

NOTICE.

THE List of Places to which Parcels may now be sent in transit through the United Kingdom by Parcel Post has been extended as shewn below, viz:—

To.	Rates of Postage on Parcels from the United Kingdom.	Special Customs Prohibitions.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	FOR CAPE TOWN.	Specie, Bullion, Gold Dust, Nuggets, Ostrich Feathers. Letters may not be enclosed in parcels for the Cape.
	Not exceeding 1 lb. 1/	
	Each lb. or fraction of a lb. additional 1/	
	FOR ALL PLACES IN CAPE COLONY OTHER THAN CAPE TOWN.	
	Each lb. or fraction of a lb. 1/4	
CEYLON	... Each lb. or fraction of a lb. 9d.	Arms and Ammunition. { By way of merchandize, Foreign Reprints or British Copyright Work, False, Base or counterfeit Coin of the Realm. Parts sent separately of articles which are liable to duty.
LABUAN	... Each lb. or fraction of a lb. 11d.	
BRITISH GUIANA	... Not exceeding 1 lb. 10d. Each lb. or fraction of a lb. additional 8d.	
LEEWARD ISLANDS	... Each lb. or fraction of a lb. 7d.	
CONSTANTINOPLE	... Not exceeding 3 lbs. 1/6 Exceeding 3 lbs. and not exceeding 7 lbs. 2/6	
CYPRUS	... Not exceeding 1 lb. 1/4 Each lb. or fraction of a lb. additional 8d.	Locust Eggs, salt (except required for table purposes) Silver and Copper Coins, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff (in packages of less weight than 56 lbs.)

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster General.

ago, is in very fair order, a good deal of useful and good work was done upon it last year. There still remains some more work to be done in the way of digging and widening, which, in my opinion, ought to be attended to at once. The bridges, with two exceptions, are good.

Paria Road No. 1 is good from Blanchisseuse to the place called "the Cross," from there to Las Cuevas it is as bad and dangerous as any road can be. This portion of the road which, for some reason or another, was not attended to when the first portion was repaired, requires to be made very much wider, the turnings, which are sharp and precipitous, ought to be dug so as to give more space for an animal to turn, and the places where the water has cut ruts across it, ought to be filled up.

Paria No. 2. The greater portion of this road is in good order. The Blanchisseuse Village road, which was grassy and muddy, has been cleaned and nicely roundridged, and drains have been dug wherever they were required. From Blanchisseuse, almost to Rio Grande, the road is clean and in fair order, several small bridges, which probably are made by this time, were occupying the attention of the contractor.

Paria Road Nos. 3, 4 and 5. As I mentioned in my last monthly report, this road is in very bad order indeed, from "Sans Souci" to Rio Grande, and from Rio Grande to Matelotte, I do not know of a worse road. For several miles it traverses the richest and best soil in the District and a few Cocoa Estates. It consequently happens that great difficulty is experienced in maintaining the road on natural soil of this description, which is rendered still more moist by the way in which it is shaded by the Cocoa and other trees, unless the owners of land on which it passes are willing to make a little sacrifice and allow a few of their Cocoa trees to be cut down wherever it is necessary to allow the sun to get to it, there will, I fear, always be reason for complaint and dissatisfaction. The Road leading to the Matelotte landing place has not been attended to for the last three or four years, in my last two Reports I mentioned how neglected and how very necessary it was to have it attended to at once.

Road No. 40. From the Police Station to Point Galera the road is good, it has never been better.

Toco Main Road. From Valencia to Sera river, which separates the Toco from the Arima Ward, the road is in pretty fair order. Some very good work was done between Valencia and Oropouche late last year.

The Sanitary condition of the District is, I am glad to say, very good indeed. The facilities offered for the purchase of Crown Lands have very much tended to open the District, and therefore, in a great measure, promoted the health of the place. It is satisfactory to find how much the death-rate has gone down during the last four years.

Deaths in Toco.		Blanchisseuse.		Total.
1881	43	...	34	77
1882	38	...	25	63
1883	30	...	24	54
1884	23	...	11	34

Cases of unrelieved sickness or destitution are very seldom heard of in Toco, the natives of the place consider it a disgrace to receive relief as Paupers, or when ill, to be sent to Hospital by the Warden. As they are most of them connected either by blood or marriage, they form a large family and take the greatest interest in each other's misfortune. Of the six patients sent to the Arima Hospital last year, four were natives of Tobago and two Indian Immigrants.

There was only one Pauper buried at the expense of the Ward.

I have, &c.,

LS. P. PIERRE,
Warden.

ANNUAL REPORT, MONTSERRAT WARD, 1885.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, MONTSERRAT,

11TH JANUARY, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor my Annual Report for 1885.

The *Montserrat Ward* forms part of the County Caroni, and is situated near the centre of the Island, it is composed principally of ranges of hills running East and West; the soil is of the richest description and particularly well adapted to the cultivation of Cacao, which is its principal product.

POPULATION.

There is a mixed population of about 10,000 souls, the greater number being of Spanish descent.

In 1881 the Census gave the following figures :—

Trinidadians	...	...	...	...	...	3,469
East Indians	...	...	...	...	...	1,738
Born in the Colony of Indian Parents	...	...	...	...	...	1,109
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	333

The total population of the Ward in that year was 7,354. I have reason to believe that the number of resident Africans has considerably increased.

DISTRICTS.

The Ward comprises the following eighteen Districts and Coolie Settlements; the Districts I mention in order of importance, having regard to the production of Cacao :—

Tortuga, Gran Couva, Lower Couva, Mararaval, Atagual, Morichal, Mayo, Caparo, Fresal, Guaracaro, Freeport, Guaracarite and the Coolie Settlements of Calcutta, Piparo, North Philippine, Caracas, Caratal and Guaracaro.

The total alienated acreage of the Ward is 27,632.

The first nine Districts mentioned are almost entirely given up to Cacao cultivation; in the Guaracarite District there are six small Sugar Estates, and in Freeport two, all worked by cattle mill.

The proprietors of these mills encourage their neighbours to grow Canes, which they grind off after their own crop is finished.

The District of Caratal is almost entirely Corn producing.

I am glad to be able to state that some Coolies in the Settlements are forming Cacao Estates, they were encouraged in this by my predecessor, and they show promise of becoming remarkably good Cacao planters.

The Coolie Settlements as a rule produce Corn, Rice, Peas, other vegetables, and Charcoal.

The following Table gives the names and other particulars of the largest Cacao Estates in the Ward :—

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Acreage.	Crop 1885.
San José	... L. A. Joyau	... 431	500 bags.
San Salvador	... Hon. G. Fitt	... 357½	
La Gloria	... De Putron & Rooth	... 356	129 bags.
San Pedro	... Mrs. St. L. D'Abadie	... 312	500 to 600 bags.
El Paraiso	... E. N. Gonzales	... 305	40 bags.
Mararaval	... Jas. Devenish	... 254	393 bags.
San Juan	... François Agostini	... 237	400 bags.
Tortuga	... Hon. L. A. de Verteuil	... 225	500 bags.
La Victoria	... O'Connor & Labastide	... 200	180 bags.
San Pablo	... L. Lange	... 199	450 bags.
El Corosal	... D. Bryce	... 189½	224 bags.
Santa Lucia	... F. E. Scott	... 185	30 bags.
San José	... J. Aché	... 156	68 bags.
Carmelite	... G. Solis	... 124	190 bags.

Some of the above are not entirely under cultivation, others have only young cultivation.

put in charge of certain persons who were permitted to cultivate a portion of the land as remuneration for keeping outlashed the part used for burials.

Rules and Regulations for the management of Burial Grounds in this Ward, similar to those in force for Tunapuna, were suggested, but I am unaware if they were eventually approved of.

PAUPERISM

Is not by any means so common in the Cacao as in other Districts ; the profits on Cacao are greater and steadier than any other industry in the Island, and food is easily obtained.

Only 80 Poverty and Pauper Certificates were issued by me during the past year, of which between 40 and 50 cases were treated in the Colonial Hospitals.

In accordance with the request contained in Circular No. $\frac{1204}{1723}$ of the 5th December last, I have the honour to state as follows regarding the treatment of Sick Paupers applying for certificates of admission into the Hospitals or House of Refuge :—

On my being satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* Pauper, a Certificate is issued, on presenting which to the District Medical Officer, he is carefully examined, and if found ill enough, is immediately forwarded to Hospital, generally in charge of a friend or one of the Ward Officers.

If, on the other hand, the District Medical Officer considers the applicant may be treated in the District, he furnishes him with medicine, notifying me, when necessary, of the particular kind of nourishment required ; he then attends him until well enough to go to work.

When the District Medical Officer is of opinion any applicant is a fit subject for the House of Refuge, he notifies me of the fact and an order of admission is obtained.

The decision as to whether a Sick Pauper should be sent on to Hospital or not rests entirely with the District Medical Officer ; were he to attempt treating, in the Districts, Paupers requiring Hospital nursing and care, the expense would be very great.

Until District Hospitals are established I see no prospect of the pressure on the large Hospitals being relieved.

REGISTRATION

Is carried on by three District Registrars, with myself as Superintendent-Registrar, but the Ward has increased so greatly during the past few years that it is my intention to recommend the formation of a fourth District.

ASSESSMENT.

Triennial Assessment is undoubtedly an improvement on Annual Assessment ; confusion in the Assessment Rolls and loss to the Revenue may, however, result unless the Land and House Returns " B " are rigidly enforced by the Wardens.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The present Postal Service for this Ward is very insufficient and most unsatisfactory.

The Mails are now despatched three times a week from Couva to the Police Station at Tortuga, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday ; the mail-man arrives at 12.30 p.m. and leaves with the outward mails at 2 p.m.

The Ward is very large and the present arrangement only convenient for a small number of the residents.

Persons residing at Gran Couva, Upper Couva, Fresal, Lower Couva, Atagual, Morichal, Mayo, &c., would as soon send to Couva or San Fernando for letters as to Tortuga.

Only those acquainted with the Ward have any idea how completely isolated the Districts to the North of the Ward are from those to the South.

I beg to propose the following Scheme for the Postal Service of the Ward, which I feel assured will meet with the approval of most of the residents :—

1. The Ward to be divided into two Districts for Postal Service, the Northern and Southern.
2. A Post Office to be established at Gran Couva for the Northern District, and at Mayo for the Southern.
3. There are in both Districts respectable and reliable persons known to me who would be glad to undertake the duties of Postmaster for small remuneration.
4. The Mails to be despatched at the usual days and hours to and from Couva, and Gran Couva.
5. Morning Mails from San Fernando and Port-of-Spain to be received by the mail-man at Williamsville Station, three days a week, who will convey them to the Post Office at Mayo, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, returning to Williamsville with the outward mails in time for the afternoon Down-Train.

This Service can be performed between one of my Ward Officers and an Assistant Constable with very little additional expense.

POLICE SUPERVISION.

