

Horsford, Antigua, 1872

May.	ENGAGEMENTS.	1872.
Satur. 26		
Friday 24		
Thurs. 23		
Wednes. 22		
Tuesday 21		
Monday 20		
Sunday 19		

MAY. ENGAGEMENTS. 1872.							
MAY.	Sunday 26		Monday 27	Tuesday 28	Wednesday 29	Thursday 30	Friday 31

HORSFORD'S ANTIGUA

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Notice should be given of BIRTHS.—An infant to be registered within thirty days after its birth by a parent or some other person; giving personal notice to the Registrar of the parish in which the child is born. *Stillborn Children* to be registered within seven days from birth.

Notice should be given of DEATHS within seven days from date of death.

Penalty for neglecting to register deaths, £5. No fee required from parties registered.

DR. HERSCHEL'S RULES

FOR FORETELLING THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

If the time of the Moon's change be between noon and 2 p.m., we may expect the weather to be

2 p.m. and 4 p.m.	.. ..	..rainy and boisterous
4 6 .. ..	.. ..	..changeable
6 8 .. ..	.. ..	..fair, but doubtful
8 10 .. ..	.. ..	..fair
10 12 .. ..	.. ..	..fair
12 2 a.m.	.. ..	..fair and settled
2 a.m. .. 4 .. ..	.. ..	..fair and settled
4 6 .. ..	.. ..	..rainy and variable
6 8 .. ..	.. ..	..rainy
8 10 .. ..	.. ..	..rain and wind
10 noon .. ..	.. ..	..rain and wind
		..boisterous

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

5 000	13 60 84	13 13 11	4	0 0 2 2 52
4,000	10 85 89	10 10 2 0 55	3	0 0 1 3 89
3 000	8 21 92	8 4 4 2 41	2	0 0 1 1 26
2,000	5 47 95	5 9 7 6 47	1	0 0 0 2 63
1,000	2 73 97	2 14 0 2 14		

Rule.—Multiply the Principal Sum by the number of Days, and the Product by the Rate of Interest, then cut off the two last figures on the right hand, and the answer to the remainder will be found in the Table.

Example 1.—What is the Interest of 472 dols. for 60 days, at 6 per cent. per annum?
 Multiply 472 the Principal
 by 60 the Time
 Then multiply 28320
 by 6
 1699 | 20

Then look in the Table for the figures corresponding to 1699, thus:—
 Opposite 1699 will be found dols. 2 73 97
 " 600 " " 1 64 38
 " 90 " " 0 24 66
 " 9 " " 0 2 47
 4 65 45

The Answer is therefore 4 dols. 65 cents, and 48/100ths of a cent.

Example 2.—What is the Interest of £7049 for 31 days, at 8 per cent. per annum?
 Multiply £7049 the Principal
 by 31 the Time
 Then multiply 237119
 by 8 the Rate
 18969 | 52

Then look in the Table for the figures corresponding to 18969, thus:—
 Opposite 18969 will be found £27 7 11 1 37
 " 8000 " " 21 18 4 1 10
 " 800 " " 2 9 3 3 17
 " 60 " " 0 3 3 1 81
 " 9 " " 0 0 5 3 67

Answer is therefore £51 10s. 47d.

ALPHABETIC TABLE FOR 1872.

...more recent than the strata just described, we have certain horizontal stratifications and remains of ancient beaches. These cover the older formations in some districts, particularly in the north, and are mainly made up of the debris derived from them.

The necessarily narrow limits of this description provide more than the briefest notice of the chapter of *Geological History* which the strata above described open up to our investigation. The fossils prove that the whole must be referred to a late part of the *Tertiary* epoch, and, although this is but a short time in geology, it is a period of vast duration when placed in comparison with human history. The site of Antigua was evidently part of a sea-bottom, from the time of the formation of the igneous rocks of the south to the period of the fresh-water lake whose bed is shown in the flints of the middle strata; but it was a sea-bottom near the land, and that land was probably to the east. The material of the middle series strata was brought down from that Eastern land by rivers whose action thus constantly raised the level of the sea bed, till at last the fresh water triumphed by extending the land seawards, and we then find on the new land a fresh water lake. After a time a great subsidence commenced and admitted the sea water over the lake, by which not only was the fresh-water life destroyed, but a marine existence usurped its place, feebly, however, for a while, and still largely mixed with the clays of the land, till a further subsidence placed the land so far below

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

We may conclude this short notice with some mention
... of the minerals of Antigua. These are unimportant, and
... are only such as are usually associated with the kinds of
... rocks found here. Sulphate of Baryta is found at Drew's
... Hill and at Rat Island. This mineral frequently accom-
... panies galena, an ore of lead, which latter has been
... obtained in St. Bart's, but not in Antigua. The black
... sand often seen by the roadside after showers, and on
... one of our sea-beaches, is the magnetic oxide of iron;
... two other oxides of which metal are also common.
... Carex spar, agates, chalcedony, quartz, and jasper of
... various colours, as well as common chert and flint, are met
... with abundantly in the middle and northern formations.
... It thus be seen that Antigua presents no attraction to
... the miner; but from the variety of its rocks and soils, and
... abundance of its organic remains, its geology must
... be interesting to the student and the agriculturist.

two other species of *Picini*
catalogue of wild birds. Of the order *Passeres*, scarcely an individual occurs, so that Antigua cannot boast of the melody of her groves. In tropical countries the ear is not the avenue of pleasurable sensations. In the splendour of day, Nature presents to the eye her gorgeous attire in all the stillness of a panorama, and when night has veiled the scene in darkness, the croaking of frogs and the shrill notes of the *gryllides* produce a noise painfully discordant, but of which, fortunately, its unvaried sameness soon renders the ear almost insensible. The coast is well supplied with turtle and the fish peculiar to these regions, and which, with the exception of the yellow-billed sprat, conger-eel, and horse-eyed cavally, are seldom possessed of the poisonous qualities with which they are frequently impregnated in these seas.

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

... history of ...
since the discovery of the New World, according to
Mr. Jean de Jonnes, eight happened in the month of July,
seven in August, eleven in September, and nine in
October.

Since that period the month of August has fully
sustained its evil reputation, and on its last recurrence
has added one more to the list of its fearful storms. The
theory which ascribes these destructive tempests to a
circular motion of the air in the form of an extensive
whirlwind, is now fully established, and has been most
elaborately illustrated by numerous detailed observations
since Mr. Redfield and Col. Reid laid the foundation of
the subject about thirty years back. Instructions are now
given to mariners, by which, in the open ocean, they may
always avoid the worst part of the storm. On land there
is no escape, and the only chance of safety lies
in preparation, which (though from the force of the storm
it is sometimes rendered useless) should always be made
when the barometer is falling, and the wind blowing from
any point between N.N.W. and N.E. From December to
April the wind becomes more northerly, and produces
frequently a sensation of cold much greater than what is
indicated by the thermometer; but in the cloudless moon-
light nights at this period of the year, even the mercury
falls now and then to 60° of Fahrenheit.

* The mean temperature is 75 deg., the maximum 87 deg.,
and minimum 66 deg.; the mean dew point 70 deg. The usual
height of the baromet. is 30 inches, but occasionally it rises
to 30.15, and sometimes falls as low as 29.8. The aver-
age rain is 45 inches during the year.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1872 there will be Two Eclipses of the Sun and Two of the Moon.

- I. May 22.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon.
 II. June 5.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun. This Eclipse will be visible over the whole of Asia, and parts of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans.
 III. November 14.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon.
 IV. November 30.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun. This Eclipse will be visible over the southern parts of South America, and part of the N. and S. Pacific Oceans.
 Neither of the Solar Eclipses will be visible at Antigua.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1872.

Golden Number.....	11	Roman Indiction	15
Dominical Letter	GF	Solar Cycle	5
Epact.....	20	Julian Period	6585

MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 13
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 14
Ash Wednesday	" 14
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	" 18
St. David	Mar. 1
St. Patrick	" 17
Palm Sunday	" 24
Annunciation—Lady Day	" 25
Good Friday	" 29
EASTER SUNDAY	" 31
Low Sunday	April 7
St. George	" 23
Rogation Sunday	May 5
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 10
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 19
Trinity Sunday	" 26
Corpus Christi	" 30
St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
St. Michael—Michael's Day	Sept. 29
St. Andrew	" 30
1st Sunday in Advent	Dec. 1
St. Thomas	" 21
Christmas Day	" 25

6 JANUARY, XXXI Days.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 9h. 59m. afternoon.
- ☉ New Moon, 10th day, 2h. 58m. afternoon.
- ☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 0h. 2m. afternoon.
- ☾ Full Moon, 25th day, 5h. 14m. afternoon.

D. M.	D. W.	Sundays, Meetings, Mails, &c.	Sun rises and sets.
1	M	S. Mails cl. Petty Cl. Ct. Eng. Harb.	6 30 r
2	Tu	} Packet due. Court of Com. Pleas.	5 29 s
3	W	} Board of Education meet.	6 30 r
4	Th	} Artillery Corps Parade.	5 29 s
5	F	Petty Civil Court, St. Mary's.	6 29 r
6	S	Meeting Trustees Lib. Epiphany.	5 30 s
7	G	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 29 r
8	M		5 31 s
9	Tu	Petty Civil Court, St. John's.	6 28 r
10	W	Meeting Board of Health.	5 33 s
11	Th	Mails for England close.	6 28 r
12	F		5 33 s
13	S	Petty Civil Court, Barnes Hill.	6 28 r
14	G	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	5 33 s
15	M	Cavalry Corps Parade.	6 27 r
16	Tu	Southern Mails close.	5 34 s
17	W	Packet due. Petty Civil Court,	6 27 r
18	Th	[Parham.]	5 34 s
19	F		6 26 r
20	S		5 35 s
21	G	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 26 r
22	M		5 35 s
23	Tu	Petty Civil Court, St. John's.	6 25 r
24	W		5 36 s
25	Th	Conversion of St. Paul.	6 24 r
26	F	Petty Cl. Ct., Grange. Meeting S. John's	5 37 s
27	S	Mails for England close. [Lodge.]	6 24 r
28	G	Septuagesima Sunday.	5 37 s
29	M		6 23 r
30	Tu		5 38 s
31	W		6 22 r

FEBRUARY, XXIX Days. 7

- ☾ Last Quarter, 2nd day, 10h. 10m. morning.
- ☉ New Moon, 9th day, 1h. 52m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, 16th day, 6h. 24m. morning.
- ☾ Full Moon, 24th day, 10h. 56m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	Sundays, Meetings, Mails, &c.	Sun rises and sets.
1	Th	S. Mails cl. Petty Cl. Ct., St. Mary's.	6 21 r
2	F	Packet due. Purification.	5 40 s
3	S	Meeting Trustees Library.	6 21 r
4	G	Sexagesima Sunday.	5 40 s
5	M	Petty Civil Court. Eng. Harb.	6 20 r
6	Tu	Board of Education meet.	5 41 s
7	W		6 19 r
8	Th	Great Earthquake, 1843.	5 42 s
9	F		6 18 r
10	S	Petty Civil Court, Barnes Hill.	5 42 s
11	G	Quinquagesima Sunday. Mails for	6 18 r
12	M	[England close.]	5 42 s
13	Tu	Shrove Tues. Petty Cl. Ct., St. John's.	6 17 r
14	W	Ash Wednesday. Valentine's Day.	5 45 s
15	Th	[Meet. Board of Health.]	6 16 r
16	F	Southern Mails close.	5 46 s
17	S	Packet due.	6 15 r
18	G	1st Sunday in Lent.	5 46 s
19	M		6 14 r
20	Tu		5 47 s
21	W	Petty Civil Court, Parham.	6 13 r
22	Th	[St. John's Lodge.]	5 48 s
23	F	Petty Cl. Ct., Grange. Meeting	6 12 r
24	S	St. Matthias.	5 49 s
25	G	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 11 r
26	M		5 50 s
27	Tu	Mails for England close.	6 10 r
28	W		5 51 s
29	Th		6 10 r

MARCH, XXXI Days.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 2nd day, 7h. 28m. afternoon.
 ● New Moon, 9th day, 0h. 53m. afternoon.
 ☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 2h. 25m. morning.
 ○ Full Moon, 25th day, 1h. 43m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	Sundays, Meetings, Mails, &c.	Sun rises and sets.
	F	Court of Queen's Bench.	6 9 r
	S	Meeting Trustees Library.	5 52 s
	F	3rd Sunday in Lent. S. Mails cl.	6 8 r
4	M	Packet due. Petty Cl. Ct. Eng.	5 53 s
5	Tu	Bd. of Education meet. [Harb.	6 7 r
6	W		5 54 s
7	Th	Petty Civil Court, St. Mary's.	6 6 r
8	F		5 55 s
9	S	Petty Civil Court. Barnes Hill.	6 5 r
10	F	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 56 s
11	M	[Court, St. John's.	6 5 r
12	Tu	Mails for Eng. close. Petty Civil	5 57 s
13	W	Meeting Board of Health.	6 3 r
14	Th		5 58 s
15	F	Prince Alfred arrived, 1861.	6 2 r
16	S	Southern Mails close.	5 59 s
17	F	5th S. in Lent. St. Patrick's Day.	6 1 r
18	M	Packet due.	6 0 s
19	Tu	Entering days for Actions.	6 0 r
20	W	Petty Civil Court, Parham.	6 1 s
21	Th	[St. John's Lodge.	5 59 r
22	F	Petty Cl. Ct., Grange. Meeting	6 1 s
23	S		5 58 r
24	F	Palm Sunday.	6 2 s
25	M	Assassination. Riots 1858.	5 57 r
26	Tu	Quarter Term Pleas. Petty Cl. Ct.	6 2 s
27	W	M. for Eng. close. [St. John's.	5 57 r
28	Th		6 3 s
29	F	Good Friday.	5 56 r
30	S		6 5 s
31	F	Easter Day.	5 55 r

APRIL, XXX Days.

- ☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 2h. 32m. morning.
 ● New Moon, 8th day, 0h. 32m. morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 15th day, 10h. 11m. afternoon.
 ○ Full Moon, 23rd day, 1h. 37m. afternoon.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, 8h. 21m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	Sundays, Meetings, Mails, &c.	Sun rises and sets.
1	M	S. Mails cl. Petty Cl. Ct. Eng. Harb.	5 55 r
2	Tu	Packet due. Board of Ed. meet.	6 6 r
3	W	Artillery Corps Parade.	5 54 s
4	Th	Petty Civil Court. St. Mary's.	6 7 s
5	F		5 53 r
6	S	Meeting Trustees Library.	6 8 s
7	F	1st Sunday after Easter.	5 52 r
8	M		6 9 s
9	Tu	Petty Civil Court, St. John's.	5 51 r
10	W	Meeting Board of Health.	6 10 s
11	Th	Mails for England close.	5 50 r
12	F		6 11 s
13	S	Petty Civil Court, Barnes Hill.	5 49 r
14	F	2nd Sunday after Easter.	6 12 s
15	M	Cavalry Corps Parade.	5 48 r
16	Tu	Southern Mails close.	6 13 s
17	W	Petty Civil Court, Parham.	5 47 r
18	Th	Packet due.	6 14 s
19	F		5 46 r
20	S		6 15 s
21	F	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 45 r
22	M		6 16 s
23	Tu	Petty Civil Court, St. John's.	5 44 r
24	W		6 16 s
25	Th	St. Mark. [St. John's Lodge.	5 44 r
26	F	Petty Cl. Ct., Grange. Meeting	6 17 s
27	S	Mails for England close.	5 43 r
28	F	4th Sunday after Easter.	6 18 s
29	M		5 42 r
30	Tu	Entering day for Actions.	6 19 s

MAY, XXXI Days.

- New Moon, 7th day, 1h. 19m. afternoon.
 ☽ First Quarter, 15th day, 4h. 6m. afternoon.
 ○ Full Moon, 22nd day, 11h. 8m. afternoon.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 12m. afternoon.

D. W.	Sundays, Meetings, Mails, &c.	Sun rises and sets.
W	Enter day for Act. <i>St. Philip & St. Jas.</i>	5 41 r
Th	<i>Sth. Mails cl. Petty Civ. Court,</i>	6 20 s
F	Packet due. [<i>St. Mary's</i>]	5 41 r
S	Meeting Trustees Library.	6 20 s
F	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>	5 40 r
M	<i>Petty Civ. Ct., English Harbour.</i>	6 21 s
Tu	<i>Ct. of Com. Pleas. Board Educ.</i>	5 40 r
W	Meet. Board of Health. [meet.]	6 21 s
Th	<i>Ascension Day.</i>	5 39 r
F		6 23 s
S	<i>Petty Civil Court, Barnes Hill.</i>	5 38 r
F	<i>Sunday aft. Ascension. Mails for</i>	6 23 s
M	[<i>England close.</i>]	5 37 r
Tu	<i>Petty Civil Court, St. John's.</i>	6 24 s
W	<i>Petty Civil Court, Parham.</i>	5 36 r
Th	<i>Southern Mails close.</i>	6 25 s
F	Packet due.	5 35 r
S		6 26 s
F	<i>Whit Sunday.</i>	5 35 r
M		6 26 s
Tu		5 34 r
W		6 27 s
Th		5 34 r
F	<i>Petty Cl. Ct., Grange. Q. Vict. b.,</i>	6 27 s
S	[<i>1819. Meet. S. John's Lodge.</i>]	5 34 r
F	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>	6 27 s
M	<i>Mails for England close.</i>	5 33 r
Tu	<i>Petty Civil Court, St. John's.</i>	6 28 s
W		5 33 r
Th		6 28 s
F		5 33 r

JUNE, XXX Days.

- New Moon, 6th day, 3h. 23m. morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 14th day, 7h. 19m. morning.
 ○ Full Moon, 21st day, 6h. 58m. morning.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 27th day, 9h. 27m. afternoon.

D. M.	D. M.	Sundays, Meetings, Mails, &c.	Sun rises and sets.
1	S	<i>Sth. M. close. Meet. Trust. Lib.</i>	5 31 r
2	F	<i>1st Sun. aft. Trinity. Packet due.</i>	6 28
3	M	<i>Petty Civ. Ct., English Harbour.</i>	5 36
4	Tu	<i>Board of Education meet.</i>	6 29 s
5	W		5 29 r
6	Th	<i>Petty Civil Court, St. Mary's.</i>	6 30 s
7	F		5 29 r
8	S	<i>Petty Civil Court, Barnes Hill.</i>	6 30 s
9	F	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5 29 r
10	M	[<i>St. John's. St. Barnabas.</i>]	6 30 s
11	Tu	<i>M. for Eng. close. Petty Civ. Ct.,</i>	5 29 r
12	W	<i>Meeting Board of Health.</i>	6 30 s
13	Th		5 29 r
14	F		6 30 s
15	S		5 29 r
16	F	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>	6 30 s
17	M	<i>South. Mails close. Packet due.</i>	5 29 r
18	Tu		6 30 s
19	W	<i>Petty Civil Court, Parham.</i>	5 29 r
20	Th	<i>Ascension Queen Victoria, 1837.</i>	6 30 s
21	F	<i>Court of Queen's Bench. Meet-</i>	5 29 r
22	S	[<i>ing St. John's Lodge.</i>]	6 30 s
23	F	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5 29 r
24	M	<i>St. John Baptist.</i>	6 30 s
25	Tu	[<i>Petty Civil Court, St. John's.</i>]	5 29 r
26	W	[<i>Entering days for Actions.</i>]	6 30 s
27	Th	<i>Mails for England close.</i>	5 29 r
28	F	<i>Petty Civil Court, Grange.</i>	6 30 s
29	S	<i>St. Peter.</i>	5 29 r
30	F	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity.</i>	6 30 s

JULY, XXXI Days.

- ☉ New Moon, 5th day, 6h. 25m. afternoon.
 ☽ First Quarter, 13th day, 7h. 48m. afternoon.
 ☽ Full Moon, 20th day, 1h. 53m. afternoon.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 27th day, 7h. 19m. morning.

D. M.	D. M.	Sundays, Meetings, Mails, &c.	Sun rises and sets.
1	M	Sth. M. cl. Petty Civ. Ct., Eng. Harb.	5 29 r
2	Tu	Pack. due. Ct. Com. Pleas. Bd. Ed. meet	6 30 s
	W	Artillery Corps Parade.	5 29 r
4	Th	Petty Civil Court, St. Mary's.	6 30 s
5	F		5 29 r
	S	Meeting Trustees Library.	6 30 s
7	F	6th Sunday after Trinity.	5 30 r
8	M		6 29 s
9	Tu	Petty Civil Court, St. John's.	5 31 r
10	W	Meeting Board of Health.	6 28 s
11	Th		5 31 r
12	F	Mails for England close.	6 28 s
13	S	Petty Civil Court, Baines Hill.	5 31 r
14	F	7th Sunday after Trinity.	6 28 s
15	M	Cavalry Corps Parade.	5 32 r
16	Tu	Southern Mails close.	6 27 s
17	W	Petty Civil Court, Parham.	5 32 r
18	Th	Packet due.	6 27 s
19	F	Meeting St. John's Lodge.	5 33 r
20	S		6 26 s
21	F	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33 r
22	M		6 26 s
23	Tu	Petty Civil Court, St. John's.	5 34 r
24	W		6 25 s
25	Th	St. James.	5 35 r
26	F	Petty Civil Court, Grange.	6 24 s
27	S	Mails for England close.	5 35 r
28	F	9th Sunday after Trinity.	6 24 s
29	M		5 36 r
30	Tu		6 23 s
31	W		5 36 r

32 Topsail Sch. from N.	214 Am. Br. from S.
34 — from W.	215 — from N.
35 Three-mast Schooner	216 — from W.
41 Brigantine from S.	231 Am. Brig. from S.
42 — from N.	234 — from N.
43 — from W.	235 — from W.
51 Brig from S.	236 Am. Ship from S.
52 — from N.	241 — from N.
53 — from W.	243 — from W.
54 Barque from S.	245 Vessel desc. is passing
56 — from N.	246 — wants a Pilot
57 — from W.	247 Am. Barque
61 Ship from S.	248 V. desc. has proceeded
62 — from N.	251 — Flag Ship
63 — from W.	253 — Frigate
64 V. desc. is lying off & on	254 V. desc. Sloop-of-War
65 — Showing no ecls.	256 — Sch.-of-War
67 Br. Barque	257 — British
68 V. desc. is putting back	258 — French
73 The Governor on board	263 — Dutch
123 Br. Sloop from S.	264 — Swedish
124 — from N.	265 — Danish
125 — from N.	267 — American
126 Br. — from S.	273 — Portuguese
132 — from N.	313 — Spanish
134 — from W.	314 — Republic of S. Am.
135 Br. Brigantine from S.	315 Vessel has anchored
136 — from N.	outside the Bar
142 — from W.	321 — ditto off Sandy
143 Br. Barque from S.	Island
145 — from N.	324 — ditto to Sou't
146 — from W.	Goat Hill
152 Br. Ship from S.	325 Ship arrived in t.
153 — from N.	night and anchored
154 — from W.	outside the Bar
158 Am. Sloop from S.	326 — do. and anchored
162 — from N.	to South of Goat Hill
163 — from W.	341 Brig. do. and anchored
164 Am. Schooner from S.	outside the Bar
166 — from N.	342 — do. and anchored
168 — from W.	to South of Goat Hill

345 Sch. arrived in the night and anchored outside the Bar	512 Ship in distress to W.
— do. and anchored to South of Goat Hill	513 Brig in distress to S.
351 Sloop do. and anchored outside the Bar	514 — to N.
352 — do. and anchored to South of Goat Hill	516 — to W.
354 Ship on shore on the Warrington	521 Fore and aft vessel in distress to S.
356 — on Sandy Island	523 — to N.
361 — on North Reef	524 — to W.
362 — on Diamond	526 Vessel in distress to S. rig not ascertained
364 — on Ninefoot Bank	531 — to N. ditto
365 Brig on shore on the Warrington	532 — to W. rig not ascertained
372 — on Sandy Island	534 Suspicious sail to S.
373 — on North Reef	536 — to N.
375 — on Diamond	541 — to W.
376 — on Ninefoot Bank	542 Medical assistance required
421 Fore and aft Vessel on shore on the Warrington	543 Two or more ships
423 — on Sandy Island	546 — Brigs
425 — on North Reef	561 — Schooners
426 — on Diamond	562 — Sloops
431 — on Ninefoot Bank	563 Ship
432 Vessel in Distress is British	564 —
— is American	612 — an Sloop
— is Foreign	613 Brig and Schooner
Vessel has got off	614 Brig and Sloop
432 Fleet standing in	615 Schooner and Sloop
433 Fleet passing	621 Two or more M.W.
436 Boat upset off Sandy Island	623 Sq. Rig. passing to S.
461 — under Goat Hill	624 — to N.
462 — near the 'Sisters'	625 Sloop or Sch. passing to S.
463 Ship in distress to S.	631 — to N.
465 — to N.	632 Steamer from N.
	634 — from W.
	635 — from S.
	642 Vessel described has been supplied with a Branch Pipe

Monk's Hill Signals, repeated at the Mast-head at Rat Island.

