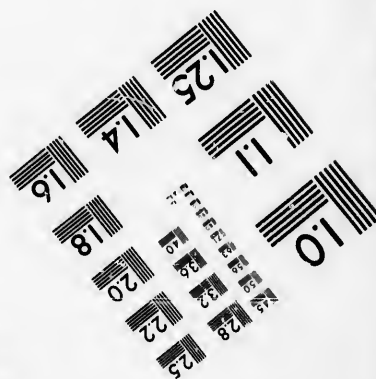
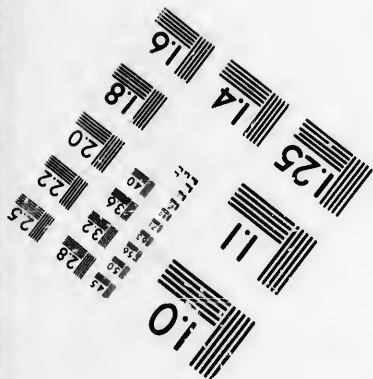
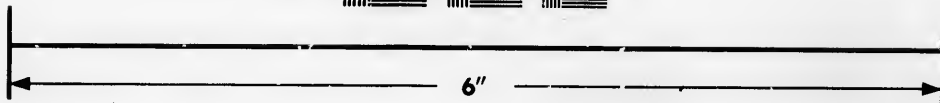
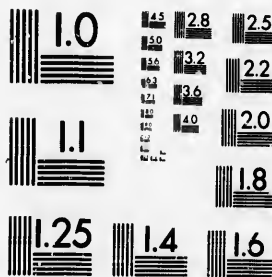


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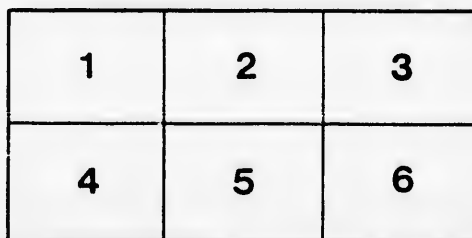
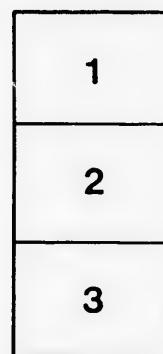
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BERMUDA ISLANDS

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FROM

**NOVEMBER 1877, TO JULY 1878,
 FROM PIER 12 NORTH RIVER, AT 3 P. M.**

Leave New York.	Due Bermuda.	Leave Bermuda.	Due New York.
Thursday Nov. 8th.	Monday Nov. 12th.	Thursday Nov. 17th.	Monday Nov. 19th.
Thursday Nov. 22d.	Monday Nov. 26th.	Thursday Nov. 29th.	Monday Dec. 3rd.
Thursday Dec. 6th.	Monday Dec. 10th.	Thursday Dec. 13th.	Monday Dec. 17th.
Thursday Dec. 20th.	Monday Dec. 24th.	Thursday Dec. 27th.	Monday Dec. 31st.
Thursday Jan. 3d.	Monday Jan. 7th.	Thursday Jan. 10th.	Monday Jan. 14th.
Thursday Jan. 17th.	Monday Jan. 21st.	Thursday Jan. 24th.	Monday Jan. 28th.
Thursday Jan. 31st.	Monday Feb. 4th.	Thursday Feb. 7th.	Monday Feb. 11th.
Thursday Feb. 14th.	Monday Feb. 18th.	Thursday Feb. 21st.	Monday Feb. 25th.
Thursday Feb. 28th.	Monday Mar. 4th.	Thursday Mar. 7th.	Monday Mar. 11th.
Thursday Mar. 13th.	Monday Mar. 18th.	Thursday Mar. 21st.	Monday Mar. 25th.
Thursday Mar. 27th.	Monday Apr. 1st.	Thursday Apr. 2nd.	Monday Apr. 8th.
Thursday Apr. 11th.	Monday Apr. 8th.	Thursday Apr. 11th.	Monday Apr. 15th.
Thursday Apr. 15th.	Monday Apr. 15th.	Thursday Apr. 18th.	Monday Apr. 22nd.
Thursday Apr. 29th.	Monday Apr. 22nd.	Thursday Apr. 25th.	Monday Apr. 29th.
Thursday May 13th.	Monday Apr. 29th.	Thursday May 2d.	Monday May 6th.
Thursday May 27th.	Monday May 6th.	Thursday May 9th.	Monday May 13th.
Thursday Jun. 10th.	Monday May 13th.	Thursday May 16th.	Monday May 20th.
Thursday Jun. 24th.	Monday May 20th.	Thursday May 23rd.	Monday May 27th.
Thursday July 7th.	Monday May 27th.	Thursday May 30th.	Monday June 3rd.
	Monday June 3rd.	Thursday June 6th.	Monday June 10th.
	Monday June 10th.	Thursday June 13th.	Monday June 17th.
	Monday June 17th.	Thursday June 20th.	Monday June 24th.
	Monday June 24th.	Thursday June 27th.	Monday July 1st.

Subject to change if circumstances should require.
 Passage, \$32 Gold. Excursion Tickets good for Six Months, \$50 Gold.
 Second Cabin, \$20 Gold. Excursion, \$3.00.
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 Steamer sailing from New York Nov. 22d, Dec. 20th,
 Jan. 24th, Feb. 21st, Mar. 21st, April 18th,
 May 16th, and June 13th,
 Connects at Bermuda with Steamer for St. Thomas and West Indies.

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DECK AND CABIN PLANS

SEASON OF 1877-8.

During the past four years the elegant Iron Steamships of the QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, have run between Bermuda and New York, with a regularity unsurpassed by any line of foreign-going Steamers. It is a source of congratulation that not a single misfortune has overtaken the Steamers on this route, and at the same time it affords an assurance to travellers that nothing has been left undone by the company to render their boats attractive and safe.

While every care will be taken to preserve this record, the company feels that the inducements to the public to visit Bermuda increase with each recurring season. For some time comparatively unknown and but little visited, the Island afforded but indifferent accomodation to visitors, but with a highly intelligent and respectable population, who have not failed to appreciate the advantages derived from the residence during the winter, of many hundred strangers, there are now open one large Hotel, several smaller ones, and many private boarding houses, where comforts and conveniences can be had in proportion to rates paid. The company is assured that a competent manager and staff will be sent to Bermuda from New York to conduct the Hamilton Hotel this season, and that nothing will be left wanting to secure the comfort of guests.

