

REPORT

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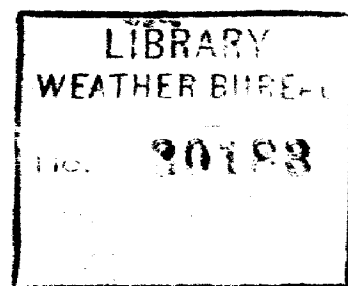
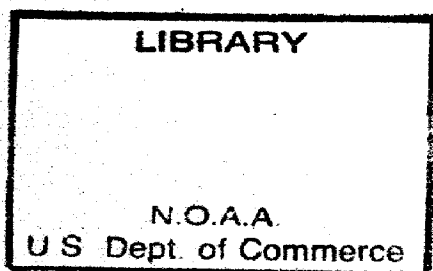
THE BAHAMAS

For the Year 1864.

BY

GOVERNOR RAWSON.

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1866



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REPORT ON THE BAHAMAS

For the Year 1864.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RAWSON to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 33.)

SIR, Government House, Nassau, January 20, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith my Report to accompany the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1864, which was forwarded by the last mail.

2. I regret the delay which has occurred in the transmission of this, and of the Blue Book; but I trust that on an examination of the Report the delay will be excused.

3. Having sought in vain, both before and since my arrival in the Colony, for any works which would, separately or collectively, furnish a recent and tolerably comprehensive view of this extensive archipelago, and having heard a similar complaint from many other persons, I have endeavoured to avail myself of the facilities which I possess for preparing a report that would supply the want of such a work, and prove useful for present and future reference.

4. In consequence of the abnormal state of affairs in this Island during the last four years, now happily brought to a close, I have been obliged to extend my inquiries to a period antecedent to 1861, in order to ascertain and describe the ordinary condition of the population and commerce of the Colony. This has increased the volume and the labour of preparation of the Report, but it will now furnish a correct, and tolerably full, delineation of the recent and present condition of the islands, and serve not only as a guide to the Legislature, merchants, and intending immigrants, but as a standpoint from which to measure the future progress and development of the resources of the Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,

GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT by GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B., to accompany the BLUE
BOOK for the Year 1864.

1. *Geographical and Relative Position.*

1. The Bahamas form a very numerous group of islands, some of which are of considerable size, of cays or islets, rocks, and reefs, which lie on the east coast of North America, to the north of Cuba and St. Domingo, and which encircle and almost enclose the Gulf of Mexico to the northward of those islands, leaving only three navigable outlets from the gulf in this direction, viz., 1°, the Florida Channel, to the north, running along the coast of the United States, and west of all the Bahama group; 2°, the Providence Channels, passing through the group to the north, and separating the Great and Little Banks; and, 3°, the Old Bahama Channel, passing to the south of the Great Bahama Bank, between it and Cuba.

2. These islands are situated on two great coral banks of unequal size, called the Little Bahama Bank and the Great Bahama Bank; and lie, for the most part, on the windward edge of those banks, or of the ocean sounds, or tongues, which pierce them.

3. The Little Bank, the most northerly, is only one-sixth of the other in size. It commences at Matamillas Reef, which is in latitude 27° 34' north, and longitude 79° 8' west, and lies opposite the state of Florida, at a distance of 70 miles from its shore. Thence it runs eastward, gradually bending to the southward until it reaches the "Hole in the Wall," at the southern extremity of the island of Abaco, in latitude 25° 51' north, and longitude 77° 10' west. The western edge runs almost south, about 33 miles, and then trends eastward to the same point. The breadth of the bank varies from 35 to 60 miles. Its area is about 5,560 square miles, of which the islands occupy about 1,200 square miles.

4. It contains only two islands of considerable size; Abaco, which, with its numerous cays, extends along the eastern edge of the bank for a distance of about 100 miles from Matamillas Reef to the southernmost point of the bank; and Grand Bahama, which extends along the southern edge, overlapped and sheltered by Abaco. This latter island is divided by a narrow channel into Great and Little Abaco.

5. The Little Bank is separated from the Great Bank by the Providence Channels, which are distinguished as the North-western and North-eastern. It is not more than 45 miles distant from any part of the Great Bank; at the nearest point it is only 15 miles.

6. The N.E. Providence Channel separates it from Eleuthera and the cays on its northern shore, which lie 27 miles to the S.E. of the "Hole in the Wall."

7. From Eleuthera follow, in the same direction, S.E. and then south, a succession of long narrow islands, viz., St. Salvador, or

Cat Island, where Columbus first landed, Long Island, Ragged Island and its cays, to the S.E. point of the bank at Cay Verde, and S.W. to Cay St. Domingo, the most southerly point, in latitude $21^{\circ} 42'$ north and longitude $75^{\circ} 45'$ west. Outside the bank 48 miles east of the south of St. Salvador, lies Watling Island (also by some called St. Salvador, and supposed to have been the first landing place of Columbus), and 24 miles from the N.E. end of Long Island lies Rum Cay. The small Island of Conception lies between St. Salvador (Cat Island) and Rum Cay.

8. S.E. of Long Island the chain of islands is continued in the same direction outside of the Great Bahama Bank. They succeed in the following order: Crooked Island, separated from Long Island by a channel of the same name, 25 miles in width; Acklin's Island, separated from Crooked Island by a shallow channel reputed at one time to have been fordable in its narrowest part. These two islands are of considerable size. To the N.E. of Crooked Island, lies Sumana, or Atwood, Cay; to the east of Acklin's Island, Plana, or French Cays, a cluster of small islets. To the S.E. of them lies Mayaguana, a considerable island. Thence, in the same direction, the Caicos Islands, once attached to the Bahamas, but now, with the Turk Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, and separated from Mayaguana, by the Caicos Channel, 30 miles in width. At a short distance to the S.E., in latitude $21^{\circ} 26'$ north and longitude $71^{\circ} 7'$ west, lie the Turk Islands, the last of this chain of inhabited islands, which extends about 600 miles, from within 70 miles of the coast of Florida to about 100 miles of the coast of St. Domingo.

9. Three smaller banks of coral and sand, viz., Mouchoir Carré, Silver, and Navidad, separated by channels of 30 to 40 miles in width, extend this chain to the S.E. for a further distance of about 150 miles.

10. From 60 to 70 miles south of Acklin's Island and Mayaguana, nearly in the latitude of the Turk Islands, lie Great and Little Inagua, or Heneagua, the former of which is one of the largest and finest of the Bahama group. They are quite detached from all the other islands, and are about 65 miles north of the north-western extremity of St. Domingo.

11. Parallel to the centre of the above chain lies the island of Exuma, with its extensive chain of cays, lying upon the eastern edge of the Great Bahama Bank, and on the western side of the Exuma Sound, which breaks the continuity of the bank between St. Salvador and Long Island, and runs about 100 miles in a north-westerly direction, with an average width of 40 miles.

12. New Providence, which was the island first settled by Europeans, and of which the chief and only town, Nassau, has always been the seat of Government, lies on the northern edge of the bank, 50 miles S.W. of the N.E. extremity of the bank. It is situated at the eastern entrance of a deep sound, called the

Tongue of the Ocean, which penetrates the centre of the bank for a distance of 110 miles, with an average width of 25 to 30 miles, and it is approached from the N.E. and N.W. by the two Providence Channels, which, as already stated, separate the Great from the Little Bank.

13. On the western edge of the Tongue of the Ocean, skirting the bank, lies Andros Island, which is by far the largest of the group. It is 95 miles in length, and 38 in its greatest width.

14. To the N.E. of Andros, and forming a crescent, with its arc facing the east, are the Berry Islands, a succession of small cays, with about 40 miles between the horns of the crescent. These islands are only 30 miles from the S.W. shore of Abaco.

15. Thence the bank trends westward to the Gulf of Florida, where, in latitude $26^{\circ} 8'$ north, and longitude $79^{\circ} 7'$ west, it turns, and runs southward to the 23rd parallel. There, at a distance of 25 miles from Cuba, it trends S.E., and runs 200 miles to Cay St. Domingo, already mentioned as the southern extremity of the bank. It is separated from Cuba by the Old Bahama Channel. The only other inhabited islands in this vast expanse of shoal water are the Biminis, which are two small but pretty and fertile cays, about 25 miles south of the north-western point of the bank. The total area of this bank is about 37,000 square miles, of which the islands occupy about 2,357 square miles.

16. To the westward of the Great Bahama Bank, and separated from it by the Santareen Channel, lies the Cay Sal Bank, enclosing an area of about 1,430 square miles, and lying between latitude $23^{\circ} 24'$ and $24^{\circ} 10'$ north, and between longitude $79^{\circ} 28'$ and $80^{\circ} 31'$ west. Cay Sal, Anguilla, and a few other uninhabited cays are situated on it. The Spanish Government claimed the sovereignty over this bank many years ago, and the question has never yet been settled.

17. The whole of the trade from North America and Europe to the Gulf of Mexico passes by the north of these islands. Steamers bound to the south stem the rapid current of the Florida Channel. Sailing vessels pass between Abaco and Eleuthera, through the Providence Channels, within 40 miles of Nassau, into the Gulf of Florida. All the return-bound trade to the north, whether using steam or sails, passes with the stream through the Florida Channel.

18. All the trade from North America to Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, the Gulf of Honduras, and the northern coast of South America passes southward to windward of the group, and close to the shore of Inagua. The return trade, and all the European trade from the same countries, passes north, either through the Crooked Island passage or the Mayaguana or Caicos Channels.

19. These islands, therefore, lie in the track of two great streams of trade, and at times scores of vessels pass daily by the "Hole in the Wall" and the south-western point of Inagua.

2. *Number and Size.*

1. The number of these islands and cays, never hitherto counted, appears to be as follows :—

	Islands.	Cays.	Rocks.
<i>1. Little Bahama Bank.</i>			
1. Abaco, Great and Little - - -	2	82	208
2. Grand Bahama - - -	1	39	24
Total - - -	3	121	232
<i>2. Great Bahama Bank.</i>			
1. Eleuthera - - -	1	29	146
2. St. Salvador - - -	1	9	17
3. Long Island - - -	1	16	94
4. Exuma, Great and Little - - -	2	166	815
5. Ragged Island and Cays, including Jumentos Reef and Columbus Bank - - -	2	50	204
6. New Providence - - -	1	19	143
7. Green Cay - - -	—	4	17
8. Andros - - -	3	146	355
9. Berry Islands - - -	1	52	58
10. Biminis, from Great Isaacs to Orange Cays - - -	2	12	83
11. On the south side of the Bank - - -	—	2	—
Total - - -	14	505	1,932
<i>3. Outside the Great Bahama Bank to Windward.</i>			
1. Conception - - -	1	3	18
2. Watling's Island - - -	1	5	6
3. Rum Cay - - -	1	—	5
4. Crooked Island - - -	1	2	24
5. Fortune Island (Long Cay) - - -	1	—	—
6. Acklin's Island, including Castle Island and Mira por Vos - - -	1	12	49
7. Atwood Cay - - -	1	—	6
8. French Cays - - -	2	—	1
9. Mayaguana - - -	1	3	4
10. Hog Sties - - -	—	2	—
11. Inagua, Great and Little - - -	2	1	3
Total - - -	12	28	116
4. Cay Sal Bank - - -	—	7	107
Grand Total - - -	29	661	2,387

Note.—Compiled by Capt. Stuart, of the Lighthouse yacht, from the Admiralty charts and his own observations.

2. Several of these, especially Eleuthera, St. Salvador, Long Island, and Exuma, form long narrow strips from 20 to 70 miles in length, and not averaging more than four miles in breadth. Exuma and its chain of cays extends 100 miles. The average breadth of the two largest islands is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The extreme breadth of any part of the above islands is 14 miles.

3. In Eleuthera, at one place called "the Glass Window," the sea in violent north-east gales actually breaks over the island, and stops the communication.

4. The following is an approximate statement of the size of the principal islands, classed according to their area, exclusive of the cays adjoining them.

	Area.		Extreme Length.	Extreme Breadth.	Average Breadth.
	Square Miles.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1. Andros -	—	1,600	95	38	22
2. Abaco, Great -	680	776	70	17	12
" Little -	96		24	5	4
3. Inagua, Great -	530	560	34	25	16
" Little -	30		8	7	$3\frac{3}{4}$
4. Grand Bahama -	—	430	66	11	7
5. Crooked Island -	76	204	19	8	5
6. Acklin Island -	120		41	10	4
7. Fortune Island (Long Cay) -	8		10	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
8. Eleuthera -	—	164	57	11	4
Spanish Wells -	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
9. St. Salvador -	—	160	42	14	4
10. Long Island -	—	130	60	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
11. Exuma, Great and Little -	—	110	32	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$
12. Mayaguana -	—	96	23	6	4
13. New Providence -	—	85	$19\frac{3}{8}$	7	5
14. Watling's Island -	—	60	13	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$
15. Rum Cay -	—	29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	5	3
16. Biminis, North -	3	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
" South -	$5\frac{1}{2}$		$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	1
17. Ragged Island and Cays -	—	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
18. Berry Islands, Great Harbour Cay -	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
19. Harbour Island -	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total -	—	4,424	—	—	—

5. The total area and the separate areas of several islands differ materially from those hitherto furnished in the annual Blue Books, but they have been carefully calculated, and examined by the

best available materials in the Surveyor-General's Office, and are as accurate as can be furnished.

3. *Geological Formation.*

1. There can be little doubt that the extensive banks upon which the Bahamas and adjoining groups of islands rest have been formed by the accumulation of sand and detritus poured into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi and other giant rivers, or rent from the surrounding shores, and swept out by the Gulf stream as far as its force would carry them, until met and checked by the trade winds and westerly currents. There, aided by the coral insect, they would naturally accumulate, and form islands and cays, long, narrow, and low, all along the windward edge of the reef, such as those of which the Bahamas group actually consists.

2. It is remarkable that there are only three of the group which are not on the windward side of the banks, and these exceptional cases may be easily accounted for; viz., Grand Bahama, which is on the southern side of the Little Bahama Bank, and may have been separated by a convulsion of nature from Abaco, which adjoins it closely; New Providence, on the northern side of the Great Bank, which may either have been separated from the neighbouring island of Andros, or have been created by the action of the water at the entrance of the Tongue of the Ocean; and the Biminis, which are mere islets on the N.W. edge of the Great Bank.

3. The islands are, without exception, of the same character. They are formed of calcareous rocks, composed of comminuted coral, shells, and various marine deposits, of recent formation, which are hardened into solid masses of compact limestone, more or less stratified, and abounding in fossils of recent and living species. The surface is generally honeycombed, and perforated with innumerable cavities, some of considerable size, and presents indisputable evidence of having at one time been under water. For a few inches in depth the rock is as hard as flint, and emits sparks when struck with steel. Underneath it gradually softens, and in many places furnishes an admirable stone for building, which can be sawn out in blocks of any required size, and which hardens upon exposure to the atmosphere.

4. The coralline formation of the islands is illustrated by the number of salt-water lakes and salinas in their interior, most of which rise and fall with the tides. These yield an abundance of salt of excellent quality.

5. Marl is found on one or more of the islands. Shocks of earthquakes have been felt at Inagua, the most southerly of the group, in 1854, 1859 or 1860, and 1862. The first two corresponded with shocks felt in the neighbouring island of St. Domingo. But although the surface of this island exhibits numerous fissures which might have been caused by volcanic action, there are no indications of their owing their origin to that agent. No trace of

any primitive or volcanic rock has been found on any of the islands.

6. With the exception of Andros, the largest, none of the islands possesses any fresh water. But the inhabitants are for the most part abundantly supplied with fresh water by wells, which are sunk to a depth at which the rain-water, permeating the surface, rests upon the salt water which penetrates the coral rock from the sea shore. This is proved by the common occurrence of the fresh water in these wells rising and falling with the tide on the neighbouring shore. If the well be sunk beneath this point, the water becomes brackish by admixture with the sea water. The phenomenon is remarkable, but is well established. In some places, as at Harbour Island, these wells are dug close to the sea shore, and are not many feet in depth.

7. No part of any of the islands exceeds the height of 200 feet. Their ordinary height is much less. The shores of a few present an abrupt face, or cliff, not exceeding 40 feet in height. They are almost universally environed with reefs or shelves of coralline rock, which extend often to a considerable distance, and usually terminate abruptly; and which, causing shoal water around the islands, render them inaccessible to all but small boats, except at particular points. To the same cause is to be attributed the want of good harbours in this extensive group, Nassau being the only one available for vessels drawing more than nine feet of water, with the exception of Great Harbour, Long Island, which will admit vessels drawing 12 feet, but affords little protection to shipping. There is the same absence of open roadsteads with good and safe anchorage.

4. *Soil.*

1. The previous description of the formation of these islands will account for their soil being thin and sparse; in many places appearing only in the honeycombed cavities of the surface; in others, lying collected on the slopes, or at the bottom, of declivities; but it is abundantly rich, consisting chiefly of vegetable mould and the detritus of the limestone rock; and the porous nature of the rock supplies the vegetation with moisture from below, as well as from the surface.

2. Nothing can exceed the richness of the virgin soil under the shade of the primitive forest. But when deprived of that shelter, exposed to the air and summer rains, and exhausted by repeated crops, taken off without fallow or rotation, and unin-vigorated by manure of any kind, it becomes after a while too thin and poor to yield a profitable crop.

3. The northern islands are, for the most part, clothed with pine forests (*Pinus rigida*). These do not extend east or south of New Providence. Andros Island and Abaco are well timbered. The other islands are also covered with a dense clothing of shrubs and trees, presenting an aspect of perpetual verdure.

4. Three different well-marked descriptions of soil exist in the

islands. Forest and fruit trees flourish in a rich black soil. The pine-apple does not flourish except upon a red, stiff, adhesive soil, supposed to derive its colour from iron. Vegetables thrive upon either of these soils. The cocoa-nut tree and Indian corn prefer the white and sandy soil which usually skirts the shores.

5. The Windward Islands possess a greater abundance of soil, which increases as they lie to the east and south. In Inagua there is an extensive prairie, clothed with luxuriant grass in winter, and often flooded at other seasons, in which cattle which have escaped from the stalls of the inhabitants rove wild and free.

5. *Climate and Meteorology.*

1. These islands being, for the most part, situated without the northern tropic, and the more southerly islands being situated not much within it, enjoy a mild, equable climate. The latter are removed from the excessive heat of a tropical sun. Frost is unknown in the most northerly. Being of small size and of little height, and exposing their broadside to the prevailing winds, they are generally healthy.

2. In the southern part of the group, between the parallels of Inagua and Atwood Cay, the trade winds blow steadily from E.N.E. to S.E. from April to October. In the winter they are interrupted by the strong S.W. and N.W. winds which prevail over the N.W. part of the group, and in summer sometimes by calms.

3. The other portions of the group may be considered to be in the variables; but from May to September easterly winds predominate. In October and November strong north-easters blow, and sometimes last as long as nine days. From December to April the wind blows strong, commencing from S.S.W., increasing in force as it veers to the N.W., and from thence gradually decreasing until it hauls to the north-east.

4. The seasons are well marked. The summer, which is the rainy season, lasts from May to November. The thermometer then ranges from 75° to 85°, rarely higher. The rains are generally followed by cooling breezes from the east. In the winter the thermometer seldom falls below 60° or rises above 80°. Refreshing winds from the north cool the mid-day air, and the mornings and evenings are peculiarly fresh and invigorating.

5. Hurricanes occasionally occur in the group. Twenty-four are recorded between the years 1780 and 1865. But the island of New Providence has not suffered from any since 1813. The usual season for them is from August to October. One only occurred in the last week of July, and one in the early part of November. During those months the islands are exposed to alternations of sultry calms and strong and sometimes violent gales. (See Appendix No. 2.)

6. The island of New Providence has been visited with

tornadoes, one in 1825 and one in 1850, their course being nearly in the same direction, from south and west to north and east. Within their vortex, which had very narrow limits, neither trees nor buildings could resist their force, and several persons lost their lives.

7. The reputation of New Providence for salubrity and the charms of its climate has been long established, and has annually attracted to Nassau numbers of invalids and visitors during the winter from the United States and British North American provinces. It would offer a suitable home to invalids from more southerly climes, who would not dare to brave the piercing cold of the neighbouring continent.

8. The subjoined Table shows the temperature and prevailing winds at Nassau in each month of the year, and the gradual increase and decrease of the temperature at different seasons. More detailed Meteorological Tables will be found in the Appendices Nos. 3 and 4, abstracted from the records of the Military Observatory established at Nassau.

MEAN of DAILY OBSERVATIONS on Week-days for 10 Years
from 1855 to 1864.

Months.	Thermometer at 9 a.m.			Winds at 9 a.m.					Rain Fall on Ground in Month.	Maximum Pressure of Wind.	
	Max.	Med.	Min.	The Four Chief Points in Order of Prevalence.			No. of Week Days.			Average of Observations taken at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
							Chief Points named.	All other Days.			
January -	75	70	66	N.E.	E.	S.E.	N.	21	6	ins.	lbs.
February -	76	71	66	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	18	6	2.4	3.7
March -	78	72	66	E.	S.E.	N.E.	N.	18	9	4.5	3.2
April -	81	75	68	N.E.	E.	S.	S.E.	21	5	2.4	2.7
May -	84	78	71	N.E.	S.E.	E.	S.	21	6	6.9	3.4
June -	88	81	74	S.E.	E.	N.E.	S.	24	2	6.4	2.5
July -	88	82	75	E.	S.E.	S.	N.E.	24	3	6.5	1.9
August -	88	81	75	E.	S.E.	S.	N.E.	24	3	6.7	2.3
September	86	81	75	E.	N.E.	S.E.	N.	23	3	5.2	2.4
October -	82	77	73	N.E.	E.	S.E.	N.	22	5	7.4	3.1
November	79	74	70	N.E.	E.	E.	S.E.	22	4	2.8	4.
December	77	73	69	N.E.	E.	S.E.	N.	21	6	2.4	3.
Average	82	76	71	—				—	—	4.6	2.8

9. From the above and the Tables in the Appendix it may be gathered:—

1^o. *Barometer*.—1. That the mean height of the barometer is exactly 30 inches.

2. That it obtains its greatest height in the three months from December to February, and is lowest in the two months of October and November.

3. That the annular variations were very trifling until 1862, when, apparently, there must have been a change in the instrument or in the mode of observation, because in 1862-64 there is a constant increase in height of the maximum (Col. 3), averaging 0.13, which is to be seen also in the 9. a.m. observations (Col. 1), after allowing for the corrections pointed out in the note.

4. That there was a constant difference in the observations taken in the morning and afternoon, averaging on the whole period a decrease of 0.05 of height in the afternoon.

5. That the difference between the average of maximum and minimum observations in the 10 years has fluctuated between 0.25 and 0.46. It was greatest in 1862 and least in 1859.

6. That the corresponding differences in the several months have fluctuated between 0.20 and 0.48; the greatest being in November and March, and the least in July and August.

2°. *Thermometer*.—1. That the four months, June to September, are the hottest, and of nearly equal temperature, viz., 88°.

2. That January, February, and March are the three coldest months, and of nearly equal temperature, viz., 66°.

3. That the greatest maximum heat exceeds the average heat by not more than 12°, and that the greatest minimum falls short of it by 10°. The extreme variation, therefore, is 22°.

3°. *Rainfall*.—1. That the chief yearly rainfall is from May to October, and is heaviest in the last month. During these six months it amounted to 44 inches, and during the remaining six months to 19 inches.

2. That the greatest fall of rain does not correspond with the greatest pressure of wind.

4°. *Wind*.—1. That the highest winds usually prevail in November and January, and the average from October to March inclusive considerably exceeds the average of the remaining six months.

2. That the differences between the observations as to the direction of the wind taken in the morning and the afternoon are not of sufficient importance to disturb the calculations based on those of the earlier hour.

3. That north-easterly and easterly winds are the most prevalent from September to February, during which months they blow during one-half or two-thirds of the whole time. Northerly winds seldom blow except during those months, and then only for three days in a month; in June to August the average is less than a day. Easterly and south-easterly winds prevail chiefly from March to August. South-westers are most prevalent in February and March, to the extent of two or three days in a month; westerly winds from February to April to the extent only of one to one and a half days in a month, and during the rest of the year of less than a day monthly; north-westers from November to March about two days in a month. Their relative frequency throughout the year is shown in the following statement of the per-

centage proportion of days in a year during which they prevailed at 9 a.m.

North	-	-	-	7.2 per cent.
North-east	-	-	-	26.2 „
East	-	-	-	24.4 „
South-east	-	-	-	18.6 „
South	-	-	-	11. „
South-west	-	-	-	5. „
West	-	-	-	2.3 „
North-west	-	-	-	5.3 „
Total				100.

5°. *Cloud*.—1. The density of cloud does not vary much throughout the year, but is rather greater from May to October than during the other six months.

6. *Population.*

Origin.—1. Columbus found an aboriginal Indian population on these islands in 1492. They were drafted away by the Spaniards to work in the mines and pearl fisheries elsewhere, and were exterminated before the English colonized New Providence in 1629. The Spaniards drove them out in 1641, but did not hold the island. It was again taken possession of by the English in 1667, and granted in 1680 (2nd Nov.) by Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle and five other proprietary Lords, who attempted to settle the islands, but without success, and abandoned the enterprise.

2. In 1703 New Providence was ravaged, and the inhabitants expelled by the Spaniards and French, when it became a refuge for pirates until 1718, when the British Government rooted them out, and established a regular colonial administration. Many families were induced to settle in Nassau, and among them a body of Germans from the Palatinate, whose descendants, it is said, may still be traced in one or more of the out-islands. The population at that time did not exceed 1,000.

3. During the early part of the American war, in 1776, the island was attacked and plundered by an American squadron, but abandoned as untenable; and in 1781 the Spaniards took possession of it. It was recaptured by a small force from South Carolina, and at the peace in 1783 was restored by treaty to the British Crown. In 1787 (19th March) the islands were re-conveyed to the Crown by the inheritors of the original proprietors, who received each a compensation of 2,000*l*.

4. Of the out-islands, the most northern, Abaco and Eleuthera, with their cays, were the first peopled at the commencement of the last century. The Windward Islands, viz., St. Salvador, Long, Watling's, Crooked, Acklin Islands, and Rum Cay, were peopled and brought into a high state of cultivation by loyalist families, who emigrated thither with their slaves from Georgia and South

Carolina after the close of the American war. Inagua was not peopled until 1805. Mayaguana is still almost uninhabited. Up to 1808 labour was supplied by cargoes of negroes from the African coast. Slavery existed in the islands until the general emancipation in 1837.

Number.—1. The population at different periods has been as follows :—

Years.	White.		Free Coloured.		Slaves.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1810*	1,726	1,630	676	869	4,790	4,527	7,192	8,026	15,218†
1822	2,702	3,220	With white.		5,251	5,019	7,953	8,239	16,192
1826*	2,297	2,291	897	1,362	4,592	4,594	7,786	8,247	16,033
1831	3,668	3,863	With white.		4,727	4,830	8,095	8,693	16,788
1841	2,965	2,993	8,683	8,819	—	—	12,180	12,315	24,495†
1851*	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,747	13,772	27,519
1861*	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,466	17,821	35,287

* A census was taken in these years.

† Exclusive of 900 at Abaco.

‡ In two or three small islands the whites were not distinguished.

2. An abstract of the details of the last two censuses, taken in 1851 and 1861, is furnished in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6.

Distribution.—1. The largest number occupy New Providence, viz., 11,503, out of 35,287, or exactly one-third; and of these upwards of 10,000 live in Nassau and its suburbs. Of these the principal are Grant's Town and Bain's Town, of which the population in 1861 was respectively 2,398 and 1,315. The only other village of any size in the island is Sandilands, at Fox Hill, to the eastward, which, with the adjoining settlements of Dunmore Town and the Creek, contain 817 inhabitants. Carmichael in the centre of the island, Adelaide on the south, and Gambier on the north, contain each a few inhabitants, chiefly Africans by birth.

2. Eleuthera ranks next in order. It contains several villages, and a large agricultural population. The next largest settlements are those of Harbour Island, on the north-east shore of Eleuthera, and Green Turtle Cay, on the east coast of Abaco. The first contained, in 1861, 1,994 inhabitants, the latter 716.

3. These islands or cays serve conveniently as the residence of the population, who are occupied chiefly in fishing, sponging, and wrecking, but their fields are on the adjoining mainland. In Abaco, if not in Eleuthera, the early settlers appear to have taken up their abode in villages on the mainland, and to have abandoned them for the cays on the shore, which were found more convenient for their principal occupations. Other cays off these two islands are occupied in the same manner. The settlements on the mainland are small and widely dispersed. A more detailed description of them will be found in the separate account of each island.

4. Governor's Harbour, in Eleuthera, and Mathew Town, in Inagua, are the only other settlements which deserve special notice. In the other islands the population is generally scattered,

or collected in small settlements, often consisting of three or four cottages.

5. The population of the several islands, with the area and comparative density of the former, are shown in the following table:—

—	Population in 1861.	Area in Square Miles.	Population per Square Mile.
New Providence - - -	11,503	85	135·3
Eleuthera - - -	5,209	164	31·7
„ Spanish Wells - - -	231	$\frac{1}{2}$	662·
Long Island - - -	2,571	130	19·7
St. Salvador - - -	2,378	160	14·8
Abaco - - -	2,362	776	3·
Exuma - - -	2,289	110	20·8
Harbour Island - - -	1,994	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,329·
Andros - - -	13,66	1,600	·8
Inagua - - -	994	560	1·8
Grand Bahama - - -	858	430	2·
Rum Cay - - -	654	29	22·5
Crooked Island - - -	627	76	8·2
Acklin Island - - -	517	120	4·3
Watling's Island - - -	480	60	8·
Fortune Island (Long Cay) - - -	470	8	59·
Ragged Island - - -	272	5	54·4
Biminis - - -	210	$8\frac{1}{2}$	24·7
Berry Islands - - -	202	—	—
Great Harbour Cay - - -	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mayaguana (in 1857, 20 inhabitants) - - -	—	96	·2
	35,287	424	8·

Races.—1. In the larger settlements the white and coloured population are divided in varying proportions. In the smaller settlements the one or the other generally preponderates.

2. Some of the suburbs of Nassau are occupied exclusively by the coloured races. Grant's Town and Bain's Town contained, in 1861, 3,713 inhabitants, almost all of this class. In parts of them a considerable number of native Africans are settled, one or two races congregating in a particular neighbourhood. Seven distinct races are known, viz., the Nangoes, a numerous, industrious, and thriving people, the Congoes, Congars or Nangoebars, with a few Eboes, Mandingoes Fullahs, and Hanssars.

3. A moderate number of discharged soldiers, recruited in Africa, who have wanted the disposition, or the means, to return to their native country, swell this class of the population.

Employments.—1. The greater proportion of the population is employed in agriculture; some in producing salt; and a large number in fishing, sponging, and wrecking. Many agriculturists

keep boats, and go wrecking when an opportunity offers. The building of ships and boats, the former seldom exceeding 100 tons, is carried on to a considerable extent. They are chiefly made of native woods, are very durable, and generally of admirable form. There are no other manufactures, except of ropes, hats, baskets, &c., made of palmetto.

2. In the census returns of 1861 the occupations of the population were classed as follows:—

Officials	-	-	-	-	145
Professionals	-	-	-	-	96
Traders and clerks	-	-	-	-	394
Mechanics and handicraftsmen	-	-	-	-	1,080
Planters and farmers	-	-	-	-	2,739
Seamen and fishermen	-	-	-	-	2,262
Labourers and servants	-	-	-	-	5,717

3. The maritime population is numerically large in New Providence, but the proportion to other classes is greatest in Harbour Island, Abaco, and Grand Bahama.