The establishment of a Guard-House at a spot near the Junction of the Guaracaro and Mayo Main Roads would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the Districts of Guaracaro, Piparo, Fourth Company, Hard Bargain, Point of Mayo, Morichal, Coolie Town, Atagual, Hard Bargain, Kernahan's Bottom, and the Williamsville and Brothers Estates, all of which are a considerable distance from Police supervision ; it would also, in my opinion, be of great service to the Detective system of the Island, this part of the Ward forming an excellent hiding-place for refugees from justice.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The people of this Ward are also badly off in the matter of obtaining justice ; those who wish to lay Informations have actually to travel to Couva to do so, a very great distance, and entailing an absence of two days from their ordinary occupation, besides expense.

There is a Clerk and Assistant-Clerk of the Peace at Couva ; surely one or the other might be spared for one day in each week to receive Informations at Montserrat.

WORKING OF THE WARD.

The Ward is worked by two Ward Officers and myself ; when there is a pressure of work the assistance of Rural Constables is called in.

The duties of the Wardens and Ward Officers are varied and numerous, such as assessment for Taxation, collection of Taxes, granting Gun, Timber, Fire and Charcoal Licenses, enforcing the Sanitary Laws, supervision of Crown Lands and Streams, inspecting Crown Lands for Petitioners, accompanying Surveyors at Surveys, Supervisor's work, Village Streets' work, Road inspection, School inspection, &c., &c., &c.

The sanitary condition of the Ward is all that could be desired ; after the first heavy rains there are usually a few cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, but even this could be prevented by ordinary precautions being taken with regard to drinking water.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1885.

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,999 19 1½
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 297 19 1½

I have, &c.,

THORNTON WARNER,
Warden.

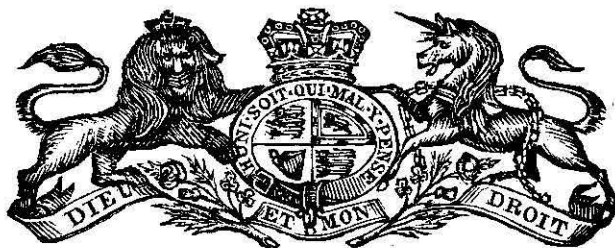
ANNUAL REPORT, MAYARO WARD UNION, 1885.

MAYARO,
JANUARY, 1886.

1. The Ward of Mayaro comprises two Wards ; the Ward of Nariva which is of considerable extent, but scantily populated, there is only one village situate at the north end, between the Elbranche River and the sea. In the Ward is to be found the Nariva Cocal, extending thirteen miles along the shore of the bay of same name ; it is the property of the Borough Council of Port-of-Spain, leased to Messrs. T. A. Finlayson & Co. for a considerable number of years ; the crop of nuts is about twelve hundred thousand yearly ; the whole of these nuts are turned into oil, the shipping of nuts having been found too difficult on account of the roughness of the sea in that open bay. The oil cake, which is of a superior quality, is used on the spot for feeding cattle and swine. Not much fibre is made for reasons already known to His Excellency. The Ward produces also some cocoa, the quantity increases every year, but not considerably.

2. The inhabitants are, with scarcely any exceptions, descendants of the old disbanded black soldiers who received from Government a grant of sixteen acres of Crown lands. I do not believe any of the old soldiers to be alive. The population of Nariva is between four and five hundred souls.

3. The Ward of Mayaro is more important not only on account of the fertility of its soil and the number of its inhabitants, but also on account of its geographical position ; the Bay of Mayaro being appointed by nature to be one day the second port of importance in the Island ; until lately it had such a repute of unsafety that no foreign vessels would risk anchoring in it. Three years ago American Vessels were the first to call in, and they were followed by Europeans. Seven European and one American have this year been dispatched from the bay, each with a full cargo of nuts. The total amount of nuts shipped by them is 1,857,236 ; 1,500,000 more were shipped otherwise ; 3,500,000 at least were



The Trinidad Royal Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12.]

PORT-OF-SPAIN: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886.

[Vol. 55.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

12TH MARCH, 1886.

THE GOVERNOR directs it to be notified for general information that the Secretary of State in a Despatch dated the 15th February, has intimated that the rate of Exchange for transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1886-7 has been fixed at one shilling and six pence farthing ($1/6\frac{1}{4}$) the rupee.

By Command,

J. SCOTT BUSHE,

(No. 32.)

Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

12TH MARCH, 1886.

REFERRING to Government Notice No. 1, dated 31st December, 1885, the Governor has been pleased to recognise CHRISTIAN SCHOENER, ESQUIRE, as Consul for Sweden and Norway in this Island.

By Command,

J. SCOTT BUSHE,

(No. 33.)

Colonial Secretary.

SAN FERNANDO TRAMROAD DEBENTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1886, there will be redeemed at the Colonial Treasury the under-mentioned Debentures issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1864:— Nos. 13—49—100—103—105 and 131.

The interest on the above Debentures will cease on the same day.

By Command,

J. SCOTT BUSHE,

Colonial Secretary.

Government House,

11th January, 1886.—(No. 6.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

15TH MARCH, 1886.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM SANGER TUCKER, ESQRE., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Western District of the County of St. George.

By Command,

J. SCOTT BUSHE,

(No. 34.)

Colonial Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Extension of the hour of Closing the Mails for Europe and the Colonies.

ON and from 3RD APRIL, 1886, ordinarily prepaid Correspondence will be received at the General Post Office, Port-of-Spain, up to 2 p.m. instead of 1.30 p.m. as at present.

Late Letters, Newspapers and Book Packets, if prepaid, and having the late fee, viz., an extra single rate affixed in stamps, will continue to be received up to 3 p.m.

The hour for closing Registration will for the present remain the same, viz., 1.30 p.m.

J. A. BULMER,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,

22nd March, 1886.

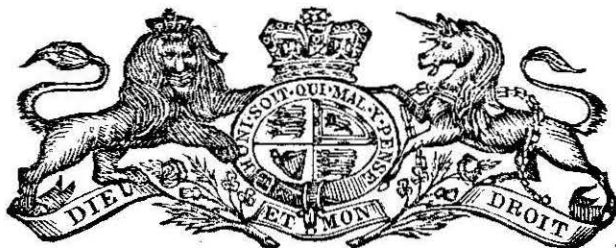
CROWN LANDS OFFICE,

22ND MARCH, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that if good cause to the contrary be not shewn within two months from date, a grant will be issued to Henry Bishop Williams in respect of a parcel of land in the Village of Arouca (originally petitioned for by Jane Frederick) comprising 1 acre, 3 roods, 12 perches, and abutting on the North on land reserved for a Road, on the South on lands of Sam Philip and on lands of Dan. Smith, on the East on lands of Jean Alexis and on lands of Feliciane Baptiste, and on the West on the Waterloo Road and on lands of Purgosh.

G. F. BUSHE,

Actg. Sub-Intendant.



The Trinidad Royal Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.]

PORT-OF-SPAIN: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886.

[Vol. 55.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
5TH APRIL, 1886.

THE GOVERNOR has been pleased under Section 4 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1851 to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Committee of the Trinidad Public Library:—

HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN GORRIE,
THE HON'BLE D. B. HORSFORD,
W. LLEWELLYN LEWIS, ESQRE.
ROBERT GUPPY, ESQRE.
REVD. FATHER BROWN,
L. P. PIERRE, ESQRE.

By Command,

J. SCOTT BUSHE,

(No. 36.) Colonial Secretary.

TRINIDAD GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

TRAFFIC RETURN FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY,
INCLUDING GUARACARA RAILWAY.

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Coaching...	\$12,708 10	\$10,743 16	\$11,257 82
Goods ...	\$ 3,993 96	\$ 4,403 35	\$ 4,422 48
Telegrams..	\$ 165 72	\$ 181 08	\$ 167 60
Totals ...	\$16,867 78	\$15,327 59	\$15,877 90
No. of Passengers carried...	58,768	51,325	51,896

J. EDWARD TANNER,
General Superintendent.

29th March, 1886.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON and from 1st proximo the Mails for Manzanilla and Mayaro will be closed at Chief Office, Port-of-Spain, at 8 a.m. on Monday and Thursday.

The Mails in the reverse direction will leave Mayaro at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday, and will be delivered in Port-of-Spain at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Trinidad,
26th March, 1886.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Extension of the hour of Closing the Mails for Europe and the Colonies.

ON and from 3RD APRIL, 1886, ordinary Correspondence will be received at the General Post Office, Port-of-Spain, up to 2 p.m. instead of 1.30 p.m. as at present.

Late Letters, Newspapers and Book Packets, if prepaid, and having the late fee, viz., an extra single rate affixed in stamps, will continue to be received up to 3 p.m.

The hour for closing Registration will for the present remain the same, viz., 1.30 p.m.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
22nd March, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT having been certified to me that Joseph Codrington, a depositor in the Savings Bank, Port-of-Spain, died on the 26th day of August, 1885, intestate, Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 20 of "The Savings Bank Ordinance of 1882," the balance (being under £50) to which the said Joseph Codrington was entitled at the time of his death will be paid to his wife, Martha Ann Codrington, unless before the 29th day of April, 1886, Letters of Administration of Joseph Codrington's Estate and Effects are produced to me.

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Treasury, 29th March, 1886.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,

22ND MARCH, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that if good cause to the contrary be not shewn within two months from date, a grant will be issued to Henry Bishop Williams in respect of a parcel of land in the Village of Arouca (originally petitioned for by Jane Frederick) comprising 1 acre, 3 roods, 12 perches, and abutting on the North on land reserved for a Road, on the South on lands of Sam Philip and on lands of Dan. Smith, on the East on lands of Jean Alexis and on lands of Feliciane Baptiste, and on the West on the Waterloo Road and on lands of Purgosh.

G. F. BUSHE,
Actg. Sub-Intendant.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL FOR 1885.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD,

31st MARCH, 1886.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith comparative statements shewing the progress made by this Department since 1882, and also a general report on the working of the Post Office since my arrival in September 1883.

2. That Trinidad so far as concerned its postal arrangements was long suffering in the past cannot be doubted when it is remembered that in 1883 it lacked all modern postal facilities, such as a Returned Letter Branch, Post Cards, Registered Letter Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers, and that Postage Stamps could not be purchased at the Public Counter of the Chief Office.

3. Complaints were numerous in the Newspapers, but these rarely furnished the information necessary to a thorough investigation and for a considerable period after my arrival there was a decided feeling against coming forward openly and making a formal complaint. This was undoubtedly kindly meant, but I trust that now it is well understood to be more to the public good to ventilate freely any real or supposed grievance affecting this Department than to withhold complaint through fear of causing trouble in investigating the matter complained of, or to prevent possible annoyance to the Head of the Department or his subordinates.

4. Where all have, or should have, the progress of the Colony and the development of its institutions at heart, no such feeling should be allowed to keep back information as to irregularities:

5. It is due to the Officers of a department which comes more closely into contact with the public than any other in the Colony that they should have the fullest opportunity afforded of exculpating themselves from blame.