A further inducement to visit Bermuda is the regular communication thence to St. Thomas and other West Indies.

It is the intention of the company in and after December to run Steamers semi-monthly to St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Venezuela. This line will be independent of the Bermuda route, but passengers from Bermuda will be enabled to make connections at St. Thomas.

The establishment of this steam line to Venezuela, offers to travellers a longer voyage in southern seas than the Bermuda trip, with also several attractive places of interest to visit. The Island of Porto Rico has a healthy climate, and the plantations situated among the mountains afford beautiful views of tropical fertility. The Steamers will next call at LaGuaira and Porto Cabello in Venezuela. LaGuaira, the sea-port of the Capitol, Caracas, is situated on a beautiful open beach, but the Capitol itself will be the great attraction to strangers. It is situated on a plateau 4,000 feet above the sea and four miles inland, and is reached in easy stages by good roads from LaGuaira. The situation at this height, in a southern latitude, gives to the city such a climate as is rarely to be found, and the objects of interest are such as are generally found only in Seville and other large cities in old Spain.

The mountain of Silla De Caracas, 9,000 feet high, overhangs the plateau upon which the city is built, and the grandeur of the views obtained from accessible drives and mule paths, forms the subject of a special description which has been published by the company, and will be sent to persons who may desire to visit Venezuela.

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INDIA RUBBER TREE.

LYING about seven hundred miles southeast of New York is a group of islands whose climate, soil, and picturesque scenery render them especially interesting to us, and yet they are strangely unfamiliar to most well-informed Americans. Speaking our own language, having the same origin, with manners which in many ways illustrate those prevalent in New England seventy-five years ago, the people are bound to us by many natural ties. A Mexican revolution, a Cuban revolt, a Spanish-Cuban outrage, the proposed annexation of San Domingo, have led us to inquire into the history and resources of those regions. But life in Bermuda has been as placid as its lovely waters on a summer day, with now and then a petty agitation which has not been sufficiently important to attract the attention of the outside world, from which it is so absolutely isolated.

Within three days' travel from New York it is hardly possible to find so complete a

change in government, climate, scenery, and vegetation as Bermuda offers. The voyage may or may not be pleasant, but is sure to be short. The Gulf Stream, which one is obliged to cross, has on many natures a subduing effect, and the sight of land is not generally unwelcome. The delight is intensified by the beauties which are spread out on every hand. The wonderful transparency of the water, the numerous islands, making new pictures at every turn, the shifting lights on the hills, the flowers, which almost hide houses that peep out here and there from their bowers, make up a scene as rare as it is beautiful. And so, making our way slowly through the labyrinth of islands, a sudden turn brings us into the pretty harbor of Hamilton, which is the capital and principal town of Bermuda.

The arrival of the steamer has been heralded by the customary signal—a flag from the Government House. The news has been telegraphed all over the island, and the crowd



TRINITY CHURCH.

The houses are rarely more than two stories in height, often, or usually, only one. They are almost invariably built entirely of the Bermuda stone—walls, roofs, and chimneys. The stone is of a creamy white color, and so porous that it seems as if it would crumble in a day. Indeed, it is so soft that it is generally sawed out with a common handsaw. The tiles, which are about two feet long, one foot wide, and from six to eight inches thick, are left for a short time to harden in the sun.

The walls and roofs of all houses are plastered, and this fact, taken in connection with the entire freedom from frost, explains their durability, many of which are in a good state of preservation after standing for a hundred and fifty years. They are usually white, with green Venetian blinds, admitting light and air from beneath. Nearly all have pretty verandas and pleasant grounds surrounding them. Judging from the exterior, one would conclude that they would be entirely inadequate to the demands of any ordinary family, but closer acquaintance demonstrates the fact that a house may be built *out* as well as *up*, and what seemed very diminutive proves to be very commodious and pretty, though they are usually destitute of any thing which we term "modern improvements." Kitchens and servants' rooms are generally detached from the main house.

The government buildings in Hamilton are plain two-story structures, in one of which is the Bermuda Library, originated by Governor Reid, and at present sustained by occasional grants from the Assembly

and by subscriptions. It contains some twelve hundred works, well selected, and, what is quite as much to the purpose, well read. The small number of illustrated books which the library possesses, together with those written by the Queen, or due to her patronage, are the pride of the librarian, a retired sea-captain, who exhibits her Majesty's autograph

with delight, descanting all the while on the kindness which has prompted her gifts.

The most pretentious building in Hamilton, or, indeed, in Bermuda, is Trinity Church, which was some twenty-five years in building, owing, however, rather to the stupidity than the skill of its builders. It stands on a hill overlooking the town, belongs, of course, to the Episcopalians, is really quite pretty, and far superior to any thing of its kind which one usually finds in so small a place.

There are only two towns in Bermuda—Hamilton and St. George's. Most of the people therein are engaged in trade, but there is no excitement about it. Few business men in Hamilton reside in the town, but drive or sail in from homes in the country. At six the town is deserted, and after that hour is a veritable Sleepy Hollow. The streets are not lighted, and almost absolute quiet prevails.

The general direction of the islands is from northeast to southwest. They are in the latitude of Charleston, South Carolina, and the nearest point on the continent is Cape Hatteras, five hundred and eighty miles distant. They are of calcareous formation, "due entirely," says Colonel Nelson, "to the action of the wind in blowing up sand made by the disintegration of coral reefs. They present but one mass of animal remains in various stages of comminution and disintegration. The varieties of rock are irregularly associated, and without any order of superposition. Nearly every shell now known in the surrounding sea may be found in the rock, quite perfect, except with regard to color. Along the south shore are sand-hills which illustrate the formation of Bermuda. In one instance a cottage has been submerged, trees to the height of several feet, and the sand has even traveled up a hill one hundred and eighty feet high. Nine miles north of the islands are four needle rocks, apparently the remnants of former islands. They are about ten feet above high-

