, wood used for posts, rafters, plates, &c.

41. Café Maron (*Farames odoratissima*). Small tree, used for posts, rafters, plates, &c., in house building.

42. Pois Doux (*Inga Laurina*). Small tree; makes excellent charcoal; employed as posts for Megass (cane trash), house, and other coarse work.

43. Pois Doux Maron (*Inga Ingoides*). Middle-sized tree, used for staves, sawn into boards and planks, and employed for indoor work only.

44. Pois Doux Maron Blanc. Tree 3 or 4 feet in diameter, cut into staves and shingles, difficult to saw into planks.

45. Bois tan (*Byrsomima*). Tree about 2 feet in diameter; wood tough and light, made into beams, rafters, post, oars; bark used for tanning.

46. Carapata. Tree about 2 feet in diameter, used for rafters, beams, posts, &c.

47. Raisin Montagne. Tree 2 feet in diameter, used for light work in house building; not durable.

48. Logwood Campeche, Fr. (*Hamatoxylon campechianum*). Dry wood, used for posts; very durable cabinet wood.

49. Sapodilla (*Achras Sopata*). Fruit tree; grows to a consider-

able size; furniture wood, employed for inside house work; not lasting.

50. Acajou grande feuille (*Guarea sp.*). Large tree, timber employed for all kinds of inside house work.

51. Acajou blanc. Tree about 3 or 4 feet in diameter, makes excellent boards for inside house work.

52. Acajou Montagne. Large tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter, employed for house building, furniture wood, shingles; not very hard, but bears moisture well.

53. Bois Sengsara. Tree 3 to 4 feet in diameter, useful timber for any purpose, shingles, posts, oars, house building, mill frames, rafters, &c.

54. Bois graine bleue (*Symplocos Martinicensis*). Tree about 2 feet in diameter, sawn into boards and planks, and used for inside house work.

55. Bois Rivière (*Chymarris Cymosa*). Large tree, timber used for indoor work, and furniture wood.

56. Pommier. Large tree 4 or 5 feet in diameter, employed for staves, rafters, and inside house work; not a durable wood.

57. Sureau Montagne (*Turpinia occidentalis*). Large tree, sawn into planks, used for ordinary purposes.

58. Chataguiet grande feuille (*Sloanea Massoni*). Large tree 6 or 6 feet in diameter; timber used for mill rollers, inside house work; becomes hard when dry.

59. Chataguiet petit feuille (*Sloanea sp.*). Used as the above species.

60. Chatagnier coccoa. Valuable timber, employed for mill rollers, posts, &c.

61. Chatagnier Noir (*Pholacidia diversifolia*). Tree, 2 or 3 feet in diameter; sawn into boards and planks, used in house building and for mill rollers.

62. La Glinie, or Bois de Bois. Middle-sized tree; timber used only for inside work.

63. Bois Pistolet (*Guarea Perottetti*). Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; valuable furniture wood, used in inside and outside work.

64. Mayou (*Cordia reticulata*). Wood employed for making staves, of little value.

65. Hispan grande feuille. Sawn into planks, for house building staves.

66. Mayou petit feuille. Wood used for staves.

67. Bois Cicoron, or Piprie (*Pithecolobium Microdentum*). Large timber tree; made into staves and shingles, boards, planks, &c.

68. Guappois grande feuille. Small tree; used for posts and walking sticks.

69. Mahaut Fiment (*Daphnopsis Caribea*). Small tree; used for posts, wood of little value, bark employed for making rope.

70. Mahaut Cochon. Large tree, 3 to 4 feet in diameter; used for staves and boards; wood splits very easily.

71. Bois Dûbarre. Hard-wood tree, used for posts, rafters, beams, &c., also for mill work.

72. Commentin (*Myrcia Discrucata*). Hard-wood tree, employed for beams, rafters, posts, &c.; the Charaibs mix the expressed juice of the bark with Roucou, for the purpose of colouring and polishing other woods.

73. Morisytre (*Bysonima spicata*). Tree, 2 feet in diameter; useful timber for house building and cabinet work.

74. Kaklin. Hard-wood tree, 12 to 16 inches in diameter; durable wood for house work, posts, &c.; lasts well in water, makes excellent charcoal.

75. Acouma blanc. Tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; employed for house work, posts, rafters, &c.; only used for inside work.

76. Mille branches. Large hard-wood tree, employed for mill rollers and other mill work.

77. Bois affie (*Peperiera undulata*). Large tree, sawn into planks and boards for general use; gun stocks are made of this wood.

78. Bois violin (*Guatteria sp.*). Tree about 2 feet in diameter; the boards and planks are available for inside house work; wood does not last in the ground; used for spars, oars, staves; wood light.

79. Bois Bambarra. Large tree, 4 to 5 feet in diameter; wood tough and strong, employed for oars, mortar pestles, &c.; the seeds are sometimes used in killing fish in the rivers; timber available for inside house work.

80. Bois decree (*Morisonia Inrayi*). Large tree; timber used for ordinary purposes and cabinet work.

81. Bois diable (*Licania hypoleuca*). Very hard, tough wood; useful in house building, makes the best charcoal, useful for making flambeaux; does not stand moisture.

82. Bois cote. Large tree, very good timber; employed for all kinds of house work, posts, &c.

83. Figuier petit feuille (*Ficus lentiginosa*). Timber used in house building; the wood is soft and not durable.

84. Bois sophia (*Acacia sp.*). Small tree; durable for posts, fancy cabinet work.

85. Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indicus*). The wood of the Tamarind-tree is tough and elastic, and is applicable for handles of axes, hoes, and other tools; the preserved fruit is an article of commerce.

86. Guava (*Psidium Guava*). The wood of the Guava is very tough, and is employed as handles for hoes, axes, &c., as the Tamarind wood, and the fruit makes excellent jelly.

87. Sweet Orange and Sour Orange (*Citrus aurantium*, *Citrus Decumana*). The wood of the orange tribe is very tough, and is employed as handles for axes, hatchets, and other tools.

88. Bois perique. Small tree, wood tough, and used as handles for hoes, axes, and other tools, and very pretty cabinet wood.
89. Petit baume. Small tree, used for posts, wattles, &c., and for making flambeaux, &c.
90. Bois vinett. Small tree, used for posts and making flambeaux.
91. Bois chandelle (*Amyris sp.*). Small tree used for posts and making flambeaux.
92. Bois charalbe (*Sabinea carinalis*). Gr.: N.S. Small tree used for posts and fancy cabinet wood.
93. Poirier montagne (*Exostemma caribea*). Small tree, used for posts and making flambeaux; pretty cabinet wood; durable.
94. Bois carré. Small tree, adapted for fancy cabinet wood.
95. Quina (*Exostemma floribunda*). Small tree, used for posts and rafters; the bark of this tree is possessed of tonic and emetic properties, and is used in the country medicinally.
96. Bois masse. Tree, 12 to 18 inches in diameter; timber used for house work and cabinet-making, also for mallets; wood tough.
97. Sicab, or Abricot maron. Tree, about 2 feet in diameter, and employed for inside and outside work, posts, sills, plates, beams, &c.
98. Bois hypolite. Tree, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, made into posts, shingles, rafters, &c.
99. Bois marbre (*Ardisia sp.*). Small tree, pretty cabinet-making wood.
100. Radigond. Large tree, timber used for inside house work.
101. Acouqui jaune. Tree from 2 to 2½ feet in diameter; valuable wood, used for all purposes, inside and outside work; furniture wood.
102. Bois contrevent. Valuable hard-wood tree, fully 4 feet in diameter; employed for mill rollers, frames, &c.; furniture-wood, side-boards, beds, &c.; house building generally.
103. Balats. Large hard-wood tree, 3 or 5 feet in diameter, the wood is dense and tough, and is valuable for mill rollers and frames, plates, beams, &c.; inside house work, does not stand water well.
104. Pomme Rose. Tree about 18 inches in diameter, the young branches are employed for making hoops for sugar hogsheads, fruit tree.
105. Simarouba (*Simaraba amura*). Tree 3 or 4 feet in diameter timber used for inside house work, heading for casks; used medicinally.
106. Bois Debase. Tree about 18 inches in diameter, employed for house posts and rafters.
107. Bois blanc or Montagne. Tree 3 feet in diameter, used for inside and outside house work.
108. Bois Rassade rouge. Tree 2½ feet in diameter, used for posts and rafters; may be sawn into boards and planks.
109. Bois Rassade blanc. Used same as above species.

110. Gambo Montagne. Tree 3 feet in diameter, sawn into boards and used for house building.
111. Bois Sand rouge, Bois Sand blanc. Trees 2 to 3 feet in diameter, sawn into boards for inside and outside house work; shingles.
112. Arali (*Clusia sp.*). Tree, makes excellent posts, lasts long in the ground.
113. Bois long (*Friczera sp.*). Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter, employed for shingles and posts.
114. Bois petit feuille rouge, Bois petit feuille blanc. Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter, used for boards, posts, and shingles; durable wood, lasting in water.
115. Bois Canon (*Cecropia peltata*). Tree 3 feet in diameter, sawn into boards, used in house building, palings.
116. Grossier. Large tree 3 feet in diameter, making into posts, beams, rafters, &c.; may be sawn into planks and scantling.
117. Bois Mammie. Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter, used for boards and fences, also in house building, inside and out, and lasts well in water.
118. Tamarind Montagne. Small tree, used for posts and palings, also sawn into boards, and lasts well in water.
119. Laurier jaune. Small tree, employed for boards, shingles, and ordinary purposes.
120. Laurier Isabelle (*Oreodaphne sp.*). Small tree, wood hard; used for posts and shingles, and sawn into boards; cabinet wood.
121. Laurier Zabucah (*Aydenron cyrtcaum*). Small tree, light wood, and employed for shingles, posts, rafters, &c.
122. Laurier noir. Small tree, makes good shingles, planks, and boards.
123. Laurier Marbre. Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter, sawn into boards and planks; furniture wood; tables, &c., made of it; shingles.
124. Laurier Cypre (*Oreodaphne cerina*). Tree 2 to 4 feet in diameter; the timber is used for all kinds of work, inside and out.
125. Laurier blanc. Useful wood, made into boards, planks, rafters, &c.
126. Laurier canells. Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter, excellent timber; made into boards, planks, rafters, &c., and may be used for any purpose.
127. Laurier fetida. Tree 2 to 4 feet in diameter, used for the same purposes, and of equal good quality, as the Laurier canells.
128. Laurier calibre. Tree 2 feet in diameter, made into shingles, planks, &c.
129. Laurier pain. Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter, good timber, used for shingles, planks, and all kinds of house work.
130. Laurier Madame (*Nectandre sanguinea*). Large tree, good timber, used for planks, beams, posts, rafters, cabinet-work.

131. Laurier glisse. Tree about 18 inches in diameter, used for posts, rafters, plates, &c.

132. Laurier falaise. Tree 18 inches in diameter, timber used for inside work.

133. Laurier muscat. Tree about 3 feet in diameter, made into boards, shingles, and rafters; used for inside and outside house work; furniture wood.

134. Laurier rivier. Tree about 4 feet in diameter, grows large in water; timber used for all kinds of inside and outside house work, also for shingles.

135. Laurier Mangue. Tree 3 feet in diameter, used for inside and outside house work.

136. Mangue blanc (*Marronoben coccinea*). Large and lofty tree, valuable timber; may be sawn into planks and boards for ordinary use, and makes excellent staves.

137. Mangue rouge (*Guttifera*). Tree about 12 to 18 inches in diameter; the best wood of the country for staves for sugar hogsheads, almost equal to the red oak stave.