6. In all countries of the world the Post Office is the one Department least able to defend itself from wilfully false charges or from charges of irregularity over which that department has absolutely no control, as notably in cases of theft or loss of letters entrusted to messengers and servants to post. The charge against the Post Office is generally formulated thus:—A letter was posted, &c., &c., the honesty of the messenger to whom it was entrusted to post cannot be doubted, &c., &c., the letter contained \$5, &c., &c., what has become of it? Verdict (if letter not accounted for) Guilty against the Post Office, and probably the real offender, the messenger, joins in the chorus of execration that "things should be as they are and not what they seem."

It might be supposed that the persons who forward letters would guard themselves by having all important letters, especially those containing remittances, registered, the fee for registration being so small (2d.), that sum also covering the cost of a stout linen lined official envelope supplied on application at any Post Office, but notwithstanding the following Caution issued in October 1883, viz:—

" CAUTION.

" Neither money nor any other article of considerable value ought ever to be sent through the post except by means of a Money Order or in a Registered Letter. Any person who sends money in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes.

" Whenever Bank notes are sent by post, even in Registered Letters, they should be cut in halves, and the second halves should not be posted till it has been ascertained that the first halves have been received, and further, in order to afford the means of identification, a memorandum should always be made of the number of each Bank note," &c., &c., the practice still continues of enclosing Bank notes in letters the sender impressing upon the messenger the necessity of being careful with the letter because it contains money and then trusting to its reaching its destination as an ordinary unregistered letter.

7. Another version of "a new way of paying old debts" was tried recently by which the Post Office was to be made the scape-goat. Fortunately for this Department the evidences of tampering were over-done and the victimizer became the victim of his own misdeeds. A man owing a sum of money being pressed for payment and living at a distance from his creditor wrote and posted a letter stating the money was enclosed. On arrival of the letter no money was found, but there were evident traces of the envelope having been opened and reclosed. An investigation by the Police disclosed the fact that the writer of

the letter had not in his possession at the time of posting the letter anything approaching the sum stated to have been enclosed. Being a Public Servant he begged to be allowed to resign. He confessed having intentionally soiled and mutilated the envelope before posting it, and was dismissed the Service.

8. Another case shewing that messengers are not always to be trusted and that the knowledge that the letters they are conveying to post contain money is a direct temptation to dishonesty was exemplified very recently. The Manager of an Estate directed a Coolie boy to take a letter to the Post Office cautioning him that it contained a \$5 note, and telling him to register the letter. On being handed in at the Village Post Office, the Sub-Postmaster called the boy's attention to the appearance of the envelope where it was gummed down, and remarked to him that it had been opened. The boy said the master had opened and re-sealed it, so the letter was registered and forwarded. On its arrival in Port-of-Spain the addressee did not find the Bank note enclosed, and immediately handed in the envelope and made a complaint. An Officer of this Department was instructed to proceed to the Village and investigate the case. On his arrival at the Village, within a few hours of the posting of the letter, the Sub-Postmaster remembered the circumstance of the letter being handed in, the Coolie boy being confronted with his master, confessed that on his way to the Post Office he had handed the letter to a Coolie woman who opened it, took out the note, and reclosed the envelope.

9. In such cases this Department cannot prosecute because the letter does not become the property of the Postmaster-General until it is posted. In both the cases quoted the letters were delivered by the Post Office in the condition in which they were received, the tampering having taken place prior to the posting. In the last case the sender prosecuted the Coolie woman and lad.

10. Had the letter posted by the Coolie boy been addressed to a distant Colony from whence a reply could not have been received under three or four weeks, the probability is that the sender and the Sub-Postmaster would both have forgotten by whom the letter was posted and the guilt of the messenger would not have been established.

11. Similarly in the case of a Registered Letter to Barbados in which the sender enclosed a, to him, considerable sum in Bank notes. The letter on arrival did not contain any notes and the information of the loss reaching me quickly, I communicated with the sender before he was aware anything had gone wrong with his letter. As in nearly all cases of this kind the envelope bore traces of having been opened and reclosed. The result of investigation showed that the letter was entrusted to a friend to post and although I am not at liberty to give the whole particulars brought to light, it may be stated that the sender convinced himself the theft occurred prior to the letter being posted; and he voluntarily came forward, and both verbally and by letter exonerated this Department from any blame. These are not by any means isolated cases, but are given as examples of the charges to which this Department is liable, and as showing with what difficulty such charges can be satisfactorily cleared up unless immediate complaint be made and the fullest information afforded.

12. It is with pleasure that I can now state that all the principal Post Offices in Trinidad have been placed on a thoroughly sound footing not only as regards appliances for carrying on the work, but also as to a trained Staff of Clerks who, having definite and fixed rules for their guidance, have no longer any excuse for not performing their duties with satisfaction to the public and credit to themselves.

13. Of the work which has occupied my attention since September 1883, it may briefly be summed up by saying that it consisted principally in entirely demolishing the out-of-date system which obtained prior to my arrival, and the building up of a more modern and less cumbersome system, the remodelling of books and forms, the introduction of fittings better adapted to the constantly increasing work, the opening of the Public Counter at the Chief Office for the sale to the public of Postage Stamps, &c., the introduction of Post Cards, Registered Envelopes, Newspaper Wrappers and Surcharge Stamps, the extension of the Money Order System by "Through Orders" to all the principal Countries of the world (except France) and also the extension of the Inland Money Order System to Princes Town, the introduction of the Parcel Post, the refitting of certain Sub-Offices, the establishment of a Returned Letter Branch, a Private Box Delivery, and the placing on Incremental Scale of the Officers on the Fixed Establishment, the Letter-Carriers and Resident Porter of this Establishment.

14. The carrying out of these changes has occupied a somewhat longer time than they would have done had it been found practicable to carry out the most important part of the recommendation contained in my Report of 13th March, 1884, and sanctioned conditionally by the Secretary of State for the Colonies by which, without increasing the number of the Officers employed or the amount paid in salaries, the whole of the financial transactions of this Department would be placed under the control of an Accountant possessing a thorough knowledge of every detail connected with Money Order business and general control, leaving the Head of the Department free to carry out much needed improvements in distant parts of the Colony. Circumstances have hitherto prevented the carrying out of this arrangement, but I trust it will be possible shortly to relieve me from much of the work which should properly be performed by an Accountant and thus enable me to devote more time to the extension of Postal communication throughout the distant parts of the Colony.

15. I have received in my somewhat difficult task of reorganizing the Post Office of this Colony, the most cordial and able support from Mr. Lewis, the Postmaster of San Fernando, and my duties during the past ten months have been considerably lightened by the intelligent and energetic co-operation of Mr. Bowen, my Chief Clerk. The Staff, without almost an exception, may now be said to be thoroughly efficient and anxious to give satisfaction.

16. The prompt attention and general interest taken by the Government Printer in supplying new books, forms, &c., has been of very great assistance to me.

17. By reference to Appendix A it will be seen that there was a considerable increase during 1884-5 in the sum remitted by Money Orders from Trinidad to the United Kingdom and British Colonies as compared with the two previous years. In 1882 the sum remitted from Trinidad was £16,997 0s. 1d., whilst in 1885 it had risen to £21,785 16s. 11d., being an increase of £4,788 16s. 10d. Of this very large increase £358 4s. 9d. is to be credited to British Colonies, the remaining sum £4,430 12s. 1d. representing the increased amount remitted to or through the United Kingdom.

Imperial and Inter-Colonial Money Order Business Outward. See Appendix A.

18. The number of Orders issued in 1882 on United Kingdom and British Colonies was 3,343, and in 1885, 4,602.

19. The sums remitted by Money Orders from Trinidad to United Kingdom and British Colonies is usually about fourteen times as much as that issued by those countries on Trinidad. An examination of Appendix B will shew that an increase, proportionate to that on out-going Orders, has been maintained in the Orders received. In 1882, Orders to the value of £923 9s. 2½d. were issued on Trinidad, in 1885, the sum was £1,569 5s. 9½d., but it is worthy of note that of the £645 16s. 7d. increase in 1885 the United Kingdom only contributed £96 10s. 1d. whilst the six British Colonies (Tobago excepted) each shew an increase of more than 33 0/0.

Imperial and Inter-Colonial Money Orders Inward. See Appendix B.

20. British Guiana and Barbados, it will be observed, each issue on Trinidad nearly as much as the United Kingdom. St. Lucia has advanced from £7 in 1882 to £86 in 1885, whilst Tobago has fallen off from £69 in 1882 to £31 in 1885.

21. The total number of Orders issued on Trinidad was 360 in 1882 and 627 in 1885.

22. By arrangement with the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom a system of "Through Money Orders" to and from the Countries specified in Appendix C was introduced on the 1st April, 1885.

Through Money Orders. See Appendix C.

23. An Order issued in Trinidad on, say Germany, costs the remitter the ordinary commission to London plus half the ordinary commission charged from London to Germany, this second commission is deducted in London from the original amount of the Order as issued in Trinidad, so that to obtain payment in Germany of £1 19s. the remitter would deposit £2 in Trinidad, thus:—

Order on London for Germany	...	...	...	...	£ 1 19 3
Commission Trinidad to London	...	...	...	...	0 0 9
					£ 2 0 0
Deduct Commission retained by Trinidad	...	...	...	...	0 0 9
					£ 1 19 3
Deduct do. do. by London	...	...	...	...	0 0 3
					£ 1 19 0
Net sum for which Order is drawn in London	...	...	...	...	£ 1 19 0

By deducting in London from the sum remitted to that Office the commission due to the United Kingdom for acting as agent in the transmission of "Through Orders" in both directions no alteration, in previously existing arrangements, between this and the Mother-Country for accounting for commission is necessary. The plan is an exceedingly simple one and has worked without the least difficulty.

24. The original Order issued in Trinidad is not forwarded to Germany by the remitter, it is retained as a receipt, but the new Order issued in London is enclosed in a special official envelope and forwarded direct, without charge, to the payee at the address given by the remitter.

25. In the eleven months ended 28th February, 1886, 171 "Through Orders" were issued in Trinidad amounting to £595 12s. 8d., and 21 were received amounting to £58 15s. 9d.

26. The greatest proportion of the Inward Orders being from India, Canada and Germany, and the Outward Orders on the United States of America and Germany.

27. Prior to my arrival in this Colony the system of bringing to account the Surcharges on unpaid and insufficiently paid correspondence had led to constant complications with Sub-Postmasters, the letters, &c., bearing charges, forwarded daily to the Sub-Offices were to be debited by each Sub-Postmaster in a monthly balance-sheet, and it was the duty of Sub-Postmasters to forward this sheet and to account to the Chief Office at the end of each month for the sums collected by them on such letters, &c., as had been delivered during the month.

Unpaid and Insufficiently paid Correspondence. See Appendix D.

The sum forwarded, added to the item shewn in the sheet as "undelivered unpaid letters remaining on hand" should have represented the total debit against each Office, but in practice it was found that the statement forwarded rarely, if ever, agreed with the record at the Chief Office.

