BAHAMAS.

A group of twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, lying between 21° 42′ and 27° 34′ North latitude, and 72° 40′ and 79° 5′ West longitude, which were finally annexed to Great Britain in 1788. The capital of the colony is Nassau, in New Providence. The revenue is about £41,000 a year. The population, 39,162. The annual value of exports is about £150,000 per annum. The principal island, New Providence, was originally settled by the English in 1629, and held till 1641, when it was seized by the Spaniards. It was again colonized by England in 1667, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Spaniards and French. In 1781 the Bahama Islands were surrendered to the Spaniards, but, at the conclusion of the war, they were confirmed to Great Britain by the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

Exhibited.—Ornaments from the Seed of the Mimosa and Sea-side Oat; Shell Work and Fish Scale Ornaments; Back of Hawksbill Turtle and Conch Shells; Fibres of Plantain, Banana, Pineapple, &c., indigenous to the Bahamas; Fans, Rope, &c., made from the Palmetto Leaf; Sponge; Native Woods and Bark; Wings of the Flamingo.

Cigars exhibited by Messrs. Soutar for submission to jury:—Imperiales, Regalia Britannica, Regalia del Rey, Napoleones Elegantes, Brevas, Londres, Galanes.

TRINIDAD.

Lies to theeast of Venezuela. Ceded to Great Britain in 1802. The area of the island is 1,754 $\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. Revenue about £264,000 a year, and value of exports, in 1871, £1,492,811. The population amounts to 109,638.

The principal articles of export are Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Cacao, Coffee, and Pitch. The number of Sugar Estates is 150, and the number of Coffee and Cacao Estates about 800.

77,452 acres of land are under cultivation. Cotton, Timber of many kinds, and the choicest West Indian Fruits are also produced.

Exhibited.—Collection of Native Woods, Pitch, Fibres, and Cacao. (These goods, although promised, have not yet been received.)