Proportion of the Sexes.—1. This has been remarkably equal during the last 50 years, with only a preponderance of females, as might be expected, among the free coloured population during the time of slavery. At the last census in 1861 the numbers of each sex were,—

Males	-	-	-	-	17,466	} 35,287.
Females	-	-	-	-	17,821	

Ages.—1. The large proportion of persons living, at the census of 1861, under 20 years of age, shows favourably, as compared with England and Wales, and with several other of the West India colonies, and indicates a quick natural growth of the population.

2. The following is abstracted from Appendix No. 7:—

	Proportion of Population under 20 years of Age.				
In Bahamas	-	-	-	-	55·9 per cent.
England and Wales	-	-	-	-	45·0 "
Antigua	-	-	-	-	42·1 "
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	50·4 "
Grenada	-	-	-	-	49·3 "
Barbadoes	-	-	-	-	58·4 "

Births and Deaths.—1. A system of registration, and officers to carry it out, exist throughout the islands. They make annual returns, which, although they may not be sufficiently accurate to justify a comparison of births or deaths with the population, may suffice to show the excess of births over deaths. See Appendix No. 8. Throughout the Colony the births were nearly double the deaths in the last 10 years, viz.,—

1855-64.—Births	-	-	-	-	12,657
Deaths	-	-	-	-	6,706

But in the out islands they greatly exceeded that proportion, viz.,—

Births	-	-	-	-	-	9,149
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	3,859

2. The mortality of New Providence is affected by the existence of a considerable seaport town, frequented by strangers and foreign shipping, which, with the prevalence of yellow fever in 1862 and 1864, has notably changed the proportions. But previously to the American war, and the existence of those epidemics, the proportion was favourable.

			Births.			Deaths.
1855-60	-	-	2,099	-	-	1,305
1861-64	-	-	1,409	-	-	1,542
Total	-	-	3,508			2,847

3. The annexed abstract of the reported causes of death in 1864 will show the nature of the diseases prevailing in the Bahamas, and the differences between New Providence and the out-islands.

Causes.	Number.			Per-centage Proportion.		
	New Providence.	Out-Islands.	Total.	New Providence.	Out-Islands.	Total.
Fevers:						
Ordinary - - -	67	147	214	13.3	29.7	21.5
Yellow - - -	141	5	146	28.3	1.	14.6
Scarlet, Eruptive, &c. -	15	38	53	3.	7.7	5.3
Diseases of Lungs and Heart -	72	59	131	14.3	12.	13.2
" Bowels and Liver -	40	33	73	8.	6.7	7.3
Dropsies - - -	13	13	26	2.6	2.6	2.6
Diseases of Brain and Nerves:						
Apoplexy and Palsy -	24	6	30	4.8	1.2	3.
Convulsions and Spasms -	38	62	100	7.6	12.6	10.1
Sudden and Violent - -	13	28	41	2.6	5.7	4.1
Stillborn - - -	3	7	10	.6	1.4	1.
Childbirth - - -	2	5	7	.4	1.	.7
Other Causes - - -	74	91	165	14.7	18.4	16.6
Total - - -	502	494	996	100.	100.	100.

4. It will be seen that yellow fever was almost confined to New Providence. Five deaths only occurred elsewhere, viz., in Inagua, in the last quarter of the year. Other fevers have occurred chiefly in Harbour Island, Spanish Wells, and Eleuthera, where, in the towns, the inhabitants are overcrowded, and do not pay sufficient attention to the cleanliness of their yards and streets. The want of medical attendance probably leads to the excess of mortality from affections of the brain and nerves in the out-islands.

5. The influence of seasons is shown in the following abstract of the causes of death in the several quarters of the year from 1st January 1863 to 30th September 1865. The period is not sufficiently long to afford any positive results, but they may be accepted as tolerably correct.

Causes.	Average Quarterly Number.				Per-centage Proportion.			
	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Fevers:								
Ordinary - - -	32	38	63	58	16·6	19·7	23·	25·4
Yellow - - -	1	5	35	14	·4	2·4	12·7	6·1
Scarlet, Eruptive, &c. -	14	6	12	9	7·3	2·9	4·4	3·7
Diseases of Lungs and Heart -	34	38	55	26	17·8	19·8	20·1	11·5
" Bowels and Liver -	14	22	26	19	7·3	11·4	9·4	8·5
Dropsies - - -	7	5	6	7	3·6	2·6	2·1	3·1
Diseases of Brain and Nerves:								
Apoplexy and Palsy -	6	4	3	6	3·1	2·1	1·1	2·6
Convulsions and Spasms -	24	14	21	27	12·6	7·4	7·5	12·
Sudden and Violent, -	10	10	7	9	5·	5·	2·7	4·1
Stillborn - - -	2	1	2	1	1·2	·7	·6	·6
Childbirth - - -	2	3	3	5	1·	1·3	1·2	2·4
Other Causes - - -	45	47	42	46	24·1	24·7	15·2	20·
Total - - -	192	192	274	230	100·	100·	100·	100·

6. The inferences to be drawn from this table are that the latter half of the year is much more fatal to the population, to the extent of nearly one-third, and that this is owing chiefly to the prevalence of fevers, including yellow fever, which contributed one-third to the excess.

Sanitary State.—1. These islands are, without exception, remarkably healthy. They are free from, and are seldom visited by epidemic, diseases. Intermittent fevers, which prevail to so great an extent on the neighbouring continent, are comparatively infrequent here, and usually assume a mild form. During the last 35 years Nassau has been visited by the cholera but once, viz., in 1852; by small-pox in 1845 and 1860, when it was introduced in both instances from St. Domingo; and by the yellow fever at distant intervals, and attended with very slight mortality, viz., in 1829, 1845, and 1853, until 1861–62, when from transient circumstances it assumed a more malignant form, and carried off a greater number of victims, including the first bishop of the diocese. It repeated its visits in 1863–64.

2. The inhabitants are for the most part a hardy, robust race. They consume little animal food, and live chiefly on Indian and Guinea corn, vegetables, fish, and shell fish. Many of the petty cultivators on the Windward Islands, who cling to their small plots, and refuse to seek employment as hired labourers in their own or other islands, are often reduced to much distress when

their meagre crops of corn fail them through drought or other causes; and these are in the course of deterioration, both physical and mental, enervated, indifferent to improvement, and bringing up their families in ignorance and sloth.

3. Nassau is usually very healthy and free from disease. In 1862-4, during the height of the blockade-running trade, when the town was filled with strangers, the lodging-houses were overcrowded, and the elements of disease were festering in the heart of the city, it is not surprising that the yellow fever, whether introduced by vessels coming from infected ports, or engendered by the unusual condition of the city, should have broken out. But it was confined to strangers and to unacclimated persons, and was not by any means fatal as compared with other places.

4. The Board of Health, a body constituted under a local Act, with large powers for the protection of the health of the Colony, reported that in 1861-62, about 400 persons were attacked, and 95 died, in a population numbering, in 1861, 11,503: and that in 1864, out of a population estimated at 15,000, the number of cases was 700, and of deaths 137. Of these, 153 cases, resulting in 45 deaths, were admitted into the Quarantine Hospital from the shipping and lodging-houses.

5. Quarantine is enforced at Nassau and in the out-islands, but chiefly against small-pox. A station with fine and extensive buildings has lately been established on Athol Island, about three miles east of the city. Vaccinators are appointed throughout the islands, and are supplied with lymph by the Board of Health. The number of persons reported to be vaccinated at the census of 1861 was 25,100 out of 35,287.

Immigration and Emigration.—1. There has been no considerable immigration since that of the loyalists from North Carolina and Georgia for a few years after 1783. There has been a gradual emigration of that class, and of the proprietors of slaves; of the former after 1808, of the latter after the abolition of slavery in 1837. The active employment and high wages offered at Nassau during the years 1862-64, consequent upon the blockade-running trade with the Southern States of North America during those years, led to the migration of a considerable number of labourers from the out-islands. Some of these have returned; many still remain. But as the inducements which brought them here have already ceased, they will probably seek to better themselves elsewhere. The Long Island Cotton Company introduced some labourers, about 75, into that island in 1864.

Religious Belief and Instruction.—1. The Church of England is recognized and endowed as the chief, if not established, Church of the Colony. The islands are divided, and New Providence is sub-divided, into parishes by local enactments. The ministers of the Church of England receive stipends from the Public Treasury. Its edifices for the most part, at least in New Providence, belong to the Government. Authority is given by law to the Bishop

over all Church officers. The ecclesiastical laws, ordinances, and canons of England are declared to be in force in the Colony.

2. The islands were within the diocese of Jamaica from 1826 to 1861, and under the superintendence of an Archdeacon. At the latter date they were erected into a separate bishopric, and the first Bishop of Nassau was consecrated in November of that year. The Governor is Ordinary. The principal church in Nassau has become the cathedral. Each parish in the city has one or more churches or chapels, and in the out-islands there is at least one church in each parish; some have several, and there are few, if any, of the inhabited islands in which there is not a building appropriated to divine worship in connexion with the Church of England. Some of them are vested in the Bishop.

3. New Providence is divided into the parishes of Christ Church, St. Matthew, and St. Anne, with the chapelries of St. Mary and St. Agnes.

Harbour Island and East	-	}	form the parish of St. John.
Eleuthera	-		
Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera	-	}	" St. Patrick.
St. Salvador (or Cat Island)	-		
Exuma	-	"	St. Andrew.
Long Island and Ragged Island	-	"	St. Paul.
These two are united under one minister.			
Crooked Island, Acklin's Island, and Long Island	-	"	St. David.
Inagua	-	"	St. Philip.
Abaco, in which the Biminis have been included by ecclesiastical authority	-	"	St. Peter.
Andros, Grand Bahama, and Berry Islands	-	"	St. Stephen.
The last two are united under one minister.			
Watling's Island and Rum Cay	-	"	St. Christopher.

4. Stipends are provided by Acts of the Local Legislature for all these parishes except the last. Besides these 13 clergymen, there are 16 paid and 9 unpaid catechists throughout the diocese. The former are supported by the Bahama Church Society.

5. The endowment of the bishopric is provided by the Imperial Treasury. On the creation of the see, the office of Archdeacon of Nassau was abolished, and the stipend (£1,000 a year) was appropriated to the support of the see. A small allowance for house rent and travelling expenses (£145 a year) is made to the Bishop by the Local Legislature.

6. Of other denominations the Wesleyans and Baptists are the most numerous. The former have for a long period had several ministers throughout the northern islands, chiefly Abaco and Eleuthera, with their inhabited cays.

7. The present number of ministers is seven, of whom three serve in four chapels in Nassau. Two ministers, resident at Rock Sound and Governor's Harbour, provide for two circuits in Eleuthera, where they have 11 chapels, viz., at Rock Sound, Tarpum Bay, Savannah Sound, Pear Cay, Good Hope Estate, forming one circuit, and Governor's Harbour, Palmetto Point, James Cistern, Hatchet Bay, St. John's Hill, and Gregory Town (the Cove) forming the second circuit. One minister, resident at Harbour Island, has six chapels, viz., at Harbour Island, Spanish Wells, the Bluff, the Current, Current Island, and the Bogue. The Abaco circuit, whose minister resides at Green Turtle Cay, includes four chapels, viz., at that Cay, Marsh Harbour, Hope Town, and Cherokee Sound. A few members of the church reside at Andros and the Biminis, which are visited by ministers from New Providence.

8. The number of attendants, communicants, Sunday schools, and scholars in each circuit are returned as follows:—

Circuits.	Attendants.	Communi- cants or Adult Members.	Sunday Schools.	Scholars therein.
New Providence - -	1,800	979	3	479
Eleuthera (1st Circuit) - -	1,400	716	3	416
Do. (2nd do.) - -	1,200	398	5	328
Harbour Island - -	1,700	679	4	414
Abaco - -	1,040	352	5	372
Andros Island - -	50	19	—	—
Biminis - -	80	20	1	35
Total - -	7,270	3,163	21	2,044

9. The Baptists are more widely extended. The London Baptist Missionary Society has two districts, with a single missionary appointed to each. Their central residences are Nassau and Inagua. The number of members in each is reported to be,—

1. New Providence - -	-	-	823
Andros - -	-	-	143
Grand Bahama - -	-	-	148
Eleuthera - -	-	-	101
San Salvador - -	-	-	397
Exuma - -	-	-	218
Ragged Island - -	-	-	44
			— 1,874

2 Inagua	-	-	-	5
Long Cay	-	-	Not stated.	
Rum Cay	-	-	-	153
Long Island	-	-	-	187
Watling's Island	-	-	-	34
Mayaguana	-	-	-	5
				<hr/> 474
Total	-	-	-	<hr/> 2,348 <hr/>

10. Besides this there is a body of Baptists independent of the above Society, who are numerous in Nassau, and have branches in most of the out-islands, viz., St. Salvador, Eleuthera, Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling's Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Andros and Current Island, and counting 1,896 members of the congregations and Sunday scholars, under one or two head elders at each station.

11. The Church of Scotland has a church and minister, but not a numerous body of members, in Nassau. The Church of Rome has no church and few members.

12. The influence of the clergy of all denominations is considerable in New Providence and the out-islands, and has in general been beneficially exerted for the improvement of their flocks, and for the maintenance of law and order.

Education.—1. From an early period the Legislature has made provision for maintaining a system of popular education and training upon an unsectarian basis. A Board of Education has existed since 1841. Since 1847 it has been composed exclusively of lay members, belonging either to the Executive Council, or to one of the branches of the Legislature. The system adopted in the schools is that of the British and Foreign School Society.

2. By a recent Act passed in 1864, the Board of Education is required to be composed of the Governor and five members of the Legislature. Provision is made for an Inspector General of Schools; salaries for 29 schools are granted, amounting to 1,920*l.*, and about 650*l.* for other expenses.

3. Further provision for educational purposes was made by Acts of the last Session, raising the total of grants in 1865 to 4,065*l.*, exclusive of 1,300*l.* expended upon the purchase and fitting up of a new central school, and of 800*l.* voted for the erection of two other schoolhouses in Nassau.

4. The number of schools supported, or aided, by the Govern-

ment in each island, and the number of scholars attending at the close of 1864, were as follows:—

Districts.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
New Providence (Nassau and suburbs) -- -- -- }	5	197	207	504*
Abaco - - - - -	2	69	36	105
Grand Bahama - - - - -	1	19	14	33
Harbour Island - - - - -	1	70	—	70
Spanish Wells - - - - -	1	20	9	29
Eleuthera - - - - -	4	141	70	211
St. Salvador - - - - -	2	94	87	181
Exuma - - - - -	1	39	38	77
Rum Cay - - - - -	1	25	19	44
Watling's Island - - - - -	1	9	6	15
Long Island - - - - -	1	15	14	29
Crooked Island - - - - -	1	40	23	63
Ragged Island - - - - -	1	31	31	62
Inagua - - - - -	1	39	—	39
Andros - - - - -	2	54	54	108
Total - - - - -	25	862	608	1,570*

* Including 100 infants whose sex was not distinguished.

5. Besides the Government schools there are in Nassau a few private schools, several dame schools, and some Sunday schools connected with the several churches. There is no college, or normal school. Both are much required. In the out-islands there are a few private schools, and most of the churches have Sunday schools attached to them. Among the teachers are some zealous and sufficiently competent persons; and among the schools a few which are efficiently conducted; but in general the qualifications of the former are but meagre. Few, if any, are acquainted with the recent improvements in the methods of instruction and management, and the amount of education, in its true sense, and of instruction in its more limited sense, acquired in these schools falls short of the intention and liberal provisions of the Legislature.

6. The appointment of a new inspector, after a considerable interval, is likely to produce a rapid change, and the people of the out-islands are beginning to display a greater interest in their schools, and a desire that their children should receive the benefit of them. Schools fees are required, but have not hitherto been levied in the majority of schools.

Libraries, Newspapers, and Publications.—1. Nassau possesses a large and well-stocked Public Library, which was established by

a local Act in 1847. Harbour Island, Inagua, and others of the out-islands also have libraries and reading-rooms.

2. The Legislature pays the salary of a librarian in that of Nassau, and contributes to the support of three of the others. There are three printing presses in Nassau; none elsewhere in the Colony. Three newspapers are published there twice a week. They seldom discuss politics. No books and few pamphlets have been printed in the Colony.

3. A well-digested almanac was published for several years from 1848 to 1862, but it dropped from want of support in the latter year.

Crime.—1. The small variation in the amount of crime, as shown in the committals to prison under sentences of the Police Magistrates and General Court, during the five years 1855–59, its sudden increase in 1860–61, before the effects of the American war commenced to be felt in Nassau, and the injurious effects of the blockade-running business in 1862–64, are seen in the following table:—

ADMITTED INTO PRISON FROM POLICE COURT.

Years.		Males.	Females.
1855	- -	292	84
1856	- -	290	106
1857	- -	283	168
1858	- -	233	124
1859	- -	283	158
1860	- -	370	203
1861	- -	375	189
1862	- -	523	223
1863	- -	689	189
1864	- -	891	221
Averages of—			
1855–59	- -	276	128
1860–61	- -	372	196
1862–64	- -	701	214

2. The nature of the offences with which the persons were charged before the Police Magistrates in Nassau during the past five years is shown in Appendix No. 9. The following is an abstract:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED.

	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Offences against the person -	82	22	57	17	87	24	123	20	181	28
2. Offences against property with violence -	4	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	4	—
3. Offences against property without violence -	98	13	81	30	135	30	165	26	269	22
4. Offences, malicious, against property -	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	2	—
5. Forgery and offences against the currency -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Other offences -	186	168	235	142	298	169	390	143	435	171
Total -	370	203	375	189	523	223	689	189	891	221

3. The number of persons tried in the General Court, distinguishing their offences, is shown in Appendix No. 10. The following is an abstract :—

Years.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Tried.
1855 - -	16	6	22
1856 - -	21	2	23
1857 - -	20	6	26
1858 - -	22	13	35
1859 - -	20	4	24
1860 - -	23	14	37
1861 - -	13	4	17
1862 - -	22	12	34
1863 - -	59	23	82
1864 - -	75	24	99

4. The nature of the offences for which they were tried during the same period was :—

	1855-61.		1862-64.	
	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.
1. Offences against the person -	63	9	73	24
2. Offences against property with violence -	19	3	9	3
3. Offences against property without violence -	81	12	82	27
4. Offences, malicious, against property -	8	1	5	2
5. Forgery, and offences against the currency -	6	1	3	1
6. Other offences -	7	1	43	14
Total -	184	27	215	71

5. The Returns do not afford the means of separating prisoners committed for trial by magistrates in the out-islands from those committed in Nassau, but the proportion of the former is small.

6. The average number of prisoners under confinement in the public gaol at Nassau, in the years 1859 to 1864, with some description of the offenders and their sentences, is shown in the following abstracts. The admission of a decimal fraction was necessary in order to show that some one or more individuals of a class had been imprisoned, although not for a sufficient period to form an unit in the annual average.

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sentenced by General Court:—						
With hard labour -	21·5	5·6	21·6	6·4	19·3	2·6
Without hard labour -	·7	·3	1·3	·6	3·	·6
Sentenced by Police Court:—						
With hard labour -	33·	19·	37·5	23·3	33·2	23·
Without hard labour -	7·5	2·7	7·	2·	16·	5·
For want of security -	·5	—	·2	—	1·2	·9
Debtors -	1·5	·1	1·	—	·7	—
For trial and examination -	3·6	1·3	11·1	1·4	5·4	1·3
Military Courts-martial -	6·7	—	4·7	—	6·5	·2
Total -	75·2	28·7	84·7	33·2	86·5	32·5
Daily average -	47·	15·	52·	15·6	49·5	15·

	1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sentenced by General Court:—						
Foreign seamen:						
Penal servitude -	1·	—	3·6	—	4·2	—
With hard labour -	1·6	—	·1	—	1·	—
Without hard labour -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives:						
Penal servitude -	1·5	—	10·7	·6	23·7	1·
With hard labour -	7·	2·	5·1	2·6	7·6	1·4
Without hard labour -	1·	—	1·7	1·	5·3	·3
Sentenced by Police Court:						
Foreign seamen:						
With hard labour -	7·5	—	9·9	—	14·9	—
Without hard labour -	4·5	—	2·6	—	12·1	—
For want of security -	—	—	·3	—	·6	—
Natives:						
With hard labour -	41·5	21·6	57·1	17·1	63·7	24·7
Without hard labour -	13·7	5·1	6·	2·6	16·7	2·2
For want of security -	1·1	·1	1·3	1·	2·3	·5

	1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
For trial and examination :—						
Foreign seamen - - -	1·5	—	3·7	—	4·3	—
Natives - - - - -	6·9	2·1	14·	2·1	12·1	2·
Debtors:						
Foreign - - - - -	·2	—	·2	—	·6	—
Natives - - - - -	·2	—	1·1	—	·9	—
Soldiers - - - - -						
Civil offences - - -	1·	—	2·1	—	3·9	—
Military offences - -	12·	—	24·3	—	17·	—
Total - - - - -	102·9	30·3	144·1	27·	191·2	31·7
Daily average - - -	49·4	11·4	78·7	10·7	111·1	13·1

7. From this latter statement it appears that foreign seamen averaged on the three years 25 per cent., or one-fourth, of the total number imprisoned, and increased from 22 per cent. in the first, to 26 per cent. in the last, year of the period. Soldiers, too, have formed a large per-centage in all the three years, confined chiefly for military offences.

Pauperism.—No poor's rate is levied in the islands, but an asylum has been for a long period established in Nassau, and a sum has been annually voted for the reception and maintenance of aged and infirm persons. This institution has grown up into a hospital and asylum for lunatics and lepers. But it continues to receive paupers, and the Commissioners are charged with the administration of relief to paupers in the out-islands. The number receiving relief is not large, but the number who are dependent in a great measure upon friends and neighbours, and who barely find a subsistence, is not inconsiderable.

7. Government.

Constitution.—1. The Government of the Bahamas resembles that of most of the West Indian Islands, and is modelled after that of England. Its constitution is not based upon any charter, but originated in successive Royal Commissions to the Governors, empowering them to convoke a General Assembly.

2. The present Legislature consists of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is also commander-in-chief, vice-admiral, and ordinary; he was also chancellor until 1st December 1865; a Legislative Council, consisting of nine members, also appointed by the Crown; and a House of Assembly, of 28 members, elected by the people. The Legislature meets once a year, enacts all laws and regulates the finances of the Colony. The Governor is assisted by an executive council of nine members.

3. The Colony is divided into 13 electoral districts, viz. :—

				Registered Electors in 1864.
New Providence :				
City of Nassau	-	-	returning 4 members	518
Eastern District	-	-	„ 2 „	885
Western District	-	-	„ 2 „	439
Abaco	-	-	„ 3 „	467
Harbour Island and West Eleuthera	-	-	„ 3 „	441
Eleuthra, East	-	-	„ 3 „	486
Exuma	-	-	„ 3 „	561
St. Salvador	-	-	„ 1 „	407
Crooked Island, including Acklin and Fortune Islands	-	-	„ 1 „	250
Rum Cay, including Watling's Island	-	-	„ 1 „	236
Long Island, including Ragged Island	-	-	„ 2 „	528
Inagua, including Mayaguana	-	-	„ 1 „	190
Andros, including Grand Bahama and Berry Islands	-	-	„ 2 „	541
Total				28 „ 5,949

4. The number who voted at the last general election in 1861 was 4,351.

5. The qualification of a member is a clear estate, real or personal, of 500*l.* sterling.

The qualifications of electors are full age, and a residence of 12 months, during six of which they must have been a freeholder or housekeeper, or, if resident six months, they must have paid duties to the amount of 50*l.* old currency, or 26*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* sterling.

Local Institutions.—1. There are no municipalities, but provision is made for their constitution by an Act of 1837. There is a board of public works created by a local Act, and composed of members of the Executive Council. The Road Committees of the out-islands have by an Act of this year (1865) been converted into local boards of works. A Board of Health, appointed by the Governor, is charged with the surveillance of the health of the whole Colony.

2. The Courts of Law consist of a general court, presided by a chief justice, with an assistant judge, who is also judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The powers, practice, and jurisdiction of the former resemble, and are nearly co-extensive with, those of the several separate courts of law in England. In the present year (1865) the powers of chancellor have been transferred from the Governor to the General Court. The common law is the foundation of the jurisprudence of the Colony, but the amendments introduced from time to time in England have been gene-

rally adopted without delay. Grand juries were abolished in 1848, and the Attorney-General was vested with the powers of public prosecutor. At the same time it was provided that in all civil cases, and in all but capital criminal cases, the verdict of two-thirds of the petty jury might be taken, and that in capital cases two-thirds might acquit, but not convict.

3. The Colony is divided into five magisterial districts, consisting of:—

1. New Providence.
2. Harbour Island, including Eleuthera and St. Salvador.
3. Abaco, including Grand Bahama, the Biminis, and Berry Islands.
4. Long Island, including Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling's Island, and Ragged Island.
5. Inagua, including Crooked Island, Fortune Island (Long Cay), Acklin Island, and Mayaguana.
6. In the first four the stipendiary magistrate is called the "Police Magistrate," in the fifth "Resident Justice." Besides these inferior courts there are unpaid justices of the peace throughout the islands, who have the same powers at common law as justices have in England. They have also in the out-islands a petty debt jurisdiction to the extent of 10*l*.
7. A police has been created for New Providence and the out-islands under the charge of an inspector who is stationed in Nassau.

Legislation of 1864.—1. The principal Acts passed in 1864 were:—

1. To consolidate the Laws relating to Popular Education, cap. 35.
2. To consolidate the Laws relating to the Stipendiary Police Force of the Colony, cap. 20.
3. To continue the "Licensed Vessels" (Wrecking) Act for Ten Years, cap. 24.
4. To make further Provision for the Receiver General's Office, cap. 27.
5. The same for the Post Office, cap. 36.
6. To increase temporarily the Salaries of the Civil Servants, cap. 12.
7. To increase the Salary of the Governor for a Term of Six Years, cap. 13.
8. To impose certain additional Tonnage Dues, cap. 17.
9. To give Force to Contracts between Masters and Servants made out of the Colony, cap. 10.
10. To make further Provision for erecting a new Gaol in Nassau, cap. 15.
12. To provide a new Slaughterhouse in Nassau, cap. 28.
13. To provide a Maintenance for Wives deserted by their Husbands, cap. 3.
14. To provide for sick and destitute Seamen and Strangers in Nassau, cap. 2.

8.—*Land*,

Area.—1. Of the total area, amounting to 2,831,680 acres, only 300,691 acres have been granted. In the return of surveys from the several islands two-thirds of the extent is estimated as fit for cultivation. Of the several islands, exclusive of Andros, Inagua, and Mayaguana, and comprising an area of 1,387,840 acres, 82,893 acres, or about 7 per cent., are estimated to be water.

Terms of Grant and Sale.—1. Previously to 1833 the Crown lands were granted on quit rent to individuals, with certain reservations and upon certain conditions, the nonfulfilment of which entailed forfeiture. Before 1802 the quit rent was 2*s.* per 100 acres, or less than one farthing an acre; after that date one penny per acre.

2. In 1833 Her Majesty's Government directed that Crown lands should only be disposed of by public sale, with an upset price, the purchasers defraying all expenses of survey, grant, &c. About that time 95,718 acres in different islands were escheated to the Crown for nonpayment of quit rents, viz.:—

	Acres.	
In St. Salvador (Cat Island)	-	16,726
„ Abaco	-	15,186
„ Andros	-	14,908
„ Crooked Island	-	12,888
„ Long Island	-	8,518
„ Eleuthera	-	7,732
„ Inagua	-	7,180
„ Exuma	-	4,320
„ Watling's Island	-	3,805
„ Grand Bahama	-	1,668
„ New Providence	-	1,072
„ Rum Cay	-	none
„ other small islands and cays	-	1,715
Total	-	95,718

3. This table furnishes an indication of the islands in which the cultivation of the soil had received the greatest check by either the destitution or departure of the original proprietors.

4. The upset price fixed in 1833 was 2*s.* 1*d.* (half a dollar) an acre. In 1838 it was raised to 20*s.*; as this was found too high it was reduced in Nov. 1839 to 2 and 2½ dollars (8*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* 5*d.*) an acre, according to size. In 1843 it was reduced to 6*s.*, and in 1857 raised to 10*s.* an acre, at which latter rate it now remains.

Division.—1. Before 1833 grants of considerable extent were made. Each head of a family was entitled to receive 40 acres, and for every other member of his family, adult or infant, slave or free, 20 additional acres. Some of these large grants remain undivided. None of them are cultivated or depastured, even to a moderate extent. Since 1833 the system of sale by auction and the establishment of an upset price, of which a moiety had to be

paid down, checked the demand for large grants. The majority of grants are now of 20 to 50 acres. From 1844 to 1864 there appear to have been only four applications for grants of more than 100 acres, and one of 1,000 acres, the latter being of forest land in Andros.

2. Up to September 1864 the mode of disposal was as follows :—Upon an applicant exhibiting to the surveyor-general a receipt of the cashier of the Public Bank for a moiety of the upset price, or for the whole in the case of town lands, the applications were recorded, and submitted to the Governor for approval. When there were a sufficient number of approved applications the lands were advertised, and sold by auction to the highest bidder. The purchasers generally took possession before survey. When the number of lots sold upon one island could be surveyed without a disproportionate charge for each survey, a deputy surveyor was authorized to perform the work. Upon the payment of the balance of the purchase money the grant was made, the money was drawn from the bank, and the surplus, after payment of expenses, was paid into the treasury. Since September last all sums received on account of land purchased have been paid direct to the treasury. In 1836 a land board was created for the purpose of laying out and creating settlements, and certain lands were vested in it, but in 1839 the board surrendered the lands and ceased its operations.

3. The survey department is not efficient. The surveyor-general is also civil engineer and inspector of lighthouses. The surveys are prepared by deputies; of these there are 12, but several do not practise, and none of them occupy themselves exclusively with surveying. New Providence and some of the islands have been surveyed, others only partially. An excellent maritime survey of the group has been completed by the Admiralty, with the exception of the northern portion of the Little Bahama Bank.

4. A Deeds Registry Office exists, in which all grants and transfers are recorded. The registry of the latter is not compulsory, but it is generally practised, as priority of registry gives a preferential title.

9.—*Agriculture.*

1. In a country in which the plough and the sickle are almost unknown, it can scarcely be said that agriculture exists. With the exception of the pine-apple, which has since the last century been grown in fields of large size, and to a considerable extent, in Eleuthera, St. Salvador, and other of the Windward Islands, and of cotton, the cultivation of which has been resumed to a limited extent in Long Island and some of the neighbouring islands, it cannot be said that any production of the soil is cultivated in the Bahamas. Indian corn, Guinea corn, pumpkins, eddoes, and other vegetables, the food of the people, are planted, but generally without system, manure, or other preparation of the ground, and are left to chance. In seasons of drought the crops fail to a great extent.

Irrigation cannot be easily practised where there are no running streams. The inhabitants have not yet learned to supply the deficiency by storing the periodical rains in natural or artificial dams or tanks.

2. Groves of orange-trees and cocoa-nut trees have been planted in New Providence, Eleuthera and other of the northern islands. Fruit trees of various kinds are crowded around the dwellings of the cottagers, growing luxuriantly, but planted without order, unselected, unpruned, and unimproved, often finding a place and nourishment for their roots in crannies and fissures of the rocks, into which it would appear impossible for them to penetrate.

