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*A Guide to the  
Official Correspondence of the  
Governors of the British West India  
Colonies with the Secretary of State,  
1763 - 1833*



COMPILED BY  
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## FOREWORD

Like "**A Check-List of House of Commons Sessional Papers Relating to the British West Indies and to the West Indian Slave Trade and Slavery, 1763-1834,**" also published by the Bryan Edwards Press, this work, which indicates the nature of the material in the several series of governors' despatches, volume by volume, is purely a by-product of a study of economic conditions in the British Caribbean from the Peace of Paris to Emancipation, now nearly completed, and is being printed in the hope that it may lighten the task of others engaged in research in the many phases of the islands' history during that period.

The correspondence from the several colonies is listed in groups arranged in alphabetical order; the communications from a given colony, chronologically. The series numbers and those of the separate volumes are the ones assigned by officials of the Public Record Office where the papers have been deposited and which appear in "**List of Colonial Office Records, Preserved in the Public Record Office: Public Record Office, Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI**" (London, 1911). The dates of the documents in each of the latter are noted in parenthesis.

All subjects of any importance covered by the papers in a given volume are noted in their respective order; a moment's search will suffice to locate the despatches on any particular one.

L. J. R.

London School of Economics  
10 December 1923.

# ANTIGUA AND MONTSERRAT.

## GROUP C. O. 7

1(1702-1820)—Petition of Legislature of Antigua for the opening of free ports in island at close of American Revolution; visit of Prince William Henry to West Indies in 1786.

2(1816)—Governor Ramsay refuses to open ports of Montserrat after hurricane; committee of Legislature of Antigua approves plan of slave registration.

3(1817)—Slavery legislation; details on all appointive offices in that government; data on church livings there; dissent in Council of Antigua.

4(1818)—Failure of charges against Edward Semper, Jr. for murder of slave; copies of papers in slavery cases, 1812-18; violation of Abolition Act by President of Montserrat; another case involving illegal importation conducted by two Spaniards.

5(1819)—Disordered state of currency; acquittal of president on charge of having violated Abolition Act; report on African apprentices in Antigua.

6(1820)—Controversy with Customs House officials over fees; illegal importation of slaves case; suspension of Mr. Malloy from Council of Antigua.

7(1821)—Petition of free people of colour in Montserrat for right of elective franchise; data on slave baptisms etc. from the several clergymen of the Established Church in the government; Governor D'Urban lauds work of sectarists.

8(1822)—Apprenticed Africans; Customs House fees controversy; shortage of coins; reopening of trade with America; great crop failure in Antigua and threatened famine.

9(1823)—Arrival of Dwarris and Maddock, royal legal commissioners; action on Bathurst circular recommending ameliorative measures for slaves; disputes with Customs officers.

10(1824)—Disputes with Customs officers; report on state of religious instruction and education; appointment of West Indian bishops.

11(1824)—Miscellaneous papers bearing on affairs of the year.

12(1825)—Arrival of Bishop Coleridge; disputed seizure of slaves.

13(1825)—Miscellaneous papers bearing on affairs of the year.

14(1826)—Manumissions effected in these islands 1821-25; returns of free coloured and slave populations in the government.

15(1826)—Case of negro slaves returning to the government after having been in England; crown recommendations for ameliorative measures and official island views on the same; low state of Montserrat.

16(1826)—Appeals of slaves (the woman Grace, etc.) whose claims to be free after having been in England had been dismissed by Vice-Admiralty Court of Antigua, to home government.

17(1826)—Miscellaneous correspondence on affairs of the year.

18(1826)—Miscellaneous papers bearing on affairs of the year.

19(1827)—Decrease in population of Montserrat; establishment of free Africans in Trinidad; account of the general state of Antigua in this year.

20(1827)—Manumissions in Antigua, 1821-27, and other island slave returns; reply to Third Report on Civil and Criminal Justice in the West Indies; hurricane damage in Antigua and Montserrat; dispute between Attorney-General Musgrave and Legislature regarding latter's claim of authority to call him before itself to explain his official conduct; general account of revenue and expenditures.

21(1827)—Miscellaneous papers bearing on affairs of the year.

22(1828)—Unwillingness of Legislature to pass recommended ameliorative measures for slaves; controversy over seizure of 19 negroes and the suspension by Governor Ross of proceedings of Vice-Admiralty Courts; suspension of Attorney-General Musgrave for refusing to draw up indictments for felony against Samuel Parker and George McGraw and his subsequent reinstatement.

23(1828)—Miscellaneous correspondence, as with governmental departments.

24(1828)—Miscellaneous papers bearing on affairs of the year.

25(1829)—Account of revenues and expenditures of Antigua for 1827 and 1828 and of Montserrat for 1827; liberated Africans in Antigua; arrest of Mr. Phillips, agent of Charitable Anti-Slavery Society, on charge of contempt; answers to queries of College of Physicians of London concerning population and physical conditions in the government.

26(1829)—Case of Attorney-General Musgrave and Mr. Gibbes, the latter of whom had preferred charges against certain public officers of the government in Third Report of Commissioners of Legal Inquiry.

27(1828-29)—Mr. Osborne's disbarment.

28(1829)—Mr. Osborne's memorial.

29(1829)—Miscellaneous correspondence, as with governmental departments.

30(1830)—Manumissions, July to December 1830; papers in Musgrave-Gibbs case; miscellaneous correspondence as with governmental departments.

31(1831)—Petition of Council and Assembly of Antigua to Crown not to sanction acts destructive of planter rights unless accompanied by fair compensation; return of royal slaves; slave disorders following closing of Sunday markets; hurricane in Barbadoes; attack on Governor Ross by "Anti-Slavery Reporter."

32(1831)—Miscellaneous correspondence, as with governmental departments.

33(1832)—Return of schools in the government; attack on Ross in "Anti-Slavery Reporter" continued; societies for negroes (Samaritan and Friendly).

34(1832)—Removal of all civil and political disabilities against free persons of colour in Antigua and Montserrat; net revenue and expenditures for 1831; manumissions in Antigua 1817-1830.

35(1832)—Miscellaneous correspondence, as with govern-

36(1833)—Earl of Crawford frees some 130 slaves by his will.

37(1833)—State of Barbuda; representation of Council of Antigua that immediate emancipation would be preferable to apprenticeship; statement of island clergy holding blacks to be fit for immediate emancipation; ecclesiastical and friendly society returns; miscellaneous correspondence, as with governmental departments.

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## BARBADOS.

### GROUP C. O. 28

50(1761-67)—Opposition of Islanders to terms of Peace of Paris; problem of absentee clergy; French attempts to settle Cayenne; acquiescence of islanders to Stamp Act; disastrous fire in Bridgetown in 1766; Council and Assembly minutes; vital statistics for 1766; slave imports, May 1766 to May 1767; difficulty of carrying on public business because of absence of several members of Council.

51(1767-68)—Problem of absentee members of Council; vital statistics for 1767; returns on negroes imported; population returns, 1768.

52(1769)—Vital statistics; negroes imported; depredations of crew from Barbados off and on the Spanish Main.

53(1769-70)—Case of depredations against Spaniards continued; problem of absent members of Legislature.

54(1770-72)—Slave insurrection in Tobago; state of island defences; minutes of Council and Assembly; vital statistics; slave imports.

55(1773-74)—Report of one Macdonald that inhabitants of Barbados and the Leeward Islands were kidnapping Indian children off South American mainland to enslave them denied; answers to queries regarding state of island; minutes of Assembly; vital statistics; slaves imported.

56(1775-77)—Return of slaves imported; vital statistics; disturbances in North America not expected to cause distress; later address of Assembly to Crown on threatened famine; dispute between Assembly and governor because of latter's report of plenty having nullified their address; attempt to form company to buy American produce in the foreign Leeward Islands proves abortive; Council and Assembly minutes; friendship of the French at Martinique for Americans; Solicitor-General Drake dismissed by Governor Hay who also refuses to approve bill continuing Mr. Walker as colonial agent because of their activities in addressing Crown on alleged shortage of supplies.

57(1777-80)—Supplies sent to island at request of West Indian planters in London; privateering; distress in colony; competition of ceded colonies exempted from 4½% export tax pressing on Barbadian planters; outbreak of war with French; depredations of English privateers in Dutch colonial waters; attempt of Legislature to force hand of home government in the matter of 4½% export duties by reducing governor's additional salary from £3000 to £2000 a year until colony should have been relieved of the tax; state of defences; French successes; activities of English fleet; destructive hurricane of October 1780.

58(1780-81)—Assembly petitions Crown to remove Governor Cunninghame for having established new and oppressive set of fees; report on hurricane losses; report on prisoners of war; Parliament appropriates £80,000 for relief; Dutch colonies of Demerara and Essequibo pass under English control; answers to inquiries respecting former; removal of Judge Weekes of Vice-Admiralty Court on charge of corruption; capture of St. Eustatius.

59(1781-82)—Continued conflict between governor and Assembly; dispute over distribution of parliamentary relief for hurricane sufferers; Cunninghame recalled; papers in Vice-Admiralty cases; Council minutes.

60(1782-86)—Report of Governor Parry on defects of local laws and police and internal regulations; hardships attendant upon closing American trade; shipping returns; report on fees; Council minutes; Assembly prays for more extensive intercourse with America; Governor Parry urges admission of American vessels to West Indian trade under certain restrictions; comparative prices before, during, and after late war;



claims of island to being made a free port; vital statistics; comparative view of trade with United States and with British North America.

61(1786-88)—Prince William Henry visits island; plan for employment of convicts from England; vital statistics; illicit trading; current prices; military defence, with plans; dispute between Council and Assembly over island agent; encouragement of cotton culture; governor favours regulation of slave trade because of "monstrous abuses"; answers to queries on state of slaves; slave imports 1781-88.

62(1788-90)—Assembly minutes; vital statistics; Council minutes.

63(1790-92)—Council and Assembly minutes; export statistics, 1788-91; return of island slave laws.

64(1792-94)—Council and Assembly minutes; outbreak of war with French; capture of Tobago; expedition to Martinique; ports opened to all vessels; arrival of Grey and Jervis.

65(1794-99)—Council minutes; Assembly refuses to raise black corps requested by home government; ports opened because of scarcity of provisions; disorder over reprieving of Joe Denny, free coloured man convicted of murder, results in suspension of Mr. Gibbes from Council; competition of Demerara produce, not burdened with export tax, in local market results in duty being laid on it when imported into the island; Legislature takes up matter of ameliorating lot of slaves; counterfeit money in circulation; Americans allowed to take sugar to one third the value of their cargoes entered; Governor Ricketts reprimanded for permitting such limited barter.

66(1800)—Proportion of sugar Americans are allowed to take in barter for goods landed reduced to one-fourth value of latter; Council and Assembly minutes; bartering of sugar with Americans for supplies prohibited; price of supplies rises sharply in consequence; distress from shortage.

67(1801)—Assembly and Council minutes; dispute between executive and military powers over their joint relations; shipping returns; difficulties of carrying on government with several Council members on long leaves of absence.

68(1802)—Minutes of the Council and Assembly; shipping returns; problem of absentee Council members.

69(1802)—Shipping returns; minutes of Assembly; encroachment of that body on power of governor; report on military state of island; population returns; public offices.

70(1803)—Vital statistics; Assembly and Council minutes; shipping returns; conflict between Picton and Fullarton in Trinidad; return of slaves imported.

71(1804)—Shipping returns; Assembly and Council minutes; low state of local police service; barbarities committed upon the negroes; 24 page letter of Governor Seaforth on matter of trade with America; current prices; proposed establishment of commercial society.

72(1805)—Shipping returns; imports and exports of slaves, 1788-1804; vital statistics; current prices; dispute between governor and Customs House officials over question of American trade; passage of bill to make murder of a slave a felony; Assembly minutes; alarm occasioned by arrival of enemy squadron in neighboring waters; dispute between islanders and executive and military powers; arrival of Nelson.

73(1805)—Current prices; clamor raised against Governor Seaforth by islanders following publication of portions of despatches in Parliamentary Papers; shipping returns; continued dispute of governor with Customs and military officers who held themselves independent of him; mean state of men constituting Assembly; scarcity of coin.

74(1806)—Vital statistics; current prices; Assembly minutes; shipping data.

75(1806)—Current prices; shipping returns; William Tudor allowed to import cargo of snow and ice into island in an American bottom.

76(1807)—Shipping returns; Assembly minutes.

77(1808)—Routine correspondence.

78(1809)—Imports from British North American colonies for 1807-08 with accompanying letter explaining that half of goods were later exported to other islands; return of officeholders.

79(1810)—Routine correspondence.

80(1811)—Vital statistics; plea of free persons of colour to be given privileges and rights of free men; planters' distress

causes them to petition island Assembly to take steps toward having state of market improved by act of central government.

81(1812)—Report on population, churches, schools, and general state of island; eruption of the volcano in St. Vincent causes darkness and rain of ashes; free persons of colour petition for rights of free men; Barbadian planters and merchants petition against free admission of East Indian sugar into home market.

82(1813)—Vital statistics; American vessels carrying on trade with British West Indies in spite of war; problem of American prisoners; arrival of General Lee of Virginia.

83(1814)—Vital statistics.

84(1815)Comparative view of advantages of governments of the Leeward Islands and of Barbados.

85(1816)—Insurrection of slaves; transportation of negroes concerned in it to Honduras; report on distribution of female prize slaves.

86(1817)—Passage of island slave registration bill; transportation of 124 persons concerned in late rebellion to Honduras; return of public offices; report on island marriage laws; government of Honduras refuses to allow convicted negroes to be landed; report on state of Established Church of the island parish by parish and of negro baptisms and marriages performed in each; return of slave population as determined by registration; difficulty of carrying on government due to absence of large number of assemblymen.

87(1818)—Papers relative to activities of Bolivar on the Spanish Main.

88(1819)—Destructive hurricane.

89(1820)—Conflict between Assembly and Governor Combermere over latter's authority results in members of that body declaring in reply to an address by him that they felt no regret at his departure and would have petitioned to have him recalled had he not left of his own accord.

90(1821)—Vital statistics; slave returns.

91(1822)—Returns on military state of island; vital statistics; conflict between Council and Assembly.

92(1823)—Case of negro, Cuffey, who died following a severe flogging on order of his master; arrival of commissioners of general legal inquiry; vital statistics; return of island fees; restlessness due to House of Commons having adopted Canning resolutions of 15 May pledging itself to principle of emancipation; return of slaves escheated to Crown since 1815; insurrection in Demerara; Council is angered at Bathurst's recommended ameliorative measures and orders report of its debate on same to be printed; destruction of Methodist chapel and expulsion of Missionary Shrewsbury.

93(1824)—Servile disorders in Martinique; investigation of Wesleyan Chapel outrage; conflict between governor and Council; restlessness of persons of colour; returns on schools and religious instruction; impoverished state of Codrington College; consolidated slave law with ameliorative measures fails to pass; return on shipping fees.

94(1824)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

95(1825)—Investigation of Wesleyan Chapel outrage; creation of the Bishopric of Barbados; passage of ameliorative slave act; protection given Wesleyan missionaries; vital statistics; conflict between Assembly and Council.

96(1825)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

97(1826)—Return on shipping fees; vital statistics; returns on marriages of slaves and manumissions; returns of slaves sold for debt and taxes and those escheated to Crown; arrival of Wesleyan missionaries.

98(1826)—Re-establishment of Wesleyan missionary work; progress of amelioration; slave act signed by governor.

99(1826)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

100(1827)—British vessels not to import American goods from foreign West India Islands into Barbados.

101(1827)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

102(1828)—Free persons of colour relieved of disabilities as concerned certain clauses of consolidated slave act; suspected evasion of the Abolition Act by transportation of slaves from Barbados to Trinidad.

103(1829)—Case of Mr. Franklyn who had transported slaves to Trinidad; recent institution of an agricultural society;

action to check fraudulent removal of slaves from island as domestics; proposal of Seth Driggs of Trinidad to set free one thousand slaves if they would work under indenture to him as apprentices for fourteen years.

104(1829)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

105(1830)—Papers in Franklyn case; militia returns; returns of negro population, 1824-29; Franklyn slaves declared forfeit to Crown by decision of Vice-Admiralty Court of Trinidad; reply to queries of Royal College of Physicians on population, health of islanders, etc.; return of slaves escheated to Crown.

106(1830)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

107(1831)—Progress of slave amelioration; papers in Franklyn case; charges of Customs officers that island officials have been negligent in and had personally profited by Franklyn case; restlessness of slaves; meeting of delegates from various colonies to discuss depreciation in value of their produce; home government's suspicions about this meeting having political ends; hurricane losses and relief gifts; remission of duties on lumber and provisions brought from United States, by act of parliament.

