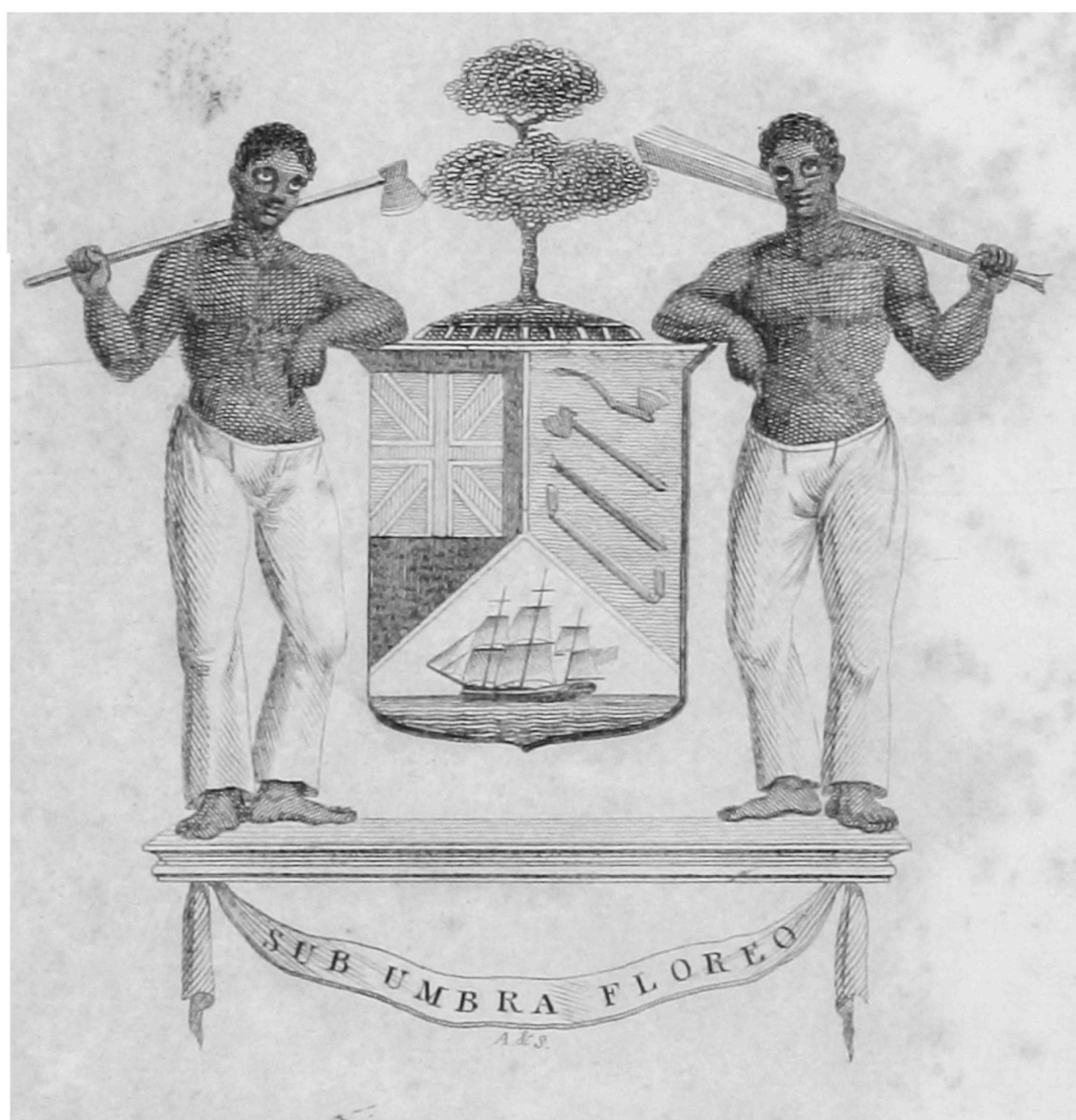


THE
(Honduras Almanack.)
FOR
(1829.)



Commercial Bearings

OF THE

SETTLEMENT.

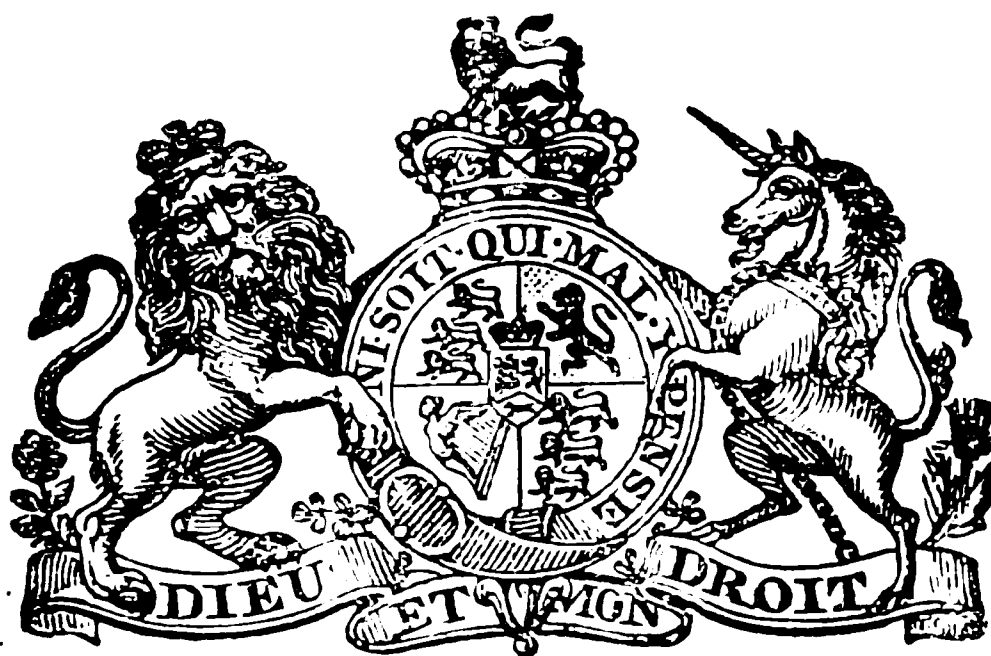
THE
HONDURAS ALMANACK,

For the Year of Our Lord

1829.

CALCULATED TO THE MERIDIAN OF BELIZE,

Latitude 17,,29,,36 North.
Longitude 88,,02,,00 West.



BELIZE.

Published by Authority of the Legislative Assembly

.....

1829.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES

— OF THE —

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, 5th MARCH, 1827.

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“RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of this Meeting, be given to the Gentlemen, who have hitherto conducted the compilation, and publication, of the HONDURAS ALMANACK; and they are hereby requested to accept the same accordingly,—and should the subscription not be adequate to the expense, that this PUBLIC shall make good the deficiency.”

BELIZE.

As by various publications the attention of our readers has been invited to the history and staple of this Colony, and the many difficulties with which the earlier inhabitants had to contend, it may not be uninteresting to touch upon the contingent and preparatory circumstances which led ultimately to the establishment and site which we at present enjoy, as our capital, and seat of government; well known to all whose geographical acquirements extend to its continental and non-insular situation, by the name Belize.

The town of Belize, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, was so called after its first discoverer, Wallice, a noted Bucanier who made this, the place of his retreat. The Spaniards write it Waliz, corresponding with the English name; but it subsequently became corrupted into Balleze, or, as it is now called, Belize.

A low country covered with wood, and incommoded by swamps, seldom, if ever, affords a pleasing prospect to the eye. The situation of this town is not in unison with any one idea of the sublime, or beautiful, and the absence of scenery, which, in a clear country, would be termed bold and romantic, keeps down any occasional production in which the fancy might delight to dwell. Such are the circumstances which operate against the neighbourhood of Belize. Yet the scene is not without a diversified character of a peculiar nature, which never fails to strike the visitor on his first approach by sea. From the Harbour the panorama of the town is imposing, and for this it is chiefly indebted to what may be termed the Majesty of Vegetation, which is perhaps more glorious in this region than in any other part of the World. Trees of gigantic growth in the distance, relieve the monotonous appearance of the thick bush which covers the foreground, whilst others, differing in perpendicular altitude, lead to the supposition that mountainous tracts exist at no great distance, or that the face of the country, were it cleared, would be found to undulate in a manner favourable to the exertion of taste, and cultivation.

The erection of this town has been of much later date than the establishment of a British Settlement on

the shores of Yucatan, of which district Honduras is a province. The improvements which, from time to time, have been made, and which in late years have proceeded with great rapidity, prove the great importance of this Colony to the Mother Country.

During the Protectorship it was merely a place of refuge from the ravages of the wasting wars, then waged by Spain, not only against England, but also against every other power who at that time attempted to establish a commercial footing in the western world. At that period Spain had political reasons to prompt her to this measure.

The English were driven to this spot by their enemies ; against whom, whilst they occasionally turned their attention to the cutting of Logwood, they, in their turn, carried on a species of desultory warfare. Various were the modes of annoying the foe, to which they resorted—many were the reprisals they made on his shores—innumerable their depredations in the neighbouring seas—and although unsupported by supplies from home, unprotected by a stationary force, they always found a secure retreat among the adjacent Keys ; where, the intricacy of the navigation prevented pursuit. As this state of things continued, the hostility of the crown of Spain against the Settlement gradually increased, and for the space of a century,

formed a ground of contention, between the courts of London, and Madrid; the former actuated by the prospect of the then lucrative trade in Logwood, as well as by the advantage which the station promised, both in Military, and Commercial points of view, determined, in policy, to retain this country. The latter, under the influence of that jealousy which has always appeared a principal ingredient in the politics of that nation, left no means untried by which they might dislodge the settlers from a situation, that must always, in the hands of foreigners, prove a formidable check to their power.

It is to be regretted that the misfortunes to which the Colony was exposed, resulting from this unhappy state of things, swept away many of the most valuable documents relative to the rise and progress, of *British Honduras*, from which alone we could have derived information, sufficiently full and explanatory, to give our present undertaking a commanding interest; but such being the circumstances, however unexpected, at the season of their occurrence, we can only glean from the scanty materials that are in our hands, and throw ourselves on the indulgence of a kind, and liberal, public, for the omission of matter, not to be found on record.

Though from time immemorial St. George's Key, was the principal abode of the settlers, it does not appear from the materials before us, that in 1738 any very extensive town existed, as our documents detail, that the Magistrates were, prior to this year, elected to perform their duties at the different rivers, and lakes, where, the Logwood cutters had taken up their residence.

From 1738 to 1765. The town greatly increased, and it was the Capital of the settlement. Vice Admiral Sir William Burnaby, in the year 1765 was, by His late Majesty, sent down to see that the treaty with Spain was duly fulfilled, and to give to the people a constitution founded on their ancient form, which had been in force from the Establishment of the Colony.

The North side of the mouth of the River Belize was also inhabited, but no regular Town established, nor were the Courts of Justice held there.

That stoccadoed buildings were in existence is beyond a doubt; because from this spot, as well as from St. George's Key, Mahogany, and Logwood, were shipped, but nothing worthy the name of a town then presented itself on this site. The chief Military station was at the Haulover, and there the Superintendent resided.

Had there been facilities for deepening the bar, so that vessels of large tonnage could enter the river, and repass when loaded ; or, if the navigation of the more northern mouth of the Belize, which opens from the Haulover, were practicable, a more agreeable situation for a town could not have been desired.

At present there is not a single building at the Haulover. The Government House, (the last remaining,) being a few years ago destroyed by fire ; nor does the least vestige remain of any except the ruins of three batteries, a part of whose works may still be partially traced, and a few dismounted guns, may still be seen.

St. George's Key, a small sandy island, distant about seven miles, in a North Easterly direction from Belize, was the place where the Merchants principally resided. Here they deposited their goods, and prepared their cargoes of Wood. In fact it was the capital of the Colony. But, on the 10th September, 1798, a day memorable for the defeat of the Spanish flotilla, which in defiance of every principal of good faith, in violation of the law of nations, attempted the expulsion of the English from this Country, the Inhabitants from Belize, with a determined preference of death to disgrace, simultaneously set fire to their

houses, there, and committed their fortunes to the flames, whilst they wreaked their fury on their foes.

Spain had long looked upon the rising settlement of Honduras, with the utmost suspicion. She knew the enterprising character of the British—she knew that we could command every thing against her commerce, by sea; that from our very central situation, protected by numerous reefs, we could advance by innumerable rivers, and creeks, into the very heart of her dominions; and even appear before her Cities of concealed wealth, with a celerity that would astound the simple natives, who were accustomed to look up to the Spaniard, as a superiour, and almost invulnerable being.

With such feeling and views opposed to them, the Settlers were, with their Slaves, obliged to submit to Martial law, in the month of July this year, doing all the regular duty, labouring in the Works, constructing new ones, and acting at sea in scout dories; “A powerful force was in the neighbourhood, and about the 8th they began slowly to approach our part of the Coast; their heaviest gun boats and armed vessels came from Campeachy, with a considerable number of troops, and when the forces of Yucatan were ready, they formed a junction under Capt. Gen. O’Neil, and the whole approached so near as Key Chapel. As

St. George's Key would have been a good hold for the enemy, the Baymen destroyed their houses, and property, there, for the general good, and left that beautiful little island a barren waste. Schooners, sloops and flats, were now collected with astonishing rapidity, and, with H. M. ship *Merlin*, took their station, not far from the Key. On the 10th September, the Spaniards came down on our little flotilla: They were received in gallant style, and a steady, and well directed fire, from the flats on the shoals, each mounting a heavy gun, and manned with from 15 to 20 men, did dreadful execution on their crowded vessels. The Spanish fleet, though with 2000 men on board, and 3000 more coming up, were put to flight by a few settlers and their faithful slaves, and the Colony firmly secured as it has since been held by Great Britain." This was the result of the contest, namely, the complete establishment of a British Colony, in a country where previously an Englishman lived, but on sufferance. All accounts agree that the Naval, and Military skill, displayed on this occasion, were admirable, nor must the glory of the inhabitants be extenuated who acted under the influence of one common spirit, and exhibited a unity of zeal, equal to any recorded in history. Though it would be invidious to distinguish individuals, where all were brave, yet

the name of the late Thomas Paslow, Esq. will long live in the memorial of the day. This gentleman met the enemy at the head of his own slaves, whom he led to the conflict, and depending on their attachment, he triumphed. To go further into detail would exceed our limits.

St. George's Key, is very narrow in some parts, and about one mile in length, in the shape of a crescent, widened at the northern extremity. It is now chiefly used as a place of retirement from the bustle of business, and the peculiar salubrity of the air renders it highly beneficial to invalids, and convalescents, particularly in the hot months. Here is a Government House, for the Superintendent, besides many other good and substantial buildings. On the Western side there is a commodious situation, called Irish Bay, where Droggers and smaller crafts are built, and repaired. Off the Eastern side of the island, vessels of large burden are still loaded for the European markets, with Mahogany, from the New River, and its vicinity.

At some seasons *St. George's Key*, is frequented by the inhabitants of Belize, as a Watering place; at which time it appears more the habitation of a large united family, than a meeting of individuals, of different pursuits, and distinct interests; and which, with-

out such adventitious aids, as the blaze of an Assembly, or the vanity fair of a pump-room happiness, is enjoyed in the most compact form, that earth can exhibit.

Fish of most excellent quality is caught, in this neighbourhood, in great abundance. The Cray-fish, crabs and conchs, found here, are excellent. Indeed, from the great variety with which the contiguous seas abound, it might be conjectured that the curing several sorts of them, would prove a lucrative employment. Among the sorts which might more immediately answer this purpose, may be enumerated the Jew-fish, and Baracouta, both exceedingly well flavoured, and firm; the former is frequently upwards of 100 lbs. weight, the latter 60 lbs.

The soil is naturally sterile, though at some labour, and expense, small gardens have been successfully cultivated upon it.

In process of time, and for the dispatch of business, buildings were erected on the main land, centrically between the two mouths of the Belize; and the settlement thus formed, was called New Town, on part of whose site the Barracks for the King's troops, were erected in the year 1816. The town, however, gradually travelled southward, and in course of time assumed the name of Belize, as it approached the South-

ern mouth of the river. A direct cattle road ran from here to the Haulover, which has lately, at a considerable expense, been widened, under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen appointed by the Legislative Meeting; and in a short time it will afford agreeable situations for small pens, on the banks of the Belize, of easy access, and desirable retreats for Merchants after business hours.

Here we must plead for the patience of our readers, whilst we recur, in a cursory manner, to an event which took place in the year 1779, pregnant with disaster. By the Treaty of Madrid, May 1667, under the sanctity of whose character the British settlers expected protection from the King of Spain, it was stipulated that 6 months notice should be given in case of War, that they might, without molestation, remove their property and persons from the Country; but on the 15th September, in this year, the Spaniards, without any previous intimation, made a descent on the settlement.

The inhabitants, thus taken by surprise, were made prisoners, and marched, blindfolded, to Merida; from whence they were transported to the Havana, where they were kept in dungeons, and exposed to the severest privations and hardships, for the space of four years; 'till by the treaty of 1783 they were released

from captivity ; and the settlement again established. After this treaty the settlement rose into greater importance than ever ; the colony on the Mosquito shore being evacuated according to stipulation, the inhabitants repaired to the Belize river's mouth, and united in legislature with the original settlers. The population being thus increased, it became necessary to provide for their accommodation by grants of lots, whereon to erect dwellings ; and, in the course of three or four years, the south side of Belize was laid out in lots, and granted accordingly.

In the year 1786 the attention of the public functionaries was called to the augmentation of the ecclesiastical and judicial departments by the Rev. Robert Shaw, then Chaplain to the settlement. The original proposal is still extant in the record office at Belize. This gentleman being the first Chaplain of the united Colony after the evacuation of the Mosquito shore, had to contend against discouragements which rose out of the multiplicity of objects that commanded the attention of the public ; yet in a guileless strain and honorable integrity, he came forward with suggestions which, it is now unnecessary to say, were not suffered to pass unnoticed. The matter received the attention that was due to the justice, and propriety of it, and finally the plan was carried into effect, when this town

became the fixed residence of the Superintendents, and the seat of judicial procedure.

Mr. Shaw's proposal embraced two objects, the augmentation of the Ecclesiastical and of the judicial establishments ; which, however, the circumstance of his time could hardly warrant in an unconnected form. But when the attention of the surrounding countries was turned to independence respectively, and the last enfeebled energies of Spain to frustrate their plans were roused to an impotent action, the affairs of the Colony assumed a more serene aspect, when that love of liberty, a spark which, however slow in extending combustion, is an innate essential in the breast of man, began to diffuse its influence over the vast continent of South America, the jealousy of Spain was absorbed in terror, and she no longer dared to dispute that unqualified right which, in its limitation, our ancestors wrung from her reluctance. After repeated struggles during the superintendencies of Colonels Despard, Hunter, and Barrow, Sir Richard Bassett and others, the Government became finally fixed, and secured by the affair of 1798 ; from which time, British Governors have been appointed in regular succession, and the suggestions of the Rev. Mr. Shaw were put into execution on an enlarged scale, and after a more perfect design.

The first building of note in Belize is St. John's Church,—the Metropolitan Church of the Colony, which stands at the southern extremity of the town on a square of ground that was once occupied by Barracks, before the erection of those at Newtown in the year 1816. It appears, by the Annals of Honduras, that the Church establishment was reduced to the lowest possible state of distress by the dreadful invasion of 1779, by which the Colony at St. George's Key was desolated. Though the place of worship on that island shared the general wreck, yet, as has been already shown, on the re-establishment of the Colony, and the union of it with that from the Mosquito shore, the duties of religion were not disregarded, means were immediately adopted to restore public worship, and the rights and ceremonies of the Church were performed in such public building as could be obtained temporarily for the purpose until a church could be erected. The constant state of warfare with Spain, and the incessant threats on her part of invasion, operated against the accomplishment of the plan. It was not until the 22d December, 1810, in the 51st year of His Majesty George III., when the face of affairs had totally changed, that measures could be adopted with sufficient stability to ensure the safe erection and maintenance of a place to be solely

dedicated to sacred uses. On that day, in solemn assembly, it was decided that such should be done, and that the Church of England should be the Dominant religion of the Colony, and on the 2d June following, a suitable endowment was voted for the support of the Clergyman, and the Church officers under him, with fees, parsonage, glebe, &c. and that all appointments belonging thereto should be in the gift of the Magistrates, on behalf of the public. On the 3d January, 1811, the present site was fixed upon, and on an application having been made, a grant was obtained from Colonel J. N. Smyth, then Governor, and the first stone was laid by him on the 20th July, 1812, in the N. E. Corner, which encloses a few English coins, and bears an inscription similar to that on the Tablet erected to commemorate this event, in the Church.

The temporal concerns of the Church were attended to by the Magistrates, until the 6th November, 1815, when, by a Law then passed, it was enacted that the Legislative assembly, in the October of each year, should resolve itself into a Vestry, and elect two Church Wardens, who should be, by virtue of such election, authorized to attend to the temporal concerns connected with the ecclesiastical establishment.

The incumbent is totally free from the expenses of dilapidation ; all repairs and ornamental work required for the Chancel, and parsonage, being done at the public cost. By virtue of the letters patent granted by His Majesty King George IV. in the 5th year of his reign A. D. 1824, British Honduras became a part of the Diocese of Jamaica, together with the Bahamas, when the first English Bishop to the West Indies was appointed. The Church, Church yard, and the burial ground at Yarborough, were duly consecrated at the first visitation held by the Lord Bishop under this patent, in the year 1826. Though a description of this building, from the manuscript of a gentleman residing in Belize, has already appeared in print, it may not be uninteresting to insert it here, in the original words.

“ This building stands at once a monument of the public spirit, liberality of feeling, and attachment of the settlers to the religion of their native land. This Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is entirely of brick, has a neat embattled tower, and a spire. The roof overhangs and is slated. The interior is simple and neat. It is in the form of a cross, having the grand entrance at the northern extremity of the transept. An octagon pulpit faces the grand entrance, which is ascended by geometrical stairs winding round

its front, so contrived that on one half its ascent directly in front, is an octagonal platform that serves as the reading chest and divides the stairs into two distinct flights, and immediately underneath, and projecting towards the grand aisle, is the clerk's seat of similar form. The pews are divided by mahogany railings, and are cool and commodious. The Communion table, standing on an elevation of corresponding shape, which is railed in at the east end of the building, is nearly semicircular with the diameter or cord towards the wall, and the arch of the circle outwards. In the gallery, at the west end of the Church, is a fine full toned organ, and on the front of the organ loft the Arms of England are in high relief. The floors of the aisles, and transept are tessellated and that of the Altar is finished in a similar manner, but its lines are curved and forms segments of circles regularly and alternately intersecting, and is in excellent keeping with the shape of the altar. On the north and south sides, there are two tiers of windows, the uppermost with arched tops, ornamented with brows that run parallel to the arches, and rest on heads in alto relievo, each surmounted by a Cherub. Behind the pulpit is a deep gallery extending to the southern extremity of the transept directly over the vestry. This gallery is appropriated to the girls of the Honduras Free

School, as that at the west end of the Church is to the boys of the same establishment. To the centre of the ceiling is attached a Passion Flower of colossal dimension, from which descends a superb Chandelier of considerable value. On either side of the communion table is a handsome Tablet suspended by gilt chains from the hands of Cherubim. Over the centre eastern window there is an Eye, with a glory radiating from it. The Eye and Cherubim were carved and gilt in London at a great expense. On the northern wall, on either side of the Arch that opens the transept to the body of the Church, and nearly opposite to the pulpit, are two handsome Tablets in good keeping with those at the Communion Table. On that eastward of the Arch is the following inscription :

The Inhabitants of
THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF BELIZE,
IN THE BAY OF HONDURAS,
Being Desirous

*That the Public Service of God should be regularly
 Performed amongst them, did on the twenty-second
 day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thou-
 sand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Fifty-*

*first year of the Reign of His Britannic Majesty
King George the Third, come to the Resolution to
erect*

A BUILDING

For that purpose, and to Endow it with the sum of

FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS STERL. PER ANN.;

PURSUANT

*Therefore, to that Act, this the first Protestant
Episcopal Church founded in Spanish America, was
Erected and Dedicated*

TO

Saint John the Baptist.



*The first Stone was laid by Lieutenant Colonel John
Nugent Smyth,*

His Majesty's Superintendent,

*On the twentieth day of July, Anno Domini, One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, at the parti-
cular request of*

THE MAGISTRATES,

And Committee of Public Works,

Marshal Bennett, Thomas Paslow, John Potts, James

Gordon, William Gentle, Edward Meighan, Thomas Frain, Peter C. Wall, Thomas Galt, and William Leckie, Esquires.

REVEREND JOHN ARMSTRONG, B. A.
CHAPLAIN.

On the Tablet towards the West is inscribed, as follows :

This Church,
With the Burial-Ground, named Yarborough,
Was Consecrated By
CHRISTOPHER,
By Divine Permission
FIRST LORD BISHOP OF
JAMAICA, HONDURAS,
AND THE
BAHAMAS ;

On the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the seventh year of the

Reign of

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

THE ORGAN

WAS ERECTED JUNE 25th IN THE SAME YEAR.



THIS AND THE CORRESPONDING TABLET

*Placed the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of
our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-
Seven,*

During the Government of

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD CODD,

His Majesty's Superintendent,

And

*Marshal Bennett, Charles Evans, Thomas Pickstock,
David Betson, Charles Craig, James M'Donald,
and Alexander France, Esquires,*

Magistrates.



Reverend M. NEWPORT, B. M.

Of Trinity College, Dublin,

Chaplain.



JAMES M'DONALD & GEORGE WESTBY, Esquires,
Church Wardens.

Under the Chandelier there is a moveable Mahogany circular Font of beautiful workmanship, supported by a tripod. The slab, which is flat at top, is surrounded with a brazen guard of open work. On this usually stands a valuable silver Baptismal Basin—the bequest of the late Mrs. Mary Armstrong, as intimated by a Tablet fixed in the northern porch with the following inscription :—

The Tablets on the East End of this

Church were presented By

MARSHAL BENNETT, Esq.

Anno Domini 1814.



The Communion Plate was

Presented By

GEORGE ARTHUR, Esq.

Superintendent,

Anno Domini 1815.



The Silver Baptismal Basin
Is the Bequest of
MARY ARMSTRONG,
of this Settlement,
Anno Domini 1825.



The Interior of this Church was
Embellished and Decorated
At the Expense of the Public,
Rev. MATTHEW NEWPORT, B. M.,
T. C. D., Chaplain,
Under the Direction
OF
JOHN W. WRIGHT, Esq.
Magistrate, and Churchwarden,
Anno Domini 1824
and 1825.



The furniture of the Desk Pulpit, and Communion Table, are of crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gold fringes, with cushions and tassels to correspond ; and the sacramental plate is of the neatest workmanship. The endowment of the Clergyman is liberal, besides a commodious parsonage house, and premises delightfully situated on the beach, at a short distance from the Church. This living, is an advowson donative with cure of Souls, vested in the Magistrates of the Colony. The incumbent is put into possession without presentation, institution, or induction. By the deed of Donation, the prescriptive right is conferred on the Clergyman to several privileges and immunities belonging to the Church, which was formerly fixed by Auditors, and established by Act of Legislation. The expense of building this Church amounted to about thirty thousand pounds, Honduras Currency, equal to ninety thousand dollars.