3. Between 1783 and 1810 cotton was cultivated to a considerable extent. At the latter date it began to dwindle, and it ceased altogether after the emancipation of the slaves. Sugar has also been made, and tobacco and coffee have been grown, on some of the islands, but the cultivation of these crops ceased with the exhaustion of the virgin soil on the fields first cleared, and with the loss of labour by the extinction of slavery.

4. The ease with which land was procured up to 1833 by grants upon quit rents, which were not collected and were allowed to fall into arrear, enabled proprietors to clear fresh land whenever that under cultivation began to fail, and the great fertility of the virgin soil compensated for the cost of clearing; there was therefore no inducement to restore or to improve the soil by artificial means, and although the facilities for breaking up fresh land no longer exist, growers have not yet learned to employ the guano, with which many of the islets abound, or the sea-weed which is thrown up in abundance upon many of the shores. As the land best adapted for the pine-apple is limited in extent, the growers of that plant in some places let their lands lie fallow for a number of years, and then resume their cultivation of them. A rotation of crops is unknown. Agricultural implements for the economy of time and labour are unknown.

5. The breeding and feeding of horned cattle, horses, and sheep was formerly carried on to a considerable extent in some of the islands, viz., Long Island, Exuma, St. Salvador, Rum Cay, Watling's Island, and Crooked Island, and the market of Nassau was well supplied with colonial meat, but this has ceased to be the case. Cattle for slaughtering are imported from Cuba and Florida. Mutton is very scarce in the Nassau market. Sheep are sometimes imported from Nova Scotia. Pork is the only animal food of which the supply does not fail, and the quality is tolerably good. The decrease in the rearing of cattle and sheep is attributed in a great measure to the want of fences and protection, which led to the destruction of the latter by dogs, and of the former by persons on whose grounds, they trespassed, or by their owners, to avoid the annoyances to which their frequent trespasses gave rise.

10.—*Productions.*

The Bahamas yield neither metals nor minerals, except salt.

Guano is found in considerable quantities on several of the cays, chiefly on those to the S.E. of the group. It has not been used in the Colony, but exported to the United States, where it finds a ready market. It contains but a small proportion of ammonia, and consists chiefly of phosphates of lime, and is esteemed as a valuable manure. The ordinary price is about \$15=3*l.* per ton. The exportations in the last six years have been of the value of 4,338*l.*, estimated at about 1*l.* per ton, of which 2,394*l.* was confined to the years 1859–61, and 1,944*l.* to the year 1864.

Salt.—1. This has been an article of production and exportation for a long period; it is mentioned as such in the American atlas of 1782, though probably at that time the principal quantity came from Turk Islands, now separated from the Bahamas. Salt ponds of various sizes exist on most of the islands and on many cays; those which have been worked of late years to any extent are on Long Island, Long Cay, Exuma and its cays, Rum Cay, and Inagua. Until a recent period these ponds were the property of the Crown, and they were leased out in blocks of various sizes. In 1857 a plan was introduced of converting the leasehold into freehold tenure, but few persons availed themselves of the opportunity. The price of salt has not since that period encouraged persons to invest capital in the purchase and improvement of ponds.

2. The following table of lessees, all of whom are in arrear for several years, and most of whom have probably abstained from working during a considerable portion of the period, will show the extent to which the ponds in the above-named islands have been leased, if not worked, and the comparative size of the holdings in each island.

—	No. of Lessees.	Total Rent.	Average Rent of each Lessee.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Inagua - -	43	420 16 5	9 18 6
Rum Cay - -	77	256 12 3	3 8 7
Exuma and cays -	15	91 14 11	6 2 4
Long Cay - -	26	54 14 6	2 2 1
Long Island -	9	22 8 9	2 9 10
Total - -	170	846 6 10	4 19 7

3. A pond at Rose Island, near Nassau, has been worked, and there is a valuable pond at Cay Sal, to the S.W. of the group. A company was formed in 1849 to work the pond in Inagua; it did not succeed, in consequence, it is alleged, of a want

of economy with system of management. Another company has been formed and incorporated by an Act of last session (1865), which it is hoped will succeed better. They propose to construct a railway from the pond to the shipping place, and a jetty at the latter place.

4. The quantities exported during the last 10 years, and the total and average valuation per bushel have been—

Years.	Quantities.	Total Value.	Average Value per Bushel.	
	Bushels.	£	s.	d. cents.
1855	399,574	20,806	1	0·5=26
1856	205,038	9,058		10·6=22
1857	361,933	8,981		5·9=12
1858	273,901	5,510		4·8= 9½
1859	350,260	6,162		4·3= 8½
1860	226,584	3,753		3·9= 8
1861	421,522	7,887		4·2= 8½
1862	355,095	6,179		4·2= 8½
1863	321,908	6,058		4·2= 8½
1864	646,575	12,718		4·7= 9½
Total -	3,562,390	87,112	—	
Average	356,239	8,711	5·8=11½	

5. Of this quantity the United States have taken 2,416,308 bushels, equal to 68 per cent., or rather more than two-thirds.

6. The proportion shipped from the several islands is sufficiently shown in the following statement of the quantities exported in 1855 and 1864. The countries to which shipments were made in the latter year are shown in Appendix No. 11.

—	1855.	1864.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Inagua - -	257,208	322,275
Rum Cay - -	60,312	61,961
New Providence* -	47,040	—
Ragged Island -	27,514	163,463
Harbour Island* -	3,500	10,700
Crooked Island -	2,000	33,935
Eleuthera* - -	2,000	—
Abaco* - -	—	19,395
Long Island - -	—	34,846
Total - -	399,574	646,575

7. The islands marked with an asterisk do not (usually) produce salt; the exportations, therefore, from them were the produce of other islands. Inagua in these two years shipped 55 per cent. of the whole quantity.

8. The price of salt varies with the United States market, but there is a wide difference between those prices and the selling price in the Bahamas. The former fluctuated or rather advanced as follows:—

In 1845 to 1850	-	16 to 25 cents. per bushel.
In 1855	-	55 to 65 "
In 1859	-	17 to 18 "
In 1861	-	16 to 21 "
In 1862	-	25 to 30 "
In 1863	-	30 to 50 "
In 1864	-	45 to 57 "
In 1865	-	35 to 70 "

9. During the same period the prices prevailing in the Bahamas rose from 5 cents. in 1845 as high as 35 cents. In 1858–63 it was from 8 to 9 cents., and in 1864–5 from 9 to 11 cents., averaging 10 cents. It is stated that this price leaves a small margin of profit.

Vegetable Productions.—1. The native vegetable productions are chiefly those of a tropical region, but many of those belonging to a higher latitude have been introduced, and the climate will admit of all such being cultivated, at least in the northern islands of the group, which do not require winter frosts to bring them to maturity.

Timber.—1. The native forests abound with valuable timber. The pitch pine covers the islands of Abaco, Grand Bahama, Andros, and New Providence. It has not yet been cut down for exportation. It is used to a certain extent within the Colony, but the cheapness of timber from the neighbouring continent and the hardness of its grain have combined to check the use of it. The great rise in the price of turpentine and rosin during the recent civil war in the United States has led to the creation of four or five establishments for the manufacture of these articles in Abaco and Andros. A saw mill has also been erected in the latter island. The proprietors of these establishments are not sanguine that they will be able to compete with the American producer under ordinary circumstances.

2. The other principal trees of value, and the size which they as well as the pine attain in the Colony, are as follows:—

Pitch pine	-	to square, 12 in.; length, 30 feet.
Madeira (mahogany)	"	8 to 10 in. " 14 "
Horseflesh (")	"	7 " 9 " 14 "
Ship knees of the last two kinds, 10 in. square and five feet on the short arm.		
Olive	-	to square, 8 or 10 in.; length, 10 feet.
Cassava	-	" 6 or 8 " " 10 "

Mastic	-	-	to square, 10 in.; length, 12 feet.
Fustic	-	-	" 10 " " 20 "
Cedar	-	-	" 9 " " 15 "
Button	-	-	" 9 " " 12 "
Torch (white and black)	-	-	" 5 " " 9 "
Satin	-	-	" 8 " " 6 "
Lignum vitæ	-	-	" 6 " " 4 "
Logwood	-	-	" " " "
Ebony, crab wood	} of small size and inferior quality.		
" black wood			
Brazillette	of good size and quality.		
Poison wood	used for pump boxes.		
Stopper	small, but excellent for piling in water.		

3. Of trees yielding barks of commercial value the Cascarilla (*Croton cascarilla*) and Cinnamon (*Canella alba*) are the only two deserving of notice. The Candle-berry Myrtle (*Myrica uuvifera*), producing vegetable wax, is found, and thrives in the Colony.

4. The value of native woods and bark exported during the last ten years has been:—

Value of Exports.

Years.		Woods.	Bark.
		£	£
1855	-	1,023	208
1856	-	630	135
1857	-	360	1,423
1858	-	642	336
1859	-	2,183	1,633
1860	-	1,395	883
1861	-	1,241	800
1862	-	1,365	1,179
1863	-	485	530
1864	-	2,106	704

Fruit Trees.—1. The soil and climate of the Bahamas are admirably adapted for all tropical and semi-tropical fruits. The following species are indigenous:

<i>Achras sapota</i>	-	-	Sappodilla.
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	-	-	Cashew.
<i>Ananassa sativa</i>	-	-	Pine-apple.
<i>Anona squamosa</i>	-	-	Sweet sop.
" <i>muricata</i>	-	-	Sour sop.
<i>Carica papaya</i>	-	-	Papaw.
<i>Citrus vulgaris</i>	-	-	Sour orange.
" <i>limonum</i>	-	-	Lemon.

<i>Chrysophyllum caivito</i>	-	-	Star apple.
<i>Chrysobalanus, icaro</i>	-	-	Cocoa plum.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	-	-	Cocoa nut.
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	-	-	Sea-side grape.
<i>Cucumis vitrullus</i>	-	-	Water melon.
<i>Mammea americana</i>	-	-	Mammee.
<i>Musa sapientum</i>	-	-	Plantain.
„ <i>paradisiaca</i>	-	-	Banana.
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	-	-	Love in a mist.
<i>Psidium pomiferum</i>	-	-	Guava.
<i>Spondias lutea</i>	-	-	Spanish hog plum.
„ <i>mombin</i>	-	-	Hog plum.
„ <i>myrobalanon</i>	-	-	Scarlet hog plum.
<i>Tamarindus occidentalis</i>	-	-	Tamarind.
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	-	-	Wild grape.

2. The following species have been introduced at different periods :

<i>Anona reticulata</i>	-	-	Jamaica (Custard) apple.
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	-	-	Ground nut.
<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	-	-	Bread fruit.
<i>Blighia sapida</i>	-	-	Ackee.
<i>Citrus medica</i>	-	-	Citron.
„ <i>aurantium</i>	-	-	Orange.
„ <i>bigaradia</i>	-	-	Do. mandarin.
„ <i>decumana</i>	-	-	Shaddock.
„ <i>nobilis</i>	-	-	Do.
„ <i>lima</i>	-	-	Lime.
<i>Eugenia jambos</i>	-	-	Rose apple.
<i>Ficus carica</i>	-	-	Fig.
<i>Mangifera medica</i>	-	-	Mango.
<i>Persea gratissima</i>	-	-	Avocado pear.
<i>Punica granata</i>	-	-	Pomegranate.
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	-	-	Date.
<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	-	-	Balsam apple.
<i>Morus multicaulis</i>	-	-	Mulberry.
<i>Terminalia latifolia</i>	-	-	Broad leaf (Almond).
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	-	-	Grape.
<i>Zizyphus</i>	-	-	Jujube.

3. Of the above species, oranges, grape fruit, and shaddocks have been cultivated for exportation, chiefly to the United States. Oranges form one of the few staple exports of the Colony. They are shipped from the islands of New Providence, Abaco, Harbour Island, and Eleuthera. The extent of the shipments of enumerated fruit, other than pine-apples, in the years 1855 and 1864 is shown in the following table :

1855.

Description.	Nassau, N.P.		Abaco.		Harbour Island.		Eleuthera.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Oranges to United States -	959	£ 1,525	125	£ 219	243	£ 422	41	£ 98 0	1,368	£ s. 2,264 0
Grape fruit, to Great Britain	48,193	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,203	200 0
" United States	47,010	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shaddock, to Great Britain	2,714	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,758	51 0
" United States	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemons and Limes -	129	63	—	—	96	£ 46	27	8 0	252	117 0
Cocoa nuts -	—	—	—	—	3,000	6	—	—	3,000	6 0
Sappodillas -	—	—	—	—	10,000	10	—	—	10,000	10 0
Melons -	—	—	—	—	6,700	120	—	—	6,700	120 0
Bananas -	961	55	—	—	5,500	257	687	22 0	7,148	334 0
Tamarinds -	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	10	2 0
Totals	—	1,894	—	219	—	863	—	128 0	—	3,104 0

1864.

Description.	Nassau, N.P.		Abaco.		Harbour Island.		Eleuthera.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Oranges, to Great Britain	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,765	2,267 0
" United States	370	473	—	—	1,137	1,467	250	313 0	—	—
Grape fruit, do.	7,000	5	—	—	2,400	3	—	—	9,400	8 0
Shaddocks (none exported).	—	—	—	—	56	24	1	0 6	57	24 6
Lemons and Limes to United States -	1,500	5	—	—	58,400	199	—	—	59,900	204 0
Cocoa nuts to United States	—	—	—	—	3,000	3	—	—	3,000	3 0
Sappodillas do.	300	6	—	—	600	10	50	0 10	950	16 10
Melons do.	200	10	—	—	8,150	455	20	2 0	8,370	467 0
Bananas do.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 0
Tamarinds to Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	514	—	—	—	2,161	—	315 16	—	2,990 16

4. The value of such exportations, of which in these two years exactly three-fourths consisted of oranges, was in each of the last ten years as follows :—

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
—	—	—	—
	£		£
1855 - -	3,104	1860 - -	3,870
1856 - -	3,394	1861 - -	4,185
1857 - -	4,021	1862 - -	4,326
1858 - -	3,723	1863 - -	1,301
1859 - -	4,423	1864 - -	2,990

5. Oranges will fetch from 30s. to 32s. per thousand. The demand for lemons and limes is so small that their value does not exceed 10s. to 5s. per thousand respectively. New York offers a steady market for oranges. The southern ports, as Charleston and Savannah, used to take a certain quantity, from 80,000 to 100,000, at a time before the late civil war.

Pine-apples.—1. These must be ranked next to fruit trees. They have, like salt, been long an article of production and exportation to the United States, and they are now shipped in considerable quantities to London. The cultivation was commenced about 100 years ago at Governor's Harbour, Tarpum Bay, and Rock Sound in Eleuthera, and in 20 years it had become very general in that island. The first cargo to England was shipped in 1842.

2. It appears uncertain whether the plant is a native of these islands, or was introduced from the Windward Islands or Cuba. Three varieties are grown: 1^o, the bird's eye, which is the original, or indigenous, variety; 2^o, the sugar loaf; 3^o, the Cuba, or scarlet, which was introduced about 1850 or 1852, and the cultivation of which has been rapidly extending during the last five years.

3. The sugar loaf, which is a juicy luscious fruit, and keeps better on a long voyage, is preferred for the English market. The Cuba, which is a larger fruit, firmer, and less sweet, is preferred in the United States, where it arrives in good condition after the shorter voyage, and fetches a higher price by one-fifth than the sugar loaf. It is found that it will thrive in soil which was considered unfit for the other kinds.

4. The cultivation of the bird's eye kind is going out. This variety is found to be more liable to the depredations of rats than the others. An instance of the loss by these animals may be cited. In one field of 40 acres of sugar loaf pine, the reduction in the yield of a recent year was estimated at 6,000 dozen, or one-third of the crop of the preceding year. Land crabs are also very destructive to pines in some places, as at the east end and bight of Eleuthera. Like locusts elsewhere, they invade a field, march straight through it, and consume every fruit in their course. Destructive droughts occur at intervals of six or seven years.

5. The cultivation of the pine is chiefly carried on in Eleuthera, but it is also grown in other of the islands to windward, and St. Salvador has lately enjoyed a high reputation for the quality of its fruit, and several vessels have loaded there for the London market. It is not grown to any extent in New Providence.

6. The principal ports of shipment to England in Eleuthera are the three already mentioned and Savannah Sound. The largest shipments to the United States are from Harbour Island. The following statement shows the quantities cleared from each island in the years 1855 and 1864, but the clearances from Nassau represent almost entirely shipments from Eleuthera and St. Salvador, and those from Harbour Island represent the production of Eleuthera :—

Islands.	1855.				1864.			
	To Great Britain.		To United States.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Dozens.	£	Dozens.	£	Dozens.	£	Dozens.	£
Nassau, N.P. -	9,500	1,979	7,600	767	53,000	7,037	78,240	6,860
Harbour Island	—	—	36,500	3,357	—	—	100,775	9,526
Eleuthera -	6,969	1,436	4,982	4,284	8,500	1,479	39,700	3,699
Abaco -	—	—	9,568	1,125	—	—	10,511	1,204
Total -	16,469	3,415	58,560	9,533	61,500	8,516	229,226	21,299

7. The fruit is usually carried down to the boats in baskets on the heads of the labourers. It is a great advantage when, as at Tarpum Bay, it can be put on board the ship without transshipment. Much handling injures the fruit. At Rock Sound the produce of one estate is carried about two miles in spring waggons. This is the only road used for the purpose in the island.

8. One-fourth of the land under cultivation is usually in full bearing. An acre of land will contain on an average 2,000 dozen slips of the sugar loaf variety, and 1,600 of the Cuba variety. The first crops, gathered in the second year of growth, will yield 1,500 dozen pines; the second and third, 1,000 dozen.

9. The fields are cleaned, or ought to be cleaned, six times in the year. The labourers are obliged to wear canvass leggings and gauntlets to protect them from the spines of the leaves. The yield of the sugar loaf kind is one-third of the quantity planted; of the Cuba kind one-half. But the plants of the former last longer, say five years, while those of the latter last only three years. The average weight of a sugar loaf pine is 3 lbs.; of a Cuba pine, 3½ lbs.

10. An idea of the extent and increase of the production of this fruit may be formed from the following statement of the quantities and value of the exportations during the last ten years :—

Years.	Quantities.	Total Value.	Average Value per Dozen.	
	Dozens.	£	s.	d.
1855	75,119	12,948	3	5
1856	134,237	12,394	1	10
1857	163,163	19,303	2	3
1858	195,099	19,748	2	0
1859	160,060	9,161	1	1
1860	153,500	17,346	2	3
1861	185,098	16,469	1	9
1862	172,000	23,174	2	8
1863	213,000	21,842	2	0
1864	277,000	29,380	2	1
Average -	172,827	18,176	2	1

11. The ports of New York and London alone afford a steady market for pines. Other ports in the United States, such as Boston and Philadelphia, take from six to eight cargoes in a season, and those in the British North American Provinces seldom take a single cargo, or even half a one. No shipments are made to any other European port than London. The price is too high for the Liverpool and Lancashire markets. The competition of native fruits excludes pines from France. Epidemics in the States spoil the market for a while.

12. To the United States the fruit is shipped like turnips, stripped of everything but its head, and packed loose and as close as possible in the hold. It occupies only two days to gather and ship a cargo for the United States. To England the whole tree, as it is called, was formerly shipped, leaves and shoots wrapped round the fruit, which they were supposed to keep fresh; but since 1858 only the shoots are left on the stalk. The gathering and loading for the English market occupy four or five days. The fruit is arranged in tiers, and great attention is paid to ventilation. The hatches are left open day and night throughout the voyage. Cargoes to England average 3,000 to 3,500 dozen, and to the United States 4,000 to 5,000 dozen.

13. The difference in the mode of shipment causes a difference in the price. The grower who, by parting with the shoots, loses the means of continuing or extending his cultivation, except by procuring shoots from other sources, must charge a higher price, and during the last two years there has been a great demand for shoots or slips; accordingly there is a fixed difference of price between the pines bought for the English and American markets.

The average price of the former may be stated at 3*s.* a dozen, of the latter at 2*s.* The actual average valuation of shipments in 1864 to England was 2*s.* 9*d.*, and to the United States 1*s.* 10*d.* per dozen.

14. There is not much fluctuation in the price. Purchasers generally offer the price of the preceding year unless some extraordinary circumstances affecting the supply or demand should occur. They do not offer a higher price for larger or better fruit. The grower, therefore, has no inducement to improve the size or quality of his produce; he looks to quantity alone.

15. The expense of cultivation and shipment may be stated at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, the selling price being 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen. The net proceeds of an acre in ordinary years are consequently,—

			£	s.	d.
In the first year	-	-	-	93	15 0
„ second year	-	-	-	62	10 0
„ third year	-	-	-	62	10 0

Another informant states the average net yield at 60% a year. The obstacles to the extension of the cultivation have been the limited quantity of land supposed to be suitable and the scarcity of labour.

16. There are usually two cuttings in a year. The Cuba pine is earlier than the sugar-loaf, and the two cuttings are early in May and late in June. The first cutting of the sugar-loaf variety is from the 1st to the 20th June, the second in July and August. The fruit of the first cutting is generally the best, and keeps best. In the United States it fetches double the price of the second, viz., 6*d.* apiece, instead of 3*d.* In England the average price is about 1*s.* apiece. The finest, of which the number is small, have sold of late years as high as 3*s.* 6*d.* apiece. Quantities sell at that price per dozen, or 3½*d.* apiece.

17. The limited period of cutting and shipment leads to hurry and waste, to a necessity for proceeding in spite of bad weather or other unfavourable circumstances, and to an excessive competition in the foreign market. The losses on shipment are often great. Many vessels come out in ballast from England; these usually clear at Nassau, and call at the ports of shipment to take in their cargoes. The cost of a voyage to and from England is from 350*l.* to 400*l.* or 500*l.*, and to and from the United States 600 to 800 dollars. Vessels chartered in the Bahamas to take a cargo to the United States may be engaged at 400 to 500 dollars.

18. The loss by decay, &c., on the voyage is very uncertain, and is often large. The causes which influence the amount are unknown, but it is generally supposed that shipments made in rainy seasons will not keep, owing probably to the excessive juiciness of the fruit. If the loss does not exceed 30 per cent., the transaction will yield a profit, but it often amounts to 75 per

cent., and sometimes the whole cargo is destroyed. The average length of a voyage to England is 28 or 29 days; voyages have been made in 21 or 22 days, and have also extended to 40 days.

19. The mode of sale differs in England and the United States: in the former the fruit is sorted, parcelled, and catalogued, and sold in a fixed place on a fixed day; there is therefore sometimes the delay of some days before it can be sold. In New York it is sold in any quantities from the ship according to the demand, and is taken away by the purchasers.

Cotton.—1. The cultivation of this plant appears to have been introduced after 1783 by the loyalist refugees from Georgia and North Carolina, who settled in the Windward Islands of the group, and to have been kept up until about 1810. There are no records of the quantities produced or exported. In 1800 the lands had begun to be exhausted, through want of agricultural knowledge and skill, and there was a general complaint of distress. Capital had been sunk and expended. Since 1810, and especially since the emancipation of the slaves, cotton has ceased to be an object of cultivation, although plants have continued to exist in many islands, and here and there a small plantation, the produce of which has been cleaned by the hand, has escaped destruction. But in 1864 a company, supported by American and colonial capital, commenced operations in Long Island. A considerable tract of land was cleaned and planted. Wool to the value of several thousand pounds sterling has been shipped during the present year, and now other companies are being formed for the cultivation of cotton in Watling's Island, Exuma, New Providence, &c.

2. Looking to the amount known to have been produced about the end of last century, and to the quantity of available land, to the suitableness of the climate, and to the fact that the cotton plant becomes a perennial here, and will produce from three to seven years without fresh planting, there is every reason to anticipate that, with the application of capital and labour, and of an improved system of agriculture, all three long strangers in the out-islands, an abundant and profitable supply of the finest qualities of cotton may be produced, rivalling, if not surpassing, that of the southern states of North America, and contributing to replace the anticipated deficiency in the future crops of those territories.

Sponge.—1. This has become an important and valuable production of the Colony. A large number of boats and men are employed in procuring sponges from the bottom of the ocean, where they grow, or are formed, adhering to rocks. They are obtained by diving, or by detaching and lifting them with a hook made for the purpose, in waters varying in depth from 12 feet to 5 fathoms. They are found throughout the islands, but principally on the shores of Exuma, Andros, and Abaco.

2. In their natural state they are covered with a black gelatinous animal substance; this used to be removed by burying the sponges in the sand for several days, and then beating them with sticks, after which they were dried, sorted, and shipped to Nassau. At present, however, they are kept on deck for two or three days, when they lose their vital power, and are then placed in a crawl for eight or ten days, when they are cleaned and left spread on the beach for several days for the purpose of bleaching, in which state they are brought to Nassau. There they are sold in parcels; the roots are cut off; they are then trimmed and packed for exportation. A considerable number of persons are employed in these several operations.

3. The Bahama sponge is inferior to the Mediterranean species; 25 or 30 years ago it was of little value. It was classed as coarse and fine, the former including the qualities now known as velvet, sheepwool, and grass, and selling for four or five dollars, 16s. 8d. to 20s. 10d. the cwt.; the fine or glove sponge sold for 10 dollars, 41s. 8d. per cwt.

4. Now it is divided into the eight following classes, to each of which is affixed the average price per lb., which it fetched in 1864.

1st. Common or boat sponge, with white or yellow tissue, called here sheepwool, and in America carriage sponge, 1s. 8d. per lb.

2nd. Common or velvet sponge, with brown tissue, 1s. 8d. per lb.

3rd. Large fine brown (fine hard head), 1s. 8d. per lb.

4th. Large coarse brown (coarse hard head), 10d. per lb.

5th. Common coarse or grass sponge, 4d. per lb.

6th. Large fine, soft tissue, not strong, called glove sponge, 4d. per lb.

7th. Small fine, soft tissue, and good forms, called beef sponge, found chiefly or only about the Andros Island shoals, 2s. 6d. per lb.

8th. Small fine, hard tissue (small, fine, hard head, or hard brown), best quality, also often called beef sponge, 1s. 3d. per lb.

5. Within the last 25 years sponge has been applied to a great many new purposes. The price of some qualities has doubled, of others quadrupled, and of some, such as velvet and sheepwool (Nos. 1. and 2), for which apparently there could have been no foreign demand, the price is ten times greater than formerly.

6. Large quantities of all the above kinds are exported to the United States; of Nos. 2 and 6 to England, and of Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 to France, which takes the finest qualities. They there undergo a final operation of cleaning and dyeing.

7. The exportations during the last 10 years have been :—

Years.	Quantities.	Total Value.	Average Value per Cwt.
	Cwts.	£	£ s. d.
1855	2,386	9,613	4 0 6
1856	1,800	6,723	3 14 7
1857	2,657	11,025	4 3 0
1858	3,357	17,254	5 2 8
1859	4,737	24,114	5 1 10
1860	4,196	29,450	7 0 4
1861	6,466	32,159	4 19 5
1862	3,503	13,724	3 18 3
1863	1,869	14,889	7 19 3
1864	2,348	14,745	6 5 7
Average	3,331	17,369	5 4 3

8. At present, perhaps owing to the large reduction in the collection and exportation during the late war in the United States, the supply is not equal to the demand, and prices rule high.

Shells.—1. The several varieties of the so-called conch shell, with which the shores of these islands abound, have at times, and up to the commencement of the late civil war, formed an important object of exportation, and their collection has afforded a useful means of employment to the maritime and littoral population. The value of the exportations, chiefly made to France, during the last 10 years has been—

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
—	£	—	£
1855 - -	788	1860 - -	1,727
1856 - -	2,263	1861 - -	550
1857 - -	6,351	1862 - -	765
1858 - -	2,481	1863 - -	988
1859 - -	2,224	1864 - -	786

Turtle and Turtle Shell form the only other article of regular annual exportation; the former dwindled away during the civil war, the latter rather increased; whence it may be inferred that the supply of live turtle increased, but that they were consumed in Nassau. The meat of the turtle is sold in the market like beef, and at the same price.

VALUE EXPORTED.

Years.	Turtle.	Turtle Shell.
	£	£
1855	782	391
1856	890	358
1857	952	207
1858	1,049	354
1859	881	342
1860	768	348
1861	783	273
1862	538	196
1863	208	334
1864	89	422

Miscellaneous.—1. The remaining articles of production and manufacture exported during the last 10 years are not of sufficient importance to deserve any special notice. They comprise ambergris, arrowroot, cotton wool (in 1864), green ginger, straw hats, hides, honey, horses, potatoes, preserves, rags, shell-work, starch, turpentine and resin, and wax.

11. Commerce.

Imports and Exports.—1. The foreign trade of the Colony is chiefly confined to the port of Nassau in New Providence, and is not usually extended beyond the United Kingdom and France in Europe, and the United States, British North American Provinces, British West Indies, Cuba, and Hayti, in the western hemisphere, Harbour Island and Inagua have a direct trade with the United States, exchanging respectively their fruit and salt for American goods, chiefly provisions.

2. The late civil war in the United States led to Nassau becoming one of the chief emporiums for a trade with the ports of the Southern Confederacy, blockaded by the Federal Government. The extent to which this was carried on is shown in the following figures, abstracted from Appendix No. 12.

TOTAL VALUE of GOODS imported into and exported from the Bahamas, 1860–1864.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1860	234,029	157,350
1861	274,584	195,584
1862	1,250,322	1,007,755
1863	4,295,316	3,368,567
1864	5,346,112	4,672,398

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3. The blockade of the Southern ports was first proclaimed on the 19th April 1861. Only four vessels, two of which were steamers, appear to have run the blockade from Charleston to Nassau in the remainder of that year. Consequently the years 1860 and 1861 exhibit the normal state of the trade of the Colony, a little increased during the latter year by the abnormal state of the trade with the neighbouring continent.

4. The operation of the new trade is shown in the following abstract of Appendices Nos. 13 and 14:—

Years.	Imports from		
	United Kingdom.	British North America.	United States.
	£	£	£
1860	25,442	762	92,800
1861	51,025	166	136,002
1862	762,627	20,803	352,520
1863	1,054,775	60,797	2,932,945
1864	1,218,914	51,217	3,772,389

5. Of which latter sum 3,584,587*l.* represents cotton, imported, with few exceptions, from the two southern Confederate ports of Charleston and Wilmington.

Years.	Exports to		
	United Kingdom.	British North America.	United States.
	£	£	£
1860	37,901	1,401	79,834
1861	43,901	2,304	104,027
1862	304,733	547,258	134,579
1863	2,124,539	978,681	155,014
1864	3,511,208	889,470	93,314

6. The exports to British North America represent goods cleared chiefly for St. John's, New Brunswick, but intended to be run through the blockade.

7. The normal state of the trade of the Colony is shown in the following abstract for the year 1860 :—

Countries.	Total Value.		Per-centage Proportion.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom - -	25,442	37,901	10·9	24·1
British North America - -	762	1,401	·3	·9
„ West Indies - -	2,662	2,732	1·2	1·7
United States (America) - -	92,800	79,834	39·6	50·7
Colonies of Spain (Cuba) - -	4,909	1,672	2·1	1·1
„ Denmark (St. Thomas) - -	10	—	—	—
France - - - -	2,061	31,976	·9	20·3
Hayti - - - -	2,493	1,834	1·1	1·2
Wrecks - - - -	102,890	—	43·9	—
Total - - - -	234,029	157,350	100·	100·

8. The proportion of wrecked goods imported was large in 1860, but it may be taken on an average at two-fifths of the imports; shipments from the United States at two-fifths; and from the United Kingdom and other countries at one-fifth. Of the export trade more than one-half is to the United States; nearly one-third to the United Kingdom, and more than one-half of the remainder to France. The details of this for the five years before the civil war in the United States, 1856–1860, are shown in Appendix No. 15.