108(1831)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

109(1832)—Remission of duties continued by proclamation and Order in Council; return of island schools; Assembly refuses to entertain any bill having for its object adoption of the nine hour day for slaves recommended by Order in Council of 2 November 1831; American trade drains island of coin; return of slaves condemned as prizes of war since 1807; distribution of parliamentary grant.

110(1832)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

111(1833)—High excitement over suspension of sentence against the slave James, found guilty of raping a white woman; disadvantages attending assumption of executive power on part of Council president upon governor's every departure from island and need of instituting a permanent lieutenant-governorship; general belief among slaves that they had been freed; scheme for effecting emancipation offered by Gov. Sir Lionel Smith; high feeling among planters over impending emancipation; dispute between governor and bishop over distribution of parliamentary grant.

112(1833)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

## DOMINICA.

GROUP C. O. 71

2(1730-1801)—Printed list of freehold and leased estates parish by parish; draft of governor's instructions, 1783.

3(1770-72)—Assembly jealous of power of Crown; opposition to paying 4½% export tax; proceedings relative to passing of an act for permanent salary for governor.

4(1773-74)—Memorial of governor and Legislature regarding certain clauses in free port bill, as those forbidding exportation of goods to other islands, taxing slaves, and placing island-grown coffee and cocoa on same basis as foreign-grown; account of most important transactions in island during administration of Sir William Young (1768-73); copies of public letters, 1771-72; answers to queries on state of island; English vessels entering Roseau from 1 Nov. 1772 to 31 Oct. 1773 with cargoes; imports and exports, Roseau, 1766-74; report on land disposed of, 1765-73; military returns; distress of coffee planters from high duty rates charged in England and increased duties imposed in their chief foreign market, the German states.

5(1774-75)—Papers in case of an African trader who had seized two free inhabitants of Fernando Po and had sought to dispose of them as slaves; decline in price of coffee leads to island estates being turned into sugar plantations; dispute between governor and Council over latter's power to assemble at its own pleasure; refusal of Council to do further business with the then Assembly; Council minutes.

6(1775-77)—Scarcity of provisions arising from American Revolution; distress of planters prevents them from making payments on land purchased; refusal of Governor Shirley to allow islanders to arm vessels against Americans; French allowing Americans free use of their ports.

7(1777-79)—French aid to Americans; outbreak of war between France and England; Lieutenant-Governor Stuart enters into engagement with governors of Guadeloupe and Martinique to mutually prohibit depredations on coasts of other nation's colonies on part of their own privateers; surrender to French; report on state of fortifications at time of surrender; attempt of absentee proprietors to gain an outlet for their produce in neutral markets as allowed by French under terms of capitulation.

8(1783-84)—Restoration of island to England; papers connected with same; shipping returns; opposition to government's desire to have a 4½% export tax levied; returns on shipping and ordnance stores; population growing in expectation that island would again be made free port; report on Customs House fees; report on state of fortifications; arrival of royalist refugees from United States; Council and Assembly minutes.

9(1784-85)—Assembly minutes; shipping returns; comparative prices before, during, and after Revolutionary War; problem of runaway negroes; Council minutes; arrival of further refugees; planters petition for remission of balance due Crown on purchasing of land.

10(1786)—Current prices; success attends efforts to round up runaway negroes; colonists in distress and petition Crown for relief; Council and Assembly minutes; government seeks to encourage cotton culture; suspension of Attorney-General.

11(1786)—Papers in case of suspended Attorney-General; current prices; Council and Assembly minutes; American produce being brought via foreign islands to such an extent that vessels from British North America could not dispose of their cargoes; free grants of land made to persons willing to undertake cotton culture.

12(1786-87)—Report on state of fortifications; visit of Prince William Henry; current prices; Council and Assembly minutes.

13(1787)—Free port established; Council and Assembly minutes; current prices; Governor Orde's charge against the suspended Attorney-General; numerous applications received for free land to be employed in cotton culture; destructive hurricane; return of military supplies.

14(1787-88)—Fortification of island; free grants of land for cotton culture held up pending final approval of home government; current prices; earthquake and hurricane do slight damage; port of Roseau opened to imports from foreign islands in British bottoms; answers to queries regarding treatment of slaves, the slave trade, and methods of cultivation employed, for information of Parliament (partly in French); new island slave law.

15(1788-89)—Minutes of Council and Assembly; changes in government in neighboring French islands.

16(1788-89)—Minutes of Council and Assembly; insurrection in Martinique; Assembly refuses to furnish lieutenant-governor with minutes of its meetings; body prorogued; dispute between civil and military officers over their respective jurisdictions; Assembly petitions Crown to remove Governor Orde; dismissal of their petition in England.

17(1788-90)—Council and Assembly minutes; disturbances in Martinique.

18(1790-91)—Disorders in Martinique; unrest in Dominica; newspapers etc. on events in French islands; enormous amount of French sugar being illicitly imported and re-exported as being British-grown; Assembly refuses to deliver minutes of its meetings to governor.

19(1791)—Dispute between governor and Assembly; negro revolt checked before making great headway; Council minutes; papers connected with negro troubles.

20(1791)—French revolutionary newspapers, pamphlets, and proclamations; correspondence with governor of Martinique; Council minutes; population returns; current prices; frauds in shipping foreign sugar as being British-grown; Assembly alone names an agent in England.

21(1791)—Assembly refuses to transact business; newspapers, proclamations, etc. connected with affairs in Martinique; shipping returns; docket of fees for governor and his secretary; report on state of defence of the island; colonial receipts and expenditures, 1784-1791; disorders in St. Lucia and St. Domingo.

22(1791-92)—Official printed papers covering proceedings of executive and legislative powers of St. Domingo 5 September to 20 October 1791; French colonial newspapers; misunderstanding between military and civil commanders over their respective jurisdictions; Assembly persists in refusal to transact business.

23(1792)—Reports on course of events in French islands; foreign sugar being illicitly entered and then re-exported as British-grown; remonstrances of Barbadian planters and merchants at proposals before House of Commons for reducing then high price of sugar; proposal to hold general colonial meeting for making concerted protest; Council minutes; Assembly persists in its refusal to meet and transact business.



24(1792-93)—Assembly dissolved for having persisted in refusal to transact public business; arrival of French frigate sent to French islands to announce establishment of the Republic but denied admission there; outbreak of war with France; problems of turbulent refugees; report on ordnance stores; Governor Orde cleared of all charges made against him by Assembly; current prices; Council and Assembly minutes.

25(1793)—Course of events in French islands; influx of refugees and threatened famine necessitates opening of ports; Council and Assembly minutes.

26(1793-94)—Council and Assembly minutes; arrival of Grey and Jervis; departure of refugees; scarcity of supplies; danger to island from presence of so many persons of French connections and sympathies.

27(1794-95)—Council and Assembly minutes; martial law proclaimed as result of danger of internal disorders and attack by the French; Assembly refuses to contribute toward general defence; dissolution of that body; Governor Hamilton suggests to home government that representative form of government be ended if Assembly refuses to do its public duty; French land on island but are repulsed.

28(1795-96)—Miserable state of Bermuda; scarcity of supplies and high current prices; bad temper of Assembly towards measures of government; governor authorized to proclaim martial law if Assembly refuses to perform its duty to public in matter of island defence; Council and Assembly minutes; home government seeks to encourage arrow-root culture; local planter interested in growing cloves; martial law proclaimed.

29(1796-97)—Discontinuance of rations to French refugees; Council and Assembly minutes; provisions allowed to be imported in friendly foreign bottoms in exchange for rum.

30(1797-98)—Methodist missionaries to be excused from militia service following representations of Dr. Coke through Mr. Wilberforce; round-up of runaway slaves by military expedition; report on Methodist missionary who had been requested to leave island because of spreading doctrine of equality among blacks; prosperity following introduction of Otaheite cane; Council and Assembly minutes; internal dissension prevents effecting improvement in state of slaves.

31(1798-99)—Gold and silver coins reduced to intrinsic values; difficulties connected with that reform; printed copies of slave law of 1788.

32(1799-1800)—Shipping returns July-October 1799; Council and Assembly minutes; slave returns; Reverend Peters' Good Friday and Easter sermons on slavery raise a storm and result in his being called before the Council and his resignation and departure for England; troops sent against runaway negroes.

33(1801)—Council and Assembly minutes; shipping returns; revolution in Guadeloupe; proclamations; manifestos, etc. connected with same.

34(1802)—Mulatto successes in Guadeloupe; shipping returns; problem of refugees from Guadeloupe; mutiny of the West India regiment (black); plans for draining swamp lands.

35(1803)—Council minutes; shipping returns; Assembly minutes; events in Guadeloupe.

36(1803)—Assembly and Council minutes; shipping returns; events in French islands; holdings of land changed to in fee simple; problem of swamp drainage.

37(1804)—Events in French islands; return of quit rents from 1790; Assembly and Council minutes; shipping returns; swamp drainage.

38(1805)—Returns on slave imports, population, etc. required by Secretary of State; current prices; shipping returns; French attack the island and withdraw after pillaging, collecting a levy and burning Roseau; Council and Assembly minutes; ports opened to foreign vessels and exportation of island produce permitted.

39(1805)—Current prices; Council and Assembly minutes; report on French invasion of February and statement of losses incurred therein (both under miscellaneous).

40(1806)—Right of exportation of island produce revoked; Council and Assembly minutes; current prices; shipping returns; naval officer shot in boarding merchantman to impress seamen; swamp drainage plan fails.

41(1807)—Return of imports and exports in British and American bottoms between Dominica and United States,

British North America and United Kingdom from 1784-1805; ports kept open to American imports; quarterly shipping returns; current prices.

42(1807)—Shipping returns; Council minutes; ports kept open to entry of American produce; current prices.

43(1808)—Current prices; trade begun with Spanish due to American embargo; Parliament appropriates £50,000 to meet losses incurred in burning of Roseau in 1805; shortage of provisions following American embargo results in exportation of foodstuffs being forbidden; papers connected with swamp drainage enterprise; the Reverend Audain neglects his clerical duties to engage in commerce.

44(1809)—Current prices; return of imports of provisions from British North America, 1807-08; return of public offices.

45(1810)—Capture of Guadeloupe; current prices.

46(1811)—Problem of runaway negroes; current prices; conflict between legislative and executive over treasury bill; attempts to destroy Roseau by fire; return of fish imported from various sources, November 1810 to May 1811; report on state of religion; census returns; sugar and coffee planters petition for some action to relieve their distress.

47(1812)—Current prices.

48(1813)—Current prices; population returns; destructive hurricanes in July and August.

49(1814)—Statement of losses in hurricanes of 1813; expedition against runaway negroes in the mountains; papers connected with the affair; misrepresentation of same by friends of the negroes in London results in Governor Ainslie being called home to explain matters; severe storm does great damage to crops; current prices.

50(1815)—Current prices; account of slaves brought to trial as runaways; coinage problem; papers connected with Governor Ainslie's defence of his conduct relative to expedition against Maroons.

51(1815)—Returns of runaway slaves executed.

52(1816)—Current prices; returns of slave population, slaves exported and manumissions effected; severe hurricane;

ports opened for importations from foreign islands; great amount of absenteeism results in offices being filled by inferior persons; disregard of slave laws in the island.

53(1817)—Portuguese illegally land slaves in Martinique; colonial slave registration act passed; grand jury throws out three flagrant cases of ill-treatment of slaves; ports opened to importations of vegetable provisions from foreign islands; return of public offices; dispute of Assembly with the Abbe Piron over latter's having advertised his having been delegated by Pope to dispense certain indulgences; great distress in colony; decline in population; legislature petitions to be allowed to receive American products in American vessels and to pay for same in part by means of West Indian produce; grand jury shows its opposition to carrying out of slave law by refusing to consider further violations of same; hurricane.

54(1817)—Charges of Mr. Gordon, Roseau merchant, against Chief Justice Glover for alleged dereliction as judge and magistrate.

55(1818)—Dried and pickled fish admitted in vessels of all nations; papers connected with cases of negroes and persons of colour claiming freedom; riot occasioned by intoxicated whites attacking free persons of color who were holding a dance; negroes being insufficiently fed; new slave law passed; member of Assembly arrested on charge of having illegally exported a female slave; illegal importations of slaves into colony; provisions allowed to be entered from foreign islands in British bottoms; flight of several planters to Guadeloupe with their slaves; divers cases of cruel treatment of negroes going unpunished.

56(1819)—Persons accused of ill-treatment of slaves escape punishment by action of grand and petty juries; ports continued open; illicit importations of slaves from Africa into Guadeloupe; Assembly in conflict with Governor Maxwell and refuses to transact business.

57(1820)—American flour for consumption of troops entered free of duty; influx of runaway slaves from French islands upon its being learned that such would be considered free on British colonial soil; work of Methodist missionaries lauded; absentee proprietors petition that Rousseau be made free port; hurricane; ports opened to foreign vessels.

58(1821)—Report on state of Established Church; disallowed slave law of 1818 revised to meet home government's objections; schedule of commercial fees at port of Roseau; report on slaves imported and exported, 1808-21; report on those escheated to Crown and manumitted in same years; return of population, 1813-21; returns of negro and mulatto marriages, 1808-21.

59(1822)—Memorial of persons of colour presenting alleged grievances designated "a tissue of falsehoods" by governor; comparative statement of slaves, produce, and incomes of white and coloured inhabitants.

60(1823)—Return on military forces and fortifications; report of legislative committee on state of negroes; report on slaves forfeited to Crown; copy of amelioration bill introduced into Assembly.

61(1824)—Unrest of slaves who thought that freedom was being kept from them; dispute between Assembly and governor over naval officer's docket of fees and a money bill; Assembly calls on other West Indian legislative bodies to unite in framing protest against House of Commons' proposed anti-slave program; governor dissolves Assembly and refuses to summon new one until crown officers should have settled dispute between them; electors petition Crown for his removal; governor recommends that French proprietors be admitted to Assembly; shipping returns; governor resigns, whereupon Colquhoun, island agent, assumes credit for having effected his removal; docket of commercial fees.

62(1824)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

63(1825)—Conflict between Council and Assembly over procedure to be followed in connection with supply bills; Assembly petitions for removal of Chief Justice Gloster, charging him with conduct derogatory of his office; Assembly refuses to transact business following election of one Righton whom certain members heartily disliked; shipping returns; hurricane; currency reform; state of fortifications; Legislature petitions for establishment of a free port; draft of proposed amelioration bill; miscellaneous slave returns; return of commercial fees.

64(1826)—Slave amelioration act passed; report on state of fortifications; slave returns.

65 (1827)—Report on fortifications; problem of fugitive slaves from French islands; accounts of revenue and expenditures of the colony, 1824-26.

66(1828)—Report on fortifications; illegal exportation of slaves under guise of their being domestics; return of slaves forfeited to Crown under Abolition Act; return of proceeds of post-office 1825-27; problem of fugitive slaves from French islands.

67(1829)—Illicit importation of slaves; return of military establishment; illegal exportation of slaves to Trinidad; Assembly imprisons provost marshal for having arrested one of its members for debt, holding such action to have been a breach of privilege; Columbian Republic vessel engaged in piracy; replies to questions of Royal College of Physicians of London on population, health, etc. of island; project of a code of jail regulations submitted by Commissioners of Legal Inquiry.

68(1829)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

69(1830)—Laxity of legislature in relieving free persons of colour from disabilities under which they were suffering; papers in cases of slaves illegally exported to Trinidad; population returns; return of manumissions.

70(1830)—Charges against Mr. Hobson and assistant judges.

71(1831)—Return of slaves held by Crown and public officers; military returns; free persons of colour relieved of disabilities.

72(1831)—Consolidated slave act; hurricane at Barbados; papers in case of the Hon. Mr. Alexander of the Council charged with having overworked his slaves but who was found not guilty by island jury.

73(1831)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

74(1832)—Papers relative to fugitive slaves from French islands; return of island schools; Assembly enters complaint against Attorney-General Blane; island opposition to slavery measures recommended by Order in Council of 2 November 1831; absenteeism results in inferior men making up Assembly and but 153 electors returning the 19 members; report on island finances.

75(1832)—Speaker Glanville offers his estate to government upon certain terms for purpose of its being used as center for ascertaining comparative merits of the plans of emancipation and compensation; return of manumissions, 1817-30; report on state of colony; report on colonial duties collected, 1826-32; return of slaves escheated to Crown.

76(1833)—Slavery papers.

77(1833)—Public offices and miscellaneous; Dr. Robinson's case.

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## GRENADA.

### GROUP C. O. 101

9(1762-64)—Report on state of island; report on defences; shipping returns; maps of Fort Royal harbor; purchase of Frenchmen's estates by Englishmen; illicit trading; land problem.

10(1764-65)—Adjustment of relations with French residents and former planters; charges of injustice, oppression and accepting of bribes preferred against late administrator, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott; illicit trade; institution of representative government in ceded islands.