1. MAIL SIGNALS WITH THE BALL.

6 R.M. Steamer to Wd.	16 R.M. Steamer getting under way.
7 — to Ld.	23 — arrived and sailed in the night.
8 — to S.	24 — for Eur. Mails at Eng. Harbour.
12 — with European Mails at Eng. Harbour.	25 — for ditto, arrived & sailed in the night.
14 R.M. St. standing for Eng. Harbour.	32 — with Ld. Mails at Eng. Harbour.
5 — standing for St. John's.	

N.B.—Whenever the Steamer shall have arrived and sailed in the night, the Signal denoting that fact to be first made and to be followed by the distinguishing Signal.

2. MARITIME SIGNALS WITHOUT THE BALL.

1 — from South	53 Square Rig. to Ld.
2 — Schooner to	54 Ship to Ld.
3 —	56 Brig to Ld.
4 M.W. St. standing for the Dockyard	57 Schooner to Ld.
5 — getting under way.	58 Army Vessel to Wd.
26 — to Wd.	61 — to Ld.
27 — to Ld.	62 Fleet to Wd.
28 — standing for Eng. Harbour	63 — to Ld.
37 — getting under way.	64 — appears to be an Enemy
38 Sloop-of-War ditto	65 — standing for Eng. Harbour
41 Brig ditto	67 Army V. standing for Eng. Harbour
42 Schooner ditto	68 — passing
43 Barque to Wd.	71 Vessel desc. standing for Eng. Harbour
45 — to Ld.	72 Vessel desc. passing to Wd.
47 Square Rig to Wd.	73 — passing to Ld.
48 Ship to Wd.	
49 Brig to Wd.	
52 Schooner to Wd.	

74 Vessel has Gen. Officer on board	84 Brigantine to Ld.
— standing for St. John's	86 Vessel desc. to Wd. in distress
Transport or Army V. leaving	87 — to Ld. ditto
81 Several Vessels to Windward	123 — is lying to
82 — to Ld.	125 — wants a Pilot
83 Brigantine to Wd.	132 — is sending a boat on shore
	134 — is on shore on South Sandy Island

The Ball on falling will denote 12 o'clock noon, and is also hoisted at 4 P.M.

7 will denote during the hurricane season, the Fall of the Barometer.

The Union Jack over any number will denote the Vessel described is a British Ship of War.

— under any number will denote a Foreign Ship of War.

— under St. George's Jack will denote that the Governor is on board.

Private Signals at the Small Flag-staff at Goat Hill, and South Yard-arm at Rat Island.

5 David Browns	31 R. & H. Jefferson
7 John Dover	34 John Winter
12 Thomas Daniel & Co.	37 Sword and Smith
15 F. S. Cassin	41 McDonalds & Co.
21 M. R. Higgins	45 Manning and Anderton
23 Thibou, Son, & Co.	51 C. W. & F. Shand
24 A. J. Comache	52 C. W. Codrington
25 D. W. Scarrille	53 S. B. Johnson & Sons

The following SIGNALS, hoisted at the "Rat Island," "Monk's Hill," and "Shirley Heights" SIGNAL STATIONS, denote the arrival and departure of the R. M. Steamers to and from the under-mentioned Islands:—

MAST-HEAD WITH THE BALL

Red Pennant over the Ball will denote the arrival of the R.M. Steamer at St. Thomas.

Red pennant under the ball will denote the departure of the R.M. Steamer from St. Thomas.

Blue pennant over the ball will denote the arrival of the R.M. Steamer at Saint Kitts.

Blue pennant under the ball will denote the departure of the R.M. Steamer from Saint Kitts.

White pennant over the ball will denote the arrival of the R.M. Steamer at Guadeloupe.

White pennant under the ball will denote the departure of the R.M. Steamer from Guadeloupe.

NOTE.—The above SIGNALS will be kept ONE HOUR, at the several Signal Stations.

N.B.—The answering or Code Pennant hoisted over the above Letters at the Treasury.

MAIL BOATS.

Mail-Boats leave for Montserrat, Nevis, and Kitts on the 9th and 23th of each month.

GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, AND NATURAL HISTORY OF ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA is situate between 17° 2' and 17° 18' north latitude, and between 61° 44' and 61° 58' west longitude; 40 miles north of Guadeloupe, and 25 north-east of Montserrat; being 20 miles long and 54 in circumference, and containing 108 square miles, equivalent to 69,277 acres. It is of a rough circular figure, much indented by creeks and bays, which form many excellent harbours; but of these, three only are resorted to by ships of large burthen, namely, English Harbour, on the south side; Parham, on the north; and St. John's, on the west. It is surrounded on all sides, except the south, by islets, rocks, and shoals, which render the navigation along the coast dangerous, and the entrance to the harbour intricate.

GEOLOGY.—The Caribbean Sea may be regarded as a great arm of the Atlantic, separated from the main body

of that ocean by a chain of beautiful island mountains, extending from Saba on the north to Grenada on the south. Nearly all the islands in this remarkable curve show evident traces of volcanic action, and there still remain three active volcanoes. The shores of these islands descend abruptly into the Caribbean Sea, but, on the Atlantic side, the descent is more gradual, and forms over the waters of that ocean a kind of bank stretching yards and on which rests a second distinct group of strata, mainly of organic origin, built up, in fact, of the remains of corals and shells, the former inhabitants of the waters. To this group belong Barbados, Desonda, St. Vincent, Guadeloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Barr's, and Anguilla. The Virgin Islands are not members of either of these groups. The northern side of those islands is a continuation of the great strata, which traverses Cuba, Hayti, and Porto Rico, Santa Cruz and Anegada, on opposite sides of the Atlantic, and bears a relation to it very similar to that which the calcareous group above described bears to the great volcanic curve.

Although Antigua is properly classed with the calcareous islands, not half of its strata come under that description, while the remainder consist of trap rocks, and various marine and fresh-water strata furnishing the amateur geologist with many interesting facts and problems. With very few exceptions the dip of the strata is towards the north-east at angles of from 10° to 15° , and the lines of outcrop consequently lie south-east and north-west. By lines following this direction the strata may be roughly divided into three groups or formations. The oldest is, of course, that of the south-west, which forms a mountainous, or more correctly, a hilly district, with elevations of 500 to 1,200 feet.

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

the verdant foliage of a great variety of herbs and trees and twining shrubs.

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

Through a considerable distance a line of these hills approaches near to the south-western formation, and forms a steep escarpment, following the north-east side of a stream which runs through "Body Ponds." The strata exhibits a variety of strata, which may be described as consisting mainly of indurated clays, frequently coloured by iron, and mingled with grit directly of volcanic origin. Among the more prominent of this extensive range of strata may be mentioned a bed of trap grit and conglomerate which runs along the southern side of the plain. To the north, and higher in the series, occurs a coarse indurated rock impregnated with green-earth, giving it a light green colour, which has often led to the mistaken hope that copper would be found in it. This rock makes a good building stone. Much further north than this, there occurs a series of light coloured, tolerably compact rocks intersected by seams which divide them into tabular masses, and being also thin-bedded, they answer admirably for paving-slabs. These rocks are well exhibited to the east of "Scott's Hill," and a somewhat similar but more compact rock, near "Hayton's Bay," in St. John's Harbour, contains a succession of interesting and highly instructive ripple marks. By far the most interesting of the strata are the marine and fresh-water flint beds, which crop out along the plain, and have strewn it with their debris through nearly its whole length. The marine flint beds are exhibited in St. John and its neighbourhood, and are associated with limestone and marly deposits, in which, and the flints, we find *pecten*, *venus*, *cardium*, *turritella*, and other marine shells, with members of the class of *Polyzoa*, and a great variety of small corals. The fresh-water flint strata evidently the remains of an ancient lake-bed of considerable area, come above these, and contain species of *planorbis*, and of a spiral shell (apparently *melanoides*).

large numbers, as well as a considerable quantity of fossil woods, all of which are now completely agatized. The woods consist of portions of the stems and roots of palms and dicotyledonous trees, many of which cannot be recognised by botanists as belonging to the present creation. Besides these interesting organic remains of the flint strata, the middle formation contains a few fossil plants, not silicified, among which may be named the impressions of leaves of dicotyledonous plants found in a bank of volcanic origin at Drew's Hill, and among which may be recognised the leaves of *Ficus pertusa*, and of a species of *melastoma*. Over the lake bed, but still within the limits of the central plain, several strata of clay and sandstone are found, which contain shells of the genera *Cardium* and *Strombus*. This indicates the commencement of the ocean, which we see complete when we pass beyond the north-eastern formation. This formation is the youngest in Antigua, and quite recent, and is entirely calcareous, and stretches through all the northern and eastern parts of the Island, being separated from the Middle Formation by a well-marked almost continuous line of low marly hills. The aspect of this district reminds the spectator of the chalk downs of the South of England. The elevation is less; but the roundness of the hill-tops, the comparative scantiness of the vegetation, and the frequent whiteness of the surface cannot fail to suggest the comparison. The summits of the hills are overgrown with the wild sage (*Lantana involucrata*), among which the loblolly (*Passiflora subcordata*), *Croton balsamiferum*, *Rauwolfia nitida*, and other shrubs are interspersed. The sides of the hills and the intervening valleys are highly cultivated, and produce a rapid growth when duly favoured with rain. The fossils of this district, with one exceptional occurrence, are entirely marine, and consist of corals of the families *astrea*, *meandrina*, *tubipora*, *caryophyllea*, and others, shells of the genera *pecten*, *cardium*, *strombus*, *cerithium*, *scalaria*, *ostrea*, &c., numerous *echini*, and some large sharks' teeth. Antigua does not appear to present, in its calcareous strata, any exhibition of entire coral reefs, such as exist in Barbados, where, in some of the road cuttings, the

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

TOWNS, HARBOURS, VILLAGES, ETC.

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

Saint John's, the capital, is on the north-west of the island, and presents, on the approach to the

harbour, a very picturesque appearance from the beauty of its situation, and generally neat aspect. It occupies an area of 161½ acres, and contains a population of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is a well-laid-out city; the principal streets are wide, crossed by others at right angles, and run from east to west, having a gentle declivity towards the harbour, the highest point being about forty feet above the level of the sea. The harbour, which is a large one, and might be made one of the finest among these islands, has, with the roadstead, a depth of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest vessels. All that it requires is a light-house. At the end of the island is "Rat Island," where there is an establishment for lunatics. The inhabitants, formerly dependent upon a precarious supply of water collected from the rain-fall on houses, and preserved in cisterns, and by ponds from gathering grounds in the neighbourhood of the city, have now a certain and abundant supply brought from the mountain district of the island. The idea of the erection of water-works originated with Mr. Charles Monroe Eldridge, the then leading member of the Government, and a loan of £30,000, at 6 per cent. was raised, repayable in twenty years, by re-investing the interest, and establishing an annual sinking fund of £1,000. To meet this, a tax of 4 per cent., subsequently reduced to 2, was levied on property in the city, and within a radius of a mile-and-a-half of it. The project was entered into most heartily by our late Governor-in-Chief, Colonel Hill; and in 1864 two Acts were passed, authorizing the raising of the loan, and appointing Commissioners to make provision for the construction and maintenance of the work. The loan was readily taken up, a contract with Mr. James Wells speedily entered into, and the plan of construction and supervision entrusted to Mr. J. W. Clarke, Civil Engineer.

Barbados, whose great skill was displayed in a similar undertaking a few years before in that island. The undertaking was commenced in September, 1866, and completed in the latter end of 1867. The ability with which the work has been performed reflects the highest credit on Mr. Clarke, and cannot fail to enhance his deservedly high reputation. The reservoir, built on an elevation of 140 feet about a mile from the city, has a capacity for 100,000 gallons of water, and the average daily supply from the springs and gathering grounds at Bracknock's, and Mill Hill, varying according to the season of the year and the rain-fall, is about 100,000 gallons. The water is conveyed by iron pipes into every street of the city, in which, besides stand-posts from which the water supplies are daily issued, there are numerous hydrants at distances of thirty to fifty yards, from each of which in cases of fire 1,000 gallons of water per minute can be brought successfully to bear.

CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The earliest instrument by which a settled form of Government was established for the colony, was granted legislative institutions on the model of the Parent State. A local legislature was formed composed of a Council nominated by the Crown, and an Assembly of twenty-one members elected from the several divisions of the island. It also provided for a General Legislature for the Leeward Islands collectively, on the same principle as the local legislatures, consisting of two Houses: one nominated by the Crown, the other elected directly by the constituencies of the several islands. This last Act, which was called into being chiefly to pass an amelioration Act for the slaves, and met at intervals between 1690 and 1795, and once again in 1798,

passed thirty-six Acts, of which five are still in force in Antigua. The powers and functions of the General Assembly, as distinct from those of the local bodies, it would appear, were not very clearly or minutely defined, and both legislatures seem to have exercised concurrent jurisdiction, which it is conjectured led to difficulties by encroachments on the powers of the local legislatures on the one side, and the usurpation of the higher functions of the General Legislature on the other, as we find in process of time the latter body entirely superseded by the former.

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

On the temporary assumption of the Government in 1866 by Sir Benjamin Pine, who had already succeeded in changing the form of government in the neighbouring colony of St. Kitts, an Act was passed, after considerable opposition, altering the time-honoured constitution and establishing a Single

Chamber composed of twenty-four members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Treasurer are *ex-officio* members; eight are nominated by the Crown, and twelve are elected from the eleven electoral districts of the island. The president and vice-president of this body are appointed by the Governor, and the former has both a deliberative and a casting vote. All grants and appropriations of money must originate with the Government—an excellent arrangement. The duration of the Council, which enjoys all the rights, powers, and privileges of the late Council and House of Assembly, or either of them, is for five years.

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

The restoration of the union of the Leeward Islands under one Government, which in 1838 Sir William Colebrooke, while Lord Glenelg was Secretary of State for the Colonies, endeavoured fruitlessly to establish, was in 1870 again strenuously urged by Sir Benjamin Pine, the Governor-in-Chief, who laid before the several legislatures a multifarious but able scheme for establishing a federal union of the Leeward colonies, and consolidating them under one government. The plan differs from that of

1690 in that it defines clearly the powers of the Federal Council, and instead of having representatives returned by the constituencies of the several colonies, provides for an admixture of the nominative with the elective element, the former to be composed of three *ex-officio* members and six nominated, with a president, to be also appointed by the Governor, and ten elected members, the latter however not chosen, as heretofore, by the constituencies of the several colonies, but by their respective legislatures, Antigua having one nominated and four elected members. The President and Vice-President are to be appointed by the Governor, and the former to have a deliberative vote only, and in cases of an equality of votes the decision to be held to be in the negative. The duration of the Council to be for three years, and a session to be held each year alternately in Antigua and St. Kitts. Exclusive power of legislation is given in regard to the laws relating to real and personal property, the mercantile law, laws relating to husband and wife, parent and child; the criminal law, the constitution of courts of law, the administration of justice, the jurisdiction, practice and proceedings of all courts of law and equity, juries, evidence, &c.; prison discipline, and the establishment of a common convict station; police and other protective forces; post office and electric telegraph; quarantine, currency, weights and measures, auditing of public accounts, education, immigration, and lunatic asylums;—the expense of the establishments thus made common to all the islands to be divided into as many parts as there are representative members.

Resolutions adopting the scheme were passed unanimously in Antigua, and, after considerable opposition, in St. Kitts and Nevis, as also in Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands; and in August, 1870, a measure was introduced and carried through

the Imperial Parliament on the basis of the resolutions referred to.

The Revenue of Antigua, which is estimated for 1871 at £37,865, is derived from the following sources, viz.: a duty on imports of 6 per cent. and on exports of 3s. 4d. per hhd. on sugar; a tonnage and hospital duty of 1s. 11d. per ton; a small tax on land of ¼d. per acre and 1½d. per 100 gallons on rum and molasses; an excise duty on rum of 2s. 6d. per gallon; a tax on wheels, on dogs, on boats, and on porters and jobbers; licences to retail spirituous liquors, shooting licences, market tolls, fines, penalties and forfeitures, a stamp duty, and a tax on houses in villages—the latter to provide medical aid for the rural population. For the support of the Established Church a special tax is levied on land, varying from 7d. to 1s. 10d. per acre, and on City and Town property of 1½ to 2½ per cent. on their annual value.

The Public Debt, after deducting payments and investments for the year 1870, stands thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Water-works Loan of £30,000 at 6 per cent., payable in 1865, towards the re-payment of which £7,000 has been invested in annual sums of £1,000, at 6 per cent., leaving a balance of:	23,000	0	0
Savings Bank Debt, at 6 per cent., for the payment of which a sinking fund of £1,000 per annum is provided.	7,500	0	0
Consolidated Loan, payment of which is provided for by a sinking fund of £1,000 annually.	6,113	13	10
	£36,613	13	10

EDUCATIONAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, CHARITABLE, LITERARY, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Antigua, for several years anterior to the memorable epoch of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, had the advantage of the benevolent exertions of several philanthropic and devoted labourers in the field of education. Encouraged by the enlightened humanity of the proprietors, who were ever ready to promote efforts for the instruction of the negro population, the Moravian Missionaries were early in the field, and by their devoted labours did much to remove the moral darkness in which the benighted African race was enveloped; and an Act of the local legislature, passed in 1817, granting them an annual allowance of £300 (the then currency of the island) attests the high appreciation of their valuable services. The Church Missionary Society also generously contributed funds and supported teachers and schools for the spread of education: whilst a third organization in the Wesleyan Mission entered heartily upon the good work, and did much to promote instruction. But, among the unexampled exertions of private individuals in this respect, none stands more conspicuous than the devoted labours of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thwaites, whose disinterested and earnest efforts in promoting the intellectual, moral, and spiritual advancement of the negro must ever be held in grateful and lasting remembrance. The first Sunday School ever established in Antigua—and it is asserted, in the West Indies—was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, on a Sunday in September, 1809. Mr. Thwaites, who was first an unpaid teacher, received the appointment of Superintendent of Schools in Antigua for

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

In 1841 the Mico Charity Institution was established, supported out of funds devised for philanthropic purposes by the late Lady Mico, and, under the able management successively of Mr. John Millar, Mr. Sidney Stead, Mr. Burchell Oughton, B.A., and Mr. Smith (the present Principal of the Institution), is an invaluable establishment for the preparation of teachers of both sexes, in supplying the wants of schools in this and the neighbouring colonies. There are also two excellent private schools established under the auspices of the Moravian and Wesleyan bodies, and latterly, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, a seminary for young ladies. In the Wesleyan School the classics are taught.

There are sixteen places of worship belonging to the Church of England, and ten ministers labouring in six parishes. Antigua has also the advantage of being the head of the diocese, as it is the seat of Government, and having a worthy and devoted Bishop (Dr. W. W. Jackson) residing in the colony. In connection with the Moravians there are thirteen places of worship, nine missionaries, and five lay preachers, with a resident ecclesiastical head (Bishop Westerby), and 6,034 members in church-fellowship; in connection with the Wesleyans there are eleven places of worship, five missionaries, and 2,233 members in church-fellowship; and in connection with the Roman Catholics, the foundation of whose new church was laid in 1869 by the Right Rev. Dr. Porier, Bishop of Roseau, there is one priest and — members.

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

The Holberton Hospital, which is now united with the Poor-house and Lunatic Asylum, under the title of the Holberton Institution, owed its origin to the large-hearted benevolence of the Rev. Mr. Holberton, by whom it was established in 1828, under the modest title of the "Daily Meal Asylum," and derived its support for many years entirely from private contributions. Under the Act recently passed uniting

the public charitable institutions, the management is vested entirely in a medical officer and three officials, with a board of advisers appointed by the Governor.

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

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

The "Polytechnic Association," which was formed in 1843, and aims to promote by literary and scientific efforts the intellectual improvement of its members, has, with varied fortune, maintained its existence, and still, although amid many discouragements, pursues its praiseworthy objects, with some advantage, it is to be hoped, to the youth of the island.

A "Teachers' Association" was formed in 1866, embracing among its members persons in charge of schools, and other friends of education; the object being, by mutual help and instruction, to raise to a higher standard of attainment those who have entered professionally upon the labour of imparting instruction. The Society has been steadily pursuing its objects with much credit to its promoters and advantage to the teachers.

NEWSPAPERS.

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

The *Register* was started in 1814 by Mr. Henry Loving, and published for many years after by Loving and Hill. It has since been in various hands, and is now owned and conducted by Mr. R. S. Heagan, by whom it was purchased in 1849.

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

The *Times* owes its birth to the late Mr. Fred. S. Jewett, an American, by whom it was started in 1851. In 1853 it was purchased by Mr. Paul Horsford (the compiler of the present Almanack), who has always been and still is its sole editor. In this paper are published the official notices and the Acts of the Legislature.

A fourth paper has recently been started, under the title of the *New Era*, under the editorship of Mr. J. Hodge Hill.

AGRICULTURE, SUGAR MANUFACTURE, &c.

Sugar being the staple production of Antigua, the cultivation of the sugar-cane, yielding its triple tribute of sugar, molasses, and rum, mainly engages the attention of the agriculturist. The soil being rich and tenacious, is peculiarly adapted for it, and the plant lives and thrives even under the most adverse circumstances. For a great many years after the admission of foreign slave-grown sugar on equal terms with British free labour, this, with all the other British West India Colonies, became

seriously depressed, causing for a time diminished production, and in some instances leading to the ruin of the old proprietors. Still, Antigua has wonderfully maintained her position as a sugar-producing country; and although we can count fully 49 estates, that were highly productive in the days of slavery, thrown out of cultivation for several years past, yet, from the greatly improved agriculture rendering the land more productive, the average crops, if not altogether equal to what they were, have but slightly diminished. With no correct statistics, and no means of accurately ascertaining the weights of the sugar shipped for the years antecedent to the last fifteen, when 1,600 lbs. was the ordinary weight of a hogshead, so as to compare with present shipments of hogsheads averaging from 16 to 18 cwt., it is impossible rightly to determine to what extent, if any, production has diminished; whilst the opinion is held by many that we have to complain less of diminished quantity than of reduced value, which, owing to a variety of causes, has been the case even anterior to the period referred to.

The introduction of the steam plough—the first of which was imported by Messrs. F. and G. Garraway in 1863, and seven of which are now in vigorous operation on the estates of Messrs. Garraway, Shand, Tudway, Lord Combermere, Sir William Codrington, Mrs. Pell, and Fryer's Concrete Company—has, from the thorough completeness with which it delves and turns up the stiff soil to a greater depth than could otherwise be done, conferred advantages that cannot be over-estimated. By its aid lands are being fast reclaimed and brought into fresh cultivation which have long lain waste; and it is not too much to say, that had this wonder-working implement, which has already done so much to regenerate the soil, been in existence fifteen years ago, estates now abandoned would never have been out of cultivation. The

average sugar crop for the last fifteen years has been about 12,000 hogsheads, during which period the island has suffered at intervals severely from drought. But such is the confidence in the capabilities of the soil, and the firm faith evinced in the future of Antigua, that property is being materially enhanced in value, additional capital is being invested, steam works are taking the place of the antiquated windmills, and improved implements of every kind are being brought into use to economise labour, to extend the area of production, and to improve cultivation and manufacture. To this must be added a far more generous use of chemical and other manures, and the complement is the late reduction of the sugar duties by Mr. Lowe—a measure of vital importance, and of which the benefits will become more apparent day by day. Amongst the changes must be mentioned the "concretor," the ingenious invention of Mr. Fryer, of Manchester, and of which the chief merit consists in the saving of drainage.