9. A description of the quantities and value of the several articles of imports and exports in the year 1864 is furnished in Appendices Nos. 16 and 17, and a similar return of the value of the trade with British North America and the United States, as exhibiting the nature of the blockade running trade, is furnished for the five years 1860–1864, Appendices Nos. 13 and 14.

10. The following abstract will furnish an idea of the principal enumerated articles imported and exported in 1864.

IMPORTED.

—				Quantities.	Value.	Of which was Re-exported to United States and British North America.
Ale	-	-	gallons	365,742	£	£
„	-	-	dozen	102,775	55,823	2,039
Brandy	-	-	gallons	191,591	98,535	3,013
Coal	-	-	tons	46,862	44,119	nil.
Coffee	-	-	cwts.	11,487	34,936	27,708
Cotton, raw	-	-	bales	62,898	3,490,069	nil.
Flour, wheaten	-	-	barrels	27,708	33,947	414

—	Quantities.	Value.	Of which was Re-exported to United States and British North America.
		£	£
Meat, salted - cwts.	25,796	32,176	18,832
Oil - gallons	97,825	24,603	5,780
Rice - cwts.	34,743	29,885	nil.
Sugar, refined - "	55,828	156,267	26,385
Tobacco - "	16,192	94,652	348
" cigars - 1,000	11,060	48,514	5,477
Wine - gallons	44,314	26,523	8,016
Other enumerated articles -		163,538	
Unenumerated articles -		1,012,525	
Total - -		5,346,112	

EXPORTED.

—	Quantities.	Value.	Value of Exports to United States and British North America.
		£	£
Coffee - - cwts.	7,919	28,054	27,708
Cotton } goods - - £	—	391,460	391,460
Linen }			
Woollen }			
Cotton, raw - - bales	54,612	3,493,122	—
Hardware } - - £	—	195,099	189,206
Earthenware }			
Leather, raw - - "	—	10,132	9,558
" manufactured - - "	—	44,373	42,103
Meat, salted - cwts.	15,512	19,818	18,832
Pine-apples - 1,000 dozen	277	29,380	—
Sugar, refined - cwts.	8,710	26,472	26,385
Tobacco, manufactured cwts.	27,236	92,998	—
Miscellaneous - -	—	336,490	106,814
Total - -	—	4,672,398	982,185

11. The third column of each statement represents the value chiefly of goods shipped to run the blockade. The total value of this trade, including the amount of the restricted commerce carried on with the Federal States, in each of the five years was as follows:—

IMPORTED.

Years.	United States.	British N. America.	Total.
	£	£	£
1860	92,800	762	93,562
1861	136,002	166	136,168
1862	352,520	5,758	358,278
1863	2,932,945	60,797	2,993,742
1864	3,665,086	51,217	3,716,303

EXPORTED.

Years.	United States.	British N. America.	Total.
	£	£	£
1860	79,834	1,401	81,235
1861	104,071	2,304	106,375
1862	134,579	547,258	681,837
1863	155,014	978,681	1,133,695
1864	92,715	889,470	982,185

Blockade-running Trade.—1. The following additional particulars relating to the blockade-running trade will be of interest.

2. The first vessel that arrived from a blockaded port was the "Prince of Wales," a small Confederate schooner of 74 tons, manned by five men, which arrived from Charleston with 140 bales of cotton on the 5th December 1861. The first vessel which left Nassau to run the blockade, clearing for St. John's, N. B., was the Confederate steamer "Theodora," which sailed on the 16th December 1861 with a cargo, having arrived on the 10th December with 75 bales of cotton.

3. The last vessel which arrived was the steamer "Imogene," which brought a cargo of cotton from Galveston on 10th May 1865. The last which cleared to run the blockade direct from Nassau was the steamer "Little Hattie," which left on the 25th February 1865.

4. Fort Fisher fell on the 17th January 1865; the news reached Nassau on the 24th of that month. Charleston was evacuated on the 10th February following. The news arrived at Nassau on the 18th February.

5. After the end of February a few steamers left for Havana with the view of trying for an opening on the coast of Texas; only two returned to this port with cargoes.

6. The first British vessels that engaged in the trade were schooners which came out from Charleston in March 1862. The steamer "Gladiator" left Nassau on the 27th December 1861,

and ran into Charleston on 2nd January 1862, but did not return to Nassau.

7. During the years 1862-63 a considerable trade was carried on in sailing vessels, chiefly schooners and sloops; and even two open boats, one of two tons, ran the blockade from the coast of Florida in 1862. But after the month of May 1863 the trade was carried on almost exclusively by steamers, and became confined to the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. During these years 72 vessels left for the American coast laden with salt, and 23 vessels arrived with turpentine. The rest, with 14 exceptions, were laden with cotton, and in 29 cases with cotton and other produce.

8. The extent of the trade, and the excess of vessels which left Nassau, is shown in the following abstract of Appendix No. 18.

Years.	Arrived from Southern States.		Departed for Southern States.	
	Steamers.	Small Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Small Sailing Vessels.
1861	2	2	3	1
1862	32	74	46	109
1863	113	27	173	48
1864	105	6	165	2
1865	35	—	41	—
Total -	288	109	428	160
			288	109
			140	51
		Excess of Departures -		

9. Of these 42 steamers are known to have been captured and 22 to have been wrecked, chiefly off the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. Others never returned to this port. Of the total number 32 were Confederate vessels.

10. The trade with each port is shown in Appendix No. 19. Of 400 vessels which arrived from the Southern States, 156 came from Charleston, 164 from Wilmington, and only 80 from other ports. Of the total departures 588, three-fourths, viz., 432, cleared for St. John's, New Brunswick. Their exact destination was not made known.

11. Of the 23 steamers which remained in harbour, or arrived in it, after the southern ports were taken,—

12 cleared for England.	3 cleared for Havana.
4 „ Halifax.	1 „ St. Thomas.
2 „ Bermuda.	1 „ Matamoras.

12. During the whole period, 1861 to 1865, 164 steamers connected with the trade of the Southern States entered the port

of Nassau. Of these 108 brought cargoes from the coast. 56 are recorded as having left the port, but do not figure among the arrivals from the coast.

13. The following is the number of times which successful steamers entered with cargoes from the coast. The majority of these had succeeded in passing the blockading fleet twice on each voyage.

No. of Voyages.		No. of Steamers.	
1	-	-	51
2	-	-	23
3	-	-	6
4	-	-	5
5	-	-	2
6	-	-	4
7	-	-	2
8	-	-	3
9	-	-	3
10	-	-	2
18	-	-	1

14. The latter fortunate vessel was the "Syren," which left for Charleston on her 19th voyage upon the 13th February 1865, ignorant of the capture of that place, and fell into the hands of the Federals.

15. The steamers at first employed were such as happened to be in the Southern ports, or were purchased at random in England and sent out for the trade. A class of vessels specially adapted for it, and of a size suited to the port of Charleston, were afterwards built. The first of this class, the "Banshee," of 216 tons burthen, was launched at Liverpool in November 1862. It was the first steel boat which crossed the Atlantic. Her plates were only one-eighth of an inch thick. She made her first three voyages to and from Wilmington, with full cargoes each way, in the short space of six weeks, and was captured on her fourth voyage.

16. At a later period a larger class of vessels was built and sent out, some 260 feet long by 32 in width, and drawing only seven feet when loaded. The "Coquette" and "Vulture" are types of these. Their tonnage respectively was 390 and 335 tons. Some of this class have made the voyage between Wilmington and Nassau (about 600 miles) in 44 hours. Shortly before the close of the war another class, of still greater capacity and speed, one with twin screws, were sent out, but only one or two of these found employment.

17. The cost of running these vessels, and the salaries paid to their officers and pilots, were very high. In 1863 the expenses of a vessel which could carry 800 bales (including wages, coal, provisions, labour, repairs, and agents' commissions), was about 3,000*l*.

for a round trip to and fro. In the following year the expenses were increased to 5,000*l.*, on account chiefly of higher wages and higher bounties consequent upon increased risk to the officers and crew. The salary of the captain rose from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* for the trip, with the privilege of carrying 10 bales of cotton on his own account; the purser and first officer received each 300*l.*, with a similar privilege of carrying two bales each, and the pilot received 1,000*l.*, with the privilege of carrying five bales.

18. A first class steamer would run from Charleston or Wilmington to Nassau in about 48 hours. She could be discharged in 24 hours, the labourers working day and night; but three days for unloading and reloading was considered good despatch. The excitement, extravagance, and waste which prevailed under such circumstances may be easily imagined.

Wrecks.—1. It has been mentioned that two-fifths of the imports during the last few years consist of goods saved from vessels wrecked within the Colony. The number of these is large, owing to the vast trade which passes through, or near, these most dangerous coasts, fringed with shoals, and bristling with cays and rocks, as shown in preceding portions of this report, where not only strong and shifting currents, and sudden and violent gales, expose the conscientious and wary navigator to unexpected dangers and difficulties, but where innumerable localities and opportunities offer a temptation to the dishonest shipmaster wilfully to cast away his vessel for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters, or of obtaining by secret arrangement with the wreckers a share in the salvage.

2. The frequency of these occurrences, and the rich prizes sometimes obtained by the wreckers, have led to a large number of the inhabitants in some of the islands devoting themselves principally, though few, if any, exclusively, to the occupation of wrecking, cruising about those places where accidents most frequently occur, or being ready to rush off as soon as they hear of a vessel stranded, or in danger of stranding. This has had the necessary and usual effect of demoralizing the persons engaged in such occupations, of diverting their attention from agriculture, or any other industrial pursuit, exposing them to the trials and temptations of alternate abundance and want, and accustoming them to rejoice in the misfortunes which bring calamity and ruin to others. At the same time it cannot be denied that numerous lives and much property are saved through their instrumentality; that large numbers of intrepid and hardy seamen are reared up, and that a large income is legitimately derived by the colonists from this source, which, however undesirable, is incidental to their geographical position.

3. The Local Legislature has endeavoured to bring the wrecking system under control by a law which requires licences to be taken out for men and vessels, provides for the appointment of wreckmasters, apportions the share of salvage which each vessel

and its crew may claim, and imposes penalties for certain acts of misconduct. But it requires both enforcement and amendment.

4. The number and description of wrecks has been considerably affected by the erection of numerous lighthouses, and still more by the late civil war in the United States, and the number of licensed vessels and men has been greatly reduced. In 1858 there were licensed—

	Vessels	-	-	-	302
	Men	-	-	-	2,679
In 1865 only,	Vessels	-	-	-	176
	Men	-	-	-	712*

5. I have recently made a separate report upon the number of wrecks which have been reported as occurring within the Colony during the last seven years (in Despatch No. 267, of 25th November 1865). I may reproduce here the principal facts therein detailed, and add some other particulars illustrative of the wrecking system.

6. The number of wrecks reported in 1858-64 was 313, of which 259 were total losses. In the earlier years no record was kept of partial loss, and in 1864 are included 19 vessels which came into Nassau in distress, leaky, or requiring repair.

Years.	Total Loss.	Other.	Total.
1858 - -	46	—	46
1859 - -	41	—	41
1860 - -	44	1	45
1861 - -	32	8	40
1862 - -	32	6	38
1863 - -	33	3	36
1864 - -	31	36	67
Total -	259	54	313

7. The localities in which the above disasters occurred are shown in the following statement:—

To Windward :

On Little Bahama Bank - - - 35

Of which on Abaco, 31.

On and outside of Great Bahama Bank :

To the East - - - 59

Of which on Long Cay, 27.

To the South-east - - - 57

Of which on Inagua, 43.

Total to Windward - - - 15

* See Appendix No. 20.

To the South	-	-	-	3
To Leeward:				
On Cay Sal Bank (to the South-west)	-	-	-	3
On Great Bahama Bank:				
To the West	-	-	-	43
Of which on the Biminis, 17; Orange Cays, 12.				
On the Bank (Central Channel)	-	-	-	38
Of which on Long Bank, 10; the Gingerbread Ground, 9.				
Central	-	-	-	26
Of which on the Berry Islands, 11.				
On Little Bahama Bank	-	-	-	17
Of which on Grand Bahama, 10.				
Total to Leeward	-	-	—	127
At sea, not stated, or outside the group	-	-	-	32
Total	-	-	-	<u>313</u>

8. In 233 cases the ports of departure and destination are recorded, and the casualties are shown to affect indifferently the up and down trades, viz: 121 vessels bound north, 117 vessels bound south. But out of 74 vessels wrecked in the trade with the Gulf of Mexico, chiefly with ports of the United States, 48 were bound south, and 26 north.

9. The number and proportion of wrecks to windward and to leeward, respectively, have been greatly affected by the civil war in America, which stopped the commercial communication between the two sections of the United States. Of the wrecks to leeward, indicating the trade with the Gulf of Mexico, the proportion before the war, viz., 1858-60, was 51·6, to 46·8 of wrecks to windward. In the years 1861-64 these proportions were as 39·9 to 59·5.

10. Of the 313 casualties, nearly two-thirds occurred in the winter months, although the hurricane season in these latitudes prevails from August to October, viz.:

	Wrecks.	Per-centage proportion.
From November to April	- 199	63·6
From May to October	- 114	36·4
	<u>313</u>	<u>100·</u>

11. The season of the year does not appear to affect specially either the windward or leeward trade, but possibly it may affect the up and down trades differently in these localities.

12. Of the total number of wrecks whose nationality was reported (300), 110 were British, 157 American, 13 French, 6 Spanish, and 12 belonged to other nations. The proportion of American was much greater before the war. While in 1858-60 the British averaged annually 8, and the American 29 vessels, the

latter averaged in 1860-64 only 14, and the British rose in 1864 to 42 vessels.

13. This change in the proportion was caused not only by the cessation of American commerce with the Gulf of Mexico, but it was increased by the transfer of a large number of American vessels to British registry. In the port of Nassau alone 229 vessels were so transferred in the four years 1860-64, while during the preceding six years the number was only 18.

14. The size and character of the vessels wrecked may be inferred from the fact that of 139 whose rig was recorded,—

38	„	schooners.
23	„	brigantines.
24	„	brigs.
32	„	barques.
9	„	ships.
<hr/>		
126	„	sailing vessels.
4	„	steamers, men-of-war.
9	„	„ commercial.
<hr/>		
139		

15. It is remarked that the value of the wrecks has fallen off of late years, even before the war in America; that a smaller number of large and valuable ships have been wrecked. The following two statements of the salvage awarded in each of the last ten years, and in the last six cases brought before the Vice-Admiralty Court, will afford some idea of the profits to wreckers, and of the small proportion of cases that come before that Court.

Years.	Derelict Cases.			Salvage Cases.		
	No. of Cases.	Amount of Salv- age awarded.	Average Amount per Case.	No. of Cases.	Amount of Salv- age awarded.	Average Amount per Case.
		£ s. d.	£		£ s. d.	£
1855	10	3,836 3 9	383	Nil.	—	—
1856	5	3,250 10 9	650	4	8,742 9 11	2,185
1857	5	253 18 0	50	7	9,185 1 5	1,312
1858	5	408 14 10	81	1	4,994 15 8	4,994
1859	2	159 6 6	79	3	5,512 1 5	1,837
1860	6	865 13 4	144	45	10,429 3 9	2,085
1861	8	252 10 6	31	2	5,540 12 4	3,770
1862	6	135 14 11	22	4	2,859 11 9	714
1863	5	1,446 15 4	289	5	10,592 16 1	2,118
1864	7	709 2 7	101	6	2,102 2 4	350
Total	59	11,318 10 5	—	37	59,958 14 8	—
Average	-	- - -	191	-	- - -	1,620

Nos.	Value of Hull and Cargo on which Salvage was awarded.	Per-centage awarded.	Amount of Salvage awarded.	Number of Boats and others among whom the Amount awarded was divisible.
	£		£ s. d.	
1	4,072	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,374 10 1	13 vessels, and some open boats.
2	4,803	From 10 to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,372 11 5	19 vessels.
3	26,630	25	6,667 0 0	6 vessels, and 101 men from the shore.
4	22,000	—	80 0 0	1 vessel.
5	5,087	37	1,892 0 0	9 vessels.
6	Not stated.	Not stated.	745 0 0	

16. The aggregate of the four cases which represent the ordinary character of salvage transactions shows a total sum of 11,304*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* awarded to the wreckers, and an average of 2,826*l.* per vessel.

17. In the case of the American steamer "Herman Livingstone," which was stranded and got off in September 1865, the salvage agreed upon between the master and the salvors was 30,000 dollars. The latter, after discounting the bill, received 5,480*l.* 3*s.* This was divisible among 32 vessels and boats, entitled to 152 shares. The owners, or others interested in the fitting out, of the vessels received between them 1,826*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, or rather less than 60*l.* per vessel and boat. The 152 men received between them 2,653*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, or 17*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* each.

18. The nature of the cargoes of the 313 wrecked vessels reported between 1858 and 1864 was as follows:—

Assorted cargoes	-	-	-	86
Colonial produce	-	-	-	81
Provisions	-	-	-	30
Timber, &c.	-	-	-	49
Metals, Minerals, &c.	-	-	-	23
Other	-	-	-	6
In ballast	-	-	-	28
Not stated	-	-	-	10
Total				<u>313</u>

19. The valuation entered at the Customs of all wrecked goods which passed through the books of the Department in the last ten years, distinguishing the value of hulks and materials, of the unenumerated articles which paid the 20 per cent. consumption duty, and of free goods on which the auction duty of 5 per cent. was paid, was as follows:—

Years.	Hulks and Materials.	Paying Ad valorem Duty of 20 per cent.	Free Goods paying Auction Duty of 5 per cent.	Other paying Specific Duties, or re-exported.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1855	2,847	12,160	34,600	Not stated	Not stated
1856	3,927	15,375	20,320	46,682	96,304
1857	4,620	6,945	4,980	71,028	87,573
1858	4,613	17,255	1,120	41,521	64,509
1859	3,087	9,195	16,100	41,429	69,811
1860	2,940	16,180	5,040	78,730	102,890
1861	2,693	1,335	4,800	57,691	66,519
1862	3,787	1,495	3,440	40,456	49,178
1863	1,667	7,760	5,160	36,079	50,666
1864	667	7,200	2,560	40,987	51,414
Total	30,848	94,900	98,120	454,603	638,864

20. It is stated on good authority that the average salvage, allowed chiefly by arbitration, which twenty years ago amounted to 60 per cent., has not, during the last five years, exceeded 40 per cent., and that the charges for commission amount to 10 per cent. on the merchandise saved, and for labour, storage, &c. to 4 per cent. more. It may be inferred, therefore, from the above the extent to which the population of the colony, maritime and commercial, has been and continues to be interested in this source of employment and income.

Lighthouses and Beacons.—1. In connexion with the subject of wrecks, and the efforts made by Her Majesty's Government to diminish their frequency by the erection of lighthouses on the most dangerous points of the Bahama group, the following list of lights and beacons constructed and maintained by the Board of Trade may be enumerated:—

Date of Erection.

- 1.—1836, May. Gun Cay. S. of the Biminis, on the Great Bahama Bank. Lat. 25° 34' 30" N.; Long. 79° 6' 30" W.; revolving, 80 ft. above the sea. Radius, 11·83 miles.
- 2.—1836, June. Abaco (Hole-in-the-Wall). On S.E. point of Abaco, at entrance of N.E. Providence Channel. Lat. 25° 51' 11" N.; Long. 77° 11' 11" W.; revolving, 160 ft. above the sea. Radius, 16·73 miles.
- 3.—Begun in 1838. Cay Sal (Double-headed shot-cays). On N.W. point of Cay Sal Bank, W. of Great Bahama Bank. Lat. 23° 56' 23" N.; Long. 80° 26' 38" W.; fixed, 100 ft. above the sea. Radius, 13·23 miles.
- 4.—1859, August. Great Isaacs. On a small cay within N.W. point of Great Bahama Bank, near entrance of N.W. Providence Channel. Lat. 26° 2' N.; Long. 79° 6' 30" W.; revolving, 158 ft. above the sea. Radius, 16·50 miles.
- 5.—1860, March. Cay Lobos. On a cay on southern edge of Great Bahama Bank, facing Cayo Romano, Cuba. Lat. 22° 22' 30" N.; Long. 77° 35' 5" W.; fixed, 146 ft. above the sea. Radius, 16 miles.

- 6.—1863, April. Stirrup's Cay. On a cay near N.W. point of the group of Berry islands, in N.W. Providence Channel, near entrance of channel across Great Bahama Bank. Lat. $20^{\circ} 49' 40''$ N.; Long. $77^{\circ} 54'$ W.; fixed, 81 ft. above the sea. Radius, 11.91 miles.
- 7.—1863. August. Elbow Cay. On a cay off the most easterly point of the coast of Abaco. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33' 30''$ N.; Long. $76^{\circ} 58' 30''$ W.; fixed, 123 ft. above the sea. Radius, 14.7 miles.

A light is in the course of erection on Castle Island, at the S.W. point of Acklin's Island, to guide navigators passing through the Crooked Island passage.

2. The Colonial Government has erected, and maintains, a light on Hog Island, at the entrance of the harbour of Nassau: Lat. $25^{\circ} 5' 6''$ N.; Long. $77^{\circ} 21' 2''$ W.; 70 feet above the sea. Radius, 11.07 miles. And in 1865 a small fixed light was erected at Athol Island, about four miles to the eastward of the harbour of Nassau: Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$ N.; Long. $77^{\circ} 17' 30''$ W.; 50 ft. above the sea. Radius, 9 miles.

3. Beacons are erected at—

Ship Channel Rock, Exuma Cays	-	70 feet high.
Adderley Cay, Exuma	-	40 "
Channel Cay (Morse Channel), Exuma	-	50 "
Stocking Island, Exuma	-	126 "
Gun Hill, Little Exuma	-	50 "
Booby Cay, Long Island	-	57 "
Hogsty Reef, near Inagua, fallen down;		
about to be replaced.		

4. The expenditure for the lighthouse service paid in the Colony, including the maintenance of a brig employed in visiting the stations and supplying them with provisions, and the cost of provisions and oil received from England, amounted in 1863 to 8,419*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, in 1864 to 8,643*l.* 12*s.*

Ports of Entry.—1. The established ports of entry are—

1. Nassau, in New Providence, including Salt Cay Bank, Andros Island, Green Cay, the cays extending southerly from Ship Channel Cay to Harvey Cay, Berry Islands, Bimini Islands, and all adjacent islands and cays within above limits.
2. Green Turtle Cay, in Abaco, including Little Abaco, Grand Bahama, and all islands and cays on the Little Bahama Bank.
3. Dunmore Town, in Harbour Island, including the part of Eleuthera west of Glass Window, all adjacent islands and cays to the S.W. point of Current.
4. Governor's Harbour, in Eleuthera, including the remainder of Eleuthera and the adjacent islands and cays.
5. Great Exuma, including Little Exuma, all cays from Harvey's Cay to White Cay, Great and Little St. Salvador, and all adjacent cays within the above limits.
6. Clarence Harbour, Long Island, and all adjacent islands and cays.

7. Rum Cay, including Watling's Island, Conception Island, and all adjacent islands and cays.
 8. Fortune Island (Long Cay), including Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Atwood cays, French or Plana cays, Mira Por Vos cays, Hogsty reef, and all adjacent islands and cays within the above limits.
 9. Ragged Island, including all islands and cays from Pear Cay to Cay Verde and Cay St. Domingo.
 10. Inagua (Mathew's Town), including Little Inagua, Mayaguana, and all adjacent islands and cays.
2. At each of the above places there is a sub-collector of customs; Nassau and Mathew's Town (Inagua) are warehousing ports.

Tariff.—1. A large proportion of the revenue is derived from customs duties. Specific duties are imposed upon the principal articles of consumption, and upon a few other articles, and duties of 15 per cent. are charged upon unenumerated articles imported direct, and 20 per cent. upon those imported otherwise, which includes wrecked goods.

2. During the last eight years, both before and during the American war, the customs duties have yielded nearly three-fourths, viz., 73 per cent., of the total revenue. Previously to the war the duties on unenumerated articles amounted to 27 per cent. of the whole revenue from customs; during the war the proportion increased to 36 per cent. See Appendix No. 21.

Shipping.—1. The foreign trade of the whole Colony, and of each of the islands, for the last ten years is shown in Appendix No. 22. No record is kept of the trade between the several islands. Appendices Nos. 23 to 25 have been added to show the countries with which trade was carried on, and the nationality of the vessels in which it was carried on, during two years before the American war, and during the last year of that war. It would have occupied too much space to have carried this over the same period as that to which Appendix No. 19 refers. The year 1855 has been added because the returns of that year exhibit the trade of each out island separately.

2. From these statements it results that, of the total tonnage which entered ports in the Colony from 1855 to 1860, during the normal state of the trade of the Colony,—

53.2 per cent. arrived at Nassau, N. P.			
18.1	"	"	Inagua.
7.2	"	"	Harbour Island.
6.	"	"	Crooked Island.
4.6	"	"	Eleuthera.
3.4	"	"	Abaco.
3.	"	"	Rum Cay.
2.4	"	"	Ragged Island.
1.2	"	"	Exuma.
.9	"	"	Long Island.

Total 100.

3. In 1860 the proportion had increased in favour of Nassau to 64 per cent. of the total tonnage.

4. Secondly, that the tonnage entered from each country during the three years 1855, 1860, and 1864 was respectively,—

—	1855.	1860.	1864.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
From the United Kingdom -	4.7	7.6	31.1
„ British North America -	1.	.5	1.8
„ „ West Indies -	18.	19.2	5.2
„ Hamburg - - - -	—	—	.1
„ France - - - -	—	2.1	.3
„ Portugal - - - -	—	—	.1
„ United States, Northern -	57.4	57.2	21.7
„ „ Southern -			23.9
„ Colonies of Spain (Cuba) -	8.2	8.3	9.4
„ „ France - - - -	—	—	1.4
„ „ Denmark (St. Thos.) -	5.5	.8	2.4
„ Hayti - - - -	3.5	4.3	.4
„ Mexico - - - -	—	—	1.4
„ Central America - - -	.6	—	—
„ Brazil - - - -	1.1	—	—
Total - - - -	100.	100.	100.

5. It will be seen from the above how small the trade with Europe is under ordinary circumstances.

6. Thirdly, that the tonnage belonging to each country during the same years was,—

Belonging to	1855.	1860.	1864.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom - - -	56.1	7.6	51.3
British colonies - - -			20.6
France - - - -	—	2.5	.9
Denmark - - - -	1.6	—	—
Spain - - - -	.5	.3	.3
Holland - - - -	.3	—	—
Hamburg - - - -	—	—	.1
United States - - -	39.7	35.3	26.7
Hayti - - - -	1.8	1.1	.1
Total - - - -	100.	100.	100.

7. A harbour master and a health officer for the port of Nassau are appointed and paid by the Government, and pilots, paid by

fees according to the draught of vessels, are appointed by the Government for that port and the other principal ports of the Colony.

Ship-building.—1. The size and tonnage of vessels and boats built within the Colony and registered at Nassau have fallen off considerably of late years. The aggregate of the three years 1855–57 was 79 vessels of 2,829 tons, and of the three years 1862–64 78 vessels of only 841 tons. During the ten years 1855–64 there were constructed in—

Abaco	-	-	108	vessels of 2,233 tons.
Harbour Island	-	26	„	1,227 „
Nassau	-	59	„	1,217 „
Andros	-	13	„	228 „
Eleuthera	-	5	„	183 „
Long Cay	-	6	„	153 „
All others	-	13	„	175 „
Total	-	234	„	5,559 „

2. These vessels are chiefly schooners and sloops. Harbour Island and Eleuthera alone have since 1855 launched any of a size above 30 tons, but for the last three years they have only launched one sloop of 12 tons. See Appendix No. 26.

Registry of Ships.—1. During the late American war a considerable number of American vessels, northern and southern, were registered as British vessels at the port of Nassau under bills of sale, genuine or colourable; this has been already noticed. The number in each of the last ten years has been—

Years.	No.	
1855	-	3
1856	-	2
1857	-	5
1858	-	-
1859	-	4
1860	-	4
1861	-	39
1862	-	87
1863	-	111
1864	-	92
		18
		329
		Total, 347.

Tonnage Dues.—1. A charge of 1s. per ton is levied on all vessels arriving from ports beyond the limits of the Bahamas, but a drawback of one half of that amount is allowed upon all vessels taking away a full cargo of Bahama produce, or filling up with Bahama produce, without landing any part of their original cargo; and by an Act of 1865 a further remission of the whole of the duty is granted to vessels taking away whole cargoes of salt or fruit, or in the proportion of 10 tons thereof to every 20 tons of their registered tonnage.

2. A tonnage duty of 1s. per ton is also charged on all vessels departing from the Colony with a cargo not consisting entirely of

Bahama produce. This was imposed originally to obtain a revenue from vessels laden with cotton which had run the blockade in the late civil war in America.

3. A charge of 1s. per ton is imposed upon all vessels for which a British register is obtained in the port of Nassau. This also was originally imposed to meet the numerous cases of American ships transferred to British registry during the late civil war. Both charges are now maintained for revenue purposes.

4. The total revenue derived from this source has been during the last eight years,—

Years.	Amount.		
	£		
1857	-	-	1,598
1858	-	-	409
1859	-	-	1,253
1860	-	-	1,227
1861	-	-	1,714
1862	-	-	2,421
1863	-	-	6,005
1864	-	-	{ 7,457
			{ 2,774 Export tonnage dues.

5. The returns do not show the amount of drawback paid upon vessels shipping Bahama produce, but upon the total tonnage which arrived from 1857 to 1864 the above dues, paid on arrivals, averaged $10\frac{1}{4}d.$ per ton. Allowing, therefore, for the mail steamer, which does not pay tonnage dues, and any other vessels entitled to claim exemption, the loss by drawback amounts to about $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ out of the 1s. payable per ton.

Public Market, Nassau.—1. This is maintained under a local Act, which authorizes the commissioners to levy certain rents upon stalls and wharves erected by them, and for the use of the slaughter-house. The following statement of the receipts during the last six years will show the effect of the blockade-running trade upon the consumption of the city.

Years.	Amount.			Average.
	£	s.	d.	£
1859	358	7	0	} 449
1860	465	2	2	
1861	523	8	8	
1862	644	4	11	} 894
1863	855	18	0	
1864	1,184	4	6	

Prices and Wages.—1. No reliable statement can be furnished of prices or wages for the last few years. In ordinary times the price of meat is from 8d. to 1s. per lb., and of bread 3d. per lb. The wages of servants, from 30s. to 50s. a month for males, and from 10s. to 20s. a month for females. The wages of predial

labourers from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a day, and of artizans from 4s. to 8s., but no measure can be applied to the demands of any of these classes during the years 1863-4; 20s. to 24s. a day for a carpenter, 10s. for a common labourer, was frequently demanded and given. The Government was charged 27s. a day for a tin-smith, and 24s. for a plumber. The prices of almost all articles of consumption rose proportionally, and the Legislature was obliged to make a temporary addition of 25 per cent. to the salaries of all public officers during the years 1864 and 1865. An allowance was also made from colonial funds to officers of the garrison for the greater part of that period.