28. The result can scarcely be wondered at when some of the causes are known, the chief cause was the constant change of Officers at Police and Railway Stations at which postal business was transacted. Not infrequently at Railway Stations two or more changes would occur during the month and as no proper written transfer, of letters remaining undelivered, was made by the out-going Sub-Postmaster, the last comer declined any responsibility if the statement submitted by him did not agree with the Chief Office records.

29. Another cause of complication was the transfer of letters, bearing charges, from one Post Office to another, the addressee having removed, the system did not provide for such a contingency.

Surcharge Stamps
See Appendix D.

30. As soon as it was possible to have a plate prepared and Stamps printed, the present system was adopted, viz : on 1st January, 1885, Surcharge Stamps of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d. and 1s. were issued to every Post Office and formed, from that time, a part of the credit stock of Stamps, &c., advanced to each Sub-Postmaster.

31. The principle of the present arrangement for bringing to account Surcharge Revenue is that at whatever Office in Trinidad the tax is raised a Surcharge Stamp or Stamps to the value of the unpaid charges shall be affixed to the cover of the postal article, and the Stamps obliterated before the article is delivered to the addressee or forwarded to another Office.

32. As the Surcharge Stamps have been advanced to me from the Treasury and sold by me to the several Officers who deal with unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence and as unobliterated Stamps are accepted as cash in all balances, it follows that immediately the Stamps have been cancelled the surcharge has been paid into Revenue and it only remains for the Officer holding such unpaid correspondence to collect the tax from addressee before delivery.

33. In the case of unpaid correspondence between any two Offices the amount of such correspondence forwarded by each mail is entered on a special form and accompanies the surcharged correspondence, the Receiving Office on the receipt of this form verifies the correspondence and if found correct forwards the amount claimed together with the form to the Sending Office by next mail.

34. Thus also the unpaid letters in the hands of any Sub-Postmaster represent cash to him as he has already paid the charges upon them. If he is unable to deliver any of the unpaid letters, they are returned at fixed periods to Chief Office and whatever sum they represent is forwarded in exchange for them.

35. If finally any unpaid letters, &c., are to be destroyed, from inability to deliver, or to be returned to the country of origin, such letters, &c., are verified by the Audit Office and the sum represented is authorized to be written off.

36. The advantage of this system is that instead of the taxes raised on unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence running on for an indefinite time before being brought to account as Revenue, the Revenue is now satisfied the moment the tax is raised, there is no necessity for accounts between Chief Office and Sub-Offices because the mail following that in which the unpaid letters are forwarded brings back the sum they represent, and in all changes of Sub-Postmasters the out-going Officer will, in his own interest, claim from the incoming Officer the sum he holds in undelivered unpaid letters, &c.

37. The public is also protected from fraud or error by being able to see that the sum they pay in surcharges is represented by the necessary stamps on the postal article handed to them.

38. The Revenue is protected by the cancellation of the Stamps and the impossibility of their being used a second time without detection.

39. Surcharge Stamps are not sold to the public.

40. It is somewhat difficult to account for the large increase in the Revenue derived from unpaid correspondence since 1882, and more especially the increase of £164 8s. 1d. in 1885, (the first year of the introduction of Surcharge Stamps) as compared with the previous year, seeing that the number of such letters received by sailing vessels has decreased by one-half since 1882. Some portion of the increase may be attributable to a larger number of unpaid letters received by ordinary mails, but my experience has not led me to think so.

Letters conveyed
by Sailing Vessels.
See Appendix E.

41. By Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, it is enacted that masters of sailing vessels shall be entitled to the sum of twopence for each letter delivered at the Post Office from beyond sea. During 1885, 6,658 letters were delivered to the Post Office in Trinidad by masters of sailing vessels and it has been found that at least 50% of such letters are never delivered. This represents a loss to the Colony not only of £27 14s. 11d. paid to the masters for conveyance, but also half that sum, viz : one penny per letter as the local tax. None of these letters ever bear postage stamps when handed in.

42. The greater part of such letters bear no specific address and the most careful enquiry fails to bring to light the whereabouts of many of the persons whose names are given.

43. I should be loath to think that there is any attempt to defraud the Revenue by obtaining the fee on presentation of fictitious letters, but the fact remains that such undelivered letters received loose by sailing vessels bear no proportion to the number of letters remaining undelivered when received in ordinary mails.

44. The remedy for this evil appears to be to reverse the order of things and insist on all such letters, collected by masters of vessels, being handed to the Post Office at the Port of departure where a special Mail would be made up and payment, at the same rate as at present, made to the master of the vessel, *but only on such letters as are prepaid*. Letters not prepaid would be accepted for transmission, but no payment would be made to the master for these letters. I purpose adding a clause to this effect in the new Postal Ordinance which is now being prepared. Such a course would guard the Revenue of each Colony and would not curtail the postal communication between any of the Islands.

45. The great falling off in the number of letters received loose by sailing vessels during the last three years, see Appendix E, is accounted for by the much greater facilities now afforded for forwarding mails by Steamers between this Port and Barbados, and also to the fact that a very large number of letters from Venezuela were, prior to that date, included in the figures shewn.

46. With a view to afford greater facilities to the Coolie Immigrants for communication with their friends in India, Envelopes, bearing an embossed Postage Stamp representing the single rate of postage between India and Trinidad, have been obtained from the Indian Government and are now being sold to the Coolie at their actual cost delivered here, viz: 5½d. each. These envelopes are addressed in English by or for the sender, with his full name and address in Trinidad and enclosed in the letter going to India so that the postage is prepaid for the return letter and on its arrival in Trinidad the letter can be forwarded to its destination without referring it to an Interpreter for translation of address. Indian Embossed Envelopes.

47. If the sale of Postage Stamps, &c., may be taken as any indication of the progress of this Colony, it is very satisfactory to find that notwithstanding depression in the chief product of the country there has been a steady increase in its postal revenue. Sale of Postage Stamps and Commission paid to Stamp Vendors. See Appendix F.

48. By Appendix F, it will be seen that since 1882 the average increase in the sale of Postage Stamps, &c., has been 9% per annum. This percentage does not fairly represent the actual increase in the weight of postal articles dealt with because a reduction was made on 1st July, 1884, by which instead of 1d. each being paid on Newspapers transmitted to any point within the Island, they could be forwarded singly or in bulk at the rate of ½d. for four ounces. Similarly as regards Newspapers and Books transmitted beyond sea, the rate was proportionately reduced.

49. At the same time the Table of Rates of Postage was revised to date and many Countries reduced from a single rate of 10d. or more, to 4d. These reductions naturally affected the percentage of increase in the sale of Postage Stamps by causing a much larger quantity of postal matter to be dealt with for the same expenditure on the part of the public, but it answered the purpose for which it was introduced, viz: to promote the growth of business, and it has fully borne out the policy I have always advocated of being well in advance, with every postal facility, of actual present demand.

50. Prior to September, 1883, the entire sale of Postage Stamps in Port-of-Spain was in the hands of Stamp Vendors, and at that period as at present 4% was being paid as commission. Either the Stamp Vendors must have been exceedingly expert in dealing with the final rush for stamps just prior to the closing of the English Mail, or the public posted earlier than at present. It now takes four Officers at the Public Counter to issue stamps, &c., weigh and register letters for about an hour prior to the closing of the Mail for ordinary prepaid correspondence, and notwithstanding the enormous increase in letters, newspapers, and book packets following upon the reduction of rates for such postal articles, the sum paid in commission to Stamp Vendors was only £57 14s. 4½d. in 1885 as against £229 3s. in 1882. I venture to hope that so far as the public is concerned the change has been a beneficial one in every respect.

51. Although there was a decrease of 15 per cent. in the sum remitted by Money Order from Port-of-Spain on San Fernando during 1884, as compared with the previous year, yet the average increase of last three years over 1882 was 31 per cent. The actual increase in 1885 being 97 per cent. over the previous year. Money Orders issued. Port-of-Spain payable at San Fernando. See Appendix G.

52. The increase in the sum remitted by Money Orders from San Fernando on Port-of-Spain was very marked during the last two years, viz: 38 per cent. in 1884, and 46 per cent. in 1885, whilst the average percentage of increase was 28 per cent. Inland Money Orders. San Fernando on Port-of-Spain. See Appendix H.

53. The chief impediments which hampered the work of sortation of mails before the Post Office was removed to the present building, were the confined space, the inadequate appliances and the want of system by which certain persons were privileged by having a separate pigeon-hole assigned for the reception of their correspondence without regard to any fixed rule as to how such privilege should be regulated. Constant application was being made by persons equally well entitled to such privilege, to be placed on the same footing as their more favoured neighbours, but as the system had nothing to recommend it and could never give satisfaction, the present system of private boxes for which an annual charge of One Guinea is made was introduced when the present Office was opened. It was inevitable Analysis of Number of Bags, &c., received and time occupied in sortation. See Appendix I.

that there should be some opposition to the introduction of this new tax, and also that in the change from one system to another there should be some friction before the Staff could become thoroughly acquainted with the new method and machinery, and free criticism was not wanting. Some censure was deserved and some was not. However to show how necessary was the change it is only required to contrast the two periods, viz: September 1883 with an unruly mob clamouring for admittance, and when admitted fighting for a position at the Counter for letters and afterwards at a side window outside the Office for newspapers, the noise and confusion lasting for nearly two hours after the doors were opened, and 1886 with two separate rooms, one for box-holders and another for the general public, both classes eager to receive their correspondence but conducting themselves in an orderly manner, the box-holder quietly calling out the number of his box, and immediately receiving its contents, the entire rush in this branch being over in ten minutes, and in the general delivery a somewhat noisy crowd, but orderly and well content to wait their turn to be attended to, plenty of Counter room and a sufficient number of Officers to hand out the correspondence.

54. The time occupied in sortation is now just one-third less than prior to September 1883 and complaints of mis-sorts are almost nil.

55. I have it in contemplation when the present depression shall not necessitate such rigid economy, to ask for certain additions to the present building as would enable me, to still further, very much reduce the time necessary for delivering letters to box-holders and by inducing more people to rent boxes relieve to a great extent the pressure in the General Delivery and thus proportionately accelerate the delivery in that branch. There are 98 Private Boxes rented at One Guinea each, and 28 assigned without charge to Public Departments.

Postal Articles
despatched from
Port-of-Spain to
Sub-Offices.
See Appendix K.

56. The records in this Department do not permit me to give with accuracy the number of Postal Articles forwarded from Port-of-Spain to Sub-Offices during 1882, but an examination of Appendix K shews that there was an average of 10 per cent. increase in 1884-5 as compared with 1883. The increase in Newspapers and Books during 1885, being 19,973 over the previous year.

Sub-Offices at
Railway and Po-
lice Stations.