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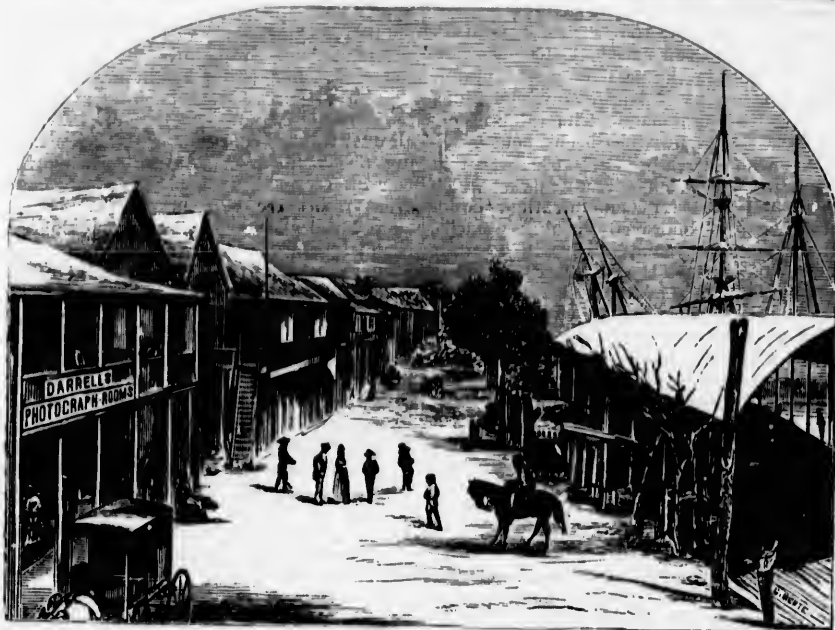
water mark, and vary from four to eight feet in diameter. They are of limestone, and are stratified like the main-land."

There are in all about one hundred islands, though it is usually stated that there are three times as many. Not more than sixteen or twenty are inhabited, and of these the five largest are St. David's, St. George's, Bermuda proper, sometimes styled the Continent, Somerset, and Ireland. They are about fifteen miles in length, and the greatest breadth is about five miles. There are no mountains, no rivers, and so, while they are without magnificence in scenery, in a quiet sort of beauty they are unique.

There are about one hundred and fifty miles of good hard roads, which are generally free from dust. In many places deep cuttings have been made, and the rock towers above the carriage even. The scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and changes continually. Now you drive through wide stretches of country, and the landscape bears a striking resemblance to that of New England; then through a narrow road, with high walls of rock on either hand, on the sides of which the maiden-hair fern grows in profusion, and the road is so winding that every new view which bursts suddenly upon you is a surprise; and then there are delightful glimpses of the sea, with its many islands. Walls of stone extend along the road-side, and over them clamber the morning-glory, the prickly-pear, and the night-blooming cereus. Great beds of geraniums, which mock our hot-houses in their profusion, grow wild. Hedges of oleander line the roads or border cultivated patches of land, protecting them from the high winds which at times sweep over the islands. Thirteen varieties of it are found here, and wherever you go it is one mass of pink and white blossoms. The lantana also grows wild along all the hedges. The passion-flower peeps out from its covert of green leaves, creeping up the branches of tall trees. The profusion of flowers is wonderful, and one can always have a bouquet for the gathering. The winter is the regal time for them. About Christmas the roses, magnificent



VIEWERS' KOLLEGE



STREET IN HAMILTON—THE WHARF.

in size, and of great variety, are in all their glory. One gentleman assured me that he had upward of one hundred and fifty varieties. No great care seems to be taken to cultivate them. Here and there one sees a fine garden, but nothing that even approaches what might be accomplished with such a soil and climate.

The beauty and variety of flowers are fully equaled by the excellence and diversity of fruits. Oranges of superior quality are raised, though their culture is not general. The lemon grows wild. The mango, guava, papaw, pomegranate, fig, arocada pear—whose lovers (for they can be called nothing else) become eloquent in its praise—the custard-apple, the bauana—the lazy man's delight, bearing its wealth of fruit, and dying as it yields its single bunch, while the new plants springing up about its dead stalk maintain the supply the year round—all these fruits grow readily, and with due effort would grow abundantly. Apples and pears are raised, but lack the flavor they possess with us. Peaches, heretofore excellent, have been destroyed for two years past by an insect. Strawberries ripen from November till July. Grapes grow luxuriantly.

The most common tree is the Bermudian cedar, with which nearly all the hill-sides are wooded. Occasionally one sees the mountain palm, while tamarind, tamarisk, palmetto, cocoa-nut, India rubber, mahogany, and calabash trees are quite common. In gardens many West Indian trees are found.

Although three crops of vegetables can be raised annually, still agriculture is in a very backward state, and most of the fruits enumerated are specially rather than generally cultivated. In the early colonial days it was the chief occupation of the people, but was afterward abandoned for other pursuits, and after the introduction of slavery the land was mostly tilled by slaves, and a certain disgrace attached to this kind of labor. Ignorance reigned in the fields, and it is only recently that an attempt has been made to wrest them from its sway. The most progressive men are now deeply interested in the subject, and strong efforts are being made to induce the people to cultivate something besides the stereotyped onion, potato, tomato, and arrowroot, the last said to be the best in the world, though the quantity raised is constantly diminishing, as it exhausts the soil, and does not prove as remunerative as some other crops.

Small patches of land are selected here and there, are carefully spaded—the plow not being in common use—and from them the surprisingly large crops are realized. The land is quite generally inclosed by the oleander, and to prevent inroads upon it all creatures that feed out-of-doors, from a hen to a cow, are usually tied. The poor things have that resigned look peculiar to individuals linked to any thing from which they are too weak or too stupid to escape.