To the Church Establishment, may be added the Honduras Free School, erected and endowed by the public.

The School house, is commodious and airy—the space for the girls is separated from that allotted to the boys, by a partition, in which a large folding door is constructed, so that at any time, should it be necessary, the two apartments may be opened to each

other. One wing of the building is fitted up for the school master, and affords comfortable accommodations.

The next building worthy observation is the Court-House, which stands in a central situation. It was erected in the year 1819. The exterior is plain almost to a fault, but within, its appearance is solemn and imposing. The bench is elevated about four feet above the area of the Court, and is ornamented by superb draperies of crimson, with yellow fringe, and tassels surmounted by a splendid cornice of puce and gold. The whole is supported by four fluted Doric pillars. The British Crown is affixed to the front of the cornice, and on the posterior wall, on a crimson ground, the Royal Arms of England are seen in high relief, whilst the Armorial bearings of the Colony are blazoned in front of the bench.* The entrance to the building is approached by a double flight of steps leading to a platform, from which spacious stairs spring to the door. The southern wing is occupied

* The Colonial Arms may be read thus—Chief Dexter—Argent the Union Jack, proper—Chief Sinister or the proper—the Chiefs divided from the body of the shield by a chevron shaped partition from the fess to the dexter and sinister base points—the intermediate space azure, a ship with set sails on the sea, passant proper. Crest Mahogany tree, on a wreath, motto, “Sub umbra floreo”—supporters negroes, that to the left, with a paddle, to the right with an axe, over the shoulder.

by the Record Office, and Magistrate's Room ; that on the North, contains the offices of the Provost Marshal, Head Constable, Jury-Room, &c. The legislative and judicial systems are simple—adjudications are made under three prerogatives :

1st, of Court of Ordinary, by which Probates, Letters of Administration, Trust and Guardianship, are granted.

2d, of the Grand Court, which takes cognizance of civil offences, disputed property, debts, &c.

3d, of Supreme Court, which sits on capital offences, at which His Majesty's Superintendent, and seven Judges, appointed by the Crown, preside.

In all cases, that of the Supreme Court excepted, the administration of justice, is vested in a bench of seven Magistrates, elected annually.

The forms for the establishment of debt, are few, and divested of intricacy and length, the primary object being at all times to prevent litigation and to administer prompt and impartial justice. Underneath the Court House there are extensive apartments, some of which are appropriated to the Public Press, and the remainder used by the Militia during the Christmas Muster, for the Officers Mess Room, &c.

The Jail erected in 1826, is a neat building, ornamented with a cupola and clock. It affords an unu-

sual degree of comfort to its unhappy inmates. The debtors rooms are spacious, lofty, and well ventilated; they extend in two parallel lines, on the second story, divided by an airy corridor, in which their inhabitants are allowed to exercise ad libitum during the day. Apartments are here also provided for the Deputy Constable. Under this story are the cells for prisoners of other description and character, with whom the plan of solitary confinement is adopted. These cells are well ventilated and planned with a due regard to health.

The Public Hospital, which was erected in 1820, stands near the extremity of the *New North Town*, on the sea shore, on the spot where Fort Nugent formerly stood, some of the guns of which lie dismounted round the building. The distance from the Hospital to New Town Barracks is short. It was originally intended for sick and indigent seamen, and built by a tonnage duty, of which official returns have been made. But the wretchedness of poor white persons, to whose constitutional predispositions the effects of a tropical climate are hostile, called for an extension of the establishment, and now free paupers of all classes are allowed admission into the house. Its benefits are nominally for sick and indigent seamen, and strangers; but virtually for every

free person, without respect to distinctions of class. The patients are admitted on the order which may be had on making application to a Magistrate.

The Bridge which connects the Northern, to the Southern Town, was built in 1818, the former having fallen into decay. Its span is 220 feet, the width 20. It is constructed entirely of timber, and rests on coppered piles of woods which are found in abundance in this country, remarkable for their durability ; indeed the slowness with which they yield to decomposition may almost entitle them to the appellation, imperishable. Government gave £1000 sterling towards the expense of erecting it. The entire is well compacted and secured by balustrades on either side. The appearance of this building from the Belize Roads, is very pleasing ; the thick forests of evergreen, with which the banks of the river are clothed, form a rich back scene, and the many objects of various characters representing commerce, and recreation, dispersed on either side, form a picture of no inconsiderable interest.

In this neighbourhood we distinguish the Market House, placed rectangularly with the Bridge, on the side of the river ; and nearly corresponding in appearance with the Main Guard House, on the opposite side. Of this little can be said in praise, either

as to its arrangements, which are defective, or the supplies usually found there, which are seldom of the best description. The meat sold in the market must by law be killed at the Public Slaughter-house (a building erected for the purpose, in a broad Creek at the distance of less than a mile from the town) from whence it may be conveyed to market by water. This regulation was wisely made as conducive to health and cleanliness.

The watery insipidity of tropical plants is a circumstance universally noticed by Europeans on their first arrival in the East and West Indies. All the esculent vegetables used at table may be raised in considerable plenty, but they are comparatively tasteless and consequently deficient in their nutritious powers.

To this cause may be attributed the leanness of the cattle, than which nothing could be more distressing to the eye of an English farmer. The cattle used here both for trucking mahogany, and for the table, are generally procured from the Spaniards. They are chiefly imported from the southern parts, and though small, they are frequently well proportioned.

The trade with the United States of America, which was carried on with vigour and activity before the present non-intercourse, met the more urgent de-

mands of this place. - The imports were chiefly from the cities of Boston and New-York, and consisted of flour, preferred to the English, pork, beef, and other salt provisions, live stock, furniture, tobacco, lumber, groceries, spirits, India goods, cotton sheeting and shirting, the manufacture of that country, &c. &c., which afforded a competition with the importations from Europe, and the benefit arising therefrom was generally felt and appreciated by the community, who now anxiously look forward for a renewal of that intercourse which then so happily subsisted.

The American Trade, besides in regard to our domestic economy, was of great advantage to the Wood Cutters, and the other inhabitants of Belize. It superseded the necessity of sending for many articles to England, which could be procured by this means, in a shorter time, and it very frequently saved the consumer great inconvenience. Undersized mahogany, was then valuable, and the price which the Americans could well afford, gave ample encouragement to the cutters of this staple commodity.

The Spaniards who frequent Belize from Bacalar, in open crafts, carry on an extensive and lucrative trade in poultry, &c. The price of fowl is seldom higher than 3s. 4d. currency, equal to 2s. 2d. sterling, calculating the Spanish dollar at 4s. 4d. sterling.

Turkeys, though sometimes so low as 5s., generally range from a dollar to a dollar and a half. By these crafts supplies are also received of maize, or Indian corn, eggs, straw hats, and various other articles. Except in rough weather a constant supply of Fish may be calculated upon. Rock-fish, Jew-fish, Barracouta, Bana, Snapper, excellent Cray-fish, and sometimes very fine Crabs, are the most common ; they are taken by various means, the hook, the seine, and the harpoon ; but the mode of fishing which best suits the temperament of the people is by the basket. This is a vessel of wicker-work of a very peculiar shape, not easily described, formed in an angle somewhat obtuse. It is provided with an orifice similarly constructed to that of a wire rat trap, with a guard pointed inwards to prevent the escape of the fish that enter it. The fishing basket being baited, is carried forth to the place where it is to be sunk, which is marked by a small bouy attached to it, and in a short time it is usually filled with fish.

The supply of Fruit is also good. Oranges, which are uniformly of excellent quality, Shadocks, Limes, Mangoes, Melons, Pine Apples, Water Melons, Avocate Pears, Cashew, Cocoa Nuts, and many others too numerous to mention, are very abundant during their respective seasons. They all grow in the neigh-

bourhood of the town, but are brought in large quantities from higher plantations.

The common Green Turtle, so called from the colour of the fat, when the animal is in a healthy state, is a staple commodity in the market. The Turtle is often five feet long, and from 200lbs. to 250lbs. in weight. It feeds on a sea grass which is very abundant in these parts. It is generally taken in nets and not unfrequently by the harpoon. Sometimes it is watched from the beach to its haunts, where it is secured by being turned over, and when on its back the creature is unable to rise. It is seldom seen on land. The movements of the turtle are slow except at the seasons when they deposit their eggs, which they do at several times after intervals of 14 days. The female lay about 900. The eggs are found in abundance on the low sandy beaches of the Keys towards the Spanish Main, between the ports of Omoa, and Truxillo. Prodigious shoals of Turtle cross the spacious bay of Honduras as far as the Grand Cayman, N. W. of Jamaica, to lay, a passage of about 150 leagues and it has; frequently been asserted that vessels which had lost their latitude in hazy weather, have often been safely conducted by the noise of their swimming towards these islands : When they are done laying they return to the Keys,

where they recover. They are an article of common food in Belize, and much esteemed from the middle of September, to the end of November.

At market the flesh is retailed at 7½d. per lb. C'y. or about 5d Stg. and sold according to size from \$3 to \$6 each. Besides the variety of flavour, turtle is light and nutritious and of very easy digestion. When properly cooked it is well known to be the greatest delicacy of which modern luxury can boast.

But of all supplies in a tropical climate that of water is the most important and indispensable. Though the wells are numerous and the water usually found within a few inches of the surface, it is frequently impregnated with saline particles, and other impurities; hence, to most of the houses there is either a tank, or a water house, in which casks are deposited, placed sufficiently convenient to receive the rain that runs from the roofs through tubes, or gutters. The use of casks, however, has of late given place considerably to the tanks, which are found in every respect more convenient. Tanks are mostly made of iron and imported from England, but those constructed of brick and coated with Roman cement, are by experienced persons, more approved; they are covered and supplied with a pump, and may be so

planned as to form a terrace, on the approach to the outer door of the house.

The prospect from the neighbourhood of the bridge is of a more lightsome character than any other in, or about the town—the harbour expands in front, surrounded with clusters of islands so interspersed as to intercept the view between them, and give the appearance of a continued shore, whilst the smoothness of the water, owing to the great natural barriers of reefs against the encroachments of the ocean, give it the appearance of an extensive lake or estuary.—The entrance is so very difficult to navigate, that expert pilots of approved character and skill are appointed by warrant from Magistrates to take vessels in, and out, of the harbour.

Directly in front of the town is Fort George, about a quarter of a mile from the Court House Wharf ; from which place the view prefixed to this Almanack was taken.

It is advantageously situated for commanding the roads, and keeping up a communication with the Barracks at Newtown, and indeed with every exposed part of the town of Belize. This Fort stands on a small island that was raised with the ballast of ships, a circumstance which may, at any time, animate the soldier with the idea of his standing on

English ground. A small expense, in case of necessity, would render Fort George a very strong hold. No large vessel can come near it, the water being shallow, nor can any, even the smallest craft, enter the roads without being immediately observed.

HONDURAS

CHRONOLOGY.

“ THUS RUNS THE WORLD AWAY.”

1492. ——— — COLUMBUS' first voyage, when the Bahamas were discovered.

1502. JULY 14. Honduras discovered. Columbus lands on the Island of Bonacca, whilst in search of a passage to the Pacific Ocean.

1517. FEB. 29. Cordova defeated by the Natives
of Cape Catoche,
—— MARCH 16. And repulsed by those of Cam-
peachy.
1518. JUNE 9. Grijalva lands on the Island of Cos-
umel, and named the country "New
Spain."
1638. ——— This year a few British subjects
first inhabited Honduras, having
been wrecked on the Coast.
1642. ——— The English take possession of the
Island of Ruatan, which they kept
until August 1650.
1643. ——— The Town of Truxillo, in the Bay
of Honduras, taken, pillaged, and
destroyed by the Dutch.
1659. ——— Campeachy attacked and taken by
a few English Sailors.
1662. ——— Cape Catoche settled by British
Logwood Cutters, principally from

Jamaica, and a few stragglers from Lord Windsor's Expedition against St. Jago de Cuba. This year several removed to the Island of Triste.

1667. MAY 13—23. Treaty of Madrid, stipulating the space of Six Months to be given to each party in case of War, to transport away Merchandize and other Effects.

1670. JULY. A Treaty concluded with Spain, ceding in perpetuity to Great-Britain, and authorising the holding, keeping, and enjoying for ever, with plenary right of sovereignty, Lands, Regions, Islands, Colonies, and places whatsoever, being or situated in the West Indies, or in any part of America, then held or possessed. After which the Logwood Establishments augmented rapidly. The population then amounted to 700 White Settlers.

Honduras from this period was considered as an absolute Colony of Great-Britain.

1671. ——— Sir Thomas Lynch, Governor of Jamaica, transmitted to King Charles the Second, a Report respecting the Belize Trade and Settlement, and stated, “That it increased His Majesty’s Customs and the National Commerce more than any of His Majesty’s Colonies.”
1675. ——— The English Settlements between Tabasco and the River Campeton, about Lake Triste, and in Beef Island, were attacked by the Spaniards, and about 260 were made prisoners and marched to Mexico; where they ended their days in the Mines. Those who escaped took refuge in the Bay of Honduras, where they were joined by other adventurers from North America.

1678. ——— The English engaged in the cutting of Logwood, took the Town of Campeachy by assault.
1680. ——— Vellegas, attacked the Logwood Cutters on the Island of Triste, and dislodged them therefrom.
1697. MARCH 13. Peten, at the head of the Belize River, conquered by the Spaniards from the Aborigines.
1702. Nov. 4. Admiral John Benbow, died. He had formerly been a Logwood Cutter in Honduras.
1717. ——— The Board of Trade assert the English Right of Cutting Logwood in Honduras, in their Report to King George the First on the state of the Belize Commerce.
1718. ——— The Spaniards from Peten, attempt a descent upon the Settlers, and erect Fortifications in the N. W. Branch of the Belize River.

1738. ——— The Inhabitants appoint Henry Sharpe, Esquire, their Governor.
1741. ——— Commissioners appointed by King George the Second for the Government of Honduras, the Islands of Ruatan, and Bonacca.
1742. ——— The Island of Ruatan, fortified by the British, and a Governor appointed in the King's Name.
1744. ——— This year it was recommended to the King in Council that a Legislative body be formed for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution for Honduras, founded on the Laws of England.
1754. APRIL 5. The Spaniards, from Peten, defeated at Labouring Creek, principally by the English Slaves who followed the Courageous Example of their Masters.

1763. FEB. 10. Treaty of Paris. The fortifications in the Bay of Honduras were to be demolished, and the Cutting, Loading, and carrying away Logwood, allowed.

1765. ————— His Majesty was graciously pleased to send down the Honourable Sir William Burnaby from Jamaica, to see that the Crown of Spain had fulfilled the conditions of the Treaty of 1763, and that the inhabitants were put in full possession of their Lands, and rights.— After having accomplished this most important mission, he gave in the King's name a "*Constitution to the People*" founded on their ancient forms, and which had been in force from time immemorial—viz :—
Legislating by Public Assemblies, and the Election of Magistrates, by the free suffrage of the people.— On Sir William's departure the Colony was again governed by the Magistrates.

1768. FEB. 20. Robert Hodgson, Esq. was appointed Superintendent on the Mosquito shore, by letter from the Earl of Hillsborough.
1773. JULY 29. Old Guatemala destroyed by an Earthquake.
1775. JULY 21. The present city of Guatemala was founded.
1775. AUG. 2. Mr. Hodgson was dismissed from his Superintendency by letter of recall from the Earl of Dartmouth.
1779. SEPT. 15. Notwithstanding the Treaties of 1667, 1670 and 1763, His Majesty's Subjects, without any provocation having been offered on their part, and without any notice having been given on the part of Spain, of any difference or War existing between the two Crowns, were attacked at St. George's Key, in the most hostile manner by His Catho-

lic Majesty's forces, and subjects ; and not only robbed of all their property, and effects ; but their persons seized and treated in the most ignominious manner ; some were blindfolded, others put in irons, and all of them who were captured, were marched up the country to Merida, and afterwards countermarched, and shipped off to the Havana in Cuba ; and there detained as prisoners until the month of July 1782, when the survivors were permitted to return to Jamaica. Such of the Settlers that escaped on board His Majesty's ships *Badger* and *Racehorse*, that fortunately appeared in the evening, were taken to Jamaica, but the greatest number settled at Ruatan.

1779. Oct. 20. Omoa taken by the English, which they shortly afterwards abandon from its unhealthiness.

1779. ——— The British captured three millions of dollars, and twenty-five quintals of quicksilver, without which the precious metals could not be extracted from their ores, and consequently the mines were rendered useless.

1780. ——— Expedition to Saint Juan, on the Lake of Nicaragua, from Jamaica.

—— APRIL. Colonel Lawrie, with the settlers of Black River, joined the Armament; when in their absence an irresistible force from Truxillo, invaded the place, the negroes seized the town, and declared their freedom. To suppress the revolt Major Richard Hoare, Captains Farrell, and O'Brien, who had escaped from Belize in 1779, to Ruatan, proceeded there, and brought the insurgent negroes to submission.

———— The English dislodged from Ruatan, by the governor of Guatemala; and the prisoners conveyed to the Havana.

1782. ——— The Spaniards made themselves masters of the Garrison of Black River; the guns of Fort Dalling spiked by the Settlers, who retreated to Cape Gracias a Dios, and retook it the same year, under the command of Colonel Despard, and Major Lawrie.

1783. SEPT. 3. Treaty of Peace at Versailles, when additional articles were made to the Treaty of 1763, allowing the English the right of cutting Logwood between the Belize, and the
 ————— Rio Hondo. The Colony was again re-established by most of the inhabitants that had been driven away since the rout of 1779.

1784. MAY 27. This Settlement was formally delivered over to Great Britain by the Crown of Spain.

— AUG. 9. A special Legislative Meeting was held to take into consideration the singular arrival of the ship “Mer-

cury," Capt. Arnot, from London, with Convicts purchased of the Government, and directed by those who bought them to be brought here for sale. They afterwards were compelled by the inhabitants to carry them away from these shores.

1786. JULY 14. A Convention was held at London, to evacuate the Mosquito Shore; to extend the Belize limits from the mouth of the Belize, to the mouth of the river Sherboon, about nine miles extent of sea coast; to occupy St. George's Key; and liberty first granted on the part of Spain, to cut Mahogany, &c.

1787. MARCH 26. Lord Rowdon brings a motion in the House of Lords to censure the King's ministers for having given up the Mosquito Shore to Spain, by the Convention of 1786. Contents 17, Non. contents 53.

1787. JULY 4. Colonel Grimarest, as commissioner from the King of Spain, and His Majesty's Superintendent Despard, went up the rivers to mark the limits and to endeavor to discover the source of the Belize, and Sherboon. The said Commissioner published, on his return to Belize, permission to the English Settlers to enter upon the new district agreeable to the late Treaty with Spain of 1786.

7. Colonel Lawrie, late Superintendent on the Mosquito Shore, arrived at Belize, in His Majesty's Ship "Cammilla," Captain Hull; and the Mosquito Shore completely evacuated, conformably to treaty.

1787. JULY 10. Mr. David Lamb, Surveyor, was employed by the Superintendent to lay out Lots of 50 feet by 100 to be Balloted for on the South point of Belize River's mouth.

AUG. 2. The ballot for Lots on the South Point took place, and the Superin-

tendent in person delivered possession to those who drew them, chiefly amongst the settlers from the Mosquito Shore. At this time dissensions were most obstinate, those who differed from the Superintendent sought every occasion of working upon his passions; the most trifling circumstances were magnified into acts of oppression, and many arts practised to provoke Colonel Despard into resentment which might justify complaints against him.

1787. SEPT. 2. This morning at 3 o'clock a hurricane came on which desolated the Settlement exceedingly, destroyed every house in it, but one, and considerable property; a number of lives were lost on this occasion, and many of the public papers. The shipping of the country went all ashore and were lost.

1789. JUNE 10. Colonel Despard, His Majesty's Superintendent, adopted a new system of Legislature and Jurisprudence, founded upon the British Constitution.

1790. APRIL 10. Colonel Peter Hunter arrived at Belize in His Majesty's Sloop of War "Cygnet," Captain Gardner, to relieve the Superintendent.

— JUNE 12. A Proclamation restoring the ancient Constitution and Laws, presented by Sir William Burnaby re-establishing the Elective Magistracy, and signifying His Majesty's pleasure that Colonel Despard's system of Legislature should be abolished.

— APRIL 18. A grand and Patriotic Society formed, designated the "*Loyal Society of Friends*."

————— 4 .A new Magistracy was returned pursuant to Colonel Hunter's proclamation.

1791. MARCH. Colonel Hunter, His Majesty's Superintendent, left the Colony, and resigned its Government into the hands of the Magistrates.
- Nov. 14. Two hundred and seventeen revolted Negroes from Saint Domingo were disembarked on English Key, distance seven leagues from Belize, by the French ship "L'Emanuel," the Captain, Colmin, having been prohibited by the Magistrates to sell them.
- Nov. 15. The Settlers held a general meeting, when they chartered the ship Recovery, Peter Wade; and schooner Friendship, Laton; to convey them to Admiral Philip Affleck, Commander in Chief of the Jamaica Station, in order that they might be disposed of by himself, and the Governor.
1797. April. Two English Sloops of War with a Brig attacked Truxillo, and were repulsed with a loss of 11 men killed, and 9 prisoners.

1797. MAY 18. The Caribs at Ruatan, capitulated to Don Jose Rossi, governor of Truxillo, and the Spanish flag hoisted on the Island.

— June 1. A Solemn Assembly was held by the Settlers, by reason of the little or no assistance being derived from Government, and the Treaties with Spain forbidding the erection of all means of defence, it was submitted whether or not the Colony should be evacuated, and which was only prevented by fourteen votes.

1798. SEPT. 10. Victory at Saint George's Key, over the invading Spanish Forces, commanded by Field Marshal Arthur O'Neil, the governor of Yucatan, since which period the English have occupied a line of sea coast of about 250 miles, from the Rio Hondo : the ultimate boundary of the Mexican Republic, to the River Sarstoon, or the commencement of the State of Guatemala ;

and which is held by right of conquest. On this occasion the Slaves of Honduras rejected the offer of Freedom made by O'Neil, and most nobly fought for their Masters, above every other consideration.

1803. JUNE 30. Fort George, in the Belize harbour, was commenced.
1812. JULY 20. The foundation stone of Saint John's Church, at Belize, laid by Major General John Nugent Smyth, the Superintendent.
1813. AUG. 2. Hurricane in the Settlement.
1814. AUG. 6. The Government House, south of Belize, built at the public expense.
1816. JAN. 18. George Frederick, King of the Mosquito Nation, crowned at Belize.
- FEB. 19. The Honduras Free School established.

— JULY 2. His Majesty's Ministers allow a grant of £1000 Sterling towards the erection of a new Bridge, across the Belize River which divides the town.

1817. FEB. 25. The Inhabitants, at a public meeting, oppose the landing of one hundred and twenty-seven revolted negroes arrived from Barbadoes on the 16th, per Brig "Francis and Mary"; they are sent to Moho Key and afterwards to Sierra Leone.

--- MARCH 31. The Militia, by Royal orders, is designated the Prince Regent's Royal Honduras Militia.

1818. MARCH 6. Bible Society established at Belize.

————— 9. The Grand Belize Bridge completed.

— DEC. 31. The Honduras Church Missionary Association founded in Belize.

1819. MARCH 30. New Court House built.

1819. APRIL 14. Fort Saint Phillip's captured by Commodore Aury's forces, and plundered Yzaval of very considerable property in Indigo and Cochineal.

— JUNE 10. The independent squadron anchor at the Southern Triangles, in sight of Belize.

———— 21. The Criminal Court of Belize established by act of Parliament.

— NOV. 9. Alarming Fire, which nearly consumed Ebo Town.

— OCT. 30. Archibald Colquhoun, Esquire, one of the Magistrates, illegally imprisoned by the Superintendent, George Arthur, who brings him to trial, this day, before a special Jury, for alleged disrespect ; when Mr. Colquhoun was acquitted to the inexpressible joy of the community at large.

1820. APRIL. Truxillo and Omoa, attacked by Commodore Aury's forces.

— JUNE 26. First sitting of the Supreme Court of this Settlement.

- 23. King George the Fourth proclaimed at Belize. General Review of the Militia, when the Officers had a grand Banquet.
- SEPT. 15. The Provinces of Central America declare their independence from Old Spain, by proclamation, made in the city of Guatemala, and join Mexico.
- DEC. 1. The Light House on Half Moon Key, completed, and a Light first shewn.
1821. JUNE 18. Presentation of the Colors to the Honduras Militia, by Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, the Colonel's Lady.
1822. APRIL 4. Colonel Arthur is succeeded by Major General Pye, to the Government of Honduras.
- JULY 24. The principal inhabitants of Belize, address a Memorial of their grievances against Colonel George Arthur, praying he may never resume the Superintendency of the Colony.

- DEC. 19. Martial Law proclaimed by General Pye, His Majesty's Superintendent; Major De La Houssaye and other officers of the 2d W. I. Regiment, in the garrison, having refused to obey his orders.

- 1823. JAN. 16. Martial Law ceases.
- 17. Major General Codd, arrives to assume the Government.
- FEB. The province of San Salvador, oppose the Imperial Government of Mexico, and invite the United States of America to form a coalition; the town of Tegucigalpa near Comayagua, also declared independent of the Emperor Iturbide.
- APRIL. The Provinces of Guatemala, in a state of revolt. The exorbitant duty of 33 per cent, on British goods reduced to 12 per cent.
- MAY 31. A Committee appointed by His Majesty's Superintendent, General Codd, over the Emigrants from the Mosquito Shore.
- JUNE 7. General subscription for the Poyaisians sufferers.

1823. JULY 1. Guatemala declared free and independent from Mexico.
- AUG. 30. Royal approbation of the Settler's conduct to the Poyaisian Emigrants.
- SEPT. 14. Massacre in the city of Guatemala, headed by Ariza.
- NOV. 3. The Public of Belize appointed a Committee to refute Colonel Arthur's base Reports respecting the Settlement.
-
1824. MARCH. King George Frederick, of the Mosquito Nation, strangled by his wife, and his body thrown into the sea.
- MAY 24. The notorious Colonel Low, one of the equally notorious Sir Gregor McGregor's Marquis's arrives at Belize.
- JUNE 15. An examination which had been instituted by Major General Codd, His Majesty's Superintendent, in consequence of charges preferred by certain Poyaisian Speculators, against the Magistrates and Inhabitants, to the Earl of Bathurst, His

Majesty's principal Secretary for the Colonies, ceases, when the Magistrates and Inhabitants were honorably exculpated from all the accusations adduced in His Lordship's Letter.

1824. JULY 1. Messrs. Bennett, Wright, and Pickstock, accuse Low, of libelling them, in a Pamphlet called the "*Belize Merchants' Unmasked.*"—The swaggering hero was acquitted for want of proof of publication.—The Trial lasted three days.
- 30. Colonel Arthur cast in £100 sterl. in the Court of King's Bench, for false imprisonment of Col. Bradley, whilst Superintendent of this Colony.