57. In my Report of 13th March, 1884, I said:—"The Sub-Offices are also in a most neglected and inefficient condition and it will meet the wishes of the Director of Public Works, the Inspector Commandant of Police and myself if eventually it can be arranged to relieve the Station Masters and Police Officers from the performance of postal duties. At Police Stations the disadvantage is that one Officer cannot always remain in charge and the Postage Stamps, Registered Letters, &c., are in some cases transferred several times each day from one to the other of the Officers."

58. Several causes have combined to prevent the transfers being made as quickly as could be desired, more especially at the smaller Offices where the payment as salary to the Sub-Postmaster is at present so small as not to induce any small shopkeeper to offer to undertake the duties.

59. Three Offices have been transferred from Police Stations to Offices specially fitted up for the purpose and these have been placed in charge of private individuals. The Offices transferred were St. Joseph's and Cedros, August 1885, and Arima, February 1886. An effort will be made to effect the transfer of others very shortly.

60. At none of the Sub-Offices, except San Fernando, and those recently fitted up, is there what I consider a necessary part of the fittings of every Post Office, viz: an Iron Safe, and a sum of money will be asked for in the next Estimates to meet this requirement, as also a sufficient sum to enable me to refit and transfer to private houses or small shops, many of the Offices now located at Police and Railway Stations.

Pillar Boxes.

61. Two additional Pillar Letter Boxes have been erected in Port-of-Spain, viz: one in King-street and one opposite the General Post Office, another is sanctioned to be placed opposite the Medical Hall, one has also been erected in Mount Moriah, Pointe-à-Pierre Road, San Fernando, and one near The Knoll, Princes Town.

Post Cards.

62. The Post Cards introduced on 18th February, 1884, are of the following descriptions, viz:—Single, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. Double, 1d. reply, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. reply and 2d. reply.

Newspaper
Wrappers.

63. The Newspaper Wrappers value $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Inland use and 1d. for use either Inland or beyond sea were introduced 18th June, 1884.

Registered Letter
Envelopes.

64. The Registered Letter Envelopes were also introduced on 18th June, 1884, they are of two sizes and are sold to the public, as are also Post Cards and Newspaper Wrappers at their face value.

Parcel Post.
See Appendix L.

65. On 1st October, 1885, a Parcel Post was established between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and since that date arrangements have been made to exchange parcels through the intermediary of the United Kingdom with the Countries specified in Appendix L.

66. Steps are being taken to establish a direct exchange between this Colony, Barbados and other West Indian Islands.

67. The average number of Parcels received has, up to the present, been about 45 per mail and 10 forwarded.

Returned Letter
Branch.

68. The following short extract from my Report of 13th March, 1884, will shew the urgent necessity there was for the establishment of a Returned Letter Branch:—"Notwithstanding the incessant calls upon my time hitherto in dealing with the transfer to new

“ Offices and remodelling the forms, books and the entire system of this Office, I have found it necessary to deal with, between four and five thousand undelivered letters dating back in some instances to the early part of 1882, letters which should have been returned within three months from the date of posting, either to the writers direct or to the Office of origin.”

69. The principle recognised in Trinidad prior to September 1883 was that all undelivered Inland Letters should be destroyed, that letters posted in Trinidad for beyond sea if undelivered should be returned to the writers, and that letters received from beyond sea if they could not be delivered were to be returned to the Country of origin.

70. Had that principle been acted upon the only grievance the public of Trinidad would have had to complain of would have been the summary manner in which the undelivered local correspondence was dealt with. That five thousand undelivered letters, many of them to or from places beyond sea, dating back in some cases more than two years had to be dealt with in 1884, shews that however much the principle of a Returned Letter Branch was recognised the putting of this principle into practice was defective.

71. By Appendix M it will be seen that a yearly average of 3,277 undelivered Inland Letters are returned to senders and that 1,551 are destroyed from inability to find the writers. Of the letters forwarded beyond sea and returned undelivered 772 per annum are returned to the writers and 467 destroyed. A yearly average of 1,938 letters received in Trinidad from beyond sea, the addressees of which cannot be found, are returned to the Countries of origin.

72. The limits of time before letters are dealt with in the Returned Letter Branch are as follows :—

CLASS OF CORRESPONDENCE.	How DISPOSED OF.
Inland Correspondence — that is to say, all Letters, &c., posted in Trinidad for delivery within the Island.	If undelivered, are returned to writer at expiration of one month.
Correspondence for beyond sea (except India and East of Suez.)	Returned to Country of origin at expiration of 2 months.
Correspondence for India and East of Suez.	Returned to Country of origin at expiration of 3 months.

Letters refused by addressee are returned immediately to the writer.

73. It would be of very great assistance to this Department and enable me to return far more letters to the writers and render it unnecessary that such letters should be opened in the Returned Letter Branch if Merchants and others would have the name of the Firm printed on the covers of their business letters. Some few do this at present, but the practice is capable of considerable extension.

74. It is a source of great annoyance to the receivers of letters and is frequently the cause of very unjust suspicion being cast upon this Department that the covers of letters, &c., are often so damaged in transit as to permit the contents to escape. Whenever such letters are observed the covers are specially closed with an official printed label. There are two distinct causes for this damage, one, the remedy for which rests with the senders of letters, viz: the wretchedly flimsy envelopes used, many of them of soft paper quite unfit to withstand the rough usage to which Mail Bags are often subjected on board Mail Steamers, the other remedy being one which probably a representation to the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom would effect, viz: the unnecessarily rough usage to which the bags are subjected on board the Royal Mail Steamers, instead of sliding the bags down into the mail-room or from one deck to another as is done on the P. and O. and other Mail Steamers, they are thrown down a distance of several feet and notwithstanding that the letters are carefully tied up in bundles and afterwards made up in stout brown paper parcels the covers of many letters are burst open.

75. There was an average annual increase in the Letters and Post Cards received from beyond sea during the three years 1883-4-5 of 13 per cent. In the Newspapers, Books, &c., there was an increase during 1883 of 25 per cent., in 1884 of 23 per cent. and in 1885, a decrease of 22 per cent.

Letters damaged in Transit.

Statement of Weight, &c., of Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., received from beyond Sea. See Appendix N.

Statement of Weight, &c., of Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., forwarded beyond Sea. See Appendix O.

76. As has already been stated there was an enormous increase in the weight of Newspapers, Books, &c., in 1884 (79 per cent. over preceding year) following upon the reduction in the rate of postage on these articles. The average annual increase during the three years 1883-4-5 was 48 per cent. The weight of Letters and Post Cards forwarded during same period shews an average annual increase of 18 per cent.

Additional Sub-Post Offices.

77. An additional Sub-Post Office will be opened at Dabadie early next month, and it is also intended shortly to open one near Williamsville in the Montserrat district.

Extension of Inland Money Order System.

78. The Inland Money Order system will be extended to Arima, St. Joseph and Cedros as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Extension of the Hour of Closing the Mails for Europe and the Colonies.

79. The hour for closing the Outward English Mail has been extended from 1.30 P.M. to 2 P.M.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General,

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE OF APPENDICES.

- A. — Statement of Money Orders issued on the United Kingdom (including "Through Orders" specified in Appendix C.) British Guiana, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago.
- B. — Statement of Money Orders issued by the United Kingdom, (including "Through Orders" from Countries specified in Appendix C) British Guiana, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago on Trinidad.
- C. — "Through Orders" issued by and received in Trinidad for the eleven months ended 28th February, 1886.
- D. — Statement shewing amount paid into Revenue as Surcharges on unpaid and insufficiently paid Letters, &c., during 1882-3-4-5.
- E. — Letters received in Trinidad by Sailing Vessels.
- F. — Sale of Postage Stamps and Commission paid to Stamp Vendors.
- G. — Money Orders issued at Port-of-Spain payable at San Fernando.
- H. — Money Orders issued at San Fernando payable in Port-of-Spain.
- I. — Statement shewing the number of Bags, Parcels, &c., of Mails received by Contract Packets from England, &c., and time occupied in sortation.
- K. — Statement shewing the number of Postal Articles despatched from Port-of-Spain to Sub-Offices in Trinidad during 1883-4-5.
- L. — Parcel Post. List of places to which Parcels may be forwarded through the intermediary of the United Kingdom.
- M. — Statement shewing the number of Postal Articles dealt with in the Returned Letter Branch Chief Office since its establishment 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1885.
- N. — Statement shewing the Weight of Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., received in Trinidad from beyond sea during 1882-3-4-5.
- O. — Statement shewing the Weight of Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., forwarded from Trinidad beyond sea during 1882-3-4-5.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF MONEY ORDERS ISSUED ON THE UNITED KINGDOM (INCLUDING "THROUGH ORDERS" ON COUNTRIES SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX C) BRITISH GUIANA, BARBADOS, GRENADA, St. VINCENT, St. LUCIA, AND TOBAGO.

	1882.						1883.						1884.						1885.					
	Orders.			Commission.			Orders.			Commission.			Orders.			Commission.			Orders.			Commission.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom ...	15,676	12	3	358	0	0	15,976	3	1	299	9	3	19,233	18	1	331	3	9	20,107	4	4	347	15	9
British Guiana ...	163	16	0	2	1	6	211	7	0	2	13	0	195	13	5	2	10	4	170	12	0	2	8	4
Barbadoes ...	654	10	2	11	14	8	1,200	10	1	16	2	0	1,439	15	10½	20	0	10	1,189	5	0	16	15	4
Grenada ...	63	5	8	0	18	6	53	17	9	0	16	2	84	4	1	1	3	2	119	14	7	1	12	4
St. Vincent ...	200	17	4	2	12	10	133	2	8	1	17	2	156	1	4	2	5	6	135	8	6	1	17	2
St. Lucia ...	13	6	4	0	3	10	15	7	2	0	4	2	8	5	0	0	2	0	14	13	0	0	3	8
Tobago ...	24	12	4	0	5	10	84	1	11	1	0	2	34	1	1	0	9	4	48	19	6	0	13	8
	16,997	0	1	375	17	2	17,674	19	8	322	1	11	21,151	18	10½	357	14	11	21,785	16	11	371	6	3
	Number of Imperial and Inter-Colonial Money Orders issued in Trinidad during 1882—3,343.						Number of Imperial and Inter-Colonial Money Orders issued in Trinidad during 1883—3,756.						Number of Imperial and Inter-Colonial Money Orders issued in Trinidad during 1884—4,487.						No. of Imperial, "Through Orders" and Inter-Colonial Money Orders issued in Trinidad during 1885—4602.					

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

[April 7, 1886.]

TRINIDAD ROYAL GAZETTE.

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APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF MONEY ORDERS ISSUED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM (INCLUDING "THROUGH ORDERS" FROM COUNTRIES SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX C.) BRITISH GUIANA, BARBADOS, GRENADA, St. VINCENT, St. LUCIA AND TOBAGO ON TRINIDAD.