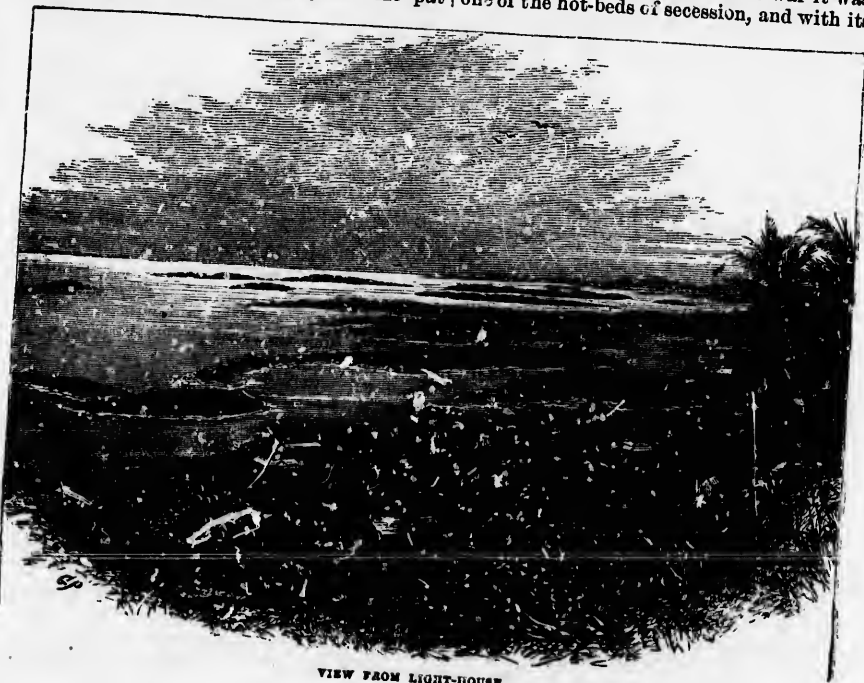
One great drawback to the colony has been the lack of regular steam communica-

BERMUDA.

tion with New York. The government now pays a subsidy to the Quebec & Gulf P. S. S. Co., who run excellent steamers fortnightly, and in the great crop season, during the months of April, May, and June, weekly trips are made. The value of exports last year, 1873, has been about \$350,000, or an increase of \$50,000 over that for the year 1872. The ready market which is secured by steam communication, the introduction of improved farming utensils, the increased demand which will be made for products which the country can so easily supply, will make of Bermuda ere long that for which she is so well fitted—the garden of New York.

In traveling through Bermuda one's thoughts continually revert to Spain. The name of old Juan Bermudez, its discoverer, has been bestowed upon the islands, and it would seem as if his spirit still floats over them, so thoroughly Spanish are the outward characteristics; and in no place is this more marked than in the quaint old town of St. George's. The harbor is beautiful, and much more accessible than that of Hamilton. The streets are narrow—mere lanes, in fact—across which you can shake hands with your neighbor if so disposed, and they are, moreover, sandy and disagreeable for pedestrians. Houses are huddled together in the most miscellaneous manner, and from one perfumed with the onion, with its unkept and uninteresting-looking occupants bursting out at doors and windows, you come pat-

upon a beautiful garden, with its pretty Bermudian cottage, only to find repetitions of the experience throughout the town. On its most commanding height are fortifications, and the work now in progress is said to be particularly fine. There are barracks all over the hill, and soldiers sitting or loafing about wherever you go. During the war St. George's was a busy town, being a great resort for blockade runners, which were hospitably welcomed by our English friends. Goods purchased abroad were brought here, and then transferred to the craft waiting to receive them. It was risky business, but one well followed, and many men here who flattered themselves at the beginning of the war that they were amassing large fortunes were bankrupt or nearly so at its close. Some few, however, realized large amounts. The town was crowded, and at night every available space out-of-doors or in was occupied. Men lay on verandas, walls, docks, and floors. Money was plenty, and sailors sometimes landed with \$1500 in specie. The price of labor advanced; wages were doubled. Liquor flowed freely, and the common laborer had his Champagne and rich cake to offer. Here, too, was concocted the fiendish plot by Dr. Blackburn and others for introducing the yellow fever into Northern cities by sending thither boxes of infected clothing; but it was fortunately discovered in season to prevent injury to any save the plotters. During the entire war it was one of the hot-beds of secession, and with its



VIEW FROM LIGHT-HOUSE.

BERMUDA.



THE DEVIL'S HOLE.

close there came a sudden collapse. If a door-nail is deader than any thing else in nature, then St. George's is as dead as that nail.

From St. George's to Hamilton there is a fine ocean drive of eight or nine miles. Going by Harrington Sound, you will pass the Devil's Hole, or Neptune's Grotto, between which and the sound there is a subterranean communication--the sound, by-the-way, being an arm of the sea. Fish caught at the most favorable seasons of the year are kept here until wanted for use. The usual number is 1000, though it will hold twice as many. There are many varieties of fish, and the spectacle is as pleasing as it is novel. These ponds, on a small scale, are quite numerous throughout Bermuda.

Like most limestone countries, Bermuda abounds in caves, and nowhere are they more beautiful than in Walsingham, not far from Neptune's Grotto, on the road leading around Harrington Sound, one of the loveliest sheets of water imaginable. The whole region is singularly attractive. Mimic lakes, reflecting the varied hues of the rocks which inclose them, with trees overhanging their banks, teem with fish wonderful in variety and color, whose motions are the very ideal of grace. By-paths through the tangled wild-wood lead one through a wilderness of beauty. Nature has been lavish of her gifts all through this locality, and as it is geologically one of the oldest sections of Bermuda, all

the rocks seem to have the weather stain which the vines love so well. Over the whole is thrown the charm of poetry, from the fact that it was one of Tom Moore's favorite haunts while living in Bermuda. It is fitting that Nature should have her temples in such a place. Humility is one of the conditions of entrance to them, and so bending low, making a slight descent, we are soon standing in a room from whose arched roof hang large stalactites. Artificial lights bring out each in its full proportions, and one contemplates with wonder this strange architecture, regardless of the ages it has endured. In a second one near by, and which is much more spacious, is a beautiful sheet of water, clear as crystal, and of an emerald tint. The finest cave is the Admiral's, which guides may fail to mention from the fact that it is more difficult of access than any of the others; but to one at all accustomed to climbing there is little danger and no great difficulty in visiting any of them.

Back to the enchanted ground we lunch under "Moore's calabash-tree," hacked by specimen hunters, but beautiful still. Here he sat and wrote, and so acquired the divine right to all this place. Of course there is a love-story, and the characters in it are this same poet and the handsomest lady in all the Bermudas at that time, Miss Fanny Tucker, sometimes prettily called the "Rose of the Isles," whom Moore in his poems ad-

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dresses as "Nea." Well, he wrote verses to her, and about her, and went on in true lover-like style; but she seems not to have been moved by his strains, and liked her own name so well that she did not change it on her marriage. Moore lived to love again, as we all know. In fact, all the people in this little story are said to have lived happily ever after.