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

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

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Following in the march of progress, Antigua has recently passed an Act granting a subsidy for ten

years of £800 per annum to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, to secure to the colony the advantages of communication with Europe, America, and the sister colonies. Cables are to be laid to connect Cuba, already connected with North America, with Jamaica; and Jamaica with Panama; and a second line to Porto Rico, and thence to the South American coast, touching the principal islands; from Porto Rico, connecting each island in its course, to St. Thomas, to St. Croix, to St. Christopher, to Antigua, to Gadeloupe, to Dominica, to Martinique, to St. Lucia, to St. Vincent, to Barbados, to Grenada, to Trinidad, to Nassau. The entire contract embraces 3,153 nautical miles of submarine cable, and about 350 miles of land lines, and some 36 shore ends have to be laid.

RESULTS OF CENSUS OF 1871.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of St. John ..	3,605	5,114	8,719
Parish of St. John ..	3,040	3,452	6,492
" St. Mary ..	1,882	2,071	3,953
" St. Paul ..	1,984	2,246	4,230
" St. George ..	1,788	2,069	3,857
" St. Peter ..	1,762	1,949	3,711
" St. Philip ..	1,587	1,795	3,382
Island of Barbuda ..	350	463	813
	15,998	19,159	35,157

Of these, 31,618 were natives of the island, 813 of Barbados, 1,713 of other West Indian colonies, 284

of Great Britain and Ireland, 43 of Cape de Verd Islands, 511 of Madeira, and 175 of other places not specified—26,386 Blacks, 2,146 Whites, and 6,625 Coloured.

The occupation of the population is as under:—

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

The numbers belonging to the religious denominations are represented to be as follows:—Anglican Church, 18,243, or 51.9 per cent. of the total population; Roman Catholic Church, 916, or 2.6 per cent.; Moravian Church, 10,006, or 28.47 per cent.; Wesleyan Church, 5,723, or 16.29 per cent.; Persons not described, 269, or 0.74 per cent.

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

no separate

Philip, 33 estates, 868 persons; St. Peter, 29 estates, 1,605 persons; St. George, 18 estates, 1,491 persons.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN ANTIGUA FOR THE YEARS 1866 to 1870.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1866	1,353	1,310	183
1867	1,531	1,403	172
1868	1,375	1,546	179
1869	1,477	1,483	192
1870	1,568	1,247	207

The number of immigrants imported into the island from 1863 to the present period amounts to 1,063, from the following places, viz., Madeira, 286; Barbados, 777. Total, 1,063.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS AND NUMBER OF VOTERS.

City of St. John	204
Division of St. John	34
" English Harbour and Town of Falmouth	12
" Old North Sound	9
" New North Sound	14
" Popeshead	2
" Nonsuch	8
" Belfast	10
" Willoughby Bay	6
" Falmouth and Rendezvous Bay	34
" Old Road, Bermudian Valley, and New Division	67
" Five Islands and Dickinson's Bay	8
Town of Parham	34

238
204
-42

WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

31st March.	9	8	385	402	757	494	18 17 0	32 5 1	70 13 10	0 18 0	80 11 10
30th June..	9	12	431	403	834	543	16 12 0	36 7 7	87 15 10	—	87 15 10
30th Sept..	9	12	413	385	801	489	15 1 3	34 0 3	83 14 1	5 2 9	88 16 11
31st Dec. ..	9	12	400	386	786	458	14 15 11	33 16 2	83 5 7	0 11 3	88 16 10
							69 7 0	180 9 1	334 9 6	6 12 0	341 1 6

GENERAL SUMMARY.

31st March.	40	68	1880	1684	3564	2369	87 19 4	168 13 7	382 17 2	4 14 6	387 11 8
30th June..	50	69	2047	1808	3858	2685	68 3 0	179 11 8	385 2 6	3 0 4	387 11 10
0th Sept..	60	60	3131	1822	5953	2404	63 13 10	175 3 4	381 19 1	7 12 6	389 11 8
31st Dec. ..	49	65	1996	1737	3733	2190	73 18 5	169 15 9	376 5 10	1 1 3	377 7 1
							332 14 0	693 3 11	1523 4 7	15 17 7	1542 2 3

ACCOUNT FOR 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, Saint Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica. Chancellor, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, His Excellency Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, K.C.B.

Private Secretary, Edward H. Baynes.

Administrator of Dominica (Acting), Neale Porter.

Administrator of the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis, Francis Wisley.

President of Montserrat (Acting), W. S. S. Odum.

President of the Virgin Islands, Alex. W. Moir.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, ANTIGUA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Governor-in-Chief, Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine.

Col. Secretary, Senior Member, Edwin Donald Baynes.

Attorney-General, H. R. Semper.

Solicitor-General, Thomas Woodcock.

Treasurer, Henry Berkeley.

President of the Legislative Council, Oliver Nugent.

Vice-President, ditto, Thomas Jarvis.

Member of ditto, Edward Becket.

Ditto ditto, George W. Bennett.

Ditto ditto, William Kelso Martin.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

Division of Popishead, G. W. Bennett.

Division of Dickenson's Bay and Five Islands, Paul Horsford.

Division of Old and New North Sound, James Barrett.

Town of Parkam, George H. Borow.

Division of Belfast, Edward Becket.

Division of Nonsuch, Frederick B. Harman.

City of Saint John, James B. Thibou.

City of Saint John, K. S. Heugan.

Division of Saint John, Jesse W. Thibou, M.R.C.S.E.

Division of Old Road and Bermudian Valley, William H.

Edwards, M.R.C.S.E.

Division of Willoughby Bay, Francis Kennington.

Divisions of Falmouth and Rendezvous Bay, with Towns of

English Harbour and Falmouth, David Browne.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Oliver Nugent	President.
Thomas Jarvis	Vice-President.
The Colonial Secretary	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
The Attorney-General	
The Solicitor-General	
The Treasurer	}
William Kelso Martin	
R. F. Sherriff	
Patrick Burns	
Thomas Nicholson, M.D.	Police Magistrate.
George Black	Ditto.
William A. Coull	Ditto.
Octavius Humphrys	Clerk of the Council.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

JUDGES.

<i>Chief Judge of Antigua and Montserrat</i>	} His Honour Arthur Peel.
<i>Chief Judge of Dominica</i>	" Sholto T. Pemberton.
<i>Chief Judge of St. Christopher and Nevis</i>	" John R. Semper.
<i>Registrar and Provoost Marshal</i>	Isaac Lindo.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

<i>Chancellor</i>	His Excellency the Governor.
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i>	His Honour Arthur Peel.
<i>Master and Examiner</i>	George W. Norman.
<i>Registrar and Provoost Marshal</i>	Isaac Lindo.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

<i>Chief Judge</i>	His Honour Arthur Peel.
<i>Attorney General</i>	H. R. Semper.
<i>Solicitor General</i>	Thomas Woodcock.
<i>Registrar and Provoost Marshal</i>	Isaac Lindo.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

<i>Chief Judge</i>	His Honour Arthur Peel.
<i>Registrar and Provoost Marshal</i>	Isaac Lindo.

COURT OF ORDINARY.

<i>Ordinary</i>	His Excellency the Governor.
<i>Registrar</i>	Isaac Lindo.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Judge His Honour Arthur Peel.
 Advocate-General
 Registrar J. S. Thibou.
 Provost Marshal Isaac Lindo.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

Local Commissioner His Honour Arthur Peel.
 Secretary and Marshal Isaac Lindo.

PETTY CIVIL COURTS.

Resident Magistrate (District A) George Black.
 Ditto ditto (District B) W. A. Coull.

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

	The Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D.
His Honour Arthur Peel	W. S. S. Odium, M.D.
Honble. T. Nicholson, M.D.	John Gray, jun.
" Oliver Nugent.	James Barrett.
" C. H. Okey.	Thomas D. Foote.
" William A. Coull.	James B. Thibou.
George Black.	John H. Moore.
William E. Ledcatt.	David Browne.
Frederick B. Harman.	

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

Attorney-General Hugh Ryley Semper.
 Solicitor-General Thomas Woodcock.
 Queen's Counsel Robert French Sherriff.
 Solicitor-General of Nevis William Chambers.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

George Black. | A. Arrindell. | George W. Norman.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Magistrate (District A) George Black.
 Ditto (District B) Honble. William A. C. Mill.
 Inspector-General of Police Lt.-Col. William Menzies.

SAINT JOHN'S.

Inspector J. Ryley.
 Clerk Thomas J. Mercer.
 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals and 6 Privates, and 6 Mounted Men.

PARHAM.

Sergeant in Charge George Potter.
 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 5 Privates.

ENGLISH HARBOUR.

Sergeant in Charge George Knight.
 1 Corporal and 5 Privates.

ST. PHILIP'S.

Sergeant in Charge Jno. J. Hazlewood.
 3 Privates.

ST. GEORGE'S.

Sergeant in Charge Michael O'Brien.
 2 Privates.

ST. MARY'S.

Sergeant in Charge William Knight.
 3 Privates.

GAOL ESTABLISHMENT.

Provost Marshal Isaac Lindo.
 Chaplain Rev. W. F. Pryor, B.A.
 Surgeon Thomas Nicholson, M.D.
 Keeper Joshua H. Peters.
 Matron Eliza Poynter.

MILITIA ESTABLISHMENT.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Colonel Honble. Oliver Nugent.
 Lieut.-Colonel Frederick R. Harman.
 Major Edward Becket.
 Captain William A. Cull.
 Do. John H. Moore.
 Lieutenant F. S. Cassin, Adjutant.
 Surgeon J. B. Freshung, M.R.C.S.E.
 Assistant-Surgeon Jesse W. Thibou, M.R.C.S.E.
 Cornet J. S. Martin.

With 4 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 51 Troopers.

ARTILLERY.

<i>Captain Commanding</i>	Henry M. Brathwaite.
<i>Lieutenant</i>	John Halliday.
<i>Do.</i>	James R. McDonald.
<i>Do.</i>	Daniel W. Scarville, <i>Adjutant.</i>
<i>Surgeon</i>	Vacant.
With 1 Sergeant-Major, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 4 Bombardiers, and 41 Gunners.	
<i>Brigade Major</i>	William Menzies, <i>Lieut.-Col.</i>

FIRE BRIGADE.

COMMISSIONERS.

Edward Becket, <i>Chairman.</i>	George W. Norman.
James B. Thibou.	R. S. Heagan.
Paul Horsford.	Edwin D. Baynes.
F. S. Cassin.	
<i>Superintendent</i>	Sidney Stead.
<i>Foreman</i>	Henry Freeman.
<i>Sub-Foreman.</i>	Mark Francis.
<i>Do.</i>	Nathaniel Thompson.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Treasurer and Comptroller</i>	Henry Berkeley.
<i>Landing Surveyor</i>	W. M. Daniell.
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	H. M. Brathwaite.
<i>Second do.</i>	W. Audinick.
<i>Third do.</i>	James Burns.
<i>Landing Waiter</i>	W. H. Gordon.
<i>Do.</i>	Edward Horsford.
<i>Do.</i>	W. G. Martin.
<i>Revenue Officer, English Harbour.</i>	C. H. Fox.
<i>Clerk of Festivals</i>	R. S. Heagan.
<i>Cashier of Savings Banks</i>	A. Tibbetts.
<i>Auditor-General</i>	Patrick Burns.
<i>Clerk</i>	A. Tibbetts.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

<i>Colonial Secretary and Registrar- General of Births and Deaths.</i>	Edwin D. Baynes.
<i>Clerk to Colonial Secretary and to Executive Council.</i>	Charles J. Humphrys.

REGISTRAR AND PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICES.

<i>Registrar and Provost Marshal</i>	Isaac Lindo.
<i>First Clerk</i>	J. S. Thibou.
<i>Second do.</i>	J. T. Thibou.
<i>Clerk to Marshal's Office</i>	Uriel Murrain.

POST OFFICE.

<i>Postmistress, St. John's</i>	Sarah Mercer.
<i>Do. E. Harbour</i>	S. Ryding.

<i>Immigration Agent</i>	The Inspector General of Police.
<i>Inspector of Weights & Measures</i>	R. S. Heagan.
<i>Captain of Fort James</i>	William E. Ledcatt.
<i>Harbour Master</i>	George W. Norman.

CONSULS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

<i>Republic of France</i>	Henry A. Arrindell.
<i>Republic of Venezuela</i>	Ditto.
<i>United States of America</i>	Ditto.
<i>Kingdom of Denmark</i>	Fredk. Melchertson.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.

<i>Agent to Lloyd's and the Underwriters</i>	Patrick Burps.
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SWORN LAND SURVEYOR.

A. V. Nanton.

PUBLIC BOARDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

His Lordship the Bishop of Antigua, <i>Chairman.</i>
Rev. Bishop Westerby (United Brethren).
Rev. J. T. Hartwell.
R. F. Sherriff.
Paul Horsford.
J. T. Quin.

Inspector of Schools, Rev. J. H. W. Elliott.

HOLBERTON INSTITUTION

(Combining, by recent Act, Poor-house, Holberton Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum and Lazaretto).

<i>Senior Medical Officer</i>	Thomas Nicholson, M.D.
<i>Second ditto</i>	W. H. Edwards, F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.
<i>Board of Managers</i>	Thomas Nicholson, M.D.
	Henry Berkeley, <i>Treasurer.</i>
	Patrick Burns, <i>Auditor.</i>

Inspectors . . .	Honble. George W. Bennett.
	James B. Thibou.
	David Browne, Esq.
	Paul Horsford, Esq.
	William Mayfield, Esq.
Master of Poor-House	John F. Walter.
Matron	Mrs. O'Brien.
Warden of Holberton Hospital .	Luke Cole.
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum .	Elwin Horsford.
Matron	ditto Mrs. Horsford.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish St. John (except the City)	Jesse W. Thibou, M.R.C.S.E.
Parishes St. Peter & St. George	John Freeland, M.R.C.S.E.
Parish St. Paul	W. S. S. Odium, M.R.C.P.L.
Parish St. Mary	Charles Deunchy, L.R.C.S.I.
Parish St. Phillip	{ W. H. Edwards, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.S.E.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hon. J. B. Thibou, <i>Chairman.</i>	Mark Connolly
Dr. Jesse W. Thibou.	Rev. W. J. Read, M.A.
J. T. Quin.	
<i>Secretary to the Board, R. S. Heagan.</i>	

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

Edward Becket, <i>Chairman.</i>	George W. Norman.
James B. Thibou.	R. S. Heagan.
Paul Horsford.	Edwin D. Baynes.
F. S. Cassin.	
<i>Clerk, Sidney Stead.</i>	

MARKET COMMISSIONERS.

David Browne, <i>Chairman.</i>	Patrick Burns.
George W. Bennett.	Paul Horsford.
<i>Clerk, C. M. Brathwaite.</i>	

TRUSTEES PUBLIC LIBRARY.

His Hon. Arthur Peel, C.J., <i>Chairman.</i>	Hon. R. F. Sherriff.
Rev. Bishop Westorby.	Archdeacon W. J. Read, M.A.
J. T. Quin.	Hon. P. Burns.
Rev. W. F. Prior.	Hon. J. B. Thibou.
<i>Clerk, Luke Cole.</i>	

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

P. Burns, <i>Chairman.</i>	George Holborow.
David Browne.	J. J. Roden.
Thomas D. Foote.	Dr. Edwards.
F. B. Harman.	G. W. Bennett.
<i>Clerk, John Halliday.</i>	
<i>Inspector of Roads, Robert J. Barton.</i>	

ANTIGUA PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Master	Rev. E. N. Maimment.
Treasurer	R. S. Heagan.

MICO INSTITUTION.

Superintendent	B. G. Smith.
Normal Teacher	H. Joseph.
Juvenile School Teacher	George Spanner.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

President	Miss Ann Cranstoun.
Treasurer	Miss Mary Howell.
Secretary	Miss C. A. Horsford.

DORCAS SOCIETY.

(In connection with the Established Church.)

Mrs. Jackson	<i>Lady Patroness.</i>
Mrs. Mends	<i>Secretary.</i>
	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Mrs. Edwards and Miss Daniell	<i>Purchasing Committee.</i>

DORCAS SOCIETY.

(In connection with the Church of the United Brethren.)

THE DIOCESAN COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Chairman	The Lord Bishop.
Secretary	Rev. M. J. Drinkwater.
Depository of Books kept by Miss Mercer.	

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registrar-General	Edwin D. Baynes.
St. John's	Jesse W. Thibou, M.C.S.E.
St. George's	John Sutherland
St. Mary's	Joseph B. Robbins.
St. Paul's	William Elack.
St. Philip's	
St. Peter's	Charles G. Osborne.
Barbuda	Rev. W. Cowley.

REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

Joseph S. Thibou.

VISITING JUSTICES OF THE GAOL.

Chairman. Thos. D. Foote.
 David Browne, Esq. Fredk. B. Hardman.
 Hon. James B. Thibou.
Inspector of Prisons, George Black, Esq.

MASONIC LODGE.

ST. JOHN'S, NO. 492, E.R.

OFFICERS.

Bro. Wm. Banks Nibbs	W. M.
„ Charles Hannay	S. W.
„ James Rooke	J. W.
„ Rev. W. J. Read, M.A.	Chaplain.
„ Samuel M'Donald	Treasurer.
„ R. H. Higham	Secretary.
„ R. K. Nanton	Recorder.
„ W. R. Geddes	Dir. Ceremonies.
„ D. Robinson	J. D.
„ Thos. Buckley	J. D.
„ W. G. Martin	I. O.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

DIOCESE.

Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, The Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

LORD BISHOP.

The Right Reverend William Watrond Jackson, D.D.

ARCHDEACONS.

The Venerable W. J. Read, M.A.
Archdeacon of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, and Barbuda.
 The Venerable G. M. Gibbs, M.A.,
Archdeacon of St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands.
 Chancellor of the Diocese
 Registrar of the Diocese

RECTORS, ETC., OF PARISHES.—ANTIGUA.

<i>Rector of St. John's</i>	Rev. Edwin Elliott.
<i>Curate of St. Luke's</i>	J. H. W. Elliott.
<i>Do. of St. James's</i>	Rev. Joseph W. Greenidge.
<i>Do. do.</i>	Rev. W. F. Pryor, B.A.
<i>Rector of St. Mary's</i>	Rev. W. J. Read, M.A.
<i>Rector of St. Paul's</i>	Rev. Robert H. Bindon.
<i>Rector of St. Philip's</i>	Rev. Thomas G. Connell.
<i>Curate of do.</i>	Rev. Henry Culpepper.
<i>Rector of St. Peter's</i>	Rev. Robert Abbott.
<i>Rector of St. George's</i>	Rev. M. J. Drinkwater.
<i>Minister of All Saints</i>	Rev. Baptist Noel Branch

MISSIONARIES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

(Mission established in this Island, 1756.)

<i>Saint John's</i>	{ Rev. George W. Westorby (<i>Episcopus Fratrum</i>).
<i>Ditto</i>	Rev. Benj. Romig.
<i>Grace Hill</i>	Rev. James Turner.
<i>Grace Bay</i>	Rev. Peter Malone.
<i>Newfield</i>	Rev. T. F. Niebert.
<i>Lebanon</i>	Rev. T. E. Zippel.
<i>Gracefield</i>	Rev. John Thomas.
<i>Green Bay</i>	Rev. John A. Buckley.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Rev. James T. Hartwell, Chairman of the District, and General Superintendent of the Missions in the Antigua Circuit.

<i>St. John's Circuit, No. 1</i>	{ Rev. A. Pearce. Rev. E. N. Maidment. Rev. Charles Angwin.
<i>Parham Circuit, No. 2</i>	{ Rev. J. Badock. Rev. J. C. Brewer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. F. Gangnoux.

PORT AND HARBOUR DUES.**Harbour Master's Fees.**

PORT OF ST. JOHN.		£	s.	d.
Each Vessel of 30 tons and under 50	..	0	4	0
" 50 tons "	80	0	6	0
" 80 tons "	100	0	8	0
" 100 tons "	120	0	12	0
" 120 tons "	150	0	16	0
" 150 tons "	200	1	0	0
" 200 tons "	250	1	4	0
" 250 tons "	300	1	8	0
" 300 tons and upwards	..	1	12	0

Pilotage Inwards.

	£	s.	d.	
Under 8 feet	1	0	0
8 feet	1	4	0
9 feet	1	10	0
10 feet	1	16	0

and for every foot beyond, 6s. per foot.

All Vessels drawing an intermediate six inches or under, are included in the previous draught. Beyond six inches count for a foot.

From over the Bar into the Harbour, after discharging part of cargo, £1 8s.

Distance Money.

NORTH SIDE.		£	s.	d.
Green Island, bearing South	..	1	12	0
Great Bird Island, South West	..	1	0	0
Before passing the Horse Shoe	..	0	12	0

SOUTH SIDE.

Green Island, North	..	1	12	0
Indian Creek, North	..	1	0	0
Old Road Bluff	..	0	12	0

The above to apply to all Vessels drawing above

11 feet of water; under that rate half distance money.

Limits.

No Vessel bound to St. John's shall be liable to the payment of Pilotage, unless the Pilot shall have offered his services before the Vessel, if coming from the Northward, shall have got within Boon's Point and have passed the North Reef; or, if coming from the Southward, shall have passed the Valley Church Bay, and got within the Nine-foot Bank; and if bound to Parham, before she shall have passed the East end of Great Bird Island.

Pilotage Outwards.

To be three-fourths the inward rate, by the actual draught of water to sea of the Roadstead:—*seldom required.*

From the Roadsteads to the Sea .. £1 8 0

Licensed Pilots.

William Harney
George Dick
Nicholas Martin
Jacob Harney
Charles Hunt
John Brown

Richard Billingham
Thomas Pell
Jonas Sharp
Solomon Andrews
Edward Martin

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR PORTERS AND WATERMEN.

	s.	d.
For a customary working day on shore	..	1 8
For the same on board Ship, in harbour, or outside the Bar, and in proportion for any part of a day	..	2 6

For carrying a load from any Wharf in St. John's to any store or house not Eastward of Corn Street, or a like distance, each man	s. d.
To any place Eastward of Corn Street, or a like distance, each man	0 1½
For carrying any letter, parcel, or load not exceeding 30 lbs. any distance not exceeding 4 miles	0 2
For every additional mile	1 0
For any boat, flat, or craft, with two oars, conveying passengers, letters, and baggage, to and from any place or any vessel at anchor within a line drawn from Prince Alfred's Point, to the West end of the Moravian Church, Green Bay	0 3
For ditto, to and from any place or any vessel at anchor within a line drawn from the West end of Rat Island to the West end of Week's Point opposite	0 6
Beyond that line and within a line drawn from James' Fort to the centre of Ballast Bay on the opposite shore	1 0
Beyond that line and within a line drawn from the "Sisters" bearing North to the opposite shore	1 4
For landing Horses, Mules, Asses, or horned Cattle, each	2 8
One moiety of the above rates to be payable by the owners or persons in charge of the boat, flat, or craft, to the Waterman employed in the same.	1 0
For a day's work on board any boat, flat, craft, or long-boat, and in proportion for any part of a day, at the rate of One Shilling and Eightpence per day.	
In addition to the foregoing rates, the sum of Eightpence shall be payable for every hour or more than half-an-hour for which any boat, flat, or craft plying in the Port of St. John may be detained; and	

for any boat, flat, or craft with four oars, double the above price.

Quantities declared by the Act to be a "reasonable load" to be carried in each trip by any Boat, Flat, or Craft:—

14 barrels Flour, Meal, or other dry provisions; or 10 barrels Beef, Pork, or Pickled Fish; or 4 tierces Cod-fish; or 25 bags Corn, Oats, Peas, or Bran; or 14 sacks Oats; or 10 sacks Salt; or 30 boxes Soap, Candles, Cheese, or smoked Herrings; or 3 tierces Rice; or 70 kegs Butter or Lard; or 2 puncheons Rum or Molasses; or 1 hogshead Sugar or Coals; or 3 puncheons Oil Meal; or 80 Hams assorted; or 750 Inspection Staves called Culls; or any other articles in like proportion.

DUTIES AND TAXES.

Payable under the Authority of Acts of the Colonial Legislature.

Import Duties on Goods and Merchandise.