1825. APRIL 23. King Robert Charles, of the Mosquito Nation, crowned at Belize.

— JUNE 20. His Majesty's Commissioners of Legal Inquiry arrive at Belize in the Valorous, Captain the Earl of Huntingdon.

1825. OCT. 3. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge instituted.
- DEC. 6. The Printing Department established.
-
1826. MARCH 9. Honduras Almanack first published at Belize.
- 24. Primary Visitation of the Lord Bishop to this Colony.
- 27. New Jail built.
- APRIL 13. Consecration of St. John's Church.
- 17. First Confirmation by the Lord Bishop in Belize, after which his Lordship embarked for Jamaica.
-
1827. MARCH 22 & 23. Engagements in the vicinity of Guatemala, between the troops of that city, and those of San Salvador, at Guadalupe, and Arrazola.
- AUG. 20. Saint George's Key inundated.
-
1828. JUNE 12. Treaty of Peace concluded in the vicinity of Sn. Salvador, between that State and Guatemala, but

which the Authorities of Sn. Salvador afterwards refused to confirm.

1828. JULY 18. His Majesty's sloop "Kangaroo", Anthony de Mayne, Esq. Commander, with the Cutter "Chatham", arrived in the Harbour of Belize for the express purpose of surveying the Coast and adjacent Keys, occupied by the British, by orders of Government.

TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Names.	Mean di- ameter in Eng.miles	Mean distance from the Sun.	Time of Rotation round their Axis.	Time of Revolutions round the Sun.			
				D.	H.	M.	s.
The Sun	883,246		25d. 14h. 8 m. 0s.				
Mercury	3,244	37,000,000	1 0 5 28	87	23	15	43
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	0 23 20 54	224	16	49	10
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1 0 0 0	365	6	9	12
The Moon	2,180	95,000,000	29 17 44 3				
Mars	4,189	144,000,000	1 0 39 22	686	23	30	35
Vesta	238	225,000,000					
Juno	1,425	252,000,000					
Ceres	160	263,000,000		1703	16	48	0
Pallas	110	265,000,000					
Jupiter	89,170	490,000,000	0 9 55 37	4332	14	27	10
Saturn	79,042	900,000,000	0 10 16 2	10759	1	51	11
Herschell	35,112	1,800,000,000		30737	18	0	0

JANUARY begins on Thursday....hath 31 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	● New Moon, Monday 5th, 10 m. past 8, morn.
		☾ First Quarter, Monday 12th, 28 m. past 1, morn.
		○ Full Moon, Monday 19th, 9 m. past 3, aftern.
		☾ Last Quarter, Tuesday 27th, 12 m. past 11, night.

D.	D.	CALENDAR.
W.	M.	

Th	1	Circumcision.
F.	2	
S.	3	Militia Duty ceases.
Su	4	2d Sunday after Christmas.
M.	5	Summary Court meets.
Tu	6	Epiphany.
W.	7	
Th	8	
F.	9	
S.	10	
Su	11	1st Sunday after the Epiphany.
M.	12	
Tu	13	
W.	14	
Th	15	
F.	16	
S.	17	
Su	18	2d Sunday after the Epiphany.
M.	19	Ciudad Rodrigo stormed, 1812.
Tu	20	
W.	21	Louis XVI beheaded, 1793.
Th	22	
F.	23	William Pitt died, 1806, Æt. 47.
S.	24	
Su	25	3d Sunday after the Epiphany. Conversion of
M.	26	[St. Paul.
Tu	27	Duke Sussex born, 1773.
W.	28	
Th	29	King Geo. IV. acc. 1820.
F.	30	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
S.	31	K. Geo. IV. proclaimed, 1820.

JANUARY.

D.	SUN.				*****
	rises.		sets.		
1	6	31	5	29	*****
2	6	31	5	29	*****
3	6	31	5	29	*****
4	6	31	5	29	*****
5	6	30	5	30	*****
6	6	30	5	30	*****
7	6	30	5	30	*****
8	6	30	5	30	*****
9	6	29	5	31	*****
10	6	29	5	31	*****
11	6	29	5	31	*****
12	6	29	5	31	*****
13	6	28	5	32	*****
14	6	28	5	32	*****
15	6	28	5	32	*****
16	6	27	5	33	*****
17	6	27	5	33	*****
18	6	27	5	33	*****
19	6	26	5	34	*****
20	6	26	5	34	*****
21	6	26	5	34	*****
22	6	26	5	34	*****
23	6	25	5	35	*****
24	6	25	5	35	*****
25	6	25	5	35	*****
26	6	24	5	36	*****
27	6	24	5	36	*****
28	6	23	5	37	*****
29	6	23	5	37	*****
30	6	23	5	37	*****
31	6	22	5	38	*****

WHAT IS TIME ?

I ask'd an aged man, a man of
 cares,
 Wrinkled, and curv'd, and white
 with hoary hairs ;
 " Time is the warp of life," he
 said, " O tell
 " The young, the fair, the gay, to
 weave it well !"

I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the
 stroke
 Of ruthless death " lifes golden
 bowl had broke,"
 I asked him what is time ? ' Time,'
 he replied,
 ' I've lost it ! Ah the treasure !'
 and he died.

FEBRUARY begins on Sunday....hath 28 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	☉ New Moon, Tuesday 3d, 54½ m. past 8, evening.
		☾ First Quarter, Tuesday 10th, 13 m. past 1, aftern.
		☾ Full Moon, Wednesday 18th, 29 m. past 1, aftern.
		☾ Last Quarter, Thursday 26th, 15 m. past 2, aftern.

D.	D.
W.	M.

CALENDAR.

Su.	1	4th Sunday after the Epiphany
M.	2	Summary Court meets. Purification of B. V.
Tu	3	Monte Video stormed, 1807. [Mary.
W.	4	
Th	5	
F.	6	
S.	7	
Su	8	5th Sunday after the Epiphany.
M.	9	
Tu	10	Treaty of Paris regarding Honduras, 1763.
W.	11	Church of England established in this Colony,
Th	12	[1777.
F.	13	
S.	14	Valentine. Cook killed at Owyhee, 1779.
Su	15	Septuagesima.
M.	16	
Tu	17	
W.	18	
Th	19	
F.	20	
S.	21	
Su	22	Sexagesima.
M.	23	Supreme Court.
Tu	24	Grand Court meets.
W.	25	
Th	26	Bonaparte sailed from Elba for France, 1815.
F.	27	
S.	28	Cordova repulsed at Cape Catoche, 1517.

FEBRUARY.

D.	SUN.					MAXIMS.
	rises.		sets.			
1	6	22	5	38	*	Life is to be measured by action, not by time ; a man may die old at thirty, and young at fourscore ; nay, one lives after death, and the other perished before he died.
2	6	22	5	38	*	
3	6	21	5	39	*	
4	6	21	5	39	*	
5	6	20	5	40	*	
6	6	20	5	40	*	
7	6	19	5	41	*	
8	6	19	5	41	*	
9	6	18	5	42	*	There is no man so miserable as he that is at a loss how to spend his time.
10	6	18	5	42	*	
11	6	17	5	43	*	
12	6	17	5	43	*	It goes a great way towards making a man faithful, to let him understand that you think him so.
13	6	16	5	44	*	
14	6	16	5	44	*	
15	6	16	5	44	*	
16	6	15	5	45	*	How much more anxious men are to live long than to live well !
17	6	15	5	45	*	
18	6	15	5	45	*	
19	6	14	5	46	*	Fame feeds her votaries with air, and often pulls down their houses to build their monuments.
20	6	14	5	46	*	
21	6	13	5	47	*	
22	6	12	5	48	*	Accustom yourself continually to submit to a small present evil, to obtain a greater distant good. He who does so, will in the end be rich in all good things.
23	6	12	5	48	*	
24	6	11	5	49	*	
25	6	11	5	49	*	
26	6	11	5	49	*	
27	6	10	5	50	*	
28	6	10	5	50	*	

MARCH begins on Sunday.....hath 31 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	☉ New Moon, Thursday 5th, 46 m past 6 morn.
		☾ First Quarter, Thursday 12th, 21½ m. past 3 morn.
		☾ Full Moon, Friday 20th, 57 m. past 7 morn
		☾ Last Quarter, Saturday 28th, 21 m. past 1 morn.

D.	D.
W.	M.

CALENDAR.

Su.	1	Quinquagesima. Bonaparte lands from Elba
M.	2	Summary Court meets. [at Frejus, 1815.
Tu	3	Shrove Tuesday.
W.	4	Ash Wednesday.
Th	5	
F.	6	Louis declared Napoleon a Traitor, 1815.
S.	7	
Su.	8	First Sunday in Lent.
M.	9	Belize Bridge erected, 1818.
Tu	10	
W.	11	
Th	12	Gregory.
F.	13	Peten, conquered by the Spaniards, 1697.
S.	14	
Su.	15	Second Sunday in Lent.
M.	16	Cordova repulsed at Campeachy, 1517.
Tu	17	St. Patrick.
W.	18	Ed. K. of West Saxons.
Th	19	
F.	20	Moon eclipsed—Invisible at Honduras.
S.	21	
Su.	22	Third Sunday in Lent.
M.	23	
Tu	24	Primary Visitation of the Lord Bishop to this
W.	25	[Colony, 1826.
Th	26	Lord Rowdon's Motion in Parliament respect-
F.	27	New Jail built, 1827. [ing the Mosquito
S.	28	[Shore, 1787.
Su.	29	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
M.	30	New Court-House built, 1819.
Tu	31	

MARCH.

D.	SUN.				MAXIMS.
	rises.		sets.		
1	6	10	5	50	<p>Rise early if you would live long. Longevity, temperance being observed, is compatible with all habits of life, and every occupation in society. There are only two points in which all old men are united—Their parents were of good stamina, and they themselves were early risers. Early rising helps us in two ways—it adds life to our days, and days to our life.</p> <p>The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest thirty years after date.</p> <p>A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore, seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.</p> <p>Choose that which is best for you, and custom will soon make it easy and pleasant.</p> <p>Defer not charities till death; for certainly, if a man weigh it rightly, he that doth so, is rather liberal of another man's than his own.</p>
2	6	9	5	51	
3	6	9	5	51	
4	6	8	5	52	
5	6	7	5	53	
6	6	7	5	53	
7	6	6	5	54	
8	6	6	5	54	
9	6	5	5	55	
10	6	5	5	55	
11	6	5	5	55	
12	6	4	5	56	
13	6	4	5	56	
14	6	3	5	57	
15	6	3	5	57	
16	6	2	5	58	
17	6	2	5	58	
18	6	1	5	59	
19	6	1	5	59	
20	6	0	6	0	
21	6	0	6	0	
22	5	59	6	1	
23	5	59	6	1	
24	5	58	6	2	
25	5	58	6	2	
26	5	57	6	3	
27	5	57	6	3	
28	5	56	6	4	
29	5	56	6	4	
30	5	56	6	4	
31	5	55	6	5	

APRIL begins on Wednesday.....hath 30 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	● New Moon, Friday 3d, 14 m. past 4, aftern.
		☾ First Quarter, Friday 10th, 8 m. past 8, evening.
		○ Full Moon, Sunday 19th, 14 m. past 0, morn.
		☾ Last Quarter, Sunday 26th, 7 m. past 9, morn.

D.	D.	CALENDAR.
W.	M.	

W.	1	
Th	2	Bonaparte resigns the French Crown, 1814.
F.	3	Sun Eclipsed—invisible at Honduras.
S.	4	French Army invaded Spain, 1823.
Su.	5	5th Sunday in Lent. Spaniards defeated at La-
M.	6	Summary Court meets. [bouring Creek, 1754.
Tu	7	
W.	8	
Th	9	
F.	10	
S.	11	Local Authorities address the Lord Bishop,
Su.	12	Sunday before Easter—Palm Sunday. [1826.
M.	13	St. John's Church, and Burial Ground, conse-
Tu	14	[crated, 1826.
W.	15	
Th	16	Battle Culloden, 1746.
F.	17	Good Friday—1st Confirmation by the Bishop,
S.	18	[1826—Bishop leaves the Colony.
Su	19	Easter Sunday.
M.	20	Easter Monday.
Tu	21	Easter Tuesday.
W.	22	
Th	23	King George IV. birth day kept.
F.	24	
S.	25	St. Mark Ev.
Su	26	1st Sunday after Easter.
M	27	Omoa invested by Aury's Forces, 1820.
Tu	28	
W.	29	
Th	30	

APRIL.

D.	SUN.				*
	rises.		sets.		
1	5	55	6	5	* He that hath a satirical vein, and maketh others afraid of his wit, had need be afraid of others memory.*
2	5	54	6	6	
3	5	54	6	6	
4	5	53	6	7	
5	5	53	6	7	* If you sometimes say less than you are thought to know, you shall at another time be thought to know more than you say.*
6	5	52	6	8	
7	5	52	6	8	
8	5	51	6	9	
9	5	51	6	9	* Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little.*
10	5	50	6	10	
11	5	50	6	10	
12	5	49	6	11	
13	5	49	6	11	* Suspensions that the mind of it- self gathers, are but buzzes ; but suspensions that are put into men's heads by the tales and whisper- ings of others, have stings.*
14	5	49	6	11	
15	5	48	6	12	
16	5	48	6	12	
17	5	48	6	12	* Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue.*
18	5	47	6	13	
19	5	47	6	13	
20	5	46	6	14	
21	5	46	6	14	* Vivacity in youth is often mis- taken for genius, and solidity for dulness.*
22	5	45	6	15	
23	5	45	6	15	
24	5	44	6	16	
25	5	44	6	16	* Imitation is the sincerest flat- tery.*
26	5	44	6	16	
27	5	43	6	17	
28	5	43	6	17	
29	5	43	6	17	
30	5	42	6	18	

MAY begins on Friday.....hath 31 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	☉ New Moon, Sunday 3d, 41 m. past 1, morn.
		☾ First Quarter, Sunday 10th, 48½ m. past 3, aftern.
		○ Full Moon, Monday 18th, 54 m. past 1, aftern.
		☾ Last Quarter, Monday 25th, 58 m. past 1, aftern.

D. W.	D. M.	CALENDAR.
F.	1	St. Phillip and St. James.
S.	2	
Su	3	2d Sunday after Easter.
M.	4	Summary Court meets.
Tu	5	Bonaparte died, 1821.
W.	6	St. John Evan.
Th	7	
F.	8	
S.	9	
Su	10	3d Sunday after Easter. Battle of Lodi, 1796.
M.	11	
Tu	12	
W.	13	Treaty of Madrid, regarding Honduras, 1667.
Th	14	
F.	15	
S.	16	
Su	17	4th Sunday after Easter.
M.	18	Ruatan taken by the Spaniards, 1797.
Tu	19	
W.	20	Columbus died, 1506.
Th	21	
F.	22	
S.	23	
Su	24	5th Sunday after Easter.
M.	25	
Tu	26	
W.	27	Honduras formally delivered over to the Eng-
Th	28	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday. [lish, 1784.
F.	29	King Charles II. restored, 1660.
S.	30	
Su	31	Sunday after Ascension Day.

MAY.

D.	SUN.				
	rises.		sets.		
1	5	41	6	19	* There is an old saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse." He that is known to pay punctually and exactly at the time he promises, may, at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare.
2	5	41	6	19	
3	5	40	6	20	
4	5	40	6	20	
5	5	40	6	20	
6	5	39	6	21	
7	5	39	6	21	
8	5	38	6	22	* Without a future state it would be utterly impossible to explain the difficulties of this.
9	5	38	6	22	
10	5	38	6	22	
11	5	37	6	23	* Philosophy can triumph over past or future evils, but present evils triumph over philosophy.
12	5	37	6	23	
13	5	37	6	23	
14	5	36	6	24	
15	5	36	6	24	
16	5	35	6	25	* An Act by which we make one friend and one enemy is a losing game ; because revenge is a much stronger principle than gratitude.
17	5	35	6	25	
18	5	35	6	25	
19	5	34	6	26	
20	5	34	6	26	
21	5	34	6	26	* Bad men are never completely happy, although possessed of every thing that this world can bestow ; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of every thing the world can take away.
22	5	34	6	26	
23	5	33	6	27	
24	5	33	6	27	
25	5	33	6	27	
26	5	33	6	27	
27	5	33	6	27	
28	5	32	6	28	
29	5	32	6	28	* Injustice, if speedy, is often as desirable as justice, if slow.
30	5	32	6	28	
31	5	32	6	28	

JUNE begins on Monday.....hath 30 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	☾ New Moon, Monday 1st, 43 m. past 11, morn.
		☾ First Quarter, Tuesday 9th, 35 m. past 7, morn.
		☾ Full Moon, Wednesday 17th, 26 m. past 0 morn.
		☾ Last Quarter, Tuesday 23d, 12 m. past 6, even.
		☾ New Moon, Tuesday 30th, 58 m. past 10, night.

D. D.
W. M.

CALENDAR.

M.	1	Summary Court meets. Corpus Christi.
Tu	2	
W.	3	
Th	4	
F.	5	
S.	6	
Su	7	Whitsunday.—Gen. Sub. for Poyaisian suffer-
M.	8	Whit Monday. [ers, 1823.
Tu	9	Whit Tuesday. Grijalva lands on Cosumel, 1518
W.	10	Aury's Squadron anchor on the Southern Tri-
Th	11	[angles, 1819.
F.	12	
S.	13	
Su	14	Trinity Sunday.—Battle Marengo, 1800.
M.	15	
Tu	16	
W.	17	Battle Bunker Hill, 1775.
Th	18	Battle Waterloo, 1815.
F.	19	
S.	20	
Su	21	1st Sunday after Trinity. Longest day.
M.	22	
Tu	23	
W.	24	St. John the Baptist.
Th	25	Organ first played in St. John's Church, 1826.
F.	26	Dr. Dodd hanged at Tyburn, 1777.
S.	27	
Su	28	2d Sunday after Trinity.
M.	29	Supreme Court.
Tu	30	Fort George built, 1803. Grand Court meets.

JUNE.

D.	SUN.			
	rises.		sets.	
1	5	31	6	29
2	5	31	6	29
3	5	31	6	29
4	5	31	6	29
5	5	31	6	29
6	5	31	6	29
7	5	31	6	29
8	5	31	6	29
9	5	30	6	30
10	5	30	6	30
11	5	30	6	30
12	5	30	6	30
13	5	30	6	30
14	5	30	6	30
15	5	30	6	30
16	5	30	6	30
17	5	30	6	30
18	5	30	6	30
19	5	30	6	30
20	5	29	6	31
21	5	29	6	31
22	5	29	6	31
23	5	30	6	30
24	5	30	6	30
25	5	30	6	30
26	5	30	6	30
27	5	30	6	30
28	5	30	6	30
29	5	30	6	30
30	5	30	6	30

Affected dispatch is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. Measure not despatch by the time of sitting, but by the advancement of the business; and as in races, it is not the large stride or high lift that makes the speed, so, in business, the keeping close to the matter, and not taking of it too much at once, procureth despatch.

Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech as it is coming forth.

Order and distribution, and singling out of parts, is the life of despatch, if the division is not too minute; for he that doth not divide, will not enter well into business, and he that divides too much will never come out of it clearly.

To be truly rich, you must not increase your fortune, but re-trench your appetites.

JULY begins on Wednesday.....hath 31 days.

Phases of the Moon.	}	☾ First Quarter, Thursday 9th, 31 m. past 0, morn.
		○ Full Moon, Thursday 16th, 51 m. past 4, morn.
		☾ Last Quarter, Sunday 19th, 19m. past 0, morn.
		● New Moon, Thursday 30th, 2 m. past 0, morn.

D. | D.
W. | M.

CALENDAR.

W.	1	Honduras Gazette first published, 1826—Gua-
Th	2	[temala declared indep. from Mexico, 1823.
F.	3	Dog Days.—Visit V. Mary.
S.	4	Battle Maida, 1806.
Su.	5	3d Sunday after Trinity.
M.	6	Summary Court meets.
Tu	7	
W.	8	
Th	9	
F.	10	Columbus born at Cogareto, 1447.
S.	11	
Su.	12	4th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	13	
Tu	14	Honduras discovered, 1502. Convention of
W.	15	Swithin. [London regarding Honduras, 1786.
Th	16	
F.	17	
S.	18	
Su	19	5th Sunday after Trinity.—Iturbide shot in
M.	20	[Mexico, 1824.
Tu	21	New Guatemala founded, 1775.
W.	22	
Th	23	
F.	24	
S.	25	St. James Ap.
Su	26	6th Sunday after Trinity—St. Anne.
M	27	
Tu	28	
W.	29	Old Guatemala destroyed, 1773. [ley, 1824.
Th	30	Arthur, cast for false imp'ment. of Col. Brad-
F.	31	First appointment of Gov's. to Honduras, 1741.

JULY.

D.	SUN.				*	
	rises.		sets.			
1	5	30	6	30	*	There are three parts of business—the preparation, the debate or examination, and the execution. If you look for despatch, let the middle only be the work of many, and the first and the last the work of few.
2	5	30	6	30	*	
3	5	31	6	29	*	
4	5	31	6	29	*	
5	5	31	6	29	*	
6	5	31	6	29	*	
7	5	31	6	29	*	<i>Learning</i> gives ability in the judgment and disposition of business. Men that are merely expert can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one : but general counsels and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from the learned.
8	5	31	6	29	*	
9	5	32	6	28	*	
10	5	32	6	28	*	
11	5	32	6	28	*	
12	5	32	6	28	*	
13	5	32	6	28	*	Never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time you promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friends purse forever.
14	5	32	6	28	*	
15	5	32	6	28	*	
16	5	32	6	28	*	
17	5	33	6	27	*	
18	5	33	6	27	*	
19	5	33	6	27	*	The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer : but if he sees you at a billiard table, or a theatre or hears your voice at a tippling shop, he sends for his money the next day.
20	5	33	6	27	*	
21	5	34	6	26	*	
22	5	34	6	26	*	
23	5	34	6	26	*	
24	5	35	6	25	*	
25	5	35	6	25	*	
26	5	35	6	25	*	
27	5	35	6	25	*	
28	5	36	6	24	*	
29	5	36	6	24	*	
30	5	36	6	24	*	
31	5	37	6	23	*	

AUGUST begins on Saturday....hath 31 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	☾ First Quarter, Friday 7th, 9 m. past 4, aftern.
		○ Full Moon, Friday 14th, 57 m. past 4, aftern.
		☾ Last Quarter, Friday 21st, 29 m. past 7, morn.
		● New Moon, Saturday 29th, 8 m. past 3, morn.

D.	D.	CALENDAR.
W.	M.	

S.	1	Lammas.
Su	2	7th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	3	
Tu	4	
W.	5	
Th	6	Transfig. of Christ.
F.	7	Name of Jesus.
S.	8	Canning died, 1827, at Chiswick.
Su	9	8th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	10	
Tu	11	
W.	12	
Th	13	Mexico stormed by Cortez, 1521.
F.	14	
S.	15	Assumption of B. V. Mary.
Su	16	9th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	17	
Tu	18	Tarragona blown up, 1813.
W.	19	Pope Pius 7th, died, 1823.
Th	20	
F.	21	
S.	22	
Su	23	10th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	24	St. Bartholemew.
Tu	25	
W.	26	
Th	27	
F.	28	
S.	29	St. John Baptist beheaded.
Su	30	11th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	31	

AUGUST.

D.	SUN.				
	rises.		sets.		
1	5	37	6	23	* * * * * * * * * * * In clearing one's estate, it is as bad to be too sudden as to let things run too long ; for there is as much loss in hasty selling, as in paying interest. Besides he that clears at once will relapse, for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his former habits ; he that cleareth by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate.
2	5	37	6	23	
3	5	38	6	22	
4	5	38	6	22	
5	5	39	6	21	
6	5	39	6	21	
7	5	39	6	21	
8	5	40	6	20	
9	5	40	6	20	
10	5	40	6	20	
11	5	41	6	19	
12	5	41	6	19	* * * * * * * * A man of profound acquirements, but of incommunicative habits, is like a fine clock which has no hands to its dial. Both are continually right, without correcting any that are wrong.
13	5	41	6	19	
14	5	42	6	18	
15	5	42	6	18	
16	5	43	6	17	
17	5	44	6	16	
18	5	44	6	16	
19	5	44	6	16	
20	5	45	6	15	* * * * * * * * The way to wealth, is as plain as the way to the market. It depends chiefly on two words, <i>industry</i> and <i>prudence</i> ; that is, waste neither <i>time</i> nor <i>money</i> , but make the best use of both.
21	5	45	6	15	
22	5	45	6	15	
23	5	46	6	14	
24	5	46	6	14	
25	5	46	6	14	
26	5	47	6	13	
27	5	47	6	13	
28	5	48	6	12	* * * * Reading makes a full man ; conversation a ready man ; writing a correct man, and thinking a great man.
29	5	48	6	12	
30	5	49	6	11	
31	5	49	6	11	

SEPTEMBER begins on Tuesday...hath 30 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	☾ First Quarter, Sunday 6th, 3 m. past 6, morn.
		○ Full Moon, Sunday 13th, 45½ m. past 0, morn.
		☾ Last Quarter, Saturday 19th, 58 m. past 5, aftern.
		● New Moon, Sunday 27th, 54 m. past 7, evening.

D. | D.
W. | M.

CALENDAR.

Tu	1	Giles.
W.	2	Hurricane, 1787. London burnt, 1666, O. S.
Th	3	Treaty of Versailles, regarding Honduras, 1783
F.	4	
S.	5	Malta taken, 1800.
Su	6	12th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	7	Summary Court meets.
Tu	8	Nativity of B. V. Mary.
W.	9	
Th	10	Battle of St. George's Key, 1798.
F.	11	
S.	12	
Su	13	13th Sunday after Trinity.—Moon eclipsed, vis.
M.	14	Massacre at Guatemala, 1823. [at Honduras.
Tu	15	Inhabitants routed, 1779.—Guatemala declares
W.	16	Louis 18th died, 1824. [its indep. from
Th	17	[Spain, 1820.
F.	18	
S.	19	
Su	20	14th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	21	St. Matthew Ev.
Tu	22	
W.	23	
Th	24	
F.	25	
S.	26	St. Cyprian.
Su	27	15th Sunday after Trinity.—Sun eclipsed, in-
M.	28	[visible at Honduras.
Tu	29	St. Michael.
W.	30	St. Jerome.

SEPTEMBER.