One of the most delightful places in Bermuda to visit is Clarence Hill, the residence of the Admiral, who is supposed to live there three months each year. The road from Hamilton is a wild one, and full of variety, with most charming combinations of the woods, country, and sea. We pass Undercliff Cottage, designed for happy lovers, who can here spend the honey-moon in a retreat so secure that there will be no demand for the farce of *Old Married People*, always a failure when enacted by amateurs. There are flowers in abundance, which with the air and views will sustain life for a month or so. A pretty veranda overlooks the water, with its

"Summer Isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea."

Steps lead almost from the door down to the boat, which will bear them out into all the loveliness which is ever beckoning to them. For absolute beauty I know of but one other view in Bermuda comparable with this—that from the summit of St. David's Island. The atmospheric effects are marvelous, and lead one to consider matrimony very favorably, so closely are the place and the condition connected.

The grounds at Clarence Hill are quite extensive and well kept. The house is plain, but the attractiveness of the place is in its marine views, and in the fact that nature has been left in. On a hill-side overlooking the sea, in a most sequestered spot, is an exquisite bit of gardening. Mosses, ferns, and many tropical plants grow in such profusion and grace, peeping from under rocks, climbing over them, that it is only by critical inspection that you perceive that their pres-

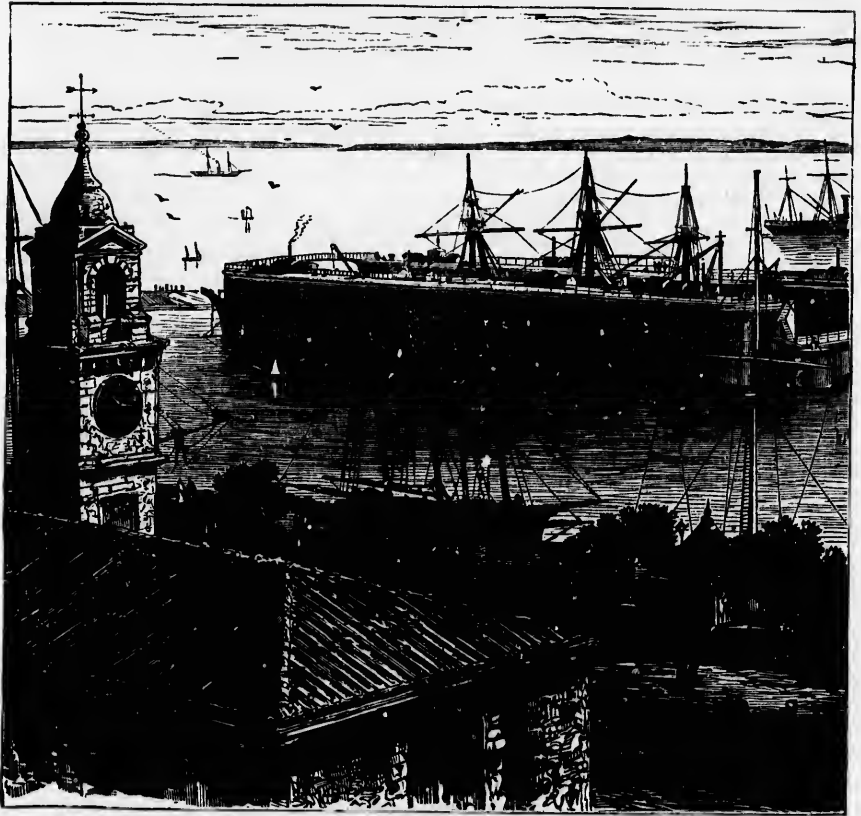
ence is due to cultivation. Near by is a cave, against whose outer wall the sea is ever dashing. It was tunneled by a former Admiral, and is so large that on its completion a ball was given in it by way of celebration.

Some pleasant morning a visit must be made to Ireland Island, the site of the dockyard and naval establishment, and one of the four telegraphic signal stations. We land, and encounter at once the British sentinel, who is very courteous, and splutters in the most unintelligible English, using words on general principles, more as a relief to himself than as an assistance to any one else. Not being in any sense dangerous to Great Britain, we are allowed to proceed. There are marines every where, and with few exceptions they seem to be a most disagreeable set of fellows. The most remarkable object of interest is undoubtedly the floating-dock, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, which was built in England, and was towed across the Atlantic to its present position by five ships. Its length is three hundred and eighty-one feet, and its breadth one hundred and twenty-four feet. The largest and heaviest man-of-war can be docked. It is divided into forty-eight watertight compartments, which are fitted with valves worked from the upper deck. By placing some four thousand tons of water in the upper chambers its keel can be brought five feet out of water and cleaned—a process which it has once undergone. You as-



MOORE'S OALABASH-TREE.

BERMUDA.



THE FLOATING-DOCK.

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...end a ladder or steps on the outside, and get a fine view, having your head nearly blown off while doing it. People whose heads are of no consequence invariably ascend, while the more severely intellectual remain at the foot of the ladder. There is the usual number of machine-shops, offices, and magazines, with vast quantities of powder—much more than a quiet little place like Bermuda would seem to require. Places have been tunneled out here and there, and filled with munitions of war. Every thing is arranged in the most deliberate and scientific manner to injure the feelings of other people. There is no suggestion of peace or its congresses, unless the maiden-hair fern which grows on the rocks wherever there is sufficient moisture may be considered one. Among so many suggestions of disaster and death the hospital and cemetery are harmonious accompaniments. The former is commodious and well managed. The latter has more inmates, and is a pleasant place to go to when one can not go elsewhere, and is rendered attractive by flowers and trees—a fact deserving mention, since most cemeteries here are the lonesom-

est kind of places, though they are not particularly gay in any country.