138. Olivier (*Bacida Buceras*). Very large tree, timber valuable; made into boards and planks, used for all work (inside and out), very durable in water; the wood is difficult to ignite, and does not flame; one of the best woods for shingles.

139. Seaside grape (*Coccoloba unijera*). Tree about 2 feet in diameter, timber used chiefly for boat-building.

140. Kreke petit Kreke (*Melastomacea sp.*). Small tree, wood soft and of little value, used for posts in house-building.

141. Orange moneagne. Timber used in mill work, house-posts, beams, and rafters.

142. Bois graine rouge. Large tree, boards used for inside and outside work, heading for sugar hogsheads.

143. Acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*). Wood employed for posts, being very durable in the ground; cabinet wood; the husks of the pods are pounded and boiled in water, and this decoction is rubbed on leather to colour it black.

144. Guéppois. Small tree, used for making walking sticks and posts in the ground, being very durable.

145. Café Maron rouge. Employed for same purposes as Café Maron; good for posts in house-building.

146. Bois Ledat. Timber may be used for ordinary purposes.

147. Acouquoi gris. Large tree, timber durable, employed for house and garden posts, and may be used for rafters, beams, &c.

148. Goyavier Montagne. Middle sized tree, timber used for mill work.

149. Goyavier Douce. Large tree employed for mill work, house posts, beams, &c., used only for inside work; not lasting in the ground.

150. Surcau. Small tree used for house posts, not of value.

151. Greenheart (*Nectandra Rodia*). Valuable timber tree, employed for mill work, &c., very pretty cabinet wood.

152. Acajou nouveau. Tree nearly 3 feet in diameter, sawn into boards and planks for general use, shingles, and furniture wood.

153. Bois Anglais. Large tree, timber used for ordinary purposes, shingles, posts, rafters, &c.

154. Bois Manioc. Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter, timber used in house building, inside and out, lasts well in water.

155. Cocco Maron. Tree about 2 feet in diameter, used in house building and shingles.

156. Bois L'Ail (*Casipourea elliptica*). Tree 2 feet in diameter, need for posts, rafters, &c., and in house building; might be used in cabinet work.

157. Bois Carrierie. Timber used for ordinary purposes.

158. Bois Goune. Large tree, timber used in house building.

159. Bois Lait. Tree about 2 feet in diameter, used for house posts and rafters, may be sawn into boards for inside work.

160. Bois Boule. Small tree, pretty cabinet wood, useful for house and garden posts, rafters, &c.

161. Reinette. Small tree, used for house and garden posts.

162. Pain de Pica. Large tree, employed for mill work, rollers, &c., and sawn into boards for inside work.

163. Acajou. Cabinet wood.

164. Bois fleur jaune (*Bignonia Stans*). Small tree, employed for inside house work.

165. Soap berry. Timber used for ordinary purposes.

166. Bois Vin. Large tree, timber employed for inside house work.

167. Bois Doux.

168. Bois Piante. Timber used for ordinary purposes.

169. Prune Chillie. Light wood of little value.

#### DIRECTORY OF MERCHANTS AND TRADERS IN DOMINICA.

André, Victoire, Liquor and Provisions, Mahaut, St. Paul.

Augustin, Cicero, Liquor and Provisions, Prince Ruperts.

Baron, A., Liquor and Provisions, Dublanc, St. Peter.

Babylas, Baker, Roseau.

Balson, John, Liquor and Provisions, and Building Lime, Pointe Michel, St. Luke.

Balson, Teleside, Liquor, Soubière, St. George.

Bazil, John B., Dry Goods, Liquor and Provisions, Wesley and Woodford Hill, St. Andrew.

Baron, A. & Co., Commission, Dry Goods and Produce Merchants, Prince Ruperts.

B-thel, Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 Bellot, Galvan, Dry Goods, Hardware and Ironmongery, Estates' Supplies, Provisions and Produce, Roseau.  
 Bellot, John, Dry Goods, Hardware and Ironmongery, Estates' Supplies, Provisions and Produce, Roseau.  
 Bert, Louis, Manufacture of Essential Oils, Citric Acid and Essences, Roseau.  
 Blanchard, Mr. Victor, Baker, Roseau.  
 Blondel, Joseph, House and Sign Painter, Roseau.  
 Blondel, G. R., Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 Bramant, Liquor and Provisions, Vieille Case, St. Andrew.  
 Bontef, Paulin, Liquor and Provisions, Vieille Case, St. Andrew.  
 Burke, Eleanor, Liquor and Provisions, St. Joseph.  
 Caffyn, Margaret, Dry Goods, Roseau.  
 Courtois, Felicite, Liquor and Provisions, Coulibastrie, St. Joseph.  
 Celestin, Augustin, Liquor and Provisions, Pointe Michel, St. Luke.  
 Crawford, Chesterfield, Butcher, Roseau.  
 Claude, C. T., Liquor and Provisions, Vieille Case, St. Andrew.  
 Davis, Israel, Liquor and Provisions, Soufriere, St. Mark.  
 Davies, William, Sugar, Laing's, Roseau.  
 Dawbney, E. S. & Co., Dry Goods and Provisions, Roseau.  
 De Tascher, S., Manufacturer of Oil of Limes, Baywater and Malaguetta Oil, Prince Ruperts.  
 De Gaalon, Money Broker and Tobacco Merchant, Roseau.  
 De Belgens, Sophie, Provisions and Ice, Roseau.  
 Duverney, Benon, Liquor and Provisions, and Produce, Roseau.  
 Duverney, Edward, Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 Duverney, Auguste, Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 Duverney, Eugene, Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 Duverney, St. Rosa, Provisions, Roseau.  
 Dupigny, J. F., Dry Goods, Drugs and Chemicals, and Manufacturer of Soda Water and Lemonade, Gazease, Roseau.  
 Dupigny, Wilson, Dry Goods, Drugs and Chemicals, Roseau.  
 Deboss, Cecilia, Liquor and Provisions, St. Joseph.  
 Euben, Glande, Liquor and Provisions, Geneva, St. Patrick.  
 Enché, Wm. Baker, Roseau.  
 Elwin, Dry Goods, Provisions and Produce, Roseau.  
 Etienne, Pierre, Liquor and Provisions, Soufriere, St. Mark.  
 Felicite, Terisaunt, Liquor and Provisions, Colihaut, St. Peter.  
 Francis, Chas. Winston, Liquor and Provisions, Pointe Michel, St. Luke.  
 Gabriel, Francis, Baker, Roseau.  
 Gabriel, Adelaide, Liquor and Provisions, Layou.  
 Gachette, Alex., Liquor and Provisions, Pointe Michel, St. Luke.  
 Garraway, Jas. & Co., Commission, Provision and Lumber Merchants, and Shipping Agents, Roseau.  
 Giraud, Dry Goods and Lumber Merchant, Roseau.  
 Giraud, W. F., Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.

Glanville, John H., Dry Goods, Liquor and Provisions, Drugs and Chemicals, Prince Ruperts.  
 Grell, A. A., Auctioneer and Agent, Laing's, Roseau.  
 Griffith, Chas., Provisions, Castle Bruce, St. David.  
 Green, E. R., Dry Goods, Colihaut, St. Peter.  
 Guy, Wm., Butcher, Roseau.  
 Hamilton, Henry, Dry Goods, Roseau.  
 Henderson, Jane, Liquor and Provisions, Geneva, St. Andrew.  
 Hodge, Chas., Tailor and Outfitter, Roseau.  
 Henry, Amelia, Liquor and Provisions, Prince Ruperts.  
 Henry, Louise, Liquor and Provisions, Prince Ruperts.  
 Hurtault, Louis, Shoemaker, Roseau.  
 John, Louis, Liquor and Provisions, Marigot, St. Andrew.  
 John, B. J., Liquor, Balahout Town, Roseau.  
 Jolly, Jas. A., Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 Joseph, Paulin Germain, Liquor and Provisions, Bosne, St. John.  
 Labadie, John, Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 Larroux, Mary, Liquor and Provisions, Mahant, St. Paul.  
 Lapeyre, Painter and Decorator, Roseau.  
 Latouche, Anne, Dry Goods, Groceries, and Wares, Roseau.  
 Latouche, Isabella, Groceries and Wares, Roseau.  
 Leon, Chas., Commission, Provision and Liquor Merchant, and Cocoa and Coffee Broker, Roseau.  
 Lockhart, A. B., Printer, and Sugar and Cocoa and Coffee Broker, Roseau.  
 Matters, Henry, Cabinet Makers, Roseau.  
 Marie, W. G., Building Lime and Provisions, Hampstead, St. Andrew.  
 Myler, L. A., Tailor and Outfitter, Roseau and Soufriere, St. Mark.  
 Melville, Fruit Contractor, New Town, Roseau.  
 Nicholas, E. J., Liquor and Provisions, Grand Capuchin, St. John.  
 O'Brien, John, Liquor and Provisions, Prince Ruperts.  
 Paullon, Jude F., Liquor and Provisions, Prince Ruperts.  
 Peter, John A., Liquor and Provisions, Prince Ruperts.  
 Peyton, B. G., Liquor and Provisions, Castle Bruce, St. David.  
 Picard, Geo. E., Clock and Watchmaker, Roseau.  
 Pinard, L. F., Dry Goods, Roseau and Prince Ruperts.  
 Pmad, Fagan, Liquor and Provisions, Layou.  
 Pinard, Aglais, Dry Goods, Liquor and Provisions, St. Joseph.  
 Potter, A. C., Dry Goods, Roseau.  
 Povel, Nathaniel, Liquor and Provisions, Woodford Hill, St. Andrew.  
 Richardson, Wm. A., Liquor and Provisions, Soufriere, St. Mark.  
 Riviere, A. D., Commission, Liquor and Provision Merchant and Contractor, Prince Ruperts.  
 Robins, J. B., Dry Goods and Provisions, Marigot, St. Andrew.



Roulett, John, Dry Goods, Roseau.  
 Royer, Morin, Liquor and Provisions, Vielle Case, St. Andrew.  
 Stadman & Co., Wm., Commission, Dry Goods, Ironmongery and  
 Hardware, and Lumber Merchants. Agent for R. M. Steam  
 Packet Company.  
 Stedman & Co., Commission, Dry Goods and Liquor Merchants.  
 Sidon, Léonce, Liquor and Provisions, Layou and St. Joseph.  
 Tavernier, Francis, Liquor and Provisions, Prince Ruperts.  
 Tavernier, John, Provisions, Roseau.  
 Tavernier, Henry, Liquor and Provisions, New Town, Roseau.  
 Titre, Sophie, Liquor and Provisions, Layou.  
 Thomas, Joe. F., Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 William, Liquor and Provisions, Roseau.  
 White, Davis, Butcher, Roseau.

## MONTSERRAT.

THIS Island, discovered by the celebrated Spanish navigator in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated in 16° 45' N. lat., and 61° W. long.; it is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in the broadest part; its roads, however, are zigzag, uphill, and down ravine, so that a journey from the town of Plymouth (lying in the centre of the south-west coast) to north or south, exceeds the extreme length of the island.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants: it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782. M. Louis Joseph de Goullon, who was appointed Commandant, levied an impost of 1,800 Johannés, and demanded a furnished residence for himself, one for the Major, and others for the Treasurer, for the Commissary of Marine, for the Surgeon-Major, for warehouses of every kind, for an hospital, for a chapel for Divine service for the troops, and a residence near it for the chaplain, a residence for the keeper of the warehouses, and a chamber for his clerk. The House of Assembly provided the Governor with a furnished house, with horses, &c., &c., but offered a spirited resistance to the other demands.