Exchange and Coin.—1. The ordinary rate of exchange upon London is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. premium. The difference in the rate upon 30 and 60 days bills is about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. The rates in 1864 of bills drawn by the public bank and merchants were as follows:—

Months.	At 30 Days.	At 60 Days.
January - -	1 per cent. premium.	1 per cent. premium.
February - -	2 "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
March - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 "
April - -	2 "	1 "
May - -	3 "	2 "
June - -	3 "	2 "
July - -	3 "	2 "
August - -	3 "	1 "
September - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 "
October - -	1 "	At par.
November - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 per cent. premium.
December - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 "

2. English gold and English and United States silver coins, chiefly the latter, circulate in abundance. There is no paper money.

Banking.—1. There is not any private bank in the Colony. A public bank has been established in Nassau since 1836; it originated in a savings bank, established under an Act of the local legislature in the preceding year. Its transactions during the last two years have been very large. The receipts and payments during the last six years have been as follows:—

Years.	Receipts.	Payments.
	£	£
1859	457,552	436,678
1860	456,582	455,225
1861	574,662	587,617
1862	790,877	773,509
1863	2,128,721	1,988,661
1864	3,585,574	3,413,995

2. The cash balances have increased in proportion. On the 31st December of the same years they were :—

Years.					Amount.
—					£
1859	-	-	-	-	68,361
1860	-	-	-	-	59,464
1861	-	-	-	-	44,509
1862	-	-	-	-	61,691
1863	-	-	-	-	201,746
1864	-	-	-	-	373,324

3. In the last two years they have consisted of the following coins :—

—		1863.	1864.
		£	£
Gold, English	-	10,157	34,320
„ American	-	97,083	178,125
„ Spanish	-	6,297	25,437
„ French	-	—	32,937
Silver	-	88,208	102,504
Total	-	201,746	373,324

4. The foreign gold was introduced and has been used exclusively for mercantile transactions connected with the blockade-running business. The balance had been reduced on the 30th June 1865 to 252,553*l.*; of this, 45,579*l.*, or nearly one-fourth, consisted of monies belonging to the Government and various public boards.

5. The bank allows 4½ per cent. upon fixed deposits, and charges 6 per cent. upon loans. It has yielded a small surplus to the Government during the last eight years, viz. :—

Years.					Amount.
—					£
1857	-	-	-	-	300
1858	-	-	-	-	200
1859	-	-	-	-	—
1860	-	-	-	-	—
1861	-	-	-	-	—
1862	-	-	-	-	250
1863	-	-	-	-	500
1864	-	-	-	-	1,000

Debts, Bankruptcies, and Insolvencies.—The islands have been remarkably free from commercial crises during the last 20 years, and recourse is seldom had to the Bankruptcy Court. This was established in 1845. The number of cases tried and of the

liabilities and assets in each, is shown in the annexed statement. In the 20 years from 1845 to 1864 only four cases of bankruptcy and seven of insolvency came before the court, the total liabilities in which were only 8,251*l*.

NUMBER of CASES brought before the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY
in each YEAR from 1845 to 1864.

Years.	Bankruptcies.	Insolvencies.	Liabilities.	Assets.
			£	£
1845 to 1850	—	—	—	—
1851 -	1	—	1,582	2,827
1852 -	1	—	4,852	—
1853 -	—	—	—	—
1854 -	—	1	85	24
1855 -	—	1	99	8
1856 -	1	—	204	14
1857 -	—	1	906	303
1858 -	—	3	355	89
1859 -	—	1	44	4
1860 -	—	—	—	—
1861 -	1	—	124	135
1862 -	—	—	—	—
1863 -	—	—	—	—
1864 -	—	—	—	—
Total	4	7	8,251	3,404

2. In the Court of Common Pleas, in which all actions not exceeding 20*l* are cognizable, the number of causes since the constitution of the court in 1858 has been :—

Years.	Deb ^{ts} .	Trover and other Causes.	Total.
1858 -	329	23	352
1859 -	506	31	537
1860 -	574	33	607
1861 -	616	15	631
1862 -	534	44	578
1863 -	718	42	760
1864 -	817	61	878

3. The blockade-running trade has not been accompanied with any bankruptcies or insolvencies within the Colony, but it has been attended with a considerable increase of petty debts.

12. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

1. The net revenue of the four years 1857-60, including 6,266*l.* derived from loans, amounted to 135,591*l.*, and averaged 33,898*l.* a year. (See Appendix, No. 27.) The expenditure during the same period, including 2,696*l.* of debt repaid, amounted to 135,533*l.*, and averaged 33,884*l.* a year. The annual financial transactions since that period have been:—

RECEIPTS.

Years.	Net Revenue.	Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£
1861 -	35,541	13,376	48,917
1862 -	39,356	7,775	47,131
1863 -	67,906	—	67,906
1864 -	102,024	—	102,024

EXPENDITURE.

Years.	General.	Repayment of Debt.	Total.
	£	£	£
1861 -	49,959	—	49,959
1862 -	41,831	—	41,831
1863 -	44,541	8,868	53,409
1864 -	63,718	34,918	98,636

2. The chief object for which a debt was incurred in the years 1859 and 1861-62 was the erection of an extensive and commodious hotel in Nassau, which cost up to the close of 1864 19,804*l.* This was constructed at the public expense, under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1859, for the purpose of offering better accommodation to the annual visitors, invalids, and others from the United States and British North America. Without such an establishment it would have been almost impossible to have provided for the influx of persons connected with the blockade-running trade. The increased revenue derived from the increased consumption, and new taxes imposed during the last two years of that trade, enabled the Government to pay off the whole of the debt, and left a balance of 20,575*l.* in the treasury.

3. The amounts derived from each source of revenue, and expended upon each service, during the eight years 1857 to 1864 are shown in Appendices Nos. 28 and 29. A comparison of the years 1860 and 1864 will suffice to show the normal and abnormal state of each.

Sources.	Revenue.	
	1860.	1864.
Fixed :	£ -	£
Customs duties - -	26,467	75,587
Tonnage - -	1,227	7,457
Anchorage fees - -	68	437
Harbour - -	120	677
Entrance - -	239	689
Clearance - -	282	1,190
Auction duty - -	252	128
" tax - -	1,769	2,558
Liquor licenses - -	400	780
Sale of medicines ditto - -	60	20
Assessed taxes - -	219	332
Market rate and tolls - -	482	1,191
Gunpowder magazine - -	14	117
Dog tax - -	22	29
Town rate - -	2,977	1,071
Cart and dray licences - -	23	38
Wrecking licences - -	736	213
Billiard saloon tax under 29 Vict. c. 17. - -	—	30
Hospital money - -	—	534
Tonnage dues - -	—	2,774
Registry - -	—	353
Warehouse charges - -	—	4,250
Total - -	35,356	100,461
Incidental :		
Fees of office - -	327	597
Pew rents - -	225	998
Interest, Public Bank - -	—	1,000
Queen's Fines - -	754	1,966
Post Office - -	26	844
Quarantine - -	—	251
Miscellaneous - -	327	518
Total, gross - -	37,017	106,637
Deduct drawbacks - -	1,145	4,613
Total, net - -	35,872	102,024

					Expenditure.	
					1860.	1864.
Departments :					£	£
Civil	{	Salaries	-	-	7,837	14,744
		Contingencies	-	-	4,062	1,493
Ecclesiastical	-	-	-	-	2,916	3,282
Judicial	-	-	-	-	7,523	12,019
Total	-	-	-	-	22,338	31,539
Services :						
Pensions	-	-	-	-	884	1,686
Hospital and paupers	-	-	-	-	1,520	2,741
Education Board	-	-	-	-	1,741	1,206
Public Works	-	-	-	-	2,900	11,838
Other appropriations	-	-	-	-	6,358	13,179
Total	-	-	-	-	13,403	30,650
Total, exclusive of debt	-	-	-	-	35,744	62,194
Debt :						
Interest	-	-	-	-	1,131	1,524
Capital repaid	-	-	-	-	—	34,918
Total	-	-	-	-	1,131	36,442
Total, inclusive of debt	-	-	-	-	36,875	98,636

4. The classification of civil contingencies has not been the same in the two years. A portion of those in 1860 should have been classed with other appropriations. In 1865 an addition of 25 per cent. was made to the salaries of all the public servants. But a revision of these had taken place between the two years, and an addition had been made to several, while a quinquennial allowance, or a certain increase, varying from 5 to 10 per cent., has been granted retrospectively and prospectively for every five years' service to all officers whose salary does not exceed 600*l.* a year. This allowance amounted in 1864 to 603*l.* 6*s.*

5. The permanent additions made to the charge of each establishment during the years 1861 to 1865 have been:—

	£	s.	d.
Governor and Staff	1,150	0	0
Registry of Records	300	0	0
Civil Engineer	400	0	0
Receiver-General's Department	1,085	0	0
Harbour Department	90	0	0
Post Office	218	0	0

	£	s.	d
Auditor - - -	100	0	0
Judicial Establishment - - -	166	0	10
Magistrates - - -	450	0	0
Police - - -	3,921	0	0
Prisons - - -	414	16	6
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - -	1,009	3	4
Education do. - - -	911	5	0
Libraries - - -	108	0	0
Board of Health - - -	150	0	0
New Providence Asylum - - -	200	0	0
Bank - - -	75	0	0
House of Assembly - - -	97	10	0
Miscellaneous - - -	86	11	8
Total - - -	10,932	7	4

6. The following statement will show the amount of revenue received in the several out-islands during the years 1862-64, and of the disbursements in each during the latter year. But these do not represent all the payments on account of the islands, as the salaries of some of the officers and other charges are defrayed at Nassau, by paying to the accounts of officers and contractors in the Public Bank in that city.

Islands.	Receipts.			Payments.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1864.
	£	£	£	£
Abaco - - -	626	816	1,401	694
Harbour Island - - -	1,615	2,515	2,877	1,232
Eleuthera - - -	397	1,009	670	100
Exuma - - -	3	2	1	—
Rum Cay - - -	70	12	37	—
Long Island - - -	17	25	253	7
Long Cay - - -	784	2,199	2,984	330
Ragged Island - - -	36	75	80	1
Inagua - - -	2,096	3,825	3,252	673
Total - - -	5,647	10,482	11,559	3,040

7. The receipts in some of the islands, and especially at Long Cay and Inagua, are derived from the duties on wrecked goods landed and sold there, which do not enter into the consumption of the locality, but are shipped elsewhere, chiefly at Nassau.

8. The extent to which the comparison of receipts and payments is affected by disbursements made in Nassau is shown by

the following comparative statement with regard to Harbour Island.

Years.	Receipts.	Disbursements.		
	In Harbour Island.	In Harbour Island.	In Nassau.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1858	1,457	926	417	1,343
1859	1,786	929	344	1,273
1860	2,001	806	426	1,232
1861	1,844	716	339	1,055
1862	1,561	725	549	1,274
1863	2,245	754	553	1,307
1864	2,856	1,032	804	1,836
Total -	13,752	5,891	3,434	9,325

Debt.—The Public Debt, which amounted on the 1st January 1863 to 43,786*l.*, was paid off before the close of the year 1864.

Assets and Liabilities.—It is always a difficult task to estimate these. It will be sufficient to state the principal items of each on 31st December 1864.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st January 1865 -	20,575	1	2
Value of Hotel (taken at half its cost) -	10,000	0	0

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Widows and Orphans' Fund -	12,574	0	8
Police Reward Fund -	700	4	4
Market Fund -	1,920	2	0
Town and Harbour Rate Fund -	7,466	1	11

	£
Voted for New Public Prison, Balance -	14,370
„ Public Abutments, Estimate -	6,000
„ New Cemetery, do. -	2,000

13. Post Office.

1. The returns of this department, exhibited in App. No. 39, afford another measure of the increase of trade in the last four years, especially in 1863-64. They are not complete, as they only show the number of letters and newspapers sent out of the

Colony. But, applying this criterion, the increase of letters and total postal revenue has been as follows :—

	Letters sent out of the Colony.	Total Postal Revenue.	Annual Per- centage Increase.
Average of 1855-60	No. 6,789	£ 258	%
In the year 1861	12,474	499	93
1862	21,563	795	59
1863	34,937	1,895	137
1864	43,903	3,125	65

2. The Money Order regulations have been extended to the Colony, and a large amount has passed through this channel.

3. The correspondence with the several out-islands that passes through the Government interinsular schooner, which visits the under-mentioned islands monthly, will show the comparative importance of the commercial relations of each with Nassau. The correspondence with the other islands is carried on by private vessels, much to their inconvenience, and does not pass through the Post Office.

LETTERS passing through the POST OFFICE in NASSAU
in 1864.

Islands.	Sent.	Received.	Total.
Long Island - -	190	225	415
San Salvador - -	68	44	112
Rum Cay - -	135	157	292
Watling's Island - -	43	21	64
Exuma - -	38	14	52
Crooked Island - -	187	154	341
Inagua - -	656	667	1,325
Total - -	1,317	1,284	2,601

14. *Public Works.*

1. By an Act passed in 1856 the Governor and Executive Council, or a committee thereof, are constituted a Board of Public Works for the Colony, who shall have charge of all public buildings of the Colony, with the exception of those held for an ecclesiastical purpose, and of the public roads and streets in the

Island of New Providence ; those of the out-islands having been placed in the hands of local commissioners, who, by an Act passed in 1865, have also been charged with the care and maintenance of all public buildings and works in their several districts. The board submits annual estimates for new works and repairs. When votes are passed the monies are placed at its disposal. The civil engineer of the Colony is its executive officer. It has a clerk to conduct its correspondence and accounts. The present committee consists of five members of the Council.

2. Its expenditure, according to the classification in the Blue Book returns, for the last eight years has been :—

				£
In 1857	-	-	-	2,705
1858	-	-	-	4,073
1859	-	-	-	3,070
1860	-	-	-	2,900
1861	-	-	-	2,401
1862	-	-	-	2,609
1863	-	-	-	3,571
1864	-	-	-	11,838

3. But it is believed that in some of these years sums have been included under the heads of "Departmental Contingencies" and "Other Appropriations," which have been expended by the Board Works.

4. In the case of extraordinary expenditure for public works of magnitude the Legislature has of late years appointed special commissioners for each separately, as in the case of the Royal Victoria Hotel, the New Prison, and the New Cemetery in Nassau.

5. The extent of roads in any of the islands of the group is small. In most of the out-islands none have been made of late years, and those that were made at the beginning of the century have fallen into disrepair. In some the inhabitants are beginning to appreciate their value, and to seek for their extension and improvement.

15. Defences.

1. For many years past the defences of the islands have been limited to Nassau in New Providence, where the head-quarters of a wing of one of the West India regiments, with a small detachment of artillery, have been maintained at the sole cost of the Imperial Government. Troops have been quartered a long time ago at Harbour Island, where there are the remains of some field works. The military expenditure in the island amounted in 1864 to 23,756*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, which was about the same as in 1863.

2. A vessel of war has been stationed in the Harbour of Nassau more or less frequently. The commissariat expenditure for ships of war on the station in 1864 was 3,187*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

3. The western and main entrance of Nassau Harbour is protected by Fort Charlotte, an extensive work, erected at the commencement of the century on the low ridge of hills running parallel with the harbour at the back of the town, and by an open-water battery facing the entrance, à *fleur de l'eau*. The eastern entrance is protected by a small battery, erected a century ago.

4. In 1865 a sum of 6,500*l.* was voted by the Colonial Legislature in order to improve these defences, which are now under consideration by an officer of the Royal Engineers, detached by Her Majesty's Government for this service.

Militia.—1. A few years ago an effective militia existed in the island. By an Act of 1839 it was to consist of 500 men, exclusive of officers, to be formed into one regiment of infantry, and one of field, and another of marine, artillery, the men to be chosen by ballot. By an Act of 1845 it was recited that the militia law of the Colony was then in many respects objectionable, and that it was expedient to amend it, and to place the militia, in accordance with the feeling of the loyal inhabitants, on a more efficient footing; and it was provided that service should only be required for five years at a time from male inhabitants between 18 and 42 years of age, with numerous exemptions; that volunteers should be enlisted; that the force should consist of one battalion of infantry of 385 men, including volunteers, one company of field artillery of 100 men, and one company of marine artillery of 60 men. Sanction was given to the formation of an additional company of 100 rifle or cavalry volunteers.

2. But in 1857 another Act was passed, reciting that it had been found impracticable properly to organize, drill, and keep the battalion of infantry in an efficient state of discipline, and that the other corps authorized by the Act of 1845 constituted a militia force amply sufficient for all the requirements of the island. The said battalion was therefore disbanded.

3. The last ballot for the two artillery companies took place in 1860. But they do not appear to have been mustered for drill, and nothing but their staff continues to exist. A deputy quartermaster-general and a quartermaster of militia still exist. The latter receives a small sum annually for the keep of the arms under his charge. The Colony possesses also four effective field-pieces, presented to it by Her Majesty's Government.

16. *Police.*

1. By an Act passed in 1864 the police force of the Colony was fixed at:—

One inspector, resident in Nassau.	
Two serjeants,	do.
Nine corporals.	
Fifty-two constables of the first class.	
Thirty-three	do. second class.

2. The distribution of the corporals and constables is as follows:—

	Corporals.	Constables.	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.
New Providence, Nassau -	6	40	—
Do. Rural Districts -	—	—	2
Abaco and Cays, 3 Stations -	1	2	3
Grand Bahama -	—	—	2
Harbour Island -	1	4	—
Eleuthera, 4 Stations -	—	1	6
St. Salvador -	—	—	3
Long Island -	—	—	3
Exuma -	—	—	3
Rum Cay -	—	—	2
Watling's Island -	—	—	1
Long Island -	—	—	3
Crooked Island -	—	—	1
Fortune Island (Long Cay) -	—	2	—
Acklin's Island -	—	—	1
Inagua -	1	2	—
Berry Islands -	—	—	1
Biminis -	—	1	2
Total -	9	52	33

3. At stations where there is no stipendiary police magistrate the constables are under the superintendence of the local justices of the peace.

17. Institutions.

1. *Savings Bank.* Established in Nassau by local Act in 1835. No. of accounts open at close of 1863, 112; opened in 1864, 38; closed in the same year 10; open at close of 1864, 140. Amount deposited in 1864, 2,655*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; withdrawn, 94*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; remaining on 31st December, 4,219*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

2. *Public Library and Museum.* Established in Nassau by local Act in 1847. Under management of trustees, aided from Colonial funds.

3. *Public Libraries.* Established by local Acts at Dunmore Town, Harbour Island, in 1854; at Mathew Town, Inagua, in 1855; and at New Plymouth, Abaco, in 1862. Managed by trustees, aided from Colonial funds.

4. *Agricultural Society.* Incorporated in Nassau by local Act in 1854; dormant for many years; revived in 1865; aided from Colonial funds.

5. *Bahama Institute.* Incorporated in Nassau by local Act in 1865; dormant since 1863; revived in 1865.

6. *Fire Brigade*. Established in Nassau under local Act of 1860. Paid from Colonial funds.

7. *New Providence Asylum*. Established in Nassau under a local Act of 1819 as a "Poor House Establishment," enlarged and gradually adapted for use as an infirmary and an asylum for lunatics and lepers. Placed by an Act of 1845 under a board of three commissioners, who were also charged with the administration of all matters connected with the support of the aged and infirm poor on the several out-islands, the stipendiary and other justices of the peace being ex-officio guardians of such poor in their respective districts. Supported entirely by Colonial funds. The executive officers consist of a non-resident physician and a resident superintendent.

Expenditure (exclusive of extension and repair of buildings):—

£			£		
In 1857	-	851	In 1861	-	1,620
1858	-	1,275	1862	-	1,490
1859	-	1,325	1863	-	1,823
1860	-	1,520	1864	-	2,741

The expenditure in the last year was partially met by receipts on account of seamen patients.

8. *Public Dispensary*. Established in Nassau under a local Act of 1846. Small salaries are provided from Colonial funds for a keeper and medical attendant. Medicines to be supplied to the poor at prime cost.

9. *St. Andrew's Society*. Established in Nassau in 1798. This has become a charitable institution, without distinction of nationality.

10. *Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons*. Established in Nassau under the Registry of the United Grand Lodge of England.

11. Among the religious societies in Nassau may be mentioned the Bahama Church Society, and similar societies connected with the Wesleyan and Baptist Congregations, and the Bahama Auxiliary Bible Society.

12. The above enumeration does not pretend to be complete, but it will suffice to show that Nassau at least is not wanting in several of those institutions which serve to mark its social and educational standard.

18. *Works on the Bahamas.*

1. The works which afford any valuable and interesting information regarding the Bahamas, exclusive of brief and imperfect articles in encyclopædias and geographical dictionaries, brief notices in the several histories of Columbus, some of the local almanacs, 1848 to 1862, and fugitive pieces in periodicals, are few in number, and all of distant date, viz. :—

Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce.

London, 1732.

Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas.

London, 1770.

- McKinnen's Tour in the West Indies. About 1800.
 Montgomery Martin's History of British Colonies. London, 1834.
 Reports of Mr. Harvey, Out-Island Civil Engineer, 1856-57. 1858.
 Governor Gregory's Report, also, accompanying the Blue Book Report of 1849, is a comprehensive and valuable record of the state of the islands at that date.

19. Conclusion.

1. An attempt has been made in the foregoing report to confine within as brief a space as possible the information necessary to give a clear and tolerably full view of the physical features, past history, and present condition of the Bahama Islands.

2. As the last four years, 1861-64, embrace the period of the recent civil war in America, which gave rise to an extraordinary and abnormal trade between Nassau and the cotton-producing States of the late Confederacy, it was necessary to extend the review of several commercial and social branches of inquiry over a longer period than would otherwise have been requisite, in order to ascertain the ordinary normal condition of the Colony, and to examine the effects of this transitory trade upon it. The commencement of the year 1865 witnessed the termination of the struggle in the United States. The trade of the Colony soon relapsed into its ordinary channels, but it was considerably affected during the greater portion of the year 1865 by the derangement and plethora remaining from this period of excitement.

3. The means are also afforded in this report of tracing and measuring the future development of the productions, resources, and commerce of the islands, to which ~~the~~ inhabitants must look for a continuance of many of the improvements and comforts with which they have become familiar through the stimulus given to employment and profitable enterprise during the last five years. *Am*

RAWSON W. RAWSON,
GOVERNOR.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SEPARATE REPORTS on several of the OUT-ISLANDS, chiefly compiled from Reports of the Local Stipendiary Magistrates.

1.—ABACO.

1. There are but few settlements, and those of the least importance, on the main land. Those originally planted there have been abandoned. The area of the main land is about 496,700 acres. All the settlements, whether on the main island or the neighbouring cays, are to windward, differing in this respect from Eleuthera.

2. *Green Turtle Cay*, situated off the north-eastern shore of Abaco, is the principal settlement in this district. The Magistrate reports that the moral and material condition of New Plymouth, the township of the island, and the seat of the magistracy, has considerably improved. The calendar of crime has been unusually light for some time past, and the character of offences happily not flagrant. There has not been any conviction of capital felony in the district for upwards of four years past, and there has been but one commitment to the New Plymouth gaol, and that for 10 days only, during the last half year of 1864.

3. The liberality of the Legislature has rendered the prison and police department becomingly respectable and efficient, and has enabled the local authorities to effect the regular and satisfactory cleansing of the streets, roads, and burial grounds, and also the erection of a small but useful stone wharf or jetty at the upper end of the creek.

4. The revenue of the district has been increased during the last three years, in consequence of the local advantages of this place as a port of entry, its proximity to the Southern States of America rendering it convenient to vessels running the blockade, the cargoes of which are frequently entered and transhipped to Nassau.

5. *Hope Town, Little Guano Cay*, is next in importance to New Plymouth as regards population and commerce. It is situated at a distance of 25 miles south-east of *Green Turtle Cay*. The male inhabitants are hardy and adventurous, and possess several useful vessels. It is not a port of entry.

6. The late erection of a lighthouse on the island has operated against their wrecking pursuits, the destruction of vessels in the vicinity of "the Elbow" having been previously a source of considerable gain to the inhabitants.

7. The island being characteristically healthy, the natural increase of the population has been considerable; but the roads and other delineations in the township have been recklessly disregarded, and the houses are jumbled together.

8. *Cherokee Sound* is a settlement on "Great Abaco," south of Little Guano Cay. It is not of growing importance, because of the recess of its locality, and its shallow and unsafe roadstead. The inhabitants are peaceable and industrious, most of the males being employed as fishermen for the Nassau market, which calling has of late proved very remunerative.

9. *Marsh Harbour*, also on Great Abaco, is somewhat inconveniently situated, being extended on the sea coast for two or more miles, involving the maintenance of a long road. The inhabitants number about 200, and are principally engaged in the gathering of sponge and the growth of oranges, a large quantity of the latter being sold annually for the American market.

2.—GRAND BAHAMA.

1. This extensive island, comprising 275,200 acres, has greatly declined in its products and general importance. The soil has been sadly impoverished by the injudicious burning of the land. The principal settlements skirt the southern side of the island, and the coast being rocky and boisterous during the prevalence of winds it is not convenient nor safe for protracted visits from the police magistrate.

2. Its population in 1861 was 858, but many of the inhabitants have emigrated to Nassau in search of employment, and several have settled on North Bimini, and on some of the other cays, where the soil is grateful and remunerative.

A gang of about 40 men have lately entered into the employment of an individual who is engaged in the preparation of turpentine and tar on Great Abaco, and which undertaking it is hoped will prove profitable to all concerned.

3.—BIMINIS.

1. The locality of these islands renders them attractive as a wrecking district, and the population has greatly increased. It was only 210 in 1861. There are two islands, North and South. The former, which contains about 1,900 acres, is occupied by the population. The Southern, which is about double the size, viz., 3,500 acres, and is only separated by a narrow channel, is used by them for cultivation.

2. Alice Town, the first settlement, has improved in the number and character of its houses, and another settlement or township is being formed to the northward of Alice Town, which has been designated "Bayley's Town."

3. The occupation of the inhabitants is principally that of wrecking, and the harbour and roadstead are frequently the rendezvous of numerous wrecking vessels, at which time the licentiousness of the people is painfully manifested. Its distance from the magisterial headquarters of the district, the infrequent visits of any clergyman, the absence of any school or teacher, and of any local justice, and of any one resident on the island qualified for such an office, are sufficient causes of the present condition of the population.

4.—BERRY ISLANDS.

1. These cays are grouped at convenient distances, but the number of the inhabitants is very inconsiderable. The erection of the Stirrup's Cay lighthouse on the most northerly cay of the group will diminish the number of wrecks on and near these islands, and still further reduce their attractions. The area of the largest of the islands, viz., Great Harbour Cay, is about 3,800 acres.

5.—ELEUTHERA.

1. The district of Eleuthera includes the following settlements:—Harbour Island, Spanish Wells, Bluff, Current, Current Island, Gregory Town, East End Point, Governor's Harbour, Savanna Sound, Tarpum Bay, Rock Sound, and "East End;" twelve settlements which the police magistrate of the district is expected to visit each half year. The population in 1861 was—

Of Eleuthera	-	-	-	5,209
„ Harbour Island	-	-	-	1,994
Total	-	-	-	<u>7,203</u>

The area of Eleuthera is about 105,000 acres. Its extreme length 57 miles; its extreme breadth 11 miles; its average breadth only four miles. The area of Harbour Island is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

2. The head quarters of the magistrate is at Dunmore Town on Harbour Island, which is situated on the north side of the island of Eleuthera, about five miles from its north-west extremity, and which, with the small contiguous cays, form a semicircle, and enclose between them and the Eleuthera shore one of the most extensive harbours in the Bahamas. It is, however, difficult of access. The inhabitants carry on a direct trade with the United States. The area of the island is about 250 acres.

3. Dunmore Town (so called from the Earl of Dunmore, who frequently spent a few weeks at Harbour Island), is one of the oldest settlements in the Bahamas; in fact, several of the families are believed to be descendants of the Buccaneers. The inhabitants are now chiefly wreckers, but they devote portions of the year to the cultivation of the soil, and are industrious. The Harbour islanders in 1782 or 1783 assisted Colonel Deveaux in the recapture of Nassau from the Spaniards, for which a large tract of land on the main land of Eleuthera, abreast of Harbour Island, was given to them. It is now held by grant of the Crown as tenants in common. Some of the people have pine fields and orange orchards on this land; but corn, potatoes, yams, melons, &c., are the principal vegetables and fruits raised. They have been recently induced to commence the cultivation of cotton, and it may be hoped that if they are successful they will continue it, and that it will in a great measure lead to the abandonment of wrecking.

4. The population is almost equally divided between whites and blacks. There are one or two very good stores at Dunmore Town, where provisions and English goods may be purchased at Nassau prices. The town was originally irregularly laid out, but now, in consequence of each lot having been divided and sub-divided for several generations among the descendants of the original proprietor, there is scarcely a foot of land which has not been built upon, rendering sanitary precautions almost impossible to be effected. The area of the old and new town is only 64 acres and a small fraction. The number of inhabited houses is 480. The population in 1861 was 1,994, and is now supposed to be considerably greater. There are therefore $7\frac{1}{2}$ houses and 31 inhabitants to an acre, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons to a house. The average size of the houses is 20 feet by 15 or 20 feet, sometimes occupied by two families. If the population be taken at 2,500, the density is about 40 to an acre, or 124 square yards to each individual, which is nearly six times the average of the 781 principal towns in England according to the census returns of 1861. The consequence is that for the last two or three years the place has been very sickly, and typhoid fever has committed considerable ravages among the inhabitants.

6. The residents are mostly Wesleyans, and have a commodious chapel; and not even in the "cathedral" is displayed on Sundays a greater number, or a more expensive display of dresses, chiefly silks. The number attending the episcopal church is comparatively small. The parish church of St. John has just been enlarged and much improved. There are no cattle on the island, not for want of fodder, but for want of enclosures. A few hogs are kept in sties. Consequently the food is confined almost entirely to fish, a few vegetables, and salt meats.

7. The next settlement of importance is Spanish Wells on St. George's Cay, at the extreme N.W. point of Eleuthera, about five miles from Harbour Island. At this settlement there are about 500 inhabitants, chiefly whites, engaged in fishing. They have, however, fields on the adjacent shore of Eleuthera, in which they grow a few provisions for their own use, and a few pines and oranges. As at Harbour Island, so at Spanish Wells, they have continued to divide and sub-divide their lots among their children, so that the houses now almost touch each other; in some places the so-called street is not over three or four feet in width. The

area of the settlement does not exceed three acres; so that the population is upwards of 150 to an acre. They are the most primitive people, and uncleanly in their habits. All attempts to introduce sanitary rules among them have hitherto failed. Consequently typhoid fever has lingered here, too, for the last three years.

8. From St. George's Cay, in a north-westerly direction, extend Royal Island and Egg Island, which latter forms the eastern edge of the Hole-in-the-Wall passage.

9. About five miles south of Spanish Wells, but on the Eleuthera shore, is the Bluff, a settlement of blacks (about 150). This is almost entirely a fruit growing settlement, containing perhaps the best orange orchards in Eleuthera. Many thousands of oranges are shipped from here to America annually.

10. Ten miles south of the Bluff is the Current settlement, which derives its name from the narrow passage separating the island of Eleuthera from Current Island, and through which the tide rushes with great impetuosity. This is a very pretty little settlement, and is kept very clean and tidy. It is a fruit-growing one also. Cocoa-nuts and bananas, as well as oranges, are shipped from it to the United States.

11. From the current the island runs in an easterly direction. Between the current and Gregory Town is the "narrow passage," where the island is very nearly divided, and over which the waves of the Atlantic in stormy weather make a complete breach, rendering it very dangerous, if not impossible to pass.