If the moon, tide, and party are just right, Fairy Land presents as great a contrast to Ireland Island as can well be imagined. Five or six hours are needed for the expedition. You row into little coves, then into what seem to be lakes, so perfectly inclosed is the water; hard by the shore, looking up through dells in which you can almost see the fairies dancing under the trees; under great rocks which threaten to send you down among the fishes; around islands, into inlets, where the mangroves, every leaf glistening in the moonlight, throw out their branches in the most welcoming way. All this, and much more, is in store for him who goes to Fairy Land, the enchanted spot of Bermuda.

Bermuda having suffered several times from yellow fever, grave errors have arisen in regard to the healthfulness of the climate. The fever seems to have been due rather to imperfect drainage and defective quarantine regulations than to any predisposing causes in the climate. Several years since there was a convict establishment here, which

BERMUDA.

was the means of introducing a very low class physically, — men predisposed to disease, and who succumbed at once to attacks of fever. All this has subjected Bermuda to unfavorable criticisms respecting the healthiness of its climate; but any country might suffer under like sanitary conditions. The convict establishment has recently been broken up, thereby removing a fruitful source of disease; and the enactment of strict quarantine laws, which are rigidly enforced upon all vessels, goes far towards preventing the introduction of epidemics from other places. So admirably are the islands situated that there is no excuse for defective drainage or quarantine. Strangers usually resort here in the winter, and generally speak highly of the agreeability of the climate. Rains are quite prevalent at this season, and most houses are not sufficiently protected from dampness, as the native Bermudian thinks fires unhealthy, and sits on his veranda throughout the year. But grates and stoves are gaining in favor, and are being used more and more. A few people have learned that Bermuda is a pleasant summer resort, and act accordingly. There is almost invariably a good breeze from some quarter, and the nights and mornings are cool and delightful. Sun-stroke is unknown. August and September are the hottest and most disagreeable months, owing to the enervating southerly winds. The mercury seldom rises above 85°, or falls below 40°, while the average is about 70°.

There seem to be no diseases peculiar to the climate, but there are ailments enough to keep several excellent physicians actively employed. Consumptives often resort here, but seldom derive that benefit which they experience in a dry climate, though they often improve, and in some cases are nearly cured. The climate seems to be especially beneficial to those afflicted with rheumatism and certain nervous diseases. Bronchial affections are generally relieved, and not unfrequently cured.

"What shall we wear?" may be answered by saying that in summer ladies find muslins and thin wash materials most desirable, and they are worn quite late in the fall. White dresses are very much worn. At other seasons what is suitable for autumn in New York is worn here. The dress is usually very simple in material as well as style.

Some slight consideration of the political and social condition of Bermuda may not be uninteresting. As if to protect them from invasion, coral reefs, extending some ten miles into the sea, threatened with disaster, if not destruction, the "Ancient Mariner," who, with imperfect knowledge and rude craft, attempted to find his way into some safe harbor. And many a ship in days gone by has been wrecked on these shores, leaving few or none to tell the tale. In fact, the

colony owes its origin to a disaster. In 1609 a fleet sent out with reinforcements for the Virginia colony was separated by a storm, and the ship bearing Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers was wrecked off the Bermudas. After enduring incredible hardships for three days, land was "most wishedly and happily descried" by Sir George Somers, and not long after there came a calm, so that they unshipped their stores, with "all conveniency and ease," into boats, and reached land "in safetie, without the loss of a single man." This place, which had become a terror to seamen, so that they had named it "The Isle of Devils," Sir George Somers and party found "the richest, healthfulest, and pleasantest" they ever saw. After constructing two ships they embarked for Virginia, leaving two men on the island. They found their countrymen in a most pitiable condition on their arrival. Supplies were much needed, and Sir George Somers, "whose noble minde ever regarded the generall good more than his own ends," offered to undertake the voyage to the Bermudas for their relief. But "the strength of his body not answering to the memorable courage of his minde," he died shortly after his arrival at St. George's, named in honor of him.

Such flattering reports were made of the islands that the Virginia Company procured an extension of their charter, which included Bermuda. Soon after one hundred and twenty gentlemen purchased their right, and all profits arising from the culture of the soil were to be divided between the proprietors and their tenants, who were little superior to serfs.

The proprietary form of government continued until 1685, with a long procession of good, bad, and indifferent governors. The early history of Bermuda is in many important points similar to that of New England. Like motives had in most instances induced emigration, and the distinguished characteristics of those people were repeated here. Like the Salem colonists, they had their witchcraft delusion, anticipating that, however, some twenty years. Christian North was tried for it in 1668, but was acquitted. Somewhat later a negro woman, Sarah Basset, was burned in Paget for the same offense, though the more probable cause was murder. The following curious account was found recently in some old records at St. George's:

"In 1651, at St. George's, one Jeane Gardiner, the wife of Ralph Gardiner, was presented for trial, because the said Jeane, on or about the 11th day of April, 1651, feloniously, deliberately, and maliciously did say that she would crampe Tomassin, a mulatto woman, and used many other threatening words tending to the hurt of the same mulatto woman; and within a while after, by practice and combination with the devil, feloniously did practice on the said mulatto the diabolical craft of witchcraft, insoemuch that the said mulatto was very much tormented, and struck blind and dumb, for the space of two houres;

BERMUDA.

and at divers tymes and other places did practice the said devillish craft of witchcraft on severall persons, to the hurt and damage of their bodies and goods. To which indictment the said Jeane Gardiner pleaded not guilty; but the jury of twelve sworn men found her guilty, and pronounced the sentence of death, and she was accordingly executed on the 26th day of May at St. George's. The Governor and Councell was very careful in findinge out the truth, and caused a jury of women to search her. They returned as followeth: 'Havinge made diligent search, accordinge to our oathes, we can not find any outwards or inwards marks, soe far as we can perceve, whereby we can in conscience finde her gully, only that in her mouth there is a blue spott, which being pricks did not bleed, and the place was insensible, but being pricks close by it, it bled—the which we leave to the judgment of Phleceans.' Mr. Hooper and the Chirurgeons being appointed to view that spott the day that she was to come to her trial, it was fallen away and flatt, and being pricks, it bled, and it was known to be there eighteen years. And for further triall she was thrown into the sea. She did swyme like a cork, and could not sinke. These signs and other strange evidences in court condemn her, yet nevertheless she would confess nothing at her death. She was demanded in court if she could give a reason why she did not sinke. She answered, she did open her mouth and breathe, but could not sinke."