The island was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668.

Montserrat is justly considered the most healthy of the Antilles.

The staple commodity is sugar, which until lately was brought to the town in bags on the backs of mules or oxen. Carts are now pretty generally used, but the mule and the ox, with the bag of sugar on its back, is still occasionally seen. There is no harbour, but a very good roadstead. Many of the sugar estates which had gone out of cultivation have been

bought up and are being now vigorously worked by Messrs. Sturge, of Birmingham, and by other enterprising planters.

The scenery of the island is exceedingly beautiful.

The Government is administered by a President (subordinate to the Governor-General of the Leeward Islands), aided by an Executive and Legislative Council appointed by the Crown.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, instead of a Legislative Assembly, a Legislative Council was established, having all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Assembly. Her Majesty may from time to time, by any warrant under her sign manual and signet, or by any instructions through one of her principal Secretaries of State, designate such officers and appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as she may think fit, to be respectively official, or *ex-officio* and unofficial members of the said Council, every councillor holding his office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Governor, and in his absence any person appointed by him in writing, shall preside at every meeting of the Council, and shall have an original and casting vote.

The President and three Members of the Council form a quorum.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

|      | Revenue. | Exp.   |      | Revenue. | Exp.   |
|------|----------|--------|------|----------|--------|
| 1865 | £3,463   | £4,002 | 1871 | £4,194   | £4,555 |
| 1866 | 5,325    | 5,671  | 1872 | 4,477    | 4,835  |
| 1867 | 4,007    | 3,992  | 1873 | 5,566    | 4,704  |
| 1868 | 4,593    | 4,656  | 1874 | 5,968    | 5,497  |
| 1869 | 5,433    | 5,046  | 1875 | 5,478    | 5,661  |
| 1870 | 5,126    | 4,432  |      |          |        |

#### POPULATION, 1871.

Males, 3,976. Females, 4,715. Total, 8,693.

#### VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

|      | Imports. | Exports. |      | Imports. | Exports. |
|------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|
| 1865 | £18,795  | £20,915  | 1871 | £27,017  | £37,069  |
| 1866 | 18,684   | 19,898   | 1872 | 27,677   | 29,736   |
| 1867 | 17,787   | 13,951   | 1873 | 20,700   | 36,783   |
| 1868 | 2,009    | 30,279   | 1874 | 23,957   | 33,079   |
| 1869 | 25,254   | 37,228   | 1875 | 26,558   | 33,554   |
| 1870 | 23,043   | 29,141   |      |          |          |

### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor, The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney-General, The Auditor-General, The President, Burdett Johnson, Wm. Wilkin, James Meade.

#### MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The President, James Meade, J. F. Kirwan, Burdett Johnson, J. E. Sturge, K. P. Ponceon.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

President—Neale Porter, £500. Treasurer—James Meade, £300.  
Registrar of Shipping, and Comptroller of Custom and Navigation  
Laws—James Meade (fees).  
Registrar of Deeds—James Meade (fees).  
Postmaster—Martin Semper, £40. Excise Officer—M. Semper, £30.  
Clerk of Public Market—R. H. Blake, £30.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No. 1 District—Burdett Johnson, £200.  
No. 2 „ H. Pilkington, £200.

#### POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

A Sergeant at £50. Eight Constables at £36 each.  
Registrar in Admiralty—James Meade (fees).  
Provost-Marshal—R. H. Dyett, £120 and fees.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rector of St. Anthony and St. Patrick Parishes—R. Holme, £105,  
and from voluntary contributions, £165.  
Rector of St. Peter's Parish—Jos. Shirvington, £180.

## NEVIS.

THIS Island is situate in 17° 10' N. lat. and 62° 33' W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonized by the English in 1628. Its area is about twenty square miles. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area about 32,000 acres, of which about 16,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea. The average height of the thermometer, 82°.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Christopher, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which, however, lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two islands—the distance between Basseterre (St. Christopher) and Charlestown (Nevis) being about twelve miles. A roughness of the sea occasionally prevents communication, and sudden and dangerous squalls often occur.

Sugar is the chief product.

In 1866 (by Act 329), the constitution was simplified in the same way as in St. Kitts and Antigua, and a single Chamber was established, in which the representative element was preserved; the majority of votes, however, resting with the nominees of the Crown. The Executive Council was reconstituted. The elected members of the Nevis Assembly send one member to the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

|      | Revenue. | Expen. |      | Revenue. | Expen. |
|------|----------|--------|------|----------|--------|
| 1865 | £5,925   | £8,060 | 1870 | £8,830   | £6,404 |
| 1866 | 6,999    | 7,377  | 1871 | 8,517    | 8,404  |
| 1867 | 6,248    | 6,361  | 1872 | 7,776    | 10,477 |
| 1868 | 8,058    | 5,730  | 1873 | 8,764    | 7,845  |
| 1869 | 5,631    | 9,006  | 1874 | 9,876    | 11,510 |

## POPULATION

(According to the Census taken in 1871).  
Total, 11,704.

Number of Coolie Immigrants to this island—315, including children. Number now in Presidency—242 indentured, 65 non-indentured.

## VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

|      | Imports. | Exports. |      | Imports. | Exports. |
|------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|
| 1865 | £37,714  | £36,651  | 1870 | £54,286  | £64,119  |
| 1866 | 34,936   | 46,549   | 1871 | 42,006   | 76,339   |
| 1867 | 40,656   | 31,021   | 1872 | 49,954   | 35,937   |
| 1868 | 54,804   | 69,318   | 1873 | 52,291   | 83,223   |
| 1869 | 61,013   | 57,668   | 1874 | 38,100   | 60,340   |

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President—His Honour the President,  
Hon. Henry S. Maynard. Hon. Walter Maynard.  
Hon. John F. Wylde.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## OFFICIAL.

His Honour the President; Hon. J. F. Wylde, Treasurer; Hon. Jos. T. Thibou, Registrar and Provost Marshal.

## NOMINEES.

Hon. Mordaunt Pemberton, Q.C.; Hon. Edward Maynard;  
Hon. J. H. Hutchinson.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

President (vacant)—His Honour Patrick Burns, Esq., Auditor, General of the Leeward Islands (acting), £600.  
President's Clerk and Clerk to Executive and Legislative Councils—  
Charles Foster, £50.  
Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws,  
Registrar of Shipping, and Protector of Immigrants—  
Hon. J. F. Wylde, £300 and £100.  
Clerk to Treasury and Excise Officer—Wm. H. Porter, £120.  
Landing Waiters and Excise Officers—B. B. Eldridge Moore, £90;  
Michael R. Wilson, £100.  
Quarantine Officer—B. B. Eldridge Moore, £10.  
Admeasurer of Vessels—Moses O'Daniell, fees.  
Superintendent of Public Works—Hon. H. S. Maynard, £100.  
Health Officer—Dr. U. E. Burke, fees.  
Post Master—John P. Bridgwater, £40.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS.

U. E. Burke, £200; Immigration Medical Officer, £60; total salary, £260.  
 P. T. Huggins, £200; Immigration Medical Officer, £60; total salary, £260.  
 J. Duncan Bell, £200; Immigration Medical Officer, £70; total salary, £270.

## JUDICIAL.

Registrar and Provost Marshal of Supreme Court, and Clerk of the Summary Jurisdiction Court—Hon. J. T. Thibou, £200; allowance for horse, £35; allowance for clerk, £60; allowance for bailiff, £40.

Administrator of Unrepresented Estates—Hon. J. T. Thibou, commission.

Resident Magistrate—His Honour the President (*ex officio*).  
 Clerk to Magistrate—Charles Foster, £100.

Bailiff of Magistrate's Court—J. Alfred Webbe, £50.

## PRACTISING BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

Hon. Mordaunt Pemberton, Q.C.; Thomas Lebeird, Esq.

## NOTARY PUBLIC.

Charles Foster, Charlestown.

## COMMON GAOL.

Visiting Justices—(Not yet appointed).

Surgeon—Dr. U. E. Burke.

Chaplain (vacant)—Rev. J. M. Collins (acting), £25.

Keeper—George Weaker, £60. Matron—Frances Ashby, £30.

Superintendent of Convicts—Robert Morgan, £40.

Assistant Superintendent of Convicts—William Tucker, £30.

## POLICE.

Inspector—Henry Beach, £150; horse allowance, £35.

One Sergeant at £52. One Corporal at £16.

Two first class Privates at £40. Four second class Privates at £36.

Five third class Privates at £30.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rector of St. Paul—Rev. F. M. Collins, £222 5s.

Rector of St. George—Rev. F. M. Collins (Disestablished).

Rector of St. Thomas—Rev. James Bovell, M.D., £222 5s.

Rector of St. James (Vacant)—£222 5s.

Rector of St. John's—Rev. J. Bovell, M.D., £222 5s.

## WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Rev. Thomas B. Nibbs, Superintendent.  
 The Rev. John Kernick.

## CORONERS.

His Honour The President (*ex officio*). Walter H. Buck (fess).

## POOR ASYLUM AND INFIRMARY.

(Supported by Government Grant)

Directors—The Rev. Thomas B. Nibbs (Chairman), Hon. John F. Wyld, Hon. J. T. Thibou, Thomas Lebeird, Esq.  
 Matron—Margaret Stepson.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. U. E. Burke, Dr. J. D. Bell, Thos. H. Hutchinson, J. H. Hutton, A. Fred Archer.

## EDUCATION.

See Inspector-General's Report for 1877—pp. 17, 27, and 31.

## TAXES.

|  | £  | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Auctioneer's License .. .. . per annum                 | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Metal Dealer's License .. .. .                         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Fire Arms License .. .. .                              | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Porters and Boatmen .. .. .                            | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| Dog License .. .. .                                    | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| License to retail Rum in Charlestown .. .. .           | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| License " out of " .. .. .                             | 12 | 0  | 0  |
| License to retail other Spirits in Charlestown .. .. . | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Land Tax—Cultivated, per acre .. .. .                  | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| " Uncultivated, per acre .. .. .                       | 0  | 1  | 2  |
| Horse and Carriage Tax—Every Horse .. .. .             | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| " " Every Mule .. .. .                                 | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| " " Carriages, per wheel .. .. .                       | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| " " Carts, .. .. .                                     | 0  | 2  | 6  |

Excise Duty on Rum Manufactured—see Act No. 10, 1876, sec. 1, as follows:—

## NEVIS ACT No. 10, 1876—"EXCISE DUTY."

Sec. 1.—"There shall be paid on rum consumed in this Presidency, according to and under the Excise Act, 1876, a duty of

two shillings per gallon; and every such gallon of rum shall in all cases be taken to be 25 per cent. over proof; and a difference of one penny shall be made for every five degrees either of greater or lesser proof; and for every gallon of proof by Sykes' hydrometer the tax shall be fixed at one shilling and seven pence.

#### LIBRARY.

There is a small library, partly supported by Government grant, whereat a few of the English papers and periodicals may be read.

The annual subscription is 20s.

Visitors (not being resident), on introduction by a Subscriber, are permitted the free use of the reading-room.

#### INSURANCE OFFICES.

"Northern"—Agent, J. H. Hutten, Merchant.

"Sun"—Agents, Messrs. D. J. Vaaromondt & Co., Merchants.

"Equitable"—Agents, Messrs. Archer Bros. & Co., Merchants.

#### REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| For recording every deed or other writing, per folio of 90 words .. .. .   | s. d. |
| For every acknowledgment .. .. .   | 1 6   |
| For copying any record, per folio of 90 words .. .. .  | 6 0   |
| For every certificate .. .. .  | 1 6   |
| For every attendance of Registrar to take an acknowledgment in town .. .. .  | 8 0   |
| For every attendance of Registrar to take acknowledgment in the country, besides the hire of conveyance .. .. .                  | 12 0  |
| For swearing each surety to a recognizance before the Registrar, on a sale of lands and tenements by the Provost-Marshal .. .. . | 16 0  |
| For searching records each year .. .. .  | 8 0   |
|  | 1 0   |

#### MONEY.

British Coins—2s., 1s., 6d., 4d., 3d., 2d., 1d., and 1d.  
Spanish—10d. and 6d. (Shadis and Half-Shadis).  
Colonial Bank Notes.

#### CATTLE EPIDEMIC OF 1877.

During the year 1877 a disease broke out among cattle in the island. It was confined to the locality of Gingerland; a great number of oxen, horses, mules, asses, sheep, and goats died. The first symptom of the disease was the animals refusing food and avoiding the flock, then an inflamed swelling of the throat, shortly after which the animal died. Through the efforts of His Hon. the late President, A. E. Havelock, Esquire, sanitary means were used and the disease soon disappeared.

#### ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The steamers do not call at Nevis. The mails to and from the island are conveyed, *via* St. Kitts, by the contractor's (F. S. Cassin, of Antigua) sailing schooner *Kate*. It does not infrequently happen that the steamer has reached Antigua with the mails from England and the Leeward Colonies, and the mails delivered, before the Nevis, mails have reached their destination.

#### MAIL BOATS.

Mail boats leave for St. Kitts on the 12th or 13th of each month, with mails for England, America, and the Leeward Islands.

On the 26th with mails for the above places and the Windward Islands.

On the 16th of each month with Windward mails.

On the 31st or 1st of each month with supplementary mails.

On the 13th or 14th, 17th and 27th, with mails for Montserrat.

#### MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Charlestown, every Tuesday and Friday.

New Castle, on the first and third Monday in each month.

Gingerland, on the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

#### BANKS.

There is no bank in this presidency; all business is done at the St. Kitts branch of the Colonial Bank.

#### TELEGRAPH.

There is no telegraph station; all messages from this are forwarded at St. Kitts. The news messages are brought across daily from St. Kitts by sailing boats.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1877.

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Imports .. .. . | £4,671 3 8 |
| Exports .. .. . | 259 0 8    |

#### CROPS.

Crop of 1877 ..... 1,972½ hhds. sugar; 1,031½ puns. molasses.  
Probable Crop, 1878.... 3,000 hhds. sugar; 2,000 puns. molasses.

#### LIST OF MERCHANTS AND TRADERS, AND NATURE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

Archer, Brothers & Co., General and Commission Merchants.  
Blake, Daniel S., Cloth and Provision Merchant.  
Davoren, Robert, Provision Merchant.  
Daniell, Wm. S., Liquor Merchant.

Hulton, W. W., Liquors and Grocery.  
 James, J. H., Provision Merchant.  
 Kirkwood, R. R., & Co., Cloth Merchant.  
 Lagois, Joseph, Provision Shop.  
 Nevis, Joseph, Liquor Merchant.  
 Sturge, Annie, Millinerie and Fiereries.  
 Scarbrough, Jos., Provision Shop.  
 Techora, Antoine, Liquor Shop.  
 Van Romondt, D. J., & Co., General and Commission Merchants.

## ESTATES AND PLANTATIONS.

## St. PAUL.

Stony Grove. Sir T. G. Briggs, Bart. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Hamilton's. Sir T. G. Briggs, Bart. " " "  
 Ramsbury. Thomas Liburd. " " "  
 Ward's. Thomas Liburd. " " "

## St. JOHN.

Bath Plane. T. Liburd. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Budgeon's. T. Liburd. " " "  
 Brazier's. R. Davoreu. " " "  
 Bush Hill. W. H. Bucke. " " "  
 Beaumont. J. P. Bridgewater. " " "  
 Cox Heath. J. T. Henley. " " "  
 Cane Garden. H. & J. Wilkin. " " "  
 Farm. T. H. Hutchinson. " " "  
 Hermitage. Rev. W. Pemberton. " " "  
 Long Point. Estate of E. J. Huggins. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Low Grounds. H. & J. Wilkin. " " "  
 Morning Star. M. Pemberton. " " "  
 Montpelier. H. & J. Wilkin. " " "  
 North Wales. David Powell. " " "  
 Pembroke. J. F. Brown. " " "  
 Prospect. Anne Mills. " " "  
 Richmond Lodge. Rev. J. M. Collins. " " "  
 Saddle Hill. H. & J. Wilkin. " " "  
 Whitehall. H. & J. Wilkin. " " "  
 Williams. H. & J. Wilkin. " " "

## St. GEORGE.

Brodie's, or Henley's, Bachelor Hall. A. H. Linnington. Sugar  
 molasses, and rum.  
 Buck Hill. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Clay Gut. H. & J. Wilkin. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Cocoanut Walk. Rev. J. Maynard. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Dunbard's. Ed. Maynard. " " "

Dacent's. E. Huggins. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Fothergill's. Sir T. G. Briggs. " " "  
 Golden Rock. Sir T. G. Briggs. " " "  
 Gingerland. Ed. Maynard. " " "  
 Hard Times. S. Rawlins. " " "  
 Henley's. C. Neilson. " " "  
 Hickman's. Estate of Huggins. " " "  
 Indian Castle. Sir T. G. Briggs. " " "  
 Lower Webbes, or Bachelor Hall. A. H. Linnington. Sugar,  
 molasses, and rum.  
 Middle Work. Estate of J. Maynard. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Neil's. Wm. Liburd. " " "  
 Old Manor. Sir T. G. Briggs. " " "  
 Rawlins'. S. Rawlin. " " "  
 Rice's. W. H. Bucke. " " "  
 Simmonds'. E. Maynard. " " "  
 Saunders'. S. Rawlin. " " "  
 Stony Hill. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Vervain. E. Maynard. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Zetland. W. H. Bucke. " " "

## St. JAMES.

Butler's. Walter Maynard. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Eden. Mrs. C. J. Huggins. " " "  
 Hog Valley. W. R. Sealrook. " " "  
 Madden's. Lord Combermere. " " "  
 New River. Rev. J. Maynard. " " "  
 Powell's. Walter Maynard. " " "  
 Pohoerk. Miss J. Ewings. " " "  
 Round Hill. Sir T. G. Briggs. " " "

## St THOMAS.

Belmont. E. Huggins. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Clifton. Bovell & King. " " "  
 Camp. Lord Combermere. " " "  
 Colhour's. E. Huggins (lessee). Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Clarke's. Lord Combermere. " " "  
 Jessop's. E. Huggins (lessee). " " "  
 Jones, or Good Hope. John Barrow (lessee). Sugar, molasses,  
 and rum.  
 Kadestay. A. H. Linnington. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Paradise. Ed. Maynard. " " "  
 Penney's. Estate of E. Huggins. " " "  
 Parris. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Spring Hill. J. Connell. Sugar, molasses, and rum.  
 Tower Hill. Sir T. G. Briggs. " " "

## STAMP DUTIES.

(Act 7, 1876.)

|   |    |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|
| Affidavits, each .. .. .  | £0 | 1 | 0 |
| Agreement or memorandum of agreement by or hand only, where the subject matter thereof shall be of the value of £5, and not exceeding £15 .. .. . | 0  | 1 | 0 |
| Of, and over £25, and not exceeding £50 .. .. .   | 0  | 4 | 0 |
| Of, and over £50, and not exceeding £100 .. .. .  | 0  | 8 | 0 |
| And for each additional £15, or fractional part thereof .. .. .   | 0  | 2 | 0 |

*Exemptions.*

|  |   |    |   |
|--|---|----|---|
| Memorandum of agreement for the hire of labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.  |   |    |   |
| Memorandum, letter, or agreement relating to the sale or purchase of any goods, wares, or merchandize.   |   |    |   |
| Memorandum of agreement relating to the wages of any seaman on board any vessel using the ports of the Island.   |   |    |   |
| Appointments—On every commission, grant, warrant or appointment to any public office or employment of the value of \$50 .. .. .  | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| Where the same shall exceed \$50, and shall not exceed \$100 .. .. .   | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| And where the same shall exceed \$100, for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof .. .. .   | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| On every commission to fill temporarily any public office, for each \$100, or fractional part thereof, of the salary attached to such office, temporary or provisional appointment .. .. . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| On every commission as a Notary Public .. .. .   | 3 | 0  | 0 |

*Exemptions.*

|  |    |   |   |
|--|----|---|---|
| All commissions where the party is to officiate for another during his absence on vacation leave and without salary.   |    |   |   |
| Appraisements of goods over the value of \$10 .. .. .  | 0  | 1 | 0 |
| Articles of Clerkship—On every article of Clerkship or Contract whereby any person shall become bound to serve as Clerk in order to his admission as a Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Proctor in the Courts of this Island .. .. . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Assignments 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 seal of the Governor .. .. .  | 1  | 0 | 0 |
| Award—Where the amount exceeds \$10, and does not exceed \$25 .. .. .  | 0  | 1 | 0 |

|   |    |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|
| Where amount exceeds \$25, and does not exceed \$50 .. .. .   | £0 | 2 | 0 |
| Where amount exceeds \$50, and does not exceed \$100 .. .. .  | 0  | 4 | 0 |
| Where amount exceeds \$100, and does not exceed \$200 .. .. .   | 0  | 8 | 0 |
| And for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof .. .. .   | 0  | 2 | 0 |
| Bankers' Cheques—On every Cheque on any Bank or Banking Company in this Colony .. .. .  | 0  | 0 | 1 |
| Bills of Exchange—Promissory Notes, (and herein shall be included I. O. U's, and other acknowledgements of indebtedness, drawn in or out of this Colony, and payable or negotiated within this Colony.)   |    |   |   |
| For any sum exceeding \$1, and not exceeding \$10 .. .. .   | 0  | 0 | 1 |
| For any sum exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$25 .. .. .  | 0  | 0 | 3 |
| For any sum exceeding \$25, and not exceeding \$50 .. .. .  | 0  | 0 | 6 |
| For any sum exceeding \$50, and not exceeding \$75 .. .. .  | 0  | 0 | 9 |
| For any sum exceeding \$75, and not exceeding \$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 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 three pence, it shall only be necessary to stamp the first of any such bill. |    |   |   |