12. Gregory Town, or the Cove, is about three miles from the narrow passage. The entrance to Gregory Town is between high cliffs, which encircle a harbour of about 70 in diameter. Inland the cliffs are depressed to but a few feet elevation, and in this fall is the settlement. It is one of the chief pine-growing settlements of Eleuthera. The population is mixed, and about 250 in number.

13. Between Gregory Town and Governor's Harbour, which is the largest, wealthiest, and most populous settlement on Eleuthera, and a port of entry, is East End point, a small settlement of no importance. Governor's Harbour is on a rock of about 300 yards long by 100 wide, and is connected with the main land by a narrow neck of sand. Of late years several of the more wealthy of the inhabitants have removed to the main land; but the church, Wesleyan chapel, revenue office and police office are on the rock, and the density of the population equals, if it does not exceed, that of Spanish Wells. Governor's harbour is said to be in miniature very like the Rock of Gibraltar, with the neutral ground and coast of Spain. The pines sent to the London market are usually shipped from this settlement, and from the fields in the immediate vicinity. Population about 400.

14. The only settlement on the north shore of Eleuthera is Savanna Sound, about 10 miles east of Governor's Harbour, with a population of about 250. Their chief employment is agriculture; but most of the men are seafaring, and are sought after by the merchants of Harbour Island, as well as Nassau, as being excellent sailors. It is peculiar that the people of Tarpum Bay, the settlement on the south shore nearly abreast of Savanna Sound, should present so unfavourable a contrast in physical appearance and in social condition to Savanna Sounders, male and female, who are apparently robust and hearty. The population nearly all coloured.

15. At Tarpum Bay the people live almost entirely on the produce of their fields, which is not very abundant, the land having been worked out long ago. Perhaps at no settlement in the Bahamas are the people so poor.

16. Rock Sound, if not as populous as Governor's Harbour, is nearly so. Most of the inhabitants are white, and very poor and primitive, very ignorant and indifferent to improvement. One or two extensive pine planters reside here, and give employment to some of the people; but most of them, during a part of the year, work upon a large tract of land which for many

years has been held in common by them, although it is now nearly exhausted. During the winter months they are employed in wrecking among the islands of this Government. They are becoming very degenerate from constant intermarriage, and by the poverty of their food. They raise a number of hogs but take no care of them. The harbour is an excellent one, and enables the people to keep some very fine sailing boats.

17. From Rock Sound to the east end of Eleuthera, a distance of about 30 miles, the people are scattered and engaged entirely in agriculture. They grow pines, oranges, corn, and what is called "ground provisions." They seem to be better off, more intelligent, and more industrious than the people of the last two mentioned settlements. At the extreme east end are the ruins of one or two estates, bearing traces of better days, and of having once been under a high state of culture. They are the only specimens of these to be found on Eleuthera. In this district there are a few head of cows, which, with a few horses about Governor's Harbour, are, it is believed, the only cattle to be found on the island.

18. It will be seen that the principal settlements are on the western and leeward side of the island. Here the pine-apple was first grown for exportation, and it continues to be the principal staple of the island.

6.—ST. SALVADOR.

1. This island is said to be one of the finest for agricultural purposes in the Bahamas. During the time of slavery there were some very fine estates scattered through the island, but now they are all in ruins, and are only the mementoes of better days. With the introduction of the cultivation of cotton it may be hoped that the day is not far distant when this island will be restored to something like its former prosperity and wealth.

2. The population in 1861 was 2,378. The area is 102,400 acres. Its shape resembles somewhat that of a boot. Its extreme length is 42 miles; its average breadth four miles; and its extreme breadth from the toe, as it were, to the heel of the foot 14 miles.

3. The land in general is very good, but thousands of acres have been destroyed by carelessness and improper cultivation. One is considerably pained in riding through to notice this waste. Land which, had it been planted with pines, would have produced most abundantly, and returned thousands of dollars, has been wasted with potatoes and corn, and allowed to grow up in grass in one or two years. They might partly be excused had they turned the grass to some use by enclosing their fields as pastures for cattle, but they have not had the industry to do this. The consequence is, that, with facilities for raising thousands of cattle, very few are to be found, except on those estates on which the walls were erected during the time of slavery, and even they are fast being destroyed. Excellent pasture walls have been pulled down merely to hunt for a few crabs which had concealed themselves beneath the stones. The general character of the people, with a few honourable and praiseworthy exceptions, is marked by laziness and indifference to improvement.

4. At the abolition of slavery there were considerable tracts of Crown land on the island. The greater part of it has now, however, been purchased or partly paid for; but there is still some Crown land remaining, some of which is pine land.

5. The Bight has always been considered as the chief settlement. Here is a church, school, prison, and post office; and if the cotton cultivation is continued it will probably be the port of entry, in consequence of its being the best harbour, but at present the North End is the most flourishing part of the island. The most intelligent and well-to-do of the people reside in that district, and the largest pine fields are there, but the anchorage is not a good one.

6. Eight or ten miles east of Arthur's Town, the North End settlement,

is Bennett's Harbour, at which there is a salt pond, and where an unsuccessful attempt has been made to bring the pond into cultivation.

7. The next settlement is the Bluff, which is perhaps the wealthiest on the island. The residents are settled on a very large estate, the heirs to which are not in the Colony, and have no representatives or agents in it. The largest crops of corn are annually raised here. Several cargoes of pines are shipped from the estate, and there are a number of cattle. There are some very good houses, and altogether it is the most well-to-do settlement of the island, but the people do not bear a very high character. They pay no rent or shares. Between the Bluff and the Bight, about 30 miles, the people are all scattered in very small settlements on private land, engaged entirely in the cultivation of corn and potatoes.

8. The Manchester Cotton Company have their estates about five or six miles from the Bight, just about that part of the island where it makes an abrupt turn and runs in a southerly direction.

9. There is a settlement at the Devil's Point, the people of which have the reputation of being the worst at St. Salvador, of being not only lazy but of being addicted to the most vicious and immoral habits. They are also for the most part squatters on Crown land, or on land of absent proprietors. Between the Devil's Point and Port Howe and Columbus Point the people are scattered in various small settlements. In this part of the district preparations are being made for the cultivation of cotton. The land is excellent, and if the people are industrious and persevering they will be amply repaid for any labour bestowed on it.

10. At Port Howe is Miss Fontaris's estate, formerly belonging to Mr. Williams; this estate was supposed to have been one of the best in the Bahamas, particularly for the breeding of cattle and horses, great care having been taken in the improvement of the breed. Thorough-bred stallions were imported from England, and even at this day the blood is visible in the horses of St. Salvador. It has now, however, like all the others, gone to ruin. The house alone is kept in something like the order of former days. On the walls of the hall are inscribed the names of all visitors, among which are to be found the names of several Governors and officers of the army and navy.

11. Adjoining this estate is "Bayley Town," a settlement which will probably improve in consequence of the valuable pine lands in the immediate vicinity.

12. Bayley Town is on the south-east shore. Thence the road runs along the north shore until its junction with the road which branches from the Bight and makes a detour around the southern shore to Port Howe. Along the north road are the estates on and about Columbus Point, which were considered in former days to be the most prosperous on the island. They, too, have gone to destruction, and now only a scanty supply of provisions for the use of the residents is raised upon them.

7.—EXUMA.

1. The island of Exuma includes Great and Little Exuma. Their united area, exclusive of that of 166 cays connected with them, is about 70,400 acres. Their population in 1861 was 2,289. The extreme length of Great Exuma is 32 miles; of Little Exuma, 12 miles. Their average breadth does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$, nor their extreme breadth 7 miles.

2. At the east end of the latter is Hog Cay, owned entirely by a lady (Miss Hume), who resides in Nassau. It was once a flourishing stock farm, and still has some stock remaining on it, viz., about 300 head of sheep and 30 head of cattle. There are not more than three or four inhabitants, just sufficient to attend to the stock. It is separated from Little Exuma by a narrow strip of the sea, called the Cut.

3. The eastern end of Little Exuma, from the Cut to the Salt Pond, where the collector of revenue used to reside, is owned by two families, the Farrington's and Sears', and is a valuable stock farm; it has now on

it about 700 head of sheep and 100 head of cattle; also, about 10 or 12 horses.

4. Next is Williams Town, where the collector resided, near the Salt Pond, in a house the property of the Government. There are not more than six or eight families here. The blacks are in abject poverty, caused by their own indolence, as the land in the neighbourhood is good and the proprietors are anxious to have it cultivated.

5. The Salt Pond is one of the best in the Bahamas. About eight years ago a company was formed to work it, but did not succeed. It has been much neglected of late years, but is now again in a working state, and might be leased to persons who would improve it and make it a source of revenue to the Colony.

6. Between the pond and the strip of water separating Little from Great Exuma, (called the Ferry,) are several tracts of land owned by Mrs. Dames, Miss Sears, and Mrs. Ferguson. The last-named lady, who resides in Nassau, has some stock on her place, viz., about 70 head of sheep and 15 head of cattle, with persons on the place to attend to them. The other tracts are lying idle.

7. The Cut or Ferry separating Little and Great Exuma is about 200 yards wide. The first settlement on Great Exuma, after crossing the Ferry is called Hartwell, also owned by Mrs. Ferguson. Some six families live here, and are industrious and comfortable.

8. The next is Rolle Town, which property was formerly owned by Lord Rolle, and at the emancipation was given by him to his former slaves and their descendants. They are industrious and comfortable.

9. Next is George Town in the Harbour. The people here are lazy and in a state of abject poverty. There is a church and gaol here. Messrs. Solomon and Alsugreen, Justices of the Peace, reside in the neighbourhood on their own estates.

10. Next is Moss Town, on the south side of the island. The people here are mostly poor and somewhat indolent. There is a school under the Board of Education. Mr. Kerr is the master. The school is believed to be well conducted and has a fair attendance of children.

11. There are several small settlements and plantations dotted along the public road as far as Stephenton, which is the largest settlement on the island. This was also Lord Rolle's, and was given to him by his slaves on their emancipation. The people are in middling circumstances; some poor and some comfortable. There was a school here under the Board of Education, but it has been closed for want of attendance.

12. About five miles from the west end of Exuma is Norman's Pond Cay, owned by Mrs. George Adderley; there is a small but valuable pond here. The salt can be raked and shipped at less expense than at any other island or cay in the Bahamas. 60,000 or 70,000 bushels have been shipped there within the last year.

13. Exuma has a public road running through it, in length about 45 or 50 miles. It is in bad order and requires the bush to be well cleaned out of it, and in some few places the holes filled up and levelled off. This the inhabitants can easily do after the amendment of the Road Act.

14. Exuma is well adapted for raising cattle and sheep. It produces grass in abundance, as in former times it has been well cultivated. As near as can be estimated, there are now on it 1,500 head of sheep, 400 hogs, 40 horses, 600 cows and a few goats. The mutton on Exuma is considered superior. The harbour is situated about the centre of the island, and the present acting collector and magistrate resides close to it.

8.—INAGUA.

1. This is one of the largest and most important islands in the group, although the latest inhabited. Its area is about 339,200 acres. In 1847 it contained only 172 inhabitants; in 1861, 994. Its chief settlement, Mathew Town, on the western side of the island, is laid out with regularity; and for its extent, and the size and style of its buildings, will compare

advantageously with any out-lying township of the Colony. Salt is the staple production, obtained from a pond situated a mile from the town, of which at present about 200 acres are in operation, capable, with an adequate supply of labour, of producing, in favourable seasons, at the least 1,500,000 bushels annually of the best quality. Owing in part to unfavourable seasons, the scarcity and expensiveness of labour, and the want of adequate capital, about 250 acres which had been partially improved and got into working order, were abandoned between the years 1854 and 1858 by the lessees, after sustaining very serious losses; but since the last-mentioned period, the seasons having been more favourable, those who were able and disposed to persevere in the business have been more successful in the quantities annually obtained from the pans, and, notwithstanding the depression and unusually low prices which have prevailed in the chief markets of consumption during that period, and the continued scarcity and dearth of labour, have been enabled to struggle successfully against these adverse circumstances, and are now in a better position than at any time during the last eight or ten years. During 1864 the quantity of salt obtained was estimated at 300,000 bushels, but not less than 600,000 bushels were lost from the want alone of the labour adequate to secure it, a large number of labourers having been attracted to Nassau during the American war, who have not yet returned. The stock on hand (August 1865) is estimated at 400,000 bushels, and is being daily augmented by the gathering in of the present harvest, as far and as fast as the very small labour force will permit. The sales, however, have been very slow since the opening of the usual business season, the demand apparently being inactive, with a tendency to a reduction in prices. The quantity exported during the year 1864 was 216,039 bushels. During the first eight months of the year the exports were 154,231 bushels, while during the corresponding period this year they have been only 109,898 bushels. Inagua did not in any way benefit by the revolutionary war in the United States: on the contrary, while its staple production was depressed in those markets to which it could obtain admission, and was shut out from the Southern ports under blockade, its labourers were drawn away by the attraction of more remunerative employment at Nassau. The prices of all supplies of provisions and merchandise were enormously enhanced, and the cost of living and carrying on business was consequently largely increased, but having tided over these exceptional occurrences, it may now be expected that commerce will return to its former channels, and that salt will become a more remunerative article to the producer than it has been for several years past.

2. Inagua's chief want in the future will be a large addition to its labouring class, in order that the Salt Pond may be more fully worked, and become far more productive than it has ever yet been. Any measures which could be adopted to this end by the Government cannot fail to be productive of great advantage to the Colony at large, as well as to the Salt Pond proprietors of Inagua more immediately, while they would lead to the more extensive clearing and opening up of the island, to the formation of roads through the interior, and the cultivation of the land, much of which is said to be as fertile and productive as any to be found in any other part of the Colony.

3. The demand for labour in the salt works is and always will be fluctuating; but if a class of agricultural labourers and their families could be induced to settle at Inagua, their time might be always profitably employed between the salt pond and their fields, and the resources of the island be made to support in great comfort a very considerable population.

4. Beyond importing a quantity of wood the new Salt Pond and Tramway Company, incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1865, have made little or no progress in their undertaking; but when the tramway is completed, the advantages to be derived from it will be very general among the salt pond proprietors. The advantages anticipated

from this tramway might have been obtained some 12 or 14 years ago from another, which was then laid by a wealthy company formed at Nassau, but its general usefulness, which was one of the great objects of the company, was frustrated by some local differences which then arose, and are now forgotten. The company, after five or six years, was dissolved in consequence of a series of unfavourable seasons, and after the expenditure of a large amount of money.

5. The prairie, which occupies the centre of the island, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the Bahamas. Too much cannot be said either of its beauty, extent, or public usefulness. A splendid herd of cattle is now grazing there, and the working horses and mules are daily fed from the grass got from it. The soil is said to be fertile, and if so, it may be ploughed, little or no solid rock being found there.

6. The roads which are chiefly used in Mathew Town are in a tolerably good condition; several of the streets, however, forming the squares in the centre of the town, remain in an unfinished and unserviceable state. Mathew Town is a port of entry. A stipendiary resident justice, with the powers of a police magistrate, is stationed here. France and the United States have consular agents resident in the town. An episcopal church and minister and a government school are maintained here. It is the centre of the southern section of the stations of the Baptist Missionary Society.

9.—ACKLIN'S ISLAND.

1. Acklin's Island has an area of about 76,800 acres, and a population of 517. The inhabitants are all poor and needy, and, with one exception, are all of the black and coloured classes. They are engaged in agricultural pursuits, which afford them but a scanty and miserable livelihood; the commonest comforts and the ordinary necessities of life are evidently wanting. Undoubtedly this is partly to be attributed to indolent habits. On landing at any point, some three or four families are to be found, each having a number of children, of whom the boys from 8 or 10 years of age are in a state of nakedness, carrying younger children in the same state. Further on, some 10 or 15 miles distant, with nothing but bush intervening, other persons are to be found in a similar condition. They complain of the land being bad and worn out. The present condition of the population is not to be wondered at. There are no resident proprietors, or traders of education, or means. There is no school of any kind nor any resident minister of religion, and the infrequent periodical visits of a clergyman could never be attended with much good. Under such inconveniences, the moral, intellectual, and social standard of the people must be low, and it is not likely that their condition will be improved until persons of intelligence and capital are induced to locate themselves there at different points, with the view of developing the agricultural resources of the island.

10.—CROOKED ISLAND.

1. Not much more can be said in favour of this island than of Acklin's. There are, however, one or two estates, which evidently show signs of comfort, improvement, and consequently of industry. The area is about 48,600 acres, and the population 627.

11.—FORTUNE ISLAND.

1. Its area is 819 miles, its population 470. Doulgas and Albert Town are about a quarter of a mile apart, and are separated by the salt pond. With exceptions, the people are all poor and unable even to repair their dwellings; and the consequence is, that the place presents a very ragged appearance. It is the great rendezvous for the Windward wreckers, and when there are no wrecks there is nothing doing by anybody. For some

time past the entire population have lived in idleness, engaged neither in agricultural nor manual labour, and there is no prospect of their obtaining employment. All that has been done during the first half of the present year, 1865, has been the raking of about 40,000 bushels of salt, which is all they have on hand. The salt pond is not cared for, and when it does produce salt, it is in spite of the want of the most ordinary attention. The two or three individuals who have hitherto made money by wrecks, and speculations on wrecked property, would, if no opportunities of the kind were to occur often enough, be compelled to seek employment elsewhere; and the labouring class would, were it not for the fish, conches, crabs, &c. which a bountiful Providence has placed within the easy reach of all, absolutely suffer and perish from want of the commonest necessities of life, for they are too indolent and inactive to go where their labour would be useful to themselves and others. This food, with a morsel of bread or honey seems to satisfy the most ambitious throughout this district.

2. An efficient government school is established here. There is also a resident clergyman recently appointed to the district whose exertions, it is hoped, will serve to raise the character of the people.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

LIST OF HURRICANES that have passed over the BAHAMA ISLANDS.

	Dates.	Authorities.
1780, October	3rd to 4th,	Piddington.
" "	4th " 16th,	Piddington and Reed.
1796 " "	3rd " 5th,	Captain Lighbourn, Harbour Master.
1801, September	5th " 6th,	Redfield.
1804 " "	7th " 9th,	Piddington.
1813, July	23rd " 24th,	Old residents.
" August	22nd " 24th,	do.
1821, September	1st " 2nd,	Piddington and Redfield.
1827, August	20th " 22nd,	do.
1830 " "	13th " 14th,	do.
1835 " "	14th " 15th,	do.
1837 " "	2nd " 3rd,	do.
1838, September	5th " 8th,	Piddington.
1842, August	2nd " 4th,	Piddington and Redfield.
1844, October	5th " 6th,	do.
1846 " "	10th " 11th,	Redfield and other inhabitants.
1848, August	22nd " 23rd,	Piddington and Murray.
1853 " "	18th " 20th,	Redfield.
1856 " "	25th " 27th,	W. H. Stuart.
1857, November	10th " 12th,	do.
1858, October	16th " 19th,	do.
1861, August	13th " 15th,	do.
1862 " "	27th " 28th,	do.
1865, October	23rd " 25th,	do.

APPENDIX No. 3.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at the MILITARY HOSPITAL on week days in the City of NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE, during Ten Years, showing the average of each Year, from 1855 to 1864.

Years.	Barometer.					Thermometer.					Yearly Rainfall on Ground.	Wind.												Cloud.							
	Mean of Daily Obser- vations.		Mean of Daily Observations.			9 A.M.			Max. in Sun's Rays.	Min. on Grass.		Direction.																			
						Max.	Min.	Mean.																							
	At 9 A.M.	At 3 P.M.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	At 9 A.M.												At 3 P.M.													
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.	N.E.		E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.		W.	N.W.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1855	29.97	29.97	30.14	29.77	29.97	—	72.8	—	—	—	48.6	2.1	2.0	7.7	6.8	6.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.3	7.0	7.1	5.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.4	5.0	4.9	
1856	30.02	29.89	30.14	29.74	29.84	84.4	72.1	78.2	—	—	39.0	2.0	2.3	5.3	5.5	4.6	3.4	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.3	6.5	3.3	3.3	1.5	1.2	2.4	6.1	6.2	
1857	30.03	30.00	30.15	29.83	29.99	81.6	70.9	76.2	—	—	62.2	2.7	2.0	6.2	6.0	3.4	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.8	5.6	4.8	3.9	3.7	1.0	0.7	1.8	6.7	6.2	
1858	30.06	29.99	30.14	29.83	29.99	82.0	70.5	76.2	98.8	68.9	54.4	3.2	2.3	6.3	5.5	3.9	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.6	3.9	6.6	4.9	4.5	3.3	1.2	0.3	2.3	5.5	5.1	
1859	30.03	30.00	30.13	29.88	30.02	83.1	71.5	77.3	105.3	70.1	65.8	2.7	2.4	7.0	5.5	3.9	4.2	1.3	0.4	1.1	2.8	6.5	5.8	3.9	4.8	0.8	—	2.0	7.0	6.3	
1860	30.01	29.98	30.13	29.84	29.99	82.1	70.8	76.4	102.3	68.1	65.2	2.0	3.7	5.9	4.8	2.8	4.8	2.0	0.5	1.6	3.7	7.0	3.3	2.5	5.0	0.8	0.3	2.8	6.1	6.1	
1861	30.02	29.99	30.13	29.84	29.99	84.5	71.5	78.0	102.5	68.8	37.2	2.3	1.5	6.7	8.0	4.0	2.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	2.3	7.5	6.0	3.5	3.0	0.5	0.2	2.1	6.2	6.0	
1862	30.01	29.97	30.24	29.78	30.01	82.4	70.1	76.2	97.3	67.4	52.5	2.7	0.7	4.5	8.3	5.6	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	5.5	6.2	4.5	2.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	5.0	4.6	
1863	30.04	30.00	30.29	29.95	30.12	80.0	70.9	75.4	96.4	67.2	50.6	3.8	2.0	6.6	9.0	5.3	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.1	7.1	7.4	3.9	2.1	0.1	—	1.1	5.0	4.5	
1864	30.01	29.98	30.27	30.00	30.14	79.9	70.4	75.1	96.4	69.7	65.6	5.0	1.0	12.2	4.1	8.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.3	11.3	5.0	9.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	4.5	3.7	
Average	30.02	29.97	30.17	29.85	30.00	82.2	71.1	76.6	100.4	68.6	56.1	2.8	1.9	6.9	6.4	4.9	2.9	1.3	0.6	1.4	2.4	7.0	5.6	4.4	2.9	0.8	0.4	1.9	5.7	5.3	

Notes.—1. Columns 1-2. Corrected from May 1862 for index error, capillarity, and temperature, amounting to a difference of 0.120 to 0.135.

2. Columns 3-5. Without correction in any part of series.

3. Columns 6-10. Thermometer.—Fractions having been omitted in abstracting the monthly observations, something less than half a degree will have to be added in each case.

4. Column 9. A change in the instrument in September 1864 destroys the value of the observations taken in that year for purposes of comparison, and throws suspicion upon those of previous years; the rise from 31st August to 1st September having been from 101° to 145°, which difference however appears to have greatly diminished before the close of the year.

5. Column 11. As these observations embrace only the week days, an addition of about one-seventh will have to be added to these figures.

6. Columns 13-28. Wind.—The same observation applies to these columns.

APPENDIX No. 5.

ABSTRACT of the POPULATION of the BAHAMA ISLANDS, compiled by the SUPERINTENDENT of the CENSUS from the RETURNS of the several ENUMERATORS, as taken on Monday the 30th day of March 1851 under the authority of an Act of the BAHAMA LEGISLATURE (12 Vict. c. 13.), entitled, "An Act to provide for taking a Census of the Inhabitants of the Colony."

Name of Island.	Population.	Sex.		Ages.			Education.		Vaccination.	
		Males.	Females.	Males between 1 and 18 years of age.	Males between 18 and 42.	Males over 42 years of age.	Able to read.	Able to write.	Number Vaccinated.	Number not vaccinated.
New Providence -	8,159	3,819	4,340	1,639	1,209	971	2,811	2,049	5,771	2,144
Eleuthera -	4,610	2,320	2,290	1,211	706	403	1,142	656	1,492	3,118
Harbour Island -	1,840	935	905	471	320	144	677	423	418	1,422
Spanish Wells -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Salvador -	1,828	915	913	501	Included in Eleuthera.	-	-	-	-	-
Exuma and Cays -	2,027	1,032	995	514	290	124	399	124	979	849
Long Island -	1,477	749	728	330	350	168	357	121	1,485	537
Rum Cay -	858	438	420	225	332	87	455	223	439	987
Watling's Island -	384	192	192	100	145	68	212	101	453	352
Crooked Island -	526	270	256	155	64	28	66	24	269	115
Acklin's Island -	280	149	131	70	82	33	108	18	291	235
Long Cay -	286	135	151	66	53	26	59	58	173	107
Ragged Island and Cays -	347	183	164	103	52	17	137	70	159	127
Inagua -	530	372	158	106	51	29	108	54	153	194
Andros Islands -	1,030	520	510	282	235	31	200	126	240	290
Berry Islands -	236	137	99	62	107	131	213	42	331	708
Bimini -	150	82	68	37	46	29	70	30	170	65
Abaco and Cays -	2,011	998	1,013	505	28	17	56	43	54	96
Grand Bahama -	922	492	430	187	350	143	791	446	811	1,174
Green Cay -	7	2	5	1	141	164	255	208	386	536
Cay Sal -	11	7	4	5	1	-	4	3	5	2
Total -	27,519	13,747	13,772	6,570	4,564	2,613	8,125	4,824	13,071	14,073

APPENDIX No. 6.

ABSTRACT of the POPULATION of the BAHAMA ISLANDS, compiled by the SUPERINTENDENT of the CENSUS from the RETURNS of the several ENUMERATORS, taken as on the 1st April 1861 under the authority of an Act of the BAHAMA LEGISLATURE (24 Vict. c. 1.), entitled "An Act for taking a Census of the Bahama Islands."

Name of Island.	Sex.		Age in decennial periods.										Education.		Rank or Occupation.							Vaccinated.		
	Population.	Males.	Females.	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Between 80 and 90.	Between 90 and 100.	Can read and write.	Can read and write, under 20 years of age.	Officials.	Professionals.	Traders and Clerks.	Mechanics and Handicrafts.	Planters and Farmers.	Seamen and Fishermen.		Labourers and Servants.	Nil.
New Providence	11,503	5,538	5,915	3,241	3,174	1,869	1,052	907	672	306	185	69	28	4,231	1,504	68	70	283	661	125	856	2,369	9,878	
Eleuthera	5,209	2,532	2,637	1,575	1,404	820	476	372	283	178	61	27	13	874	319	9	7	12	77	852	139	486	3,773	
Harbour Island	1,994	977	1,017	572	510	318	166	186	125	55	23	9	—	743	263	10	3	13	29	91	305	57	1,128	
Spanish Wells	331	177	154	96	85	44	40	25	17	13	7	4	—	82	47	2	1	4	4	47	23	125	181	
San Salvador	2,378	1,150	1,228	782	595	305	246	194	135	64	34	17	6	274	121	4	1	4	7	131	33	422	1,842	
Exuma and Cays	2,289	1,150	1,139	773	594	299	236	189	99	58	23	12	—	118	109	4	1	7	45	254	135	302	1,638	
Long Island	2,571	1,252	1,319	899	603	355	237	198	102	84	28	10	5	317	127	5	3	8	14	389	76	233	1,164	
Bum Cay	664	310	344	208	173	54	81	70	17	40	6	3	2	88	44	4	—	—	10	58	13	65	561	
Watling's Island	480	259	230	112	129	85	52	42	23	15	10	8	3	93	17	2	—	—	195	14	25	14	469	
Crooked Island	627	327	300	143	164	105	64	63	40	19	16	9	4	138	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	
Acklin's Island	517	266	251	119	137	90	54	48	25	17	13	10	4	51	16	—	—	1	5	154	14	11	193	
Long Cay	470	253	214	91	117	107	64	46	18	11	7	9	—	212	80	5	2	14	26	23	34	60	331	
Beagles Island and Cays	273	132	140	97	78	23	21	14	18	16	3	2	—	69	26	3	—	3	3	17	15	307	637	
Inagua	994	530	464	276	223	182	171	83	40	16	2	2	—	264	86	9	5	15	62	16	109	228	815	
Andros Island	1,366	696	670	429	355	219	121	87	61	47	22	19	6	101	49	2	—	—	22	9	13	16	199	
Berry Islands	202	95	107	60	56	20	17	27	10	9	—	3	—	18	4	—	—	—	9	27	8	13	200	
Bimini	210	117	93	48	64	37	16	23	11	8	2	—	1	67	26	3	1	4	16	20	39	16	199	
Abaco and Cays	2,362	1,200	1,162	708	579	401	287	178	127	59	12	8	3	736	238	14	4	29	80	218	335	190	982	
Grand Bahama	868	441	417	204	236	152	84	79	41	25	16	15	6	114	45	1	—	—	10	122	84	69	736	
Total	53,287	17,466	17,821	10,433	9,275	5,463	3,565	2,831	1,864	1,040	476	234	83	8,506	3,145	145	96	394	1,080	2,739	2,262	5,717	25,100	

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of the PER-CENTAGE PROPORTION of the POPULATION living at each age in the BAHAMAS, compared with other of the West India Islands, and with England and Wales, in the Year 1861.

	Per-centage Proportion at each Age.					
	Bahamas.	Antigua.	St.Vincent.	Grenada.	Barbadoes.	England and Wales.
Total Population of each }	35,287	36,412	31,755	31,900	152,727	20,281,527
Ages.						
Under 10 years	29.6	21.4	27.6	28.0	32.2	24.9
" 20 "	26.3	21.7	22.8	21.3	26.2	20.1
" 30 "	15.5	18.5	18.8	16.9	15.7	17.2
" 40 "	10.1	13.5	11.7	12.6	10.0	13.0
" 50 "	8.0	10.6	8.7	8.9	7.2	10.2
" 60 "	5.3	6.7	5.4	5.2	4.6	7.0
" 70 "	3.0	4.3	5.0	7.1	2.6	4.6
" 80 "	1.3	2.0			1.1	2.2
" 90 "	0.7	0.9			0.4	0.5
" 100 "	0.2	0.4				0.3
Total -	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the BAHAMAS in each Year, from 1855 to 1864.

Years.	New Providence.		Out Islands.		Total.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1855	322	160	862	267	1,184	427
1856	389	197	887	283	1,276	480
1857	336	222	915	348	1,251	570
1858	355	249	853	396	1,208	645
1859	326	236	928	375	1,254	611
1860	371	241	855	412	1,226	653
1861	339	289	928	398	1,267	687
1862	351	413	1,032	476	1,383	889
1863	368	336	954	423	1,322	759
1864	351	504	935	481	1,286	985
—	3,508	2,847	9,149	3,859	12,657	6,706
From 1855 to 1860 -	2,099	1,305	5,300	2,081	7,399	3,386
From 1861 to 1864 -	1,409	1,542	3,849	1,778	5,258	3,320

APPENDIX No. 9.

TABLE of OFFENCES, POLICE OFFICES in NASSAU, 1860 to 1864.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS charged before the POLICE MAGISTRATES at NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS, committed to Prison, and subsequently on Examination Discharged; as also the Number of Persons summarily Convicted by the Magistrates and committed to Prison, in each Year of the last Five Years, distinguishing the Offences for which they were tried, &c.