	1882.						1883.						1884.						1885.					
	Orders.			Commission.			Orders.			Commission.			Orders.			Commission.			Orders.			Commission.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom ...	296	7	10	1	9	7½	313	14	9	1	11	4	303	6	11	1	10	4	392	17	11	1	19	3
British Guiana ...	145	18	4½	0	14	7	201	12	1½	1	1	2	289	11	5	1	8	11	329	12	10	1	12	11
Barbadoes ...	210	8	8½	1	1	0	230	9	3	1	3	0	239	16	11	1	3	11	318	11	4	1	11	10
Grenada ...	107	18	7	0	10	9½	221	3	1	1	2	1	138	5	2	0	13	9	229	7	3	1	2	11
St. Vincent ...	85	8	3	0	8	6	106	14	7	0	10	8	165	4	6	0	16	6	180	9	5	0	18	0
St. Lucia ...	7	19	8	0	0	9½	29	2	9	0	2	11	19	19	8	0	1	11	86	10	0	0	8	8
Tobago ...	69	7	9½	0	6	11½	177	4	9	0	17	8	91	6	10	0	9	1	31	17	0½	0	3	2
	923	9	2½	4	12	3	1280	1	3½	6	8	10	1247	11	5	6	4	5	1569	5	9½	7	16	9
	Number of Orders issued on Trinidad during 1882—360.						Number of Orders issued on Trinidad during 1883—456.						Number of Orders issued on Trinidad during 1884—485.						Number of Orders issued on Trinidad during 1885—627.					

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX C.

“THROUGH ORDERS” ISSUED BY AND RECEIVED IN TRINIDAD FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED 28TH FEBRUARY, 1886.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	ISSUED BY TRINIDAD.			ISSUED ON TRINIDAD.			THROUGH MONEY ORDERS MAY NOW BE EXCHANGED WITH THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.		
	No. of Orders.	Amount.		No. of Orders.	Amount.				
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
United States of America ...	71	134	3	10	<p>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</p> <p>BRITISH INDIA.—Cont.</p> <p>Bushire, Busrah, Gaudur, Jusk, Linga, Muscat and Zanzibar.</p> <p>BRITISH COLONIES.</p> <p>AUSTRALIA. { New South Wales, Queensland, Sth Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Wstn. Australia.</p> <p>NEW ZEALAND. { Canada including British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Islands.</p> <p>OTHER COLONIES. { Bermuda, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, HongKong including the Agencies of the</p> <p>OTHER COLONIES.—Cont. { Hong Kong, Post Office at Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoichow, Ningho, Shanhai and Swatow, Strait Settlements.</p> <p>WEST INDIES. { Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras (Btsh), Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Turks Island.</p> <p>CYPRUS.</p> <p>NORTH BORNEO.</p> <p>SOUTH & WEST AFRICA. { Cape Colony, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone.</p>
Germany ...	53	219	8	2	4	10	4	9	
India ...	12	57	12	1	8	18	5	5	
Jamaica ...	6	9	6	6	...	...	...	...
Canada ...	7	32	14	10	6	21	19	4	
Denmark ...	5	34	3	4	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	4	37	3	9	...	...	...	...
Queensland ...	3	21	1	6	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts ...	3	14	4	10	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone ...	2	11	10	5	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	2	8	0	9	...	...	...	...
Norway ...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia ...	1	10	0	0	...	...	...	...
Italy... ...	1	4	0	6	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	0
Natal ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	19	3
	171	£ 595	12	8	21	£ 58	15	9	

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT PAID INTO REVENUE AS SURCHARGES
ON UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PAID LETTERS, &c., DURING
THE YEARS 1882-83-84-85.

Year.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
1882	217	9	9
1883	249	13	1
1884	262	1	11
1885	426	10	0

NOTE.—The amount collected in 1885, was affixed by Surcharge Stamps,—of this sum £40 18 9 was afterwards written off as value of Surcharge Stamps affixed to letters destroyed or returned to Country of origin.

APPENDIX E.

LETTERS RECEIVED IN TRINIDAD BY SAILING VESSELS.

MONTH.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
January	1,262	935	718	429
February	1,417	139	761	646
March	1,325	779	608	692
April	1,187	925	717	516
May	1,148	922	828	616
June	1,242	1,317	659	712
July	1,056	1,316	864	564
August	1,217	1,456	775	510
September	1,085	594	988	451
October	1,276	933	840	586
November	1,240	797	847	408
December	1,051	692	863	528
Total	14,506	10,805	9,468	6,658
Letters on which no Fee was claimed ...	6,463	5,378	3,703	...
Letters on which 2d. each was paid } to Master of Vessel }	8,043	5,427	5,765	6,658

APPENDIX F.

SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3,955	4	5	4,316	7	7	4,891	10	8½	5,255	12	6½
			Increase over 1882 9 %			Increase over 1883 13 %			Increase over 1884 7 %		

COMMISSION PAID TO STAMP VENDORS ON SALE OF STAMPS.

1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
229	3	0	180	11	4½	85	2	3	57	14	4½

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX G.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AT PORT-OF-SPAIN PAYABLE AT SAN FERNANDO.

	1882.				1883.				1884.				1885.				REMARKS.
	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.			No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.			No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.			No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
January ...	2	2	6	0	3	6	17	3	8	12	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	21	0	11	
February ...	1	0	6	0	5	4	10	7	8	16	0	0	12	45	17	9	
March ...	7	13	15	11	8	7	0	5	7	5	4	0	10	25	17	5	
April ...	4	24	18	6	6	2	14	6	7	11	1	11	7	12	15	10	
May ...	7	25	3	0	12	34	5	11	11	21	16	9	10	18	10	9	
June ...	4	7	7	6	11	28	1	3	5	9	10	0	5	6	18	8	
July ...	5	3	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11	13	0	13	29	18	11	10	37	7	2	
August ...	3	4	14	2	4	6	0	2	12	23	5	0	19	34	14	5	
September ...	4	14	18	2	6	10	9	2	5	3	4	4	12	29	18	4	
October ...	12	53	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	28	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	16	3	19	40	15	4	
November ...	8	14	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	37	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	13	11	17	29	18	11	
December ...	7	5	3	7	10	12	9	10	10	11	18	5	9	14	13	5	
	64	£169	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	£190	6	11	99	£161	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	£318	8	11	
					Increase over 1882, 12 %				Decrease over 1883, 15 %				Increase over 1884, 97 %				

NOTE.—The Inland Money Order system was extended to Princes Town, April, 1885.
Number of Money Orders Issued by Port-of-Spain on Princes Town for 9 months ended 31st December, 1885, 21—Amount £36 5 0.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX H.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AT SAN FERNANDO PAYABLE IN PORT-OF-SPAIN.

	1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.			REMARKS.				
	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.			No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.			No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.				No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
January	17	26	2	4½	24	19	11	0½	27	36	3	0½	21	34	3	11	NOTE.—The Inland Money Order system was extended to Princes Town, April, 1885. Number of Orders issued by Princes Town on Port-of-Spain for 9 months ended 31st December, 1885.—46 —Amount £126 5 6.
February	11	11	14	6½	16	26	7	3	26	27	3	0	36	51	6	3	
March	23	29	2	1	17	29	5	1½	23	41	19	3	29	34	5	10	
April	23	24	2	11½	22	29	7	5½	31	45	12	0½	32	44	6	1	
May	21	34	7	3½	37	41	5	6	31	47	7	2½	56	48	14	11	
June	22	40	19	10	29	39	13	6	24	22	7	10	46	61	19	8	
July	27	52	10	8½	24	23	15	5½	34	57	11	0	55	113	13	5	
August	27	34	10	1	31	25	14	8½	32	29	8	7	39	57	3	4	
September	30	42	14	6½	33	21	17	10½	42	67	15	10	43	87	0	9	
October	29	40	7	2½	40	45	0	9½	43	60	18	5	44	80	18	2	
November	25	29	7	7	29	31	7	3	27	38	15	11	60	78	15	4	
December	11	9	11	7½	36	50	1	0	43	57	1	9	58	84	17	1	
	266	£375	10	10	338	£383	6	11½	383	£532	3	10½	519	£777	4	9	
				Increase 2 0/10 over amount remitted 1882.			Increase 38 0/10 over 1883.			Increase 46 0/10 over 1884.							

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BAGS, PARCELS, &c. OF MAILS RECEIVED BY CONTRACT PACKETS FROM ENGLAND, &c. AND TIME OCCUPIED IN SORTATION.

	1884.	1885.	
Total Number of Mails received by Royal Mail Steamers during year	23	25	
Total number of Bags, Parcels, &c. received	805	870	• Double Mail 57 Bags
Longest time occupied in sortation	*3 h. 20 m.	†2 h. 53 m.	† Large Mail 42 "
Shortest do. do.	1 h. 50 m.	1 h. 30 m.	
Average do. do.	2 h. 23 m.	2 h. 8 m.	
Average number of Bags and Parcels per Mail	35	34½	

The above analysis as to time occupied in sortation is based on the actual time the Mails were received in the Office and the time at which the doors were opened for delivery.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF POSTAL ARTICLES DISPATCHED FROM PORT-OF-SPAIN TO SUB-OFFICES IN TRINIDAD DURING 1883-84-85.

Description of Postal Article.	1883.			1884.			1885.		
	No. For-warded.	Decrease.	Increase.	No. For-warded.	Decrease.	Increase.	No. For-warded.	Decrease.	Increase.
Letters & Post Cards	146,974	...	...	157,946	...	10,972	156,354	1,592	...
Wrappers and Books	51,102	...	...	61,153	...	10,051	81,126	...	19,973
Official Letters	29,850	...	...	33,400	...	3,550	37,516	...	4,116
Registered Letters...	2,948	...	...	7,425	...	4,477	6,035	1,390	...
	230,874	...	...	259,924	...	29,050	281,031	2,982	24,089
									2,982
									21,107

12 % increase over 1883.

Nett Increase 1885.

8 % increase over 1884.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX L.

PARCEL POST.

LIST OF PLACES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE FORWARDED THROUGH
THE INTERMEDIARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

INDIA.	ICHANG.
HONG KONG.	KAIPING.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (including SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA and PROVINCE WELLESLEY). Parcels will also be received at Senders' risk for other places in the MALAYAN PROVINCES.	KAEGAN.
GIBRALTAR.	KEELUNG.
MALTA.	KINKKIANG.
EGYPT.	KUNGGHOW.
JAMAICA.	MACAO.
GRENADA.	NANKING.
St. LUCIA.	NEWCHWANG.
TOBAGO.	NINGPO.
	OURGA.
AMOY.	PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
AMPING.	PAKHOL.
CANTON.	PEKING.
CHEFOO.	SHANGHAI.
CHINKIANG.	SWATOW.
CHUNKING.	TAIWAN-FOO.
FATSHAN.	TAKAO.
FOOCHOW.	TAKU.
HANGCHOW.	TANISUI.
HANKOW.	TIENTSIN.
HOCHOW.	VLADIVOSTOCK.
	WENCHOW.
	WHAMPOA.
	WUCHANG.
	WUHU.
	YENTAI.