11(1765-68)—Papers relative to establishment of separate representative government in Grenada; adjustment of French claims; return of grants of land; Council and Assembly minutes; commercial returns.

12(1767-68)—Desire of French residents to be represented in Legislature; election of separate Legislatures for Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago; Assembly minutes; establishing of Botanical Garden in St. Vincent by Governor Melvill; the then residences of purchasers of land in Tobago; factional strife in Grenada and Dominica.

13(1768-69)—Council and Assembly minutes; Carib disorders in St. Vincent; minutes of Council of St. Vincent; opposition of absentee proprietors of estates in Grenada to return of Governor Melvill to that colony; charges against his administration; minutes of Council of Tobago; dispute between Lieutenant-Governor Fitzmaurice and Council and his suspension of six members and naming of six others including two Catholics.

14(1769-70)—Clash between civil and military officers in Tobago over their respective competencies; home government attempts to levy 4½% export tax on island produce; acquittal of Governor Melvill by Privy Council; state of plantations being settled in Tobago; defence of ceded islands; problem of Carib lands in St. Vincent.

15(1770-71)—Problem of Carib lands in St. Vincent; disputes between English and French colonists; insurrection of slaves in Tobago; maroon negro disorders in Grenada; island defences; sale of land in Tobago under direction of commissioners from England; minutes of Council of Tobago.

16(1771-72)—Carib troubles in St. Vincent; suspension of five members of Council for refusing to admit a Catholic to that body; report on population and produce of Tobago for 1771 and 1772; island defence; destruction of St. George by fire; prevalence of absenteeism makes it difficult to form an Assembly; mutiny in 32nd Regmt. stationed in St. Vincent; report on state of Grenada, 1772.

17(1772-74)—Plan of ground laid out for Botanical Garden in St. Vincent and list of plants introduced there; expedition against Caribs of St. Vincent; treaty of peace concluded between them and the English; distress of planters following numerous bankruptcies in home country and ravages of ants in cane fields; report on population and produce of Tobago, 1771-73.

18(1774-75)—Large amount of absenteeism among members of Assembly makes it impossible to form quorum; Assembly of St. Vincent refuses to grant Crown 4½% export tax on produce; distress of coffee planters from fall in price of their product; narrative of events in Grenada from 1762 to show causes of public disorders in that colony; Carib disturbances in St. Vincent; low price of coffee results in coffee estates of St. Vincent being converted into sugar estates; claims of St. Vincent Assembly to be on same footing as House of Commons; planters of Tobago petition for remission or extension of time in matter of making payments about to fall due on land purchased by them of Crown; military returns; answers to queries relative to state of Grenada (in French); report on state of cultivation, population, etc. of the colony in 1772; answers to queries relative to state of Tobago; report on state of Tobago, 1771-75.



19(1775-76)—State of defences; Council minutes; ample supply of important provisions in spite of Revolutionary war.

20(1776-77)—Military returns; depredations committed by American privateers; Henry Philips requests patent for his discovery of powder to kill cane ants; problem of runaway negroes; French allow Americans to use their ports.

21(1777-78)—Military returns; aid given Americans by French and Dutch; observations on Trinidad; privateernig; inhabitants of Tobago appeal for protection against American privateers; rise in price of supplies due to war shortage.

22(1778)—Military returns; reports on state of defence of Grenada and Tobago; French and English colonials agree to restrain their respective privateers from making descents on each other's coasts; scarcity of provisions; Trinidad rapidly being settled by debtors and like in response to liberal terms granted all comers by Spanish governor; scarcity of specie.

23(1778-79)—Military returns; capture of St. Lucia by English ends danger of French invasion; problem and expense of caring for army of prisoners; French capture St. Vincent and Grenada.

24(1779-82)—Shortage of provisions in Tobago; military returns for Tobago; capture of Tobago by French.

25(1784)—Restoration of island to England; dockets of commercial fees.

26(1784-86)—Regulations of Spanish government for peopling and trade of Trinidad; military returns; data on French church lands (later taken over by Crown); current prices; disputes between French and English residents; advantages of intercourse with Spanish colonies; cotton culture urged upon planters; private information on state of Grenada and its dependencies and their value to Crown, submitted to Ministry by British merchants.

27(1786-87)—Military returns; current prices; French inhabitants destroy cannon intended for defence of island.

28(1787-89)—Militia returns; problem of defense; current prices; free port established; fraudulent introduction of tea and tobacco from United States; population returns for 1763, 71, 77, 83, and 87; slave imports 1784-87; answers to queries relative to importation of slaves and methods of French

planters; shipping returns; answers to queries relative to state of slavery in island; unrest of French inhabitants at not having voice in government; runaway slaves being returned from Trinidad but not from Margarita.

29(1789)—Military returns; current prices; defence measures; Assembly minutes; Spanish governor of Trinidad announces that slaves running away from their masters would be recognized as free upon their arrival within his jurisdiction; disorders in French islands; plans for defence of English harbour, Antigua.

30(1790)—Unrest of French planters seeking representation in Legislature; current prices; vital statistics; reports on state of Havannah and St. Juan; Assembly minutes; report on state of Martinique; newspapers etc. relative to course of events in French colonies; causes of decreased value of West Indian property.

31(1790-91)—Papers and newspapers relative to disorders in French islands; protection of runaway slaves arriving in Trinidad withdraws population and produce of Carriacou; return of produce of Grenada, 1787-90; military returns; trade with Canada generally a losing venture.

32(1791-92)—Military returns and estimates; insurrection in St. Domingo; Assembly minutes; French subjects aggrieved over disposal of Catholic church lands and their not having voice in government; fire largely destroys St. George.

33(1792-94)—Problem of refugees from French islands; shortage of provisions; ports opened to supplies from foreign settlements in British bottoms and later to American vessels; events in French islands, with proclamations, etc.; production statistics; outbreak of war with France; vital statistics; yellow fever epidemic; problem of prisoners of war; dispute between occupiers of late Catholic church lands taken over by Crown and Crown officials over disposal of same.

34(1794-96)—Civil war begun by French free persons of colour in island; government confiscates their estates; French republicans attack Grenada; trial and execution of rebels.

35(1797-98)—Trial and banishment and execution of rebels; ports opened to supplies from foreign colonies in West Indies or South America in British bottoms; slave amelioration act; settlement of forfeited estates cases; islanders

seek to procure outlet for their rum by securing its use by local troops through levying tax of 3 shillings per gallon on all imported rum; coinage reform; question of repayment of parliamentary loan; trade with Spanish colonies allowed.

36(1798-99)—Inability of colonists to repay parliamentary loan promptly; report on progress of winding up accounts of confiscated estates; exemption of Spanish vessels trading to West Indies from payment of fees.

37(1799-1800)—Accounts of commissioners of confiscated estates.

38(1801)—Shipping returns.

39(1802)—Cautions taken against possibility of a negro insurrection; shipping returns; account and statement relative to confiscated Catholic church lands.

40(1803)—Shipping returns.

41(1804)—Shipping returns.

42(1805)—Shipping returns; slave imports and exports 1789-1804; return of slave population; trade between British West Indies and Spanish colonies continued in spite of war between home countries; Nelson's arrival calms fears of West Indians; current prices; ports kept open to Americans; military returns; the Rev. Mr. Austin leaves his clerical duties unattended to and engages in sugar culture in Surinam.

43(1806)—Shipping returns; current prices; ports continued open to Americans; difficulty in securing and keeping proper clergymen; outbreak of revolt in Spanish colonies; report on British goods exported to Spanish Colonies.

44(1806)—Current prices; Council and Assembly minutes, report on trade with Spanish colonies; Assembly refuses to pay bounties on British-American fish; medical report on shipping in St. George harbour; Dr. Dickinson's account of recovery of invalids sent from West Indies to Halifax in 1797.

45(1807)—Current prices; docket of fees for Chief Justice; shipping returns; report on trade with Spanish colonies; report on trade of Grenada, 1794-1805, in British and American vessels; return of slaves imported, 1805-07; Council and Assembly minutes.

46(1807)—Scarcity of provisions; current prices; military returns; report on trade with Spanish colonies; shipping returns; Council and Assembly minutes.

47(1808)—Current prices; military returns.

48(1809)—Report on imports from British North America, 1807-08; report on colonial lands held subject to quit rent; return of public offices; disallowance of 3,000 acre grant of land.

49(1810)—Current prices.

50(1811)—Account of British and American fish imported into Grenada, 1805-10.

51(1812)—Returns of negro population, 1810 and 1811; former President Adye charged with appropriation of crown slaves.

52(1813)—Seizure of island trading vessel by Spaniards; Council disputes Governor Shipley's succession as commission had not yet been received.

53(1813)—Current prices; £2000 sterling ordered to be converted into island money by stamping same; great decline in white population; military returns; events in revolting Spanish colonies; report on trade with same.

54(1814)—Papers in case of the black Michel, claiming to be free, versus Green, charging latter with assault and battery and false imprisonment on orders of Lieutenant-Governor Ainslie; rum a drug on market; old colonies seek to keep rum from new ones out of their local markets; advantages of St. George as a naval base; problem of refugees from Spanish colonies; military returns.

55(1815)—Rev. Planquais, curate of Catholic church and Vicar-General of West Indies, ordered from Grenada for refusing to allow two Spanish priests to say mass and challenging right of governor to name priests to charges; governor refuses to open ports to American lumber; British vessels allowed to import lumber from foreign islands.

56(1816)—Unrest of slaves following outbreak of revolt in Barbados; report of a committee of Assembly clears Mr. Starrett of blame in connection with death of a negro alleged to have been flogged to death in presence of two magistrates; opposition of Council and Assembly to slave

registration, characterized as being interference with internal legislation; prevalence of absenteeism and decline in white population.

57(1817)—Case of 8 slaves illegally imported from St. Bartholomew; papers in case of the Reverend Mc Mahon who was suspended from office of assistant judge of Grenada; return of public offices; report on church livings within the government; arrival of 1500 royalist Spanish refugees; hurricane.

58(1818)—Alleged free persons among negroes imported from other islands; ship "Emerald" touches at St. George with ammunition and corps of British subjects for service on Spanish mainland; 24 of these soldiers claim protection of governor; copies of judicial and executive proceedings relative to slaves; case of Spanish vessel in St. George harbour, ostensibly for repairs, giving chase to Venezuelan ship setting out from port.

59(1819)—Another case of Spanish vessel in St. George harbour "for repairs" giving chase to Venezuelan ship sailing from there for the mainland.

60(1820)—Routine correspondence.

61(1821)—Return of clergymen holding livings within the government; returns of baptism of slaves, parish by parish, 1818-20; return of shipping charges; Legislature petitions House of Commons for adoption of recommended measures to give relief from then prevalent distress; return of slaves imported and exported under license from 1808; return of manumissions effected from same year; return of negro marriages and slaves escheated to Crown from same date; return of slaves sold for debt from same year; population returns, 1812-20; renewal of temporary slave registration act.

62(1822)—Routine correspondence.

63(1823)—Report on slaves forfeited to Crown; report on local opinion of measures of amelioration proposed in confidential despatch of 9 July; report on state of religious instruction and education in island.

64(1824)—Free persons of colour's disabilities removed; disallowance of temporary slave registration act; return of shipping charges.

65(1825)—Friendly attitude of planters to Wesleyan missionaries; Bishop of Barbados becomes member of Council; island amelioration act; free persons of colour establish school for poor (1824); legislature refuses to adopt proposed changes in amelioration act.

66(1826)—Return of fees on shipping; return of slaves imported, 1821-25; of those exported, 1821-24; return of manumissions, 1821-25; return of slave marriages, 1821-25; return of escheated slaves, 1821-25; return of those sold for debt in same period; vital statistics; return of public functionaries owning slaves; return of salaries and fees of public officers; Assembly rejects ameliorative measure proposed by home government.

67(1827)—Observations on state of colony; distress from continued drought; abstracts of island revenue, 1824-26; schedule of sources of revenue; returns on crown and manumitted negroes and their state in society; Customs officers refuse to furnish returns of imports and exports for an official report.

68(1828)—Secretary of State refuses to allow William Maxwell to remove 300 slaves from Antigua to Grenada; cases of M. Le Grande and M. Le Barrie who requested permission to remove slaves from Grenada to Trinidad; progress of slave amelioration; report on religious establishments and instruction.

69(1829)—Return of apprenticed Africans; answers to queries submitted by Royal College of Physicians of London regarding population, health conditions, etc.; population returns, 1825-28.

70(1830)—Routine correspondence.

71(1831)—Return of office holders possessing slaves; restlessness of slaves due to their belief that emancipation had been ordered; general West Indian planter meeting called in Barbados for purpose of making united representation to home government of distressed state of islanders; mass meeting of inhabitants of colony to consider alarming crisis of Caribbean affairs.

72, 73, 74(1829-31)—Dismissal of Chief Justice Bent.

75(1832)—Returns of schools and salaries paid in same; Legislature refuses to adopt measures of amelioration recom-

mended by Order in Council of November 1831; return of manumissions, 1817-30; Attorney-General Davis on administration of justice in the colony.

76(1833)—Dispute between Supreme Court judges and Assembly supported by Attorney-General Davis as to whether or not laws and statutes of Great Britain down to 1763 were binding in Grenada; incendiary attempts to destroy St. George; Assembly seeks to introduce innovations in new slave registration act; observations on state of island.

77(1833)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

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## JAMAICA.

### GROUP C. O. 137

61(1761-64)—Demolition of fortifications on Mosquito Shore; attempts to end smuggling; Spanish disturb English log-cutters on Mosquito Shore; French disturb English salt-rakers on Turks Island; the respective governments disavow these acts and render satisfaction.

62(1764-67)—Dispute between Assembly and governor relative to privileges claimed by former body (celebrated Oliphant coach-horses case); settlement of Turks Island; damage claims by French; repeal of Stamp Act; complaint regarding high fees charged foreign vessels importing bullion into island; dispute between Assembly and Council over treatment to be accorded money bills; suspension of Collector of Customs for irregularities in accounts; Spanish at Porto Rico rob English ship bound for New York and in distress; Spanish refuse to restore runaway slaves.

63(1767-68)—Suspension of seven members of Council following their having passed resolution charging Lieutenant-Governor Elletson with having largely taken away legislative power of that body; disorders among log-cutters on Mosquito Shore; distress from loss of Spanish trade.

64(1768-69)—Report of Indian unrest on Mosquito Shore; short account of that settlement; restoration of suspended Council members to office; accounts of French and Spanish islands near Jamaica; dislike of islanders for office of

Lieutenant-Governor; dissatisfaction of Mosquito Shore logcutters with form of government accorded them; Governor Trelawney resents Board of Trade naming persons to Council without having consulted him.

65(1769-70)—Bad relations between Mosquito Shore settlers and Spanish; British settlers fear Indians have joined forces with latter; poor state of Jamaican fortifications; account of Mosquito Shore; Mosquito Shore settlers petition for constitutional form of government; proposed regulations for inhabitants of the Shore; problem of slaves running away to Cuba; dispute between Council and Assembly over appropriation of surplus monies; dissolution of latter body; account of presents to Shore Indians; journal of tour made along Shore in 1769-70 by Captain Hodgson (2 parts).

66(1770-71)—North American traders bringing in quantities of counterfeit doubloons; report on state of fortifications; plans of harbours of Port Antonio; continuation of Hodgson's journal (see under 65); Mosquito Shore shipping returns; memoirs on Spanish West Indies and Buenos Aires; problem of coinage reform; objection of Assembly to passing bills containing suspending clause.

67(1771-72)—Lottery scheme proposed as means of effecting coinage reform without burden falling too heavily on a few persons; Governor Trelawney recommends Bryan Edwards (later celebrated as historian of the Br. W. I.) to seat in Council; King of Mosquito Shore is entertained by Governor; diary of tour made along Mosquito Shore by Captain Hodgson in 1772.

68(1772-73)—Manuscript treatise on decline of trade with Spanish islands by Lieutenant-Governor Dalling; complaint of coffee planters at losses they were suffering from French coffee being smuggled into island for reshipment to England.

69(1773-74)—Disorders among and dissatisfaction of settlers on Mosquito Shore; coffee planters pray for reduction of duty on their product; problems resulting from presence of large quantities of clipped coins in circulation; Maroon disturbances; poor state of island defences.

70(1774-75)—Celebrated memorial of Assembly to Crown championing rights of colonists and calling on King to act as mediator between his English and American subjects; op-



position in home country to act of Assembly laying import tax on slaves entered in Jamaica and disallowance of same; Captain Hodgson, Supt. of Mosquito Shore, ordered home to answer charges preferred against him; answers to queries relatives to state of island.