D.	SUN.				*	HEALTH.
	rises.		sets.			
1	5	50	6	10	*	A man's own observation, what he finds good of, and what he finds hurt of, is the best physic to preserve health ; but it is safer to say, " 'This agreeth not well with me, therefore I will not continue it ;" than this, " I find no harm in this, therefore I may use it : " for strength of nature in youth passeth over many excesses which are owing a man till his age.
2	5	50	6	10	*	
3	5	50	6	10	*	
4	5	51	6	9	*	
5	5	51	6	9	*	
6	5	52	6	8	*	
7	5	53	6	7	*	
8	5	53	6	7	*	
9	5	54	6	6	*	
10	5	54	6	6	*	
11	5	54	6	6	*	
12	5	55	6	5	*	
13	5	55	6	5	*	
14	5	56	6	4	*	Exercise should precede meals, not immediately follow them ; the first promotes, the latter unless moderate, obstructs digestion.
15	5	56	6	4	*	
16	5	57	6	3	*	
17	5	58	6	2	*	
18	5	59	6	1	*	
19	5	59	6	1	*	If, after exercise, we feed sparingly, the system will be easy and good, the body lightsome and healthy, and the temper cheerful.
20	6	0	6	0	*	
21	6	0	6	0	*	
22	6	0	6	0	*	
23	6	1	5	59	*	
24	6	1	5	59	*	
25	6	2	5	58	*	
26	6	2	5	58	*	Indolence with full feeding, occasions nightmares and horrors inexpressible.
27	6	3	5	57	*	
28	6	3	5	57	*	
29	6	3	5	57	*	
30	6	4	5	56	*	

OCTOBER begins on *Thursday.....hath 31 days.*

Phases of the Moon.	<div> <div>D</div> <div>First Quarter, Monday 5th, 59 m. past 5 aftern.</div> </div> <div> <div>○</div> <div>Full Moon, Monday 12th, 25 m. past 9 morn.</div> </div> <div> <div>☾</div> <div>Last Quarter, Monday 19th, 33 m. past 8 morn.</div> </div> <div> <div>●</div> <div>New Moon, Tuesday 27th, 26 m. past 1 aftern.</div> </div>
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D.	D.
W.	M.

CALENDAR.

Th	1	Remigius.
F.	2	Andre executed, 1780.
S.	3	Society for PCK. instituted, 1825.
Su.	4	16th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	5	Summary Court meets.
Tu	6	Faith.
W.	7	
Th	8	
F.	9	St. Denys.
S.	10	
Su.	11	17th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	12	
Tu	13	Murat shot at Pizzo, 1815.
W.	14	
Th	15	
F.	16	
S.	17	
Su.	18	18th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	19	
Tu	20	Omoa taken by the British, 1779. Battle of
W.	21	Battle Trafalgar, 1805. [Navarino, 1827.
Th	22	
F.	23	
S.	24	
Su	25	19th Sunday after Trinity.
M.	26	Supreme Court.
Tu	27	Grand Court meets.
W.	28	St. Simon and St. Jude.
Th	29	Raleigh executed, 1618.
F.	30	Colquhoun's acquittal, 1819.
S.	31	

OCTOBER.

D.	SUN.				
	rises.		sets.		
1	6	4	5	56	* Restless nights naturally follow hearty suppers after full dinners. Some, however, rest well after these meals ; it costs them only a frightful dream, and an apoplexy, after which they sleep till doomsday.
2	6	5	5	55	
3	6	5	5	55	
4	6	5	5	55	
5	6	6	5	54	
6	6	6	5	54	
7	6	6	5	54	
8	6	7	5	53	* If you would preserve your health see that you have a constant supply of fresh air in your bedchamber. A small sleeping room without a fire-place, will soon debilitate the best constitution.
9	6	7	5	53	
10	6	8	5	52	
11	6	9	5	51	
12	6	9	5	51	
13	6	10	5	50	
14	6	10	5	50	
15	6	11	5	49	* Some physicians are so pleasing and conformable to the humour of the patient, that they press not the true cure of the disease ; and others are so regular in proceeding according to art of the disease, that they respect not sufficiently the humour of the patient. Take one of a middle temper ; or, if it may not be found in one man, combine two ; and forget not to call as well the one best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his faculty
16	6	11	5	49	
17	6	11	5	49	
18	6	12	5	48	
19	6	12	5	48	
20	6	12	5	48	
21	6	13	5	47	
22	6	13	5	47	
23	6	14	5	46	
24	6	14	5	46	
25	6	15	5	45	
26	6	15	5	45	
27	6	16	5	44	
28	6	16	5	44	
29	6	16	5	44	
30	6	17	5	43	
31	6	17	5	43	

NOVEMBER begins on Sunday...hath 30 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{ D First Quarter, Thursday 5th, 5½ m. past 4, morn. ○ Full Moon, Wednesday 11th, 31 m. past 7, evening. ☾ Last Quarter, Wednesday 18th, 1 m. past 3, morn. ● New Moon, Thursday 26th, 2 m. past 2, morn.
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D.	D.
W.	M.

CALENDAR.

Su	1	20th Sunday after Trinity—All Saints.
M.	2	Summary Court meets—All Souls.
Tu	3	
W.	4	Admiral Benbow, died, 1702.
Th	5	Papists' Conspiracy, 1605.
F.	6	
S.	7	
Su	8	21st Sunday after Trinity.
M.	9	
Tu	10	
W.	11	St. Martin.—War between England and
Th	12	[Spain, 1796.
F.	13	Britius.
S.	14	
Su	15	22d Sunday after Trinity.
M.	16	
Tu	17	Castle of San Juan de Ulua, cap., 1825.
W.	18	
Th	19	
F.	20	Columbus brought to Cadiz in irons, 1500.
S.	21	
Su	22	23d Sunday after Trinity.
M.	23	St. Clement.
Tu	24	
W.	25	
Th	26	
F.	27	
S.	28	
Su	29	Advent Sunday.
M.	30	St. Andrew Ap.

NOVEMBER.

D.	SUN.				*	
	rises.		sets.			
1	6	17	5	43	*	Crafty men despise learning, simple men admire it, and wise men use it.
2	6	18	5	42	*	
3	6	19	5	41	*	
4	6	19	5	41	*	Some books should be tasted, others swallowed, and some few, chewed and digested.
5	6	20	5	40	*	
6	6	20	5	40	*	
7	6	20	5	40	*	The study of history makes men wise; poetry, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral philosophy, grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend.
8	6	21	5	39	*	
9	6	21	5	39	*	
10	6	21	5	39	*	The writer who aspires to morality, like the sculptor, must arrive at perfection not by what he <i>adds</i> , but by what he <i>takes away</i> .
11	6	22	5	38	*	
12	6	22	5	38	*	
13	6	22	5	38	*	Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits do clarify and break up, in communicating and discoursing with another; he tosseth his thoughts more easily; he marshalleth them more orderly; he seeth how they look when they are turned into words; and finally, waxeth wiser by an hour's discourse, than by a day's meditation.
14	6	23	5	37	*	
15	6	23	5	37	*	
16	6	24	5	36	*	
17	6	24	5	36	*	
18	6	24	5	36	*	
19	6	24	5	36	*	
20	6	25	5	35	*	
21	6	25	5	35	*	
22	6	26	5	34	*	
23	6	26	5	34	*	
24	6	26	5	34	*	
25	6	27	5	33	*	
26	6	27	5	33	*	
27	6	27	5	33	*	
28	6	27	5	33	*	
29	6	27	5	33	*	
30	6	28	5	32	*	

DECEMBER begins on Tuesday.....hath 31 days.

Phases of the Moon.	{	☾ First Quarter, Thursday 3d, 38 m. past 0, aftern.
		○ Full Moon, Thursday 10th, 31½ m. past 6, morn.
		☾ Last Quarter, Friday 18th, 8 m. past 0, morn.
		● New Moon, Friday 25th, 0 m. past 10, night.

D. W.	D. M.	CALENDAR.
Tu	1	Colonial ports closed against the American
W.	2	[Trade. 1826.
Th	3	Battle Austerlitz, 1805.
F.	4	
S.	5	
Su.	6	2d Sunday in Advent.
M.	7	Summary Court meets.
Tu	8	Conception of V. Mary.
W.	9	Battle Ayacucho, 1824.
Th	10	
F.	11	Poll opens for election of Magistrates.
S.	12	
Su.	13	3d Sunday in Advent.
M.	14	
Tu	15	
W.	16	
Th	17	
F.	18	
S.	19	Martial Law proclaimed, 1822.
Su	20	4th Sunday in Advent.
M.	21	St. Thomas Ap.
Tu	22	
W.	23	Militia muster for duty.
Th	24	
F.	25	Christmas Day.
S.	26	St Stephen.
Su	27	St. John.—1st Sunday after Christmas—Char
M.	28	Innocent's day. [Sermon.
Tu	29	
W.	30	
Th	31	Poll closes.

DECEMBER.

D.	SUN.				*
	rises.		sets.		
1	6	28	5	32	*
2	6	28	5	32	*
3	6	28	5	32	*
4	6	28	5	32	*
5	6	28	5	32	*
6	6	28	5	32	*
7	6	28	5	32	*
8	6	28	5	32	*
9	6	29	5	31	*
10	6	29	5	31	*
11	6	29	5	31	*
12	6	29	5	31	*
13	6	29	5	31	*
14	6	29	5	31	*
15	6	29	5	31	*
16	6	30	5	30	*
17	6	30	5	30	*
18	6	30	5	30	*
19	6	30	5	30	*
20	6	31	5	29	*
21	6	31	5	29	*
22	6	31	5	29	*
23	6	30	5	30	*
24	6	30	5	30	*
25	6	30	5	30	*
26	6	30	5	30	*
27	6	29	5	31	*
28	6	29	5	31	*
29	6	29	5	31	*
30	6	29	5	31	*
31	6	29	5	31	*

Judicious expenditure is true economy.

==

DOMESTIC LOVE.

O! love of loves! to thy white hand is given
Of earthly happiness the golden key!
Thine are the joyous hours of winter's even,
When the babes cling around their father's knee;
And thine the voice that on the midnight sea
Melts the rude mariner with thoughts of home,
Peopling the gloom with all he longs to see.
Spirit! I've built a shrine, and thou hast come,
And on its altar closed—for ever closed thy plume!

Judicious expenditure is true economy.

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Civil Authorities

OF HONDURAS.

—

His Majesty's Superintendent and Commandant.

Major General Edward Codd.

Secretary, Edmund Westby, Esquire.

==

THE MAGISTRATES.

ELECTED FOR 1828.

Thomas Pickstock,

William Maskall,

James McDonald,

William H. Coffin,

Marshal Bennett,

David Betson,

and

William Gentle,

Esquires.

John W. Wright, Esq. was elected on the 25th of March, in lieu of William Gentle, Esq. on his going off the Settlement.

N. B. As the Election for Magistrates terminates

on the last day of every Year, we are of necessity obliged to give the List of the year preceding. The Junior Magistrate acts as Coroner.



ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Christopher Lipscomb, D. D., *Lord Bishop of Jamaica and the Settlement of Honduras.*

Secretary, Henry Lipscomb, Esquire.

Chaplain to the Settlement and Garrison, Reverend Matthew Newport, B. M.

Church Wardens, ——— ———

Church Clerk, Mr. James Waight.

Organist, Mrs. McLenan.

Sexton, Thomas Townsend.



MISSIONARY PREACHERS.

—————, *Wesleyan.*

Joseph Bourn, *Baptist.*

COURT OF ORDINARY,

FOR GRANTING PROBATES TO WILLS, LETTERS TESTAMEN-
TARY OF TRUST, ADMINISTRATION, GUARDIANSHIP, &c.

The Seven Magistrates,

Three of whom form a Court.

Clerk and Register, Geo. Westby, Esquire.

Deputy, Andrew Bayntun, Esquire.



COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONIES,

THREE OF WHOM FORM A COURT.

President,

His Majesty's Superintendent for the time being.

Members.

Marshal Bennett,

William Gentle,

James Hyde,

and

Geo. Gibson, Esquires.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Clerk of Courts, and Keeper of Records, Geo. Westby, Esquire.

Assistant to ditto, Andrew Bayntun, Esquire.

Provost Marshal General, Michael Gavin, Esquire.

Deputy Marshal, John Fisher, Esquire.

Public Treasurer and Collector, William Walsh, Esq.

Police Officer and Searcher, Wm. S. Eve, Esquire.

Deputy Constable, Mr. Daniel Tildesley.

Secretary of Entrance and Clearance, Edmund Westby, Esquire.

Notary Public, Andrew Bayntun, Esquire.

King's Advocate. Vacant.

Harbour Master, Mr. Charles Bull.

Captain of Fort George, Brigade Major Schaw.

Physician, John Young, M. D.

Surgeon, Doctor James Bagshaw.

Clerk of the Market, Mr. James Cornish.

Post-Master. Vacant.

Overseer of Public Works, John Stewart.

Colonial Agent in Great-Britain, Henry Cooke, Esq.

Office, No. 30 Great Winchester Street, London.

HONDURAS FREE SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHED ON THE MADRAS SYSTEM 19th FEB. 1816.

Governors.

His Majesty's Superintendent and the Seven Magistrates for the time being.

Committee.

The Governors, the Rev. Chaplain, and Church Wardens, together with all Subscribers of Ten Pounds Annually.

Visitor of the School, Doctor Newport.

Treasurer, Geo. Westby, Esq.

Secretary and School-Master, Mr. James Waight.

School Mistress, Mrs Waight.

Boys or Girls are admitted on this Establishment by obtaining a Ticket from any of the Governors.



PUBLIC HOSPITAL,

FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK, AND INDIGENT SEAMEN
AND STRANGERS.—FOUNDED 1820.

Directors, The Magistrates.

Physician, Jno. Young, M. D.

Surgeon, Dr. James Bagshaw.

Purveyors, the Medical Officers.

House-Keeper and Nurse, Ann Gaddis.

Tickets of Admission in this Institution, to be had,
by application to any of the Magistrates.



**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN
KNOWLEDGE,**

INSTITUTED 3d OCTOBER, 1825.

Patron.

The Lord Bishop.

President.

The King's Superintendent.

Vice-Presidents.

The Magistrates.

Secretary and Librarian, the Rev. M'w. Newport.

Treasurer, Charles Evans, Esquire.

*Committee for corresponding with the Parent Society in
London, the Vice-Presidents and Secretary, three
of whom form a Quorum.*

LIST OF THE
Members of the
 LEGISLATIVE MEETING OF THIS COLONY.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 John Adam, | 23 Charles Evans, |
| 2 John Alexander, | 24 William S. Eve, |
| 3 James C. Altereith, | 25 Alexander France, |
| 4 Richard Anderson, | 26 John Fisher, |
| 5 R. J. Andrew, | 27 Wm. Gabourel. |
| 6 John Armstrong, | 28 Joshua Gabourel, |
| 7 John Sam. August, | 29 Michael Gavin, |
| 8 James Bagshaw, | 30 William Gentle, |
| 9 Andrew Bayntun, | 31 George Gibson, |
| 10 Marshall Bennett, | 32 John Graham, |
| 11 Marshal Bennett, Jr. | 33 Geo. L. Gristock, |
| 12 Thomas Blockley, | 34 Wm. E. Hampshire, |
| 13 M. W. Bowen, | 35 John E. Henderson, |
| 14 Samuel Burn, | 36 George Home, |
| 15 James A. Carmichael, | 37 Samuel Howard, |
| 16 Wm. T. Cherrington, | 38 John Hughes, |
| 17 Edwin Coffin, | 39 Nathaniel Hulse, |
| 18 Wm. H. Coffin, | 40 James Hyde, |
| 19 James Cornish, | 41 George Le Geyt, |
| 20 Charles Craig, | 42 William Lewis, |
| 21 James Cruickshank, | 43 David B. Lockward, |
| 22 Charles Cunningham, | 44 James M'Donald, |

45 Wm. Maskall,	55 John Usher,
46 Andrew Miller,	56 George Usher,
47 Thomas Pickstock,	57 James Waldron,
48 John Potts,	58 William Walsh,
49 George Runnals,	59 George Westby,
50 George Sproat,	60 Francis Wood,
51 Joseph Swasey,	61 James Wood,
52 Wm. B. Tooth,	62 John Waldron Wright,
53 Wm. Usher,	63 John Young, M. D.
54 George A. Usher,	64 John Young.

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

First Clerk, George Westby.

Assistant Clerk, Andrew Bayntun.

Chief Messeuger, Michael Gavin.

Second Messenger, Wm. S. Eve.

Door Keeper, Daniel Tildesley.

The Legislative Assembly Elects its own Chairman, who has no voice, unless the Senate is equally divided. It is regularly convened thrice in the year: in February, June, and October.

HONDURAS MILITIA.

Commander in Chief, Major General Codd.

Aids-de-Camp, W. S. Eve and Wm. Walsh.

Colonel Commandant, Marshal Bennett, 11th Oct. 1814.

BRIGADE OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Colonel, Wm. T. Cherrington, 5th Nov. 1827.

Major, Alexander France, ditto.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Pickstock, 14th Nov. 1823.

James Wood, do.

John Day Betson, 5th Nov. 1827.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

David B. Lockward, 14th Nov. 1822.

Edwin Coffin, 5th Nov. 1827.

Frederick Coffin, 13th Dec. 1827.



SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John Fisher, 11th December, 1824.

John Noro, 6th November, 1827.

John Ussher, 12th Dec. 1827.



QUARTER MASTERS.

George Hyde, Warrant, 21st Dec. 1814.

Sam'l Fred'k August, do 3d May, 1820.

George Burn, do 26th Dec. 1827.



SURGEON, John Young, M. D. 12th Dec. 1826.

BLUE.—FACINGS RED.—LACE GOLD.

REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

John S. August, 20th October, 1816.

William Gentle, 11th Dec. 1824.

MAJORS.

James Waldron, 14th November, 1822.

Charles Craig, 14th Dec. 1824.

Wm. H. Coffin, 14th Dec. 1824.

Wm. Walsh, 3d November, 1827.

CAPTAINS.

George Gibson, 17th June, 1818.

John W. Wright, 30th Sept. 1818.

George Westby, 2d January, 1819.

Francis Wood, 2d Dec. 1823.

James M'Donald, 2d Dec. 1823.

David Betson, 2d Dec. 1823.

Marshal Bennett, Jr. 11th Dec. 1824.

Lewis M'Lenan, 11th Dec. 1824.

Charles Evans, 11th Dec. 1824.

Andrew Bayntun, 12th Dec. 1827.

LIEUTENANTS.

Michael Gavin, 17th June, 1818.

John Hughes, 10th June, 1819.

Robert Turnbull, 10th June, 1819.

James A. Carmichael, 10th June, 1819.

William Maskall, 24th May, 1821.

Thomas Bennett, 28th May, 1821.

Thomas Blockley, 2d December, 1823.

F. W. Martiny, 2d Dec. 1823.

John Petzold, 2d Dec. 1823.

Francis Valpy, 14th Dec. 1824.

James C. Altereith, 14th Dec. 1824.

Wm. E. Hampshire, 14th Dec. 1824.

Jervis Harrison, 14th Dec. 1824.

John Howard, 13th Dec. 1825.

John Graham, 14th Dec. 1825.

Thomas Phillips, 15th Dec. 1825.

William Burn, 2d Nov. 1827.

Geo. Nicholson, 4th Nov. 1827.

Edmund Westby, 12th Dec. 1827.

John Parslow, 14th Dec. 1827.

Geo. Lenox Gristock, 15th Dec. 1827.

ENSIGNS.

William Potts, 17th Dec. 1825.
 John Young, 4th Dec. 1826.
 Edward Sheil, 5th Dec. 1826.
 R. J. Andrew, 4th Nov. 1827.
 John Acam, 5th Nov. 1827.
 Andrew Miller, 7th Nov. 1827.
 Francis Christie, 8th Nov. 1827.
 Alexander Forbes, 15th Dec. 1827.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

1. George Hume, 4th July, 1814.
2. Charles Cunningham, 14th July, 1819.
3. John Armstrong, 15th July, 1819.
4. Edward Bennett, 15th October, 1819.
5. George Sproat, 2d Dec. 1823.
6. William Gabourel, 2d Dec. 1826.
7. Richard Anderson, 4th Dec. 1826.
8. George A. Usher, 5th Dec. 1826.
9. John Collins, 6th Dec. 1826.
10. William Lewis, 7th Dec. 1826.

GENERAL STAFF.

* *Deputy Commissary General*, James Hyde, 21st. Sept. 1818.

Paymaster, William Usher, 4th July, 1814.

Surgeons, M. W. Bowen, 16th Dec. 1816.

———— John Young, 12th Dec. 1826.

Assistant Surgeons, James Bagshaw, 14th Dec. 1825.

———— John Maiden, 12th Dec. 1826.

———— Walter Grieve, 12th Dec. 1826.

———— James C. Quilter, 26th Dec. 1827.

Acting Adjutant, Charles Schaw, 1st August, 1827, 33d Foot.

Chaplain, Rev. Matthew Newport.

Ordnance Storekeeper, and Inspector of Arms, William Stewart, R. A.

Deputy Judge Advocate, Vacant.

Master and Pilot of the Flotilla, George Usher, 15th Dec. 1821.

Keeper of the Accoutrements, R. S. Allen, 7th Jan. 1828.

Provost Marshal, Wm. B. Tooth.

SCARLET.—FACINGS BLUE.—LACE GOLD.

* With the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE MILITIA, TO THEIR RESPECTIVE COMPANIES.

ARTILLERY.

First Company.—White.

Captain, James Wood.

Lieutenant, D. B. Lockward.

2d do. John Noro.

Quarter Master, George Burn.

Second Company.—Coloured.

Captain, Thomas Pickstock.

Lieutenant, Frederick Coffin.

2d do. John Fisher.

Quarter Master, George Hyde.

Third Company.—Mulattoes.

Captain, John Day Betson.

Lieutenant, Edwin Coffin.

2d do. John Ussher.

Quarter Master, Samuel F. August.

LINE.

Grenadiers.—Blacks.

Captain, George Westby.

Lieutenants, Thomas Bennett,
 ——— Thomas Blockley,
 ——— F. W. Martiny.
 Quarter Master, John Collins.

First Company.—Blacks.

Captain, George Gibson.
 Lieutenants, John Hughes,
 ——— Francis Valpy.
 Ensign, R. J. Andrew.
 Quarter Master, Edward Bennett.

Second Company.—Blacks.

Captain, Francis Wood.
 Lieutenants, Wm. Maskall,
 ——— John Parslow.
 Ensign, Alexander Forbes.
 Quarter Master, Charles Cunningham.

Third Company.—Blacks.

Captain, John W. Wright.
 Lieutenants, James A. Carmichael,
 ——— George Nicholson.
 Ensign, John Young.
 Quarter Master, Wm. Gabourel.

Fourth Company.—Blacks.

Captain, Lewis McLenan.

Lieutenants, J. C. Altereith,

————— Wm. Burn.

Ensign, Edward Sheil.

Quarter Master, Richard Anderson.

Fifth Company.—Blacks.

Captain, Andrew Bayntun.

Lieutenants, John Graham,

————— Thomas Philips.

* Ensign, Francis Christie.

Quarter Master, George Sproat.

Sixth Company.—Blacks.

Captain, David Betson.

Lieutenants, John Howard,

————— George L. Gristock.

Ensign, John Adam.

Quarter Master, William Lewis.

Seventh Company.—Blacks.

Captain, Charles Evans.

Lieutenants, Robert Turnbull,

————— Edward Westby.

* Attached to the Light Infantry Company.

Ensign, Andrew Miller.

Quarter Master, George A. Usher.

Eighth Company.—Blacks.

Captain, James McDonald,

Lieutenant, Michael Gavin.

Ensign, William Potts.

Quarter Master, George Hume.

Light Infantry.—Coloured.

Captain, Marshal Bennett, Jr.

Lieutenants, John Petzold,

———— Jervis Harrison,

———— Wm. E. Hampshire.

Quarter-Master, John Armstrong.



ARMY ON THIS STATION.

—

Commander in Chief, Major-General Edward Codd,
60th Foot.

Major of Brigade, Capt. Cha's Schaw, 33d Foot.

Dep'y Ass't Commissry Generals, Thomas Clark, 10th

Jan. 1811.

James Hodson, 25th

Dec. 1814.

Commanding Officer of Artillery, Lieut. Wm. Stewart,
29th July, 1825.

Staff Surgeon, John Leath, M. D., 15th April, 1813.

Surgeon, Frederick Loinsworth, 7th July, 1814.

Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Holford Watts, 21st Feb.
1828.

Officiating Chaplain to the Garrison, Rev. Matthew
Newport, B. M.



DETACHMENT OF THE SECOND WEST-INDIA REGIMENT.



MAJOR.

Commandant at New Town Barracks,
John Anderson, 22d March, 1827.



CAPTAINS.

Thomas Smith, 15th August, 1826.

W. L. P. Moriarty, 31st Jan. 1828.



LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander Tompkins, 20th Dec. 1825.

J. M'L. Tew, 24th March, 1826.

Thomas Abell, 19th October, 1815.

Fred'k B. Codd, 22d November, 1826.

William Williams, 9th Dec. 1814.

—

ENSIGN.

William August Hill, 22d March, 1827.

FACINGS YELLOW.—LACE GOLD.

—

Agents, Greenwood, Cox & Hammersley.



DAYS OF ISSUING PROCESSES FOR THE
GRAND COURTS.—1829.

—

FEBRUARY.

The last day of rendering Accounts, Tuesday, January 20.

The last day of advertising Motions for discussion at the Legislative Meeting, Monday, February the 2d.

The last day of issuing Summonses, Tuesday, February the 3d.

The last day of issuing Venditionis, Saturday, February the 7th.

The Grand Court opens Tuesday, February the 24th.

—

JUNE.

The last day of rendering accounts, Tuesday, May the 26th.

The last day of advertising Motions for discussion at the Legislative Meeting, Monday, June the 8th.

The last day of issuing Summonses, Tuesday, June the 9th.

The last day of issuing Venditionis, Saturday, June the 13th.

The Grand Court opens Tuesday, June the 30th.

—

OCTOBER.

The last day of rendering Accounts, Tuesday, September the 22d.

The last day of advertising Motions for discussion at the Legislative Meeting, Monday, October the 5th.

The last day of issuing Summonses, Tuesday, October the 6th.

The last day of issuing Venditionis, Saturday, October the 10th.

The Grand Court opens Tuesday the 27th.



The Supreme Courts sit usually on the last Mondays in February, June and October: and at other periods, if absolutely requisite, it sits specially!



The Legislative Body meet on the first Monday after the close of the proceedings of the Supreme and Grand Courts.



THE DAYS OF SITTING OF THE PETTY COURTS,

For Actions for Debt for Ten Pounds and under, held the first Monday in every month.



1829.

January, Monday the 5th.

February, Monday the 2d.

March, Monday the 2d.
 April, Monday the 6th.
 May, Monday the 4th.
 June, Monday the 1st.
 July, Monday the 6th.
 August, Monday the 3d.
 September, Monday the 7th.
 October, Monday the 5th.
 November, Monday the 2d.
 December, Monday the 7th.



THE LAST DAYS OF ISSUING VENDITIONIS,
For the Petty Courts, for actions for Debt of Ten Pounds and under.

--

1829.

For January Court, Saturday, December 20th, 1828.
 For February “ Saturday, January 17th, 1829.
 For March “ Saturday, February 14th, 1829.
 For April “ Saturday, March 21st, 1829.
 For May “ Saturday, April 18th, 1829.
 For June “ Saturday, May 16th, 1829.
 For July “ Saturday, June 20th, 1829.
 For August “ Saturday, July 18th, 1829.