Ale, Beer, Perry, Cider, and Porter, per	£	s.	d.
doz. quart bottles	0	0	9
Ditto ditto in bulk, per ton	2	0	0
Asses, per head	0	4	2
Beef and Pork, salted and cured, per lb.	0	0	½
Bread and Biscuit, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Bricks & Tiles of all descriptions, per md.	0	4	2
Butter, per lb.	0	0	1
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
Ditto, other than tallow, per lb.	0	0	3
Cigars, 10 per cent. ad. valorem and per lb.	0	0	4
Corn, per bushel of 55 lbs.	0	0	3
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	1
Coffee and Cocoa, per lb.	0	0	2
Cattle, horned, per head	0	4	0
Fish, dried, per quintal	0	1	0
Ditto, pickled, per barrel	0	2	1

	£	s.	d.
Flour, Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. ..	0	5	0
Ditto, Rye, per barrel ..	0	4	2
Fruits, dried and preserved, per lb. ..	0	0	2
Hams, Bacon, Tongues, and Pork, per pound ..	0	0	1
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, per head ..	1	10	0
Kerosine, and other fluids for burning, per gallon ..	0	0	3
Lard and Tallow, per lb. ..	0	0	1
Mules, per head ..	1	0	0
Meal, or other Flour, not Wheat or Rye, per puncheon ..	0	8	0
Ditto, per barrel ..	0	2	0
Ditto, Oil-cake, or Linseed, per 100 lbs. ..	0	0	10
Onions, per 100 lbs. ..	0	0	6
Oils of all kinds, per gallon ..	0	0	6
Peas, Beans, Barley, Calavances, Oats, and all other grain or pulse, per bushel ..	0	0	3
Potatoes, not sweet, per barrel ..	0	1	6
Rice, per 100 lbs. ..	0	2	0
Sheep, Goats, and Swine, per head ..	0	1	0
Soap, per lb. ..	0	0	0½
Spirits, Brandy, per imperial gallon ..	0	3	4
Ditto, Gin and other spirits, not sweetened, per gallon ..	0	2	6
Ditto, sweetened, and all other cordials and liqueurs, per gallon ..	0	5	0
Sugar, refined, per lb. ..	0	0	1
Teas of all kinds, per lb. ..	0	0	4
Tobacco, leaf, per lb. ..	0	0	4
Ditto, manufactured, per lb. ..	0	0	4
Wines, whether bottled or not, on every £100 value ..	20	0	0
Wood, Pitch Pine, for every md. feet by superficial measure of 1 in. thick ..	0	12	6
Ditto, White Pine, ditto ..	0	8	4
Ditto, Spruce, ditto ..	0	8	4

	£	s.	d.
Wood, Shingles, Cypress and Wallaba, per md. ..	0	4	2
Ditto, ditto, Cedar, Pine, Spruce, and all other kinds, per md. ..	0	2	1
Ditto, Staves, per md. ..	0	10	5
Ditto, Shooks, hhd., pun. or tierce, each ..	0	0	9
Ditto, ditto, with heads ..	0	1	0
Ditto, Hoops, per md. ..	0	5	0

After these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively:—Packages, viz. butts, hogsheads, puncheons, tierces, and trunks, on their invoice value 6 per cent.

All non-enumerated articles 6 per cent. ad valorem, except the following, which are not liable to any duty:—

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Personal Baggage of Passengers; Bullion; Coin; Books, not being foreign reprints of English copyrights; Maps and Charts; Ice; Fresh Fish and Meat not preserved; Turtle; Poultry; Fruit not being dried or preserved; Green Vegetables; Sweet Potatoes; Yams; Taniers; Carrots; Turnips; Plants and Shrubs; Seeds of all kinds for planting; Machinery for Steam-engines and Steam-ploughs, and all Apparatus for the Manufacture of Sugar, Rum, or other produce; Manures of all kinds, and Stores of every description, imported or supplied for the use of her Majesty's land and sea forces.

TONNAGE DUTY.

The following duty to be paid on the entry of each Vessel at the Treasury:—

Every Vessel entering inwards, One Shilling and Eightpence per ton, according to the registered tonnage of such Vessel: provided that for every Vessel under sixty tons registered there shall only be paid

a duty of One Shilling and Eightpence per ton, according to the registered tonnage of such vessel once in every year, such period to be calculated according to and from the time of payment of the duty hereby made payable, or the following Package Duty at the option of the Master:—

For every		£	s.	d.
Hogshead of 32-inch truss and upwards	butt or pipe, or cask of equal size	0	1	4
Tierce or Puncheon or Cask of equal size		0	0	10
Half-butt, half-pipe, or hogshead of fifty gallons and upwards, or cask of equal size		0	0	5
Barrel or Cask of equal size		0	0	2½
Box of Fish of 100 lbs., and proportional parts thereof		0	0	2½
Thousand feet of Lumber		0	1	4
Ditto Shingles		0	0	4
Ditto Staves		0	1	6
Ditto Wood Hoops		0	0	8
Ditto Hardwood		0	4	2
Ditto Bricks or Tiles		0	2	0
Shook		0	0	2
Ton Coals in bulk		0	2	0
14 bushels Beans, Peas, Corn or Grain, being in packages other than those hereinbefore mentioned		0	0	10
100 Coconuts		0	0	2
Horse, Mule, or Horned Cattle		0	1	6
Pig or Sheep, each		0	0	6
Separate Package or Article in bulk, not otherwise described, not exceeding one cubic foot		0	0	1
For each separate Package or Article not otherwise described, and exceeding one cubic foot, at the rate for each cubic foot thereof		0	0	1

In all portions of cargo laden in bulk in proportion to the number of barrels which such proportion of cargo would represent, per barrel 0 0 2

The following additional Tonnage is levied for the purpose of aiding in defraying the expenses of the Seamen's Ward in the Holberton Hospital, on every Vessel of twenty tons or under, to be payable once in every twelve months, 4d. per ton.

On every vessel over twenty tons and under sixty tons, to be payable once in every six months, 3d. per ton.

On every vessel over sixty tons, to be payable on every entry of such vessel, 3d. per ton.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE EXEMPTIONS:—Vessels calling at any port in this island only on their way from and to some other place, or only for the purpose of landing passengers and their baggage, or only for the purpose of repairing and refitting, or taking in supplies and water.

Steam Vessels employed in carrying the Mails,

EXPORT DUTY.

	per	£	s.	d.
Sugar	per hogshead	3	4	
Ditto	per tierce	2	3	
Ditto	per barrel	0	5	

EXCISE DUTY.

A duty on Rum manufactured in the colony and entered for consumption of 2s. 6d. per gallon of proof strength, by Sykes's Hydrometer; and a further duty of One Penny per gallon of every higher degree of strength than proof.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as Attorney, Solicitor, or Barrister, in the Courts of this Island	10	0	0
Affidavits, each	0	1	0
Agreement, or Memorandum of Agreement of Value of 5 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 25 <i>l.</i>	0	1	0
Of over 25 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 50 <i>l.</i>	0	4	0
Of over 50 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i>	0	8	0
And for each additional 25 <i>l.</i> or fractional part thereof	0	2	0
EXEMPTIONS.			
Memorandum or Agreement for the hire of any Labourer, Artificer, Manufacturer, or Menial Servant.			
Memorandum, Letter, or Agreement, relating to the sale or purchase of any goods.			
Memorandum or Agreement relating to the wages of any Seaman on board any vessel using the ports of this Island.			
Appointment to any Public Office of the annual value of 50 <i>l.</i>	1	0	0
Of over 50 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i>	2	0	0
Over 100 <i>l.</i> , for every additional 50 <i>l.</i> or fractional part thereof	1	0	0
Appointment provisionally to any Public Office, for each 100 <i>l.</i> or fractional part thereof, of the Salary of such office	0	10	0
On every presentation to a Benefice or Church Living	8	0	0
Appointment as Notary Public	3	0	0
EXEMPTIONS.			
All commissions where the party is to officiate for another during his absence on vacation leave and without salary.			
Appraisalment of Goods, over value 100 <i>l.</i>	0	1	0
Articles of Clerkship, whereby any person shall become bound to serve as a Clerk, in order to his admission as a Barrister, &c., in the Courts of this Island	10	0	0
Assignment of Property, real or personal, not otherwise charged under this Act, above the value of 10 <i>l.</i>	0	1	0
Attestation of Signature under the Seal of the Colony or the Governor	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Awarding of Amount exceeding 10 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 25 <i>l.</i>	0	1	0
Awarding Amount exceeding 25 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 50 <i>l.</i>	0	2	0
Awarding Amount exceeding 50 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i>	0	4	0
Awarding Amount exceeding 100 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 200 <i>l.</i>	0	8	0
And for every additional 50 <i>l.</i> or fractional part thereof	0	2	0
Bankers' Cheques on any Bank or Banking Company in this Island, each	0	0	1
Bank Notes, on every Licence to issue and re-issue Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, I. O. U's, &c., drawn in or out of this Colony, and payable or negotiated within the Colony, exceeding 1 <i>l.</i> , and not exceeding 10 <i>l.</i>	0	0	1
Exceeding 10 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 25 <i>l.</i>	0	0	3
" 25 <i>l.</i> " " 50 <i>l.</i>	0	0	6
" 50 <i>l.</i> " " 75 <i>l.</i>	0	0	9
" 75 <i>l.</i> " " 100 <i>l.</i>	0	1	0
And for every additional 100 <i>l.</i> 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 3 <i>d.</i> it shall only be necessary to stamp the first of any such Bill.			
EXEMPTIONS UNDER THIS HEAD.			
Bankers' Cheques			
Bills drawn in sets where whole duty paid on first			
Bills of lading, each	0	0	1
Bonds for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i>	0	5	0
And for every additional 100 <i>l.</i> or fractional part thereof	0	2	6
Bottomry Bonds	0	5	0
Bail and other Bonds of Indemnity, or other Bonds not being for the payment of a specific sum of money	0	10	0
Charter Party, each	0	2	0
Co-partnership, on all Articles or other Agreement to that effect	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Conveyances or Assignments of real Property on every 100l. or fractional part thereof of the purchase-money	0	10	0
Courts. Every paper filed in any superior Court	0	1	0
Every Paper filed in the Court of Complaints, or any other inferior Court	0	0	3
Any Deed registered in the Registrar's Office not otherwise mentioned	0	10	0
Leases, or Agreements for Leases. Where the annual rental exceeds 10l. & does not exceed 20l.	0	2	0
20l. and does not exceed 40l.	0	4	0
40l. " " 60l.	0	6	0
60l. " " 80l.	0	8	0
80l. " " 100l.	0	10	0
100l. " " 150l.	0	15	0
150l. " " 200l.	1	0	0
And for every additional 50l. or fractional part thereof	0	5	0
LEGACIES. —On every receipt or other discharge for any legacy given by any will or testamentary instrument, or for the clear residue (when devolving to one person) and every share of the clear residue (when devolving to two or more persons) of the personal estate of any person (after deducting debts, funeral expenses, legacies, and other charges first payable thereout), whether the title to the first residue or any share thereof shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition, or upon a partial or a total intestacy.			
Where such legacy, residue, or share of residue shall amount to 50l. and not exceed 100l.	1	0	0
Shall exceed 100l. and not exceed 200l.	1	10	0
And for every additional 100l. or fractional part thereof	1	0	0
But when the legatees or successors shall be the lineal heir of the deceased, one-half of the above rates shall be charged and made payable by him or them, unless otherwise directed by the Will.			
EXEMPTIONS UNDER THIS HEAD.			
Legacies, &c., given to or for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased.			
Letters Patent on any invention	5	0	0
Letters Patent for any other purpose, and not otherwise charged	10	0	0
Letters of Naturalization	2	0	0
EXEMPTIONS UNDER THIS HEAD.			
Naturalization of aliens under 20th section of the Immigration Act.			

	£	s.	d.
Licences to a Pilot	1	0	0
Marriage Licence	2	0	8
Mortgages, or transfers thereof, for every 100l. or fractional part thereof of the sum secured	5	10	0
ORDINARY. —Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration, where the amount of personal property exceeds 20l., and does not exceed 50l.	0	10	0
Exceeds 50l., and does not exceed 100l.	1	0	0
And for every additional 100l. or fractional part thereof	1	0	0
Passports, each	0	10	0
Powers, or Letters of Attorney	0	10	0
Protests, of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, where the Stamp Duty does not exceed 1s., same duty as on Bill or Note.	0	1	0
Protest of any other Bill or Note	0	1	0
Protest on any other kind or any other Notarial Act	0	10	0
Receipt or discharge given for the payment of 1l. or upwards	0	0	1
Warrants of Attorney given with or without a Bond	0	4	0
WILLS.—Office Copy of any Will	0	2	6
Exemplification	0	2	6

LICENCES.
LIQUOR LICENCE.

Tavern Licence, per quarter	6	5	0
Wholesale " "	5	0	0
General " St. John's, per quarter	13	10	0
" " All Saints " "	0	0	0
" " other places " "	10	0	0

SHOOTING LICENCE.

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

DOG LICENCE.

A tax of 4s. per annum on every Dog, and 6d. for Badge.

BOAT LICENCE.

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

PORTERS, JOBBERS, AND WATERMEN'S LICENCE.
An annual licence-fee of 5s.

METAL LICENCE.

Annual Tax of £1 on licence to sell Metal, payable at the Police Office.

TAXES.

CISTERN TAX.

An Annual Tax on Sugar Estates not having Cisterns, of £13. 6s. 8d., and on Dwelling-houses, of which the annual rental amounts to £26 13s. 3d., not having Cisterns, of 12 per cent. on the rental.

RECORD TAX.

A Tax on Land of 1/4th of a penny per acre per annum.
A Tax on Sugar of 3d. per 100 lbs.
A Tax on Rum and Molasses of 1 1/2d. per 100 gallons.

FEEES.

Received by the Registrar and payable into the Treasury.

	£	s.	d.
Entering Action, for every Writ or name in Writ	0	12	0
Subpœna	0	3	0
Judgment in Common Pleas	0	5	0
Execution	0	12	0
Taxing Costs	0	1	0
Writ of Arrest	0	12	0
Entering Bond and Warrant of Attorney	1	4	0
Producing a Record	0	3	6
Marriage Licence Bond, &c.	1	0	0
Writ of Replevin	0	9	0
Trial in Common Pleas	0	5	0
Assessment of Damages	0	2	6
Recording any Will, power of Attorney, or other writing, under three folios	0	4	0
Over three folios, for every folio	0	1	4
Attested Copies of Indictments and Depositions in Criminal Courts, per folio	0	1	4
Attending at Chambers to take Depositions, per diem	0	6	8
" beyond the Court House, per diem	0	10	0
Taking Depositions, per folio	0	1	8
Every other attendance at Chambers and noting proceedings	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Attested Copies in Civil Suits, per folio	0	1	4
Filing any Paper	0	1	0
Certificate	0	4	0
Every Search	0	1	0
Searching Records for each year	0	4	0
Seal to attested Documents	0	16	0
Examination of a Married Woman at Court House	1	12	0
Ditto beyond the ditto	0	5	0
Signing Summons for Examination of a Witness	1	0	8
Filing Examination	0	10	0
Judge's Order	0	2	6
Affidavit or Declaration	0	2	6

PROVOST MARSHAL'S FEES, PAYABLE INTO TREASURY.

Serving each Subpœna in the Country	0	2	6
Ditto out, in the City of St. John	0	1	3
Ditto a Warrant of Arrest	0	10	0
Every Bail Bond or Arrest	0	2	6
Serving Warrant of Arrest on board Ship if out of Harbour	1	5	0
Ditto ditto if in Harbour	0	12	0
Serving Writ of Partition, Summoning a Jury, attending Court, and making a return of the same	5	0	0
Serving Writ of Possession in Town	0	10	0
Ditto in Country	0	10	0
Ditto ditto for every Mile	0	2	6
Serving a Writ of Habeas Corpus, and for each day the party is in custody on it	0	2	6
Serving a Scire Facias to revive judgment, and for a copy	0	3	6
Serving a replevin and return	0	8	0
Ditto writ of Ne Exeat Insula	1	10	0
Bail Bond on same	0	7	6
Serving an injunction in Chancery	0	16	0
An attachment out of the Court of Chancery	1	10	0
Each day every person continues in custody on attachment	0	2	6
Serving each summons in an action in or within one mile of the City of St. John	0	5	0
Each summons in an action in the Country	0	10	0
Extra summons in the City of St. John	0	1	3
Ditto in the Country	0	2	6
Receiving and Maintaining an Execution issued out of the Court of Chancery or Common Pleas	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
List or Extract of Executions issued against any person for execution assigning over an execution	0	10	0
Lodging Deposition on Bond or otherwise	0	1	3
Attaching moneys in the hands of a debtor and serving the same	0	10	0
Searching Records, for each volume	0	2	0
A certified Copy of Executions against any person	0	10	0
On entering up satisfaction on an execution	0	5	0
Serving each special Warrant	0	3	0
Levy Fee, for Levy in the City of St. John	0	10	0
Ditto in the Country, beyond above fee at per mile from City	0	2	6
Poundage on net proceeds (after payment of all incidental expenses on levy and sale) to the extent of the amount due on Execution (But no poundage shall be demanded in respect of any sums or any warrant issued by the Treasurer or Accountant.)	2	10	0
Serving each notice or summons on a juror or any person in relation to any fine or recognizance, in and within one mile of the City	0	2	6
Exceeding that distance and within five miles of the City	0	5	0
Beyond five miles from the City	0	10	0
<i>Mileage in all cases shall be calculated to a place, and not to and from a place.</i>			

FEEES IN PETTY CIVIL COURTS.

	£	s.	d.
Entering Complaint	0	1	0
Each Subpoena	0	1	0
Judgment	0	2	6
Continuance or Discontinuance	0	0	6
Appeal	0	4	0
Filing	0	0	6
Execution including Levy Fee	0	2	0
Mileage, per mile	0	0	8

GOVERNOR'S AND PRIVATE SECRETARY'S FEES,
PAYABLE INTO THE TREASURY.

	£	s.	d.
Letter of Marque	8	0	0
Passports to Foreign Islands during War	2	18	8
Certificate of Attestation of Signature	1	0	0

ORDINARY.

	£	s.	d.
Every Petition	1	0	0
Letters of Administration	1	0	0
Warrant of Appointment	1	0	0
Probate of Will	1	0	0
Marriage Licence	2	0	0
Any paper signed as Ordinary	1	0	0

CHANCERY.

For every Seal to Writ endorsed on Bill of Assistance	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Attachment	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Execution	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Habeas Corpus	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Injunction	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Ne Exeat Insula	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Dower	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Sequestration	0	10	0
Ditto ditto Subpoena	0	10	0
Commission to assign a Guardian	0	10	0
Ditto Examine Witnesses	0	10	0
Ditto to distinguish and divide lands	0	10	0
Commission of Petition	0	10	0
Original Summons in Chambers	0	10	0
Leave of absence for any Public Officer	3	4	0
Governor's Commission appointing Public Officer	3	4	0
Certificate to Searcher and Waiter of Customs	3	4	0
Licence to Pilot	1	0	0

FEEES PAYABLE UNDER THE ENCUMBERED
ESTATES COURT ACT.

- Where Proceedings are commenced and completed in the Colony.
 - To the Local Commissioner One per cent.
 - To the Secretary One-half per cent.
 on the gross amount of the purchase-money.
- Where proceedings are either commenced in the Colony and completed in England, or commenced in England and completed in the Colony.
 - To the Local Commissioner One-half per cent.
 - To the Secretary One-quarter per cent.
 on the same.
- Where proceedings are commenced and completed in England, but the sale takes place in the Colony.
 - To the Local Commissioner One-quarter per cent.
 - To the Secretary One-eighth per cent.
 on the same.

FEES PAYABLE TO THE LOCAL COMMISSIONER BY THE PETITIONER.

	£	s.	d.
On the presentation of every Petition for Sale, Exchange, or Partition	2	0	0
On the making of every absolute order for Sale, Exchange, or Partition	2	0	0
On settling the particulars of Sale or scheme for Exchange or Partition	2	0	0
On settling the Schedule of Incumbrances or confirming Award of Exchange or Partition	2	0	0
On the transfer of any proceedings from England	2	0	0
On any issue tried before a Jury	2	0	0

TO THE SECRETARY.

On the presentation of every Petition for Sale, Exchange, or Partition	1	0	0
On the making of every absolute order for Sale, Exchange, or Partition	1	0	0
On settling the particulars of Sale or scheme for Exchange or Partition	1	0	0
On settling the Schedule of Incumbrances or confirming Award of Exchange or Partition	1	0	0
On every issue tried before a Jury	1	0	0
On the transfer of any Proceedings from England	1	0	0
On taxation of a Bill of Costs, the same payment as is receivable for a similar purpose in the Supreme Court of Judicature.	1	0	0

For copies of any Documents the same payment as is receivable for a similar purpose in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

For Serving a Notice, Subpoena, or other process, if within the Capital	0	5	0
For Serving a Notice, Subpoena, or other process, if out of the Capital (exclusive of mileage)	0	10	0
Extra per mile, going and returning	0	0	8
If out of the Island, in addition to expenditure incurred in travelling but not in subsistence	3	0	0
For executing Contempt Process when the person is taken	1	10	0
Ditto, on return "Non Est Inventus"	0	10	0
Every day such person continues in custody	0	3	4
Attendance each day on any hearing or trial	0	3	0

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S FEES IN CHANCERY AND ORDINARY.

	£	s.	d.
For making every Office Copy, per folio	0	0	9
Filing every Bill or information	0	10	0
Entering appearance for each Defendant	0	2	6
Every Certificate	0	4	0
Comparing and Stamping every Copy, Bill, Summons, or Interrogatories to be served	0	5	0
Every Subpoena or Attachment	0	5	0
Every Writ of Injunction or Execution	0	10	0
Filing every Answer, Caveat, Affidavit, or other writing, including exhibits	0	2	6
Every Search	0	1	0
Every Attendance in Court or at Chambers when required, and minuting proceeds	0	10	0
Every Order or Petition on motion of course	0	2	0
Taking down Depositions in Court or at Chambers, per folio	0	1	0
Receiving or paying over any money by order of the Court, per centum	1	0	0
Passing and entering any final decree or order	0	10	0
Ditto any other order not being an order of course	0	5	0
Examining and signing enrolment of Decrees and orders	1	0	0
Receiving Subpoena	0	1	0
Filing Certificate of Master with Accounts and Affidavits therein referred to	0	4	0
Filing every paper in Ordinary	0	1	6

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S FEES IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.

For recording all proceedings in a cause, per folio	0	1	8
every Copy or Manuscript, per folio	0	1	8
Certificate	0	8	0
every Writ	0	4	0
each Oath administered	0	3	0
every Order, Judgment, or Decree	1	1	0
Taxing Costs	0	16	6
each reference and report thereon	1	18	0

PROVOST MARSHAL'S FEES IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.

For each Writ or Order received by him	0	16	0
each Oath in Court	0	1	8
every Order, Judgment, or Decree	1	1	0

ESCHEATOR GENERAL'S FEES.

	£	s.	d.
For each Summons or Warrant	0	3	0
„ Issuing precept in every case	0	10	0
„ every inquest when the escheat does not amount in value to over £100	5	0	0
Over £100, and under £500	7	10	0
Over £500	10	0	0

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FEES.