71(1775-76)—Danger from scarcity of provisions following outbreak of American Revolution; dismissal of Captain Hodgson from superintendency of Mosquito Shore; Americans resorting to Hispaniola for tropical products and supplies; negro insurrection nipped in bud; trial and punishment of ring leaders.

72(1776-77)—Increasing scarcity of provisions.

73(1777-78)—Depredations of Spaniards on property of British subjects on Mosquito Shore; plentiful supply of provisions; list of presents and other Mosquito Shore papers; problem of defence; danger from Maroons.

74(1778-79)—Renewal of embargo on export of food-stuffs; embargo again taken off; great scarcity of specie.

75(1779)—Protest of Legislature to Crown on imposition of tax of five pounds per centum on net produce of Customs and Excise by act of Parliament; Jamaican planters in London block plan suggested by Governor Dalling to raise black troops; declaration of martial law and preparations for resisting attack of French; drawing of town and fortifications of Cape Francois, Hispaniola.

76(1779-80)—Translations of letters found in captured Spanish packet en route from Havannah to Spain; account of Spanish capture of St. George's Bay, Honduras; English reduce St. Ferdinando D'Omoa; Spanish recapture it; Dalling proposes attack on Spanish American mainland; scarcity of coins.

77(1780)—Dalling proposes to attack Yucatan; expedition sent against Fort St. Juan; capture of same; journal of the expedition; plan of the fort; dispute between Governor Dalling and Advocate-General-Harrison results in suspension of latter.

78(1780)—Distressed state of island soldiery from high price of provisions; papers in Harrison case; Harrison restored to office; further operations in Nicaragua; decimation of troops

at St. Juan from yellow fever; map of Lake Nicaragua captured from Spanish; home government urges attack on New Orleans.

79(1780-81)—Hurricane works terrible destruction on island; severe earthquake; tidal wave sweeps over Savannah la Mar; yellow fever continues ravages at St. Juan; map of St. Jago de Cuba; great mortality among troops in Jamaica; report of committee of Assembly appointed to enquire into effects of late expedition to St. Juan with respect to Jamaica; dispute between Governor Dalling and islander relative to suspension of four judges.

80(1781)—Map of Bluefields Lagoon and vicinity; papers relative to Nicaraguan fiasco; divers military journals; suspended judges restored to office in accordance with instructions from England; Mr. Hodgson's narrative of rise, progress, and end of late expedition towards Lake Nicaragua.

81(1781)—Hurricane does great damage in Westmoreland and Hanover; resultant scarcity of negro provisions; Governor Dalling's narrative of late expedition to St. Juan River and Lake Nicaragua; journal of John Polson covering same.

82(1781-82)—Account of proceedings of Spaniards in attack on Pensacola; Assembly refuses to grant money for fortifications as consequence of new duty being laid on sugar; Kingston partially destroyed by fire with loss of £400,000 sterling; attack on Jamaica expected; Assembly decides to grant money for fortifications in face of danger from French; Rodney's victory assures safety of British colonies; Kingston merchants supplying enemy with stores after departing under false clearances as for New York; loyalist refugees from Georgia arrive in island; Spanish defeated in attack on British at Cape Gracias a Dios.

83(1782-83)—Attack from Hispaniola expected; arrival of S. Carolina loyalists; visit of Prince William Henry; protest of Legislature at temporary admission of foreign produce into home market while war taxes were continued on West Indian produce; appeal for removal of latter; refusal of home government to do so; loyalists exempted from duties on entry of their slaves and from payment of taxes for seven years; governor instructs Customs House officials not to throw obstructions in way of American trade; Governor Campbell refuses request of loyalists to be transported to Mosquito Shore; loyalists petition that bounty formerly allowed on indigo

grown in Georgia and South Carolina be extended to that produced in Jamaica.

84(1783-84)—Governor refuses to suspend Order in Council relative to closing of ports to Americans; dispute between Council and Assembly over appropriation of surplusage of revenue; Florida refugees settle on Mosquito Shore; adjustment of territorial limits of Mosquito Shore settlement; destructive hurricane; island ports opened.

85(1784-85)—King orders ports closed on 31 March 1785 at latest; defence of Mosquito Shore provided against attacks of Spaniards; Lieutenant-Governor's suspicion that American ship owners have been provided with British registers by collusive means; report on prices, before, during and since the war; shipping returns; report on rum exports, 1778-1784; account of imports into island, 1775-84; arrival of more loyalists from East Florida; another hurricane; distress of island planters.

86(1785-87)—English government relinquishes claims to Mosquito Shore; another hurricane; distress of loyalists on Mosquito Shore; visit of Prince William Henry; Lieutenant-Governor Clarke approves of plan to introduce spice trees into British West Indies; relief measures proposed to home government by Jamaican Assembly.

87(1787-89)—Report of legislative committee on state of rum and molasses trade between West Indies and British North America; alarm of islanders over abolition agitation; new slave act of 1787; shipping returns; population returns; current prices; visit of Prince William Henry.

88(1789-90)—Governor of Cuba refuses to deliver up runaway slaves; distress of poor whites settled in Honduras Bay; current prices; return of island rectors and rectories; rumor regarding mutiny on board bread-fruit tree expedition ship "The Bounty"; proposed police plan for log-cutting district on Honduras Bay; home government considers matter of raising negro corps; preparations for outbreak of war with Spain; documents relative to slavery (under "Miscellaneous").

89(1790-91)—Current prices; disorders in St. Domingo; map of Port Antonio Harbour; military supplies sent to governor of St. Domingo.

90(1791-92)—Assembly petitions for greater military force as result of events in St. Domingo; current prices; foreign ships forbidden to land without special license; free persons of

colour of St. Domingo forbidden to enter Jamaica; cargo of revolting slaves from St. Domingo dumped on shore of Honduras Bay; examination of sundry slaves in Trelawney parish relative to reported intention of revolting; Legislature refuses to accept protection of British troops upon terms that island pay for same; high prices resulting from world sugar shortage following events in St. Domingo bring relief to British West Indian planters; scarcity of specie; institution of island cavalry; specie imported from England.

91(1792-93)—Current prices; copy of "Proceedings of the Hon. House of Assembly of Jamaica, on the Sugar and Slave Trade, in a session which began the 23rd of October 1792"; Assembly refuses to pay cost of transporting two regiments of soldiers from Halifax; Assembly expresses thanks to King for receipt of bread-fruit trees; papers relative to state of Mulattos in Jamaica and in French islands; course of events in St. Domingo; expedition from Jamaica against St. Domingo proposed; threatened scarcity of provisions; arrival of Mons. de Charmilly in connection with proposed expedition; formation and departure of same; produce of inhabitants of St. Domingo who accepted British rule shipped as being British-grown.

92(1793-94)—Shortage of lumber; opening of island ports; papers relative to St. Domingan expedition.

93(1794)—Weakness of British position in St. Domingo; current prices; organization of British government in St. Domingo; returns of St. Domingan shipping.

94(1794-95)—Shipping returns; difficult position of British in St. Domingo; Assembly minutes.

95(1795)—English settlers on Honduras Bay exceed their rights by treaty and are involved in dispute with the governor of Yucatan; St. Domingan refugees in Jamaica; contraband goods being entered from America; attempt made to burn Kingston; Maroon insurrection in Trelawney; Maroon war; current prices; difficulties of British forces in St. Domingo; French refugees shipped to St. Domingo; Council minutes.

96(1795-96)Progress of Maroon war; French refugees shipped to Jamaica; question of raising two companies of mulatto and two of negro troops; dogs procured from Cuba to hunt down Maroons; King orders trailing of Maroons with dogs

to cease; dispute between Lieutenant-Governor the Earl of Balcarres and Major-General Walpole relative to engagement of latter with Maroons should they surrender; deportation of Maroons to Nova Scotia.

97(1796)—Copy of printed work "Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly Relative to the Maroons . . ."; the Balcarres-Walpole dispute continued; problem of caring for French refugees from St. Domingo; Council minutes.

98(1796-97)—Difficult position of British forces in St. Domingo; problem of foreign refugees; instructions of Superintendent of Honduras; island opposition to raising of black corps; defense of Honduras; scarcity of specie; attack on Jamaica from St. Jago de Cuba feared; trade between free ports of Jamaica and Spanish colonies allowed in spite of war between home countries; distress of settlers in Honduras; £49,000 voted for support of Maroons sent to Halifax.

99(1797-98)—Passing of slave amelioration measures; depredations of runaway slaves; offer of Assembly to maintain an island army of 2,000 German or other European Protestants instead of raising coloured corps; copy of printed work by Higgins, "Observations and Advice for the Improvement of Manufacture of Muscovado Sugar and Rum"; failure of expedition against runaway negroes; home government accepts Assembly's offer to provide for defense of island by raising of Jamaican army instead of accepting colored troops, agreeing to allow two battalions to be appropriated to exclusive use of island at latter's expense.

100(1798)—Attempt to round up runaway slaves; Assembly refuses to further support transported Maroons; failure of British military expedition to St. Domingo; sketch of chief British settlement on Bay of Honduras; great increase in number of refugees from St. Domingo.

101(1798-99)—Defense of Honduras Bay; Spanish attack there repulsed; evacuation of St. Domingo by British forces; Assembly accepts proposals relative to Jamaican army by majority vote of two; problems of St. Domingan refugees; refugees' negroes ordered sent to Martinique for sale.

102(1799)—Lieutenant-Governor the Earl of Balcarres interviews Toussaint L'Ouverture in attempt to open commercial relations with St. Domingo.

103(1799-1800)—Copy of project for invasion of Jamaica by

republican armies of St. Domingo; difficulties placed in way of commercial intercourse with St. Domingo; martial law declared; trial of Las Portas, a French spy; negro corps sent to defence of island, absolving Jamaicans of their pledge to support a white force; Americans allowed to exchange their products for sugar, coffee, etc.

104(1800)—Slave returns; Lieutenant-Governor the Earl of Balcarres reprimanded for having allowed Americans to barter for sugar, etc.; copy of printed "Report from the Committee of the . . . Assembly Appointed to Inquire into the State of the Colony, as to Trade, Navigation, and Culture".

105(1800-1801)—Map of St. George's Key, Honduras; current prices; capture of Curacoa.

106(1801)—Commercial negotiations with agent of Toussaint L'Ouverture; copy of new constitution of St. Domingo; remaining former French ports of St. Domingo opened to British traders; French prepare to reconquer St. Domingo; British government hopes for French success as "a French colonial government would be a less dangerous neighbor than one of free negroes"; correspondence of St. Domingan agent.

107(1802)—Documents connected with events in St. Domingo; abstract of history of controversy between home government and government of Jamaica relative to employing black troops in island; Council minutes.

108(1802)—Council journal; black troops removed from Jamaica; papers relative to events in St. Domingo; Assembly objects to paying 5,000 soldiers sent to defend island; notes on state of Dominica.

109(1802)—French re-conquer St. Domingo at tremendous cost; French contrive to make a considerable illegal purchase of merchandise for export to St. Domingo; proposal to increase white population by settling soldiers and Irishmen on crown lands; papers relative to Honduras Bay Settlement.

110(1803)—Small number of whites in island; papers relative to St. Domingo; Lieutenant-Governor Nugent opposes sending out of cargo of white prostitutes etc. to settle in island; scarcity of specie; proposed British expedition against Mexico in event of a rupture with Spain; French evacuate St. Domingo; Assembly appropriates £20,000 to transport refugees from Jamaica to New Orleans; negotiations to open commercial relations with St. Domingo brigand chieftains.

111(1804)—Proposed secret convention between governor of Jamaica and General in Chief of St. Domingo; papers relative to affairs in St. Domingo; commercial negotiations there and proposed expedition against Spanish colonies; illegal trading with St. Domingo.

112(1804)—Council minutes; Council journal; plan and picture of Fort St. Juan; Lieutenant-Governor Nugent holds abolition of slave trade by England alone would be futile; Nugent authorized to enter into treaty with Gen. Dessalines of St. Domingo; plan for barracks to hold 1,000 men.

113(1804)—Records of St. Domingo brought to Jamaica; alarm of islanders at closing of West Indian trade to American vessels.

114(1805)—Council minutes; opening of ports to American vessels for importation of lumber and provisions; current prices.

115(1805)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

116(1806)—Current prices; ports kept open to American bottoms; return on exportation of British goods to Spanish colonies from free ports, 1804-06; shortage of salt provisions; opposition to paying bounties on British North American fish and laying countervailing duties on American fish, as proposed by home government; shipping returns for 1806.

117(1806)—End of Empire of Hayti; Assembly agrees to pay bounties on British North American fish for one year but refuses to repay money already expended on that score by home government; William Tudor authorized to import three cargoes of ice and snow from United States in American vessels; shipping returns, 1794-1803.

118(1807)—Current prices; negro disturbances; shipping returns; Council journal; importation of salt provisions into Honduras Bay settlement from United States authorized.

119(1807)—Strict enforcement of Navigation Laws directed; no bounty to be paid on British North American fish imported into West Indian colonies which had not provided for repayment of same to home government; shipping returns; current prices; failure of attack on Barracoa, Cuba by unauthorized expedition from Bahamas; government garrisons Bahamas with black corps against wishes of islanders; subsistence act

to pay 3,000 soldiers barely passes as result of home government having abolished slave trade.

120(1807)—Unrest of negroes necessitates calling out of greater part of militia over Christmas holidays; current prices; continued importation of salt provisions from United States into Honduras Bay settlement permitted; chaotic conditions in that colony arising from lack of proper police force.

121(1808)—Current prices; official account of unsuccessful attack on Barracoa; exportation of provisions forbidden following laying on of American embargo; home government seeks to increase cultivation of provisions and urges planters to keep up own stocks of negroes; home government urges governors to enter into close relations with Cuba following Napoleon's seizing power in Spain; mutiny in coloured regiment; unlicensed persons forbidden to hold religious meetings (a blow at sectarists to check their work among slaves).

122(1808)—Jamaican Assembly adopts resolution declaring Parliament has no authority to pass laws to operate internally in the island; current prices; Assembly and Major of regiment involved in late mutiny in conflict, which leads to contest on point of alleged breach of privilege.

123(1808)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

124(1809)—Governor authorized to give Spanish every practicable aid in expelling French from St. Domingo; current prices; return of imports from British North America, 1807 and 1808; governor supplies Mexicans desirous of procuring military stores to defend selves in event of an attack on Mexico by United States with 8,000 stand of arms; attack launched against St. Domingo.

125(1809)—Current prices; return of public offices; rejection of consolidated slave law by Crown leads to such violence in Assembly that governor dissolves body.

126(1809)—Military despatches.

127(1809)—Ditto.

128(1810)—Current prices; scarcity of supplies leads governor to open island ports; prevalence of absenteeism results in Assembly being composed of inferior persons; tendency of that body to establish entire independence of executive; further returns of public offices; numerous applications received for



military supplies from neighboring Spanish governors; papers relative to events in Spanish colonies.

129(1810)—Current prices.

130(180)—Military despatches; public offices; miscellaneous.

131(1811)—Current prices; papers relative to events in Spanish colonies; home government disallows island act seeking to prevent sectarists from holding religious assemblies for negroes; correspondence of Lieutenant-Governor with the Reverend Donaldson, rector of St. Mary's parish, relative to latter's charges against various persons of mistreatment of slaves; scarcity of specie.

132(1811)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

133(1811)—Military despatches; public offices; miscellaneous.

134(1812)—Current prices; orders received from home government to refuse requests for military supplies from Spanish colonials; scarcity of supplies following outbreak of war with America; importations from foreign islands permitted; Assembly asks that importations from South America be authorized.

135(1812)—Military despatches; public offices; miscellaneous.

136(1813)—War supplies being illicitly supplied to revolutionists in Panama from Jamaica; current prices; home government to refuse requests from Spanish colonials for military supplies; scarcity of supplies following outbreak of war with visions; papers relative to the Reverend Mr. Donaldson (see under 131).

137(1813)—Enclosures in Despatch 21, vol. 137 (general returns of slaves and state of religion).

138(1813)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

139(1813)—Military despatches, public offices and miscellaneous.

140(1814)—Current prices.

141(1815)—Current prices; Port Royal destroyed by fire; Assembly calls on executive to remove Chief Justice Lewis

from office because of his arbitrary and oppressive conduct; Lewis's reply to charges against him.

142(1816)—Jamaicans oppose slave registration as being a measure of interference in their internal affairs by Parliament; unrest of slaves who believed that Registry Bill was meant to confer on them some right which islanders wished to withhold; current prices; insurrection in Barbados; no violations of Abolition Act known to have occurred on island; Kingston merchants engaged in illicit dealings with Spanish revolutionists; resignation of Chief Justice Lewis; evidence taken before secret committee, regarding trade from Jamaica to St. Domingo and revolted Spanish provinces.