For September Court, Saturday, August 22d, 1829.
 For October " Saturday, September 19, 1829.
 For November " Saturday, October 17th, 1829.
 For December Court, Saturday, November 21, 1829.



AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE COSTS

IN A LAW SUIT IN THE COURTS OF HONDURAS.

Where one person is Defendant, the sum sued
 for being to any amount above £10, includ-
 ing the Fees payable to all the officers of
 Court, and where no Writ of Execution or
 Venditioni has been issued - - £3 10 10
 Where an Execution has been issued - 5 5 10
 Where an Execution and Venditioni have been
 issued - - - - - 6 5 10

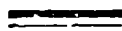


Where two persons are Defendants, and no
 Writs of Execution or Venditioni have been
 issued - - - - - 4 0 10
 Where an Execution has been issued - - 5 15 10

Where an Execution and Venditioni have
 been issued - - - - - 6 15 10



When three persons are Defendants, and no
 Execution or Venditioni have been issued 4 10 10
 Where Execution has been issued - - 6 5 10
 Where Execution and Venditioni have been
 issued - - - - - 7 5 10



In the calculation of these Costs the Commissions
 of the Provost Marshal General on Writs of Vendi-
 tioni are not included, as he only charges them after
 advertising. Should the writs be paid prior to that
 act the foregoing are the whole costs on a Law Suit.



FEES OF OFFICE,

PAYABLE TO THE KEEPER OF THE RECORDS, AND
 CLERK OF THE COURTS.



Issuing a Summons and the Costs of Court,

for swearing the Jurors, the evidence attending the trial, keeping the minutes, and recording all common actions for any

sums above £10	-	-	-	-	-£2	14	2
Issuing a Grand Court Execution	-	-			0	10	0
Do do. Venditioni	-	-			0	13	4
Do do. Subpcœna	-	-			0	5	0
Entering Satisfaction, or Assignment	-				0	5	0
Writing an Exemplification of a Judgment							
of a common Action	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Issuing a Summons against one Person	-				0	6	8
Do. do. Two Persons	-				0	10	0
Do. do. Three Persons					0	13	4
Writing Docket of a Judgment of Court,							
per page of 160 words	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
Summons, and throwing out all actions at							
Grand Courts	-	-	-	-	0	11	8
Summons, and withdrawing all Actions at							
Grand Courts	-	-	-	-	1	1	8
Summons, and laying over all Actions at							
Grand Courts	-	-	-	-	0	11	8
Swearing the Grand Jury	-	-	-	-	1	12	6
Bill of Indictment	-	-	-	-	1	12	6
Copy of Bills and Swearing Evidence	-				1	12	6
Trial of every Capital Offence, Swearing							

Jurors, Swearing Evidence, and taking
down Proceedings - - - - - 5 5 0



FEES ON SUMMARY ACTIONS,

For the recovery of Debts of Ten Pounds, and under.

Summons, each - - - - -	£0 3 4
Summons, and the Costs of Court on Judgments of £2 and under—recording Proceedings of Court, and swearing Evidence - - - - -	0 10 0
Same on Judgments of £5, and over £2	0 16 8
Same on Judgments of £10, and over £5	1 3 4
An Execution - - - - -	0 5 0
A Venditioni - - - - -	0 5 0
A Subpœna - - - - -	£0 3 4
Entering Satisfaction, or Assignment -	0 2 6
Docket of a Judgment - - - - -	0 3 4
Exemplification of Judgment - - - - -	1 0 0
Summons, and withdrawing all Actions -	0 13 4
Summons, and throwing out do. -	0 8 4

INCIDENTAL LAW CHARGES,

IN THE CLERK OF COURT'S OFFICE.

—

Writing down the Evidence on all Trials, or Proceedings not being for Capital Of- fences - - - - -	£10 0 0
Writing an Affidavit, and issuing a warrant thereon - - - - -	0 15 0
Examination of a Warrant, and making an Order thereon - - - - -	0 15 0
An Order for Commitment, Discharge, or Re-examination - - - - -	0 7 6
Writing a Common Affidavit - -	0 6 8
A Bond for Appearance, or to keep the Peace - - - - -	0 10 0
Issuing a Bench Warrant - - -	1 5 0
Issuing a Search Warrant - - -	1 13 4
Issuing a Distress Warrant, against one Person - - - - -	2 10 0
Issuing a short Distress Warrant, for Fines from Jurors, each - - - - -	0 10 0
Attending Coroner's Inquests at Belize -	2 15 0
Attending the same, on St. George's Key, or Convention Town - - - - -	5 0 0
Issuing a Writ of Citation to the Judges of	

Supreme Court, each	-	-	-	0	13	4
Writing the Sentence of Court	-	-		0	15	0
Attending the Magistrates to settle Salvage and decide on Petitions for Surveys, per day	-	-	-	1	0	0
Drawing a Warrant of Survey on a Ship or Goods	-	-	-	1	12	6
Waiting upon the Magistrates at their Houses, with a Petition or Letter, at the instance of any individual	-	-		1	0	0
Recording a power of Attorney under a City Seal, with one affidavit as proof, and without accounts	-	-	-	3	0	0
If with more than one Certificate, and with Accounts, per page of one hundred and sixty words	-	-	-	0	6	8
Writing certificate for a Measurer, and Oath	-	-	-	0	13	4
Recording the same	-	-	-	0	13	4
Writing the Bond, for a Measurer	-			0	10	0
An Affidavit and Replevin, or Attachment Bond, taken on the same	-	-	-	0	15	0
Costs of Court, on Prosecuting the same,				2	7	6
For throwing out a Suit, by the Court	-			0	5	0
For withdrawing a Suit, in open Court	-			0	15	0
For laying over an Action to succeed-						

ing Court	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Writing a Petition to the Magistrates	-					0	13	4
Reading Petition and Recording Decision						0	13	4
Letters of Administration, Testamentary, or Trust, including the Petition, Bond, and Recording Appraisement	-	-				5	5	0
Letters of Guardianship, for writing Letters, Bond, and Petition	-	-	-	-		2	0	0
Attending Magistrates on trials of Sailors, and Recording Proceedings,	-	-				1	0	0
Docket of the above	-	-	-	-		1	0	0
Bond and License, for retailing Spirituous Liquors	-	-	-	-	-	0	16	8
A common Power of Attorney	-	-				1	0	0
Recording a common Power of Attorney, and Probate	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Writing, or Recording a Manumission, or Bill of Sale	-	-	-	-	-	0	16	8
Writing, or Recording a Bill of Parcels, and Probate	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Same a Bill of Exchange. or Location of Works	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
All Copies from the Record. per page of 160 words	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
Recording Proceedings on trial of Capital Cases, calculating 160 words per page	-					0	6	8

Recording Proceedings on Trials, or other Matters, not Capital, where Evidence has been taken down, per page of 160 words - - - - -	0	6	8
Writing and Recording Objections to Ac- tions, going before Juries, where Evi- dence is not taken down, only short statements of the Parties, calculating 160 words per page - - - - -	0	6	8
Writing and Recording Objections to Le- vies, per page - - - - -	0	6	8
Salary, per annum - - - - -	75	0	0
The taking a Census of the Population of the Settlement, every three years -	100	0	0



FEES, OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

— GRAND COURTS.

Issuing Summons - - - - -	£0	6	8
Attending Trial and Warning Jury - -	0	5	0
Levying Execution - - - - -	1	5	0

Venditioni - - - - -	0 6 8
Commission, 5 per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ afterwards, if Property is adver- tised or sold.	
On serving Writs from Belize, per mile -	0 2 0
Serving Replevin or Attachment, with Co- py thereof - . - - -	1 5 0
Serving Distress Warrant - - -	1 5 0
Do. Subpœna - - - - -	0 6 8
Warning Grand Jury - - - -	1 12 6
Warning Jury and attending trial on King's Actions - - - - -	1 5 0
Attending Poll - - - - -	5 6 8
Calling Posse Comitatis - - - -	5 6 8
Reading Proclamation round the Town of Belize - - - - -	5 6 8
Warning Coroner's Inquest on the body of a white person - - - - -	5 6 8
Warning Coroner's Inquest on the body of a black or coloured person - - -	2 13 4
Warning and attending Meetings of the Magistrates - - - - -	0 13 4
Warning Judges of the Supreme Court, and serving Citations - - - -	4 0 0
Opening and Adjourning Supreme Court	5 6 8
Warning survey on Ship, or other vessel	1 12 6

SUMMARY COURTS. P. M. G.

Serving Summons	£0 3 4
Warning Jury and attending Trial . .	0 2 6
Levying Execution	0 10 0
Venditioni	0 3 4
Commission $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all Property, if advertised, or sold.	



FEES, OF THE OFFICER OF POLICE.

—

For serving a Bench Warrant . .	1 12 6
a Common Warrant . .	1 0 0
a Search Warrant . .	1 12 6
For apprehending without warrant .	1 0 0
For going on board ship, to serve a War- rant	1 0 0
For attending examination of Warrant be- fore the Magistrates	0 5 0
For commitment to Gaol upon Warrant, or Magistrate's order	0 5 0
For Discharge of ditto	0 5 0

Gaol Fees upon Warrant, first 10 days		
per diem	0	1 8
Do. do. every day after, per diem .	0	0 10
Commitment of Slaves to Gaol, not		
upon Warrant	0	1 8
Discharge of do. from Gaol . .	0	1 8
Flagellation, by order of Court .	1	5 0
Apprehending runaway Slaves, each	5	0 0
Reading Magistrates' order round the		
Town, accompanied by a Bell .	1	12 6
Sending Bell round the Town, with		
notice of Public Meeting . .	0	6 8
Removing dead Horses or Bullocks,		
from Town	1	0 0
Do. Dogs, Sheep, Goats, or Hogs,		
from Town	0	6 8
Burial of Paupers, each . . .	2	0 0

N. B. The Constable is authorised to kill Pigs [and dangerous dogs,] straying in the town of Belize.

TABLE OF SURPLICE FEES.

CONFIRMED JUNE 27, 1817.

—

The Law requires that these Fees be paid at the time of Service, and in default of which they are recoverable by Warrants of Distress.

—

BAPTISM.

Of White and Coloured free adults and									
children	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	2	0 0
Of Black Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	6 8
*Of Slaves, if ten in number, or under, at									
one time, each	-	-	-	-	-	-		0	13 4
Above ten, at one time, and if owned by									
one person, each	-	-	-	-	-	-		0	10 0

—

MARRIAGES.

Of White and Free persons of Colour	-							2	13 4
Of Free Black persons	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	6 8
Of Slaves—Gratis.									

* Slaves' Fees are invariably defrayed by the Owners.

CHURCHING.

Of White and Free Persons of Colour	-	£1	6	8
Of Black and ditto	- - - -	0	13	4

—

CERTIFICATES.

Of Baptisms	- - - - -	0	6	8
Of Marriages	- - - - -	0	10	0

—

BURIALS.

Of White and Free persons of Colour,				
above 10 years old	- - - -	2	13	4
Under that age	- - - -	1	6	8
Of Free Black persons above 10 years old		1	13	4
Of Free Black persons under 10 years old		1	0	0
Of Slaves, above 10 years old	- -	1	0	0
Under that age	- - - -	0	13	4
Of Paupers of all classes	- - -	0	13	4

--

BURIAL OF TRANSIENTS.

Of Masters, Chief Mates of ships, and				
persons of respectability	- - -	2	13	4
Of Seamen	- - - -	1	6	8

TABLE OF FEES,
PAYABLE TO THE CLERK OF
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN BELIZE,

Honduras, and confirmed by the Magistrates, on the 19th Sept. 1817.

—

BAPTISMS.

Of White and Coloured free adults and							
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0 10 0
Of Black Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 6 8
Of Slaves, if ten in number, or under, at							
one time, each	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 3 4
Above ten, at one time, and if owned by							
one person, each	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 2 6

—

MARRIAGES.

Of White and free persons of Colour	-	0 13 4
Of free Black persons	- - - -	0 6 8
Of Slaves.—Gratis.		

CHURCHING.

Of White and free persons of Colour	-	0	6	8
Of Black and do. do.	- - - -	0	3	4

—

CERTIFICATES.

Of Baptism	- - - - -	0	1	8
Of Marriage	- - - - -	0	2	6

—

BURIALS.

Of White, and free persons of Colour, above				
10 years old	- - - - -	0	13	4
Under that age	- - - - -	0	6	8
Of free Black persons above 10 years old		0	8	4
Under that age	- - - - -	0	5	0
Of Slaves above 10 years old	- - -	0	5	0
Under that age	- - - - -	0	3	4
Of Paupers of all classes	- - -	0	3	4

—

BURIAL OF TRANSIENTS.

Of Masters, Chief Mates of ships, and persons of respectability	- - -	0	13	4
Of Seamen	- - - - -	0	6	8

FEES AT THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OF HIS MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDENT.

—

Entering all British Vessels, examining Dockets, Bill of Stores, and Certificates of the Freedom of the Vessel ; taking an account of the same, certifying the En- try, &c. of each Vessel, and making quarterly returns of the above, to His Majesty's Secretary of State, for the War and Colonial Department - -	£2 10 0
Clearing all Vessels, as above, loaded at Belize - - - - -	2 13 4
Clearing all Vessels as above, at Sibun, or South of it - - - - -	3 6 8
Entering all Foreign Vessels, as above -	3 10 0
Entering Colonial Vessels arriving from Foreign Ports - - - - -	0 11 8
Clearing all Foreign Vessels loaded at Belize - - - - -	3 13 4
Clearing all Foreign Vessels, loaded at Si- bun, or South of it - - - - -	4 6 8
Bonds for all Vessels - - - - -	0 5 0
Endorsing a Register - - - - -	0 12 6

Each Certificate for cancelling Bonds for all or such part of the Cargo as may be required	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	6
Registering all Vessels belonging to the Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
Clearing all Vessels belonging to the Set- tlement	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	8
Clearing Spanish or Charib Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
Title to a work or Lot of Land	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	0
Recording the same	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4
Passport to leave the Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
Certified Copy of a Gazette	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Certificate under the Superintendent's hand	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
Warrant under the Superintendent's hand	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Marriage License	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	8
Warrant of Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	8
Warrant Harbour Master	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Registering each Seaman	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	8
For the Commission of Keeper of the Pub- lic Records	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
For the Commission of Assistant Keeper of the Public Records	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
For the Commission of Clerk of the Su- preme and Lower Courts	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	0
For the Commission of Assistant Clerk for the Supreme and Lower Courts	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0

For the Public Treasurer	-	-	-	10	13	4
For the King's Advocate	-	-	-	10	13	4
For the Provost Marshal General			-	10	13	4
Interpreter of Foreign Languages			-	2	15	0
Commission of Police officer	-	-		5	5	0
For the Commission of a Colonel in the Militia	-	-	-	21	0	0
For the Commission of a Lieut. Colonel				15	15	0
For the Commission of Deputy Commis- sary General	-	-	-	15	15	0
For the Commission of a Major	-	-		12	10	1
Do. Major of Brigade	-	-	-	8	5	0
Do. Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief	.	.	.	20	0	0
Do. Captain	.	.	.	8	5	0
Do. Assisstant Commissary General	.			8	5	0
Do. Deputy Assistant Commissary General				5	10	0
For the Commission of a Lieutenant	.			5	10	0
For the Commission of an Ensign	.			3	5	0
Do. Adjutant	.	.	.	3	5	0
Do. Surgeon	.	.	.	5	10	0
Do. Assistant Surgeon	.	.	.	3	5	0
Warrant of a Paymaster	.	.	.	8	5	0
Do. Quarter Master	.	.	.	3	5	0
Registering each person's name on leaving the Colony	.	.	.	0	1	8

FEEES,
PAYABLE TO THE
CAPTAIN OF FORT GEORGE.

—

For every Barrel of Gunpowder of 100 lbs.
 stored in the King's Magazine at New

Town Barracks	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Half Barrel, do.	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Quarter, do.	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
Eighth do.	-	-	-	-	0	1	3
Fort Pass for every transient vessel clearing					0	13	4
Coasting do. do.	-	-	-	-	0	1	8
Spanish or Charib craft			-	-	0	3	4
First shot fired too bring to a vessel				-	2	0	0
Every shot fired after the first, the fee is double that of the last fired.							



STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

Extract from the proceedings of the Magistrates, 27th December, 1826.

—

“ Whereas doubts have arisen on various occasions
 regarding the Storing of Gunpowder in the Magazine

of this Colony, and Persons appearing to be unacquainted with the Customs and Rules regarding the same ; and the safety of the Town requiring that such should be publicly known, and strictly observed :—

“ *Be it ordered*: 'That Vessels arriving in the Harbours of this Colony with Gun-powder on board, the Master of such Vessel shall deposit the said Gun-powder in the Magazine at New Town Barracks ; and the Public Treasurer is hereby directed not to grant a Permit to land any part of the Cargo, or to take Cargo on board, until such time as the proper officer of the Fort gives a Certificate, that such Powder so on board the said Vessel, has been duly deposited by the Master in the said Magazine.’ ”



FEES OF THE NOTARY PUBLIC.

	Honduras Currency.
Noting a Protest - - - -	£1 6 8
Extending a Protest with one Affidavit, if not exceeding three pages, calculating 160 words per page - - - -	4 0 0

Exceeding three pages, or with more than					
one Affidavit	-	-	-	-	5 6 8
Other Notarial Papers, or Accounts per					
page calculating 160 words to the page					1 0 0
Notarial certificates to any Papers, with					
Seal of Office	-	-	-	-	2 13 4
Drawing a Report of Surveyors	-	-			1 12 6
Similar charges are made for Recording the above Documents, paid by the party Protesting.					



BELIZE.

MARKET HOUSE REGULATIONS.

Drawn up by the Magistrates, conformably to the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly held the 5th November, 1827, and confirmed by that Body on the 3d March, 1828.

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary, for the better preservation of the health of the inhabitants, and the securing the sale of good and wholesome meats in the Market of the town, that the Laws and Regulations

hitherto enacted should be revised:—*Be it therefore Resolved*, That from and after the first day of December, 1827:—

Ist.—That any person slaughtering any Oxen, Bulls, Cows, or Calves, intended for sale, in any other place than the Public Slaughter-house, and without giving due notice to the Clerk of the Market, shall be liable to a fine of *Twenty Pounds*, Honduras Currency, one half of such fine to be paid to the Informer, and the other half to the Public Treasury, the same to be recovered by the Public Treasurer by summary process at the usual Monthly Courts. The persons intending to kill such animal or animals, shall place them in the Slaughter-house the afternoon previous to the day of Slaughtering, by five o'clock, P. M., and the owner, or person killing, shall notify the same to the Clerk of the Market, who shall visit the Slaughter-house at that hour to ascertain that the animal to be slaughtered is in a healthy condition, (and to take the mark), and if he deems it not so he shall forbid the meat being brought for sale. If he approves of the state of the animal, it may then be slaughtered for sale, and the owner bringing the meat to the Market-house for such sale the next morning, shall bring the hides and horns with him; and the Clerk of the Market shall not allow any meats to be sold but what are of the animals that he

has inspected the night previous, and which he will trace by again examining the hide and horns brought with such meat.

IIId. That any person slaughtering any Turtle, Sheep, or Goats, in any other place than on the platform attached to the Market-house, and without giving due notice to the Clerk of the Market, and the same being inspected by him, shall be liable to the penalty of twenty pounds, Honduras Currency, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

IIIId.—That no Turtle, or animal whatsoever, permitted to be slaughtered at the Market-house, shall be allowed to be so slaughtered for sale after the hour appointed for the opening of the Market-house for the sale of meat.

IVth. That any person selling meat of any description in any other place than the Market-house, shall be liable to a fine of twenty pounds, Honduras Currency, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

Vth.—That the Clerk of the Market shall be the judge, at the time, of the healthiness of the animal brought to be killed, and the wholesomeness of the meat exhibited for sale: That any person sending unwholesome meat, or persisting or offering for sale meat condemned by the Clerk of the Market, shall be liable to the penalty of fifty pounds, Honduras Cur-

rency, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

VIth.—That any Clerk of the Market allowing unwholesome meat to be sold, shall be liable to the forfeiture of his bond, and instant dismissal from his office; the bond to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

VIIth.—That it shall be understood that animals, or Turtle killed but a short time before they would have died naturally from extreme weakness or disease, (unless they be likely to die from the fracture of a limb,) shall not be allowed to be sold, under the penalty of fifty pounds, Honduras Currency, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid; but as cattle are frequently brought from the rivers and from on board of vessels in perfect health, but from being confined several days, are unable to be driven to the Slaughter-house—in such cases due notice shall be given to the Clerk of the Market, whose duty it shall be to attend to take the marks, and to vouch for its being slaughtered in good health.

VIIIth.—That when a scarcity of meat or turtle shall occur in the Market-house, the Clerk of the Market shall not allow a monopoly to be made by any particular buyer, but shall exercise his discretion, and by a calculation, cause a distribution of sale as portionably as possible, and that no beef or turtle shall be

sold by the quarter, unless there be an abundance in the Market.

IXth.—That any Clerk of the Market allowing such monopoly in purchases shall be liable to the penalty of Twenty Pounds, Honduras Currency, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

Xth.—That any person noisy, riotous or troublesome in the Market-house, shall be turned out; if a slave, the Clerk of the Market shall represent the same to the Owner, and in case of continuance of such conduct the Officer of Police or his Deputy shall be sent for to apprehend such Disturber.

XIth.—That the Prices to be paid for Meat sold shall be as follows, viz. :—

For Beef, 12½d per lb.	For Manatee, 10d per lb.
For Veal, 1s. 8d. per lb.	For Turtle, 7½d. per lb.
For Pork, 12½d. per lb.	For Fish, 7½d. per lb.
For Sheep mutton 2s 1d.	For Turtle Callipec, weigh-
For Goat do. 1s 8d.	ed in the shell, 6d per lb.

Nothing to be considered veal but what is under 12 months old.

XIIth.—That any person exacting greater prices for meat than those before enumerated, shall be liable to the penalty of Twenty Pounds, Honduras Currency, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

XIIIth.—That the Fees payable by persons killing Animals for sale, shall be as follows, viz. :

For every Ox, Bull or Cow	.	.	6s. 8d.
For every Turtle	.	.	2s. 6d.
For every Sheep	.	.	3s. 4d.
For every Goat	.	.	2s. 6d.
For every Hog	.	.	2s. 6d.
For every Manatee	.	.	6s. 8d.
For every Calf	.	.	3s. 4d.

XIVth.—That any selling or attempting to sell Meat by any other Scales and Weights than those provided by the Public, shall be liable to the penalty of Twenty Pounds, Honduras Currency, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

XVth.—That the Clerk of the Market shall neither directly nor indirectly be concerned in buying, selling, or killing Turtle, Manatee, or Animal or Animals of any description, for the purpose of gain, under penalty of forfeiture of his Bond and instant dismissal,—the penalty to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

XVIth.—That the Clerk of the Market shall be at the Market-House by break of day, for the receiving of the Meat that may have been killed the night previous at the Slaughter-house, and to inspect all Turtle, Goats, or Sheep, that are to be killed, and that his

attendance be strictly given from that time until ten o'clock, the market ceasing at that hour ; and that no meat of whatever description shall be allowed by him to be disposed of until a final examination has been by him made of its wholesomeness under the penalty of forfeiture of his Bond, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

XVIIth.—That the Market-house shall be opened for the sale of Meat at 7 o'clock A. M. and continue so until 10 o'clock ; the Clerk of the Market being in attendance shall be bound to see every justice done between Buyer and Seller under the penalty of Twenty Pounds Honduras Currency, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

XVIIIth.—That the opening the Market-house for the sale of Meat shall be announced by the ringing of a bell, and before such announcement, every Turtle, Hog, Sheep, or Goat, or other Meat shall have been killed, cleansed and brought into the Market-house, and placed upon the block or dressers, with such other Meat as may have been killed at the Slaughter-house.

XIXth.—That the Clerk of the Market shall have the Market-house properly cleansed every day, that is by being scrubbed, or what is termed holy-stoned, so that no bad smell be perceptible, under the penalty of

the forfeiture of his Bond, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

XXth.—That the Slaughter-house shall be kept clean and wholesome, under the like penalty.

XXIst.—That the Clerk of the Market shall keep a regular Book, setting forth every Animal or Turtle killed, and the marks (if any on them) with the name of the Person who kills and sells the same, and the amount of Fees allowed by Law received for such.

XXIId.—That He shall, on the last Day of every month, produce to the Public Treasurer his Market-Book, with the Cash received, which he shall deliver over to him, who shall swear him (the Clerk of the Market) to the justness and truth of the same, and sign the Book.

XXIIId.—That the Monies so received from the Fees arising in the Market-house, shall be placed to the credit of the Public of Honduras.

XXIVth.—That the Clerk of the Market shall have a stated salary of £350, Honduras Currency, per annum.

XXVth.—That six sets of Scales and Weights shall be provided for the Market-House by the Public, and that no other shall be allowed to be used. Persons selling Meat with any other shall be liable to a fine of

Twenty Pounds, Honduras Currency, the same to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

XXVIth.—That the Clerk of the Market shall be answerable for their cleanliness and preservation.

XXVIIth.—That the Officer of Police shall, twice a week, visit the Market and Slaughter-House, to ascertain that the Regulations regarding cleanliness be fulfilled, and that all the Scales and Weights be produced to him at those times.

XXVIIIth.—That the Clerk of the Market shall not perform the duties by Deputy, unless illness renders it necessary, which shall be stated to the Magistrates.

XXIXth.—That the Clerk of the Market, on his taking Office, shall enter into a Bond in the sum of £500, Honduras Currency, with two sureties to the same, that he will abide by, obey and fulfil the Laws and Regulations relative thereto, and cause the same to be done by others, as far as possible.

XXXth.—That he shall, on entering office, take an Oath, well and truly to fulfil all the Duties of his office, and abide by, and obey all the Laws and Regulations in force relative to the same, and that he will cause the Laws to be observed by others as far as possible.

XXXIst.—That it shall be the Duty of the Clerk of the Market to endeavour to find out every Person committing a breach of these Laws, and that he do inform of the same.

XXXIId.—That the Clerk of the Market do apprise the Officer of Police or his Deputy of all condemned Meat, who shall cause the same to be destroyed to prevent its being issued to the public.



LIGHT HOUSE.

—

The following sketch is extracted from the journal of a gentleman who visited Half Moon Key, in the Fall of the year 1827. We insert it under the persuasion that it will not be found destitute of interest.