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF POSTAL ARTICLES DEALT WITH
IN THE RETURNED LETTER BRANCH CHIEF OFFICE SINCE ITS
ESTABLISHMENT 1st JANUARY 1884 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

How Disposed of.	Number of Letters dealt with.
INLAND LETTERS.—Returned to the Senders ...	6,554
Do. Destroyed in Returned Letter Branch...	3,102
Total No. of undelivered Inland Letters	9,656
FOREIGN LETTERS— <i>Outward</i> .—Returned to the Senders ...	1,543
Destroyed in Returned Letter Branch ...	935
Total number of Letters originating in Trinidad returned as undeli- vered from other Countries } ...	2,478
FOREIGN LETTERS— <i>Inward</i> .—Total number of undeli- vered Letters addressed to Trini- dad ret'ned to Countries of Origin }	3,876

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX N.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE WEIGHT OF LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED IN TRINIDAD FROM BEYOND SEA DURING 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Description of Articles.	1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Weight in Grammes.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Weight in Grammes.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Weight in Grammes.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Weight in Grammes.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Letters and Post Cards	804,082	...	...	953,889	18 %	...	1,095,739	14 %	...	1,188,342	8 %	...
Newspapers, Books, &c....	6,029,138	...	...	7,576,233	25 %	...	9,347,385	23 %	...	7,234,338	...	22 %
Not including Newspapers forwarded by Royal Mail Steamers.												

NOTE.—The records of this Department do not permit an accurate comparison of the weight or number of Newspapers received in Trinidad during 1882, 1883 and 1884 by Royal Mail Steamers. The Weight of Newspapers, Books, &c., received by Royal Mail Steamers in 1885 was 9,440,220 grammes. The increases in the Percentage of Newspapers, Books, &c., shewn above for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885 may be taken also as the approximate increase in the weights of Newspapers by Royal Mail Steamers during the corresponding years.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX O.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE WEIGHT OF LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c. FORWARDED FROM TRINIDAD BEYOND SEA DURING 1882-83-84-85.

Description of Articles.	1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Weight in Grammes.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Weight in Grammes.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Weight in Grammes.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Weight in Grammes.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Letters and Post Cards	1,147,612	...	...	1,287,838	12 %	...	1,390,249	8 %	...	1,895,631	36 %	...
Newspapers, Books, &c.	1,698,260	...	...	2,567,086	51 %	...	4,588,335	79 %	...	5,298,783	15 %	...
Not including Newspapers forwarded by R.M.S.												

NOTE.—The records of this Department do not permit an accurate comparison of the weight or number of Newspapers forwarded from Trinidad during 1882-3-4 by Royal Mail Steamers. The weight of Newspapers, Books, &c., forwarded by Royal Mail Steamers in 1885 was 2,220,852 grammes. The increase in the percentage of Newspapers, Books, &c., shewn above for the years 1883-84-85 may be taken also as the approximate increase in the weight of Newspapers by Royal Mail Steamers during the corresponding years.

J. A. BULMER, Postmaster-General.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF PARCEL POST SYSTEM.

THE arrangements now existing for the transmission by Parcel Post from this Colony to the United Kingdom of Parcels sent in transit will, under the conditions shown in the Schedule below, for the future, extend to Parcels addressed to Holland, Norway, Switzerland, St. Helena, and Barbados.

Colony or Foreign Country.	Rate of Postage on Parcels from the United Kingdom.	Special Prohibitions.
HOLLAND ...	For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. ... s. d. 1 0	} Letters.
	Exceeding 3 lbs. but not exceeding 7 lbs. ... 1 8	
NORWAY ...	For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. ... 0 10½	} Letters.
	Exceeding 3 lbs. but not exceeding 7 lbs. ... 1 5½	
SWITZERLAND ...	For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. ... 1 5	} Letters.
	Exceeding 3 lbs. but not exceeding 7 lbs. ... 2 0	
St. HELENA ...	Not exceeding 1 lb. ... 0 10	False, base, or counterfeit coin of the Realm, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, and aquá ardenté, books copyright in the United Kingdom.
	For each lb. or fraction of a lb. additional ... 0 10	
BARBADOS ...	Not exceeding 1 lb. ... 0 8	False, base, or counterfeit coin of the Realm, articles bearing imitations of the trade marks of British or Barbadian manufacturers.
	For each lb. or fraction of a lb. additional ... 0 8	

OBSERVATIONS.

No Parcel for Holland, Norway, or Switzerland may measure more than two feet in any direction. Parcels must be sealed. *The gross and net weight* of the Parcel must be entered on the Customs Declaration.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Trinidad,
30th April, 1886.

Dan. Smith, on the East on lands of Jean Alexis and on lands of Feliciane Baptiste, and on the West on the Waterloo Road and on lands of Purgosh.

G. F. BUSHE,
Actg. Sub-Intendant.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
9TH APRIL, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given, that if good cause to the contrary be not shewn within one month from date, a Grant will be issued to Augustin Xavier Hardy in respect of a parcel of land at Caura formerly occupied by one Marie Françoise Birot, comprising 39A. 2R. 18P., and bounded:

N. Land of Andrews and Ridge of Hills.
S. Land of Kelly.
E. Ridge of Hills.
W. Juan Lorenzo Ravine and land of Andrews.

G. F. BUSHE,
Acting Sub-Intendant.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Branch Savings Banks have been opened in the undermentioned Districts of the Colony, under the same Rules and Regulations as are in force in the Savings Bank, Port-of-Spain, and at the Branch Savings Bank at San Fernando.

The Wardens of Districts have been appointed Managers of these Branch Banks and the following list of the days on which business may be transacted is published for general information:—

ARIMA.—On Mondays and Saturdays.
COUVA.—On Wednesdays, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
TUNAPUNA.—On Mondays.
MONTERRAT.—On Mondays.
CEDROS.—On Thursdays.
PRINCES TOWN.—On Fridays.
MORUGA.—On Saturdays.
MAYARO.—Whenever the Warden is at office.

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Receiver-General's Office,
Port-of-Spain, 6th May, 1886.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION having been lodged in this Office of the loss of a Savings Bank Pass Book, No. $\frac{VI}{55}$ issued at the Bank at Port-of-Spain in the name of Conrad Moore, residing at Richmond Street, Port-of-Spain.

Notice is hereby given that unless this Book is presented at this Office within four weeks from the date hereof a Duplicate Book will be issued in place thereof.

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Receiver-General's Office,
5th May, 1886.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION having been lodged in this Office of the loss of a Savings Bank Pass Book No. $\frac{VII}{211}$ issued at the Bank at Port-of-Spain in the name of John Haig Isaac, a Baker residing at San Juan Village.

Notice is hereby given that unless this Book is presented at this Office within four weeks from the date hereof a duplicate book will be issued in place thereof.

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Treasury,
11th May, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT having been certified to me that the Indian Immigrant KUTWAROO, No. 36,901 a depositor in the Savings Bank, died on the 2nd day of March, 1886, intestate: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Section 20 of "The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1882," the balance (being under £50) to which the said KUTWAROO was entitled at the time of his death, will be paid to his wife MOOLKIE, No. 36,906, and his three children SOOPIA, BIDASSIE and DOOKIE, unless before the 21st day of May, 1886, Letters of Administration of KUTWAROO's estate and effects are produced to me.

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Treasury,
21st April, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom has informed this Department that in consequence of the necessary authority from Her Majesty's Government for the exchange of parcels weighing over 7 lbs. between United Kingdom and Trinidad not having been obtained, it will be necessary to postpone the proposed extension until 1st JUNE, 1886.

Any parcels exceeding 7 lbs. in weight which have been already despatched will be delivered at once upon their arrival.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
8th May, 1886.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

A POST OFFICE has been established at D'Abadie, in the house of Mr. JOHN HAYNES, Schoolmaster.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Trinidad,
30th April, 1886.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
1st JUNE, 1886.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council this day DAVID WILSON, Esqre. as Acting Colonial Secretary, and GEORGE FITT, Esqre. appointed to act as an Unofficial Member of the Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. T. A. FINLAYSON, were duly sworn and took their Seats at the Board.

A. C. ROSS,
(No. 68.) Clerk of the Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
29th MAY, 1886.

THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. LEWIS to act as Postmaster-General during the absence on leave of Mr. BULMER.

By Command,
J. SCOTT BUSHE,
(No. 69.) Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE.

INTER-COLONIAL PARCEL POST.

On and from 1st JULY NEXT, Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight will be received at the General Post Office, Port-of-Spain, up to 4 p. m., on the day preceding the departure of the outward Mails per Royal Mail Steam Packets for the following British West India Islands, viz.: Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, and the Colony of British Guiana.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For a parcel not exceeding 1lb.
in weight ... 6d.
For every additional pound or
fraction of a pound ... 6d.

The Rules and Regulations already in force for parcels transmitted between Trinidad and the United Kingdom will extend to all Inter-colonial parcels.

JNO. C. LEWIS,
Actg. Postmaster-General.
General Post Office,
Trinidad,
8th June, 1886.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
7th JUNE, 1886.

THE subjoined Notice of Alteration of Light affecting Plumb Point Light House at the entrance of Kingston Harbour, Jamaica, is published for general information.

By Command,
D. WILSON,
(No. 75.) Actg. Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE OF ALTERATION OF LIGHT.

Name of Light.	Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Number of Lights with Relative Positions.	Colour of Light.	Fixed Flashing, Int. UL, Revolving.	Interval of Revolution of Flash.	Miles seen in clear weather from a Ship's deck.	Time Harbor light is shown	Colour or any peculiarity of Light House.	Height in feet of centre of Lantern above High Water.	Height in feet of Building from Base to Vane.	When Lighted.	Character and order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Description of Fog Signal (if any).
Plumb Point	Palisadoes Parish of Kingston, Jamaica, W. Indies	17° 56' 53" N	76° 47' 28 1/2" W.	One Petroleum Burner Four Wick "Douglass."	Shows Red between the bearings NW. by W. † and N † E. Shows White between the bearings N. † E. and SE. faint. A faint diffused White Light is visible North of the bearing NW. by W. † W.	Fixed Light.	None.	14 Nanticl miles.	At dusk.	White	68 feet	68 feet	New apparatus first used Aug. 1885.	3rd Order Dioptric fixed light on First by Chance Brothers & Co. near Birmingham.	None.

NOTICE.

A SUB POST OFFICE has this day been opened at the Railway Station, Williamsville. Residents in the surrounding Districts who have hitherto been receiving their letters at the Post Offices San Fernando, Princes Town, and Gran Couva who would wish them forwarded to Williamsville will kindly communicate with this Department.

Mails will be closed daily at Port-of-Spain for Williamsville at 6.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., and at San Fernando for Williamsville at 8.40 a.m., 12.40 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.