143(1816)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

144(1817)—Return of slaves condemned by Vice-Admiralty Court since 1807; current prices; return of island clergy; papers in case of a murdered slave; returns of slaves baptized and become members of Established church.

145(1817)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

146(1818)—Routine correspondence.

147(1814-18)—Return of trials of slaves.

148(1819)—Illegal landing of two slaves in island; Duke of Manchester's view that a bishop could not with propriety hold one of island livings; current prices; sailing day of packet changed from Monday to Saturday to remove cause for merchants and clerks habitually absenting themselves from church service to complete correspondence before sailings; 29 slaves illegally landed; Maroons engaged to hunt down runaway slaves bring in some 300.

149(1814-19)—Military despatches.

150(1820)—St. Domingan records sent to France; conviction effected for murder of a slave; arrival of some 500 members of "the Irish Legion" from Spanish colonies causes great apprehension on part of islanders.

151(1820) Military despatches.

152(1822)—Return of fees on shipping; scarcity of provisions from drought; illegal execution of a slave through ignorance of magistrate.

153(1822)—Cruel punishment of a slave by one Newman results in former's death; papers relative to events in St. Domingo; latter is incorporated into Republic of Hayti; papers in case of Thomas Simpson, white man sentenced to death for having raped young negro slave; copy of slave law of 1816.

154(1823)—Execution of ten pirates; slave returns required by House of Commons; execution of twenty more pirates; papers relative to distress of settlers in Honduras; measures recommended by home government for ameliorating condition of slaves common knowledge in island; intense opposition to such reforms; returns of schools and ecclesiastical establishments; Assembly refuses to pass any measure ameliorating lot of slaves except one to protect females from violence against their persons; slave revolt nipped in bud; distress of islanders; few persons of ability and influence left in Assembly due to great amount of absenteeism.

155(1823)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

156(1824)—Evidence of slave conspiracy discovered; Lecesne and Escoffery deported from island; additional slave returns; ameliorative measures urged in Bathurst circulars of May and July 1823 attributed to West India body in London; crushing of slave uprising in Hanover parish.

157(1824)—Copies of judicial proceedings relative to trial and punishment of alleged rebels since 1823; return of Maroons; appointment of a Bishop of Jamaica; return of customs fees; papers relative to Lecesne and Escoffery; progress of amelioration.

158(1824)—Public offices.

159(1824)—Miscellaneous.

160(1825)—Mango trees sent to Malta; arrival of Bishop of Jamaica; sectarist missionaries relieved of militia duty; question between governor and bishop relative to latter's claim to benefices; governor asks that two missionaries be sent to island by Society for Conversion and Religious Instruction of Slaves; papers relative to Lecesne and Escoffery; British and Colonial Silk Company interested in growing silk in Jamaica; illegal importation of two negroes into Cayman Islands; governor's remarks on pamphlet, "The Slave Colonies of Great Britain" so far as it relates to Jamaica.

161(1825)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

162(1826)—Return of crown lands patented 1805-24; return on aliens deported since 1823; slave returns.

163(1826)—King commands dissolution of Jamaican Assembly; Bishop of Jamaica urges change in sailing day of packet boats so as to make proper observance of Sunday more probable (had at an earlier time been changed from Monday to Saturday—see 148; was now sailing on Tuesday); Legislature passes ameliorating acts; slave returns; return of deported aliens.

164(1826)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

165(1827)—Two copies of consolidated slave act of 1826; governor's observations on statements in "The Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter" for 30 December 1826 so far as they related to Jamaica; attack on residence of Wesleyan minister at St. Ann's Bay by crowd of drunken soldiers; slave act disallowed by home government; account of island revenues and expenditures, 1824-27; Assembly committee investigates methods and conduct of Sectarist preachers.

166(1827)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

167(1828)—Returns of slaves condemned under Abolition Act; frequency of "leaks" in matter of despatches addressed to governors; coinage problem; return of slaves sold under execution of debt, 1808-27; return of crown lands; two Wesleyan ministers imprisoned at St. Ann's Bay for preaching contrary to law; return of slaves escheated to Crown, 1821-28; two representatives of Church Missionary Society arrive; Assembly repasses rejected slave act of 1826; Assembly refuses to further subsidize His Majesty's troops in island.

168(1828)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

169(1829)—Recalcitrant Assembly prorogued; Parliamentary Papers relative to Jamaican jails, missionaries and slaves; case of alleged mistreatment of a female slave by the Rev. George Bridges, ardent champion of slavery and colonial interests; new slave act passed.

170(1829)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

171(1830)—Parliamentary papers (bill for better regulation of jails in Jamaica); salaries paid Customs officers and fee

system abolished; disabilities of free persons of colour removed; Attorney-General holds grounds to exist warranting criminal prosecution of the Reverend Bridges for maltreatment of a female slave (see 169).

172(1830)—Papers relative to charges preferred against the Reverend Bridges and associate for interference with work of Methodist missionaries and severely punishing slaves who preferred attending Methodist to Established Church; indictment against Bridges thrown out by grand jury; Lecesne, Escoffery and Gonville return to Jamaica; William Knibb, Baptist missionary, charges Magistrate Finlayson with having ordered an improper punishment for one of the members of his congregation; copy of proceedings of Council of Protection of St. Ann in case of Reverend Bridges, charged with cruel treatment of his slave, Kitty; other slave cases; slave bill fails to pass Assembly.

173(1830)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

174—177(1824-30)—Papers relative to deportation of Messrs. Lecesne, Escoffery, and Gonville.

178(1831)—Catechists of Church Missionary Society exempted from military service; severity of punishment and number of persons serving life sentences (178) results in review of cases of prisoners; sundry slave cases; several attempts made to burn Kingston; colonial secretary accused of demanding illegal fees.

179(1831)—Case of colonial secretary continued; case brought on by charges preferred by Reverend Knibb continued (see 172); sundry slave cases; return of slave manumissions, 1825-30; numerous meetings held to denounce activities of emancipationists in England; further return of prisoners (see 178); delegates of the several parishes meet concurrently with Legislature to consider measures necessary for general interest.

180(1831)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

181(1832)—Extensive negro insurrection; Parliamentary Papers relative to same; return of persons claiming freedom; reign of terror instituted against sectarist missionaries charged with having incited negroes to revolt; slavery cruelty cases; further prison returns (see 178, 179).

182(1832)—Trials of rebellious slaves; charges preferred against sectarist missionaries Burchell, Gardiner, and Knibb; Lord Belmore recalled; his reply to charges against him; survey of his administration; governor ignorant of any reported attempt of planters to determine sentiments of American government relative to taking island under its care though seeking protection of another state had been voiced at parochial meeting; report of Assembly committee on causes of late rebellion; papers in case of outrages committed on setarists' religious buildings; clerical and school returns; meetings and resolutions of Colonial Church Union, instituted by the Reverend Bridges and others to stamp out sectarists.

183(1832)—Insufficiency of funds in Treasury to meet subsistence charge for royal troops; opinions of Attorney-General relative to status of sectarist ministers; riotous attack on sectarist buildings and the persons of sectarists themselves; extension of Colonial Church Union bodies; governor takes personal hand in quelling riots, enforcing his authority with troops; royal troops re-inforced by detachments from neighboring colonies; return of manumissions, 1817-30; abstract of existing laws relative to places of worship, clergy, etc.; government seeks to break power of Colonial Church Union by having persons of importance withdraw from it; resistance to tyranny voted by large meeting in St. Ann's parish; dismissal of magistrate in connection with same; Assembly declares self entirely independent of Parliament; return of arrested missionaries and destroyed sectarist buildings with examinations of the accused; Assembly dissolved; Mr. Beaumont of the "Jamaica Courant" suspected of carrying on treasonable negotiations with United States.

184(1832)—Return of manumissions, 1817-30; enclosures to despatch of 10 November.

185(1832)—Slave rebellion trials; enclosures to despatch of 14 December.

186(1832)—Public offices.

187(1832)—Miscellaneous.

188(1833)—Investigation of case of letters addressed to and from Baptist missionary being stolen from mails and published in the "Jamaica Courant"; general demoralization of public offices; break between Council and Assembly results in each body addressing island agent separately instead of

through joint committee of correspondence; finances of colony in bad way; King issues proclamation in council against Colonial Church Union; dismissal of Colonel Hilton of St. Ann's militia in consequence of his having signed certain resolutions as president of the Union; Mr. Cox, custos of St. Ann's parish and prominent Union official, resigns; report on revenue and expenditure of Jamaica; excitement among negroes at prospect of emancipation; action taken to have cargo of negroes on wrecked Portugese slaver condemned to Crown; papers relative to island laws affecting dissenters.

189(1833)—Clergy act disallowed; compensation for destruction of sectarist chapels at public expense not possible under island law; high excitement at government's plan for emancipation; military establishment reinforced to prevent outbreaks; slaves wrecked in Portugese trader (see 188) condemned to Crown and apprenticed out; Supreme Court rules Toleration Act to be in force in Jamaica; disorder in St. Ann's court house upon customary oaths being administered to a Wesleyan minister; cruelty to slaves case; jury of Colonial Church Union members acquits persons involved in St. Ann's court house disturbances.

190(1833)—Public offices.

191(1833)—Miscellaneous.

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## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

### GROUP C. O. 152

47(1761-67)—Stamp Act riot in St. Kitts; regulation of French West Indian-North American trade; manufacturies in Leeward Islands.

48(1767-68)—Discovery of plans for negro insurrection in Montserrat, 1768.

49(1768-69)—Report on miserable state of fortifications in Leeward Islands; another on military state of Guadeloupe and Martinique; dispute between Assembly and Council of St. Kitts over former's stand that members of Council had no right to vote for members of Assembly; burning of St. John's, Antigua.

50(1769-70)—Report on general state of Guadeloupe; population statistics, 1770; no satisfaction received from governor of Porto Rico regarding runaway slaves from English islands; petitions from Councils and Assemblies of the several islands asking for royal forces due to great disproportion between whites and blacks; controversy between two houses of legislature in St. Kitts.

51(1770-71)—Continuation of St. Kitts controversy; impeachment of Justices Daniell and Bramley of the Court of King's Bench, Montserrat by Assembly of that island on charge of high crimes and misdemeanors.

52(1771-72)—Dispute with governor of Porto Rico over ownership of Crab Island; hurricane of 1772, particularly as regards Antigua; poor accommodations for governor.

53(1772-73)—Description and state of Virgin Islands and organization of government there; reports on defenses; vital statistics.

54(1773-74)—Objections to establishment of Chancery Courts in the several islands; establishment of government in Virgin Islands; dispute with governor of Porto Rico over Crab Island; answers to queries regarding the Leeward Islands.

55(1775-76)—Alleged treason of one Charles Hubbard in supporting northern colonies in their conflict with the king and abusing latter; shipping returns for St. Kitts and Nevis, 1775; burning of Basseterre, 1776.

56(1776-77)—Privateering; shortage of provisions and supplies; difficulties over collecting  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  export tax duty due Crown.

57(1777-78)—Military state of the islands; also of French possessions; turbulent state of government in Virgin Islands; disputes with French and Dutch governors regarding American vessels trading to their ports; controversy between legislature of Antigua and Customs officers over collection of export duty.

58(1778)—Export duty controversy ends in victory for colonials; difficulties with foreign West Indies over American shipping; scarcity of provisions; outbreak of war with France and loss of Dominica.



59(1778-79)—Great distress in Leeward Islands; French successes; outbreak of war with Spain.

60(1779-80)—Disputes between Governor Burt and General Prescott regarding command of Leeward Island forces; map of Porto Rico with report of spy sent there ostensibly for purpose of arranging an exchange of prisoners; arrival of Rodney and Vaughan; military preparations made in islands; hurricane in Windward Islands.

61(1780-81)—Capture of St. Eustatius; problem of prisoners of war.

62(1781-82)—Loss of St. Kitts and Nevis; defence of Brimstone Hill; Rodney's victory of 12 April 1782; controversy over seizure of Danish brigs by uncommissioned sloop and their subsequent condemnation.

63(1782-84)—Restoration of St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat; new trade relations with late thirteen colonies.

64(1784-86)—Illicit trade with America and difficulties of Nelson (then captain) in breaking up same; shipping and price statistics.

65(1786-88)—Regulation of American-West Indian trade; opening of abolition controversy.

66(1786-88)—Minutes of Councils and shipping statistics for Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis; home government calls for copies of all Leeward Islands slave acts; Capt. Nelson's difficulties in connection with breaking up illegal trading; case of one John Lund, charged with piracy.

67(1788-89)—Copies of acts relating to slaves in force in Nevis and Virgin Islands; answers to queries relative to slavery and state of cultivation in Antigua, Montserrat and Nevis; 115 sentences in Admiralty Court on vessels captured at St. Eustatius.

68(1789)—Minutes of Council of Antigua and St. Kitts; ownership of Flat Island disputed with French; state of clergy of all denominations in Leeward Islands and their salaries and emoluments; disorders in French Islands.

69(1790)—Landing of Irish convicts in Antigua; revolt of slaves in Tortola; proposed action against Spanish Islands in event of a rupture with Spain; minutes of Council of Antigua; statistics on Leeward Islands shipping and prices.

70(1790)—Minutes of meetings of Council of Antigua; ditto of Assembly; prices of produce in Montserrat; Irish convicts in Antigua; appointment of Arthur Hodge (later defendant in one of the most spectacular slave atrocities cases) to Council of Tortola; affair of sale of the prize, "Mary Ann," condemned by Admiralty Court of Antigua, 1780.

71(1790-91)—Minutes of Council of Montserrat, St. Kitts, and Antigua, and of Assembly of Antigua.

72(1792)—Expense incurred in connection with Irish convicts landed in Antigua; outbreak of civil war in St. Domingo; petitions of legislature of Antigua setting forth distresses under which islanders were laboring and praying for opening of an island port; minutes of Assembly of Nevis and Council of Antigua; the case of French ships carrying out colonial officials and soldiers putting in at St. Kitts because of shortage of provisions and being there attacked by insurgent French colonists.

73(1792-93)—French ships and troops return to France, French refugees from Guadeloupe and Martinique flocking to Leeward Islands; minutes of Council of Montserrat, Assembly of Antigua, and Council of St. Kitts; naming of James Stephen, the later abolitionist leader, to Council of St. Kitts; outbreak of war with France.

74(1793)—War in West Indies; trade of Americans, Dutch, and Swedes with French islands under republican control; privateering disputes with those nations; provisions shortage; minutes of Council of Antigua and Montserrat and of Assembly of latter.

75(1793-94)—Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jarvis in the West Indies; opening of Leeward Islands ports to neutral bottoms; minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat; privateering disputes with the Dutch and Danes; problem of French royalist refugees; minutes of Council of Antigua.

76(1794-95)—Minutes of Council of Antigua; breaches of neutrality on parts of Dutch and Danes; copies of captured letters written by Victor Hughes; distress of refugees.

77(1795)—Neutrals running blockade in Guadeloupe; civil war and French incursions in Grenada; minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua; general French successes.

78(1796-98)—Privateering against Spanish trade begun; conspiracy of privates of 4th West Indian Regt. against their officers; printed journals of Council and Assembly of Leeward Islands; resignation of James Stephen from Council of St. Kitts following controversy with Duke of Portland, Secretary of State, because of latter's desire to keep island bodies full by dismissing absentees (under "Miscellaneous"); attempt to meet problem of debased coinage.

79(1798-1800)—Opposition to introduction of black troops into Leeward Islands; President Thomson reprimanded for allowing American merchants to barter for sugar; negro returns for 1797, 98, 99.

80(1801)—Capture of Danish and Swedish islands; state of affairs in Guadeloupe; disputes between President Thomson of St. Kitts and Governor Lavington.

81(1802)—Dispute of Governor Lavington with Legislature of St. Kitts; minutes of Council of Antigua and Montserrat and Assembly of Montserrat.

82(1802)—Minutes of Councils of Nevis and St. Kitts and of Assembly of Antigua.

83(1802)—Minutes of Assemblies of Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and of Council of Antigua and Montserrat.

84(1802)—Minutes of Councils of St. Kitts and Virgin Islands and Assemblies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, and Virgin Islands; yellow fever epidemic in Antigua; legislature of Virgin Islands petitions for making Tortola a free port.

85(1803)—Coinage problem; outbreak of war with France; removal of President Thomson of St. Kitts from office by Governor Lavington.

86(1804)—Opening of ports to American produce, including fish.

87(1805)—War in West Indies; French depredations in Montserrat, St. Kitts, and Nevis; restoration of Thomson to presidency of St. Kitts by Privy Council; arrival of Nelson in search of Villeneuve; general bankruptcy in Antigua.

88(1806)—Opening of ports for entry of salt provisions from America; special trading privileges with Spanish America accorded Tortola.