“ It is about 43 miles east by south, southerly from Belize, which was performed in nine hours. This key is extremely pleasant, about two miles in circumference, forming on its south-eastern shore a spacious sandy bay, nearly according to the concave curve of a crescent. Like all the islands with which the bay of Honduras is studded, its appearance at a distance is

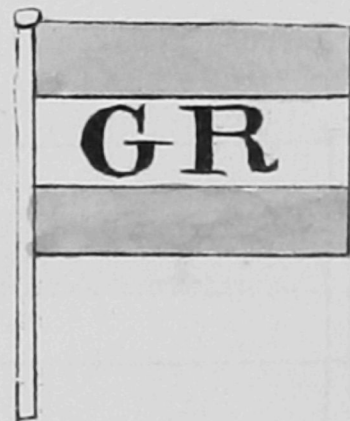
flat; but on a nearer approach it is found to be more elevated than the keys in the neighbourhood. It is adorned by the luxuriant growth of the wild plum and salt-water palmetto, over which the cocoa-nut tree may be seen towering in majestic grandeur. On this key stands the Light-house. In the year 1821, this highly useful building was erected on the north-east point, the most elevated on the island, which is a rocky promontory, nearly 30 feet above the low water mark; and from its base, which is 22 feet square to the lantern, it rises about 50 feet; it is in latitude 17. 12. N. and longitude 87. 28. W. It is built in a pyramidal form, to within nine or ten feet of the top, when the walls become perpendicular to the plain of the horizon, enclosing a square space which terminates above in the lantern. A fixed reflected light from sun-set to sun-rise, is here constantly exhibited, for which the public of Honduras allow the contractor the sum of £400 currency per annum. By day, the Light House being painted white, serves as an excellent beacon. In days of yore this delightful spot was much resorted to, and at several periods was the residence of the buccaneers, when they infested these seas. There are many traditions of treasures having been buried here by them, when closely pursued by the Spaniards, which have induced some

individuals to search in the hope of discovery ; but as yet, every trial has proved unsuccessful, and notwithstanding a superstition which accredits the nocturnal visit of a spectre, who, though in guise of a mutilated mortal, yet in an unearthly horridness, appears to guard them at that hour described by Burns, as “ Of night’s black arch the key-stane,” it is to be feared that every attempt to recover the supposed wealth will be, as heretofore, unavailing.

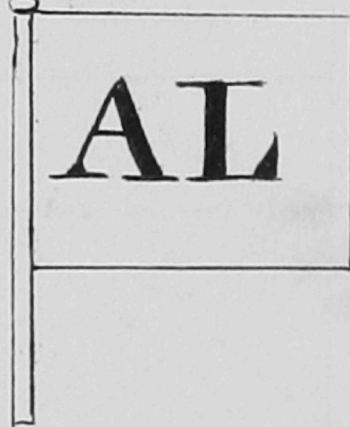
This key is now the chief residence of the Branch Pilots ; they are a set of men remarkable for their abstemious habits, activity and humanity, on all occasions; and there hardly can be remembered an instance of their deviation from duty. Besides attending on the shipping, they employ themselves and their apprentices in fishing among the keys, particularly for the hawksbill, a species of turtle, which are plentiful in this sea—and from which is obtained the tortoise-shell. For this shell they receive from the merchants of Belize from six to seven dollars per lb., and frequently something more ; the produce of this article alone furnishes the means of a comfortable livelihood.”

PRIVATE SIGNALS OF THE MERCHANTS AT BELIZE.

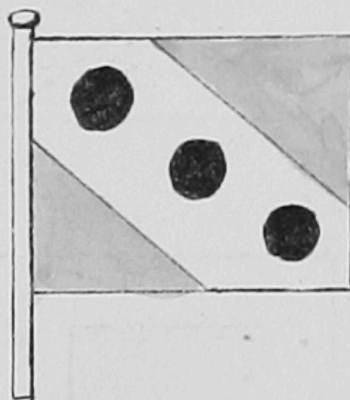
Geo. Runnals.



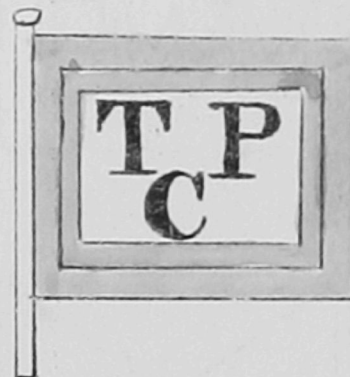
Armstrong & Lewis.



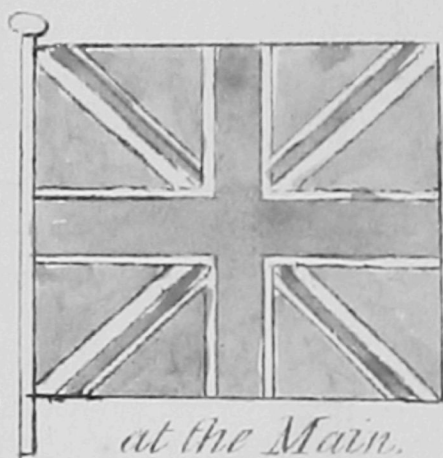
Wm. Maskall.



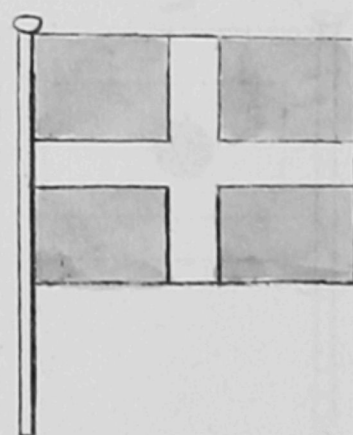
The Pickstock & Co.



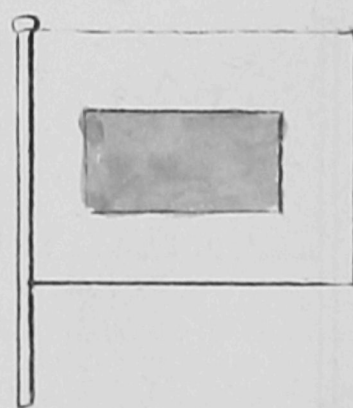
Jn^o W. Wright.



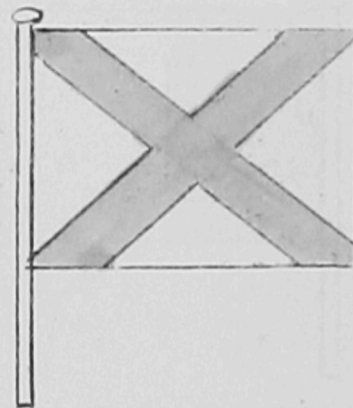
M. Bennett.



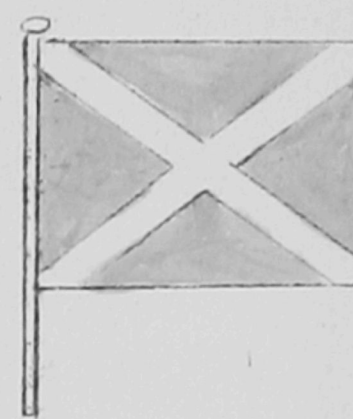
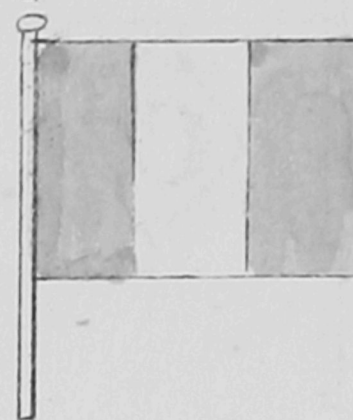
Woodburn Noro & Co.



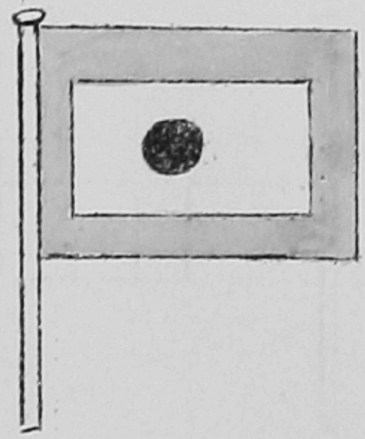
Geo. Home.



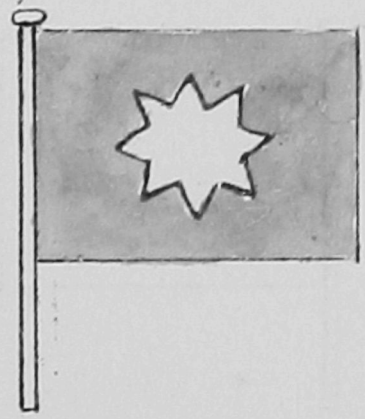
Wm. Usher. Jas. & Geo. Hyded & Co.



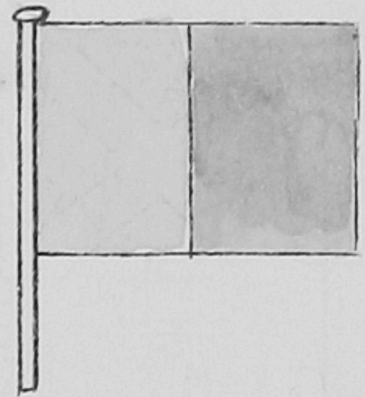
Hulse & Coffin.



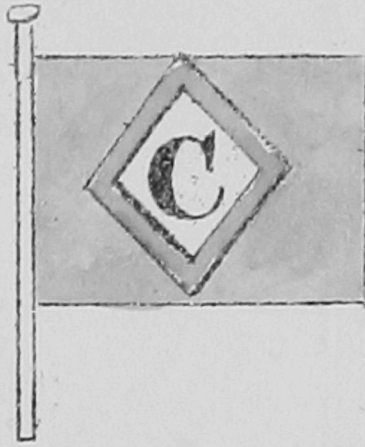
Angas & Co.



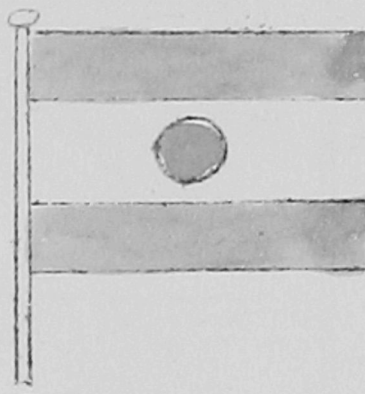
F. Valpy & Co.



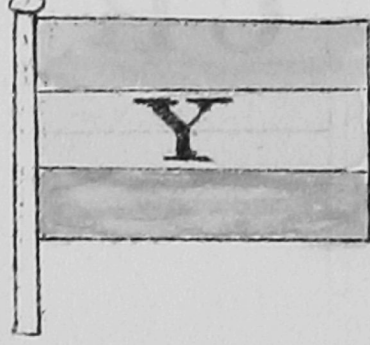
Campbell Young & Co.



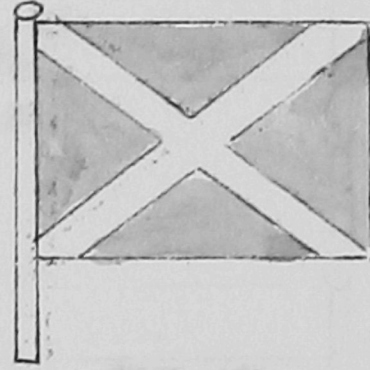
Wm. Gentle.



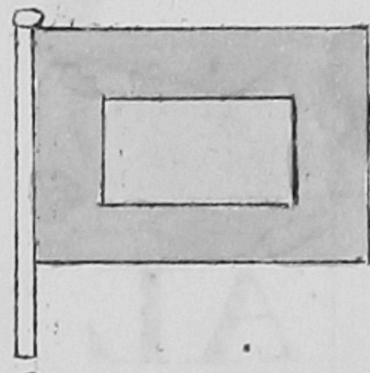
The^s Blockley & Co. Geo. Gibson.



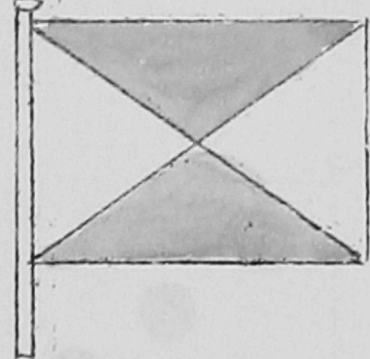
Wm. Walsh.



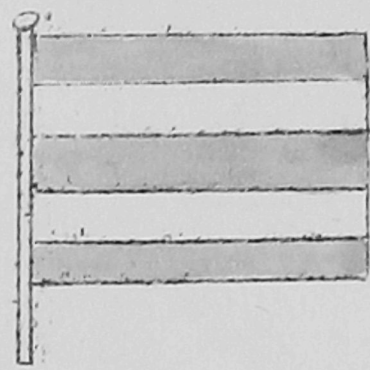
Cha^s Evans.



M. W. Bower.



Jas. M. McDonald.



COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN BELIZE.

—

1. G. D. Adolphus.
2. Angus, Andrew & Miller.
3. Armstrong & Lewis.
4. Marshal Bennett.
5. Bennett, Martiny & Co.
6. Thomas Blockley & Co.
7. M'l W. Bowen.
8. Campbell, Young & Co.
9. Charles Evans.
10. William Gentle.
11. George Gibson.
12. George Home.
13. Hulse & Coffin.
14. James & George Hyde & Co.
15. William Maskall.
16. James M'Donald.
17. Thomas Pickstock & Co.
18. George Runnals.
19. Edward Shiel & Co.
20. Joseph E. Swasey.
21. William Usher.
22. Francis Valpy & Co.
23. William Walsh.

24. Welsh & Brother.

25. John Waldron Wright.

26. Woodburn, Noro & Co.



Agent for Lloyd's, Marshal Bennett, Esq.



MERCANTILE COMMISSIONS AND CHARGES

ESTABLISHED AT HONDURAS.



Commission, on effecting sales, public or	
private, on the gross amount - -	5 per cent.
On recovering by Power of Attorney	5 do.
On amount of Invoice of Cargoes or	
part cargoes purchased or shipped,	5 do
On Guaranteeing sales of Goods sold	
on credit, or Del-Credere - -	5 do.
On endeavouring to effect sales, during	
six months, on amount of first cost,	2½ do.
On Agency for Ships' Disbursements	5 do.
On Remitting in Bills or Specie -	5 do.
On Negotiating Bills - - -	2½ do.

On Endorsing Bills - - - -	2½ do.
On Returned Bills, Re-Exchange -	8 do.
On Chartering Vessels, or Procuring Freights - - - - -	5 do.
On amount of Sales, for Store rent -	2½ do.
On receiving, forwarding, or Reship- ping Merchandise, upon amount of first cost - - - - -	3 do.
On receiving, and forwarding Indigo or Cochineal - - - - -	3 do.
*On storing Indigo or Cochineal, per seron - - - - -	2 dollars.
On receiving and forwarding Specie or bullion - - - - -	1½ per ct.
On adjusting accounts by Arbitration, to be paid to each party so em- ployed - - - - -	\$5 per day.
On Surveying damaged Goods, &c. to be paid to each party so employed	\$5 per day.

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The legal interest in Honduras, is six per cent. per annum.

/

* The second year \$2 more on each seron, and so on.

High Premium of Insurance commences after the 1st of August.

High Premium of Insurance terminates after the 12th of January.



SCHEDULE OF TAXES, DUTIES, AND OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE IN THE

COLONY OF HONDURAS.

—

All Duties and Taxes are levied under the Authority of Acts passed in the Legislative Meeting.

Honduras Currency.

Duty on British Shipping	-	per ton	£0 2 0
Light Money	-	per ton	0 0 6
Do. on Foreign Vessels	-	per ton	0 6 8
Light Money	-	per ton	0 1 3
Do. on Spirits, Wines and			
Cordials	- - -	per gallon	0 2 0
Do. on Molasses	- -	per gallon	0 1 0
Do. on Sugars and Coffee	-	per 100 lbs.	0 6 8
Do. on Teas	- - -	per lb.	0 2 0
Do. on Tobacco	- -	per 100 lbs.	1 0 0

Duty on Cigars - - -	per 1000]	0 3 4
Do. on Lumber, Boards, } and Scantling }	in number per M. feet,	0 10 0
Do. on Shingles - -	per M. number,	0 3 4
Do. on horned Cattle, and Horses - - -	per head	0 6 8
Do. on Calves - - -	per head	0 3 4
Do. on Foreign Dye Woods	per ton	1 0 0
Do. on all Saddle Horses, kept in town -	per annum	2 0 0
Do. for License to sell mix- ed Spirits, in Town	per annum	30 0 0
Do. for License to sell un- mixed Spirits, in Town - - -	per annum	20 0 0
Do. for License for Baskets, or Trays, to vend Mer- chandize, in the Public Streets - - -	per annum	10 0 0
Tax on Legacies, bequeathed to individuals resid- ing in foreign countries, not under His Majesty's Gov- ernment, 5 per cent.		

A Duty of 3 per cent. on the nett cost of all unrated articles imported by foreign Transients.

A Duty of 5 per cent. payable on the Invoice Amount

of all Foreign Goods, Wares, and Merchandise arriving or deposited in this Settlement, by persons not inhabitants thereof, for the purpose of re-shipping, or not intended for sale here, except upon rated articles which pay as per foregoing Table.

A Duty of £25 per M. superficial feet, payable on all unmanufactured Mahogany, imported into this Settlement.

A Tax of 5 per cent. upon all Transients doing their own business, say on the gross amount of their actual Sales.

—

N. B. Foreign Traders are required by Law, [3d July. 1826,] to carry away a full cargo of Mahogany, or Dye Woods; the produce of the Colony, Tortoise Shell, Sarsaparilla, Indigo, Cochineal or Hides, purchased therein, under a penalty of 25 per cent. on the nett proceeds of their Cargo, Inwards.

But should such foreign vessel be of too small a burthen, and unable to carry away the whole proceeds in the articles enumerated,—they are then, in that case, permitted, first to take in a full cargo, and its not amounting in value to two-thirds of the proceeds of their sales, they are then to pay into the Public Treasury 5 per cent. on the amount of the difference

between the value of their Cargo Outwards, and the two-thirds of the sales of the Cargo inwards.



DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE COAST OF HONDURAS, AND THE HARBOUR OF BELIZE.

—

The island of Bonacca, should be made early in the day, so that you may run down to the middle or west end of Ruatan by the evening, and from thence take your departure for the Southern Four Keys, at six, seven, or eight o'clock, according to the breeze you have.

If you take your departure from the middle of Ruatan, steer W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ West, making that course good, to avoid Glover's Reef to leeward, and, on no account whatever, run more than 45 miles from Ruatan before day light ; if you run more than that distance, you are in danger of running your vessel on the reef. At day light, if you do not see the Keys, make sail, and you will soon lift them.

The principal key is called Half Moon Key ; on this key there is a Light-house, elevated about 50 feet from the surface of the sea ; its latitude is 17 degrees

12 North, and longitude 87 degrees 28 West ; a fixed light is exhibited from sun-set to sun-rise, each night. It was first lighted on the 1st December, 1821. This highly useful building is situated on the eastern point of the island, and resembles a pyramid. It is 22 feet square at the base, and diminishes to the lanthorn to $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The whole is neatly shingled and painted white.

These keys ought to be made as early in the day as possible, in order to ensure an anchorage in harbour before night.

It frequently happens that vessels, after leaving Rutan, are becalmed during the night, and in consequence, they will not make Half Moon Key, before the afternoon. In this case, it is advisable to brace sharp up on a wind, and beat to windward all night, tacking every two hours ; for it must be noticed that the current sets strongly down on the Southern Four Keys Reef, and several vessels have been lost on this reef, owing to their lying to ; and by keeping the light in sight till morning, it will be sufficient to prevent accident by maintaining your position, till you get a Pilot, or till you have the day before you.

Should it happen that Pilots cannot be had, all possible sail must be made, keeping a watch at the mast head, and you will soon discern Hat Key, with only

low trees upon it. You may round this reef, within two or three cables' length, as there is no danger but what you may see; soundings extend but a short distance from the blue water. After rounding the elbow of the reef, steer West, and you will very soon lift the island of Turneff. At the south end of this island is Key Bokel, with several cocoa-nut trees upon it, and where Pilots formerly resided.

You may round this key by your lead, and if it be later than three o'clock, P. M. you must anchor there for the night.

The anchorage is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Key; that is, bring the Key to bear about E. by S., but your lead and your eye is the best Pilot for this anchorage. You anchor on a fine white sand bank; the first sounding you will get, is about ten fathoms; run in three or four fathoms, clewing up your sails as fast as possible, and giving the vessel at least forty fathoms of cable; for the sand is so very hard, that with a short scope, you will certainly drift off the bank; then you have no bottom.

If this should be the case, you must heave up immediately, and make sail again to get on the bank.

In the morning, get under weigh at day light, and steer N. W. and by North for English Key, distance about 14 miles.

English Key is situated on the south side of the channel; it is low, round, and sandy, with a few thatched houses on it, and entirely shaded with trees: Here also stands a Signal-house, and Flag-staff, upon which you will perceive the British ensign flying; which is always hoisted, on a vessel heaving in sight; but should any signal, or other device, be hoisted at such Flag-staff, you will take no notice of the same, it being intended as a communication to the town of Belize. On the opposite side of the channel, that is, on the north side, there is another small key of the same size, called Goff's Key, that has some resemblance to a saddle, about half a mile to the eastward of which is a little sand patch, nearly even with the water, called by the Pilots, the *Sand Bore*. This is the place you must anchor at, for it is impossible for a stranger to proceed any further without a Pilot, as the channel becomes so very intricate, and the various keys have such a similarity in their appearance, that a description of them would be useless to the commander of a vessel.

When you have made out English and Goff's Keys, run for them; but mind and keep nearer to Goff's Key than to English Key, as there is a dangerous reef off the latter. Bring Goff's Key to bear about N. N. W.; keep your lead going, and you will come on a

fine sand bank ; then anchor in five or six fathoms, good holding ground.

The Pilots' mark for anchorage here, is to bring three little keys, situated to the northward of Goff's Key, called *Curlew*, *Sergeant's*, and *Panchgut* Keys, a little open to the eastward of Goff's Key. There are no trees on Curlew, but bush, such as bay cedar and lilly-root grass. Sergeant's Key has a rugged appearance, and is easily distinguished by its several co-coa-nut trees, on which there are two shingled houses ; and Panchgut Key is small and round, with two trees in the centre.

From this anchorage your ship can be seen from the Government House of Belize, and in a few hours it is possible to have a Pilot from the Town.



DIRECTIONS FOR SAILING FROM BELIZE, IN THE BAY OF HONDURAS.

—

On leaving Belize Harbour, the Pilots of the Country are always found to accompany vessels as far as Mauger Key, and it is very imprudent to discharge them at English Key, as vessels have been

known to run upon Turneff, a number of Islands, having the appearance of only one, of great extent. Vessels going out by the Northern passage, should leave Mauger Key at the close of the day, so as to reach the length of the Northern Triangles by daylight next morning, if possible.

The Northern Triangles are three small Islands situated on a very bad reef, about eighteen leagues from Mauger Key, bearing North-North-East. This reef is about twenty-three miles in length, from North to South, and about eight miles in width. One of the Islands is situated about the middle of the reef called Long Key, and the other two are at the Northernmost end, and which, on approaching from the North or South, have the appearance of one Key.

This is a very dangerous reef, and great care must be taken when near it. Most vessels pass to the westward, as the current runs from ten to fifty miles per day, particularly to the Northward, and it generally sets rapidly to the Westward over the reef, and at the South end, on which spot there is a small sand bore. Mariners should therefore be very cautious, if they attempt to pass along the Eastward, (unless they are far out,) as it is generally the Windward side. On approaching the Southern and Western part of the Triangles, keep your lead going; when well to

the Northward of them, make the best of your way for your destination, keeping a good look out to avoid the island of Cosumel.

Vessels going out by the Eastern passage, that is, by the Southern Four Keys, should always have a Pilot on board.

The Pilot, in this case, leaves the vessel at Half Moon Key, one of the Southern Four Keys.

In going out by the Northern passage, that is, by Mauger Key, the Pilot leaves the vessel there.



BRANCH PILOTS.



Jos. Abraham,	Philip Meighan,
Thomas Bates,	James Tucker,
Peter Derixson,	James Pratt,
Toby Edwards,	Benjamin Vernon,
Wm. Gill,	Thomas Vernon,
Murray Hamilton,	Joseph Vernon,
John Locke,	John Young, and
Wm. Longsworth,	William Young.

Pilots offering, and being refused, are entitled to the pilotage from the place where such service is tendered, any where to the Eastward of English Key Channel, provided no other Pilot has boarded.



PILOT BOATS.



Aurora	-	-	Joseph Vernon.
Catherine	-	-	Peter Derixson.
Diamond	-	-	William Young.
Euphrosyne	-		John Locke.
Post Boy	-	-	William Gill.
Pearl	-	-	John Young.
Three Sisters	-		James Pratt.
Waunee Sound	-		Jos. Abraham.
Wellington	-		Philip Meighan.

RATES OF PILOTAGE.

—

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Pilotage from the Southern Four Keys, to

Belize harbour	-	-	-	-	£7 0 0
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From Belize, out and clear of English Key,	-	-	-	-	5 0 0
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with the further sum of	-	-	-	-	0 7 6
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per diem, calculating, from the day
the Pilot shall board the vessel, until
the day of his discharge, and the whole
payable in Honduras currency.

From Belize to the Gulf of Dulce, Omoa,

or Truxillo, or vice versa	-	-	-	-	10 0 0
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MERCHANT VESSELS INWARDS.

Pilotage from Glover's Reef, Southern Four Keys, or
that vicinity, 20s. per foot, any draft.

From Key Bokel, 15s.; from St. George's Key, 15s.;
from English Key, 10s. over the Narrows; and 3s. 4d.
per foot more, through Grennell's Channel.

OUTWARDS.

Pilotage from the anchorage of Belize, Sibun, and St. George's Key, to the Sand Bore, through the Narrows, 10s. per foot.

Through Grennell's Channel, 13s. 4d. per foot.

From Belize, Sibun, or St. George's Key, clear of Mauger Key, 20s. per foot.

—

COASTWISE.

Pilotage from Belize, to St. George's Key, 10s.

Ditto, to Sibun and Manatee, 5s. for vessels not exceeding 14 feet draft; above that draft, half pilotage more.

To the Northward or Southward of Point Ycaco, no set pilotage, but regulated by agreement between the Master and Pilot.

—

THE HARBOUR MASTER'S FEES.

For every vessel of 50 to 100 tons,	-	£1	10	0
For 100 to 200 tons - - - -	-	2	5	0
For upwards of 200 tons - - -	-	3	0	0

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE
DROGGING AND COASTING TRADE,
With Tonnage, Men, and Names of the Owners.

Vessels' Names.	Tonnage.	Men.	Owners' Names.
Sloop Albion	14	4	Hugh Cameron.
Amelia	10	3	Cadet Tondy.
Sch. Amelia	6	2	James M'Donald.
Amity,	20	3	George Smith.
Aurora, (alias Fortitude)	26	6	Joseph Vernon.
Boney Fish,	8	3	J. Hosman.
Cutter Challenger,	16	3	John Noro.
Sch. Cassada,	15	4	Benjamin Vernon.
Diamond,	13	5	William Young.
Duke Manchester	81	12	George Runnals.
Eagle,	95	9	Marshal Bennett.
Eclipse,	12	4	John Armstrong.
Brig Eliza,	111	12	James & Geo. Hyde & Co. and George Hyde & Co.
Elizabeth,	98	12	Colquhoun & Farrow.
Sch. Endeavour,	15	4	Joseph Vernon.
Euphrosyne,	20	7	John Locke.