*Exemptions.*

|  |   |    |   |
|--|---|----|---|
| 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 every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, the further sum of .. .. .                      | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| Bottomry Bonds .. .. .   | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Bail and other bonds—Indemnity or other bonds not being for the payment of a specific sum of money .. .. . | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| Charter Party—On every Charter Party .. .. .   | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Conveyances, or assignments of real property, on every \$100 purchase money .. .. .                        | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Every additional \$25 .. .. .  | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| Co-partnership—On all articles of Co-partnership or other agreement to that effect .. .. .                 | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Courts—Every paper filed in the Supreme Court .. .. .  | 0 | 0  | 6 |
| Every paper filed in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction or any other inferior Court .. .. .                 | 0 | 0  | 3 |

|  |    |    |   |
|--|----|----|---|
| Any deed or instrument registered in the Office of the Registrar of the Courts in this Island not herein otherwise mentioned .....   | £0 | 0  | 5 |
| Leases or Agreements for leases—Where the annual rental exceeds £10, and does not exceed £20 .....   | 0  | 2  | 0 |
| Where annual rental exceeds £20, and does not exceed £40 .....   | 0  | 4  | 0 |
| Where annual rental exceeds £40, and does not exceed £60 .....   | 0  | 6  | 0 |
| Where annual rental exceeds £60, and does not exceed £80 .....   | 0  | 8  | 0 |
| Where annual rental exceeds £80, and does not exceed £100 .....  | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Where annual rental exceeds £100, and does not exceed £150 .....   | 0  | 15 | 0 |
| Where annual rental exceeds £150, and does not exceed £200 .....   | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| And for every additional £10 .....   | 0  | 1  | 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 total intestacy. Where such legacy residue or share of residue shall amount to £50, and shall not exceed £100 ..... | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Shall exceed £100 and shall not exceed £200 .....  | 1  | 10 | 0 |
| And for every additional £100 or fractional part thereof, the further sum of .....   | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| But when the legatees or successors shall be the lineal issue of the deceased, one half of the above rates of stamp duties shall be charged in respect of such legacy or succession, and the person or persons receiving such legacy, residue, or share of residue, is and are hereby declared to be charged and chargeable with the payment of the stamp duties hereby imposed, and not the heir, executor, or administrator of the deceased, unless otherwise directed by the will.  |    |    |   |
| Legacies and residues or shares of residues of any such estates or effects as aforesaid, given, or devolving to or for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased.   |    |    |   |
| Letters of Naturalization .....  | 3  | 0  | 0 |

|  |    |    |   |
|--|----|----|---|
| Licenses—To a Pilot .....  | £1 | 0  | 0 |
| Marriage Licenses .....  | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Mortgages, or transfers thereof—For every £100 or fractional part thereof of the sum secured by such Mortgages .....   | 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 |
| Where the amount of personal property exceeds £50, and does not exceed £100 .....  | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| And for every additional £100 or fractional part, the further sum of .....   | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| And no Will or Letters of Administration shall issue out of the Supreme Court in this Island until a declaration shall be made on oath before a Judge thereof by the Executor proving the Will or the person to whom the grant of administration has been made of the probable value of the deceased's estates. And the probate of the Will or the grant of administration shall be impressed with the stamp or stamps of the value of the duty hereby made payable. |    |    |   |
| Passports, each .....  | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Powers or Letters of Attorney, or substitution, each .....   | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Protests—Protest of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, where the stamp duty does not exceed one shilling, same duty as on bill or note .....   | 0  | 1  | 0 |
| Protest of any other bill or note .....  | 0  | 1  | 0 |
| Protest on any other kind of any other Notarial Act .....  | 0  | 10 | 0 |
| Receipt, or discharge given for the payment of £1, or upwards .....  | 0  | 0  | 1 |
| Warrants of Attorney given with or without a bond .....  | 0  | 2  | 0 |
| Wills—Office copy of any will .....  | 0  | 2  | 6 |
| Exemplification .....  | 0  | 2  | 6 |

## IMPORT DUTIES (ACT 11 OF 1877).

|  |    |   |    |
|--|----|---|----|
| Ale, Beer, and Porter, per gallon .....                                | £0 | 0 | 5  |
| Bacon, Beef, Pork, Hams, and other salted or smoked meat, per lb ..... | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| Biscuits, per barrel .....   | 0  | 3 | 0  |
| Brandy, per gallon .....   | 0  | 6 | 3  |
| Butter, per lb .....   | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| Candles (not tallow), per lb .....                                     | 0  | 0 | 1½ |
| Candles (tallow), per lb .....   | 0  | 0 | 0½ |
| Cheese, per lb .....   | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| Cider, per gallon .....  | 0  | 0 | 9  |
| Cigars, ad valorem, 25 per cent.                                       |    |   |    |
| Coffee and Cocoa, per lb .....   | 0  | 0 | 1  |



|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Cordials and Liqueurs, per gallon .. .. .  | £0 8 3 |
| Corn and Grain unground, per bushel .. .. .  | 0 0 3  |
| Corn meal and Rye meal, per barrel .. .. .   | 0 2 6  |
| Fish, pickled, per barrel .. .. .  | 0 3 0  |
| Fish, salted and dried, per quintal .. .. .  | 0 1 6  |
| Flour, per barrel .. .. .  | 0 5 0  |
| Hard wood and other woods not enumerated (a trade allowance of 5 per cent. to be deducted), per 1,000 ft. ..                           | 1 13 4 |
| Horses, each .. .. .   | 1 0 0  |
| Gin and Geneva, per gallon .. .. .   | 0 3 0  |
| Lard, per lb .. .. .   | 0 0 0½ |
| Lumber—White, yellow and spruce (a trade allowance of 5 per cent. to be deducted), per 1,000 ft. ..                                    | 0 8 4  |
| Lumber—Pitch Pine, Ash, Beech, Elm, Haematac, Oak and Hickory (a trade allowance of 5 per cent. to be deducted), per 1,000 ft. .. .. . | 0 12 6 |
| Oil, Kerosine, per gallon .. .. .  | 0 0 1½ |
| Peas and Beans, per bushel .. .. .   | 0 0 9  |
| Pumpings of ships, per gallon .. .. .  | 0 2 0  |
| Raisins, Currants, &c., per lb .. .. .   | 0 0 1½ |
| Rice, per 100lb .. .. .  | 0 1 6  |
| Rum and other spirits not enumerated, per gallon ..  | 0 6 3  |
| Shingles—Cypress and Wallaba, per 1,000 .. .. .  | 0 2 6  |
| Cedar, Spruce, and Pine, per 1,000 .. .. .   | 0 3 0  |
| Soap, per 100 lbs .. .. .  | 0 0 1  |
| Sugar refined, per lb .. .. .  | 0 0 6  |
| Shooks, per bundle .. .. .   | 0 12 0 |
| Staves, per 1,200 .. .. .  | 0 0 6  |
| Tea, per lb .. .. .  | 0 0 6  |
| Tobacco, manufactured, per lb .. .. .  | 0 0 2½ |
| unmanufactured, per lb .. .. .   | 0 0 3  |
| Wine, ad valorem, 20 per cent. .. .. .   | 0 6 3  |
| Whiskey, per gallon .. .. .  | 0 6 0  |
| Wood Hoops, per 1,200 .. .. .  | 0 6 0  |

And on all articles not above enumerated and not comprised in the subjoined table of exemptions, for every £100 value, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

*Table of Exemptions.*

Passengers' baggage, containing apparel and articles of personal use and professional apparatus, bullion, coin, coal, cattle, tanneries, printed or manuscript books, forms and papers, maps, charts, engravings, music and pictures, ice, and meats preserved therein, fresh fish, turtle, fresh meat, fruit not being dry, dried or preserved, green vegetables, poultry, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, specimens of natural history, rabbits, pigs, goats and sheep, leeches, manures, machinery, provisions and

stores for use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, Militia accoutrements and uniforms, organs and other musical instruments for churches and chapels, tablets, tombstones and railings for graves and all furniture to be used in the celebration of Divine worship in this presidency, articles imported for the public service of this island, or for the use of the officer administering the Government and his family, household furniture in use by persons coming to reside in this island, all packages, except trunks, punchons, va's, butts, and sugar hogsheads, steam engines, mills, stills and sugar pans.

**EXPORT DUTIES (Act 12 of 1877).**

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Sugar, hogsheads .. .. .   | £0 3 6 |
| " half hogsheads .. .. .   | 0 1 9  |
| " tierces .. .. .          | 0 2 4  |
| " barrels .. .. .          | 0 0 5½ |
| Molasses, punchons .. .. . | 0 1 2  |
| " barrels .. .. .          | 0 0 3½ |
| Rum, punchons .. .. .      | 0 1 9  |
| " hogsheads .. .. .        | 0 1 2  |
| Charcoal, bushels .. .. .  | 0 0 7½ |

**AN ACT TO AMEND AND SIMPLIFY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE ISLAND OF NEVIS.**

**Act No. 16 of 1877.**

Whereas it is necessary to amend and simplify the Legislature of the Island of Nevis, so as to commit the Government of the said Island more immediately to the care of Our Most Gracious Queen and Her Advisers: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the said Island as follows:—

1. The Legislative Assembly of the said Island shall be and the same is hereby abrogated, and all Acts creating or amending the same, and especially those mentioned in the Schedule hereto, shall be and the same are hereby repealed. Abrogating the Legislative Assembly and repealing Acts creating and amending the same.

2. In place and stead of the said Legislative Assembly hereby abrogated, there shall be established a Legislative Council constituted as herein after mentioned. Establishing Legislative Council.

Powers and Authorities vested in Governor and Legislative Council.

3. The Legislative Council hereby established shall have all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Legislative Assembly in every respect, and the Legislative Authority in the said Island shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Council as fully as heretofore vested in the Governor and Legislative Assembly.

Designation and Appointment of Members of the Council by Her Majesty.

4. Her Majesty the Queen may from time to time, by any warrants under her sign manual and signet, or by any instructions through one of her principal Secretaries of State, designate such Officers and appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as she may think fit, to be respectively Official or Ex-officio and Unofficial Members of the said Council.

Provisional Appointment of unofficial Members by Governor.

5. The Governor may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Island, appoint one or more person or persons to act provisionally as an Unofficial Councillor or Councillors in case at any time the number of such Unofficial Councillors present in the Island and capable of acting in the discharge of their duties shall be less than three. Every such appointment may be disallowed by Her Majesty through one of her Principal Secretaries of State; or may be revoked by the Governor by such Instructions as aforesaid; and every such appointment, or, as the case may be, the last in date of such appointments, shall *ipso facto* expire whenever by its continuance the number of Unofficial Councillors present in the Island and capable of acting in discharge of their duties would be raised above the number of three.

Duration of Councillor's Office.

6. Every Councillor shall hold his Office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Governor, or in his Absence Person appointed by him, to preside at Meetings of Council and have original and Casting Vote.

7. The Governor, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing shall preside at every meeting of the said Council. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, and the Governor or member presiding shall have an original vote on all questions, and also a casting vote, if the votes shall be equally divided.

Quorum.

8. Unless otherwise provided by the Council, no business shall be transacted unless there be present

three members of Council besides the Governor or presiding member.

9. The Council may make Standing Rules and Orders for the regulation of their proceedings.

Council to make Rules and Orders.

10. The Laws and Regulations heretofore existing and as to the assent to Laws and the confirmation and disallowance of the same, shall apply to all Laws passed under the authority of this Act.

Assent to and Confirmation or Disallowance of Laws.

11. If any Councillor shall become bankrupt or insolvent, or shall be convicted of any criminal offence, or shall absent himself from the Island for more than three months without leave from the Governor; the Governor may declare in writing his seat vacant, and it shall immediately become vacant accordingly.

Causes for declaring Seat vacant.

12. The Governor may, by writing under his hand, suspend any Councillor from the exercise of his office until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon is known and signified, proceeding therein in such manner as is or may be laid down as to the suspension of Public Officers.

Suspension of Councillor.

13. In this Act the term Governor shall mean the Governor, or in his absence, the Officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the Leeward Islands.

Term "Governor."

14. This Act shall have no force or operation until the same shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty and such confirmation shall have been duly published.

Confirmation of Act.

#### SCHEDULE.

"An Act for Assembly men to serve when chosen." Dated 27th October, A.D. 1700.

"An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act for qualifying persons to sit in the Assembly and further to regulate and settle the rights of voters and the election and qualification of members to serve in that House." Dated the 27th day of December, A.D. 1831.