For every Register of Birth, Death, or Marriage ..	0	1	0
Special ditto	0	4	0

**THE REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY,
DURING THE YEAR 1870.**

REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.
To balance in hand, 1869	4,395	17	0½
Import Duty	20,436	14	8
Tonnage do.	1,291	16	8
Package do.	119	16	4
Hospital do.	247	8	6
Export do.	2,111	12	9
Excise do.	3,733	10	7
Stamp do.	753	9	8
Liquor Licences	954	19	0
Shooting do.	22	0	0
Porters' do.	32	16	0
Wheel do.	439	4	3
Dog do.	13	1	6
Metal do.	5	8	0
Watermen's do.	21	0	0
Boat do.	35	0	0
Provost Marshal	180	18	6½
Registrar	618	12	0
Post Office	320	2	0½
Fines and Penalties, &c.	1,208	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Rents	470	3	9
Record Tax	353	13	10
Water do.	797	17	3
Parish do.	3,372	2	3½
Trade do.	872	5	6
Miscellaneous	12	7	6
Police and Gaol	25	6	9
Escheat Estate	85	16	5
Police Reward Fund	71	17	10
Water Works	158	16	8
Police Clothing	109	4	0
Public Market	10	0	0
Rent of Barbuda	375	0	0
Public Cemetery	34	13	0

£43,336 3 0

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries, Fixed Civil	2,321	13	7
Ditto Post Office	161	13	4
Ditto Judicial	3,430	0	0
Ditto Ecclesiastical	953	11	10
Ditto Education	150	0	0
Ditto Police	568	0	7
Contingencies, Civil	625	14	10
Ditto Judicial	323	3	7
Ditto Post Office	12	13	3
Police Allowances	267	11	11
Pensions	606	11	4
Administration of Justice	-37	16	0
Ecclesiastical, exclusive of Establishment	133	6	8
Charitable Allowances	2,189	19	1
Education	850	0	0
Hospitals	2,318	6	1
Police and Gaol	4,732	11	8
Rents	206	1	1½
Conveyance of Mails	72	0	0
Works and Buildings	555	4	1
Roads and Bridges	1,546	7	6
Board of Health	1,076	19	5
Signal Stations	371	0	10
Public Library	30	0	0
Light Station	51	1	6
Public Market	300	11	4
Ridge Buildings	45	0	0
Public Printing	234	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Registration of Births and Deaths	119	16	11
Stationery	90	11	4
Miscellaneous	122	9	8
Interest	2,211	11	0
Savings-Bank Sinking Fund	83	6	8
Water Works do.	1,000	0	0
Medical Relief	573	17	3
Treasury Notes	1	0	0
Island of Barbuda	40	1	11
Public Cemetery	70	6	8
Crown Agent	51	10	10
Water Works	84	0	0
Earthquake Loan .. .. .	..	..	..
Military Expenditure	966	19	1
Refund of Duties	92	2	0
Water Assessment	22	19	8
Exchange Account	34	9	9
Police Reward Fund	45	10	9
Police Clothing	71	16	6
Grant to Water Commissioners	112	10	0
Parishes	8,177	11	10
Savings Bank	2,141	0	7
Escheat Estate	387	6	6
	£36,752	0	0

PENSIONS GRANTED BY THE COLONY.

	Per Annum.	£	s.	d.
Moravian Mission, under Act dated 1817, in acknowledgment of services in the education of the negro population	133	6	8	
William Meredith, 1840, for loss of an arm while firing a salute	26	13	9	
William Marshall, 1847, for ditto	27	0	0	
Sir Robert Horsford, 1856, in consideration of services as Chief Justice of the Colony	300	0	0	
William Kentish, 1863, for injuries while performing militia duties	40	0	0	
W. P. Hyndman, for past services	100	0	0	
David Barnes, do.	50	0	0	
Hector M'Linnis, do.	35	0	0	
W. H. M'Namara do.	35	0	0	

CROPS OF THE ISLAND OF ANTIGUA.
FROM 1830 TO 1871 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	SUGAR. Hogsheads.	ROM. Puncheons.	MOLASSES. Puncheons.
1830	15,46	3,590	8,215
31	12,612	2,180	8,149
32	11,092	1,705	8,231
33	10,911	1,697	8,019
34	20,921	2,380	13,788
35	14,803	1,938	8,476
36	11,741	942	6,734
37	5,431	436	13,074
38	18,534	1,134	12,189
39	15,935	1,032	9,787
1840	16,008	1,027	10,178
41	12,114	594	7,657
42	11,700	896	7,135
43	13,285	44	9,102
44	16,702	120	10,257
45	12,659	114	8,481
46	7,051	297	4,059
47	15,817	319	9,505
48	11,213	164	5,783
49	13,329	184	8,026
1850	8,666	160	5,126
51	14,886	185	8,613
52	11,288	570	7,214
53	14,456	609	8,330
54	15,351	1,733	7,996
55	16,239	1,928	6,531
56	14,541	1,994	6,489
57	13,012	351	6,337
58	15,837	1,853	7,468
59	13,706	1,993	6,750
1860	11,889	566	5,429
61	19,818	507	5,399
62	14,954	1,009	6,464
63	13,581	931	6,148
64	8,354	50	1,570
65	9,524	576	4,987
66	17,800	696	7,859
67	7,000	..	..
68	12,677	330	6,721
69	10,268	270	5,292
1870	12,084	200	5,492
71	12,869	..	6,694

**Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at Antigua,
from 1866 to 1870.**

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.									
	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Vesl.	Tons.	Vesl.	Tons.	Vesl.	Tons.	Vesl.	Tons.	Vesl.	Tons.
United Kingdom	42	10,568	21	6,120	32	8,393	25	6,259	28	7,551
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:										
North America	35	3,112	35	3,715	22	2,191	33	3,025	28	2,666
West Indies	267	11,114	287	8,783	312	10,328	287	9,389	290	9,906
United States	17	1,665	26	2,711	27	3,773	25	3,427	16	2,068
Dutch West Indies	19	426	19	382	13	218	12	234	20	512
Swedish "	2	10	—	—	14	191	11	99	2	19
Danish "	11	91	10	129	4	29	27	161	4	20
Spanish "	4	473	4	149	—	—	—	—	4	408
French "	12	481	18	705	26	938	43	1,534	21	543
Republics of N. America.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries....	9	1,634	6	1,158	4	723	8	1,081	9	1,535
	418	29,564	426	23,852	454	26,784	471	25,509	422	25,228

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HORNFORD & ANTIGUA.

COUNTRIES.	CLEARED.									
	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Vesl.	Tons.	Vesl.	Tons.	Vesl.	Tons.	Vesl.	Tons.	Vesl.	Tons.
United Kingdom	57	14,687	29	7,489	51	12,364	42	9,158	46	10,350
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:										
North America	17	1,616	16	1,565	6	516	11	1,039	12	1,235
West Indies	254	7,993	179	6,546	316	11,529	291	9,992	292	9,589
United States	8	877	7	523	7	617	6	831	5	539
Dutch West Indies	33	1,324	32	1,527	23	942	23	1,613	26	1,092
Swedish "	1	57	1	9	16	431	9	187	—	—
Danish "	30	1,065	17	725	8	308	55	2,023	16	1,247
Spanish "	8	614	14	1,301	10	1,030	7	665	4	470
French "	10	134	20	369	33	814	28	677	22	455
Republics of N. America.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries....	1	131	—	—	2	278	—	—	—	—
	419	28,498	315	20,054	472	28,829	472	26,185	423	24,977

ALMANAC FOR 1872.

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TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ANTIGUA,
From and to each Country, for the years 1866 to 1870 inclusive.

	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	72815	79695	63088	64253	71798	277386	121968	251139	177687	216651
BRITISH POSSESSIONS										
North America	13008	14858	14041	14236	13647	4390	4409	3364	3225	3102
<i>West Indies :</i>										
Barbados	48993	51273	49796	53775	47039	1180	4054	3455	1946	1488
Dominica	1510	829	463	558	1013	127	232	524	240	444
Montserrat	324	340	376	349	674	607	1029	1089	2381	1102
Nevis	465	22	38	560	—	44	280	3339	975	177
St. Kitt's	6392	4947	5389	3480	6466	2020	3140	4142	9486	9147

HANSFORD'S ANTIGUA

Demerara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—
Trinidad	912	87	1925	251	213	—	—	183	—	—
Other W.I. Islands	1924	2113	417	48	575	722	393	819	56	94
United States	34561	31506	33265	33404	18425	2398	898	1998	2579	942
Europe: Foreign ..	—	—	—	404	1155	—	—	—	—	—
French Possessions .	1992	2137	507	2455	11	739	791	2102	472	916
Swedish ..	6	20	363	68	75	—	51	154	—	—
Danish ..	1049	373	154	49	1916	219	1373	188	823	198
Dutch ..	1654	931	64	386	1044	593	1223	1310	929	747
Spanish ..	1147	1211	—	—	127	1436	1235	—	—	5
Portuguese ..	701	—	14	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamburg ..	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	203257	190342	169900	174356	164178	291861	141076	273706	260973	234012

* Including £15,533 from countries not specified.

ANNUAL FOR 1872.

ACTS PASSED BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF ANTIGUA DURING THE YEAR 1871.

- Feb. 8. To provide a pension for Warwick P. Hyndman, late Registrar of the Colony.
- March 15. To continue an Act to provide for the Granting of Licences to sell Liquors.
- " To enable the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the Exportation of Arms and Ammunition from this Colony.
- April 26. To provide for the Appointment of a Resident Magistrate for the Island of Barbuda, and to make Provision for the Government of that Island.
- May 22. To amend the Act establishing a Public Library.
- " To repeal 19th Section of Excise Act, 1868.
- June 15. To annex the Island of Redarda to the Colony of Antigua.
- " To provide for the Union of the Offices of Provost Marshal and Registrar of this Colony.
- " To extend the Power of the Governor under the Medical and Poor Relief Act, 1870.
- Aug. 3. To provide for the Service of the Colony for 1872.
- " To establish Petty Civil Courts.
- " 24. To raise a Loan of £2,500 for the Antigua Water Works.
- Sept. 7. To authorize the Appointment of a Surveyor of Public Roads, Buildings, and Works.

STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES OF PERSONS HOLDING OFFICE IN ANTIGUA.

- AUCHINCLOSS, WILLIAM D.—Appointed second clerk of the treasury department, 1867.
- BARTON, ROBERT JAMES.—Appointed clerk of the market in 1863; inspector of trades, 1865.
- BAYNES, EDWIN DONALD.—Was private secretary to the president of Montserrat from 1842 to 1850; colonial secretary of Montserrat, 1850, which he held in conjunc-

tion with the office of treasurer, to which he was appointed in 1854; was also comptroller of customs and navigation laws, a member of the executive council, a commissioner of public works, and a non-elective member of the legislative assembly at Montserrat; administered the Government of Tobago from April to December, 1860, during the absence of the lieutenant governor; promoted to the secretaryship of Antigua, May, 1863; administered the Government of Dominica in 1871, and afterwards the General Government of the Leeward Islands, during the absence of Sir Benjamin Pine.

BAYNES, EDWARD H.—Private secretary to his excellency Sir Benjamin Pine, appointed 1861.

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

BLACK, GEORGE.—Police magistrate of St. John's, Antigua, appointed 1857; inspector of prisons, 1843; served as a member of the administrative committee and board of audit in 1862. Was formerly acting as a stipendiary magistrate.

BRAITHWAITE, CHELSEMAN, M.—Appointed clerk of the market, 1865.

BRAITHWAITE, H. M.—Appointed third clerk, treasury department in April, 1861; promoted to chief clerk in November, 1861; acted as accountant from 9th April to 1st June, 1867, when the office was abolished; acted as landing surveyor during the absence of the treasurer in 1860; re-appointed acting landing surveyor 26th May, 1869, and served for one year.

BURNS, JAMES.—Third clerk of the treasury, appointed 1870.

BURNS, PATRICK.—Appointed June, 1870, auditor-general; acted as colonial secretary in 1871.

COLE, LUKE C.—Warden Holberton Hospital, appointed 1856.

COLE, LUKE.—Appointed clerk of the public library, 1868.

COULL, WILLIAM A.—Appointed second police magistrate, Antigua, 1864. Was a member of the legislative and executive councils under the old constitution up to 1866.

DANIEL, WM. MEADE.—Entered the colonial service in

1839, as clerk in the governor's office, Antigua, and served in that capacity under three successive governors-in-chief; was private secretary to President Daniel, when administering the government of Antigua; appointed a landing-waiter of the customs establishment in 1844, and on its abolition was nominated to a clerkship in the treasury; harbour-master of Parham in 1857; and re-appointed to the treasury, 1862; acting-treasurer Antigua, 1869.

GORDON, WILLIAM G.—Landing waiter, treasury, appointed 1865.

HRAGAN, R. S.—Appointed inspector of weights and measures, 1858; excise officer, 1862; clerk of vestries, 1871.

HORSFORD, ELWIN.—Superintendent of lunatic asylum, appointed 1868.

HORSFORD, EDWARD.—Landing waiter in treasury department, appointed 1865.

HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS.—Clerk to the legislative assembly, appointed 1865; is now clerk to the legislative council; clerk to commissioners of roads, 1870.

HUMPHREYS, CHARLES L.—Appointed clerk to the registrar of deeds, 9th July, 1867; clerk in governor's office, 1866; in colonial secretary's office, 1867.

LEDEATT, WILLIAM E.—Capt. of Fort James, appointed 1856.

LINDO, ISAAC.—Revenue officer, Grenada, 1858; acting auditor, 1865; provost marshal, Antigua, 1867; registrar, 1871.

MARTIN, WILLIAM G.—Landing waiter in treasury department, appointed 1856.

McINNIS, HECTOR.—Appointed inspector of police in 1869.

MENZIES, WILLIAM.—Inspector-general of police, and justice of the peace, appointed 1870; holds local rank of lieutenant-colonel of militia, and is aide-de-camp to the governor.

MERCEK, SARAH.—Postmistress, appointed in 1868.

MURREIN, URIEL.—Appointed second clerk in the treasury department in 1867; clerk to the marshal's office in 1869.

NORMAN, GEO. W.—Entered the colonial service in

June, 1854, as landing waiter, Antigua; appointed harbour master, 1856; coroner, 1865; acted as provost marshal from October, 1865, to May, 1866; acting auditor and excise officer, 1869.

OKEY, CHARLES H.—Member of council, Antigua, barrister of the Inner Temple, knight of the legion of honour, author of works on international relations, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, also at Heidelberg University; acted as private secretary to Lord Stuart de Rothesay, ambassador to the Court of France, and as counsel to Her Majesty's Embassy under four successive ambassadors in Paris; acted as police magistrate, Antigua, from July, 1862, to May, 1863; appointed puisne justice of Antigua in August, 1868, and chief magistrate of Anguilla, 1871.

PEEL, ARTHUR.—Educated at Oriel College, Oxford; M.A., 1848; called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1852, and was member of the northern circuit; appointed chief justice of Antigua, 1868.

PETERS, JOSHUA.—Keeper of the common gaol, appointed 1866.

STEAD, SIDNEY.—Appointed to the treasury department, as clerk in 1862; clerk to the water commissioners in 1867.

THINOT, J. S.—Assistant clerk, royal engineers' department, Antigua, August, 1846, to July, 1854; supernumerary clerk, colonial secretary's office, August, 1860; clerk, October 1st, 1863; registrar of marriages, 1863; clerk to law commissioners, 1863; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 29th July, 1864; transferred to the registrar's department as chief clerk, April 1867; acted as registrar of courts and registrar of deeds, from June, 1870, to February, 1871; appointed registrar in Admiralty, May, 1871.

THINOT, J. T.—Appointed second clerk, colonial secretary's office, July, 1864; in April, 1867, was transferred to the registrar's office as second clerk; acted as clerk in marshal's office from June, 1870, to February, 1871.

TIBBETTS, A. S.—Clerk, auditor general, 1870, and cashier savings bank, 1871.

WALTER, JOHN.—Appointed clerk to the auditor-general, 1867; master of poor house, 1871.

List of Sugar Estates, Grazing,
and other Farms in Antigua, 1871.
ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

Names of Places.	Average.	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
Adelaide Cottage	16	J. D. Cranstoun	Provisions
Brecknocks	222	Heirs John Bennett	Lessee, M. Dickinson
Body Pond	20	James Barrett	
Blizard's	50	J. D. Cranstoun	
Body Pond	210	Heirs J. H. Doyle	Lessee, F. Melchertson
Buckley's	10	Samuel Edwards	
Bendall's, Belvedere, and Geo. Byam's	1600	Fryer's Concrete Com.	Steam Wks. 24 in St. Mary's Par.
Buckley's	10	Heirs Isaac Kilsick	
Bello Vue	527	Francis Shand	70 acres in St. George's Parish
Brigains	440	Dr. J. W. Thibou	
Buckley's	98	W. B. Nibbs	
Bath Lodge	456	Fryer's Concrete Company	
Blizard's Hill	16	Heirs Dr. Mara	
Crosbie's & Boon's	300	Charles Crosbie	Lessee, Dr. Edwards. Graz. Farm
Clare Hall	613	Henry Liggins	
Cook's	500	J. E. Anthonyson	
Cook's	10	R. S. Heagan	
Cottage	24	Heirs John Haining	
Cedar Grove	10	George Hart	
Cove	6	Rebecca Isles	
Creek Side	396	John H. Moore	180 acres in St. Mary's Parish
Cassada Garden	600	Francis Shand	40 acres in St. George's Parish
Cedar Valley	218	Do.	90 acres do.
Dickey's Hill	26	M. Chambers and others	Rented to owners of Renfrew's

Names of Places.	Average.	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
Dunbar's	100	C. H. Okey and another	
Drew's Hill, Herbert's, & Belmont	738	Mrs. Emma Purvis	Steam Wks.
Ferris' Farm	13	Edward W. Alleyne	
Ferris' Farm	8	R. S. Heagan	Lessee, S. B. Johnson
Five Islands	703	Col. S. J. Hill, C.E.	
Friar's Hill	327	Lady Thomas	
Gambles	290	Viscount Combermere	Steam Wks.
Gambles (Five Islands)	157	J. E. Anthonyson	
Golden Grove	254	Thomas Peters	Lessee, P. Burns. Graz. Farm
Galley Bay	447	F. Thomas	
Huntley Lodge	24	W. H. Gordon	
Hawk's Hill	180	F. Peter Malone	
Halliday's	256	Fryer's Concrete Company	
Hodge's Bay	192		Lessee, W. Goodwin, jr.
Hart's & Royal's	209	Thomas Jarvis	
Hamilton's	40	Hugh McKay	
Hill House	100	Heirs of Samuel Williams	
Hill House	10	Paul Horsford	
Langford's and Mt. Pleasant	621	T. W. L. Brooke	Steam Wks.
Law's Land	50	Heirs of James Law	Provisions
Law's Land	10	Geo. W. Bennett	
Marble Hill	172	Mrs. M. E. Jarvis	
Mount Rural	20	Heirs of Wm. Grant	
McKinnon's	633	Edward Becket	Steam Wks.
Oliver's	313	T. W. L. Brooke	
Otto's	678	F. Garraway	Steam Wks.
Potter's	60	M. Donalds & Co.	
Rose Hill	33	Heirs of Sarah Adamson	
Renfrew	17	J. S. W. Watkins	
Saint Clare	324	Jas. B. Thibou	
Saint Clare	10	William Aisas	
Turnbull's	71	Heirs of John Gray	Rented to Otto's Est.
Turnbull's	10	John Gray, jun.	
Tamlinson's	600	Francis Shand	Steam Wks.
Thibou's	368	Thomas Jarvis	
Union	489	Robert Dobson	

Names of Places.	Average.	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
Villa Weatherill's	230	S. Dobson & Sons	Steam Wks.
William's Farm & Mut. Rural Wood	360	Viscount Combermere	
Williams' Farm	63	Edward M'Guire	
Yaptou's	280	T. W. L. Brooke	Graz. Farm
	40	Heirs of Samuel Williams	
	343	Mrs. Shiell	
<p>In this parish there are 31 Sugar Estates in cultivation, representing 11,973 acres. The proprietors of 12 are resident, and 19 non-resident. The resident proprietors represent 3,179 acres, and the non-resident 8,792 acres. Total, 16,510 acres of cultivated and uncultivated land. On 8 estates there are steam works, and on the others there are windmills.</p>			
ST. GEORGE'S PARISH.			
Burne's Hill	172	Est. James Law	
Barnacle Point	64	Francis Shand (lessee)	
Carlisle's	388	James Barrett	
Date Hill	133	Thomas Jarvis	
Donovan's	247	Francis Shand	
Fitches Creek	517	Do.	Steam Wks.
Gunthorpe's	890	Do.	10 acres in St. John's
Grove	570	Henry J. Cassin	13 acres in St. John's
Cravenor's	66	Heirs of John Freeland	75 acres in St. John's
Giles Blizard's	162	Thomas Jarvis	Lessee, Mrs. John Scott
High Point and Nibbs	307	Heirs of Samuel Martin	
Judge Blizard's	422	Mrs. Stapleton	
Lower Freeman's	360	Freeman Thomas	
Long Island	300	Thomas Jarvis	
Mount Lucy	337	F. Garraway	Steam Wks.
Millar's	408	Horace Turner	Steam Wks.
North Sound	418	George Estridge	
Paynter's	232	Francis Shand	
Winthorpe's	215	Freeman Thomas	
Weir's	114	Heirs of Samuel Sedgwick	

In this parish there are 17 Sugar Estates in cultivation, representing 5,078 acres. The proprietors of 7 are resident, and 10 non-resident. The resident proprietors represent 1,533

acres, and the non-resident 3,490 acres. Total, 6,120 acres of cultivated and uncultivated land. On 3 estates there are steam works, and on the others there are windmills.

ST. PETER'S PARISH.

Names of Places.	Average.	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
Big Duers	339	Thos. D. Foote	Steam Wks.
Betty's Hope, Garden, Cotton Old and Cotton New Work	1315	Sir G. W. H. Codrington	
Cedar Hill (Upper & Lower)	452	Capt. E. G. Byam	
Crabb's	275	C. C. Tudway	
Cocoonut Hall	277	Heirs of A. Geddes	Lessee, F. Shand
Diamond	134	Miss Obren Ottley	Graz. Farm
Guano Island	374	Sir G. W. H. Codrington	82 acres in St. Philip's
Gilbert's	313	Mrs. Grace Gilbert	
Elawse's & Mercer's Creek	309	W. Parker & Co.	
Jonas'	325	T. W. L. Brooke	
Lower Freeman's	259	Mrs. Peter	94 acres in St. George's
Little Duers	190	Heirs Wm. Lee	44 acres in St. Philip's
Parry's	226	Thos. D. Foote	Steam Wks.
Pares and Cochran's	323	Mrs. Owen Pell	Steam Wks.
Parham New Work, Parham Old Work, and Parham Lodge	1096	C. C. Tudway	Steam Wks.
Sanderson's	735	W. K. Martin	Steam Wks.
Upper Freeman's	211	Thomas Daniell & Co.	Lessee, W. K. Martin
Vernon's	416	Herbert Mayo	
Neaman's	210	R. and H. Jefferson.	88 acres in St. Paul's

In this parish there are 18 Sugar Estates in cultivation, representing 7,475 acres. The proprietors of 4 are resident, and 14 non-resident. The resident proprietors represent 1,002

acres, and the non-resident 6,473 acres. Total, 7,849 acres of cultivated and uncultivated land. On 6 estates there are steam works, and on the others there are windmills.

ST. PHILIP'S PARISH.