Sloop Experiment,	9	4	Joshua Gabourel.
Sch. Fairfield,	7	3	Thomas Flowers.
Sloop Fairy,	7	3	John Adam.
France,	8	3	Th. Pickstock & Co.
Friendship,	14	4	Armstrong & Lewis.
Sch. Friendship,	8	3	John Armstrong.
Sloop General Codd	31	5	Andrew Ross.
Sch. George,	18	5	William Gabourel.
Sch. George Angas	23	6	Henry Lowe.
Sloop Geo. Canning	10	3	George Sproat.
Sch. Hibernia,	82	10	Marshal Bennett.
Honduras Packet,	31	7	Francisco Avilla.
Indefatigable	80	8	George Runnals.
Brig John Inglis,	113	13	Wm. & Jas. Usher.
Sch. Jessey,	40	6	Richard de Baptist.
Leander,	6	3	Wm. Maskall.
Margaret, (form-			
erly Ris'g Hope)	10	4	Jacob Maslaar.
Martha,	40	6	Armstrong & Lewis.
May-Flower,	60	10	Hulse & Coffin.
Ocean-Piper,	8	3	Francis Haylock.
Pearl,	9	3	John Young.
Pembroke,	7	3	George Home.
Perseverance,	130	12	Marshal Bennett.
Phœnix,	12	4	Geo. Hyde & Co.
Polly Tillet,	25	4	Do.

Post-Boy,	10	4	Wm. Gill.
Providence,	8	3	Marshal Bennett.
Rachael	11	3	George Beek.
Reliance,	19	6	Edward Sheil.
Sloop Richard,	12	4	M. W. Bowen.
Sch. Rob Roy,	8	3	Alexander France.
Three-Sisters,	9	3	Jame Pratt.
Sloop True-Blue	23	6	Nicholas Campbell.
Tweed,	10	4	David Betson.
Variable,	65	10	Farrow & Colquhoun
Sch. Waunee Sound,	7	3	Joseph Abrahams.
Wellington,	8	3	Philip Meighan.
William, (alias John)	13	4	Wm. Maskall.



Seamen serving on board the **Droggers** or **Coasters** of this Settlement, are obliged, according to **Law**, to ship or engage for at least three months ; and no wages are recoverable, unless that length of time has been completed in the service of such **Droger** or **Coaster**.

RATES OF FREIGHT, OF DROGGERS.

—

Honduras Currency.

Freight of Mahogany from New River, or Rio			
Hondo, to Belize, per M. Feet	-	-	£5 0 0
Freight of Mahogany from the Northern River			
to Belize, per M. Feet	-	-	4 0 0
Freight of Logwood or Fustic, from New River			
or Rio Hondo, to Belize, per ton	-		2 0 0
Freight of Logwood or Fustic, from Northern			
River to Belize, per ton	-	-	1 6 8



RATES OF FREIGHT, OF COASTERS.

—

From Belize to Truxillo, per package of or-			
dinary size	-	-	0 10 0
From Belize to Omoa, per package of ordi-			
nary size	-	-	0 8 4
From Belize to Yzaval, in Golfo Dulce, per			
package of ordinary size	.	-	0 8 4
From Belize, to any of the rivers between			

Point Ycaco and Sarstoon, for provisions,							
per barrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 10 0
From Belize to any of the rivers between							
Monkey River and Settee Point for pro-							
visions, per barrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 8 4
Freight of Horned Cattle from Omoa to							
Belize, per head	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
Freight of Horses from Omoa to Belize, per							
head	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 0
Freight of Horned Cattle from Truxillo, or							
any of the rivers between that town and							
Omoa, to Belize, per head	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 0
Freight of Horses from Truxillo, or any of							
the rivers between that town and Omoa, to							
Belize, per head	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 0



Freight from Truxillo, or any of the rivers							
between that town and Omoa, to Belize—							
On Indigo or Cochineal, per seroon of							
150 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 0
On Sarsaparilla, per 160 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 8
On Hides, each,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 8
On Specie or Bullion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 per cent.

Freight from Omoa to Belize—

On Indigo or Cochineal, per seroon	
of 150 lbs. - - - -	6 8
On Sarsaparilla, per 100 lbs.	- 13 4
On Hides, each - - - -	1 3
On Specie, or Bullion	- 1 per cent.

Freight from Yzaval to Belize—

On Indigo or Cochineal, per seroon	
of 150 lbs. - - - - -	6 8
On Sarsaparilla, per 100 lbs.	- - 13 4
On Hides, each - - - -	1 3
On Specie or Bullion	- - 1 per cent.



RATES OF MEASURING, AND WEIGHING.

—

Honduras Currency.

Measuring, at Belize, and its vicinity, per

thousand feet - - - - - £0 6 8

At Saint George's Key, Sherboon Point,

and at Manatee - - - - - 0 10 0

To the southward of Manatee - - 0 13 4

Passage of the Measurer is usually provided when to the southward of Manatee.



Weighing Logwood or Fustic, per ton - £0 3 4



The charge of Measuring, or Weighing, is defrayed by the Buyer and Seller of the Mahogany or Dye-Wood, each a moiety.



SWORN MEASURERS AND WEIGHERS.



George A. Usher,
Robert Douglas,
Edwin Coffin,
Edward Bennett,
James A. Carmichael,
William T. Cherrington,
Lewis McLenan, and
Jervis Harrison.

LAND SURVEYORS.

—

**Edwin Coffin,
Robert Douglas,
James A. Carmichael, and
William T. Cherrington.**



VENDUE MASTERS.

—

**Charles Bull, and
August, and McKay.**

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, Duke of Wellington.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Henry
Goulburn.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, (late Sir John S.
Copley.)

President of the Council, Earl Bathurst.

Lord Privy Seal, ——.

Secretaries of State—

Home Department, Right Hon. Robert Peel.

Foreign..... Right Hon. George, Earl of
Aberdeen.

Colonies and War, Lieut. General Sir George
Murray.

Master General of Ordnance, Viscount Beresford.

Presid. of the Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Right Hon.
Charles Arbuthnot.

Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board
of Trade, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Courtenav.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

—

First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Melville.

Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Montrose.

Lord Steward, —.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Leeds.

Paymaster General, Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.

Master of the Mint, Right Hon. J. C. Herries.

Vice President of the Board of Trade, —.

Postmaster General, Lord Fred. Montague.

Secretary at War, Sir Henry Hardinge.

Lieut. General of the Ordnance, —.

First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Lord
Viscount Lowther.

—

Attorney General, Sir Charles Wetherell.

Solicitor General, Sir N. C. Tindall, Knt.

==

IRELAND.

—

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Marquis Anglesea.

Lord Chancellor, —.

Commander of the Forces, —.

Chief Secretary, Right Hon. William Lamb.

Vice Treasurer, Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill.

—

Attorney General, —.

Solicitor General, Hon. Henry Joy.



BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

—

Right Hon. Robert Viscount Melville, K. T.

Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.

The Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B.

Sir George Clerk, Bart.

George Charles Pratt, Esq. (Earl of Brecknock.)

—

SECRETARY.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.

TABLE,

SHEWING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

HONDURAS AND BRITISH CURRENCY,

At the rate of 6s. 8d. Honduras Currency, or 4s. 4d.
British, per dollar, agreeably to Proclamation.

H. Curr.	British Currency.		H. Curr.	British Currency.		H. Curr.	British Currency.	
s. d.	s. d.	100 pts.	s. d.	s. d.	100 pts.	s. d.	s. d.	100 pts.
1	0½	60	2 4	1 6	80	4 7	2 11¾	
2	1¼	20	2 5	1 6¾	40	4 8	3 0¼	60
3	1¾	80	2 6	1 7½		4 9	3 1	20
4	2½	40	2 7	1 8	60	4 10	3 1½	80
5	3¼		2 8	1 8¾	20	4 11	3 2¼	40
6	3¾	60	2 9	1 9¼	80	5 0	3 3	
7	4½	20	2 10	1 10	40	5 1	3 3½	60
8	5	80	2 11	1 10¾		5 2	3 4¼	20
9	5¾	40	3 0	1 11¼	60	5 3	3 4¾	80
10	6½		3 1	2 0	20	5 4	3 5½	40
11	7	60	3 2	2 0½	80	5 5	3 6¼	
1 0	7¾	20	3 3	2 1¼	40	5 6	3 6¾	60
1 1	8½	80	3 4	2 2		5 7	3 7½	20
1 2	9	40	3 5	2 2½	60	5 8	3 8	80
1 3	9¾		3 6	2 3¼	20	5 9	3 8¾	40
1 4	10¼	60	3 7	2 3¾	80	5 10	3 9½	
1 5	11	20	3 8	2 4½	40	5 11	3 10	60
1 6	11½	80	3 9	2 5¼		6 0	3 10¾	20
1 7	1 0¼	40	3 10	2 5¾	60	6 1	3 11¼	80
1 8	1 1		3 11	2 6½	20	6 2	4 0	40
1 9	1 1½	60	4 0	2 7	80	6 3	4 0¾	
1 10	1 2¼	20	4 1	2 7¾	40	6 4	4 1¼	60
1 11	1 2¾	80	4 2	2 8½		6 5	4 2	20
2 0	1 3½	40	4 3	2 9	60	6 6	4 2½	80
2 1	1 4¼		4 4	2 9¾	20	6 7	4 3¼	40
2 2	1 4¾	60	4 5	2 10¼	80	6 8	4 4	
2 3	1 5½	20	4 6	2 11	40	6 9	4 4½	60

H. Curr.	British Currency.			H. Curr.	British Currency.			H. Curr.	British Currency.		
s. d.	s. d.	100 pts.		s. d.	s. d.	100 pts.		s. d.	s. d.	100 pts.	
6 10	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	20		10 0	6 6			13 2	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	
6 11	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	80		10 1	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60		13 3	8 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	
7 0	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40		10 2	6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	20		13 4	8 8		
7 1	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$			10 3	6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	80		13 5	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	
7 2	4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	60		10 4	6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	40		13 6	8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	
7 3	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		10 5	6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$			13 7	8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	
7 4	4 9	80		10 6	6 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	60		13 8	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
7 5	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	40		10 7	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		13 9	8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$		
7 6	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 8	6 11	80		13 10	8 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	
7 7	4 11	60		10 9	6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	40		13 11	9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	
7 8	4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	20		10 10	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$			14 0	9 1	80	
7 9	5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	80		10 11	7 1	60		14 1	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	
7 10	5 1	40		11 0	7 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20		14 2	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
7 11	5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$			11 1	7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	80		14 3	9 3	60	
8 0	5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	60		11 2	7 3	40		14 4	9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	
8 1	5 3	20		11 3	7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$			14 5	9 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	
8 2	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	80		11 4	7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	60		14 6	9 5	40	
8 3	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	40		11 5	7 5	20		14 7	9 5 $\frac{3}{4}$		
8 4	5 5			11 6	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	80		14 8	9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	
8 5	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	60		11 7	7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	40		14 9	9 7	20	
8 6	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	20		11 8	7 7			14 10	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	
8 7	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	80		11 9	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60		14 11	9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	
8 8	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	40		11 10	7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	20		15 0	9 9		
8 9	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$			11 11	7 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	80		15 1	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	
8 10	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	60		12 0	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	40		15 2	9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	
8 11	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		12 1	7 10 $\frac{1}{4}$			15 3	9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	
9 0	5 10	80		12 2	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	60		15 4	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
9 1	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	40		12 3	7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		15 5	10 0 $\frac{1}{4}$		
9 2	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			12 4	8 0	80		15 6	10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	
9 3	6 0	60		12 5	8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	40		15 7	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	
9 4	6 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	20		12 6	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			15 8	10 2	80	
9 5	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	80		12 7	8 2	60		15 9	10 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	
9 6	6 2	40		12 8	8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	20		15 10	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
9 7	6 2 $\frac{3}{4}$			12 9	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	80		15 11	10 4	60	
9 8	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	60		12 10	8 4	40		16 0	10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	
9 9	6 4	20		12 11	8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$			16 1	10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	
9 10	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80		13 0	8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	60		16 2	10 6	40	
9 11	6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	40		13 1	8 6	20		16 3	10 6 $\frac{3}{4}$		

H. Curr.					British Currency.					H. Curr.					British Currency.					H. Curr.					British Currency.				
s.		d.		100 pts.	s.		d.		100 pts.	s.		d.		100 pts.	s.		d.		100 pts.	s.		d.		100 pts.					
16	4	10	7½	60	17	7	11	5	60	18	10	12	2¾	60	16	5	10	8	20	17	8	11	5¾	20	18	11	12	3½	20
16	6	10	8½	80	17	9	11	6¼	80	19	0	12	4	80	16	10	10	10½	60	17	10	11	7	40	19	1	12	4¾	40
16	7	10	9½	40	17	10	11	7	40	19	1	12	4¾	40	16	11	10	11¼	20	17	11	11	7¾		19	2	12	5½	
16	8	10	10		17	11	11	7¾		19	2	12	5½		16	12	10	11¾	80	18	0	11	8¼	60	19	3	12	6	60
16	9	10	10½	60	18	0	11	8¼	60	19	3	12	6	60	16	13	10	12½	20	18	1	11	9	20	19	4	12	6¾	20
16	10	10	11¼	20	18	1	11	9	20	19	4	12	6¾	20	16	14	10	13¼	80	18	2	11	9½	80	19	5	12	7¼	80
16	11	10	11¾	80	18	2	11	9½	80	19	5	12	7¼	80	17	0	11	0½	40	18	3	11	10¼	40	19	6	12	8	40
17	0	11	0½	40	18	3	11	10¼	40	19	6	12	8	40	17	1	11	1¼		18	4	11	11		19	7	12	8¾	
17	1	11	1¼		18	4	11	11		19	7	12	8¾		17	2	11	1¾	60	18	5	11	11½	60	19	8	12	9¼	60
17	2	11	1¾	60	18	5	11	11½	60	19	8	12	9¼	60	17	3	11	2½	20	18	6	12	0	20	19	9	12	10½	20
17	3	11	2½	20	18	6	12	0	20	19	9	12	10½	20	17	4	11	3	80	18	7	12	0¾	80	19	10	12	10¾	80
17	4	11	3	80	18	7	12	0¾	80	19	10	12	10¾	80	17	5	11	3¾	40	18	8	12	1½	40	19	11	12	11¼	40
17	5	11	3¾	40	18	8	12	1½	40	19	11	12	11¼	40	17	6	11	4½		18	9	12	2¼		20	0	13	0	
17	6	11	4½		18	9	12	2¼		20	0	13	0																

HONDURAS & BRITISH CURR'CY CONT'D.

H. Cu.	British Curr.		H. Cu.	British Curry.		H. Cu.	British Curr.		H. Cu.	British Curr.		H. Cu.	British Curr.	
£	£.	s.	£	£.	s.	£	£.	s.	£	£.	s.	£	£.	s.
1		13	32	20	16	63	40	19	94	61	2	125	81	5
2	1	6	33	21	9	64	41	12	95	61	15	126	81	18
3	1	19	34	22	2	65	42	5	96	62	8	127	82	11
4	2	12	35	22	15	66	42	18	97	63	1	128	83	4
5	3	5	36	23	8	67	43	11	98	63	14	129	83	17
6	3	18	37	24	1	68	44	4	99	64	7	130	84	10
7	4	11	38	24	14	69	44	17	100	65	0	131	85	3
8	5	4	39	25	7	70	45	10	101	65	13	132	85	16
9	5	17	40	26	0	71	46	3	102	66	6	133	86	9
10	6	10	41	26	13	72	46	16	103	66	19	134	87	2
11	7	3	42	27	6	73	47	9	104	67	12	135	87	15
12	7	16	43	27	19	74	48	2	105	68	5	136	88	8
13	8	9	44	28	12	75	48	15	106	68	18	137	89	1
14	9	2	45	29	5	76	49	8	107	69	11	138	89	14
15	9	15	46	29	18	77	50	1	108	70	4	139	90	7
16	10	8	47	30	11	78	50	14	109	70	17	140	91	0
17	11	1	48	31	4	79	51	7	110	71	10	141	91	3
18	11	14	49	31	17	80	52	0	111	72	3	142	92	6
19	12	7	50	32	10	81	52	13	112	72	16	143	92	19
20	13	0	51	33	3	82	53	6	113	73	9	144	93	12
21	13	13	52	33	16	83	53	19	114	74	2	145	94	5
22	14	6	53	34	9	84	54	12	115	74	15	146	94	18
23	14	19	54	35	2	85	55	5	116	75	8	147	95	11
24	15	12	55	35	15	86	55	18	117	76	1	148	96	4
25	16	5	56	36	8	87	56	11	118	76	14	149	96	17
26	16	18	57	37	1	88	57	4	119	77	7	150	97	10
27	17	11	58	37	14	89	57	17	120	78	0	151	98	3
28	18	4	59	38	7	90	58	10	121	78	13	152	98	16
29	18	17	60	39	0	91	59	3	122	79	6	153	99	9
30	19	10	61	39	13	92	59	16	123	79	19	[*]		
31	20	3	62	40	6	93	60	9	124	80	12			
<hr/>														
100	65	00	300	195	00	500	325	00	700	455	00	900	585	00
200	130	00	400	260	00	600	390	00	800	520	00	1000	650	00

[*] £153 16 11 1-13 is equal to £100 sterling.

TABLE OF THE
REVENUES OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Since the Epoch of the Conquest.

	Anno.	£ sterling.
Wm. the Conqueror	1066.....	400,000
William II.....	1087.....	350,000
Henry I.....	1100.....	300,000
Stephen	1135.....	250,000
Henry II.	1154.....	200,000
Richard I. C.-de-Lion	1189.....	150,000
John.....	1199.....	100,000
Henry III.	1216.....	80,000
Edward I.	1272.....	150,000
Edward II.....	1307.....	100,000
Edward III.	1327.....	154,140
Richard II.....	1377.....	130,000
Henry IV.	1399.....	100,000
Henry V.	1413.....	76,643
Henry VI.	1422.....	64,976
Edward IV.	1460.....	100,000
Edward V.....	1473.....	100,000
Richard III.	1483.....	100,000
Henry VII.	1485.....	400,000
Henry VIII.	1509.....	800,000
Edward VI.	1507.....	400,000
Mary	1555.....	450,000
Elizabeth.....	1558.....	500,000
James I.	1602.....	600,000
Charles I.	1625.....	895,000
The Republic.....	1643.....	1,517,247
Charles II.....	ib.	1,800 000
James II	1685.....	2,001,855
William III.	1688.....	3,895,205
Queen Anne [Union]	1706.....	5,691,803
George I.	1714.....	6,752,643
George II.	1727.....	8,522,540
George III. (1778)	1760.....	15,372,971
Ib.	1800.....	50,720,000
Ib.	1815.....	71,150,142
George IV.....	1826.....	58,000,000

A TABLE,

Shewing the number of days, from any day in the month, to the same day in any other month, through the year.

To	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jan.	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
Feb.	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
Mar.	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
Apr.	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	218
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
Aug.	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
Sept	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
Oct.	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
Nov.	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
Dec.	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

EXAMPLE.—How many days are there from the 5th of July to the 5th of March?

Find July in the first column, towards the left hand, and March at the head of the table, and in the angle of meeting you will find 243, the number of days required.

NOTE.—In Leap year, if February be included, you must add one day to the number found in the table.

CORDAGE TABLE.

Shewing how many Fathoms, Feet and Inches, of a Rope of any size, not exceeding Fourteen Inches, make a Hundred Weight.

Inches.	Fath.	Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Fath.	Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Fath.	Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Fath.	Feet.	Inches.
1	486	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	5	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1	8
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	313	3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	3	6	11	4	0	3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	3	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	3	0	8	7	3	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5	7
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	159	3	0	5	19	3	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	0	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	1
2	124	3	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	4	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	3
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	2	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	1	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	2	1	12	3	2	3
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	3	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	4	6	9	6	0	0	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	1
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	4	0	6	13	3	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	4	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	0
3	54	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	2	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	0	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	7	8
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	5	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	3	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	0	6	13	2	5	3
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	3	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4	0	10	4	5	0	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	9
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	3	9	7	9	5	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	0
4	30	1	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	1	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	2	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	3	6
												14	2	2	1

At the top of the table, marked inches, fathoms, feet, inches, the *first column* is the thickness of a rope in inches and quarters; *the other three*, the fathoms, feet and inches, that make up a hundred weight of such a rope. Example :

Thus—suppose it is required how much of a 7-inch rope will make a hundred weight? Find 7, in the second column under inches, or thickness of the rope, and against it you will find 9.5.6; which shows that, in a rope of seven inches there will be 9 fathoms, 5 feet, 6 inches, required to make one hundred weight.

ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

—

King George IV. born 12th August, 1762.

Duke of Clarence born 21st August, 1765.

Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg born 29th Sept.
1766.

Princess Augusta Sophia born 8th Nov. 1768.

Princess of Hesse Homberg born 22d May, 1770.

Duke of Cumherland born 5th June, 1771.

Duke of Sussex born 27th Jan. 1773.

Duke of Cambridge born 24th Feb. 1774.

Duchess of Gloucester born 25th April, 1776.

Princess Sophia born 3d Nov. 1777.

Duchess of Clarence born 13th August, 1792.

Duchess of Kent born 17th Aug. 1786.

Duchess of Cumberland born 20th March, 1778.

Duchess of Cambridge born 25th July, 1797.

Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of Duke of Kent,
born 24th May, 1819.

Augusta Caroline, daughter of Duke of Cambridge,
born 19th July, 1822.

TRANSFER DAYS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, &c.

—

Dividends due.

Bank Stock, 8 per Cent.	Tu.	Th.	
and Fr.	-	-	Apr. 5—Oct. 10
Consol. 3 per ct. Ann.	Tu.	W.	Th.
and Fr.	-	-	Jan. 5—July 4.
Reduced 3 pr ct. Ann.	Tu.	W.	Th.
& Fr.	3½ pr ct. Ann. 1818,	Tu.	
Th. & Fr.	Red. 3½ pr ct. Ann.		
Tu. W. Th. & Fr.	-	-	Apr. 5—Oct. 10
New 4 per Ct. Ann.,	Tu.	W.	Th.
and Fr.	-	-	Jan. 5—July 5
4 per Ct. 1826, M. W. and Fr.	-		Apr. 5—Oct. 10
Long Ann. to Jan. 1860, M. W. &			
Saturday	-	-	Apr. 5—Oct. 10
Imperial 3 pr Ct. Ann. M. W. &			
Friday	-	-	May 1—Nov. 1
			but paid July 5—Jan. 5
3 per Ct. Ann. 1726, Tu. & Th.—			
Life Ann. if transferred between			
Jan. 5 & Ap. 4, or between July			
5 and Oct. 9	-	-	Jan. 5—July 5.
Do. if transferred between April 5			

and July 4, or between Oct. 10
 and Jan. 4 - - - - Apr. 5—Oct. 10
 East-India Stock, Ten and a Half
 per Cent. Tu. Th. & Saturd.—
 South Sea Stock, Three and a
 Half per Ct. M. W. and Fr. - Jan. 5—July 5.
 3 per Ct. Old S. Sea Ann. M., W.
 and Friday - - - - Apr. 5—Oct. 10
 3 per Ct. New S. Sea Ann. Tu. Th.
 and Sa. 3 per Cent. Ann. 1751,
 Tuesday and Thursday - - Jan. 5—July 5.



CURRENCY AND STERLING.

—

The difference of Exchange between Sterling Money, and Honduras Currency, is Forty per Cent.

TABLE OF EXPENSE.

A Day.			A Week.			A Month.			Is Per Year.			A Year			Is Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
0	1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	5	1	0	1	6½	0	0	4½	0	0	0¾			
0	2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10	2	0	3	3¾	0	0	9¼	0	0	1¼			
0	3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	11	3	3	0	4	7¼	0	1	1¾	0	0	2			
0	4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8	4	0	6	1¼	0	1	6½	0	0	2¾			
0	5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	1	5	0	7	8	0	1	11	0	0	3¾			
0	6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6	6	0	9	2½	0	2	3½	0	0	4			
0	7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	11	7	0	10	9	0	2	8¼	0	0	4½			
0	8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4	8	0	12	3¼	0	3	3¾	0	0	5¼			
0	9	0	5	3	1	1	0	13	18	9	9	0	13	9¾	0	3	5½	0	0	6			
0	10	0	5	10	1	3	4	15	14	2	10	0	15	4	0	3	10	0	0	6½			
0	11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	7	11	0	16	10½	0	4	2	0	0	7¼			
1	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0	12	0	18	5	0	4	7¼	0	0	8			
2	0	0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0	13	0	19	11¼	0	4	11¾	0	0	8½			
3	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0	14	1	1	5¾	0	5	4½	0	0	9¼			
4	0	1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0	15	1	3	0½	0	5	9	0	0	9¾			
5	0	1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0	16	1	4	6½	0	6	1¾	0	0	10½			
6	0	2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	6	17	1	6	1	0	6	6¼	0	0	11¼			
7	0	2	9	0	9	16	0	127	15	0	18	1	7	7½	0	6	10¾	0	0	11¾			
8	0	2	16	0	11	4	0	146	0	0	19	1	9	1¾	0	7	3½	0	1	0½			
9	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0	20	1	10	8¼	0	7	8	0	1	1¼			
10	0	3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0	30	2	6	0¼	0	11	6	0	1	7¾			
11	0	3	17	0	15	8	0	200	15	0	40	3	1	4½	0	15	4	0	2	2¼			
12	0	4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0	50	3	16	8½	0	19	2¼	0	2	9			
13	0	4	11	0	18	4	0	237	5	0	60	4	12	0¾	1	3	0¼	0	3	3½			
14	0	4	18	0	19	12	0	255	10	0	70	5	7	4¾	1	6	10¼	0	3	10			
15	0	5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0	80	6	2	9	1	10	8¼	0	4	4½			
16	0	5	12	0	22	8	0	292	0	0	90	6	18	1	1	14	6¼	0	4	11¼			
17	0	5	19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0	100	7	13	5	1	18	4¼	0	5	5			
18	0	6	6	0	25	4	0	328	10	0	200	15	6	10¼	3	16	8½	0	10	11½			
19	0	6	13	0	26	12	0	346	15	0	300	23	0	0¾	5	15	0	0	16	5¼			
20	0	7	0	0	28	0	0	365	9	0	400	30	13	8½	7	13	5	1	1	11			
											500	38	7	1½	9	11	9	1	7	4¾			
											1000	76	14	3	10	3	6¾	2	14	9¼			

In these Tables the Month is calculated as consisting of 28 days.

A TABLE OF THE SOVEREIGNS

Of England, from the Conquest, to the present year.