OFFENCES.	1860.						1861.						1862.						1863.						1864.					
	Convicted.			Acquitted or Discharged.			Convicted.			Acquitted or Discharged.			Convicted.			Acquitted or Discharged.			Convicted.			Acquitted or Discharged.			Convicted.			Acquitted or Discharged.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
No. 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																														
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bribery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Felonious wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflicting bodily injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault and battery	32	13	45	13	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	13	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abusing or ill-treating a lunatic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slave trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Using threats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaulting police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resisting and impeding police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impeding firemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL 1st CLASS	62	20	82	23	3	26	63	14	77	77	17	54	131	24	87	155	35	20	185	25	19	44	38	6	31	181	28	—	—	—

[illegible]

Appendix No. 9.—Table showing the Number of Persons charged before the Police Magistrates at Nassau, N. P.; Bahamas, &c.—*cont.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. 10.

CRIMINAL RETURNS, 1864.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS tried in the GENERAL COURT of the BAHAMA ISLANDS in each Year of the last Ten Years, distinguishing the Offences for which they were tried.

			1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			
OFFENCES.			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	
No. 1.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																																	
Murder	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Manslaughter	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Felicious stabbing and cutting	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Unlawfully cutting and wounding	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Inflicting bodily injury	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Assaults	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Assault with intent to rape	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Assault with intent to murder	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Indecent assaults	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Concealing births of infants	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Bigamy	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Assaults on peace officers in the execution of their duty	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Carnally abusing girls under 10 years of age	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Kidnapping	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Rape	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	
No. 2.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.			6	2	8	9	—	9	8	3	11	8	4	12	8	—	8	7	15	2	1	3	12	7	19	11	10	21	24	9	33	—	—
Burglary	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Housebreaking and larceny	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Breaking into shops and warehouses	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Robbery with violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No. 3.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.			2	—	2	4	—	4	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheep stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Larceny	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny from the person	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	4	1	5	12	3	15	7	2	9	8	5	13	7	2	9	7	3	10	13	6	19	30	9	38	

APPENDIX No. II.

PORT OF NASSAU.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of SALT exported from the BAHAMAS to the under-mentioned Countries during the Year ended 31st December 1864.

Island.	United States of America.		British North America.		British West Indies.		Foreign States.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Abaco - - -	Bushels. 19,035	£ 376	Bushels. —	£ —	Bushels. —	£ —	Bushels. 360	£ 17	Bushels. 19,395	£ 393
Crooked Island - - -	27,500	404	3,335	109	2,600	60	—	—	33,935	573
Harbour Island - - -	2,700	55	8,000	189	—	—	—	—	10,700	244
Inagua - - -	194,800	3,802	111,316	2,363	14,518	318	1,541	34	322,275	6,517
Long Island - - -	29,946	514	4,900	82	—	—	—	—	34,846	596
Ragged Island - - -	132,831	2,420	22,670	560	—	—	7,962	329	163,463	3,309
Rum Cay - - -	43,476	747	17,919	330	566	9	—	—	61,961	1,086
Totals - - -	450,288	8,318	168,640	3,633	17,784	387	9,863	380	646,575	12,718

Receiver-General's Office,
30th December 1865.

JOHN D'A. DUMARESQ,
Receiver-General.

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL VALUE of ARTICLES Imported into and Exported from the BAHAMAS, and of the AMOUNT of DUTIES upon the Articles entered for Consumption, distinguishing the TRADE with each COUNTRY in the Years 1860 to 1864.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports.					Value of Exports.					Amount of Duties upon Articles entered for Consumption.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
United Kingdom -	25,442	51,025	762,627	1,054,775	1,218,914	37,901	43,901	304,733	2,124,539	3,511,208	4,503	6,073	6,271	21,625	40,771
British North America -	762	166	20,803	60,797	51,217	1,401	2,304	547,258	978,681	889,470	205	10	987	1,781	1,752
British West Indies -	2,662	933	7,037	55,295	26,888	2,732	3,170	2,587	47,776	3,218	474	107	256	1,058	1,055
United States of America	92,800	136,002	352,520	2,932,945	187,802	79,834	104,027	134,579	155,014	92,715	13,636	14,707	14,691	23,906	18,629
Southern do. do.	—	—	—	—	3,584,587	—	—	—	—	599	—	—	—	—	657
Colonies of Spain -	4,909	14,775	48,958	55,764	154,172	1,672	4,673	4,183	14,236	41,648	537	2,042	1,871	2,417	4,755
Colonies of Denmark -	10	—	101	30,958	17,989	—	—	370	326	726	4	—	73	903	1,557
France -	2,061	2,851	5,392	7,400	6,144	31,976	36,210	12,150	32,691	80,503	448	843	921	527	553
Spain -	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Mexico -	—	—	—	23,483	36,527	—	—	—	10,896	28,050	—	—	—	31	40
Germany -	—	—	—	1,876	9,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
Haiti -	2,493	2,313	3,706	2,782	6,792	1,834	1,299	1,895	4,408	18,261	41	106	260	146	81
Brazil -	—	—	—	18,575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrecks -	102,890	66,519	49,178	50,666	51,414	—	—	—	—	—	6,980	6,670	4,670	5,986	5,580
TOTAL - \$	234,029	274,534	1,250,322	4,295,316	5,346,112	157,350	195,584	1,007,755	3,368,567	4,672,398	26,328	30,558	30,000	58,380	75,603

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT of the VALUE of IMPORTS from BRITISH NORTH AMERICA and the UNITED STATES respectively, distinguishing each enumerated Article, in the Years 1860 to 1864.

Article.	From British North America.					From United States.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Ale and porter	£ 77	£ —	£ —	£ 789	£ 2,732	£ 486	£ 721	£ 1,754	£ 2,749	£ 1,067
Apples	—	8	—	19	24	174	77	153	234	642
Books, printed	—	—	—	—	—	274	605	279	502	351
Brandy	—	—	—	1,270	942	40	19	88	2,028	1,810
Bread	—	—	—	38	81	1,168	965	1,287	1,647	1,678
Butter	37	—	87	107	1,293	2,976	4,015	3,679	6,563	7,046
Candles	—	—	37	404	1,063	2,420	2,066	3,085	2,831	2,684
Cattle	—	—	—	—	25	1,645	2,903	5,316	4,253	—
Cheese	—	7	4	289	69	984	802	1,167	2,046	2,119
Cider	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	102	180	214
Coal	—	—	1,287	904	1,258	—	436	679	202	—
Cocoa	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
Coffee	—	—	—	108	—	290	593	2,177	372	28
Copper and composition	—	—	—	—	—	148	368	152	1,191	78
Cordials	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	49	38	20
Corn	—	—	—	—	—	2,405	5,805	5,129	3,750	3,459
Cotton (raw)	—	—	4,051	—	—	—	24,681	209,586	2,537,207	3,477,284
Fish	104	1	171	1,222	2,638	850	1,011	2,027	2,614	1,144
Flour, rye	—	—	—	—	—	43	12	41	32	—
" wheat	—	—	—	700	4,096	22,811	21,949	21,707	29,453	27,805
Fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Gin, whiskey, &c.	52	—	—	4,414	278	173	212	1,410	18,790	2,707
Guano	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Horses	—	—	—	60	290	367	197	473	434	—
Ice	—	—	—	233	—	268	299	271	627	576
Indigo	—	—	—	—	—	46	12	73	214	124
Lard	44	—	110	949	412	1,566	1,959	1,816	2,333	3,266
Lumber	26	84	—	630	1,659	3,208	4,820	2,541	5,715	6,433
Meal, corn	—	—	—	23	138	1,590	2,338	2,362	1,654	1,119
Meat, salted or cured	15	—	—	2,021	2,204	5,987	7,166	7,528	13,112	16,035
" fresh	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	626
Molasses	—	—	—	—	—	281	53	23	148	310
Nails, iron	22	—	—	402	72	180	75	164	1,000	420
" composition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—
Nutmegs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Nuts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	74
Oats and bran	—	2	—	54	564	188	311	212	703	504
Oils	86	—	—	235	4,719	988	930	8,020	3,809	3,813
Peas and beans	11	—	—	125	205	371	126	72	211	125
Poultry	—	—	—	10	242	20	17	42	141	243
Raisins, currants, figs, &c.	—	—	—	40	133	201	223	182	444	407
Rice	66	—	—	87	44	5,487	4,914	1,027	146	—
Rum	146	—	—	1,027	1,404	1,844	1,800	2,279	3,562	2,673
Salt	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	12	—
Seeds for planting	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	72	81	27
Segars	—	—	—	106	—	64	156	51	165	46
Shingles	22	3	—	477	561	1,485	657	537	520	1,538
Soap	—	—	—	1,044	365	1,685	1,524	3,872	2,437	1,407
Specie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,438	2,080
Sugar	—	—	—	92	376	1,139	979	1,323	3,507	3,389
Sponge	—	—	—	—	—	161	138	—	—	—
Swine	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	34	—
Tallow	—	—	—	93	—	14	18	—	51	151
Tar, pitch, and turpentine	13	—	—	93	—	167	7,174	15,314	18,416	12
Tea	—	—	—	2,128	131	601	558	2,004	621	267
Tobacco	—	—	—	200	—	1,537	1,581	5,911	140,920	529
Turtle	—	—	—	—	—	212	38	147	156	—
Vegetables	21	—	—	360	979	403	1,177	1,395	3,228	3,118
Wine	—	—	—	518	1,854	1,295	1,161	1,426	2,311	2,207
Ad valorem duty 15 per cent.	20	61	—	39,302	20,259	24,546	28,343	33,502	110,921	83,423
Total	£ 762	£ 166	£ 5,758	£ 60,797	£ 51,217	£ 92,800	£ 136,002	£ 352,526	£ 2,932,945	£ 3,665,096

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT of the VALUE of EXPORTS to BRITISH NORTH AMERICA and the UNITED STATES respectively, distinguishing each enumerated Article, in the Years 1860 to 1864 (inclusive).

Article.	British North America.					United States.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Ale and porter (in wood) -	—	—	29	466	1,556	—	—	—	28	—
(in bottle) -	—	—	—	1,026	483	—	70	56	61	—
Anchors and chains -	—	—	21	986	—	784	517	753	279	—
Bagging -	—	—	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—
Bark -	—	—	—	—	—	511	338	177	247	110
Books, printed -	—	—	148	2,856	2,958	54	—	—	—	—
Brandy -	—	—	1,717	10,205	8,013	83	61	—	354	—
Bread -	—	—	30	2,652	199	—	3	306	8	—
Butter -	—	—	100	125	690	—	233	268	—	—
Candles, not tallow -	—	—	2,276	2,259	3,145	—	—	62	46	—
tallow -	—	—	101	414	605	120	—	—	66	—
Carriages -	—	—	—	—	—	525	—	—	—	—
Cheese -	—	—	255	56	—	—	12	—	—	—
Coal -	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa nuts -	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	136
Coffee -	—	—	13,536	50,227	27,644	7,255	5,128	4,230	1,770	64
Copper and composition -	—	—	315	1,667	4,584	1,228	202	822	812	1,094
Copper ore -	—	—	—	—	—	253	—	—	—	—
Cordage -	—	—	1,124	11,551	8,859	86	—	—	19	—
Cordials -	—	—	4	106	538	—	—	67	3	—
Corn -	—	—	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn meal -	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton cards -	—	—	—	8,805	—	—	—	—	69	—
Cotton, linen, and woollen goods -	—	—	127,390	425,401	391,460	10,355	—	1,108	3,175	—
Cotton (raw) -	—	—	—	—	1,290	6,869	16,927	51,313	99,972	32,617
Currants, raisins, prunes, &c. -	—	—	71	8	—	—	—	112	—	—
Drugs -	—	—	39,670	76,798	9,183	—	—	1,468	1,654	—
Fish, pickled -	—	—	461	1,043	1,818	—	17	—	—	223
" salted or dried -	—	—	455	332	139	338	23	—	9	—
Flour -	—	—	150	—	414	—	—	—	1,143	—
Fruit -	—	—	—	29	—	299	504	205	219	584
Gin and whiskey -	—	—	1,428	15,805	6,709	138	218	92	488	667
Ginger (green) -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Guano -	—	—	—	—	—	1,280	114	—	—	1,116
Gunpowder -	—	—	17,313	5,409	1,236	—	—	—	226	—
Hardware -	—	—	275,086	90,491	195,595	7,624	14	60	904	611
Hats, straw -	—	—	—	21	—	10	15	8	5	—
Hides -	—	—	51	1,922	90	200	266	766	1,492	430
Indigo -	—	—	259	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron -	—	—	—	8,041	—	—	—	—	10	—
(old) -	—	—	—	—	—	542	185	242	257	454
Junk -	26	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard -	—	—	53	51	711	—	441	—	437	—
Lead -	—	—	1,373	3,079	725	—	—	—	28	—
Leather, manufactured -	—	—	26,960	84,284	42,103	1,083	—	53	—	—
unmanufactured -	—	—	—	—	9,558	—	—	—	1,281	—
Lumber -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,065	—	—	—
Meat, salted -	—	4	1,079	22,602	16,743	106	1,530	1,865	1,792	2,069
Miscellaneous -	—	—	807	50,751	94,667	346	14,550	168	5,047	12,147
Molasses -	—	83	10	483	10	1,838	530	4,650	680	1,089
Mustard -	—	—	91	701	1,203	—	—	—	5	—
Nails, iron -	—	—	—	409	882	103	14	—	27	—
" composition -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oils -	—	—	8,274	5,339	5,780	1,283	42	195	184	—
Oranges -	—	54	—	—	—	3,472	3,531	3,828	963	2,599
Paint -	—	—	103	976	1,940	—	—	—	—	—
Paper -	—	—	—	5,241	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peas and beans -	—	—	—	—	183	—	—	—	125	59
Pepper -	—	—	1,047	8,057	—	—	—	—	28	—
Pine apples -	—	—	—	—	150	13,002	11,757	20,222	14,189	19,630
Preserves -	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	912	—	—
Quicksilver -	—	—	1,181	588	—	—	—	—	4	—
Rags (old) -	—	—	—	—	—	133	57	503	—	240
Rice -	—	—	10	—	—	701	196	22	513	—
Rosin, tar, turpentine, &c. -	—	—	—	1,819	—	—	728	10,862	801	81
Rum -	—	—	47	4,421	5,333	80	1,895	818	73	10
Salt -	1,373	2,083	3,796	2,081	3,633	1,636	5,305	4,237	3,065	8,278
Segars -	—	19	1,102	4,505	5,227	20	107	2,763	167	260
Shells -	—	—	—	—	—	283	47	19	63	33
Ships' materials -	—	7	—	63	110	1,288	866	868	436	970
Soap -	—	—	3,176	3,332	5,085	30	—	193	323	—
Sponge -	—	—	—	—	—	7,825	9,404	2,436	6,417	2,964

Appendix No. 14.—Statement of the Value of Exports, &c.—*continued.*

Article.	British North America.					United States.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Stationery -	—	—	5,804	28,297	5,856	44	—	20	304	—
Sugar, refined -	—	—	185	3,774	24,351	—	164	—	79	2,034
" unrefined -	—	2	102	1,873	1,051	3,312	19,170	9,309	3,233	344
Skins, dried -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,050	—	—
Tallow -	—	—	24	14	262	—	74	13	9	—
Tea -	2	—	6,311	14,541	2,631	—	66	101	159	1,107
Tin -	—	—	—	11,375	—	—	—	—	184	—
Tobacco, manufactured -	—	—	120	935	—	—	—	588	245	210
" unmanufactured -	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	2,782	330	138
Turpentine, spirits of -	—	—	—	—	62	—	6,759	2,688	—	125
Turtle -	—	—	—	—	—	30	56	142	67	19
Turtle shell -	—	—	—	—	—	221	41	31	—	25
Wax -	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	7
Wine -	—	—	406	3,532	8,016	253	39	68	303	—
Wooden ware -	—	—	—	—	—	627	—	—	—	—
Woods, viz. :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilletto -	—	93	32	41	32	306	46	227	53	—
Cedar -	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—
Divi Divi -	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	4	—
Fustic -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—
Lignum Vita -	—	—	5	13	—	—	13	—	—	—
Logwood -	—	—	—	—	—	1,557	454	864	482	20
Mahogany -	—	—	—	—	—	175	147	714	100	99
Nicaragua -	—	—	—	—	—	455	60	—	—	—
Pimento -	—	—	—	—	—	714	—	104	—	—
Satin wood -	—	—	—	—	—	86	298	—	—	—
Ebony -	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	30	—	—
TOTAL -	£ 1,401	2,304	547,258	978,681	889,470	79,834	104,071	134,579	155,014	92,715

APPENDIX No. 15.

BAHAMAS.

STATEMENT of the VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS to and from each COUNTRY in each Year from 1856 to 1860.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.					Per-centage proportion in 5 years of	
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.		
United Kingdom -	£ 19,051	£ 24,099	£ 24,127	£ 29,879	£ 25,442		
British North America -	174	—	—	101	762		
British West Indies -	1,344	1,196	1,156	1,616	2,662		
British, other Colonies -	—	—	—	—	—		
France -	—	1,389	574	1,651	2,061		
Hayti -	414	377	1,013	12,048	2,498		
Colonies of Spain (Cuba) -	5,082	9,172	7,741	5,517	4,909		
Colonies of Denmark (St. Thomas) -	75	319	421	183	10		
United States -	66,954	86,698	90,982	92,300	92,800		
Wrecks -	96,304	87,573	64,509	69,811	102,890		
TOTAL -	£ 189,398	211,423	190,523	213,166	234,029		

COUNTRIES.	Exports.					Per-centage proportion in 5 years of	
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom -	£ 27,005	£ 54,613	£ 29,945	£ 42,062	£ 37,901	11.8	29.1
British North America -	457	1,565	1,122	1,800	1,401	.7	1.
British West Indies -	2,501	3,275	3,218	3,450	2,732	.1	2.3
British, other Colonies -	147	5,907	—	—	—	—	.9
France -	—	6,147	2,633	12,446	31,976	.5	8.1
Hayti -	383	878	2,120	2,207	1,834	1.6	1.2
Colonies of Spain (Cuba) -	1,349	1,106	1,270	1,330	1,672	3.1	1.1
Colonies of Denmark (St. Thomas) -	—	117	—	—	—	.1	—
United States -	92,956	66,527	51,843	78,591	79,834	41.3	56.3
Wrecks -	—	—	—	—	—	40.8	—
TOTAL -	£ 125,748	140,195	92,156	141,896	157,350	100	100

APPENDIX No. 16.

RETURN of IMPORTS into the BAHAMAS during the Year 1864,
distinguishing each Article.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Ale - - gal.	365,742	20,026	Lard - - cwt.	1,396	5,396
Do. - - doz.	102,775	35,797	Logwood - ton	597	1,198
Apples - brl.	883	666	Lumber 1,000 feet	2,527	9,018
Brandy - gal.	191,591	98,535	Horses - number	83	1,008
Bread - - cwt.	2,442	2,789	Mahogany - pieces	503	620
Books (printed) val.	3,546	3,546	Meat (salted) cwt.	25,796	32,176
Butter - - cwt.	1,842	9,076	Do. (fresh) cwt.	180	626
Candles, tallow cwt.	1,015	2,309	Molasses - gal.	39,814	1,149
Do., not tallow cwt.	1,999	12,418	Mules - number	27	538
Cattle - number	2,157	13,735	Nails (iron) - cwt.	11,760	11,686
Cheese - - cwt.	850	2,896	Nuts - - brl.	96	207
Cider - - doz.	112	96	Oats & bran bush.	10,534	1,118
Do. - - gal.	225	36	Oils - - gal.	97,825	24,603
Do., Champagne			Peas and beans brl.	495	604
doz.	2,812	2,199	Poultry - - doz.	915	625
Coal - - ton	46,862	44,119	Rice - - cwt.	34,743	29,885
Cocoa - - cwt.	171	2,528	Rum - - gal.	79,599	14,757
Coffee - - cwt.	11,487	34,936	Seeds (for planting)		
Copper and			val.	137	137
composition cwt.	118	543	Segars - 1,000	11,060	48,514
Do. (old) - cwt.	196	599	Shingles - 1,000	3,094	2,099
Corn - - bush.	22,384	3,554	Soap - - cwt.	2,727	3,885
Corn meal - brl.	1,294	1,379	Specie - - val.	2,030	2,030
Cordials - gal.	5,339	3,096	Sponge - cwt.	208	425
Cotton (raw) bales	62,898	3,490,069	Sugar - - cwt.	55,828	156,267
Currants, raisins,			Swine - - cwt.	202	394
&c. - - cwt.	559	1,268	Tallow - cwt.	1,167	1,343
Figs - - cwt.	250	989	Tea - - lb.	48,016	4,966
Fish, pickled brl.	3,715	3,311	Tar or pitch - brl.	2,341	3,570
Do., salted - cwt.	993	576	Tobacco - cwt.	16,192	94,652
Flour, wheaten brl.	27,708	33,947	Turpentine - gal.	28,582	5,271
Fruit - - val.	129	129	Turtle - number	959	775
Gin and whiskey			Turtle shell - lb.	174	102
gal.	89,874	14,392	Vegetables - val.	5,512	5,512
Guano - - tons	350	39	Wax - - lb.	86	174
Hides (raw)			Wine - - gal.	44,314	26,523
number	1,551	492	Ad valorem, 15%		
Hulks and materials			per cent. - -	1,005,522	1,005,522
val.	667	667	Do., 20% per cent.	7,203	7,203
Ice - - ton	2,503	576			
Indigo - - val.	176	176	Total	£	5,346,112
Iron (old) - cwt.	120	25			

Receiver-General's Office,
18th November 1865.JOHN D'A. DUMARESQ,
Receiver-General.

APPENDIX No. 17.

RETURN of EXPORTS from the BAHAMAS during the Year 1864,
distinguishing each Article.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Ale - - gal.	30,224	1,707	Lumber - 1,000 ft.	55	84
Do. - - doz.	7,340	1,609	Mahogany - -	456	1,422
Bark - sacks	608	704	Meat (salted) cwt.	15,512	19,818
Books (printed) val.	2,973	2,973	Molasses - gal.	29,498	1,235
Brandy - gal.	6,096	3,152	Mustard - val.	1,203	1,203
Bread - - cwt.	172	223	Nails (iron) - cwt.	840	882
Butter - - cwt.	157	869	Oils - - gal.	29,194	6,306
Braziletto - ton	8	32	Oranges - 1,000	1,440	2,599
Candles - cwt.	942	3,795	Paint - - kegs	373	1,940
Coal - - ton	415	467	Peas & beans brl.	143	242
Cocoa-nuts - 1,000	46	144	Pine-apples		
Coffee - - cwt.	7,919	28,054	1,000 doz.	277	29,380
Copper and			Preserves - val.	89	89
composition cwt.	2,114	8,240	Quicksilver bottles	6	42
Cordials - gal.	304	538	Rags (old) - bale	503	240
Cordage - coils	3,441	11,406	Rice - - cwt.	2,531	1,742
Corn - - bush.	294	50	Rosin - - brl.	18	31
Cotton, linen, and			Rum - - gal.	50,327	9,747
woollen goods val.	391,460	391,460	Salt - - bush.	646,575	12,718
Cotton (raw) bale	54,612	3,498,122	Satin wood pieces	62	35
Drugs - - val.	10,789	10,789	Segars - 1,000	1,913	5,643
Dyewood - ton	387	954	Shells - - val.	706	706
Fish (pickled) brl.	1,566	2,342	Ships' materials val.	1,088	1,088
Do. (salted) cwt.	358	284	Soap - - cwt.	2,816	3,461
Flour (wheaten)			Sponge - bale	2,348	14,745
brl.	2,272	2,822	Starch - - cwt.	30	46
Fruit - - val.	748	748	Stationery - val.	6,271	6,271
Gin and whiskey			Sugar (refined)		
gal.	39,708	8,037	cwt.	8,710	26,472
Ginger - cwt.	71	150	Do. (unrefined)		
Gunpowder - kegs	497	2,023	cwt.	1,725	1,600
Guano - - ton	3,023	1,944	Tallow - cwt.	365	420
Hard and earthen-			Tea - - lb.	66,298	7,067
ware - val.	195,099	195,099	Tobacco manufac-		
Hides (raw)			tured) - cwt.	27,236	92,998
number	4,076	1,568	Do. (unmanufac-		
Iron - - ton	7	13	tured) - cwt.	3,224	14,176
Do. (old) - ton	99	454	Turpentine - gal.	9,941	2,668
Lard - - cwt.	727	1,676	Turtle number	80	89
Lead - - ton	67	742	Turtle shell - val.	422	422
Leather (manufac-			Wax - - val.	155	155
tured) - val.	44,373	44,373	Wine - - gal.	23,320	8,987
Do. (unmanufac-			Miscellaneous val.	156,849	156,849
tured) - val.	10,132	10,132			
Logwood - ton	365	1,085	Total -	£	4,672,398

Receiver-General's Office,
18th November 1865.JOHN D'A. DUMARESQ,
Receiver-General.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS which Arrived and Departed at NASSAU, N. P., in the Blockade-running Trade in each Month of the Years 1861 to 1865.

MONTHS.	Arrivals.						Departures.						Departures after close of Trade.	Steamers.							
	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1864.				1865.						
	Steamers.	Others.	Steamers.	Others.	Steamers.	Others.	Steamers.	Others.	Steamers.	Others.	Steamers.	Others.			Steamers.	Others.					
January -	-	-	2	2	4	4	4	4	12	-	17	-	1	1	9	10	13	1	24	-	-
February -	-	-	1	5	7	6	9	1	15	-	1	1	3	3	15	16	16	1	17	-	15
March -	-	-	4	10	11	4	7	3	1	-	1	-	3	6	16	12	5	-	-	-	8
April -	-	-	3	14	8	5	8	1	1	-	1	-	4	4	10	6	11	-	-	-	-
May -	-	-	7	9	11	4	9	-	1	-	1	-	9	9	19	1	19	-	-	-	-
June -	-	-	3	4	14	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	11	-	16	-	-	-	-
July -	-	-	2	5	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	21	1	7	-	-	-	-
August -	-	-	-	3	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	8	1	8	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	4	2	9	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	15	1	12	-	-	-	-
October -	-	-	1	8	9	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	10	-	14	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	3	4	15	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	19	-	26	-	-	-	-
December	-	2	2	8	13	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	20	-	18	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	32	74	113	27	105	6	35	-	3	1	46	109	173	48	165	2	41	-	23

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of PLACES from which Blockade-running Vessels arrived at Nassau, and for which they cleared at that Port in each Year, from 1861 to 1865.

Places.	Arrived.					Cleared.				
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Charleston -	4	59	53	29	11	-	-	-	-	-
Wilmington -	-	16	74	76	8	-	-	-	-	-
Fernandina -	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgetown -	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jacksonville -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Royal -	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-
Savannah -	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Beaufort -	-	-	1	-	-	-	24	22	1	-
Florida, Coast of -	-	6	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Georgia -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galveston -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
St. John's, N.B. -	-	1	-	-	-	4	64	172	151	27
Halifax -	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Baltimore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6	-	-
New York -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
New Orleans -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
Key, West -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Hilton Head -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Philadelphia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Bermuda -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
Vera Cruz -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Havana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	7	10
Cuba -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
St. Thomas -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Honduras -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Matamoras -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
England -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Returned to Port -	-	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated -	-	9	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Total -	4	110	140	111	35	4	155	221	167	41

APPENDIX No. 20.

PORT OF NASSAU.

ABSTRACT of the NUMBER of WRECKING LICENSES issued at Nassau and each of the Out-Islands for Vessels and Boats, distinguishing the Tonnage, and of the Number of Men at each place registered, from the 1st January 1865 to date.

Tons.	Nassau.	Abaco.	Crooked Island.	Harbour Island.	Inagua.	Long Island.	Total.
1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
3	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
4	2	8	—	—	1	—	11
5	25	3	—	—	18	—	46
6 to 10	22	9	1	—	1	—	33
11 „ 15	13	1	—	—	5	—	19
16 „ 20	3	1	—	—	—	1	5
21 „ 25	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
26 „ 30	5	—	—	—	2	—	7
31 „ 35	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
36 „ 40	5	—	2	1	—	—	8
41 „ 45	4	—	1	—	1	—	6
46 „ 50	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
51 „ 55	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
56 „ 60	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
61 „ 65	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
66 „ 70	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
71 „ 75	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
76 „ 80	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
81 „ 85	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
86 „ 90	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
115 „ 120	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals -	107	31	4	2	31	1	176
No. of Men -	558	76	46	3	29	—	712

Receiver-General's Office,
24th November 1865.

(Signed)

J. D'A. DUMARESCU,
Receiver-General

APPENDIX No. 21.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTIES received in the BAHAMAS in each Year from 1857 to 1864.

Article.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Provisions :	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apples - - -	5	5	12	19	12	16	65	45
Butter - - -	433	462	483	593	650	705	997	901
Cheese - - -	138	128	145	184	171	214	386	360
Corn and grain, viz. :								
Bread - - -	128	80	94	100	86	121	188	174
Corn meal - - -	121	77	133	97	171	168	105	66
Flour (rye) - - -	22	10	7	4	4	4	2	—
Do. (wheat) - - -	2,780	2,851	2,873	2,863	3,412	2,958	3,797	3,381
Oats and bran - - -	11	4	16	36	55	26	72	110
Rice - - -	608	692	662	786	593	454	509	850
Cattle - - -	63	39	91	95	128	140	439	863
Swine - - -	3	—	—	—	1	—	11	20
Meat (salted or cured) - - -	711	869	741	862	872	1,205	2,097	1,932
Lard - - -	227	260	173	283	256	257	546	341
Fish - - -	101	85	93	126	158	152	326	284
Cocoa - - -	3	41	8	—	—	—	—	1
Coffee - - -	1,344	613	984	819	1,377	680	562	929
Tea - - -	200	234	230	235	226	472	639	384
Sugar - - -	1,707	1,334	1,512	2,116	4,220	1,579	2,696	3,329
Molasses - - -	183	362	147	171	217	276	186	121
Fruits (dried) - - -	28	34	30	55	48	50	102	160
Total - - -	8,816	8,180	8,434	9,444	12,657	9,477	13,725	14,251
Ale and porter - - -	264	512	388	544	600	774	1,343	1,767
Cider - - -	6	1	—	4	8	10	25	14
Brandy - - -	853	424	435	312	391	586	1,511	2,386
Cordials - - -	51	27	12	17	18	65	75	84
Gin, whiskey, &c. - - -	1,119	1,462	993	1,222	934	1,075	4,463	2,897
Rum - - -	1,406	1,606	1,285	1,878	3,334	1,743	3,474	3,611
Wine - - -	727	593	613	747	757	952	1,713	2,366
Total - - -	13,242	12,805	12,160	14,168	18,699	14,682	26,329	27,376
Tobacco - - -	436	554	280	446	342	415	671	404
Cigars - - -	182	108	137	122	196	278	762	1,632
Candles - - -	259	216	259	263	245	320	385	402
Tallow - - -	2	2	2	6	1	1	17	31
Soap - - -	211	247	177	234	221	378	405	256
Materials :								
Copper and yellow metal - - -	25	12	10	29	52	33	20	20
Hulks and materials - - -	693	692	463	441	404	568	250	100
Lumber - - -	648	418	544	446	635	302	608	1,010
Shingles - - -	93	121	53	80	68	19	95	165
Nails (iron) - - -	84	127	61	89	81	69	173	181
Oils - - -	159	173	211	249	221	368	598	903
Pitch, tar, and turpentine - - -	25	18	25	24	14	14	231	269
Total - - -	16,059	15,493	14,382	16,597	21,169	17,447	30,544	32,749
Horses - - -	1	5	2	8	8	15	24	83
Mules - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	14
Ad valorem duties at 15 per. cent. - - -	6,056	6,290	6,601	6,625	8,599	11,659	26,261	41,300
Do., do., at 20 per cent. - - -	1,389	8,451	1,839	3,236	267	299	1,552	1,441
Total gross - - -	23,505	25,179	22,824	26,466	30,043	29,440	58,392	75,587
Drawbacks - - -	1,999	1,001	1,122	1,145	4,915	799	1,666	4,614
Total net - - -	£ 21,506	24,178	21,702	25,321	25,128	28,641	56,726	70,973

Ports.	Years.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Nassau, New Providence.	1855	121	7,940	28	4,788	149	12,728	123	8,293	23	5,261	146	13,554
	1856	122	9,627	24	3,781	146	13,408	139	11,152	29	4,255	168	15,407
	1857	123	8,220	50	13,732	173	21,952	128	7,900	47	12,702	175	20,611
	1858	125	7,498	46	6,189	171	13,687	131	7,723	44	6,313	175	14,036
	1859	153	10,036	39	4,681	192	14,717	166	10,137	39	4,181	205	14,318
	1860	169	9,169	50	6,480	219	15,649	153	8,577	51	7,976	209	16,553
	1861	196	11,770	77	12,980	273	24,750	201	11,334	54	9,518	255	20,852
	1862	393	76,006	124	17,622	517	94,228	441	74,709	64	9,329	505	84,038
1863	667	113,285	140	44,799	810	156,216	648	114,892	130	48,203	787	174,985	
1864	751	130,820	159	33,592	910	169,418	815	150,440	151	39,787	966	190,227	
Abaco.	1855	17	931	4	262	21	1,193	15	767	4	262	19	1,029
	1856	22	1,141	—	—	22	1,141	18	913	1	60	19	973
	1857	8	273	5	411	13	684	6	184	4	335	10	519
	1858	10	460	5	566	15	1,046	7	326	4	404	11	736
	1859	4	250	6	475	10	725	—	—	5	391	5	391
	1860	8	435	9	716	17	1,151	9	423	7	523	16	946
	1861	3	143	1	99	4	242	4	238	3	247	7	465
	1862	7	340	—	49	8	389	10	479	2	85	12	564
1863	15	1,101	—	—	15	1,101	18	568	4	164	22	732	
1864	12	756	1	68	13	824	14	523	3	124	17	647	
Harbour Island.	1855	38	1,752	3	243	41	1,995	40	1,818	3	243	43	2,061
	1856	39	1,847	3	207	42	2,054	36	1,756	2	147	38	1,903
	1857	29	1,705	4	221	33	1,926	19	1,123	7	423	26	1,546
	1858	26	1,409	6	512	32	1,921	33	1,877	5	372	38	2,249
	1859	24	1,478	6	390	30	1,868	27	1,527	6	386	33	1,909
	1860	35	2,017	7	671	42	2,688	45	2,263	7	671	52	2,934
	1861	36	1,927	3	194	39	2,121	42	2,244	1	94	43	2,338
	1862	38	2,132	2	235	40	2,367	47	2,464	6	528	53	3,012
1863	42	2,371	4	387	46	2,758	44	2,479	9	610	53	3,089	
1864	39	2,251	3	311	42	2,562	45	2,481	7	569	52	3,050	
Eleuthera.													