Names of Places.	Acreage.	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
Archbold's, and Brown's	398	Thomas Daniell & Co.	
Colebrooke's	356	James Goodwin	
Comfort Hall	517	Geo. W. McDonald	
Cullin's	100	William Goodwin	
Cotton Garden	20	— Lake	
Cotton Garden	40	F. B. Harman	
Elliott's	192	Heirs of — French	SteamWrks.
Frye's	320	Dr. John Freeland	Graz. Farm
Green Island	100	Est. Stephen Blizard	
Glanville's	453	Viscount Combermere	
Orange	30	Est. Alex. Duncombe	
Gray's (Belfast)	230	Campbell Odium	Lessee G. W. McDonald
Grant's	117	Edward Becket	
Goble's, Gaynor's & Elmes	427	William Goodwin	
Harman's and Walrond's	369	Miss L. L. Willock	
Harry Harding's	150	F. B. Harman	
Lavington's	185	James Maginley	
Lower Walrond's	150	Henry Bourne	Provisions
Lyon's	502	Francis Keunington	
Long Lane and Delap's	469	Do.	SteamWrks.
Lynch's	560	Horace Turner	
Manning's	200	William Parker	
Montpellier & The Hope	278	F. B. Harman	
Mayer's	300	Mrs. Owen Pell	
Newall's	11	Charles Blake	
Parson Maule's	80	Edward Becket	
Pelican Island	20	Samuel Laviscount	
Rooms'	314	Robert Dobson	
Retreat	100	Heirs of J. J. Walter	
Sheriff's	220	F. B. Harman	
Skerritt's	314	Oliver Nugent	
Sion Hill	292	Mrs. Owen Pell	

Names of Places.	Acreage.	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
The Brooke	10	R. B. Blake	
Thomas's	170	Heirs of J. W. Sheriff	80 acres in St. Paul's. Lessee E. F. Sheriff
Wickham's	168	J. E. Anthonyson	
Watson's	370	T. T. Sword & T. D. Aitkin	
In this parish there are 24 Sugar Estates in cultivation, representing 7,184 acres. The proprietors of 17 are resident, and 7 non-resident. The resident proprietors represent 4,612 acres, and the non-resident 2,572 acres. Total, 8,541 acres of cultivated and uncultivated land. On 2 Estates there are steam works, and on the others there are windmills.			
ST. PAUL'S PARISH.			
Barter's	10	S. M. M. Taylor	
Barter's	10	W. H. Altas	
Barter's	193	Est. R. W. Mara, deceased	
Black's Point	75	George Black	
Black's Point	25	William Black	
Bayley Hill	35	John Samuel Bayley	
Barter's	10	J. B. Thibou	
Barton Hill	48	Duncan Clarke	
Bushey Park	40	— Clarke and others	Steam Wrk
Bodkins	492	Fryer's Concrete Company	Steam Wrk
Briar's Cottage	20	William Lorren	
Blake's	258	Mrs. Lucy Miller	Steam Wrks
Burke's and Gable Hill	558	James Maginley	
Buckhorn's	100	Techeira Domingos	
Bottom Bailey	25	Mrs. Wilkinson	
Bayley Hill	10	Jane Mason	
Bayley Hill	10	Robert Boyley	
Brook's & Rose's	14	Daniel Christopher	
Cochrane's	450	Heirs of J. W. Sheriff	Lessee R. F. Sheriff
Cherry Hill	77	Heirs of J. S. Shordiche	
Dieppe Bay	113	Victor Guffroy	
Dimsdale	407	Mrs. Owen Pell	
Dung-a-ding Nook	55	M. W. B. Sheppard	
Folly	315	Mary Ann McLagan	
Frye's Pasture	100	Dr. John Freeland	
Falmouth	16	Robert Thomas	

Names of Places.	Average	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
✓ Gordon's (Mon.'s Hill)	213	F. E. Harman	
Hill Side	31	William Edwards	
Indian Creek	16	Elizabeth Barton	
Indian Creek	10	Heirs of John Barr	
Indian Creek	10	Peter Lisle	
✓ Isaac's Hill	100	Miss Ottley	Lessee Fran. Shand
Jessamin Hill	10	John Winter	
✓ Laroche's	231	James Maguire	315 acres in St. John's Steam Wrks.
Lucas's & Delap's	569	Viscount Combermere	
Liberta and The Nook	12	Charles Stephens	
Liberta and Palmouth	12	James A. Smith	
Liberta and Palmouth	17	Robert Thomas	
✓ Mrs. Looby's	302	Thomas Flintoff	
✓ Matthew's	888	Luckie Brothers	
✓ Norfolk Farm	10	Nancy Cornelius	
Piccadilly	12	Victor Guifroy	
✓ Patterson's	407	Herace Turner	
✓ Piccadilly	1634	C. M. Eldridge	
✓ Red Hill	400	Mrs. Endora Adam	
✓ Roseberry	12	Edward McGuire	
✓ (Sweet's)	20	Heirs of Thomas Adamson	
✓ Richmond	635	Miss Marian McDonald	
✓ Rendezvous Bay	171	Heirs of R. W. Mara	
✓ Rendezvous Bay	342	Ann Hamilton	
Spring Hill	10	William Lowers	
✓ Sweet's	14	Oliver B. Walker	
Spring Hill	10	William Isaac	
Tobacco Gut	27	J. E. Anthonyson	
✓ Trellis	626	Thomas D. Foste	
Tobacco Gut	10	William Mayfield	
Windsor	28	George Black	
Wilton Farm	35	Dr. W. H. Edwards	
✓ Wilkie Freeman's	504	Henry Liggins	

In this parish there are 12 Sugar Estates in cultivation, representing 5,395 acres. The proprietors of 6 are resident, and 6 non-resident. The resident proprietors represent

2,287 acres, and the non-resident 3,108 acres. Total, 10,829 acres of cultivated and uncultivated land. On 3 estates there are steam works, and on the others there are windmills.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Names of Places.	Average	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
✓ Brodie's	88	F. Shand	Lessee, W. H. Edward
✓ Bolan's	10	W. H. Altas	
✓ Bolan's	63	Heirs of S. G. Watkins	
✓ Bolan's	10	J. E. Thibou	
✓ Bolan's	16	John Bridger	
✓ Bolan's	38	Heirs of G. W. Byam	
✓ Bishop's	12	Sarah Rogerson	
✓ Bott's Mountain	44	Sarah Bell	
✓ Bott's Mountain	44	Heirs of Jane Thibou	
✓ Bott's Mountain	44	Mrs. Mary Thibou	
✓ Blubber Valley	664		Lessee, R. McGuire
✓ Brook's & Morris'	701	Mrs. Tucker	
✓ Carty's Mountain	111	Heirs of John Bell	
✓ Cades Bay	793	F. G. Garraway	
✓ Cove, The	500		Sta.
✓ Christian Valley	490	Sydney Stead	
✓ Christian Valley	10	George Nelson	
✓ Crabb Hill	13	Richard Challenger	
✓ Crabb Hill	10	Heirs of G. Picart	
✓ Claremont and Tremontania	849	Charles Shand	
✓ Darby's	177	Anna Doig	
✓ Dark Valley	170	Maria Jane Lowe	
✓ Dalzell's	175	Dr. J. W. Thibou	
✓ Dalzell's	10	Mark Connolly	
✓ Dunning's and Gilead's	240	F. Kennington	
✓ Darley's	10	Sunnel M. Taylor	
✓ Fisher's	300	Heirs of J. Scotland	
✓ Green Castle	605	Fryer's Concrete Co.	
✓ Green Hill	13	W. W. Barnard	
✓ Green Hill	18	Margaret Warner	
✓ Hermitage	105	W. A. Coull	
✓ Hughes	166	Jas. Green and Thos. Kirwan	
✓ Hermitage	12	John Francis	
✓ Hermitage	11	W. W. Symister	

100 HORSFORD'S ANTIGUA			
Names of Places.	Acreage.	Names of Owners.	Remarks.
Johnson's Point	10	David Barnes	
Johnson's Point	50	Catherine Rigsby	
Johnson's Point	10		
Johnson's Point	10	James Dunn	
Jenning's	10	Robert Shaw	
Jenning's	288	Heirs of Darius Davey	
Jolly Hill	708	Thomas Peters	Lessee, P. Burns. Steam Wrks.
Mount Carmel	10	J. E. Anthonyson	
Monteros	23	Dr. W. H. Edwards	
Mount Carmel	12	R. S. Heagan	
Mill Hill	329	Heirs of Jos. Smith	
McNish's Mountain	159	John Dobson	42 acres in St. John's
McGregor's Mountain, The	60	Henry C. Nanton	
New Division	437	Mrs. Walker Shand	
Orange Valley and Frye's	234	Robert Dobson	
Providence	1293	James Barrett	Steam Wrks.
Picart's River	11	R. S. Heagan	
Rigsby's	128	Heirs of G. T. Picart	
	140	Halliday and Taylor	
	263	Heirs of James Law	Lessees, Fryer's Concrete Com.
Seaforts's	10	J. J. Roden	Steam Wrks.
Sawcots's	622	Edgar H. Lane	Lessee, W. McLanagan
Sage Hill	235	Water Commissioners	
Smith's	163	E. Odium	
Tranquil Vale	10	George Potter	
Vale	110	Ann C. Fonsica	
Vale	20	Richard Hill	
Vale	67	George Black	
Vale	10	Fras. B. Crichton	
Vale	147	William Dougall	
Vale	10	Michael Dickinson	
Vale	10	A. V. Nanton	
Vale	10	Thos. Sheppard	
Vale	10	W. W. Touge	
Vale	10	Thomas Kilsick	
Vale	109	J. R. Robins	
Vale	10	Josiah Edwards	

3 Taken down

A1	
Names of Places.	Names of Owners.
Urin's	10 J. B. Hunt
Urin's	10 Charles Hunt
Urin's	50 Heirs of W. T. Lovell
Willock's (Up- per Frye's)	513 Heirs of Richard Abbott
York's	325 R. H. McGuire

In this parish there are 7 Sugar Estates in cultivation, representing 4,731 acres. The proprietors of 4 are resident, and 3 non-resident. The resident proprietors represent 4,569 acres, and the non-resident 2,162 acres. Total, 13,298 acres of cultivated and uncultivated land. On 4 estates there are steam works, and on the others there are windmills.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ANTIGUA

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

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

Columbus discovered Antigua.
 ste. Antonio Serrano, was endowed with
 power of Governor: Antigua until this period
 belonged to the Caribs.

King Charles I. granted James Hay, Earl of Carlisle,
 by letters patent, all the Caribbean Islands,
 including Barbados.

1629. M. D'Enambuc lands, with 150 men, at Antigua;
 but finding the island worse than he expected,
 he embarked immediately for Montserrat.

1632. Sir Thomas Warner sends his son, with a number
 of followers, from St. Kitts, to establish a
 settlement in Antigua.

1640. English attacked by Caribs, who killed 50 of
 them, and carried off the Governor's wife, her
 two children, and three other women. Popula-
 tion about 30 families.

1650. The authority of the Crown being acknowledged
 by the inhabitants, Parliament issued an
 ordinance prohibiting trade with Antigua and
 Barbados.

1653. An expedition of savages from Dominica surprised
 the English, plundered and burnt most of their
 houses, and massacred the inhabitants.

1663. The inhabitants of Barbados having petitioned
 the King against the claims of the Earl of
 Carlisle and his lessee, Lord Willoughby, his
 Majesty compromised the matter by revoking
 the Earl's patent, and paying an annuity to the
 creditors and claimants under that charter, to
 defray which and the salary of a Governor, an
 impost of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was laid on the produce
 of the island.

Lord Willoughby obtains a grant of the island of
 Antigua from King Charles II. Mr. Henry
 Willoughby appointed Governor. The French
 settlers retire, and seek assistance in Guadalupe
 and Martinique for the capture of the island.

Aug. 4. Lord Willoughby, with 17 sail and 2,000
 troops, lost in a hurricane off Guadalupe.

4. A French squadron, under M. De la Barre,

arrived at Five Island Bay, and landed without
 much opposition. They burnt the Governor's
 house and many others, and took several officers
 prisoners.

1666. Nov. 23. The inhabitants surrendered to the
 French under M. Clodere. Col. Fitch, the
 Governor, refusing to accede to the capitulation,
 fled with Col. Warner and some others.

1667. July 7. Admiral Sir John Harman destroyed the
 French fleet at St. Pierre, Martinique, consisting
 of 38 sail.

July 21. Antigua restored by a treaty of peace
 signed at Breda.

Sept. 1. Destructive hurricane at St. Kitts, which,
 almost desolated the island, the inhabitants
 being already reduced to the greatest want by
 the effects of the war.

1668. Lord William Willoughby sailed from Barbados
 with a great many colonists to re-establish the
 colonies of Antigua and Montserrat.

Act passed for the settlement of the duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per
 cent. on produce shipped, in consideration of
 new grants of the lands which became forfeit
 to his Majesty by reason of the surrender to
 the French.

1669. Act passed requiring masters of vessels, immediately
 on their arrival, to obtain from the Governor
 a licence to trade, and to give bond not to carry
 off any person without a ticket.

1673. Number of negroes, 570.

1674. Col. Codrington arrived from Barbados and applied
 himself, with success, to planting the sugar-cane.

1675. Tremendous hurricane at Barbados. The inhabi-
 tants petition Government to take off the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per
 cent. tax. Petition refused.

Six towns or places of traffic appointed in Antigua,
 viz., Falmouth, St. John's, Bridge Town, Car-
 lisle Road, Parham, and Bermudian Valley.

1676. A tonnage duty payable in gunpowder imposed.

1681. Antigua desolated by a hurricane. According to
 Dampier, it came on at N.E., veering about to

North and N.W., with violent rains: after continuing about 4 hours, it fell calm and the rain ceased; but in a short time it began to blow furiously from S.W., so that a ship that was driven ashore and upset in the beginning of the gale was found in the morning almost upright, but all the goods that were in the hold were washed out.

Island divided into 5 parishes.

1689. Inhabitants of Anguilla removed to Antigua.

Col. Hewetson sails to attack Guadeloupe, and returns with plunder.

Sir Timothy Thornhill arrives with troops.

Guards stationed at the Bays to defend the island against the incursions of the French.

Six Irishmen taken in a French privateer, tried and executed.

1690. General Codrington receives a commission from King William and Queen Mary to be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Leeward Caribbee Islands.

Admiral Wright having arrived with a strong squadron of men-of-war, the Leeward Islands, raise forces for the recovery of St. Kitts. Antigua furnishes a regiment of 400 men, commanded by the Deputy-Governor, Col. Rowlan Williams. Population 6,000 whites.

April 6. Antigua nearly desolated by an earthquake, which was felt also at Montserrat and Nevis.

1693. Act passed for the election of Vestries, and the maintenance of the Minister and the poor. Annual salary of the Minister, 16,000 lbs. of sugar.

1698. General Codrington dies, and is succeeded in the government by his son, Christopher Codrington, Esq.

1699. Admiral Benbow prepares to attack Guadeloupe. The merchants of Antigua equip several privateers, and a regiment of soldiers was raised under the command of Col. Byam for this enter-

prise. After the capture of Basseterre and various other successes, the English were obliged to abandon Guadeloupe, on account of the sickness of the troops.

1704. Sir W. Mathews appointed Governor, v. Codrington,

1705. Act passed the General Council and Assembly met at Nevis, securing to each island its peculiar laws and customs.

Common Law of England to be in force except when altered by colonial laws.

1706. Col. Park made Governor on the death of Sir W. Mathews.

1707. Antigua and Nevis suffer greatly from a hurricane.

1710. December 7. Governor Park killed.

Walter Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant-General of the Leeward Islands, arrives from Nevis and assumes the government.

Walter Douglas, Esq., appointed Governor, and suspends Mr. Hamilton from all his offices.

1715. General Hamilton restored to the government of the Leeward Islands. Col. Edward Byam appointed Lieut-Governor of Antigua, vice J. Yeamans, Esq.

The Council and Assembly pass an act granting the General £1,000 a year for house rent; governors of colonies being forbidden by their instructions to receive gratuities in any other shape,

1720. Population 3,672 whites; 19,186 negroes.

1721. John Hart, Esq., late Governor of Maryland, was preferred to the government of the Leeward Islands.

1724. Governor Hart reported the population 5,200 whites, 1,400 militia, 19,500 negroes.

1725. Parish of St. Peter divided; parish of St. George formed.

1727. The Assembly returned their thanks, and voted 200 guineas for the purchase of a sword, to Captain Delargno, for the protection of their trade and the construction of the wharf at English Harbour.

1728. Lord Londonderry, son of Mr. Pitt, succeeded Mr. Hart in the government of the Leeward Islands. Aug. 18. The Governor arrives at Antigua, and is detained in the roads by a hurricane.
1729. Population 4,088 whites; 22,611 negroes.
1731. Great scarcity of water; a single pail sold for three shillings.
1732. The Moravian Brethren send missionaries to Antigua.
1733. William Matthews, Esq., succeeded to the government on the death of Lord Londonderry. The new instructions granted permission to the Council and Assembly to settle on the Governor, by their first act after his arrival, any salary which they might think proper in addition to the sum of £12,000 which had hitherto been allowed by Government out of the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty. In compliance with which the Council and Assembly granted him £1,000 currency per annum.
1736. Plot by the negroes for murdering the whites discovered. King Court, the leader, and Tomba and Hercules, his generals, were broken on the wheel, and eleven others burnt.
1737. Executions of the slaves concerned in the plot continued.
1740. Antigua suffers from a hurricane.
1759. Malignant fever rages.
1756. Population 3,412 whites; 31,428 negroes.
1760. Mr. Nath. Gilbert, speaker of the House of Assembly, forms a society of 200 Methodists, the first in the island.
1761. Act passed to prevent manumitted slaves becoming burdensome to the parish.
1768. William Woodley, Esq., appointed Governor; £1,000 a year voted in addition to the government salary of £1,200, also a Government house.
1769. Aug. 17. Town of St. John's nearly destroyed by fire. £1,000 granted by Government for the relief of sufferers.
1770. Value of exports from Antigua to Great Britain,

- £430,210; to North America, £35,551 7s 6d.; to the other islands, £229 10s.
1771. Sir Ralph Payne arrived in the West Indies as Governor-General of the Leeward Islands.
1772. Severe hurricane in the Leeward Islands, beginning from N.E., and ending from S.W. by S. Aug. 31. Several men-of-war driven on shore, and many ships foundered at their anchors in St. John's harbour.
1774. Population 2,500 whites; 37,808 negroes. Assembly thanked his Majesty for appointing Sir Ralph Payne Governor, and petition for his return to the Leeward Islands.
1776. William M. Burt, Esq., appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, in the room of Sir R. Payne.
1779. Antigua reduced to the greatest distress for want of water—famine and disease prevail—application made to Government for a loan of £20,000.
1780. According to the testimony of Dr. S. Athill, nearly one-fifth of the negro population died of dysentery in this and the two preceding years.
- Oct. 3. Severe hurricane in the western extremity of Jamaica, accompanied by an earthquake—a most extraordinary swell of the sea, which so as to overwhelm the town of Savannah-la-Grande.
1780. Oct. 10. Barbados almost desolated by a hurricane which was experienced in most of the Caribb Islands.
1781. Thomas Shirley, Esq., appointed Governor, in room of W. M. Burt, Esq., deceased.
1782. Antigua produced 40,200 hhds. of sugar. April 12. Lord Rodney gained a glorious victory over the French fleet off Guadaloupe.
1783. Antigua produced 3,300 hhds. of sugar.
1785. By an act of the Legislature a jury of six white inhabitants were ordered for the trial of capital offences; also the evidence of one slave against another to be admitted, but not against a free person.
1787. Population 2,590 whites; 1,230 free people of colour; 37,808 slaves. Exports, 19,500 hhds. of sugar.

1789. No rain fell for 7 months. The crop of sugar was destroyed, and 500 horned cattle perished for want of water.
1791. William Woodley, Esq., appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.
1792. Aug. 1. Several plantations destroyed by a hurricane.
1793. Malignant fever prevailed, supposed to have been brought from Grenada in H.M. ship *Experiment*.
1795. Maj.-Gen. Charles Leigh appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.
1797. April 16. Act for ameliorating the condition of slaves passed by the General Council and Assembly at St. Kitts. Value of slaves estimated, £1,312,920.
1801. Lord Lavington appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.
1804. Sept. 4. Hurricane at Antigua and St. Kitts, &c.
1805. Exports, 3,200 hhds. of sugar. Population 3,000 whites; 1,300 free people of colour; 36,000 slaves.
- Aug. 1. Lord Lavington died.
- Hugh Elliott, Esq., appointed Governor.
- Sugar exported, 16,000 hhds.
- July 23. Hurricane at Barbados, St. Vincent, Martinique, Dominica, and St. Kitts.
- 25. Bahamas and Bermudas.
- 31. Jamaica.
- Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Leigh appointed to the government of the Leeward Islands.
- Aug. 29. Hurricane at Dominica, Antigua, St. Bart's.
- Sept. 15. Hurricane at Barbados; 16th, Martinique.
1816. Maj.-Gen. George W. Ramsay appointed Governor of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda.
- Yellow fever raged in Antigua.
1818. Sept. 21—23. Hurricane at Dominica, Martinique, and Antigua.
1819. Sept. 22—23. Hurricane at St. Kitts, St. Bart's, and St. Thomas.
1821. Major-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban appointed Governor.

1823. Remittent fever prevailed at Antigua.
1824. Sir Benjamin D'Urban promoted to the government of Demerara.
1825. Bishop Coleridge arrived in the West Indies.
- July 28. Severe hurricane at Guadaloupe. The barometer fell 1.66 inch.
1826. Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross appointed Governor.
1827. Aug. 17. Hurricane in Antigua—barometer fell half an inch.
1828. Jan.-Feb. Dandy fever prevailed in Antigua.
1831. March. Burnings and other insurrectionary act committed by the negroes in consequence of the abolition of the Sunday market; martial law proclaimed; one man tried and executed by a General Court-martial, others punished by imprisonment and flogging.
- Aug. 11. Dreadful hurricane in Barbados and St. Vincent.
1832. Aug. 24. Hurricane at Guadaloupe—barometer fell 1.5 in.
1834. Sir Evan J. M. MacGregor, Bart., appointed Governor-General of the Leeward Islands and Dominica.
1834. Aug. 1. Slavery abolished.
- Sept. 20. Severe hurricane at Dominica—barometer fell 1.18 inch, at the rate of 1 in six hours.
1835. Aug. 12. Dreadful hurricane in Antigua—barometer fell 1.4 inch, at the rate of one in one hour 37 minutes.
1837. Sir Wm. Colebrooke appointed Governor-General of the Leeward Islands.
1840. Aug. 1. Major Macphail, Lieut.-Governor of Ant. and Dominica, assumed the temporary command of the Government.
1841. April 2. Great fire, which consumed a valuable portion of St. John's, with an immense loss to private individuals and the commercial community.
1842. Feb. Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy assumed the government of Antigua and the Leeward Islands.
- Lady Mico's charity school established.

1843. February 8. Terrific earthquake—unparalleled in severity and duration—destroying property to an immense amount all over the island. Most of the sugar works thrown down, and houses in the city and towns. Cathedral destroyed, and several of the churches and chapels; also the public buildings more or less seriously injured. Eight lives lost. In the neighbouring French island of Guadeloupe, the town of Point-a-Pitre was totally destroyed, with the loss of over 3,500 lives; the earth opened in several places; a serious conflagration afterwards broke out, which lasted for three days. The earthquake was felt through all the islands of the Windward and Leeward group.
- August. The British Parliament passed an Act authorizing a loan of £100,000 to the colony in aid of the sufferers. Local Act passed in October following.
1845. Discriminating duties on colonial and foreign produce abolished by Act of Parliament.
1846. March. The Honourable John Sheil appointed Chief Justice under the new Judicial Bill. Charles Cunningham, Esq., Lieut-Governor of St. Kitts, appointed to administer the government of the Leeward Islands. Savings bank established by local enactment.
- Nov. James McCaulay Higginson, Esq., assumed the government of Antigua and the Leeward Islands.
- Jan. First batch of immigrants arrived from Madeira; an Act for encouraging the importation of 3,000 labourers by a bounty having passed in the previous year. New cathedral opened.
- Sept. 6. Death of the Honourable John Sheil, Chief Justice, and appointment of the Hon. John Gray as Provisional Chief Justice.
18. March. Sir Robert Horsford appointed Chief Justice.
- Aug. 22. Severe hurricane and great destruction

- of property; loss estimated at 4
lost. Abolition of imperial customs.
1850. April. Robert James McIntosh, Esq., the government of Antigua and the Leeward Islands.
- May. Court of Appeal of the Leeward Islands established.
1852. Jan. Destruction of R.M. steamer *Amazon* by fire on her voyage to the West Indies; 135 lives lost.
- Feb. Dead lock in the Assembly. Refusal to consider the sureties tendered by the new Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Price, appointed to supersede Mr. Joseph Shervington. Resignation of Government members.
1855. Ker Baillie Hamilton, Esq., assumed the government of the Leeward Islands.
1856. Sir William Snagg, Kt., appointed Chief Justice, in consequence of the retirement of Sir Robert Horsford.
1858. March 25. Serious riots in the City; police-office attacked by the rioters, and in defence of their lives the police under arms fired and shot several persons. Martial law declared, and troops sent for from Barbados, and the neighbouring French island of Guadeloupe; the disturbance, after lasting two days, was effectually quieted before the arrival of the troops.
- Dr. Stephen G. Rigaud appointed Bishop of the diocese, in the place of Dr. Davis, deceased.
1859. April 3. Hercules G. Robinson, Esq., Lieut-Governor of St. Kitts, arrived to administer, temporarily, the government.
- April 22. Edward John Eyre, Esq., Lieut-Governor of St. Vincent, arrived to assume, temporarily, the government, on the promotion of Mr. Robinson to Hong Kong.
- April. Bishop Rigaud died.
- July. The Hon. Wm. Byam, President, and the Hon. Wm. Snagg, Chief Justice, knighted by letters patent.
1860. May. Dr. William Walrond Jackson consecrated

- of Antigua, and installed in St. John's
 in July.
- Resumption by Mr. Hamilton of the Governor-
 Generalship of the Leeward Islands.
- 1861 March 16. H.R.H. Prince Alfred, now Duke of
 Edinburgh, visited Antigua in H.M.S. *St. George*,
 and remained four days.
1862. New Market-house in the city opened.
1863. January. Dissolution of the Assembly; imbroglio
 with Governor Hamilton on the Immigration
 question.
- Introduction of the first steam plough by F.
 Garraway, Esq.
- March. Col. Stephen John Hill, C.B., assumed the
 government of Antigua and the Leeward Islands.
1863. March 17. Opening of the new Legislative Assembly.
- May. 110 Chinese immigrants, intended for Cuba,
 but wrecked at Barbuda, were landed at St.
 John's, and indentured themselves as labourers.
- The House of Assembly memorialised the Duke of
 Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies,
 on the subject of immigration, complaining of
 the want of good faith on the part of Governor
 Hamilton in the negotiations on the subject.
 2,000 labourers introduced from Barbados.
- Severe drought prevailed.
- Small-pox prevailed, and several deaths occurred.
1864. Drought continued to prevail.
1865. May. Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, Lieutenant-Gov-
 ernor of St. Kitts, administered the government
 in the temporary absence of Col. Hill.
- Change of the political constitution of the colony;
 a single Chamber established, composed of 4
 ex-officers, 8 nominated and 12 elective mem-
 bers.
- Colonel Hill re-assumes the government.
- October. Terrific hurricane at St. Thomas and
 Tortola; 500 lives lost, and 77 vessels. Destruction
 of the R.M. steamers *Rhone* and *Conway*.
1868. Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine appointed Governor-in-
 Chief of the Leeward Islands.