"An Act to amend and supply the Legislature of Nevis." Confirmed by Her Majesty by Order in Council, dated the 10th day of November, A.D. 1866.

"An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend the Legislature of Nevis." Published the 19th day of September, A.D. 1867.

"An Act to amend the fifth section of an Act entitled an Act to amend and simplify the Legislature of Nevis, dated the 30th day of July, A.D. 1866." Dated the 12th day of April, A.D. 1872.

"An Act to establish a Registry of Voters for the election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Nevis." Dated the 20th day of September, A.D. 1877.

"An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend and simplify the legislature of Nevis." Dated the 28th day of September, A.D. 1877.

Passed the Legislative Assembly the first day of November, A.D. 1877.

CHARLES FOSTER,

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Dated at Antigua this fourteenth day of November, 1877, in the forty-first year of Her Majesty's reign.

Duly published at Nevis this fifteenth day of November, 1877.

J. T. THIBOU,  
Provost Marshal.

I assent.

GEORGE BERKELEY,  
Governor.

Her Majesty's Confirmation duly published at Charlestown, Nevis, the 12th day of February, A.D. 1878.

L. S.

## ST. KITTS.

### SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND, CONSTITUTION, &c.

THE Island of Saint Christopher or Saint Kitts, lies nearly west from Antigua, in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493. He was so pleased with its appearance that he gave to it his own Christian name. It was called by its ancient possessors, the Caribs, *Ilamouiga*, or the "Fertile Isle." Some say, however, that its name is derived from a part of Mount Misery which bears a resemblance to the statue of St. Christopher carrying Our Saviour on his shoulders.

The island was then densely peopled by Caribs, who remained for some time after its discovery in possession of their native home. It was neither planted nor possessed by Spaniards; they merely made occasional visits for water, and are stated to have been on friendly terms with the natives. It is now generally admitted that St. Kitts is the mother colony of the English and French settlements in the Caribbean Sea. The first actual establishment in Barbados did not take place till the latter end of 1624.

The first attempt to found a settlement in this island was made by Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Warner, in 1623. Owing to a suggestion, made in Surinam by an acquaintance, Captain Thomas Painton, that it would be much easier to fix and preserve in good order a colony in one of the smaller islands, than on the continent, where, for want of sufficient authority, everything fell into confusion, Mr. Warner returned from Surinam to England in 1620, and persuading fourteen persons to accompany him, he took his passage on board of a ship bound to Virginia. Thence he and his companions sailed for St. Kitts, where they arrived in January, 1623. In the month of September following, they had raised a good crop of tobacco, which they proposed to make their staple commodity.

Warner re-visited England in 1623, and on his return in 1625 with a large body of recruits, he landed the same day as

212  
M. D'Esnambuc, who had arrived from France with a party of colonists. The reason of Warner's visit to England was to obtain help, as, in consequence of a dreadful hurricane, the plantations of the settlers had been demolished. He sought and obtained the patronage of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle. This nobleman caused a ship to be fitted out, laden with all kinds of necessaries, and the *Hopewell* arrived at St. Kitts on the 18th May, 1624, and brought to the infant colony timely rescue from ruin.

D'Esnambuc was the captain of a French privateer, which having been very roughly handled by a Spanish galliot, was obliged to seek refuge in these islands. There were with him about thirty veterans, who were cordially received by the English.

The Caribs now took alarm, and, it seems, projected a revolt against the European invaders. The French and English, however, having received information of the scheme, fell on the Caribs by night, murdered one hundred and twenty of the stoutest, and drove the rest from the island. These, however, raised the alarm in the neighbouring islands, and a large body of Caribs returned soon afterwards, breathing vengeance. It is said that these were aided and abetted by Spaniards. The Europeans were conquerors, in the end, but the victory was dearly bought, for they left one hundred dead on the field, killed by the poisoned arrows of their foes. The Caribs lost 2,000 in killed and wounded, and after this they appear to have quitted altogether this and some of the neighbouring islands, and to have retired southwards.

Warner, returning to England, was knighted by his Sovereign, and sent back as Governor in 1626, with four hundred new recruits and necessaries of all kinds.

D'Esnambuc at the same time returned to France, and, under the patronage of Richelieu, projected the establishment of an exclusive company for trading to this and some of the other islands, in the belief that such an establishment was best adapted to the purposes of commerce and colonization. This erroneous conclusion, D'Esnambuc had soon enough cause to lament, for the French either misunderstood or disapproved the project, subscriptions came in tardily, and the ships were so badly supplied with provisions and necessaries, that the greater part of five hundred recruits perished miserably at sea, for want of food. This was in 1627. In the same year, the English and French agreed to divide the island

211  
between them, and articles of partition were signed on the 13th of May. These comprehended a league defensive and offensive. The island was divided into two portions, one, comprising Basseterre, Cayon, and Capisterre, belonging to the French, the other, embracing the parishes of Trinity, St. Thomas, St. Ann's, and Christ Church, alone inhabited by the English.

In 1629 the Colonists were attacked by the Spaniards.

The Court of Spain had, towards the latter end of this year, fitted out a fleet of twenty-four ships and fifteen frigates, under the command of Don Frederick de Toledo, ostensibly to attack the Dutch settlement in the Brazil, but with secret orders to the Admiral to proceed to this island and rout out the English and French. The Colonists were not strong enough to oppose such an enemy. The French planters took refuge in the neighbouring island of Antigua, and the English fled to the mountains, whence they sent deputies to treat for a surrender; but the Spaniards required unconditional submission. Six hundred of the ablest English settlers were condemned to the mines; the rest were ordered to quit the island in some English vessels, which the Spaniards had seized at Nevis. They then laid waste all the settlements within their reach, and proceeded on their voyage.

In spite of these disasters the flow of emigration at this period to the West Indies was so great that in the following year the number of English settlers amounted to 6,000.

For some years after, the French and English seem to have lived on good terms with each other, but at length, jealousies and bickerings began between them, ending at last in violence and bloodshed. It is impossible now to say which were the first aggressors. Each nation lays the blame on the other. It had been agreed between them that if France and England went to war, the colonists in St. Christopher's, should remain neutral. This resolution, we are told, was broken on the commencement of hostilities in Europe, during the first Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II. The French King declaring for the United States, his subjects in St. Christopher's disdaining an inglorious neutrality, attacked the English planters, and drove them out of their possessions. They then assumed the mastery of the whole island, and gallantly defended their acquisition, in the following year, against a large English force sent to recover possession. In the contest Lord Belamont and Colonel Lauvren were slain, all their officers wounded,

eight colours lost, 700 British killed and drowned, and many taken prisoners. At the peace of Breda, the English colonists were restored to their portion of the island, and for twenty years the French and English lived in peace.

At the time of the revolution, in 1789, however, hostilities broke out anew. The French planters declaring for the abdicated monarch, attacked the English colonists, put to death all who opposed, and by the use of fire and sword forced the English to fly from the island. In 1690, when the French had been in possession about eight months, General Codrington and Sir F. Thornhill, with a large force from Barbados, drove the French from the island, not only taking sole possession in their turn, but also transporting 800 of the French to Martinique and Hispaniola. By the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, restoration was made to the French of the part they had formerly possessed. This they retained until 1702, when the island was captured by the English. The possessions of the latter were, however, again laid waste by a French armament in 1705, which committed such ravages that the British Parliament found it necessary to distribute £103,000 among the sufferers to enable them to re-settle their plantations. By the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the island was entirely ceded to the British Crown. Most of the French removed to St. Domingo, and their possessions were publicly sold for the benefit of the English Government. £40,000 (some say £80,000) of this sum was, in 1738, voted as a marriage-portion to the daughter of George II., the Princess Anne, who was betrothed to the Prince of Orange. Some few of the French planters, who consented to take the oaths, were naturalized, and permitted to retain their estates.

St. Kitts rapidly increased in prosperity, notwithstanding the effects of a terrific hurricane, in 1722, which destroyed £500,000 worth of property.

In 1782 the French invaded the island. The Marquis de Bouille, with eight thousand of the best disciplined troops in France, supported by the Count de Grasse, with twenty-nine sail of the line, attacked a garrison of less than one thousand effective men (including the militia), which, after a most vigorous and noble defence, surrendered, ere Sir S. Hood, with twenty-two sail of the line, could effect anything for its relief.

The treaty of peace signed at Versailles, in the following

year, restored St. Christopher's to Great Britain, in whose possession it has since remained.

The cession of the whole island to the Crown of England called for many enactments. Act No. 38, of 1717-18, was passed "for the general quiet of the inhabitants of the Island of St. Christopher in their Estates and Possessions and for avoiding of vexations law suits." The four-and-a-half per cent. duty, which was payable to the Crown on Colonial produce exported from the English part of the island, was imposed on the whole island by Acts No. 68, passed in the year 1727, and No. 150, passed in 1749-50. That portion of the island formerly belonging to the French was authorized to send representatives to the Assembly. New parishes were formed, and the chief town was changed from Old Road to Basseterre, by Acts No. 76, of 1723, and No. 152, of 1750.

The emancipation of the slaves was proclaimed on the 1st of August, 1834, and the apprenticeship ceased on the 1st of August, 1838.

Until eleven years back the Government of the island was administered by a Lieut. Governor (subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief at Antigua), aided by an Executive Council composed of ten members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council composed of ten members, also appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly composed of twenty-five members elected; but from 1857 the Governor was assisted by an Administrative Committee selected by himself, one Member from the Council, and two from the Assembly, holding office during pleasure. This Committee prepared the annual estimates, collected and disbursed public moneys, formed a board of audit for public accounts, &c.—duties hitherto performed by joint committees of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly—and were, necessarily, the organs of the Lieutenant-Governor in their respective Chambers. This form of Government continued until 1866, when Sir Benjamin Pine introduced measures to alter the Constitution of the Island. Acts were passed abolishing the two Houses of Legislature, substituting for them a single Chamber, composed of three officers of the Crown, who were *ex-officio*, and were members of the Legislature; of seven nominees of the Crown; and of ten members elected by the nine electoral divisions; the Lieutenant-Governor being vested with the appointment of a paid President, who had the right to exercise a casting, or double vote. The Assembly was to last five years, when all the members vacated their seats, but

214

were eligible to be re-nominated or re-elected. By this Constitution, the representative element being in the minority, the island was virtually a Crown Colony. This form of Government, however, was abrogated in 1873, and the Crown Colony system, pure and simple, substituted. Local legislation is to be entrusted to a nominated Council, but at this time (October 23rd) the Council is not yet constituted.

The population of the island, by the Census taken in 1871, showed 28,169 inhabitants.

Each parish has a Protestant Episcopal Church, and until 1852 a resident minister; but in that year Saint Mary and Christ Church were merged into one, and shortly after Saint John and Saint Paul were formed into another clerical parish; this amalgamation did not, however, affect them as electoral parishes. There are also four stations of the Episcopal Church of the United Brethren, established in this island in 1775; also eight stations of the Wesleyan Methodists in the several towns; and, in Basseterre, one Roman Catholic.

In 1848 Lieutenant-Governor Cunningham established "the Christopher Poor House and Cunningham Hospital" for the support of poor and destitute persons unable to labour for their own support, and not having relatives able to give the necessary assistance. To this establishment was added in 1849 a wing for the care, maintenance and custody of inmates. The Hospital, which is admirably conducted under the superintendence of Dr. J. H. Boon, has usually more applicants for admission than can be accommodated. To relieve these persons, and to give more immediate aid in cases of accident or disease, a branch hospital was opened at Sandy Point, in 1872, under the direction of Dr. R. F. Semper.