89(1807)—Detailed reports on commercial intercourse between Antigua, Tortola, St. Kitts, Montserrat, and Nevis and United States, 1794-1805; great food shortage in St. Kitts.

90(1807)—Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua and of Council of St. Kitts.

91(1808)—American embargo results in serious food shortage in islands.

92(1809)—British North American-Leeward Island commerce, 1807-08.

93(1809)—Returns of persons holding office in Leeward Islands.

94(1809)—Balance of returns of office holders.

95(1810)—Decrease in white population resulting in island constitutions becoming unworkable; establishment of English government in Guadeloupe.

96(1810)—Notorious case of Huggis of Nevis relative to punishment of his slaves.

97(1811)—Case of Hodge of Tortola and murder of his slaves.

98(1811)—Hodge and Huggins cases; Governor Elliott's observations on state of colonial society, published in Parliamentary Papers, embroil him with Assembly of St. Kitts.

99(1812)—Eruption of volcano in St. Vincent; data on number and condition of slaves as called for by Parliament.

100(1813)—Outbreak of war with United States; Huggins, Jr. tried for shooting a negro boy and released upon payment of fine; dispute of James W. Tobin of Nevis with President Cattel, son-in-law of Huggins, Sr. as result of publicity being given to 1810 case in England.

101(1813)—Criminal charges against Rev. William Davis of St. Kitts for cruelty to slaves in his charge as plantation manager; privateering controversies with Swedes.

102(1813)—Acquittal of the Reverend Davis on charge of having murdered his slave Eliza; "reprehensible actions" of island privateers in capturing Swedish vessels in Swedish waters and disregard paid to Governor Elliott's opinion in such cases.

103(1813)—Further papers in trial of the Reverend Davis; revoking of letter of marque issued to the "Undaunted" and reprimand to the owner of the "Grinder" for having infringed sovereignty of Danish West Indies.

104(1814)—Smuggling of negroes into Nevis with connivance of officials.

105(1815)—One Higgins of Nevis accused of purchasing free negro from St. Bartholomew acquitted; disposition of 314 prize negroes in Tortola.

106(1816)—Papers in Higgins case; memorial of Legislature of St. Kitts for right of direct intercourse with United States; provision shortages in the several islands; separation of Leeward Islands into two separate governments.

For the period after 1816 see under "Antigua" and "St. Christopher".

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## ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS).

GROUP C. O. 239

1(1702-1812)—Miscellaneous papers.

2(1816)—Charges of illegal importation of slaves into Nevis; shortage of provisions.

3(1817)—Returns of slave population of the several islands; food shortage in St. Kitts; governor refuses to open ports; return of public officers within the government; trial and acquittal of Mr. Huggins on charge of having mutilated five slaves; local slave registration acts; return of clergy.

4(1818)—The Huggins case; trial of the Rev. William Rawlins for murder of a slave; map and description of Crab Island.

5(1819)—Hurricane with resultant distress leads to opening of ports of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Tortola to foreign vessels for six months.

6(1820)—Ports of Tortola continued open because of great distress in Virgin Islands.

7(1821)—Ports of St. Kitts and Nevis opened to importation of lumber from foreign islands in British bottoms; returns on

work of Established Church in promoting of religious instruction among slaves; low returns for produce bring distress to planters; hurricane and shortage of supplies which necessitates opening of ports in the several islands.

8(1822)—Refusal of Americans to barter produce for rum; slavery returns for Tortola; distress from drought and low prices.

9(1823)—Slavery returns for Nevis; petitions of Legislature of Virgin Islands for relief from distress; ports in Anguilla kept open for another period; Treasury loan to Nevis.

10(1824)—Bathurst's confidential communications of 28 May and 19 July 1823 have in some way become public; return of Established Church clergy.

11(1824)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

12(1825)—Visit of Bishop of Barbados; disposal of benefices in the government in hands of Bishop of London; Anguilla given representation in Council of St. Kitts.

13(1826)—Questions connected with fugitive slaves from foreign islands; slave returns for the several islands in the government; controversy in Legislature of Virgin Islands regarding power of Council president.

14(1826)—Slavery and public office returns for the several islands comprising the government; appeal of St. Kitts branch of Incorporated Society for Conversion and Religious Instruction of Negro Slaves to absentee proprietors for contributions to enable it to establish negro schools on the various estates; replacing of fees by salaries in Customs service; report on claims on France in St. Martin's Island.

15(1826)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

16(1827)—Severe hurricane results in general devastation; ports opened to vessels of all nations.

17(1827)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

18(1828)—Revenue and expenditure of the several islands in the government for three years past; Americans allowed to enter ports of Anguilla in ballast and to export salt and fruit; the pirate ship "Caraboo."

19(1828)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

20(1829)—Report on African apprentices within the government; petition of free persons of colour in St. Kitts to be accorded full civil rights; Assembly of St. Kitts refuses to legislate for Anguilla in consequence of salary of revenue officer in latter being charged against duties collected in St. Kitts; usurpation of Crab Islands by Spanish governor of Porto Rico; replies to queries of College of Physicians of London on population, presence of medical plants, etc.

21(1829)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

22(1830)—Question of Crab Island; suspension of Master in Chancery Pickwood; ill-treatment of slaves on estate of Lord Combermere by Walley, the manager; slave marriage, school, and clergy returns; constant neglect by Legislature of Virgin Islands of public affairs and same attitude on part of public officials there toward their duties; re-instatement of Pickwood.

23(1830)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

24(1831)—Slaves excited by rumor that king had freed them but that proprietors were withholding this boon from them; Pickwood case; laxity of government in Tortola.

25(1831)—Settling of liberated Africans in Tortola; hurricane in Barbados; threatened slave insurrection in Tortola nipped in bud.

26(1831)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

27(1829)—Papers in Pickwood case.

28(1830-31)—Ditto.

29(1832)—Refusal of Assembly of St. Kitts to vote Governor Nicolay a salary in retaliation for anti-colonial activities of Parliament; returns of schools; Edward Huggins denied admission to Council of Nevis for having been involved in notorious case of his father in 1810.

30(1832)—Distress and deaths from starvation in Anguilla; Huggins seeks vindication from charge of having been involved in case of 1810.

31(1832)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

32(1833)—Impeachment of Chief Justice Pickwood; severe earthquake; removal of all disabilities from free persons of colour.

33(1833)—Naming of two coloured men aides de camp results in resignation of whites named at same time; restlessness of slaves as result of reports of Parliament's action on question of emancipation.

34(1833)—Complaints of governor of Guadeloupe at conduct of officials and residents of Anguilla on occasion of wreck of a French brig off that island; opinions of local Legislatures on abolition.

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## ST. LUCIA.

### GROUP C. O. 253

1(1709-1798)—English plans for reduction of colony; report of its capture; difficulty of victualling troops.

2(1798-1802)—Devastation wrought by war; financial problems; returns of estates and population; formation of judicial establishment; restitution of island to France.

3(1803-07)—Re-conquest of island by British; institution of 4½% export tax; opening of ports to Americans; current prices 1803-06; general state of island, 1805; destruction of Castries by fire, 1805; statistics on trade with British North America and United States; distress of planters from glutting of sugar market.

4(1809)—Current prices; appeal of Procurer-General against result of trial of one O'Neil, a Frenchman, accused of cruelly treating his slaves and of having caused death of two, who had been freed of the charge.

5(1809)—Current prices; British North American trade with the colony, 1807 and 1808; return of public officers.

6(1810-11)—Current prices; receipts and disbursements for 1810; distress of planters from low market prices for their produce.

7(1811-12)—Detailed returns of census of 1811; Court of Appeal petitions Crown and Parliament for relief in general distress; outbreak of war with United States; case of Bridgman, Customs official at St. Lucia, suspended for having charged unusual fees.



8(1813-14)—Case of Bridgman continued; destructive fire in Castries; current prices.

9(1815)—Current prices; steps taken for registration of slaves; reflections on phases of administration of the island (in "Miscellaneous").

10(1816)—Small lumber supply from British North America; opposition in Court of Appeal to authority of governor; abandonment of estates due to shortage of negroes; extensive smuggling from Martinique.

11(1817)—Smuggling activities; opening of port of Castries; abandonment of estates for want of workers; prohibition of export of slaves; return of public officers; death of Governor Seymour in October hurricane.

12(1818)—Exportation of sugar in foreign bottoms entering with provisions permitted by proclamation; abandonment of estates and decline in negro population.

13(1819)—Shipping returns; close relations between local proprietors and planters in Martinique and persons in France prejudicial to St. Lucia's becoming a real British colony; illegal exactions of Customs officers; establishment of Protestant church; appointment of first colonial agent; shipping returns; port opened for year to all vessels, which were allowed to carry away any island produce, as result of storm; revenue and expenditures, January to July.

14(1820)—Revenue and expenditures, last half 1819; Council minutes; statement of losses in hurricane of October 1819; report on state of island and alleged and true causes of distress.

15(1821)—Receipts and expenditures for 1820 and 1821; irregularities in slave registration returns.

16(1822)—Governmental action to prevent illicit trade with Martinique; infractions of abolition law.

17(1823)—Revenue and expenditures for 1822; protest of Council against Canning resolution adopted by House of Commons on 15 May 1823; establishment of militia; manumissions effected, 1818-23.

18(1824)—Report on religious instruction and education in island; receipts and expenditures for 1823; establishment of Protestant church; slave returns; census of 1824; state of island; free persons of colour petition for equality with whites

before the law; arrival of Commissioners of Legal Inquiry; draft of proposed application of Trinidad Order in Council to St. Lucia.

19(1825)—Arrival of Mr. Jeremie; receipts and expenditures for 1824; report of Jeremie on legal methods in and commerce of the colony; draft of part of proposed new slave code; coinage reform.

20(1825)—Jeremie's report continued; draft of an Order in Council repealing old French slave law of the island; controversy between Jeremie and Governor Blackwell; petition of free persons of colour to be relieved of existing disabilities; shipping returns.

21(1825)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

22(1826)—New slave law; appointment of island agent; manumissions, 1821-25.

23(1827)—Report of Jeremie on certain differences between law of England and ancient commercial law of France; map of Castries; amendment of island slave act; slave returns; revenue and expenditures, 1824-26; disputes between Jeremie and Acting-Governor Moore.

24(1827)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

25(1828)—Colonial accounts, 1824-26, in sterling money; disputes between Governor Mainwaring and Acting-Governor Moore; slave returns.

26(1829)—Legislation to facilitate recovery of debts; Order in Council removes disabilities on free persons of colour; report of Jeremie on legal reforms and state of colony; remonstrance of group of proprietors at terms of new slave law; Governor Stewart's report on state of slaves.

27(1830)—Cases of the Rev. H. Beaver, charged with cruelty to his slaves, and of the Abbe Jury, charged with having seduced two of his parishioners; disputes between Jeremie and various islanders; slavery returns.

28(1830)—Cases of disbarred and suspended members of Royal Court of St. Lucia; complaints against Jeremie; address of 216 merchants, planters, etc. praising reforms which have been effected in island.

29(1831)—Slavery returns; case of the Reverend Beaver continued; hurricane of 12 August.

30(1831)—Prosecutions for overworking slaves; revenue and expenditures, 1828-30; controversy between Governor Mallet and Secretary Busteed; refusal of acting-governor to admit lumber from United States and tiles of French manufacture free of duty as requested by planters following hurricane of 12 August.

31(1831)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

32(1829-31)—Charges against Jeremie.

33(1829-31)—Charges of Jeremie against three islanders.

34(1831)—Enclosure in despatch of 2 January 1831.

35(1831)—Another enclosure in same despatch.

36(1829-31)—Papers in Jeremie controversy.

37(1832)—Opposition to nine hour day for slaves instituted by Order in Council; arrest of group of merchants for conspiracy in attempting to enter into relations with inhabitants of Martinique for preventing carrying out of the Order in Council; refusal of persons named Assessors under Order in Council of 20 June 1831, imposing new taxes, to serve, being determined to frustrate the same; dismissal of Secretary Busteed.

38(1832)—Slave returns; continued opposition to 2 Nov. 1831 Order in Council limiting slaves' working hours; closing of sugar works and defiance of colonial government to enforce the Order.

39(1832)—Distress delays payment of taxes; case of Chief Justice Musson, charged with misconduct; crop failure; shortage of coins.

40(1832)—Case of Chief Justice Musson; Victor Grandcour violates Abolition Act by forcibly removing fourteen negroes to unknown destinations; slavery cases.

41(1832)—Charges against Chief Justice Musson.

42(1832)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

43(1833)—Restoration of twelve hour day in crop time; proposal of Mr. Beauce, a newly-arrived Frenchman, to es-

tablish a free-labour sugar plantation; financial difficulties of Protestant congregation; objections of planters to terms under which longer working day for negroes had again been authorized; insubordination of slaves anticipating emancipation.

44(1833)—Case of female slave who expired while undergoing punishment at pillory; suspension of the Reverend Beaver for perverseness and contumacy.

45(1833)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

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## ST. VINCENT.

GROUP C. O. 260

3(1668-1812)—Miscellaneous.

4(1776-1777)—Establishment of separate government; colonial opposition to payment of  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  export tax; depredations of bands of runaway slaves; low class of soldiery sent to "defend" the colony; activities of American privateers and aid afforded them by French; reprimanding of Governor Morris for too free granting of crown lands.

5(1777-78)—Governor Morris defends the granting of small tracts of land free to persons who would reside on them as against selling large tracts to persons holding them for rises in value and generally absentees; conflict of governor with Legislature, whose members were seeking to extend their own holdings by squatting, etc.; minutes of Council; settlers refuse to pay quit rents; depredations of American privateers; protection afforded them by French; refractory conduct of colonials toward the governor; protest by Lords of Treasury of bills drawn on them for public defense; minutes of Council.

6(1778-82)—Assembly minutes; controversy with that body over royal prerogatives; Governor Morris's private property levied on by holders of bills protested by the Lords of Treasury; Council minutes; capture of island by the French.

7(1783-86)—Re-establishment of British rule; shipping returns; dockets of fees; difficulties connected with collection of quit rents; comparative tables of prices before, during, and since the American war; violations of trade restriction measures; current prices.

8(1786-88)—Current prices; population returns, 1787; reply to slavery questionnaire.

9(1788-89)—Council minutes; Assembly minutes; account of island Caribs and their mode of living; current prices; production and trade returns; population returns, 1789; ecclesiastical returns; work of Methodist missionaries among Caribs.

10(1790)—Current prices; Council minutes; Assembly minutes; maps of island bays.

11(1790-92)—Current prices; Council and Assembly minutes; shipping and slave returns; remonstrance of Legislature against interference in internal affairs on part of Parliament and declaring that changes effected in slave trade would entitle them to compensation.

12(1792-94)—Current prices; journals of Council and Assembly; influx of refugees from Martinique; shortage of provisions necessitates opening of ports.

13(1795-96)—Activities of French privateers; civil war with French and Caribs; minutes of council of war; commercial returns; current prices.

14(1796-97)—Council journal; execution of leaders in late disorders; rise in prices of supplies; detailed account of losses occasioned by civil war.

15(1797-98)—Removal of Caribs; current prices; coinage problem; Council minutes; attacks of brigands; Council journal; commercial returns.

16(1798-1800)—Problem of Carib lands; Council journal; coinage problem; bread-fruit plants despatched to other islands; Wesleyan missionaries suspected of inculcating principles of insubordination and discontent in slave mind.

17(1801-02)—Council minutes; printed acts of 1799 and 1800; planting of group of Caribs in Trinidad; deficiency of white population; problem of securing settlers; lamentable state of Guadeloupe; Council minutes.

18(1803-04)—Council minutes; Assembly journal and minutes; suspension of Mr. Sharpe from Council for insolence toward Governor Bentinck; duel between them; removal of governor from office for participation in the affair.

19(1805)—Minutes of Council and Assembly; surrender of last of Caribs; report of Council on Carib lands.

20(1806)—Problem of Carib lands; Council minutes; Thomas Browne granted 6,000 acres of Carib land by the Crown; suspension of member of Council, Speaker of Assembly, and several magistrates and removal of militia officers for refusal to vacate Carib land granted Browne; brief of question of Carib lands; Assembly minutes.

21(1806)—Tables of imports and exports, 1794-1805; problem of Carib lands.

22(1807)—Opening of port of Kingston; minutes of Council and Assembly; problem of mails; refusal of Legislature to pay bounties on salt fish from British North America; occupants of Carib lands to be given full title provided they paid Crown the value of the original unoccupied land; formation of agricultural societies in St. Vincent and Tobago; Mr. Matthews wishes to enter business of growing cinnamon on commercial scale.

23(1807)—Distress of planters; review of case of Carib lands and Browne grant.

24(1808)—Condemnation of American ship, "Alligator," for violating laws of trade; catalogue of plants in local Botanical Garden.