	Names.	Born A.D	Began their Reign.	Reigned Y. M. D.	Age A	Where Buried.
Norman Line.	William 1.	1027	Oct. 14, 1066	20 10 26	60	Caen, Norm'y
	William 2.	1057	Sept. 9, 1087	12 10 24	43	Winchester.
	Henry 1.	1068	Aug. 2, 1100	35 4 0	67	Reading.
	Stephen.	1105	Dec. 1, 1135	18 10 24	49	Feversham.
Saxon Line re- stored.	Henry 2.	1133	Oct. 25, 1154	34 8 12	56	Fontevraud.
	Richard 1.	1157	July 6, 1189	9 9 0	41	Fontevraud.
	John.	1166	April 6, 1199	17 6 13	49	Worcester.
	Henry 3.	1207	Oct. 19, 1216	56 0 28	65	Westminster.
	Edward 1.	1239	Nov. 16, 1272	34 7 21	68	Westminster.
	Edward 2.	1284	July 7, 1307	19 6 18	43	Gloucester.
	Edward 3.	1313	Jan. 20, 1327	50 5 1	64	Westminster.
	Richard 2.	1367	June 21, 1377	22 3 8	33	Westminster.
Line of Lancaster	Henry 4.	1367	Sept. 29, 1399	13 5 20	46	Canterbury.
	Henry 5.	1388	Mar. 20, 1413	9 5 11	33	Westminster.
	Henry 6.	1421	Aug. 31, 1422	38 6 5	49	Windsor.
Line of York.	Edward 4.	1442	Mar. 5, 1461	22 1 5	41	Windsor.
	Edward 5.	1471	April 9, 1483	0 2 11		Not known.
	Richard 3.	1453	June 20, 1483	2 2 0	32	Leicester.
Families united.	Henry 7.	1457	Aug. 22, 1485	23 8 0	51	Westminster.
	Henry 8.	1491	April 22, 1509	37 9 6	55	Windsor.
	Edward 6.	1537	Jan. 28, 1547	6 5 8	15	Westminster.
	Mary.	1516	July 6, 1553	5 4 11	42	Westminster.
	Elizabeth	1533	Nov. 17, 1558	44 4 7	69	Westminster.
Union of the two Crowns.	James 1.	1566	Mar. 24, 1603	22 0 3	58	Westminster.
	Charles 1.	1600	Mar. 27, 1625	23 10 3	48	Windsor.
	Charles 2.	1630	Jan. 30, 1649	36 0 7	54	Westminster.
	James 2.	1633	Feb. 6, 1635	4 0 7	67	St. Germain.
	William 3 and Mary.	1650 1662	Feb. 13, 1689	13 0 23 5 10 15	51 32	Westminster.
Union of the 2 kingdoms.	Anne.	1665	Mar. 8, 1702	12 4 24	49	Westminster.
	George 1.	1660	Aug. 1, 1714	12 10 10	67	Hanover.
	George 2.	1693	June 11, 1727	33 4 3	77	Westminster.
	George 3.	1738	Oct. 25, 1760	60 3 0	81	Windsor.
	George 4.	1762	Jan. 29, 1820	Whom God Preserve.		

TABLE OF INTEREST,

Shewing the Interest of any sum, from a Million to a Pound, for any Number of Days, at ANY RATE of Interest.

	£	s.	d.	f.	100 Parts.		£	s.	d.	f.	100 Parts.
1000000	2739	14	6	0	99	900	2	9	3	3	12
900000	2465	15	0	3	29	800	2	3	10	0	11
800000	2191	15	7	1	59	700	1	18	4	1	10
700000	1917	16	1	3	89	600	1	12	10	2	8
600000	1643	16	8	2	19	500	1	7	4	3	7
500000	1369	17	3	0	49	400	1	1	11	0	5
400000	1095	17	9	2	79	300	0	16	5	1	4
800000	821	18	4	1	9	200	0	10	11	2	3
200000	547	18	10	3	40	100	0	5	5	3	1
100000	273	19	5	1	70	90	0	4	11	0	71
90000	246	11	6	0	32	80	0	4	4	2	41
80000	219	3	6	0	96	70	0	3	10	0	11
70000	191	15	7	1	59	60	0	3	3	1	81
60000	164	7	8	0	22	50	0	2	8	3	51
50000	136	19	8	2	85	40	0	2	2	1	21
40000	109	11	9	1½	48	30	0	1	7	2	90
30000	82	3	10	0½	11	20	0	1	1	0	60
20000	54	15	10	2	74	10	0	0	6	2	30
10000	27	7	11	1	37	9	0	0	5	3	67
9000	24	13	1	3	23	8	0	0	5	1	4
8000	21	18	4	1	10	7	0	0	4	2	41
7000	19	3	6	2	96	6	0	0	3	3	78
6000	16	8	9	0	82	5	0	0	3	1	15
5000	13	13	11	2	68	4	0	0	2	2	52
4000	10	19	2	0	55	3	0	0	1	3	89
3000	8	4	4	2	41	2	0	0	1	1	26
2000	5	9	7	0	27	1	0	0	0	2	63
1000	2	14	9	2	14						

THE RULE.—Multiply the Sum by the Number of Days, and the Product by the Rate of Interest, then

separate the two last Figures to the Right Hand, and the rest you will find in the Table.

EXAMPLE.—What is the Interest of £271, for 90 days, at 7 pr cent. per annum?

Multiply £271, the sum,
By 90, the time,

Then multiply, 24,390

By 7, the Rate,

17 07|30

Then in the Table against	}	1000, you will find	£2	14	9	2		14
		700, - -	1	18	4	1		10
		7, - -	0	0	4	2		41

The Answer is £4 13 6 1|65

**ABSTRACT of the Account of Sums received, and
HONDURAS ; for the Period commencing on the 25th**

To Balance on the 25th Decem- ber, 1825, vide last year's Al- manack.....		4,837 10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Bills drawn on the Treasury, viz.		
For Foreign Coins :		
Bills.	Premium.	
£2,500 0 0 negotiated at 10 per cent.		
3,767 10 0 negotiated at 15 per cent.	£250 0 0 565 2 6	
<u>£6,267 10 0</u>	<u>£815 2 6</u>	
Sterling amount at 4s 4d per dollar 6,445 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Exchanged for Bri- tish money.....6,900 0 0		
Premium on do. at £3 per cent.....207 0 0		
	<u>13,552 3 9$\frac{1}{4}$</u>	
To stoppages for rations issued to staff officers, Ordnance and Ci-		
Amount carried forward		

issued from, the **MILITARY CHEST** at **BELIZE**, in
December, 1825, and ending on the 24th Dec. 1826.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By paid for fresh meat - -	1,331	10	9½			
firewood - -	159	2	0			
candles - -	105	12	6			
oil - -	6	5	1½			
				1,602	10	5
By paid for timber, lead, &c. for repairs of public buildings, &c.	205	11	5½			
Do. repairs of furniture, &c.	5	2	5			
scales and weights, &c. -	4	17	6			
clothing for negro convicts employed as seamen and mechanics - -	32	1	4			
				247	12	8½
By paid for lighterage - -	1	19	0			
Repair, &c of the gov't boat	7	0	5¾			
				8	19	5¾
By pay of Commissariat issuer and messenger - -	112	10	10			
Writer in Brig. Major's dep't.	27	7	6			
Garrison schoolmaster & mistress	54	15	0			
				194	13	4
By allowance to 4 negro convicts employed in the public service	28	4	11¾			
Do. to labourers employed in cut- ting firewood - -	79	11	0½			
				107	16	0¼
By paid to officers, allowance in lieu of forage - -	1,323	9	6			
Do. for black servants -	137	11	0			
Do. for lodging money -	86	18	8¼			
Do. in lieu of fuel and candles	76	11	1¾			
				1,624	10	4
By pay of the crew of the gov't schooner - -	156	0	0			
Sundries supplied to ditto -	51	15	11½			
				207	15	11½
Amount carried forward				3,995	18	3

Amount brought forward..	18,389 13 8
vil departments of the army..	198 17 3½
To proceeds of sales of empty packages	30 16 4¼
To various overpayments re- funded	37 19 6½
To consignments of specie from Jamaica, viz.: 15,396 295-320 Spanish dol- lars, 480 doubloons.....	5,000 0 0
To imprest to deputy assistant commissary-general Lindsay, at Barbadoes.....	100 0 0
	<hr/>
	23,757 7 10¼

		£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward		3,995	18	3
By paid for maintenance of the son of a Mosquito chieftain			19	15 5
By paid pensions of the discharged men from the West India regiments and garrison companies	4,836 12 10			
Allowance to medical attendant on ditto.....	91 5 0			
		4,927	17	10
By expenditure on account of hospitals.....		250	0	0
By paid for rent of Commissariat store and office.....		192	8	8
By paid for printing and stationery	15 0 2			
Do. for travelling expenses and passage money.....	62 11 8			
		77	11	10
By payments on account of services provided for by Parliament, and repaid in England, viz :		9,461	12	0
Regimental subsistence	4,590 13 0			
Staff pay	565 10 3			
Pay of Commissariat officers..	512 8 6			
Ordnance department	933 3 2			
		6,601	14	11½
By imprest to assistant commissary-general Hendy, proceeding on service to Barbadoes		50	0	0
		16,113	6	11
By Balance on the 24th Dec. 1826		7,644	0	11
		£ 23,757	7	10½

TABLE
OF THE
COMPARATIVE VALUE
OF
DOLLARS AND DOUBLOONS,
AT THE RATES OF PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT PREVAILING
AT HONDURAS.

The Nominal Exchange is £140 0 0, Currency,
per £100 sterling, making the Rate of the Spanish
Dollar, at 6s. 8d. currency, 4s. 9d. 1-7 sterling.

No. 1.

Premium per cent.				Rate Sterling.			
				Dollars.	{	Dobloons	
£36	1	1 ⁰	2-7	3	6	2	16
35	4	11 ³ ₄	3-7	3	6 ¹ ₄	2	16 4
34	9	0 ³ ₄	4-7	3	6 ¹ ₂	2	16 8
33	13	4 ⁰	6-7	3	6 ³ ₄	2	17
32	17	9 ¹ ₂	5-7	3	7	2	17 4
32	2	5 ¹ ₄	2-7	3	7 ¹ ₄	2	17 8
31	7	3	2-7	3	7 ¹ ₂	2	18
30	12	2 ³ ₄	5-7	3	7 ³ ₄	2	18 4
29	17	4 ³ ₄	2-7	3	8	2	18 8
29	2	8 ³ ₄		3	8 ¹ ₄	2	19
28	8	2 ¹ ₂	3-7	3	8 ¹ ₂	2	19 4

No. 1—CONTINUED.

Premium per cent.				Rate Sterling.			
				Dollars.		Dobloons	
£27	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6-7	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	19 8
26	19	8	5-7	3	9	3	
26	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2-7	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	4
25	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1-7	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8
24	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2-7	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	1
24	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-7	3	10	3	1 4
23	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1 8
22	17	9	2-7	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2
22	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3-7	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2 4
21	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2-7	3	11	3	2 8
20	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5-7	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3
20	6	0	5-7	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 4
19	13	5		3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3 8
19	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5-7	4		3	4
18	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4-7	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	4 4
17	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4-7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 8
17	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3-7	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	5
16	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2-7	4	1	3	5 4
16	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5 8
15	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-7	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
14	17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4-7	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	6 4
14	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2-7	4	2	3	6 8
13	14	4	3-7	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	7
13	3	1		4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7 4
12	11	11	6-7	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	7 8
12		10 $\frac{3}{4}$		4	3	3	8
11	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2-7	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	8 4
10	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-7	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8 8
10	8	5	1-7	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	9
9	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-7	4	4	3	9 4
9	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5-7	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	9 8

No. 1—CONTINUED.

Premium per cent.				Rate Sterling.			
				Dollars.		Doubloons	
18	16	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6-7	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10
8	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-7	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	10 4
7	16	4		4	5	3	10 8
7	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-7	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11
6	16	2	5-7	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11 4
6	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6-7	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	11 8
5	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2-7	4	6	3	12
5	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1-7	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	12 4
4	16	11	3-7	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 8
4	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5-7	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	13
3	17	11	2-7	4	7	3	13 4
3	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	13 8
2	19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5-7	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	14
2	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-7	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	14 4
2		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1-7	4	8	3	14 8
1	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6-7	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	15
1	2	9	2-7	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	15 4
0	13	10	3-7	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	15 8
0	5		4-7	4	9	3	16

No. 2.

Discount per cent.				Sterling.			
				Dollars.		{ Doubloons	
£0	3	$8\frac{3}{4}$	5-7	4	$9\frac{1}{4}$	3	16 4
0	12	5	2-7	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	3	16 8
1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	2-7	4	$9\frac{3}{4}$	3	17
1	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5-7	4	10	3	17 4
1	18		5-7	4	$10\frac{1}{4}$	3	17 8
2	6	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1-7	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$	3	18
2	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1-7	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$	3	18 4
3	2	$11\frac{1}{4}$	6-7	4	11	3	18 8
3	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1-7	4	$11\frac{1}{4}$	3	19
3	19	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1-7	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$	3	19 4
4	7	3	6-7	4	$11\frac{3}{4}$	3	19 8
4	15	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3-7	5		4	

EXPLANATION

OF THE FOREGOING TABLES.

—

Suppose the premium on Bills £36 1 12 2-7, the Dollar at that rate is equal to 3s. 6d., and the Doubloon £2 16 0, sterling, so in like manner the value of Dollars and Doubloons, at any rate of premium, can be ascertained by Table No. 1.

The Table No. 2 shews the value of Dollars, and Doubloons, when Bills can be procured at a discount.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
HONDURAS CURRENCY AND STERLING,
AND STERLING AND CURRENCY.

Currency into Sterling.							Sterling into Currency.							
H.Cu.	Sterling.			H.Cu.	Sterl.		Sterl.	H. Cur.			Sterl.	H. Cur.		
£	£.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	s.	£.	s.	d.	
1	0	14	3½	1	0	8½	1	1	8	1	0	1	4½	
2	1	8	6¼	2	1	5½	2	2	16	2	0	2	9½	
3	2	2	10	3	2	1¼	3	4	4	3	0	4	2½	
4	2	17	1¾	4	2	10	4	5	12	4	0	5	7¼	
5	3	11	5¼	5	3	6¾	5	7	0	5	0	7	0	
6	4	5	8½	6	4	3½	6	8	8	6	0	8	4¾	
7	5	0	0	7	5	0	7	9	16	7	0	9	9½	
8	5	14	3½	8	5	8½	8	11	4	8	0	11	2½	
9	6	8	6¼	9	6	5½	9	12	12	9	0	12	7¼	
10	7	2	10¼	10	7	1¼	10	14	0	10	0	14	0	
20	14	5	8½	11	7	10	20	28	0	11	0	15	4¾	
30	21	8	6¾	12	8	6¾	30	42	0	12	0	16	9½	
40	28	11	5¼	13	9	3½	40	56	0	13	0	18	2¼	
50	35	14	3½	14	10	0	50	70	0	14	0	19	7¼	
60	42	17	1¼	15	10	8½	60	84	0	15	1	1	0	
70	50	0	0	16	11	5	70	98	0	16	1	2	4¾	
80	57	2	10½	17	12	1¼	80	112	0	17	1	3	9½	
90	64	5	8½	18	12	10	90	126	0	18	1	5	2½	
100	71	8	6¼	19	13	6	100	140	0	19	1	6	7¼	
200	142	17	1¾				200	280	0					
300	214	5	8½	d.	d.		300	420	0	d.	s.	d.		
400	285	14	3½	1	0	¾	400	560	0	1	0	1½		
500	357	2	10¼	2	1	½	500	700	0	2	0	2¼		
600	428	11	5¼	3	2	¼	600	840	0	3	0	4		
700	500	0	0	4	2	¼	700	980	0	4	0	5½		
800	571	8	6¾	5	3	½	800	1120	0	5	0	7		
900	642	17	1¾	6	4	¼	900	1260	0	6	0	8½		
1000	714	5	8½	7	5		1000	1400	0	7	0	9¼		
2000	1428	11	5¼	8	5	¾	2000	2800	0	8	0	11		
3000	2142	17	1¼	9	6	½	3000	4200	0	9	1	0½		
4000	2857	2	10¼	10	7	¼	4000	5600	0	10	1	2		
5000	3571	8	6¾	11	7	¼	5000	7000	0	11	1	3¼		
6000	4285	14	3½				6000	8400	0					
7000	5000	0	0				7000	9800	0	¼	0	0¼		
8000	5714	5	8½				8000	11200	0	½	0	0½		
9000	6428	11	5¼				9000	12600	0	¾	0	1		
10000	7142	17	1¼				10000	14000	0					

For the liberal support and contribution which we have received, in establishing and publishing this Almanack, we are indebted to the following persons, to whom we thus publicly acknowledge our thanks.

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Notice of retirement from office, alterations of appointments, changes in Mercantile Houses, errors of insertion, or any information useful in compiling and correcting this Almanack, will be duly attended to and thankfully received, at the office of the Keeper of Records; and persons wishing to continue their subscriptions, or become subscribers to this Work, are requested to notify such intention.

INDEX.

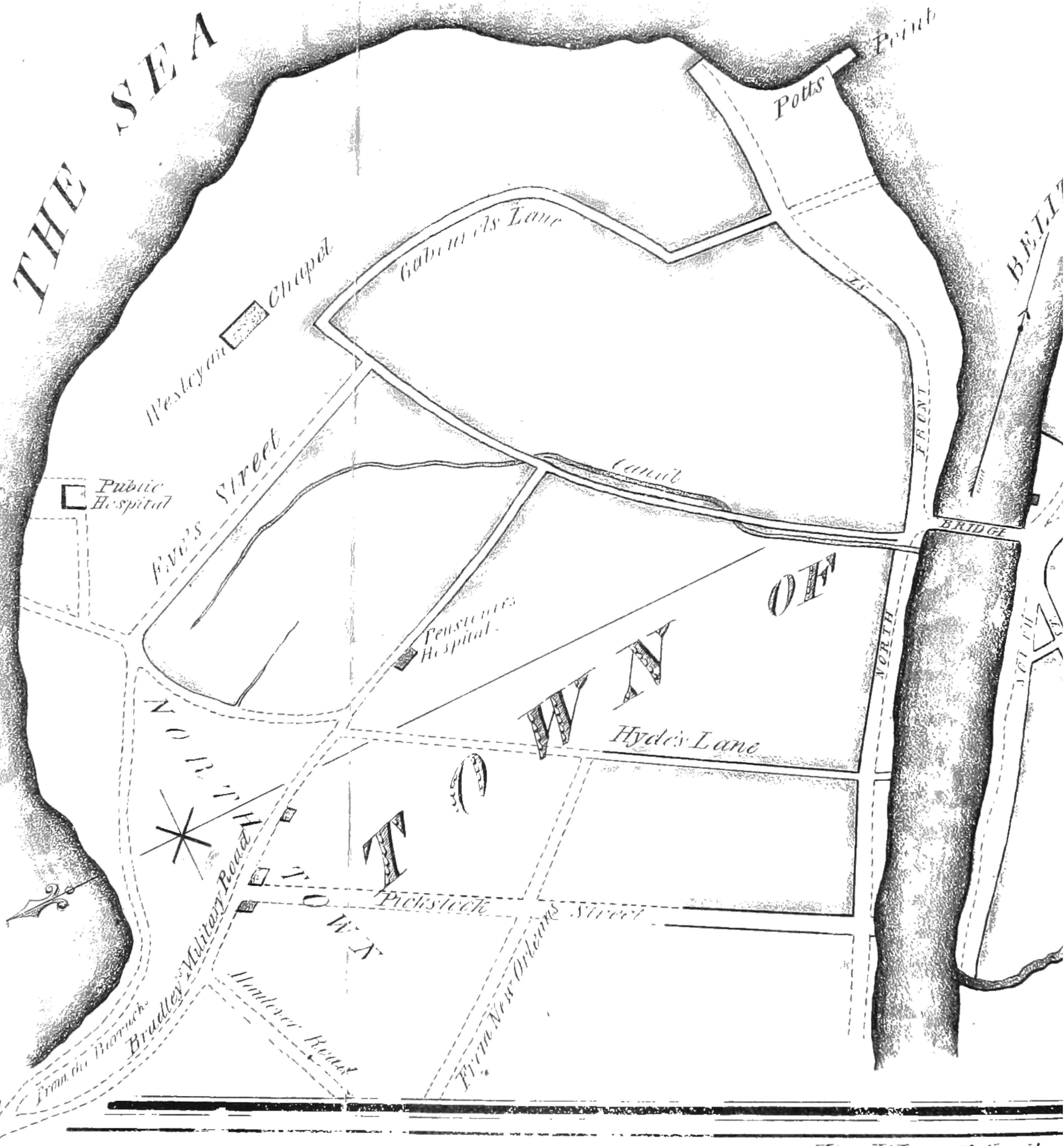
	Page
Army on the Station	107
Artillery of Honduras	98
Belize, History of.....	5
Branch Pilots.....	157
Board of Admiralty	171
Calendar.....	66
Charges, Mercantile.....	146
Chronology, from 1492 to 1828	39
Civil Authorities	90
Coasting Vessels	161
Commercial Houses	145
Commissioners for Trial of Felonies.....	92
Cordage Table.....	178
Courts, Fees of	113
Days of Issuing Processes	109
Days of Sitting of the Petty Courts.....	111
Directions for making this Coast, and Sailing from Be'ize ..	151
Droggers of Belize	161
Droggers, Rates of Freight	164
Duties and Taxes	148
Ecclesiastical Establishment of Honduras	91

Fees of Keeper of Records and Clerk of Court	114
Fees on Summary Actions	116
Fees to Clerk of St. John's Church.....	126
Fort George, Fees of	131
Freight of Coasters	164
Freight of Droggers	164
General Staff	103
Gunpowder, Storage of.....	131
Harbour Master's Fees.....	160
Honduras Free School	94
Honduras Currency Table	172
Incidental Law Charges	117
Infantry of Honduras	100
Interest, Rate of	147
Interest Table.....	184
Last Days of issuing Venditioni	112
Legislative meeting, Members of the	96
Light House	142
Magistrates, List of the	90
Market Fees and Regulations	133
Measuring, Rates of	166
Measurers, Sworn	167
Mercantile Charges	146
Merchant's Signals	145
Militia	98
Do Distribution of the Officers	104
Military Chest	136
Ministers, the King's	169
Missionary Preachers	91

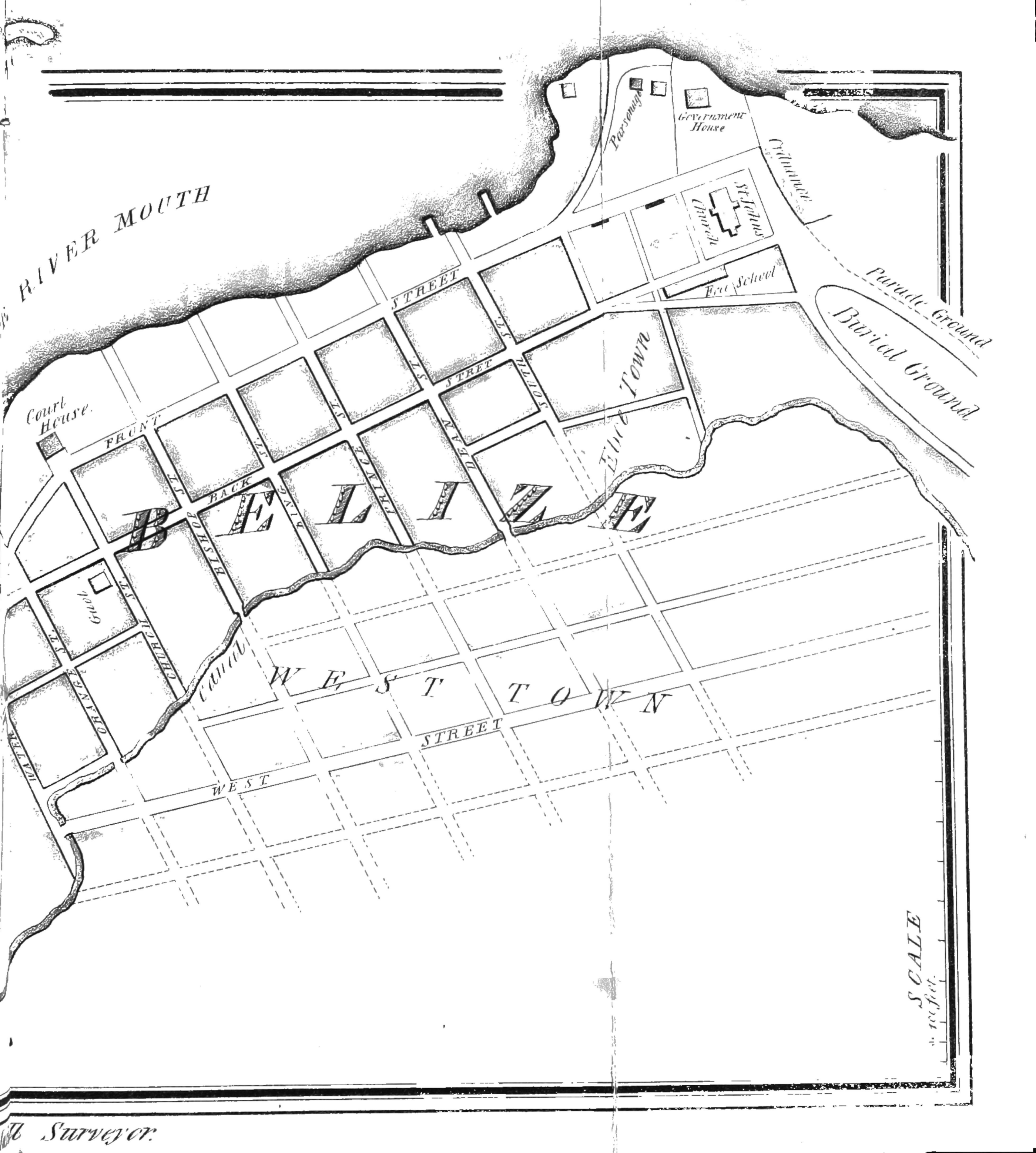
Notary Public, Fees of.....	132
Notice to the Public	199
Ordinary, Court of	92
Pilot Boats, Names of	158
Pilots' Fees	159
Police Officer, Fees of	122
Premiums of Insurance	148
Provost Marshal General, Fees of	120
Public Hospital.....	94
Public Officers	93
Resolution of Legislative Body relative to Almanack	3
Revenues of Great Britain	176
Royal Family of Great Britain.....	179
Secretary's Office, Fees of.....	128
Sovereigns of England	185
Society, Christian Knowledge	95
Subscribers, List of the.....	195
Surplice Fees.....	124
Surveyors	168
Sworn Measurers	167
Table of Difference between Honduras and British money ..	172
Transfer days at the Bank of England.....	180
Table to find number of days, &c.	177
Table of the Comparative Value of Dollars, &c.	190
Table of Expense	182
Table Honduras Currency and Sterling	194
Table of the Solar System.....	65
Vendue Masters.....	168
Weighing, Rates of	166

THE SEA

Fort George



By Wm. Maske



RIVER MOUTH

Court House

Parsonage

Government House

St Johns Church

Free School

Parade Ground
Buried Ground

FRONT

BACK

B

A

T

T

T

E

WEST TOWN

STREET

WEST

SCALE

100 feet

Surveyor