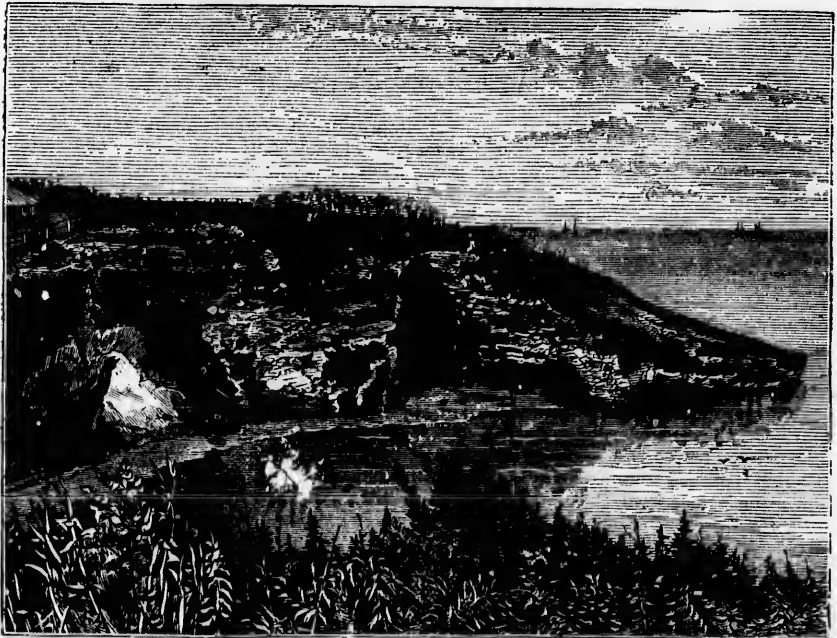
Quakers suffered with the witches just as with us. Fines, imprisonments, whippings, tortures, and the death penalty were the popular methods of exterminating heresy and glorifying God.

Agriculture was at first the leading pursuit, but was gradually abandoned for ship-building, the manufacture of salt at Turk's Island, and the carrying trade. So generally were these pursuits followed, and so dependent upon America had Bermuda become, that

at the breaking out of the American Revolution she actually suffered for supplies. Bound by ties of relationship and business interests to the colonies, their sympathies were warmly enlisted in their behalf, and the harsh measures of the home government served to alienate them still more from the mother country. This feeling was warmly manifested about two months after the battle of Bunker Hill. A large quantity of ammunition was removed from a magazine at St. George's, and conveyed across the government grounds, to make it appear that Governor Bruere had participated in the act. No clew to the mystery has ever been found, though there is little doubt that the Americans used the ammunition.

Slavery, introduced in the early colonial days, was abolished in 1834, Bermuda being the first colony to advocate immediate rather than gradual emancipation. The laws recognized both Indian and negro slavery, and, to a certain extent, also white slavery, since the child of a debtor could be sold at his father's death, and held as bondsman until the debt was paid. There were never the large plantations as in the South, and the institution was undoubtedly a milder form than with us. The more intelligent learned trades or followed the sea, and many could both read and write.

Since 1685 Bermuda has been a crown colony. The Governor, the highest official in the country, receives his appointment from the crown. His term of office is from five to



CAVES ON THE COAST.

BERMUDA.



COTTAGE AND GARDEN IN BERMUDA.

seven years. From the fact that Bermuda occupies such an important place as a military and naval station, being second only to Malta, it is deemed advisable to fill the office with a man sufficiently conversant with military affairs to command any land forces which may be stationed here. He appoints many civil officers directly, while he nominates others for positions filled by the crown. He has the right of veto, and no bill can pass the Assembly without his consent. He acts so largely on his own responsibility, Bermuda is so absolutely isolated, having no telegraphic connection with the continent, that exigencies are liable to arise in which the action of the Governor may be of great political significance. A cable is now being constructed to connect Bermuda with the United States, and it is expected to be laid in 1875. Hence the office demands a man of varied talent, and is at present most worthily filled by Major-General Le-froy, who is a scientist of distinguished ability, and finds here ample field for pursuing his investigations. His efforts for the

improvement of Bermuda in every possible way are untiring. His broad and liberal views do not always meet with the appreciation they deserve. Still, even when criticism was adverse, I never heard any thing which would indicate that he was other than a judicious ruler, a Christian gentleman, and high-minded man. By the successful culture of fruits, vegetables, and plants new to the islands, he is instructing in a most useful and potent manner, and demonstrating the wonderful adaptability of the soil to a wide range of products.

The Legislature consists of the House of Assembly and the Council. Bermuda is divided into nine parishes, from each of which four representatives are sent to the Assembly. The opinions of an impecunious man are regarded as politically worthless, and he is not, therefore, entitled to the ballot until he owns real estate worth £60. Does he aspire to be an Assemblyman, he must possess four times that amount in real estate. The Council consists of nine members, nominated by the Governor and ap-

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pointed by the crown. The blacks have the same civil rights as the whites, yet they have never sent a colored representative to the Assembly, and though they outnumber the whites two to one, there are not one-third as many colored voters as white. It may be added that women possessed of real estate to the amount of £60 are even then considered, for some occult reason, unfit to have a voice in the expenditure of their own money. To the mind enfeebled by sex, *i. e.*, the mind feminine, this seems presumptuous as well as unjust.

Party spirit often runs high, and there is no dearth of men here, as elsewhere, who are willing, ay, eager, to sacrifice themselves for their country, where the opportunities for plunder are such as a member of Congress, for instance, would not consider worth an effort. There are no suggestions of Governorships as rewards to those who have been successful in petty theft; no enormous railroad dividends to Senatorial and Representative "Innocents," wholly ignorant of the import of such dividends until taught by an "investigating committee," in fact, there is nothing but eight shillings per diem. As one gazes over an assembly composed of the Abou Ben Adhems of society, his emotions are "first-class" as well as overwhelming, and he has a foretaste of millennial joys. Here, as with us, there are opposing Abous, and the Abou who loves his fellow-men the most, and so serves the Lord most acceptably, has the majority of votes, just as in the United States.