1870. Resolutions for establishing a Confederation of the
 Leeward Islands passed by Antigua, St. Kitts,
 Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Isls.
1871. Imperial Act for confederating the Leeward Islands
 passed in August.
- Aug. 21st. Severe hurricane experienced. Immense
 destruction of property. Several estates, works,
 with city, town, and village property destroyed.
 35 lives lost. Mercury fell $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

WEST INDIAN AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH
 COMPANY (LIMITED).

ANTIGUA.

Tariff of Ten Words, including Addresses.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Great Britain	3	18	2	Dominica	0	8	4
Cuba—Havana	3	0	0	Martinique	0	8	4
Santiago	2	10	0	St. Lucia	0	12	6
Jamaica	2	0	0	St. Vincent	0	12	6
Panama	2	10	0	Barbados	0	12	6
Porto Rico	0	8	4	Grenada	0	12	4
St. Thomas	0	8	4	Trinidad	1	0	0
St. Kitts	0	8	4	Demerara	1	0	0
Guadaloupe	0	8	4				

For stations in the United States or Canada add the rate
 from Havana, according to the International Ocean Telegraph
 Company's tariff. For Continental Europe, or East Indian
 Stations, add the rate from London onwards in addition to
 the rate to England.

The accounts to be kept in sterling—the dollar being
 reckoned at fifty pence.

ASSURANCE OFFICES in ANTIGUA.

- Standard—Life David Browne, Agent.
- North British and Mercantile
- Fire P. Burns, Agent.
- Royal—Fire and Life Geo. A. Davis, Agent.
- Sun—Fire Thomas T. Sword, Agent.
- Northern—Fire and Life J. T. Quin, Agent.
- City of Glasgow—Life James B. Thibou, Agent.
- Albert Medical—Life R. S. Heagan, Agent.
- Barbados Mutual—Life William Forrest, Agent.
- London and Lncshre—Fire Geo. W. Bennett, Agent.

DUTIES PAYABLE IN ENGLAND.

	s.	d.
Coffee	0	3 per lb.
Molasses (British W. I.)	1	9 per cwt.
Sugar, refined and candy	6	0 "
" raw, 1st	5	8 "
" " 2nd	5	3 "
" " 3rd	4	9 "
" " 4th	4	0 "
Spirits (B. P.)	10	2 per prt. gall.
Ditto (Foreign)	10	5 "

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS

To the United Kingdom, per half-ounce	1s.
" British West India Colonies	6d.
" Foreign West India Colonies, United States, Canada, &c.	5s.

In all cases to be prepaid.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

To United Kingdom	¼ lb. 3d. ; ½ lb. 6d. ; 1 lb. 1s.
To West India Colonies	¼ lb. 4d. ; ½ lb. 8d. ; 1 lb. 1s. 4d.

Ov the above, per lb. progressively.

MONEY ORDERS ON UNITED KINGDOM.

Not exceeding £2, Commission	1s.
" 5, "	2s.
" 7, "	3s.
" 10, "	4s.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

AGENCIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS	J. B. Cameron, Esq., Superintendent.
PORTO RICO	H. A. Cowper, Esq., H.B.M. Consul.
HAVANA	J. V. Crawford, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul.
JAMAICA	Captain Cooper, R.N., Superintendent.
ANTIGUA	A. Vizard, Esq.
ST. LUCIA	F. Peter, Esq.
GRENADA	H. J. B. Beckwith, Esq.
TRINIDAD	Fred. J. Scott, Esq.
MARTINIQUE	W. Lawless, Esq., H.B.M. Consul.
BARBADOS	Messrs. M. Cavan and Co.
DEMERRARA	A. Duff, Esq.

The following are the estimated Dates of arrival of the Outward Mails at, and of Departure of the Homeward Mails from, the Principal Stations:—

Leave Southampton each Month.	Arrived out at		Start Homeward from		Arrive at Southampton each Month.
	Date.	PORTS.	Date.	PORTS.	
2nd and 17th	17th and 2nd	St. Thomas COLON (Sthwards via Jamaica)	15th and 30th	St. Thomas	29th and 14th
2nd and 17th	22nd and 8th	St. Lucia	7th and 14th	St. Lucia	29th and 14th
2nd and 17th	20th and 6th	St. Lucia	10th and 23rd	St. Lucia	29th and 14th
2nd and 17th	19th and 4th	St. Lucia	11th and 24th	St. Lucia	29th and 14th
2nd and 17th	20th and 5th	St. Lucia	10th and 25th	St. Lucia	29th and 14th
2nd and 17th	21st and 6th	St. Lucia	9th and 24th	St. Lucia	29th and 14th
2nd and 17th	22nd and 7th	St. Lucia	8th and 23rd	St. Lucia	29th and 14th
2nd	23rd	St. Lucia	2nd	St. Lucia	29th
2nd	27th	St. Lucia	2nd	St. Lucia	29th
2nd	28th	St. Lucia	2nd	St. Lucia	29th
2nd	29th	St. Lucia	2nd	St. Lucia	29th
2nd	12th following month.	SANTA MARTHA GREY TOWN	15th	SANTA MARTHA GREY TOWN	29th following month. 14th following month.

N.B.—The estimated dates of departure and arrival which are marked thus (a) will be a day earlier when the preceding month comprised 31 days.

RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets for the Atlantic voyages are issued to Cabin Passengers, and to their Servants accompanying them both ways, with an abatement of 25 per cent. on the passage-money. Such tickets to be paid for when issued, and not transferable, and on the return from Europe the passenger to re-embark at Southampton. To be available if the parties holding the same embark on the return voyage within 6 (but in the case of *Colon (Aspinwall), Grey Town, Santa Martha, and Carthagena*, within 12, and in the case of *Vera Cruz, Tampico and Mexico (City)* within 9) calendar months from the date of their first embarkation; and no allowance will be made to such parties if they do not make the return voyage by the Company's vessels. Should there be no available accommodation in the ship by which the holder wishes to embark on the return voyage, he will be entitled to a passage by the first subsequent opportunity. In all such cases certificates must be obtained from the Company's Agents or Captains, specifying the dates of application, and that no accommodation could then be afforded.

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

ABATEMENT IN FAVOUR OF FAMILIES—
WEST INDIES.

TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGES.

An abatement of one-sixth of the established rates is made in favour of families, but only in cases where the passage-money (if charged in full for the whole party) would be equal to the full charge for four adult Cabin Passengers. The term Family is only to comprehend Parents, their Children, and their Servants, and the abatement is not to be made to parties taking Return Tickets,

or to passengers taking Saloon Deck Forward Tickets at lowest rates to and from Europe.

CHILDREN.

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

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS

Will be conveyed from Southampton to the West Indies Colon (Aspinwall), or Mexico for £25 each.

Return Tickets are not to be issued to passengers this class.

Second-class passengers are not to frequent the Saloon or go on the Quarter Deck.

Of the children of Second-class passengers under three years of age, one to be carried free of charge; any other under that age to be charged as three years and under eight; those three years, and under eight years, to pay one-fourth the rate paid by their parents; eight years, and under twelve years, to pay one-half ditto.

SERVANTS.

Passengers' servants cannot be booked as Deck Passengers, nor at the rates for "Servants," unless they accompany their employers.

Passengers' male servants to pay ONE-HALF, and female two-THIRDS of the lowest rate established for adult Saloon Passengers, and no abatement to be made on account of age. Men Servants will be berthed in the fore part of the ship. Women Servants will have beds made up in the Ladies' Saloon.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—THE COMPANY'S TRANSATLANTIC STEAM SHIPS are appointed by Her Majesty's Government to leave Southampton Water at about 2 p.m. (but Passengers must embark not later than 11.30 a.m.) on the 2nd and 17th of each month (unless these dates should fall on a Sunday, and then on the following day). There is no change of Steamer between England, Jamaica, and the Isthmus or Panama, as the *Transatlantic Steamers* proceed through to Colon, Isthmus of Panama, transferring at St. Thomas, Mails, Passengers, &c., to the Company's Intercolonial Steamers leaving that Island for the Gulf of Mexico and the Islands Route. Passengers, Specie, and Parcels are booked at the Company's Office, 55, Moorgate Street, London, and by Mr. J. K. LINSTED, at the Company's Office, Southampton.

PASSENGER FARES, which include the use of Bedding and Linen, Steward's Fees, and all other charges except for Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Mineral Waters:—

ATLANTIC VOYAGES.

OUTWARD FROM SOUTHAMPTON.		FARES OUT AND HOME. FIRST CLASS.		HOMEWARD TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, OR SOUTHAMPTON.	
Leaves S'thampton each Month.	DESTINATION.	1.	2.	FROM WHAT PLACES.	Due S'thampton each Month.
		Berths in Cabins in Lower Saloon Forward. Each Berth.	Other Berths except those in Outside Upper Deck Cabin. Each Berth.		
		£ s.	£ s.		
2nd & 17th	Antigua	30 0 and 33 0	38 10	Antigua	14th & 29th
2nd .. 17th	Barbados	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Barbados	14th .. 29th
	2nd Carthagena ..	35 0 .. 38 10	44 0	Carthagena	29th
2nd .. 17th	Colon (Aspinwall) ..	30 0 .. 38 10	44 0	Colon (Aspinwall) ..	14th .. 29th
2nd .. 17th	Demerara	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Demerara	14th .. 29th

2nd .. 17th	Dominica	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Dominica	14th .. 29th
2nd .. 17th	Grenada	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Grenada	14th .. 29th
2nd .. 17th	Grey Town	35 0 .. 38 10	44 0	Grey Town	14th .. 29th
	2nd Guadeloupe ..	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Guadeloupe	14th .. 29th
2nd .. 17th	Havana	30 0 .. 35 10	44 0	Havana	29th
2nd .. 17th	Jaemel	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Jaemel	29th
2nd .. 17th	Jamaica	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Jamaica	14th .. 29th
2nd .. 17th	Martinique	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Martinique	14th .. 29th
	2nd Porto Rico ..	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Porto Rico	29th
2nd .. 17th	St. Kitts	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	St. Kitts	14th .. 29th
2nd .. 17th	St. Lucia	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	St. Lucia	14th .. 29th
2nd .. 17th	St. Thomas	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	St. Thomas	14th .. 29th
	2nd St. Vincent ..	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	St. Vincent	14th .. 29th
	2nd Santa Martha ..	35 0 .. 38 10	44 0	Santa Martha	29th
2nd .. 17th	Tampico	38 10 .. 44 0	49 10	Tampico	29th
2nd .. 17th	Tobago	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Tobago	14th .. 29th
2nd .. 17th	Trinidad	30 0 .. 33 0	38 10	Trinidad	14th .. 29th
	2nd Vera Cruz	38 10 .. 44 0	49 10	Vera Cruz	29th

A whole Cabin of Two Berths secured for the exclusive use of one Passenger (not being an Outside Cabin on the Main Deck) is to be charged as a Berth and a half, calculated at the rate above in Column 2. A Passenger requiring a Cabin of more than Two Berths for exclusive use is to pay the usual charge for a Berth, and half such charge for each of the other Berths in the Cabin.

For a Berth in an outside Upper Deck Cabin £5 will be charged in addition to rate in Column 2.

The above distinctions in accommodation apply more particularly to the Atlantic Voyages between Southampton and St. Thomas and *vice versa*, but they will also be adhered to as far as practicable on board the Intercolonial Vessels.

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

INTERCOLONIAL VOYAGES.
FARES IN SILVER DOLLARS FOR CABIN PASSENGERS.

PLACES.	Antigua.	Barbados.	Carthagena.	Colon (Aspinwall).	Demerara.	Dominica.	Grenada.	Guadaloupe.	Grey Town.	Havana.	Jacmel.	Jamaica.	Martinique.	St. John's, Antigua.	St. Kitts.	St. Lucia.	Santa Martha.	St. Thomas.	St. Vincent.	Tampico.	Trinidad.	Vera Cruz.
Antigua	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Barbados	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Carthagena	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Colon (Aspinwall)	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Demerara	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Dominica	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Grenada	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Guadaloupe	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Grey Town	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Havana	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Jacmel	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Jamaica	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Martinique	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
St. John's, Antigua	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
St. Kitts	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
St. Lucia	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Santa Martha	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
St. Thomas	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
St. Vincent	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Tampico	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Trinidad	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Vera Cruz	20	35	55	60	80	90	110	115	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250

ALMANACK FOR 1872. 121

COLONIAL BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

LONDON OFFICE:
No. 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

SECRETARY:
C. A. CALVERT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
MESSRS. BARNETT, HOARE, & CO.

Richard Barnes *General Superintendent.*
W. Howatson *Sub-Inspector.*
W. C. Clarke *Superintendent's Sec.*

BARRADOS BRANCH.

Oswald Jones *Manager.*
S. J. Kirton *Accountant.*
J. Howell *Cashier.*

TRINIDAD BRANCH.

C. J. A. Hicks *Manager.*
A. F. Nixon *Accountant.*
Joseph Brown *Cashier.*

GRENADA BRANCH.

Charles H. Major *Manager.*
W. B. Lindsey *Accountant.*

ST. VINCENT BRANCH.

H. W. Hare *Manager.*
E. S. Sanguinetti *Accountant.*

ST. LUCIA BRANCH.

Alex. Richard *Manager.*
W. W. Heath *Accountant.*

DOMINICA BRANCH.		
C. Spooner		<i>Manager.</i>
de Brossard		<i>Accountant.</i>
ANTIGUA BRANCH.		
W. K. Martin		<i>Manager.</i>
G. S. Hobson		<i>Accountant.</i>
George Perch		<i>Cashier.</i>
ST. KITTS BRANCH.		
John F. Wyld		<i>Manager.</i>
S. F. Inniss		<i>Accountant.</i>
DEMERARA BRANCH.		
Alex. Reid		<i>Manager.</i>
W. Horne		<i>Accountant.</i>
H. B. Murray		<i>Cashier.</i>
BERBICE BRANCH.		
H. W. Geddes		<i>Manager.</i>
E. M. Sanderson		<i>Accountant.</i>
JAMAICA (KINGSTON) BRANCH.		
Oscar Marescaux		<i>Manager.</i>
J. B. Sorapure		<i>Accountant.</i>
E. C. Gunter		<i>Cashier.</i>
ST. THOMAS BRANCH.		
M. R. O'Maley		<i>Manager.</i>
John Locke		<i>Accountant.</i>
G. O. Gyllich		<i>Cashier.</i>
ST. CROIX BRANCH.		
W. F. Kirton		<i>Manager.</i>
G. J. Goldney		<i>Accountant.</i>
NEW YORK.		
Maitland, Phelps, & Co.		<i>Agents.</i>
HAVANA.		
Wade, Bell, & Co.		<i>Agents.*</i>
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.		
Bank of British North America		<i>Agents.</i>

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

<i>Chief Justice</i>	J. R. Semper, £600 & fees.
<i>Attorney-General (Acting)</i>	H. R. Semper, £300.
<i>Secretary to Government</i>	C. M. Elbridge, £400.
<i>Colonial Secretary and Registrar</i>	R. M. Rumsey, £16613s. 4d. and fees.
<i>Treasurer</i>	£500.
<i>Auditor-General</i>	Richard Challenger, £200.
<i>Comptroller of Revenue</i>	G. J. Evelyn, £350.
<i>Provost Marshal</i>	G. Wattery, £300 and fees.
<i>Superintendent of Public Works</i>	James Dickison, £350.
<i>Principal of Grammar School and Inspector of Schools</i>	Henry Morgan Marshall, M.A., £400.
<i>Police Magistrate and Coroner</i>	R. M. Wilson, £250.
<i>Inspector of Police</i>	Joseph H. Boon, M.D., £275.
<i>Medical Officer of Cunningham Hospital and Jail</i>	W. D. Beard, £260. W. J. Branch, £200. W. Munroe, £200.
<i>District Medical Officers</i>	J. K. Denser, £200. T. C. Palmer, £200. R. E. Semper, £200. W. T. Longheed, £200.

RECTORS, ETC., OF PARISHES.

<i>Rector of St. George's</i>	The Venerable Archdeacon Gibbs, M.A.
<i>Rector of Trinity, Palmetto Point</i>	Rev. G. Barrow.
<i>Rector of St. Thomas, Middle Island</i>	Rev. T. G. Armbrister.
<i>Rector of St. Ann's, Sandy Point</i>	Rev. W. T. Gittens.
<i>Rector of St. John's and St. Paul's, Capisterre</i>	Rev. Walter P. Aberton.
<i>Rector of Cayon, St. Mary's and Christ Church, Nichola Town.</i>	
<i>Rector of St. Peter's</i>	Rev. C. H. Culpepper.

MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES.

<i>Basseterre</i>	Rev. William Mumford.
<i>Bethesda</i>	Rev. Charles Kiesel.
<i>Bethel</i>	Rev. James John.
<i>Estridge</i>	Rev. E. Lichtenthaler.

STK

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

<i>Basseterre</i>	Rev. T. Chambers, M.A.
<i>Sandy Point</i>	Rev. Samuel Millett
<i>Old Road</i>	Rev. James N. Fodd
<i>Deep Bay</i>	Rev. T. Southern

NEVIS.

This delightful little island, properly denominated the Montpellier of the West Indies, is situated in latitude 17° 14' N., and longitude, 63° 3' W. It was first colonised by a few Englishmen in 1628, under Sir Thomas Warner, and is termed by Smith, in his amusing natural history of Nevis, as "the mother of the English Caribbee Islands." Nevis is a single mountain about four miles in length, three in breadth, and eight leagues in circumference. It is perfectly cultivated, and enlivened with many old planters' houses, and churches peeping out in the most picturesque situations imaginable. Columbus is said to have given the present name to the island, from the mountains of Neives in Spain. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it. The government of Nevis, until 1866, was administered by a President, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, with a Representative Assembly; but after the change of the constitution in that year, a single chamber was established, consisting of three members nominated by the Crown, two *ex-officio* members, and five elected by the inhabitants of the five parishes. The proximity of the island to that of St. Kitts, from which place it is only separated by a narrow strait of about two miles in breadth, has led to a union with it for the purposes of government, and the Administrator of the Government of St. Kitts also administers the Government of Nevis. The Secre-

tary to the Government of St. Kitts is also Secretary to the Government of Nevis.

Population, according to the census of 1861:— Males, 4,526; Females, 5,296; Total, 9,822.

Imports, exports, revenue, and expenditure for 1869:—Imports, £54,304; Exports, £69,318; Revenue, £9,014; Expenditure, £5,631.

President F. Spencer Wigley.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor.

C. M. Eldridge	Colonial Secretary.
William Chambers	Solicitor-General.
R. H. Dyett	Treasurer.
N. Maynard	Member Legislative Assembly
H. S. Maynard	Justice of the Peace.
Joseph Connell	Member Legislative Assembly

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

EX OFFICIO.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Solicitor-General.

NOMINEES.

Joseph Connell.
N. Maynard.

ELECTED.

J. Degra-ssé.
P. J. Huggins.
J. P. Bridgewater.
Edward Maynard.
H. S. Maynard.

RECTORS OF PARISHES, ETC.

Rector of <i>St. Paul's, Charlestown</i> .	Rev. J. Collins.
Rector of <i>St. George's & St. John's</i> .	Rev. W. Pemberton, M.A.
Rector of <i>St. James's, Windward</i> .	Rev. Thos. Owen.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

<i>Charlestown</i>	Rev. J. T. Hartwell.
<i>Gingerland</i>	Rev. M. Barker.
<i>Combermere</i>	Rev. Jos. Keshall.

DOMINICA.

The Island of Dominica is situated in 15° 25' North latitude, and 61° 15' West longitude. It is

about 29 miles in length, and 16 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus on a Sunday, on his second voyage in 1493, and so named by the great navigator. It was, in 1827, included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea, to the Earl of Carlisle, but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. Its right of occupancy was claimed by England, France, and Spain. It fell by conquest, in the year 1756, under the dominion of Great Britain, and was afterwards ceded by the Treaty of Paris of 1763. The scenery of the island is beautifully picturesque, containing rugged hills interspersed with well-watered valleys. Its extent is estimated at 186,436 acres, but only a small portion is cultivated. It abounds in rivers and rivulets. "Viewed from the sea," says Dr. Imray, in a sketch contributed to the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Review*, "the island has a singularly bold and magnificent appearance. A dark, irregular mass of lofty mountains rises abruptly from the ocean, as if suddenly upheaved from the deep by some mighty convulsion of nature. The rugged grandeur of the island is softened on a nearer approach by the mantle of green that everywhere covers its surface, from the sea margin to the top of the highest mountains. In sailing along the coast, the smiling valleys, deep ravines, with overhanging cliffs, and lofty wooded mountains, form a succession of views of exceeding beauty and magnificence. . . . The coasts of the island, for the most part, bold and rocky, are here and there indented by deep bays. On the windward side, high ranges of cliffs, broken at intervals by ravines and valleys, rise precipitously from the water's edge. . . . The European visitor is struck with the luxuriance of vegetation that everywhere meets his eye. Not only are the

precipices fringed with trees and shrubs, but along the face of the cliffs are seen growing many different kinds of plants, and even trees are observed shooting, as it were, from the bare rock, and sending out their roots in all directions in search of rents and crevices, into which they dive for the purpose of finding nourishment. Wherever, indeed, the smallest portion of soil can collect, there some form of vegetable life is met with. . . . The highest range of mountains runs in the centre of the island, in the direction of north to south. From this, smaller ranges of mountains pass down to the coast on each side, being intersected by valleys and deep ravines, narrow and winding at first, but opening out towards the coast. . . . The formation of the island is volcanic. The cliffs near the sea are chiefly composed of vast masses of conglomerate. In many places along the coast, beds of coral are found lying on the conglomerate rock, at a height of more than 200 feet above the sea level. There are many volcanic openings in different parts of the island. Around all of those that I have visited, are found large accumulations of sulphur. This substance is met with in greatest quantity at the southern extremity of the island, in a deep and confined valley, where there are several volcanic fissures. Near most of these openings, springs of hot water issue from crevices, and in the Roseau Valley they boil up in the bed of the river. . . . From the mountainous nature of the country, abundance of rain falls; and in the bottom of almost every valley there is a clear running stream, fed by many tributaries. . . . The whole face of the island, except where cleared by cultivation, is covered with forest. In some of the valleys of the forest, trees attain an enormous size and height; their stately massive trunks, rising from the ground like

huge columns, excite the wonder and admiration of the beholder." One of the group of the Leeward Islands, its government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, subordinate to the Governor-General, aided by an Executive Council of seven members. Its political constitution underwent a change in 1864, when a small chamber was substituted for the two legislative bodies of council and assembly; and in 1865 a still further change was effected, by reducing the number of the assembly from nine nominated and 19 elected members, to seven nominated and seven elected.

Administrator of the Government. Neale Porter (acting).

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Lordship the Bishop of Antigua.	Wm. McIntyre.
James Garraway.	William Lynch.
G. L. Bellott.	Theodore F. Lockhart.
J. Howard Lloyd.	Alex. H. Fraser.
	P. I. Larocque.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CROWN NOMINEES.	ELECTIVE MEMBERS.
J. Howard Lloyd.	Louis A. Giraud.
William McIntyre.	John Bellott.
Theodore F. Lockhart.	Alex. Chas. Potter.
Geo. H. A. Porter.	Benoit Bellott.
Alex. H. Fraser.	Charles Bcaurissan.
Charles Humphries.	James A. Garraway.
Joseph Bellott.	Frs P. Latouche.
George Charles Falconer.	Henry R. Elwin.