In 1853, in consequence of the undue mortality among the infant children of the labouring population, it was deemed necessary to divide the island into five medical districts, and to appoint a Medical Practitioner to each district for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid without charge, to children under nine years of age, of labourers within their respective districts.

Up to 1857 the supply of water for the town of Basseterre was derived from wells, and rain water collected in reservoirs, but in that year a better supply was obtained and brought to town, from a spring in the mountain some three miles distant, but which was found to be inadequate to the wants of the people, and utterly useless in cases of fire, which was proved

215

in 1867 when the town was almost entirely destroyed by that element. An Act was therefore passed in 1869, voting £16,000 for a more efficient supply to be obtained from Old Road, a distance of nearly five miles. The new water-works were officially opened by Governor Irving on the 20th December, 1873. The cost of this great boon is as nearly as possible \$15,000.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company opened a branch at Basseterre, in 1870, which placed the island in telegraphic communication with Europe, America, and the West India Islands; for which the Company receives a subsidy of £800 per annum for ten years.

#### LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c., OF ST. KITTS, FROM 1634.

- 1634 Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-Colonel J. Lyons Nixon.
- 1655 President, W. G. Crooke.
- 1689 Lieutenant-Governor, C. T. Cunningham.
- 1847 Lieutenant-Governor, R. J. Mackintosh.
- 1850 Lieutenant-Governor, E. Hay Drummond Hay.
- 1856 Lieutenant-Governor, Hercules G. R. Robinson.
- 1856 Administrator, Thomas Price.
- 1860 Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
- 1862 President, J. E. Tucker.
- 1863 President, J. H. King.
- 1864 Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
- 1864 President, J. R. Holligan.
- 1865 Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
- 1866 President, J. R. Holligan.
- 1867 Administrator, Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart.
- 1868 Lieutenant-Governor, Capt. Mackenzie, R.N.
- 1870 Administrator, W. W. Cairns.
- 1872 President, J. S. Berridge.
- 1873 President, Alexander Wilson Moir.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

President—Alexander W. Moir, C.M.G., £800.  
Clark—Edward D. Baynes, £100.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. the Attorney-General, Hon. the Auditor-General, Hon. James S. Berridge, Richard Edmund Semper, Hon. T. Berkeley, Hon. Joseph Henry Boon, Hon. and Ven. George Meade Gibbs.  
Clark—Edward Baynes.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(The members have not yet been appointed.)

## BARRISTERS AT LAW.

Moriamt Pemberton, Q.C.  
 F. S. Wigley, P.M.  
 H. R. Scholes, Middle Temple.  
 H. S. Berkeley, Inner Temple.  
 C. H. Beaumont, E. C. Watney.  
 W. Barridge.

## MAGISTRATES.

Acting Police Magistrate for Basseterre—Francis Spencer Wigley,  
 Barrister-at-Law, £300.  
 Clerk—C. G. Evelyn, £150.  
 Police Magistrate for the Rural Districts—Captain Archibald  
 Roger, £300.  
 Clerk—Charles W. French, £150.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Bishops of the Diocese. The First Puisne Judge,  
 The President of the Legislative Assembly.  
 Hon. R. E. Semper, M.D.  
 James Philip.  
 Hon. Thomas Berkeley.  
 Thomas Probyn, Barridge.  
 Charles H. Watney.  
 Henry Thomas.  
 Samuel H. Robinson.  
 John K. Dinzey, M.D.  
 Edward Pogson.  
 Robert Morris, Willson.  
 Thos. C. Palmer, M.R.C.S.E.  
 William V. Reid.  
 John Amory Harper.  
 Samuel Abbott.

## CORONERS.

F. S. Wigley, Esq., Police Magistrate, Captain A. Roger,  
 Police Magistrate.

## TREASURY.

Receiver-General—George James Evelyn, £500.  
 Cashier and Bank Keeper—Henry George King, £250.  
 Clerk—Thomas F. Stevens, £150.  
 First Landing Waiter—Joseph A. Watney, £150.  
 Second Landing Waiter—F. O. Plageman, £125.  
 Third Landing Waiter—Charles E. Moir, £100.  
 Fourth Landing Waiter—R. M. Wilson, £75.  
 Quarantine Officer—The Landing Waiters.  
 Post Master—George James Evelyn, £100.

## POLICE.

Inspector—Quartermaster Sergeant R. Thomson, R.H.A., £235.

## PALOONS.

Visiting Justice—Francis Spencer Wigley.  
 Keeper—John Henry Patten, £75.  
 Registrar and Provost Marshal—Wm. Padmore, £400.  
 Clerk—J. H. Mulder, £100.  
 Medical Attendant—Dr. Joseph Henry Boon, £75.  
 Chaplain—Aroudeou G. S. S. S., £30.

## GREENINGHAM HOSPITAL.

Superintendent—Dr. Joseph Henry Boon, £700.  
 Master—John M. Wister, £75. Matron—Mary Foster, £30.  
 Dispenser—Charles Killikal, £50.  
 Inspectors—Esq. F. Berkeley, George James Evelyn, Emille  
 Sappene Dallasie, William John Branch, M.D.

## SANDY POINT HOSPITAL.

Superintendent—Richard Edmund Semper, M.R.C.S.E.

## MILITIA.

## STAFF.

Honorary Colonel—Esq. General.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding—Thomas Polya Baridge, Esq.  
 Staff Surgeon—William John Branch, M.D.  
 Adjutant—Captain Reginald Harper, £75.  
 Quarter Master—James George Pignault, Esq.

## HORSE ARTILLERY.

Captain Commanding—William W. Reid.  
 Lieutenant—Edward G. Todd.  
 Twenty-four Artillerymen.

## CAVALRY.

Major Commanding—Richard Edmund Semper.

## Woodward Troop.

Captain—John Woodley C. Gordon.  
 Lieutenant—Francis Spencer Wigley.  
 Twenty-six Troopers.

## Leeward Troop.

Captain—Edward Pogson. Lieutenant—Frederick A. Burt.  
 Twenty-five Troopers.  
 Drill-Instructor—Quarter Master Sergeant R. Thomson, R.H.A.

E

### COMMISSIONERS OF SPRINGFIELD CEMETERY.

Samuel Abbott, William Padmore, Alexander John Cock.  
Clerk—James Hermanns Mulder, £75.

### COMMISSIONERS OF WATER WORKS.

James Samuel Berridge, Chairman.  
George James Evelyn. Alexander John Cock.  
Samuel Abbott. John Woodley Cope Gordon.  
Clerk—O. F. Plagemann, £80.

### BOARD OF HEALTH.

The President, Chairman.  
Joseph H. Boon, William Padmore, S. H. Richardson, Benjamin  
S. Davis, T. C. Palmer, O. F. Plagemann, W. J. Banch, M.D.  
Clerk—E. D. Baynes, £50.

### REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registrar-General—The President.  
St. George, Basseterre—Peter Joyes.  
St. Peter, Basseterre—Edward Huthersall.  
St. Mary, Cayon—E. T. Evelyn.  
Christ Church, Nichola Town—S. Shelford.  
St. John, Capisterre—J. E. Walling.  
St. Paul, Capisterre—H. J. Thomas.  
St. Ann, Sandy Point—M. C. Willson.  
St. Thomas, Middle Island—J. A. Howe.

### ECCLIASTICAL.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGY.

St. George, Basseterre—Ven. Archdeacon G. M. Gibbs, £604 4s.  
St. Peter, Basseterre—Rev. George Edward Yeo, £232 10s.  
St. Mary, Cayon, and Christ Church, Nichola Town—Rev. Charles  
C. Culpeser, £283 11s.  
St. John, Capisterre, and St. Paul, Capisterre—Rev. Walter Pem-  
berton, £296 6s.  
St. Ann, Sandy Point—Rev. Noel Branch.  
St. Thomas, Middle Island, and Trinity, Palmetto Point—Rev.  
T. A. C. Armbrister, £292 15s.

#### MISSIONARIES.

Episcopal Church of the United Brethren.  
Basseterre—Rev. T. E. Zippel and Rev. James John.  
Belinda, Cayon—Rev. Carl Kiessel.  
Bairidge, Nichola Town—C. F. Gerschwitz.  
Bethel, St. John—F. Malone.

### WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

Basseterre and Cayon—Rev. T. M. Chambers, A.M., Chairman of  
the District, and General Superintendent.  
Old Road Half-Way Tree, & Palmetto Point—Rev. J. Bridgwater.  
Sandy Point and St. Paul's—Rev. W. W. Thackray.  
Dieppe Bay and Tabernacle—Rev. W. Allen.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC PASTOR.

Rev. Abbé Gagneaux.

### COLONIAL BANK.

(Royal Charter, 1st June, 1837.)

Established in this Island 1st August, 1837.

Manager—Samuel J. Kifton. Accountant—W. F. Mendis.  
Clerk—F. C. Thomas.

### WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

Clerk in Charge—J. P. Berridge. Junior Clerk—J. E. New.

### SAVINGS BANK.

(Act No. 654.—30th June, 1836.)

Established for the safe custody and increase of small savings,  
under the guarantee of the Public Credit.

Bankers—Messrs.

### PUBLIC NOTARIES.

William Padmore, Esq.; Francis S. Wigley, Esq.; James George  
Piguenit, Esq.; H. S. Berkeley, Esq.

### MEDICAL.

Medical Superintendent of Cunningham Hospital and Gaol,  
J. H. Boon .. .. £275  
Medical Officer No. 1 District, W. J. Branch .. .. 200  
Medical Officer No. 2 District, Alfred Boon .. .. 200  
Medical Officer No. 3 District, Wm. D. Beard .. .. 200  
Medical Officer No. 4 District, John K. Dinzey .. .. 200  
Medical Officer No. 5 District, T. C. Palmer .. .. 200  
Medical Officer No. 6 District, R. E. Samper .. .. 200  
Medical Officer No. 7 District .. .. 200

Town Warden—O. F. Plagemann, £200.

Clerk to Pro-Auditor—E. D. Baynes, £50.

Surveyor of Roads and Inspector of Works—O. F. Plagemann  
(acting), £300.



## LENGTH OF ROADS,

ROUND THE ISLAND COMMENCING FROM BASSETT'S CHURCH.

*Eastern (Upper)—*

To beyond Golden Rock Path, 1; Below Hart's house, 2;  
Howland Hill, 3; Wilson's, 4; Near Cayon Church .. 5

(From Wilk's to Cunningham's, 1.)

The Lodge near the Hill .. .. . 6  
Phillips' Lower Works, over the Hill .. .. . 7  
Minnison .. .. . 8

*Eastern (Lower)—*

To beyond Kitt Stoddart's .. .. . 1  
Before Greatheads .. .. . 2  
Cansda .. .. . 3  
Dalzell's .. .. . 4  
Beyond Cunmygham Range .. .. . 5  
Mathews .. .. . 6  
Lodge .. .. . 7  
Bourryaus .. .. . 8  
Below Woodleys .. .. . 9  
Beyond St. George's Ravine .. .. . 10  
Beyond Dawson's .. .. . 11  
Between Harris' and Bryan's Ravine, 12; Sandy Bay, 13;  
Smith Shop, Dieppe Bay, 14; White Gate .. .. . 15

*Western—*

Between Buckley's and Diamond .. .. . 4  
Hart's .. .. . 1  
Boyd's .. .. . 2  
Mullens' Ravine .. .. . 3  
Stone Fort .. .. . 6  
Middle of Old Road .. .. . 6

(From thence to Spooner's Level, 3.)