App. No. 22.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels—*cont.*

Ports.	Years.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Rum Cay.	1855	2	183	7	1,417	9	1,600	4	290	9	1,549	13	1,839
	1856	2	170	6	960	8	1,130	2	170	6	830	8	1,050
	1857	1	213	2	316	3	529	1	213	2	316	3	529
	1858	—	—	3	372	3	372	—	—	3	372	3	372
	1859	1	188	8	1,003	9	1,191	2	273	8	1,117	10	1,390
	1860	—	—	2	191	2	191	—	—	2	191	2	191
	1861	—	—	3	403	3	403	—	—	4	445	4	445
	1862	—	—	1	274	1	274	1	55	2	274	3	329
	1863	2	180	1	186	3	360	4	230	2	85	6	365
	1864	3	270	2	353	5	623	2	167	1	179	3	346
Exuma.	1855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1856	—	—	1	212	1	212	—	—	1	212	1	212
	1857	—	—	5	1,238	5	1,238	—	—	4	708	4	708
	1858	—	—	2	518	2	518	—	—	2	518	2	518
	1859	1	82	—	—	1	82	1	82	—	—	1	82
	1860	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	78	—	—	1	78
	1861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1864	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crooked Island.	1855	3	333	—	—	3	333	5	470	—	—	5	470
	1856	5	285	1	164	6	449	3	252	1	164	4	416
	1857	10	923	21	4,199	31	5,122	12	948	15	2,060	27	3,008
	1858	3	242	3	466	6	708	6	469	3	650	9	1,119
	1859	7	1,017	7	1,205	14	2,222	7	1,036	5	972	12	2,008
	1860	11	1,156	3	389	14	1,545	12	968	7	1,153	19	2,121
	1861	4	512	9	1,075	13	2,187	6	211	8	1,603	14	1,814
	1862	10	550	4	493	14	1,043	11	744	4	351	15	1,098
	1863	10	733	6	510	22	1,243	12	803	6	395	18	1,198
	1864	13	639	5	501	18	1,140	11	773	5	374	16	1,147
Ragged Island.	1855	4	249	2	96	6	345	4	249	4	512	8	761
	1856	5	245	4	725	9	970	8	320	5	741	13	1,061
	1857	—	—	5	1,054	5	1,054	—	—	5	1,054	5	1,054
	1858	—	—	5	594	5	594	—	—	5	594	5	594
	1859	—	—	3	917	3	917	1	64	3	917	4	981
	1860	—	—	3	276	3	276	2	51	3	276	5	327
	1861	2	139	4	425	6	564	9	288	6	732	15	1,020
	1862	2	87	2	577	4	664	7	187	9	1,871	16	2,053
	1863	3	127	2	450	5	577	11	245	5	594	16	849
	1864	3	107	2	552	5	659	9	216	7	1,232	16	1,448
Inagua.	1855	51	2,990	37	4,631	88	7,621	43	2,559	41	5,458	84	8,015
	1856	26	1,354	19	1,077	45	2,431	20	868	19	1,094	39	1,862
	1857	27	1,668	12	1,108	39	2,676	23	1,314	8	676	31	1,990
	1858	29	2,280	32	3,343	61	5,623	27	2,003	31	3,136	58	5,133
	1859	41	3,477	29	3,181	70	6,658	41	3,558	29	3,584	70	7,142
	1860	56	3,883	53	2,465	91	6,348	56	3,535	35	2,265	91	5,740
	1861	63	4,682	33	5,252	98	9,934	52	4,010	36	5,304	88	9,314
	1862	54	3,076	45	4,650	99	7,726	49	2,831	48	4,753	97	7,589
	1863	63	3,290	54	4,785	117	8,075	57	3,472	52	4,956	109	8,428
	1864	58	2,682	49	4,717	107	7,399	52	3,141	50	4,957	102	7,998
Total of the Bahamas.	1855	247	15,026	85	11,748	332	26,774	255	15,566	88	13,594	343	29,160
	1856	236	15,560	61	7,761	297	23,321	242	16,369	68	8,315	310	24,684
	1857	212	14,103	115	23,456	327	37,559	207	13,433	104	21,019	311	34,452
	1858	212	13,073	106	12,032	318	26,005	221	13,654	100	12,645	321	26,299
	1859	250	18,034	101	12,094	351	30,128	266	18,250	99	11,934	365	30,184
	1860	297	17,868	113	11,520	410	29,388	301	17,214	116	13,326	417	30,540
	1861	318	19,929	137	22,072	455	42,001	337	19,596	117	19,286	454	38,881
	1862	513	33,354	181	24,092	694	107,446	581	32,456	137	17,406	718	99,862
	1863	814	121,771	211	51,577	1,025	173,348	818	123,824	202	55,285	1,040	191,109
	1864	889	138,164	224	45,420	1,113	183,584	907	153,837	223	47,364	1,195	206,201

APPENDIX No. 23.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing those in BALLAST, which Entered and Cleared at the Ports of Nassau, N. P., and of the Out-Islands, to and from each Country, in the Years 1855 and 1864.

1855.

PORTS.	COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Nassau, N. P.	Great Britain -	7	1,233	—	—	7	1,233	12	2,085	—	—	12	2,085
	British North America -	2	281	—	—	2	281	—	—	—	—	—	—
	British West Indies -	4	173	4	409	8	582	7	169	3	224	10	393
	United States -	80	8,467	4	691	84	9,158	74	8,208	6	1,507	80	9,715
	Colonies of Spain -	37	671	3	201	40	872	9	500	32	677	41	1,177
	Colonies of Denmark -	6	432	—	—	6	432	2	144	—	—	2	144
	Hayti -	2	140	—	—	2	140	1	40	—	—	1	40
	TOTAL -	138	11,427	11	1,301	149	12,728	105	11,146	41	2,403	146	13,554
Abaco.	British West Indies -	2	31	—	—	2	31	—	—	3	162	3	162
	United States -	13	811	2	126	15	937	9	529	5	204	14	733
	Colonies of Spain -	—	—	1	67	1	67	2	—	—	—	2	134
	Central America -	3	158	—	—	3	158	—	134	—	—	—	—
Harbour Island.	United States -	27	1,521	11	394	38	1,915	26	1,394	9	300	35	1,694
	Colonies of Spain -	3	80	—	—	3	80	2	102	6	265	8	367
Eleuthera.	Great Britain -	—	—	1	108	1	108	3	344	—	—	3	344
	British West Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States -	10	493	3	217	13	710	19	1,057	1	30	20	1,087
Rum Cay.	Colonies of Spain -	—	—	1	141	1	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
	British West Indies -	3	244	—	—	3	244	3	139	—	—	3	139
	United States -	—	—	4	898	4	898	9	1,660	—	—	9	1,660
Crooked Island.	Colonies of Denmark -	1	228	1	230	2	458	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hayti -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	—	—	1	40
	Great Britain -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	230	—	—	1	230
Ragged Island.	British North America -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	64	—	—	1	64
	British West Indies -	—	—	1	64	1	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	116	—	—	2	116
Inagua.	Colonies of Spain -	1	39	1	230	2	269	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hayti -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60	—	—	1	60
	British West Indies -	—	—	4	249	4	249	2	159	—	—	2	159
Total Out-Islands.	United States -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	456	—	—	2	456
	Colonies of Spain -	1	7	1	89	2	96	4	146	—	—	4	146
	British North America -	29	1,282	19	2,281	48	3,563	10	859	—	—	10	859
Total Out-Islands.	British West Indies -	34	1,557	24	2,594	58	4,151	12	393	7	203	19	601
	United States -	4	724	3	989	7	1,713	33	6,012	—	—	33	6,012
	Colonies of Spain -	—	—	3	676	3	676	—	—	1	71	1	71
Total Out-Islands.	Colonies of Denmark -	1	80	3	507	4	587	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hayti -	24	744	1	50	25	794	21	424	2	48	23	472
	Brazil -	—	—	1	288	1	288	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Out-Islands.	Great Britain -	—	—	1	108	1	108	1	230	—	—	1	230
	British North America -	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	923	—	—	11	923
	British West Indies -	34	1,557	24	2,594	58	4,151	17	666	10	365	27	1,061
Total Out-Islands.	United States -	84	8,543	23	2,624	107	11,167	100	11,224	15	534	115	11,758
	Central America -	3	158	—	—	3	158	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colonies of Spain -	5	126	7	1,203	12	1,329	8	382	7	396	15	718
Total Out-Islands.	Colonies of Denmark -	2	308	4	737	6	1,045	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hayti -	24	744	1	50	25	794	23	524	2	48	25	572
	Brazil -	—	—	1	288	1	288	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Out-Islands.	TOTAL -	122	6,442	61	7,604	183	14,046	160	13,979	34	1,283	194	15,262

App. No. 23.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, &c.—*cont.*1855—*continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Total Colony.	Great Britain - -	7	1,263	—	—	7	1,263	12	2,085	—	—	12	2,085
	British North America -	2	281	—	—	2	281	11	923	—	—	11	923
	British West Indies -	38	1,730	23	2,690	61	4,420	24	865	13	589	37	1,454
	United States - -	134	12,016	27	3,315	161	15,331	174	19,432	21	2,041	195	21,473
	Central America - -	3	158	—	—	3	158	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colonies of Spain - -	42	797	5	520	47	1,317	17	882	39	1,913	56	1,895
	Colonies of Denmark -	8	740	4	737	12	1,477	2	144	—	—	2	144
	Hayti - - - -	26	884	1	50	27	934	21	564	2	48	23	612
	Brazil - - - -	—	—	1	288	1	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL - - - -	260	17,869	72	8,905	332	26,774	268	25,439	75	3,691	343	29,130

1864.

—	COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Nassau, N. P.	United Kingdom -	233	52,268	7	1,554	240	53,822	162	37,714	6	1,692	168	39,406
	British North America -	24	3,082	—	—	24	3,082	158	28,392	32	18,954	190	47,346
	British West Indies -	76	8,766	—	—	76	8,766	44	7,876	2	902	46	8,778
	France - - - -	—	—	2	444	2	444	—	—	4	743	4	743
	Portugal - - - -	1	144	—	—	1	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hamburg - - - -	—	—	1	210	1	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States, North -	114	29,052	38	7,718	152	36,770	416	21,584	30	5,010	446	26,594
	United States, South -	82	12,546	98	27,580	180	40,126	30	1,064	20	1,344	50	2,408
	Colonies of Spain -	146	15,758	3	159	149	15,917	258	42,534	10	1,970	268	44,504
	Colonies of France -	6	2,356	—	—	6	2,356	—	—	8	1,334	8	1,334
	Colonies of Denmark -	18	3,440	4	588	22	4,028	22	3,866	4	1,536	26	5,402
	Hayti - - - -	14	648	2	20	16	668	22	880	2	20	24	900
	Mexico - - - -	12	1,844	4	458	16	2,302	14	1,680	2	768	16	2,448
	TOTAL - - - -	726	129,904	159	35,731	885	168,635	826	145,990	129	34,273	946	179,363
Out-Islands.	United Kingdom -	3	336	—	—	3	336	5	673	—	—	5	673
	British North America -	4	501	—	—	4	501	19	1,047	3	190	22	1,237
	British West Indies -	47	2,472	12	1,531	59	4,003	9	3,457	5	829	14	4,286
	United States, North -	66	2,684	7	877	73	3,561	57	8,740	51	8,222	108	11,962
	United States, South -	19	762	6	360	25	1,122	17	1,607	18	2,827	35	4,434
	Colonies of Spain -	9	632	12	2,048	21	2,680	16	2,567	7	853	23	3,420
	Colonies of Denmark -	1	112	3	712	4	824	3	126	—	—	3	126
	Hayti - - - -	14	761	25	1,161	39	1,922	15	539	24	170	39	709
	TOTAL - - - -	163	8,260	65	6,689	228	14,949	141	13,747	108	13,091	249	26,838
Total.	United Kingdom -	236	52,604	7	1,554	243	54,158	167	38,387	6	1,692	173	40,079
	British North America -	28	3,583	—	—	28	3,583	177	29,439	35	19,144	212	48,583
	British West Indies -	123	11,238	12	1,531	135	12,769	53	10,833	7	1,731	60	12,564
	France - - - -	—	—	2	444	2	444	—	—	4	743	4	743
	Portugal - - - -	1	144	—	—	1	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hamburg - - - -	—	—	1	210	1	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States, North -	180	31,736	45	8,595	225	40,331	473	25,324	81	13,232	254	38,556
	United States, South -	101	13,308	104	27,940	205	41,248	47	2,671	33	4,171	80	6,842
	Colonies of Spain -	155	16,390	15	2,307	170	18,597	274	45,101	17	2,823	291	47,924
	Colonies of France -	6	2,356	—	—	6	2,356	—	—	8	1,334	8	1,334
	Colonies of Denmark -	19	3,552	7	1,300	26	4,852	25	3,992	4	1,536	29	5,528
	Hayti - - - -	28	1,409	27	1,181	55	2,590	37	1,410	26	190	63	1,600
	Mexico - - - -	12	1,844	4	458	16	2,302	14	1,689	2	768	16	2,448
	TOTAL - - - -	889	133,164	224	45,420	1,113	183,584	937	158,837	228	47,364	1,195	206,201

APPENDIX No. 24.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing those in BALLAST, which Entered and Cleared at the Ports of Nassau, N. P., and of the Out-Islands, to and from each Country, in the Years 1855 and 1864.

1855.

PORTS.	Countries to which belonging.	Entered.						Cleared.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Nassau, N.P.	British	112	7,271	0	009	112	7,940	86	7,428	37	865	123	8,293
	Spanish	1	25	—	—	1	25	1	25	—	—	1	25
	Danish	6	432	—	—	6	432	2	144	—	—	2	144
	American	17	3,559	2	632	19	4,191	15	3,509	3	1,443	18	4,952
	Haytien	2	140	—	—	2	140	1	40	1	100	2	140
	TOTAL	138	11,427	11	1,301	149	12,728	105	11,146	41	2,408	146	13,554
Abaco	British	16	861	1	67	17	931	9	527	6	240	15	767
	American	2	135	2	126	4	262	2	136	2	126	4	262
Harbour Island	British	23	1,422	10	330	33	1,752	25	1,253	15	565	40	1,818
	American	2	179	1	64	3	243	3	243	—	—	3	243
Eleuthera	British	9	399	2	210	11	648	13	1,030	1	30	10	1,120
	American	1	94	3	217	4	311	4	311	—	—	4	311
Rum Cay	British	1	38	1	145	2	183	4	290	—	—	4	290
	American	3	434	4	983	7	1,417	8	1,509	—	—	8	1,509
	Haytien	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	—	—	1	40
Crooked Island	British	1	39	2	294	3	333	5	470	—	—	5	470
	British	—	—	4	249	4	249	4	249	—	—	4	249
Ragged Island	Spanish	1	7	1	89	2	96	2	96	—	—	2	96
	American	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	316	—	—	1	316
	Haytien	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	—	—	1	100
	British	38	1,775	13	1,215	51	2,990	37	2,315	8	244	45	2,559
Inagua	Dutch	1	88	—	—	1	88	1	88	—	—	1	88
	American	4	683	16	3,526	20	4,209	23	4,963	1	71	24	5,030
	Haytien	15	284	1	50	16	334	15	322	1	7	16	329
Total Out-Islands.	British	93	4,537	33	2,549	126	7,086	102	6,194	30	1,079	132	7,273
	Spanish	1	7	1	89	2	96	2	96	—	—	2	96
	Dutch	1	88	—	—	1	88	1	88	—	—	1	88
	American	12	1,526	26	4,916	38	6,442	41	7,483	3	197	44	7,680
	Haytien	15	284	1	50	16	334	17	462	1	7	18	469
	TOTAL	122	6,442	61	7,694	183	14,046	163	14,323	34	1,283	197	15,606
Total Colony	British	205	11,808	42	3,218	247	15,026	188	13,622	67	1,944	255	15,566
	Spanish	2	32	1	89	3	121	3	121	—	—	3	121
	Danish	6	432	—	—	6	432	2	144	—	—	2	144
	Dutch	1	88	—	—	1	88	1	88	—	—	1	88
	American	29	5,085	28	5,548	57	10,633	56	10,892	6	1,640	62	12,632
	Haytien	17	424	1	50	18	474	18	502	2	107	20	609
	TOTAL	260	17,869	72	8,905	332	26,774	268	25,469	75	3,691	343	29,160

1864.

Nassau	British	186	88,541	30	5,037	216	93,578	235	54,144	40	8,252	275	62,396
	Colonial	278	29,954	22	1,347	300	31,301	282	48,964	118	16,093	400	65,057
	French	9	1,697	—	—	9	1,697	6	951	3	475	9	1,426
	Spanish	3	241	1	147	4	388	5	596	6	687	11	1,283
	American	352	43,905	5	704	357	44,609	112	25,021	55	6,740	167	32,761
	Haytien	1	20	—	—	1	20	3	117	2	78	5	195
	Hamburg	1	210	—	—	1	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	830	164,568	58	7,235	888	171,803	643	130,303	224	32,325	867	162,718

App. No. 24.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, &c.—*cont.*
1864—*continued.*

Ports.	Countries to which belonging.	Entered.						Cleared.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Out-Islands	British	4	530	—	—	4	530	8	1,191	—	—	8	1,191
	Colonial	121	5,774	20	838	141	6,612	157	28,344	48	3,840	205	32,184
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Spanish	3	228	—	—	3	238	3	480	—	—	3	480
	American	51	4,042	2	180	53	4,222	84	8,961	—	—	84	8,961
	Haytien	24	179	—	—	24	179	20	883	8	284	28	667
	TOTAL	203	10,763	22	1,018	225	11,781	272	39,859	56	4,124	328	43,483
TOTAL	British	190	89,071	30	5,037	220	94,108	243	55,335	40	8,252	283	63,587
	Colonial	399	35,728	42	2,185	441	37,913	439	77,308	166	19,933	605	97,241
	French	9	1,697	—	—	9	1,697	6	951	3	475	9	1,426
	Spanish	6	479	1	147	7	626	8	1,076	6	687	14	1,763
	American	403	47,947	7	884	410	48,831	196	34,582	55	6,740	251	41,322
	Haytien	25	199	—	—	25	199	23	500	10	362	33	862
	TOTAL	1,033	175,331	80	8,253	1,113	183,584	915	169,752	280	36,449	1,195	206,201

APPENDIX No. 25.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing BRITISH from FOREIGN, the COUNTRIES to which they belonged, and those with CARGOES from those in BALLAST, which Entered into and Cleared from the Ports of the Bahamas in the year 1860.

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY.

	Entered.						Cleared.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	17	2,216	—	—	17	2,216	18	2,323	1	603	19	2,926
British North America	2	154	—	—	2	154	31	2,679	—	—	31	2,679
British West Indies	71	4,682	7	955	78	5,637	38	1,505	2	183	40	1,688
France	—	—	3	616	3	616	—	—	4	1,419	4	1,419
United States	125	8,238	73	8,579	198	16,817	130	8,531	78	9,906	208	18,437
Colonies of Spain	72	2,123	3	326	75	2,449	72	1,697	8	848	80	2,545
Colonies of Denmark	—	—	1	221	1	221	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayti	10	474	26	804	36	1,278	12	479	23	367	35	846
TOTAL	297	17,887	113	11,501	410	29,388	301	17,214	116	13,326	417	30,540

NATIONALITY.

	Entered.						Cleared.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Totals.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	12	1,492	5	724	17	2,216	17	2,219	—	—	17	2,219
Colonial	212	10,330	68	5,323	280	15,652	185	11,872	104	3,173	289	15,045
French	3	741	—	—	3	741	2	444	—	—	2	444
Spanish	—	—	1	66	1	66	3	276	—	—	3	276
American	53	6,857	33	3,533	86	10,390	68	10,819	19	1,414	87	12,233
Haytien	21	283	2	40	23	323	16	282	3	41	19	323
TOTAL	301	19,703	109	9,685	410	29,388	291	25,912	126	4,628	417	30,540

APPENDIX No. 26.

Port of Nassau.—RETURN of SHIPPING built at each Port in the Bahamas, and which have been registered at this Port during the Ten Years ended December 1864.

Ports where built.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Nassau, N.P. -	5	278	3	94	5	175	4	162	4	62	5	111	8	94	12	82	8	122	5	137	59	1,217
Harbour Island -	5	177	4	218	6	308	4	259	3	80	—	—	3	173	—	—	—	—	1	12	26	1,227
Abaco -	14	382	13	379	10	428	6	251	6	167	8	110	14	188	17	185	13	99	7	44	108	2,233
Andros Island -	5	103	2	56	—	—	1	17	1	14	1	11	1	12	—	—	2	15	—	—	13	228
Berry Islands -	2	99	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	4	143
Long Cay -	2	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	6	153
Acklin's Island	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	2	28
Eleuthera -	—	—	—	—	1	48	1	21	2	105	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	5	183
San Salvador -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
Biminis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	2	35
Grand Bahama -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	2	32
Inagua -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	14	2	17	4	36
Rum Cay -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	1	11
Long Island -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	1	16
Total -	33	1,092	23	757	23	980	17	727	19	534	15	262	26	467	34	315	28	292	16	133	234	5,559

Receiver-General's Office, Nassau, December 9, 1865.

JOHN D'A. DUMARESQ, Rec.-Gen.

APPENDIX No. 27.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COLONY of the
BAHAMAS in each Year from 1857 to 1864.

Years.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Nett * Revenue.	Loans.	Total Receipts.	General.*	Repayment of Debt.	Total.	
1857	£ 30,592	£ —	£ 30,592	£ 29,456	£ —	£ 29,456	* The amount of drawbacks paid in each year on re-exportation of goods is excluded from both sides of this statement. † The amount of receipts inserted in the Blue Book for 1863 is 74,5117. This includes improperly Customs credit bonds to the amount of 7,6051., which formed part of the revenue of 1864 and is included therein; similar errors occur in the years previous to 1863, but to a much smaller amount, and as they do not admit of easy rectification the figures have not been changed.
1858	32,134	1,000	33,134	31,671	2,661	34,332	
1859	30,727	5,266	35,993	34,835	35	34,870	
1860	35,572	—	35,572	36,875	—	36,875	
Total	129,325	6,266	135,591	132,837	2,696	135,533	
1861	35,541	13,376	48,917	49,959	—	49,959	
1862	39,356	7,775	47,131	41,831	—	41,831	
1863	67,906†	—	67,906	44,541	8,868	53,409	
1864	102,024	—	102,024	63,718	34,918	98,636	
Total	244,827	21,151	265,978	200,049	43,786	243,835	

APPENDIX No. 28.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of REVENUE of the COLONY of the
BAHAMAS, derived from each Source, compiled from the Blue
Books, in each Year from 1857 to 1864.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
FIXED.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Import duties	23,506	25,180	22,827	26,467	30,041	29,440	58,388	75,587
Tonnage	1,598	409	1,253	1,227	1,714	2,421	6,005	7,457
Anchorage fees	70	58	61	60	81	138	334	437
Harbour	139	122	121	120	167	328	552	677
Entrance	211	206	225	239	288	395	588	689
Clearance	308	238	287	282	365	603	1,023	1,190
Auction duty	249	56	805	252	210	172	258	128
Auction tax	1,834	1,810	1,607	1,769	1,758	1,340	2,162	2,558
Liquor licences	355	465	625	490	565	600	725	780
Sale of medicines ditto	60	50	50	60	50	60	70	20
Assessed taxes	208	188	181	219	277	280	285	332
Market rates and tolls	357	350	377	482	532	655	869	1,191
Gunpowder magazine	7	—	22	14	4	5	20	117
Dog tax	18	24	29	22	24	20	11	29
Town rate	1,561	677	1,228	2,977	2,342	1,075	945	1,071
Sale of condemned vessels	96	6	—	12	32	—	—	—
Cart and dray licences	—	34	36	23	18	30	55	38
Wrecking licences	—	731	700	736	455	458	325	213
Billiard saloon tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	30
Hospital money	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	534
20 Vict. { Tonnage dues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,774
cap. 17. { Registry dues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352
cap. 17. { Warehouse charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,250
Total	30,579	31,359	30,439	35,368	38,962	38,026	72,642	100,401
INCIDENTAL.								
Fees, Colonial Secretary's Office, &c.	584	513	324	327	357	365	414	597
Pew rents	291	341	267	225	185	369	375	998
Interest—Public Bank	300	200	—	—	—	250	500	1,000
Queen's fines	400	438	515	754	659	687	1,309	1,966
Post office	25	30	38	26	262	237	500	844
Fees, quarantine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
Total	1,609	1,524	1,146	1,333	1,465	1,912	3,161	5,656
Receipts in aid	401	251	263	315	29	216	373	518
Total gross	32,591	33,135	31,849	37,017	40,456	40,155	76,177	106,637
Deduct—drawbacks	1,999	1,001	1,121	1,145	4,014	799	1,666	4,613
Total nett	30,592	32,134	30,727	35,872	35,541	39,356	74,511	102,024

APPENDIX No. 29.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of EXPENDITURE of the COLONY of the
BAHAMAS, distinguishing the Services, compiled from the Blue
Books, in each Year from 1857 to 1864.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
DEPARTMENTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil:—Salaries -	7,814	7,397	7,367	7,837	8,012	8,040	9,015	14,744
„ Contingencies -	3,558	4,062	4,022	4,062	4,769	6,877	5,326	1,493
Total -	11,372	11,460	11,390	11,899	12,782	14,918	14,342	16,233
Ecclesiastical:—Salaries -	2,448	2,550	2,670	2,665	2,612	2,491	2,020	2,905
„ Contingencies -	284	239	239	251	250	231	311	331
Total -	2,733	2,789	2,909	2,916	2,871	2,723	2,331	3,232
Judicial:—Salaries -	5,535	6,201	6,930	6,905	7,167	7,648	7,889	10,929
„ Contingencies -	232	473	324	618	431	584	1,455	1,090
Total -	5,767	6,675	7,255	7,523	7,599	8,232	9,344	12,019
Total -	19,872	20,924	21,554	22,338	23,252	25,873	26,017	31,539
SERVICES.								
Pensions -	623	663	916	884	967	974	1,334	1,636
Hospital and paupers -	851	1,275	1,325	1,520	1,620	1,490	1,823	2,741
Education Board -	1,320	1,797	1,610	1,741	1,258	1,750	1,633	1,206
Public works -	2,705	4,073	3,070	2,900	2,401	2,600	3,571	11,838
Other appropriations -	3,137	1,968	6,388	6,358	19,083	7,120	7,876	13,179
Total -	8,636	9,776	12,809	13,403	25,269	13,952	16,237	30,650
Total, exclusive of debt	28,508	30,700	33,865	35,744	48,526	39,828	42,260	62,194
DEBT.								
Interest -	945	968	970	1,131	1,433	2,003	2,281	1,524
Repayment of capital -	—	2,661	35	—	—	—	8,868	34,913
Total -	945	3,629	1,005	1,131	1,433	2,003	11,149	36,442
Total, inclusive of debt	29,456	34,332	34,870	36,875	49,959	41,831	53,409	98,636

APPENDIX No. 30.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS sent
through the GENERAL POST OFFICE, and the NET AMOUNT paid to
the IMPERIAL and COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS respectively from
1855 to 1864, both inclusive.

Year.	News- papers.	Regis- tered Letters.	Letters sent out of the Colony.	Inter- insular Letters.	Total No. of Letters.	Net Amount Imperial Revenue.	Net Amount Colonial Revenue.	Total.
1855	Not noted.	58	5,695	1,832	7,527	£ s. d. 131 0 0	£ s. d. 22 14 10	£ s. d. 153 14 10
1856	„	63	5,185	1,983	7,268	149 0 0	23 6 1	172 6 1
1857	1,937	95	5,449	2,017	7,466	180 0 0	25 8 6	205 8 6
1858	1,729	127	6,484	2,515	9,900	193 0 0	30 8 7	223 8 7
1859	1,662	161	8,165	2,413	10,578	339 0 0	83 2 7	377 2 7
1860	1,804	164	9,760	2,110	11,870	312 17 4	105 7 6	418 4 10
1861	3,583	237	12,474	2,072	14,546	321 2 6	178 8 5	499 10 11
1862	5,860	329	21,563	1,900	23,523	558 0 0	237 16 7	795 16 7
1863	9,610	1,174	34,937	1,626	36,543	1,387 0 0	508 9 8	1,895 9 8
1864	11,671	1,934	43,903	1,309	45,212	2,377 1 10	748 10 7	3,125 12 5

General Post Office, Nassau,
11th January 1866.

STEPHEN DILLET,
Postmaster.