25(1809)—Admission of American provisions and lumber; memorandum of unsold crown lands fit for cultivation; imports from British North America during 1807 and 1808; suspension of Collector of Customs Haffey for attempting to defraud the revenue and having violated Abolition Act; report on public offices within government.

26(1809)—Report on quit rents; minutes of case in Chancery.

27(1810)—Routine correspondence.

28(1811)—Representation of distress of planters to Prince Regent.

29(1812)—Census returns; volcanic eruption; relief granted distressed Caribs at public expense following that catastrophe; appeal to Parliament on part of planters who had suffered loss.

30(1813)—Dispute between Governor Brisbane and superintendent of Botanical Garden; reprimanding of governor for having selected church and school-house site without securing consent of government; scarcity of gold coins.

31(1814)—Attack of Messrs. Boddington and Sharpe of Great Britain on island courts and on Governor Brisbane acting as Chancellor.

32(1815)—Map of proposed wharf in New Edinburgh Bay; admission of American lumber; difficulties between the Reverend Guilding and Legislature over land for erection of church.

33(1816)—Restlessness of slaves over registration agitation; island placed under martial law following outbreak of insurrection in Barbados; consideration of an island registration bill.

34(1817)—Prosecution of Mr. Wilson for cruel treatment of slave, Louisa; passage of local registration act; scarcity of provisions; return of public offices; opening of ports; return of church livings and establishments in the colony; report on marriage laws.

35(1818)—Investigation of state of affairs on estate of James Wilson frees latter from blame in matter of treatment of his slaves (with chart of his negro hospital); Governor Brisbane recommends closing of Botanical Garden and removal of plants to Trinidad following court action authorizing opening of a public road through it; report on blacks becoming members of Established Church, 1793-1817; further charges against Wilson laid to action of personal enemy.

36(1819)—Copies of proceedings in slave cases; Governor Brisbane's reply to charges of oppressive, corrupt, and arbitrary conduct in his office as Chancellor; appeal papers in case in Chancery; complaints regarding mail service (with chart).

37(1820)—Indifference and apathy in colony as regards public affairs in consequence of prevalence of absenteeism.

38(1821)—Governor Brisbane holds charges brought against James Wilson for breach of Abolition Act to be purely work of Wilson's enemies; report on public offices; report on state of Established Church in the colony; slave returns.

39(1822)—Botanical Garden moved to Trinidad; removal of powder officer for defalcation of £1000 of public money.

40(1823)—Dispute between Established Church rectors and Wesleyan missionaries over latter's capacity to perform legal baptism; defence of planters on part of Governor Brisbane from charges of inhumanity made against them in England; Brisbane's opinion of proposed ameliorative measures; opinion of Legislature on same.

41(1824)—Report of shipping fees and charges; anger of colonials upon receipt of recommendations for ameliorating lot of slaves.

42(1825)—Papers in case of slave of Mr. Shaw who had been declared free and therefore entitled to inherit a certain property but who, on appeal to England, had been declared a slave and therefore ineligible to inherit same; charges brought by Shaw against Attorney-General of St. Vincent for having brought the original action to declare the slave woman free; manumissions, 1821-25; other slave returns.

43(1826)—Slavery returns; papers in cases of two negroes, Stephen and Pollock; progress of action on recommended ameliorative measures; arrival of fugitive slaves from Cayenne.

44(1827)—Refusal of Governor Brisbane, acting under English law, to restore fugitive slaves from Cayenne to their owners; progress of action on recommended ameliorative measures; defense of Brisbane by Legislature on charge of having sanctioned execution of two blacks, Stephen and Pollock, contrary to opinion of only professional judge presiding at trial; erection of new jail on recommendation of Commission of Legal Inquiry; report on liberated Africans in colony; return of crown lands; return of party of storm-driven slaves from Martinique to their owners; proposal of Assembly to tax British North American produce entering the island.

45(1828)—Dispute over parcel of crown land; account of produce grown on Grand Sable estate, 1808-27; further data on liberated Africans; piracy in British, Danish, and Swedish West Indies; report on effect of ameliorative laws of 1825.

46(1829)—Decline of Botanical Garden after removal of most of plants to Trinidad; return of revenue and expenditures for 1825 and 1826; return of Africans apprenticed under Abolition Act; slave returns; reply to questions of College of



Physicians relative to vital statistics, presence of medicinal plants, etc.

47(1830)—Papers in case of John Armstrong, free man of colour who had appealed to Secretary of State for protection following his condemnation for assaulting two public officers; Legislature meets objections of central government to certain terms of its new slave code.

48(1831)—Return of crown slaves; Legislature resolves to vote no money not already pledged except for immediate exigencies until situation in which islanders stood relative to home government in slavery controversy should have been settled; meeting of West Indian delegates in Barbados; Legislature petitions Parliament to hold inquiry into state of island and of slaves; hurricane causes tremendous losses; report on same parish by parish; Parliament petitioned for relief; observations on Archdeacon Elliott's report on state of religion in colony.

49(1832)—Opposition to adoption of slavery measures recommended in Order in Council of 2 November 1831; parliamentary aid given sufferers from late hurricane; Sir William Struth named to lay true state of colonists before Parliament, data to be furnished him by Committee of Correspondence; progress of new slavery bill.

50(1832)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

51(1833)—Division of £20,000 voted hurricane sufferers by Parliament; expulsion of Mr. Arrindell from Council; passage of new slave act; two coloured men named militia officers; unrest of slaves; Legislature refuses to join in remonstrance of Legislature of Barbados against Stanley's plan for emancipation; the former makes a violent protest against Emancipation Act.

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## TOBAGO.

GROUP C. O. 285

2(1700-1808)—Memorials of planters and others opposing ceding of island to another power in 1783; view of comparative importance of Tobago and Dominica; opening of ports to American bottoms in 1794; prospectus for agricultural so-

ciety, 1807; dependence of island on supplies from United State (1807); early numbers of "Tobago Gazette," founded 1807.

3(1794-95)—Ravages of yellow fever; danger of attack by followers of Victor Hughes; opening of port to Americans and later to ships of all nations in amity with Great Britain; Council minutes; French residents refuse to take oaths of allegiance; such to be carried to France on neutral vessel; brief journal of events in Grenada by refugee English planter; Governor Lindsay offers English planters in Demerara such assistance as may be needed to secure safety of their property (i. e., to inaugurate British control); formation of black corps; President Robley charged with having appointed one Stewart to office upon latter's agreeing to give him half emoluments of post; weak state of defences of Demerara and Cayenne.

4(1795-97)—Council minutes; capture of part of black forces furnished by island at hands of French; suspension of President Robley; ports continued open; Assembly minutes; tremendous profits from raising of Bourbon cane; defence measures; planters' attention called to possibilities offered by cultivation of arrow root and cloves.

5(1798-99)—Dispute between governor and Assembly over former's desire to be provided with minutes of that body's proceedings and Council minutes; interest of home government in matter of increasing negro birth-rate; gold coins to pass at weight; printing office set up in Scarborough; current copper coins stamped with distinguishing mark to prevent introduction of base pieces; restoration of Robley to office.

6(1799-1800)—Trade opened between free port of island and Spanish colonies notwithstanding hostilities; Council and Assembly minutes; proposed new slave law.

7(1800-1801)—Petition of Council and Assembly on approaching peace that island be kept part of empire; scarcity of provisions results in port of island being opened to American vessels; dispute between executive and resident regular army head over control of militia; protests against rumoured return of Tobago to France.

8(1802)—Negro insurrection nipped in bud; restoration of island to France.

9(1803-04)—Reconquest of island; address of British planters praying that island be retained by Great Britain on conclusion of peace; difficulty of finding persons qualified as regarded property to become members of Legislature because of shifting control of recent years.

10(1805)—Current prices; shortage of supplies; alarm at presence of French fleet in neighboring waters; advantages of American trade; English merchants not willing to grant credit, fearing restoration of island to France; Spanish vessels admitted to free ports.

11(1806)—Threatened insurrection quelled; disallowance of act taxing absentee proprietors; report on trade with Spanish colonies; answers to queries relative to healthy site for construction of barracks submitted by Board of Health; report on American trade, 1794-1806.

12(1807)—Limited trade with America permitted by Orders in Council of 17 September and 1 October, 1806; scarcity of provisions; report on trade, October 1806-July 1807; current prices; fear of islanders that war with America was imminent and that they would be without source of supplies; increase in cultivation of provisions; institution of agricultural society; printing press set up and "Tobago Gazette" founded; shortage of coins.

13(1808)—Fear of Castlereagh that agricultural society might transform itself into body given over to discussion of political questions; statistical report on island, its produce, trade, shipping, population, etc.

14(1809)—Island market glutted with American produce following issuing of Order in Council allowing limited intercourse.

15(1810)—Americans evading embargo and non-intercourse acts by employing false clearance papers; difficulty of conducting affairs of government due to absence of large number of members of Council.

16(1811)—Governor Sir William Young on probable effects of restricting imports of fish into Caribbean colonies to British bottoms; report on matters of inquiry regarding slaves, instituted by House of Commons; address of planters to Prince Regent on low price of their commodities and high price of supplies.

17(1812)—Eruption of volcano in St. Vincent; letter from eye witness, naval officer stationed in Kingston harbour.

18(1813)—Shortage of coin; report on bounties paid on North American fish; Governor Young's private copy of 1811 report on matters of inquiry regarding slaves, instituted by House of Commons; returns on shipping; report on population, produce, and general state of island.

19(1814)—Address of Legislature to Prince Regent asking that island be retained by Great Britain under terms of impending peace.

20(1815)—Distress of islanders for want of supplies; importations from French islands allowed for three months.

21(1816)—Money appropriated for erection of church; report of legislative committee on slave registration bill; return of negroes attached to estate, 1806-16.

22(1817)—Return of colonial offices; report on state of Established Church and island marriage law; report on local defences.

23(1818)—Americans privateering against Spanish vessels under guise of being revolting Spanish colonials; coinage problems; difficulty in legal procedure due to law practice of island being concentrated in hands of two brothers.

24(1819)—Fever epidemic; dispute between Attorney-General Capper and governor and chief justice with charges and counter-charges.

25(1820)—Fever epidemic.

26(1821)—Report on ecclesiastical establishments, baptisms, and marriages; docket of Customs House fees; problem of plugged gold coins; draining of Bacolet swamp as precaution against recurrence of yellow fever; counterfeit stampees in circulation.

27(1822)—Great fire in Scarborough work of a free black of low repute; report on manumissions effected, negro marriages, slaves escheated to Crown, and other slave returns, 1808-22; prevalence of drunkenness among soldiery; case of Polly, daughter of an Indian woman, held in slavery with eleven descendants; dispute between Governor Robinson and Customs House collector.

28(1823)—Petition of Legislature to House of Commons praying for relief from distress; prevalence of absenteeism; attempt of Assembly of Dominica to secure united action against recommendations of Buxton resolutions; refusal of Council to join Assembly in petition opposing those resolutions; slave court established; return of government slaves; report on religious state of slaves; general indignation at teachings of Wesleyan missionaries leads to their being called before governor and warned not to spread doctrines which would lead to insubordination.

29(1824)—Woman Polly declared to be slave by Commission of Legal Inquiry (see under 27); return of officers appointed by governor; dockets of island fees; Legislature refuses to pass further ameliorative measures; irregularities in distribution of charity money by church wardens.

30(1825)—Prevalence of absenteeism results in Assembly being filled with inferior, unpropertied men; coinage reform; Assembly refuses to transact further business while Robinson is governor and petitions for his removal; slave returns; counter-petition of islanders requesting that Robinson be kept in office.

31(1825)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

32(1826)—Speaker refuses to deliver Assembly minutes to governor; charges made against Governor Robinson by Assembly petitioning for his removal, chief ones being that he had assumed illegal powers in issuing proclamation reforming coinage and refusing to allow that body to adjourn at pleasure.

33(1826)—President Braswell accuses Governor Robinson of not having left public papers with him; further complaint; petition of Assembly for removal of Robinson.

34(1827)—Progress of slave amelioration; President Braswell censured for actions against Governor Robinson; imports and exports for 1824 and 1825; dispute between Council and Assembly over rights on money bill; coinage problem; reply of Governor Robinson to several charges against him.

35(1828)—Dismissal of Robinson; prevalence of absenteeism results in Council being composed of non-proprietors; only three actual proprietors resident in island.

36(1829)—Salary settled upon Established clergymen; imports and exports, 1828; charges of professional misconduct preferred against attorney-general by Governor Blackwell and institution of impeachment proceedings against him; passage of new slave act; replies to queries of Royal College of Physicians of London regarding population, health of islanders, etc.; population returns, 1825-29.

37(1830)—Restoration of attorney-general to office results in general resignation of public officers and condemnatory resolutions being passed by Legislature; suspension of court business due to lack of a chief justice; dispute between governor and reinstated attorney-general; latter again suspended from office; unrest of slaves who believed that attorney-general had been delegated with some extraordinary means of power in their behalf; death of attorney-general; removal from office of all who had refused to deal with him ordered by home government; return of manumissions, 1826-30.

38(1831)—Return of crown slaves and those held by public officers; difficulty of carrying on government due to prevalence of absenteeism; attendance of delegates at West Indian planters' meeting held in Barbados; island planters and merchants petition against emancipation and voice protest at parliamentary interference in island affairs; reply to Archdeacon of Barbados' report on state of ecclesiastical establishment in Tobago.

39(1832)—Returns of revenue and fees; dispute between solicitor-general and judge of Vice-Admiralty Court; residents desire Legislature to send deputy to England to appear before parliamentary committees to give testimony as to actual state of slavery in West Indies; return of manumissions, 1807-30; Assembly's charges against Chief Justice Bennett.

40(1833)—General disorder in government; president suspends chief justice from office; emancipation proclamation.

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## TRINIDAD.

GROUP C. O. 295

1(1783-1817)—Abridged copy of famous regulation for settling and trade of island, 1783; papers in case of mulatto Dowling versus Picton.

2(1802)—Slaves, property of Dutch Crown, captured in attack on Curacao, removed to Trinidad; description of elements in island society; home government interested in securing supply of Indian workers from South American mainland and in establishment of white population; sketch of legislative government under Spanish regime; Governor Picton on methods to be employed to encourage settlement of colony; unrest among persons of colour; calumny of Picton; Spanish law regime continued; commission named to govern island, discordant elements making legislative government impossible.

3(1802)—Observations on instructions to commissioners; hope of government to be able to introduce Orientals into island; account of duties collected.

4(1803)—Disputes between Commissioners Picton and Fullarton (origin of notorious case of negress Louisa); Picton and Hood resign because of conduct of Fullarton, the third commissioner; latter brings charges of misgovernment and use of torture against Picton; shipping returns.

5(1803)—Papers in dispute between commissioners; Fullarton abandons colony and goes to Barbados to prefer charges against Picton; expulsion of Pierre McCallum for having endeavoured to seduce militia from its duty (upon his return to England he made vicious attack on Picton in his scurrilous "Travels in Trinidad . . .", London, 1805); Picton and Hood urge introduction of government by executive and Legislative Council as in Canada; Hood and Picton issue proclamation holding Fullarton to have forfeited his post by having departed from colony without royal permission; Fullarton returns and is prevented from landing until Picton leaves island to join expedition against St. Lucia and Tobago; Picton returns to England and asks for investigation of charges preferred against him by Fullarton; establishment of Protestant clergyman.

6(1803)—Fullarton's charges against Picton continued.

7(1803)—Fullarton returns to Europe to bring charges against Picton in person; danger from intriguing foreigners; militia established; Legislative Council formed; dangerous foreigners banished from island; opposition to payment of  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  import duties.

8(1804)—Gradual introduction of English law undertaken; proposed construction of canal across Trinidad to effect water communication between Gulf of Paria and East Coast; report on existing institutions to enable home government to prepare proper form of government for colony; abstract of imports, 1802-04; returns of population; establishment of Botanical Garden proposed; problem of island fortifications.

9(1804)—Dockets of fees; map of Hislop's Bay; problem of fortification; misunderstanding between executive and commander of Leeward Islands forces relative to island defences.

10(1804)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

11(1805)—Current prices; settlers petition for introduction of English law; alarm over appearance of French fleet in Caribbean; martial law proclaimed; return of produce of south coast sugar estates, 1805; echoes of Fullarton-Picton affair; case of George Dickson, Commissary-General of militia, accused of falsification of military accounts; conspiracy among slaves discovered; ring leaders hung.

12(1805)—Proceedings in court martial of Dickson (see 11).

13(1805)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

14(1806)—Executive urges that British settlers in Dutch colonies be encouraged to move to Trinidad by being given free grants of land; ports opened for introduction of supplies; indignation over former governor, Picton, being found guilty in case of negro woman, Louisa, heard in England; escape of Dickson (see 11); General Miranda arrives on American vessel preparatory to heading South American revolt against Spain; return of trade with Spanish Main; importation of Chinese labourers arranged for; arrival of 192 Chinamen; plants for Botanical Garden received from India; returns of imports, 1802-05.