Middle Island Church, 7; Between Mastie and Moten's  
Ravine near Woodropes path, 8; Near Edwards Phipps,  
9; Near Sandy Point Church .. .. . 10  
Fig Tree .. .. . 11  
Near Brown's Lower Works (below) and between Togsays  
Ravine and Leigh's (above) .. .. . 12  
Aundain's (below) and between Leigh's and Brotherson's  
(above) .. .. . 13  
Foot of Mills Long Path (below) and between Thomas' and  
Henville's (above) Red Gate .. .. . 14  
Red Gate and between Rawlins' and Maillards (above) .. .. . 15

## EXTENT OF PARISHES.

In the Island there are Nine Parishes, which contain the un-  
mentioned Acreage, viz:—

|  | A.     | R. | P. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| St. George, Basseterre .. .. .         | 6,342  | 1  | 19 |
| St. Peter, Basseterre .. .. .          | 5,025  | 3  | 25 |
| St. Mary, Cayenne .. .. .              | 3,596  | 0  | 20 |
| Christ Church, St. John's Town .. .. . | 1,284  | 3  | 34 |
| St. John, Cayenne .. .. .              | 5,703  | 1  | 26 |
| St. Paul, Basseterre .. .. .           | 3,665  | 1  | 4  |
| St. Ann, Sandy Point .. .. .           | 3,143  | 0  | 13 |
| St. Thomas, Middle Island .. .. .      | 6,070  | 2  | 17 |
| Trinity, Palmetto Point .. .. .        | 3,613  | 3  | 19 |
|  | 41,351 | 2  | 17 |

Or about 68 square miles.

LIST OF ESTATES IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES  
OF THE ISLAND,*With the Names of Proprietors and Lessees, and the Number of  
Acres of Arable Land.*Those marked \* are worked with the Estate under or next which the  
stars are placed; s denotes Steam Power.

## PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.

- \* Buckley's, 165 acres: G. B. Mathew, C.B.
- \* Dewars', 185 acres: G. B. Mathew, C.B.
- \* Diamond, 87 acres: G. B. Mathew, C.B.
- \* \* Olives, 159 acres: G. B. Mathew, C.B.
- \* Camp, 13 acres: John Ames Branch.
- \* College, 164 acres: Solomon Abraham Wade.
- \* Lassacks, 68 acres: Solomon Abraham Wade.
- \* La Guerite, 95 acres: G. T. Tyndale. Messrs. R. & T. Neave,  
lessees.
- \* Frigate Bay, 164 acres: Francis Spencer Wigley.
- \* Lucas', 118 acres: Messrs. James Ewing & Co.
- \* Morne, 30 acres: G. T. Tyndale. Washington Gumba, lessee.
- \* Lime Kilm, 42 acres: Misses Figuenit. Hon. James S. Berridge,  
lessee.
- \* 131 acres: Messrs. Manning & Anderdon.
- \* 128 acres: Messrs. Manning & Anderdon.
- \* 87 acres: Messrs. Manning & Anderdon.
- \* 149 acres: Messrs. Manning & Anderdon.
- \* 113 acres: Hon. Thomas Berkeley.

Greenland, 135 acres; Hon. Thomas Berkeley  
Salt Pond, 249 acres; Sir Walter Biscoe, Bart. Guiltava S.  
Delisle, lessee.

ST. PETER.

\* Canada, 329 acres; N. James Abraham Wade  
\* Bayford, 72 acres; William Brynhill  
\* Bore, 38 acres; William Brynhill  
\* Douglas, 182 acres; Solomon Abraham Wade  
\* Gurness, 145 acres; Robert Mathews, Esq.  
lessee.  
\* Grapthill, 178 acres; Hon. Bart.  
lessee.

ST. JOHN.

\* Needham, 168 acres; Boddington & Davis.  
\* Clay Hill, 102 acres; Boddington & Davis.  
\* Pennington, 128 acres; Boddington & Davis.  
\* Boddington, 90 acres; Boddington & Davis.  
\* Boddington, 30 acres; Byn. Thomas Berkeley.  
\* Boddington, 27 acres; Francis Spencer Wigley.  
\* Boddington, 127 acres; Messrs. James Ewing & Co.  
\* Gable Lock, 130 acres; Solomon A. Wade.  
\* Milliken, 164 acres; Sir Robert Napier.  
\* Renny, 61 acres; Sir Robert Napier.  
\* Martenbro, M. H., 81 acres; Estate of C. Martenbro. John  
Stack, lessee.  
\* O'Bea, 56 acres; Frederick A. Burt. A. Hamilton Partridge.  
\* Monkey Hill, 47 acres; Heirs of William Clutke.  
\* Parry's, 170 acres; Lord Combermere.  
\* Stapleton's, 186 acres; Lord Combermere.  
\* Westhope, 37 acres; Lord Combermere.

ST. MARK.

\* Cunyngnam, 238 acres; Messrs. Ewing & Company.  
\* Greenhill, 259 acres; Sir R. Napier & Hon. T. Berkeley  
\* Hermitage, 168 acres; Solomon A. Wade.  
\* Pogram, 76 acres; Solomon A. Wade.  
\* Devala's, 92 acres; Solomon A. Wade.  
\* Key, 104 acres; Solomon A. Wade.  
\* Lodge and Spring, 197 acres; Charles Adamson.  
\* Grange, 468 acres; Charles Adamson.  
\* Mathew's, 462 acres; G. Buckley-Matthew, C. R.  
\* Otley's, 111 acres; C. Smith, Rep. Rev. Elliott.  
\* Watkins Island, 27 acres; C. Smith, Rep. Rev. Elliott.  
\* Spooner's, 144 acres; Solomon Wade.  
\* White's, 120 acres; William W. Reid.

NICKOLA TOWN.

\* Manston, 255 acres; Quintin Hogg.  
\* Ross Hill, 75 acres; Quintin Hogg.

\* Bakers, 104 acres; Quintin Hogg.  
\* Bonryans, 256 acres; James Adamson.  
\* Eskridge, 328 acres; Heirs of John Estridge.  
\* Hope, 107 acres; Edward Pogson.  
\* Lecker, 27 acres; Charles Adamson.  
\* Mills, 82 acres; Messrs. Compton and Pels.  
\* Phillips, 129 acres; Benjamin Greene.  
\* Polyanth, 198 acres; Molyneux & Montgomery.  
\* Spooner's, 129 acres; Benjamin Green.

ST. JOHN.

\* Belle Vne, Gr's, 208 acres; Mrs. Thomasine Bryan.  
\* Houston's, 133 acres; Mrs. Thomasine Bryan.  
\* Bevan Island, 52 acres; H. K. Willett. John Samson, lessee.  
\* Bramble, 89 acres; Heirs of John Estridge.  
\* Diappe Bay, 126 acres; Messrs. James Ewing & Co.  
\* Clifton's, 109 acres; Messrs. James Ewing & Co.  
\* Gibbons, 136 acres; Messrs. James Ewing & Co.  
\* Cokuhoun's, 106 acres; Edward Pogson.  
\* Eskridge's (L.), 109 acres; Heirs of John Estridge.  
\* Lynch's, 124 acres; Heirs of A. L. French.  
\* Gerald's, 57 acres; Heirs of A. L. French. Reginald  
Harper, lessee.  
\* Harrington's, 249 acres; Mrs. Elphinst & Crawford.  
\* Levington's, 182 acres; S. A. Wade. J. F. Edmond, lessee.  
\* Profit, 137 acres; Manning & Anderson.  
\* Mercer's, 149 acres; Manning & Anderson.  
\* Farson's, 210 acres; Mrs. J. Farson.  
\* Fogson's, 123 acres; Mrs. Thomasine Bryan.  
\* Sadler's, 176 acres; Miss Eynach and Mrs. T. Bryan. Joseph  
Deane, lessee.  
\* Stone Castle, 238 acres; Heirs of John Rawlin. John Henrille,  
lessee.

ST. PETER.

\* Belmont, 316 acres; Hon. Stuart S. Davis.  
\* Convent, 49 acres; Hon. Stuart S. Davis.  
\* Carpoons, 128 acres; Hon. Stuart S. Davis.  
\* Fenton, 108 acres; Hon. Stuart S. Davis.  
\* Grove, 55 acres; Hon. Stuart S. Davis.  
\* Gutherston's, 171 acres; Nisbett's, Traut's, Leigh's, 622 acres;  
Charles Adamson.  
\* 151 acres; Francis Culpeper.  
\* 140 acres; 71 acres; Benjamin Greene.  
\* 127 acres; Willett L. Adye. Hon. J. S. Berridge, lessee.  
\* 110 acres; Willett L. Adye. Hon. J. S. Berridge, lessee.

- Newton's, 92 acres: Mrs. Hardman.
- White Gate and Mount Pleasant, 290 acres: Charles H. Walwyn and H. Thomas.
- Helden's, 157 acres: Hon. S. S. Davis.

## ST. ANNE'S.

- Cranstoun's, 367 acres: Benjamin Greene.
- Belle Teta and Garnier's, 147 acres: Benjamin Greene.
- Bottoms, 130 acres: Hon. S. S. Davis.
- Bourke's, 140 acres: Edward Pogson.
- Gnahard's, 28 acres: Edward Pogson.
- \* Paynes, 83 acres: Sir Charles Payne. Edward Pogson, lessee.
- Buri's, 192 acres: J. W. Woodward.
- Farm and Penela, 352 acres: Sir H. Blake.
- Leigh's, 183 acres: Charles Adamson.
- Orton's, 49 acres: Francis Culpeper.
- Sir Gilles, 133 acres: Sir Coventry Payne.
- Pump, 65 acres: Edward Pogson.
- Somersall's, 214 acres: Edward Pogson.

## ST. THOMAS.

- Con Phipps, 135 acres: C. E. Henville.
- Dry Hill, 100 acres: C. E. Henville.
- Walk, 288 acres: Rep. R. Coates. C. E. Henville, lessee.
- Conyers, 102 acres: Hon. S. S. Davies.
- Wingfield, 139 acres: Rep. Hon. J. D. Roger. J. Philip, lessee.
- Romney's, 134 acres: Rep. Hon. J. D. Roger. Jas. Philip, lessee.
- Verchild's, 216 acres: Rep. Hon. J. D. Roger. Jas. Philip, lessee.
- Williams, 77 acres: Rep. Hon. J. D. Roger. Jas. Philip, lessee.
- Godwin, 217 acres: Edward Pogson.
- Vambelle, 208 acres: Messrs. James Ewing & Co.
- Chalk Farm, 86 acres: S. H. Richardson.
- New Guinea, 26 acres: Mrs. Schoales. S. H. Richardson, lessee.
- Lambert's, 161 acres: Hon. S. S. Davis.
- Hutchinson's, 115 acres: Richard Clarke.
- New Guinea, 58 acres: Mrs. Schoales. M. C. Wilson, lessor.

## TRINITY.

- Otley's, 162 acres: Sir R. Napier, and Hon. T. Berkeley.
- West Farm, 110 acres: W. W. Reid.
- Boyd's, 192 acres: W. W. Reid.
- Dupont's, 37 acres: W. W. Reid.
- Conolly's, 60 acres: W. W. Reid.
- Cottage, 82 acres: Mesdames La Mousage. W. W. Reid.
- Retreat, 61 acres: Mesdames La Mousage. W. W. Reid.
- Camp, 139 acres: J. A. Branch.
- Farm, 64 acres: J. A. Branch.