PUBLIC OFFICERS, ETC.

<i>Chief Justice.</i>	Sholto T. Pemberton, 650l.
<i>Attorney-General.</i>	C. Lloyd, 300l. and fees.
<i>Colonial Secretary and Auditor.</i>	George W. A. Porter.
<i>Treasurer.</i>	J. Tavernier.
<i>Registrar.</i>	George C. Falconer.
<i>Provost-Marshal.</i>	J. Fagelle, 200l. and fees.
<i>Stipendiary Magistrate.</i>	Howard Lloyd, 300l.
<i>Superintendent of Police and Acting Stipendiary Magistrate.</i>	H. E. Lynch, 250l.

	Theodore F. Lockhart, 300l.
	William Johnstone, 250l.
<i>Assembly, and Clerks of Roads, Coroner, and Sols</i>	Charles H. Fillau, 225l. and fees.
<i>Surveyor and Inspector of Lands</i>	George B. Blanc, 350l.
<i>Master</i>	Thos. W. Doyle.

Population—25,065.

Imports for 1870, £60,277; Exports, £62,246; Revenue, £15,620; Expenditure, £15,248.

ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Rector of St. George's. . . . Rev.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Right Rev. R. M. C. Poirier, D.D., Lord Bishop of Roseau, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.; Assistant to the Pontifical Throne; Roman Earl, and Knight of the Royal Order of St. George's.

<i>Rector of Cathedral Church, Roseau</i>	Very Rev. P. O'Reilly.
<i>For Roseau</i>	Rev. J. B. Bisson. R. Vial
<i>For the Parish of St. David.</i>	Vacant.
" <i>St. Mark.</i>	Rev. — Michel.
" <i>St. Luke.</i>	" Arlos, Vicar-General of Dioc. se.
" <i>St. Paul.</i>	" Sivincne.
" <i>St. Joseph.</i>	" L'Or Jour.
" <i>St. Peter.</i>	" Figari.
" <i>St. John and Port. nondi.</i>	" Noel.
" <i>St. Andrew.</i>	" De Letré.
" <i>St. Patrick.</i>	Vacant.
<i>Sacristan Major.</i>	Frère Marie.
<i>Manager General.</i>	Frère Prosper.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

<i>Roseau.</i>	Rev. Joel Peters.
<i>Lusane.</i>	Rev. Joseph F. Southern.

MONTSERRAT.

This island was discovered by Columbus and named by his sailors, Montserrat, expressive, in the Spanish language, of its mountainous appearance. It is situated in North latitude, and 61° West longitude; and is 12 miles in length, and 8 in the broadest part. In 1633, it was first settled by Sir Thomas Warner. About 1684, it was taken by the French, but returned to England at the peace of Breda. It capitulated to the French in 1782, but was restored to the English two years after. Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. In 1861, the Constitution was altered, and it has now a President who administers the Government, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislative Council of six members, appointed by the Crown, and presided over by the President. Montserrat is mountainous, broken, and intersected. The air is generally cool and dry, and it is justly considered the most healthy, as it is the most lovely spot in the Antilles.

<i>President Administering the Government (Acting).</i>	N. S. S. Odum, 500l.
<i>Treasurer, and Member of Legislative and Executive Councils.</i>	Robert Saunders, 90l.
<i>Colonial Secretary, Auditor, and Registrar-General, and Member of Executive and Legislative Councils.</i>	James Meade, 210l. & fees.
<i> Puisne Justice and Police Magistrate, and Member of Executive Council.</i>	Edward H. Dyett, 250l. and fees.
<i>Chief Judge.</i>	Arthur Peel, 150l.
<i>Attorney-General.</i>	H. R. Semper, 80l.
<i>Provost Marshal.</i>	Richard Dyett, 120l.
<i>Inspector of Police.</i>	J. C. Collins, 120l.
<i>Postmaster.</i>	Martin Semper, 60l.
<i>Medical Officer, and Member of Executive Council.</i>	B. Johnson, M.R.C.S.E. 150l.

ST. CHRISTOPHER

This beautiful island was discovered in 1493. It lies in latitude 70° 18' N. and longitude 62° 48' W. Its total length is 12 miles and the breadth of its main body 4 miles. In 1623, Sir Thomas Warner settled on the island. Four years after, the English and French agreed to divide the island between them. It was finally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. A description of the island is thus given in a report of Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, the Lieutenant-Governor, in 1862:—"The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle, forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital. Immediately beyond these hills on the south-east is the narrowest part of the neck, which at this point is perfectly flat. But as it expands, it rises into conical hills, which are covered with grass, prickly mimosas, or aloes, which traverse the knob or peninsula in almost every direction. In one spot, however, the hills recede from the sea, forming a basin, within which is a salt pond about two miles in circumference. The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the valley of Basseterre, constitutes nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island. These tracts of land are covered with sugar plantations, and dotted over in every direction with

mills, and labourers' villages. The
s of the mountains are clothed with
affording excellent pasture, while their
rowned with dense wood.

Executive council, the members of which are
appointed by the Crown; and a legislative assembly
composed of three public officers, who sit *ex officio*
composed of seven nominees of the Crown, and of
ten members elected by the people, from nine elec-
toral divisions of the island. Nevis, by a recent
arrangement, has been united with Saint Christopher
for the purposes of executive government.

Population, according to census of 1861, 24,440.

Imports, exports, revenue, and expenditure for
1869:— Imports, £193,712; Exports, £222,712;
Revenue, £31,457; Expenditure, £26,721.

President, F. Spencer Wigley.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Administrator of the Go- vernment.	Richard E. Semper.
James S. Berridge.	Thos. B. Hardman.
Richard Challenger.	The Ven. Archdeaon Gibbs.
Thomas Swanstone, M.D.	Joseph H. Boon, M.D.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.	ELECTED MEMBERS.
H. R. Semper, Acting Attor- ney-General.	J. W. C. Gordon.
C. M. Eldridge, Secretary to Government.	S. Abbott.
R. Challenger, Auditor.	B. Davis.
NOMINATED MEMBERS.	W. W. Reid.
J. S. Berridge, President.	T. B. Hardman, jun.
R. E. Semper.	Edward Pearson.
J. H. Boon, M.D.	Robert Smith.
C. J. Evelyn.	J. H. Woodward.
T. B. Hardman.	J. R. Gould.
R. H. Gunton.	C. W. Henville.

Medical Officer	— Harris.
Member of Executive Council	William W. R. Kin.
Member of Legislative Council	John G. Sturge.
Ditto	John F. Kirwan.
Ditto	Hugh R. Semper.
Ditto	King P. Penchoen.

Population:— Males, 3,447; Females, 4,198;
Total, 7,645.

Imports for 1869, £25,254; Exports, £37,189.
Revenue for 1869, £5,744; Expenditure, £5,046.

RECTORS OF PARISHES, ETC.

Rector of St. Anthony's and St. Patrick's	Rev. Baptist Noel Branch.
Rector St. Peter's and St. George's	Rev. Jas. Shervington.

WESLEYAN MISSION.

Plymouth Rev. J. H. Darrell.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Colum-
bus in 1493, and so named by him in honour of
the 11,000 virgins of the Roman ritual. They
consist of a cluster of lofty islets and rocks to the
number of 50, extending about 29 leagues east and
west, and 16 north and south. Tortola, the capital,
is in 18° 20' North latitude, and 64° 39' West
longitude. The earliest occupants were a party of
Dutch Buccaneers in 1648, which were expelled by
English Buccaneers in 1668. Shortly after, Charles
II. annexed this to the Leeward Islands Govern-
ment. Throughout the Virgin Isles a series of
precipitous and rugged mountains and rocks run
east and west. Large tracts of waste land, with
pasturage, accessible by mountain tracts, occupy
the interior, and are therefore of difficult access.
The colony is governed by a President, aided by
an Executive Council. The Legislative Council is
composed of two official members, the Colonial

Secretary and Treasurer, and three unofficial members to be nominated by the President, who presides at the meetings of the Council and has a casting as well as a deliberative vote.

President *Administering the Government* } Alexander W. Moir.
Acting Chief Justice and Comptroller } Isaac Farrington.
Acting Colonial Secretary and Member of Legislative Council } Joseph G. Gordon.
Acting Provost Marshal and Member of Legislative Council } William Dagnell.
Coroner and Member of ditto } Henry Harrigan.
Sub-Treasurer } Henry S. Graves.

Population: — Males, 2,907; Females, 3,144; Total, 6,051.

Imports, £6,120; Exports, £8,310. Revenue, £1,976; Expenditure, £1,969.

OFFICIATING MINISTER ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Rev. George Yeo.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

Road Town (Rev. Alfred Kent.
Rev. Josephus Bishop.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Queen Victoria	May 24, 1819
Princess Royal, Frederick W. of Prussia	Nov. 21, 1840
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841
Princess of Wales	Dec. 1, 1844
Prince Albert Victor	Jan. 8, 1864
Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert	June 3, 1865
Princess Louise Vict. Alexandra Dagmar	Feb. 20, 1867
Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary	July 6, 1868
Princess Alice Maud Mary	April 25, 1843
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert	Aug. 6, 1844
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846
Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta	Mar. 18, 1848
Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert	May 1, 1850
Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert	April 7, 1853
Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora	April 14, 1857

King of Hanover	Mar. 27, 1819
His son Prince Ernest Augustus William	Sept. 21, 1845
His daughter Princess Frederica Sophia	Jan. 9, 1848
His daughter Princess Maria Ernestine	Dec. 3, 1849
Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819
Duchess of Mecklenburg	July 19, 1822
Princess Teck (<i>née</i> Mary Adelaide of Cambridge)	Nov. 27, 1833
Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge	July 25, 1797

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

WITH THEIR AGES AND DATES OF ACCESSION.

	1872	DATE.
Great Britain	VICTORIA	53 1837
Austria	Francis Joseph I.	42 1848
Bavaria	Louis II.	27 1864
Belgium	Leopold II.	— 1865
Denmark	Christian IX.	44 1863
France	M. Thiers, President	— 1871
Greece	George I.	27 1863
Italy	Victor Emanuel	52 1849
Netherlands	William III.	55 1849
Portugal	Louis I.	34 1861
Prussia	William I.	75 1861
Rome	Pius IX.	80 1846
Russia	Alexander II.	54 1855
Saxony	John Nepomuceno	71 1854
Sweden	Charles XV.	46 1859
Turkey	Abdul Aziz Khan	42 1861

HER MAJESTY'S OFFICERS OF STATE.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Premier)	Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Hatherley.
Lord President of the Council	Marquis of Ripon.
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Halifax.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe.
Sec. of State for the Home Depart.	Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce.
Sec. of State for the Foreign Depart.	Earl Granville.
Sec. of State for the Colonial Depart.	Earl of Kimberley.
Secretary of State for India	Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Duke of Argyll.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen.
President of Poor Law Board	Rt. Hon. Chichester Fortescue.
Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education	Rt. Hon. J. Stanfeld.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster.
	Marquis of Hartington.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i>	Earl Spencer
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	Rt. Hon. Wm. Mansell.
<i>First Commissioner of Board of Works</i>	Rt. Hon. S. Ayrton.
<i>Paymaster-General</i>	Rt. Hon. Lord Dufferin.
<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	Duke of Cambridge, &c.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Lord Dufferin.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir John Duke Coleridge.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	G. Jessel, Esq.
<i>Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports</i>	Lord Portman.
<i>Lord Advocate of Scotland</i>	Rt. Hon. G. Young.
<i>Attorney-General for Ireland</i>	Rt. Hon. G. Barry.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Richard Dowse, Esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Lord High Commissioner*, Earl of Stair.—*Keeper of Great Seal*, Earl of Selkirk.—*Lord Privy Seal*, Earl Dalhousie.
 IRELAND.—*Lord Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Hagan.—*Master of the Rolls*, Right Hon. J. Sullivan.—*Under-Secretary*, T. H. Burke, Esq.
Commander-in-Chief—Lord Sandhurst.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

<i>Lord Steward</i>	Earl of Bessborough.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Viscount Sydney.
<i>Vice-Chamberlain</i>	Viscount Castlereagh.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Marquis of Ailesbury.
<i>Clerk Marshal</i>	Lord Alfred Paget.
<i>Master of Household</i>	Sir John C. Cowell, &c. &c.
<i>Treasurer of the Household</i>	Lord de Tabley.
<i>Comptroller of the Household</i>	Lord Otto Fitzgerald.
<i>Master of the Ceremonies</i>	Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Cust, &c. &c.
<i>Grand Almoner</i>	Marquis of Exeter.
<i>Dean of Chapel Royal</i>	Bishop of London.
<i>Clerk of the Closet</i>	Bishop of Worcester.
<i>Master of Buckhounds</i>	Earl of Cork.
<i>Private Secretary</i>	Col. P. Ashby. [&c. &c.]
<i>Keeper of the Privy Purse</i>	Maj.-Gen. Sir T. M. Biddulph.
<i>Wife of the Privy Purse</i>	Duchess of Argyll.
<i>Captain of Gentlemen at Arms</i>	Marquis of Normandy.
<i>Captain of Yeomen of the Guard</i>	Duke of St. Albans.
<i>Physicians in Ordinary</i> —Sir W. Jenner, Bt., Sir Henry Holland, Bt., Sir Thomas Watson, Dr. James Calmen.	
<i>Queen's Surgeons</i>	Caspar Hawkins, Esq., Sir Jos. Paget.
<i>Librarians</i>	J. M. Perry, Esq., and R. R. Holmes, Esq.
SCOTLAND.— <i>Lord High Constable</i> , Earl of Erroll.— <i>Master of the Household</i> , Duke of Argyll.	

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

<i>Comptroller</i>	General Sir W. Knollys.
<i>Keeper of Privy Seal</i>	Earl of Leicester.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN THE WEST INDIES.

(a) Anguilla .. .. .	.. .. .	in Anguilla
St. John's .. .. .	.. .. .	Antigua
Nassau, N.P., and any Custom-house Port	.. .. .	Bahamas
Bridgetown .. .. .	.. .. .	Barbados
Hamilton and St. George .. .. .	.. .. .	Bermudas
New Amsterdam .. .. .	.. .. .	Beibice
(a) Georgetown .. .. .	.. .. .	Demerara
Roseau .. .. .	.. .. .	Dominica
St. George's .. .. .	.. .. .	Grenada
Kingston, (a) Savanna-la-Mar, (a) Montego Bay, (a) St. Lucia, (a) Port Antonio, (a) St. Ann's, (a) Falmouth, (a) Port Maria, (a) Morant B.F., (a) Annotto Bay, (a) Black River, (a) Rio Bueno, Port Morant, (a) Old Harbour .. .. .	.. .. .	Jamaica
Plymouth .. .. .	.. .. .	Montserrat
Charlestown .. .. .	.. .. .	Nevis
Basseterre .. .. .	.. .. .	St. Kitts
Castries .. .. .	.. .. .	St. Lucia
Kingstown .. .. .	.. .. .	St. Vincent
Scarborough .. .. .	.. .. .	Tobago
Road Harbour .. .. .	.. .. .	Tortola
Port of Spain, (a) San Fernando, and (a) Mayaro .. .. .	.. .. .	Trinidad

Those marked thus (a) are not Warehousing Ports.

THE CENSUS.

The Census of 1871 was taken on the 3rd of April. It comprised the numbering of the people not only throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, but in India and the British Colonies; and measures were likewise taken for obtaining the number of British subjects in Foreign States, of British seamen on board ship either in port or at sea, and of the British army and navy abroad.

The enumerated population of ENGLAND and WALES living at midnight on April 2 was 22,704,108 souls, being an increase of 2,637,84 over the number living at the preceding census. This growth is more than was expected. The increase from 1851 to 1861 was 2,138,615, the rate of increase being 12 per cent. for the ten years, whereas the rate of increase for 1861-71 is 13 per cent. The actual addition was never so great in any preceding decennial as in the ten years we have just passed through.

With regard to the sexes, we find that the females were

11,663,765, and the males 11,940,403, giving an excess of women and girls to the extent of 623,292. Estimating soldiers and sailors abroad at 149,254, the disparity in the sexes is reduced to 471,048.

There is an increase in every English county except Cornwall, which has lost 7,292, and Huntingdon, which has lost 578.

The population of IRELAND is 5,492,729, of whom 2,624,123 are males and 2,768,638 females. There is a decrease in the ten years of 396,298, being 6.83 per cent. The decrease is largest in the town of Galway, King's County, Queen's County, Tipperary, and Meath. The only localities showing an increase are Belfast Town, Londonderry City, Dublin County, Waterford City, and Carrickfergus Town.

The religious professions of the population of Ireland have been ascertained for the second time, and the result shows a decrease during the ten years in the Roman Catholic Church of 8.06 per cent., and a decrease in the other religious professions of 2.54 per cent. It is, as yet, impossible to decide whether this difference is due to a change of religious profession, or from the Irish emigrants having been for the most part Roman Catholics.

The population of SCOTLAND, including the seamen belonging to the shipping in Scottish ports, amounted to 3,358,613 persons, of whom 1,601,633 were males and 1,756,980 females. Comparing this with the census of 1861, an increase is shown of 151,785 males and 144,534 females, or a total of 296,319 persons in ten years; being a total increase to the extent of 9.67 per cent. in ten years, or a male increase of 10.47 per cent., and a female increase of only 8.96 per cent. Thus the population of Scotland has increased during the past ten years very nearly in the same ratio as it did from 1831 to 1841, and from 1841 to 1851.

	Population in	
	1861.	1871.
England	18,954,484	21,487,688
Wales	1,111,780	1,216,420
Scotland	3,062,294	3,358,613
Ireland	5,798,967	5,492,759
Isle of Man	52,469	53,867
Army, Navy, and Merchant } Seamen abroad	363,412	267,198
Channel Islands:		
Jersey	55,613	56,627
Guernsey, &c.	33,365	33,936
Total	29,374,384	31,817,108

TABLE FOR ASCERTAINING THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY ONE DAY IN THE YEAR TO ANY OTHER DAY.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31		90		151		212	243		304		365

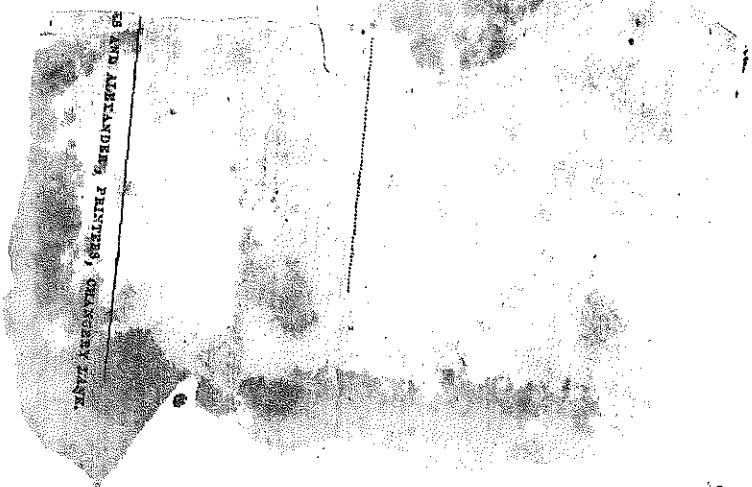
EXAMPLE.—To know the number of days from January 1st to August 5th, look to figure 5 under January, and trace the line along it under the head of August; this you will find to be 217, which is the number of days. But should you desire to know how many days from April 11th to August 13th, look first to figure 11 on the first column. Trace along to the column April, and you will find 101; next look to 13 on the first column, trace this line along to August, and you will find 225; deduct then 101, the April figures, from 225, the August figures, and the balance, 124, is the time required. In Leap Year add one after 28th February.—*Mackenzie's Commercial Tables.*

A Compendious Table for finding the INTEREST OF ANY SUM, from a Million to One (Dollars or Pounds), for any number of Days, at any rate of Interest.

Principal.	100			100			Principal.	100			100						
	dols.	c.	parts	£	s.	d.	f. parts	dols.	c.	parts	£	s.	d.	f. parts			
1,000,000	2,739	72	60	2,730	14	0	0	99	900	2	46	58	2	9	3	3	12
900,000	2,465	75	34	2,465	15	0	3	29	800	2	19	18	2	3	10	0	11
800,000	2,191	78	03	2,191	15	7	1	59	700	1	91	76	1	18	4	1	10
700,000	1,917	80	82	1,917	16	1	3	89	600	1	64	38	1	12	10	2	8
600,000	1,643	83	56	1,643	16	8	2	79	500	1	36	99	1	7	4	3	7
500,000	1,369	86	30	1,369	17	3	0	49	400	1	09	59	1	1	11	0	5
400,000	1,095	89	04	1,095	17	9	2	79	300	0	82	19	0	16	5	1	4
300,000	821	91	78	821	18	4	1	0	200	0	54	79	0	10	11	2	3
200,000	547	94	52	547	18	10	3	40	100	0	27	40	0	5	5	3	1
100,000	273	97	26	273	19	5	1	70	90	0	24	66	0	4	11	0	71
90,000	245	57	53	245	11	6	0	82	80	0	21	92	0	4	4	2	41
80,000	219	17	81	219	3	0	0	96	70	0	19	18	0	3	10	0	11
70,000	191	78	08	191	15	7	1	59	60	0	16	44	0	3	3	1	81
60,000	164	38	36	164	7	8	0	22	50	0	13	70	0	2	8	3	51
50,000	136	08	63	136	19	8	2	85	40	0	10	96	0	2	2	1	21
40,000	109	58	90	109	11	9	1	48	30	0	08	22	0	1	7	2	90
30,000	82	19	18	82	3	10	0	11	20	0	05	48	0	1	1	0	60
20,000	54	79	45	54	15	10	2	74	10	0	02	74	0	0	6	2	80
10,000	27	39	74	27	7	11	1	37	9	0	02	47	0	0	5	3	67
9,000	24	65	75	24	13	1	3	24	8	0	02	19	0	0	5	1	4
8,000	21	91	72	21	18	4	1	10	7	0	01	92	0	0	4	2	41
7,000	19	17	81	19	3	0	2	96	6	0	01	64	0	0	3	3	18
6,000	16	43	84	16	8	9	0	82	5	0	01	37	0	0	3	1	15

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HONGKONG & AMOY



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PARISH OF ST. GEORGE,
 WARE, FROM 1868 TO 1877.

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
Jan. ...	\$45	1-40	3-50	5-75	1-00	6-60	1-90	2-95	2-65	2-30
Feb. ...	1-10	0-45	1-60	2-45	2-30	0-85	2-45	1-20	2-10	2-45
March ...	3-60	1-75	2-85	2-10	1-05	4-70	2-90	2-95	2-20	1-45
April ...	0-85	6-70	2-05	2-10	1-45	2-05	2-05	0-40	10-45	6-05
May ...	1-15	1-50	2-60	2-80	1-15	8-30	2-40	0-75	8-80	0-65
June ...	0-80	3-40	5-75	1-20	1-65	0-50	1-95	1-60	4-05	9-00
July ...	2-05	8-95	6-05	5-85	4-05	1-05	2-30	3-10	5-30	8-45
Aug. ...			4-45	10-00	4-85	5-40	2-35	5-20	1-95	3-20
Sept. ...							2-75	4-50	5-50	3-85

Civ.
President and Colonial Treasurer
Provost-Marshal, Registrar of Deeds,
C. Crandall, £120.
Sub-Treasurer—J. King, \$40.
Colonial Surgeon and Coroner—C. Smith, £100.
Secretary and Landing Waiter—F. A. Pickering.

OF B.

Of Prince Rose

M. W. S., Ill. Comp. Edward Poyson; M.D.
Rev. G. Yeo; S. W., Ill. Comp. W. J. Branch, M.D.
Comp. J. K. Dinzey, M.D.; Treasurer, Ill. Comp. T. ...
Secretary, Ill. Comp. S. L. Horsford; M. C., Ill. Comp. E. G. Tou...
Chancellor, Ill. Comp. W. H. G. Percival; Inner Guard, Ill. Comp.
R. M. Willson; Equerry, Ill. Comp. Hon. A. H. & Court.