15(1806)—Distress anticipated from closing of ports to importation of American beef and pork and shutting down of exportation of sugar to America; ship "Fortitude" bringing Chinese labourers, condemned for having shipment of East India goods on board.

16(1807)—Governor Hislop authorized to continue use of Spanish law except in cases where latter had been specifical-



ly superseded by orders from England; accounts relative to Chinese immigrants (in Chinese in part); embarrassed state of colony's finances prevents officials being paid; many Chinamen desire to return home; conflict between executive and naval officer who had formerly seized the "Fortitude," over enforcement of navigation laws.

17(1807)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

18(1807)—Papers in case of the "Fortitude," against which proceedings had been opened in Vice-Admiralty Court.

19(1808)—Colonists desire introduction of English law; Port of Spain destroyed by fire; plan of city showing area burned; condemnation of the "Fortitude" by High Court of Admiralty.

20(1808)—Accounts of Chinese labourers (partly in Chinese).

21(1809)—Island finances in bad way; embarrassment of island treasury following serious decline in revenue from trade due to Americans laying on embargo; imports from British North America in 1807 and 1808; returns of estates, works, crops, population, etc.; current prices.

22(1809)—Return of public offices.

23(1810)—Question of introduction of English law; revolt of Spanish colonies; persons of colour petition for right to share in government should change in existing regime be made; current prices.

24(1810)—Question of introduction of English law; course of events in Spanish colonies; problem of free persons of colour; returns of population, produce, etc.

25(1810)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

26(1811)—Home government decides against establishing an island Legislature; disputes over enforcement of Spanish law; shortage of silver; dollars cut to meet current needs for coins; course of events in Spanish colonies; current prices.

27(1811)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

28(1812)—Returns of population, crops, etc.; current prices; depredations of Spanish privateers; progress of Spanish colonial revolution; island registry of slaves established.

29(1813)—Progress of Spanish colonial revolution; colony unable to repay bounty allowed by home government on British North American fish imported into Trinidad because of sorry state of finances; proceedings of militia court of inquiry held to detect promoters of attack made on Spanish colonial town of Guiria from a dependency of Trinidad; Spanish law continued; returns of Spanish trade.

30(1813)—Course of events in Spanish colonies; encouragement given growing of provisions; construction of public works recommended; new Council named by governor.

31(1813)—Successes of Spanish revolutionists; general uncertainty as to what were rights of public bodies under Spanish law; English made only official language in judicial proceedings; returns of crops, population, etc.

32(1814)—Levy of new taxes authorized by Order in Council and put into force; progress of Spanish colonial revolution; problem of Spanish courts of justice; two cases of illegal importation of slaves; return of plantations and slaves registered; depredations from warfare between royal and revolutionary Spanish vessels in vicinity of Trinidad.

33(1814)—Slaves accompanying Spanish colonial refugees from the Main held to be forfeited to Crown under Abolition Act; progress of revolution on Spanish Main; clash between executive and military commander; bakeries put under governmental regulation in accordance with Spanish law; taxation reforms; coinage problems; abolition checks development of island; further slave registration returns; influx of Spanish colonial revolutionists following royalist successes; returns of population, produce, etc.; medical board formed to check evil occasioned by large number of ignorant persons engaged in practice.

34(1814)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

35(1814)—Report on land grants.

36(1815)—Conflict between executive and military commander; report on expenditure of £50,000 voted by Parliament for erection of public buildings; merchants refuse to pay import duties; return of Spanish trade; royalist successes on the Main.

37(1815)—Arrival of 86 refugee American negroes; governor refuses to deliver up Spanish refugees to Captain-Gen-

eral of Venezuela; reports on best mode of improving colony by establishment of free agricultural population; brig bringing few cases of wine for private use of governor in its cargo libelled and seized; arrival of more American refugee negroes; illegal trading in arms on island for reshipment to Spanish Main; course of events there; recommendation of measures to provide for in drawing up of general slave registration bill; quit rents introduced; plan and estimate for erection of Protestant church; shortage of small coins; returns of population, crops, etc.

38(1815)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

39(1816)—Partial repeal of  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  duties; return of Spanish trade; regulations for confirmation of old grants and governing of new ones; Spanish government authorizes shipping of 300 cattle from the Main to Trinidad; erection of new Catholic church; course of events on Spanish Main; uneasiness in minds of islanders over presence in colony of missionary and a Methodist preacher; number of mulatto slaves escape to mainland to join insurgents; governor wishes island to be withdrawn from jurisdiction of Spanish bishop; titles to lands held by occupation secured to their possessors; opposition to payment of quit rents.

40(1816)—Course of events on Spanish Main; desertion of slaves to that shore; petition of 165 proprietors against terms of proclamation of 5 December 1815 regulating land titles; further arrival of American refugee negroes; high exchange on England; problem of defence; apprehension at introduction of refugee blacks from United States; quit rents on land occupied previous to conquest abolished; effects of Abolition Act on Trinidad; returns of population, crops, etc.

41(1816)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

42(1817)—Governor Woodford's reply to charges brought against him by London committee of holders of land in Trinidad.

43(1817)—Violation of Abolition Act; blockade of Spanish Main ports by insurgents; return of public offices; Woodford cleared of charges (see 42); influx of Spanish refugees.

44(1817)—Return of trade with Spanish Main; report on conditions in frontier parts of colony; difficulties with Methodist missionary and preacher; remarks relative to intended

emigrations to colony; report on state of American refugee negroes; royalist defeats on Spanish Main; yellow fever epidemic; two French residents propose exploiting pitch lake; returns of population, crops, etc.

45(1817)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

46(1818)—Prosperity of American refugee negroes; disbanded black soldiers settled in island; returns of churches and baptized slaves; scarcity of coins; governor requests transfer of Botanical Garden from St. Vincent to Trinidad; fire in San Fernando; difficulties with Methodist missionary; course of events on Spanish Main; royalist vessels making captures within Trinidadian waters; new regulations covering quit rents and authorization of redemption of same to give title in fee simple.

47(1818)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

48(1819)—Piratical acts of Spaniards in Trinidadian waters; religious activities; successful experiments to turn pitch from pitch lake to account; government plans to settle disbanded black troops in island; general vaccination of islanders ordered; copper coins issued for pay of troops; returns of trade with Spanish Main; alleged negotiations between General Bolivar and United States relative to latter's securing port on Main; violation of Abolition Act; problem of fortification; disbanded men of 3rd West India Regt. (black) settled in island; returns of Spanish trade, crops, population, etc.

49(1819)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

50(1820)—British West Indian Catholic bishop named; desire of islanders to be placed under English law; returns of trade with Spanish Main; papers relative to an illegal importation of slaves (see 48); reply of Governor Woodford to island agent, Marryat's, charges against him; report of commercial conditions in West Indies.

51(1820)—Construction of church; report of committee of Council on shipping fees; necessity for curtailing island law proceedings and for ameliorating criminal law, with proposed changes; arrival of female Africans via Antigua; Dutch and British vessels captured in Trinidadian waters by Spanish royalists; difficulties in obtaining supplies of flour.

52(1820)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

53(1821)—Armistice concluded between royalists and revolutionists on Main; returns of Spanish trade; shortage in revenue; distress of planters from low prices of their produce; exodus of late Spanish refugees; return of slave baptisms; further complaints at Woodford's administration; apprenticed negroes freed at end of their terms of service and given tracts of land; renewal of warfare on the Main; arrival of considerable numbers of negroes from the Bahamas; returns of population, crops, etc.

54(1821)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

55(1822)—Bookbinder-printer to be sent to colony; estimate for setting up small printing plant; Governor Woodford in England to answer charges brought against his administration; depredations of Spanish privateers; English priest sent to island; proposals for development of island; arrangements made with Spanish for return of runaway slaves; medical board refuses to license son of slave woman who had received diploma from College of Surgeons of London; returns of Spanish trade; course of events on the Main; return of land grants; slave returns; removal of plants in St. Vincent Botanical Garden to Trinidad; Order in Council issued to improve criminal law.

56(1822)—Land and emigrants; Governor Woodford's answer to charges preferred against him by island agent.

57(1822)—Return of fees on grants and titles of land.

58(1822)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

59(1823)—Decline of Spanish trade; returns of population, crops, etc.; petition praying for introduction of English law; introduction of silver coins to pay troops; report on American refugee negroes; scarcity of American produce; further cases of piracy; report of Council on Buxton resolution of 15 May; settling of 300 slaves from Bahamas in the island; progress of amelioration; Order in Council covering same; opposition of planters to it; commissioners sent out to report on practicability of instituting English law; counterfeit coins in circulation; slave returns; unrest of slaves.

60(1823)—Slave amelioration laws.

61(1823)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

62(1824)—Free coloured political offenders from Martinique

take up residence in Triniad; great need for government steamer to guard Trinidadian waters against incursions of pirates; small coins shortage; Order in Council issued for improving condition of slaves, March 1824; alarm of planters regarding same; governor refuses to sanction public meeting for consideration of Order in Council; petition against enforcement of same; Commissioners of Legal Inquiry visit island; returns of population, crops, etc.; new plants for Botanical Garden received from Demerara; satisfactory work of Wesleyan missionary, Mr. Woolley.

63(1824)—Need for educated English-born and speaking priests; question of legal reform; progress of amelioration; institution of savings banks for slaves; Governor Woodford's reply to complaints of free persons of colour; balance of 3rd West Indian Regt. (black) to be settled in island; return of free-born labourers domiciled in island in 1824.

64(1824)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

65(1825)—Christmas holiday period not one under martial law for first time in years; committee of Council engaged in taking evidence on negro character, etc.; American vessels not allowed to load produce from coastal plantations; clandestine removal of slaves to Spanish Main; slave returns; Governor Woodford seeks to encourage use of island asphaltum in England; Bishop of Barbados visits colony; Secretary of State greatly disapproves governor's having allowed committee of Council to undertake study of negro character, etc.; publisher of "Colonial Gazette" loses appointment as government printer in consequence of his attacks on Order in Council of March, 1824; abstracts of colonial accounts.

66(1825)—Report of committee of Council on negro character, etc.; New York Quaker proposes to establish free-labour sugar estate; collection of proclamations, notices, and regulations, 1823-24; returns of imports and exports, January to June; population and crop returns.

67(1825)—Changes in legal procedure made on recommendation of Commissioners of Legal Inquiry; report on island ecclesiastical institutions and means afforded for religious instruction; forbidding restoration of foreign runaway slaves works to prejudice of island planters whose slaves deserted to the Main; dissatisfactory conduct of manager of Marbella Estate, owned by Messrs. J. Marryat and

Company of London, relative to making returns of punishments; serious earthquake; introduction of British coins and standardization of values of foreign ones; home government contemplates institution of Legislative Council.

68(1825)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

69(1814-25)—Financial correspondence.

70(1826)—Collection of orders and proclamations for 1825; removal of certain disabilities resting upon free persons of colour; planter proposes to sell his estates for ten years' receipt of British duty on their produce at the then rate; slave returns.

71(1826)—Question of accepting testimony of slaves; papers relative to savings banks in island for negroes; public accounts; remarks on proposed changes in March 1824 Order in Council; return of divers judicial proceedings; returns of population and produce, etc.; Bahaman planters petition for right to remove slaves to Trinidad.

72(1826)—Return of estates sold by order of Tribune, 1814-26; return of public functionaries owning slaves; return of manumissions, 1821-25; adverse results expected from closing of direct West Indian trade to Americans; question of settling apprenticed Africans in island; remains of Commodore Perry removed to America; two planters from Grenada desire to transport their slaves to Trinidad.

73(1826)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

74(1827)—Visit of Bishop of Barbados; alterations made in Protestant church establishment; statement showing average number of days worked by Spanish peons each month during 1825 on public works in proof of their worthlessness as a labour element; returns of slave offences; decline of trade from lack of free warehousing system; proposal to settle negro apprentices from all parts of British West Indies in Trinidad; abstracts of accounts.

75(1827)—Papers relative to flogging of female slave; project to raise cattle on island savannahs; specimens of spices grown in local Botanical Garden sent to England; return of crown lands; financial accounts for 1824, 25, 26.

76(1827)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

77(1828)—Slave returns; question of fair valuations on manumitted slaves; public accounts for 1827; governor refuses to restore refugee slaves from the Main; titles to lands by various grants settled; quit rents abolished; report of protector of slaves; Sir Ralph J. Woodford dies after one of longest and most brilliant administrations in West Indian history.

78(1828)—Population and crop returns for 1826 and 1827; disorders in Columbia; return of slaves imported from Barbados; land returns; divers petitions for permission to remove slaves from various of the British Caribbean islands to Trinidad; private attack on city on the Main by band from Trinidad.

79(1828)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

80(1829)—Various requests for permission to remove slaves to Trinidad; report on state of Botanical Garden; high price of slaves in Trinidad; abstract of public accounts; immense returns from estates in Trinidad; proposals governing transfer there of slaves from other colonies; notes on proposed change in form of government; cases of alleged illegal importation of slaves as domestics.

81(1829)—Problem of permitting importation of slaves from other islands; investigation of cases of alleged illegal importations; return of importations of slaves from Barbados since 1827; returns of free and slave populations from 1825; libel of Mr. D'Abadie on late Governor Woodford results in his being hailed into court; reply to questions of Royal College of Physicians relative to health, etc. of island.

82(1829)—Trial of D'Abadie for libelling late Governor Woodford.

83(1829)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

84(1830)—Pretensions of free persons of colour to commissions in militia; controversy between Catholic priest and bishop; Order in Council consolidating slave laws in crown colonies.

85(1830)—Question of Spanish grants; financial abstract; printed copy of reports of protectors of slaves in crown colonies; plan for proposed new government house; return of manumissions from 1825.



86(1830)—Public offices and miscellaneous.

87(1831)—Sketch of facade of Protestant church; progress of amelioration; defalcations of island treasurer; death of Simon Bolivar results in political changes on the Main; papers relative to emancipation of crown slaves; sketch of tower of Trinity Church; discontent of slaves abated; hurricane causes great losses.

88(1831)—Estimates of hurricane losses on public works; case of libels of the Reverend De Ridder; the Reverend Powers, an unorthodox Catholic, refused license to preach on grounds of being under an interdict, of having broken the peace, and of being a dangerous character; reply to report of Archdeacon of Barbados on state of Established Church in island; complaint at cost of establishment to protect slaves; plan of proposed new quays; slave returns.

89(1831)—Major-General Grant favours sending of convicts to Trinidad but to labour on public works rather than on plantations.

90(1831)—Public offices.

91(1831)—Miscellaneous.

92(1832)—Legislative Council formed; anger of colonists at terms of Order in Council of 2 November 1831; unrest and discontent of slaves; return of schools; jealousy of unofficial members of Legislative Council toward official members.

93(1832)—Ordinance passed by Council to define slave offences and punishments for same; papers in divers cases brought before Court of Criminal Inquiry; inhabitants meet to name delegate to send to England to represent them there and to protect their interests in the then crisis in colonial affairs; abstract of financial account; home government promises financial aid to such colonies as would put Order in Council of 2 November 1831 for ameliorating condition of slaves into force; Trinidad eligible for same.

94(1832)—Arrival of body of fugitive slaves from various foreign islands via St. Kitts; return of manumissions, 1817-30; pardon offered all who had illegally imported slaves into island provided they would manumit same.

95(1832)—Public offices.

96(1832)—Miscellaneous.

97(1833)—Papers relative to cases of slaves illegally imported from Barbados in guise of domestics; return of plants in Botanical Garden; return of slave baptisms, 1830-32; protests of planters at validity of Order in Council of 2 November 1831; provision made for Botanical Garden cut down; two maps of island; abstract of finances.

98(1833)—Claim of body of slaves originally from Tortola to freedom after seven years residence in Trinidad in accordance with alleged promise to that effect made them on part ported from Barbados in guise of domestics; return of plants of their master prior to their removal proven to be unfounded; disorders following interfering of Sir Lewis Grant with island newspapers; 189 slaves from Havannah landed and distributed under auspices of island government; return of slaves forfeited to Crown under decisions of Vice-Admiralty Court.

99(1833)—Memorial against proceedings in Vice-Admiralty Court on prosecution of slave cases; executive refuses to restore runaway slaves from the Main; calm reception of news of intended emancipation of slaves; Presbyterians plan to erect church; lists of slaves condemned in Vice-Admiralty Court; complaint of judges that executive had interfered with their duties and powers; Trinidad claims share of parliamentary grant for having put Order in Council of 2 November 1831 into effect.

100(1833)—Public offices and miscellaneous.