JNO. C. LEWIS,
Actg. Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
2nd June, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned articles and merchandize, which have not been claimed and are now lying at the Port-of-Spain Railway Station, will be sold by Auction one month after date unless the Owners prove their claim on or before the 14th June next:—

- 3 Bags of Sundries
- 1 Carrier Bag
- 1 Strainer
- 2 Baskets
- 3 Old Hats
- 4 Bundles Clothes
- 1 Bottle Neats foot Oil
- 1 Sifter
- 1 Galvanized Bucket
- 1 Iron Pot
- ½ Box Fish
- 2 Wooden Trays
- 1 Shovel
- 1 Coffee Mill
- 1 Camp Kettle
- 1 Grass Knife
- 1 Pick Axe
- 66 Sugar Bags
- 41 Pieces Timber
- 1 Barrel Soda Water Bottles
- 1 Basket do. do.
- 1 Cedar Chest
- 14 Barrels Cement
- 1 Box Ground Nuts
- 1 Coil Rope
- ½ Bag Salt

J. EDWARD TANNER,
General Superintendent.

13th May, 1886.

COLONIAL HOSPITAL DUES.

THE undermentioned Accounts, rendered by the Resident Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital during the Week ending the 5th June, 1886, will, on expiry of 14 days from the date of this Notice, unless

previously paid at the Colonial Treasury, be handed over to the Crown Solicitor for recovery, with costs.

Name of Patient.	Person or Estate responsible for payment.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
Poonooncea	C. H. McLean	1 11 10
Nassibon	Man. Garden Estate	0 1 0
Henry Eligon	Henry Eligon	0 0 6
Jos. Michel	Capt. A. J. Hamlyn	0 2 0
H. Laurence	Jas. R. Froget	0 11 0
Jugdama	Man. Waterloo Estate	1 11 0
Daramgit	Barataria Estate	1 11 0
Mooloosing	Woodford Lodge Estate	1 11 0
Nassibon	Garden Estate	1 11 0
Mahabil	Trafalgar Estate	1 11 0
Paltan	Adela Estate	1 11 0
H. Lege	John Towler	3 2 0
D. Slaney	Man. St. Augustin Estate	1 11 0
Nancoo	" "	1 11 0
Kacoriah	Nacoya Estate	2 6 0
Kallan	River Estate	2 0 0
Rampaul	Maracas Bay Est.	2 0 0
Mary McWilliam	A. McWilliam	1 16 0
Henry Eligon	Henry Eligon	0 16 6
Fliza Downs	A. Mendez	1 13 0
P. Rammos	C. A. Fabien	1 8 0
Kalka	Man. River Estate	1 6 0
George Scott	Thomas Scott	2 8 0
C. Cheaso	A. Ambard & Son	2 10 0
P. Nolareo	J. C. Hill	1 4 0
G. T. Graham	T. G. Graham	1 0 0
John Isaac	Self	0 18 0
		£ 39 1 10

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Receiver-General's Office,
7th June, 1886.

COLONIAL HOSPITAL DUES.

THE undermentioned Accounts, rendered by the Resident Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital during the Week ending the 29th May, 1886, will, on expiry of 14 days from the date of this Notice, unless previously paid at the Colonial Treasury, be handed over to the Crown Solicitor for recovery, with costs.

Name of Patient.	Person or Estate responsible for payment.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
Ingoorie	Bullee	0 19 0
Jas. Benis	Emile Benis	0 19 0
L. Larson	Gordon, Grant & Co.	1 8 0
G. Singuist	A. Ambard & Son	0 14 0
H. Walcott	N. F. Graham	0 8 0
Wm. Demery	A. Ambard & Son	2 12 0
Thos. Alexander	C. Schock & Co.	1 18 0
J. Watson	C. L. Haley & Co.	0 13 0
D. Clunis	Self	0 2 0
C. Carmel	A. Ambard & Son	0 10 0
Maria James	Henry James	0 9 0
Abraham Jacob	Self	0 7 0
		£ 10 19 0

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Receiver-General's Office,
31st May, 1886.

SAN FERNANDO HOSPITAL DUES.

THE undermentioned Accounts, rendered by the Resident Surgeon of the San Fernando Hospital during the Week ended the 5th June, 1886, will, on expiry of 14 days from the date of this Notice, unless previously paid at the Sub-Receiver's

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
2ND JULY, 1886.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR has been pleased to recognize **MOSES H. SAWYER, Esquire**, as Consul for the United States of America in this Colony, provisionally, and pending notification of the issue of Her Majesty's Exequatur.

By Command,

D. WILSON,
(No. 92.) Actg. Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
2ND JULY, 1886.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR has been pleased to appoint **HENRY D. HUGGINS, Esquire**, to act as a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, until further orders.

By Command,

D. WILSON,
(No. 94.) Actg. Colonial Secretary.

SEWERAGE RATES FOR 1886.

THE SEWERAGE RATES for the year 1886 are now payable, and will be received by the Receiver-General, at the Colonial Treasury until **SATURDAY THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT**, after which date those remaining unpaid will be collected by the Marshal.

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Receiver-General's Office,
13th July, 1886.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Jane Ann Jenyons of the parish of Figtree, in the Island of Nevis, did on the 30th day of June, 1886, make a declaration before the undersigned claiming to be the wife of Syndey Arthur Jenyons, who died intestate at Frederick Estate, on the 13th day of April, 1886, leaving at that date the sum of Nineteen pounds, four shillings, and one penny (£19 4 1) to his credit in the Government Savings Bank, Port-of-Spain. Notice is hereby given, that any next of kin wishing to make any claim to this amount must record the claim at the Savings Bank Office, Port-of-Spain, before the expiration of a period of one month from the date of this notice; after which period the above mentioned sum of £19 4 1, if no further claim be established, may be paid to the aforesaid Jane Ann Jenyons.

C. B. HAMILTON,
Receiver-General.

Receiver-General's Office,
30th June, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE indenture of GHOORBHARI, No. 68140 is cancelled under Section 24 of Ordinance 13 of 1870.

CHARLES MITCHELL,
Protector of Immigrants.

Immigration Office,
29th June, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE indenture of LUCHMINIA, No. 69284, ex *South Esk*, is cancelled under the provisions of Section 24 of Ordinance 13 of 1870.

CHARLES MITCHELL,
Protector of Immigrants.

Immigration Office,
5th July, 1886.

NOTICE.

EXAMINATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF SWORN SURVEYORS.

AN EXAMINATION for the admission of Sworn Surveyors will be held on 19th July, 1886, in the Survey Office, Government House.

Each Candidate is required to send in his name to this Office on or before the 12th July, 1886, with a Certificate from the Surveyor under whom he has served, together with plans as mentioned in Clause No. 5 of the Rules for Admission of Sworn Surveyors.

The hours of Examination will be from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

H. DE LAPEYROUSE,
Actg. Engr. in Charge of Surveys.

Survey Office,
15th June, 1886.

NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
9TH JULY, 1886.

ON and from the 16th instant, the Steam Service between Port-of-Spain, Carenage, Five Island and Monos will be resumed.

Mails will be closed at above Office as follows:

Mondays	at	1.30 P.M.
Wednesdays	"	7.30 A.M.
Fridays	"	2.30 P.M.
Saturdays	"	12.30 P.M.

JNO. C. LEWIS,
Act'g Postmaster-General.

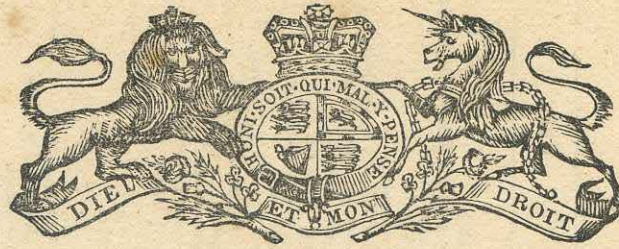
NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Articles and merchandize which have not been claimed, and are now lying at the Port-of-Spain Railway Station, will be sold by Auction one month after date, unless the owners prove their claim before the 1st August, 1886.—

- 8 Umbrellas
- 2 Cutlasses
- 2 Camp Kettles
- 3 Carrier Bags
- 1 Bag Wood
- 1 Indian Basket
- ½ Bag Coffee
- 1 Old Hat
- 1 Ottoman
- 1 Indian Silver Bangle
- 1 Brooch (Gilt and Enamelled.)

J. EDWARD TANNER,
Director of Public Works.

1st July, 1886.



The Trinidad Royal Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

No. 52.]

PORT-OF-SPAIN: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1886.

[Vol. 55.]

BRONZE COIN.

A QUANTITY OF BRONZE COIN—Pennies, Half-pennies, and Farthings—has been received at the Colonial Treasury, and will be issued at par in parcels of the value of Five Pounds to Merchants and others desirous of obtaining a supply, on their application to the Cashier.

A. C. ROSS,

Acting Receiver-General.

Receiver-General's Office,
14th December, 1886.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION having been lodged in this Office of the loss of a Savings Bank Pass Book, No. $\frac{11}{258}$, issued at the Bank at Port-of-Spain in the name of Madhow, 51,974, residing at Camden Estate, Couva.

Notice is hereby given that unless this Book is presented at this Office within four weeks from the date hereof a duplicate Book will be issued in place thereof.

A. C. ROSS,

Acting Receiver-General.

Receiver-General's Office,
23rd November, 1886.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

THERE will be put up for Sale at the doors of the Police Court Port-of-Spain, on THURSDAY 30TH DECEMBER, 1886, if not claimed, on or before the above date—the following articles:—

- 5 Pieces of Spar
- 1 Plank
- 2 Skids.

By Order,

CHAS. D. FORD,
Clerk of the Peace.

Port-of-Spain Police Court,
26th November, 1886.

NOTICE.

LANDS FOR SALE, WHARF EXTENSION—EAST OF DRY RIVER—PORT-OF-SPAIN.

PORT-OF-SPAIN,

9TH DECEMBER, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that a parcel of land on the Wharf Extension, East of Dry River, comprising 9,512 superficial feet and bounded:—

North—By the New Road.

South—By the Trinidad Govt. Railway.

East—By Crown Lands Wharf Extension.

West—By a Canal (10 ft. space reserved) separating the land for sale from the land of the Tramway Compy.,

and petitioned for by H. Cornilliac, will be put up for sale by public auction at the upset price of \$951 20¢, at the Crown Lands Office, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1887.

D. WILSON.

Sub-Intendant.

Crown Lands Office,
10th December, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the next outward English Mail day falling on Xmas Day His Excellency the Governor has directed that the Mail shall be closed at the General Post Office Port-of-Spain, on Friday 24th instant, at 5 p.m. up to which time letters & c. will be received without any late fee.

Registration may be effected up to the closing of the Mail.

Money orders will be issued at the General Post Office, up to 2 p.m. on the above mentioned date.

A Mail will be made up in Port-of-Spain, at 6.30 a.m. on Friday 24th instant, for despatch to Cedros, Irois Forest, Cap-de Ville, La Brea, and Oropouche, but there will be no despatch of Mails to these Offices nor to Carenage and Monos on Saturday 25th instant.

J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Trinidad,
13th December, 1886.