The Assembly usually convenes on alternate days in summer. The opening is quite an affair. The Governor, dressed in uniform, makes his speech; men whose positions mean clothes peculiar in any way, wear those peculiar clothes; soldiers enliven the scene; ladies are present, the only day during the session; and, on the whole, it is a most agreeable contrast to the dullness which characterizes the subsequent proceedings.

One of the greatest needs of Bermuda is a good system of public schools, a matter about which the masses are very indifferent. All the educational work is done by a few earnest people, whose labors are unappreciated and poorly rewarded. The paltry sum of £500 granted by the Assembly for schools is divided among some fifteen or sixteen, which are not public in our sense of the term, since most of the pupils pay tuition fees, though no child would be excluded if unable to do so. They are almost wholly attended by colored children. The antagonism of races is very strong, especially between the poorer class of whites and the blacks, and the former absolutely refuse to attend the same schools as the blacks, in which they would be in a decided minority; and so, being too poor to pay for instruction, and too prejudiced to accept what is offered, they are

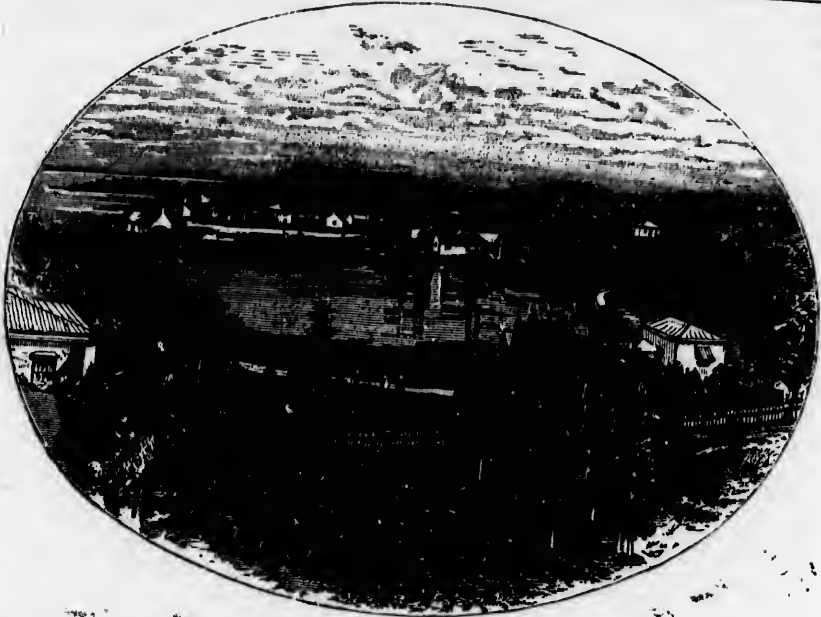
growing up in a state of almost absolute ignorance. Those who can afford it hire private tutors, or send their children abroad to be educated.

The appliances of the school-room are of a rude character, and it is matter for congratulation that so much is accomplished with such imperfect means. The children are cleanly, orderly, and respectful. One accustomed to stand aside for our progressive Young Americas is somewhat taken aback to see a school rise and remain standing while he enters or leaves the room. It gives one the sensation of being his own grandfather; and the sensation is a good one.

The Episcopal is the established Church here, and out of twenty-four churches the Episcopalians have twelve, the Wesleyans nine, Presbyterians two, and Catholics one. Out of a population of 12,121, 9,123 are credited to the Episcopalians, and the remainder to other denominations. If these figures represented the exact truth in matters theological, they would be more interesting than they now are. When it is popular to act according to a prescribed form, to believe in a set creed—when it affects one in numberless social and political ways to dissent from the majority, so long must we expect to find more or less insincerity in profession, blindness in belief, intolerance in action; and that is precisely what is found in Bermuda. All the churches are very well attended. The general appearance of the congregation is not unlike that of a New England country audience, with faces a trifle less care-worn. The preaching is peculiarly simple, with no suggestion of sensationalism or radicalism in it. The people enter into the services with spirit and evident satisfaction, though they are probably less interested than they would be if they themselves paid for all their religious instruction. As the Lord sends the rain on the just and on the unjust, so the state showers its aid on the saints, *i. e.*, the Episcopalians, and the sinners, *i. e.* the other folks, without any distinction, and as there are more saints than sinners they get the most money. There is some talk of allowing the people to shift for themselves, but it will not probably be done very soon, since nothing is ever hurried in this latitude.

The churches are very plain, built generally in the form of a cross, surrounded by the church-yard with its dead, usually spoken of as quiet. There has been a sufficient number of people who have lived, been virtuous, and died to furnish a goodly number of tablets sacred to their respective and respectable memories, which tablets are a great adornment to what would otherwise be very bare walls. In almost any church there comes a time when one is ready to turn his face to the wall. How refreshing on such occasions to find thereon a little improving

BERMUDA.



PITT'S HAY, BERMUDA.

literature! One wishes there had been more good people; that they, too, had died, and left some little account of themselves. In a crazy old church in St. George's, said to be the oldest in Bermuda, and which is fast tumbling to pieces, after listening to the shrill notes of the organ—which, by-the-way, is a cross between a steam-whistle and a hand-organ, having ways peculiar unto itself, such, for instance, as stopping, and utterly refusing to go on, leaving the hymn-books and the holders thereof to their own destruction, and then starting up suddenly as if letting off steam, blowing away like a whole regiment of fends, the choir, organist, and all the musical part of the congregation exerting themselves to the utmost to keep it well under, while those who are unable to make any noise which would be of any earthly use find relief in stopping their ears, and in reflecting on the possibilities of the "music of the future"—after enduring all this, and "aye more," one runs over the list of excellences possessed by the good Governor Popple with a feeling which must be experienced to be understood.

For the benefit of the reader it may be stated that there was a good and a bad Governor Popple, and also a feud in the two families. How the friends of the good Governor must have chuckled at the exquisite lashing of the bad Governor left to muse on his shortcomings! The following epitaph commemorates the virtues of the "good Governor:"

Died at Bermuda, Nov. 17, 1744
in the 46th Year of his Age,
after Nine Days' illness, of a Bilious Fever,
The Good Governor,
ALLURED POPPLE, Esq^r.
During the Course of his Administration,
which, to the Inconsolable Grief of the Inhabitants,
continued but Six Years,
of the many Strangers who resorted thither for their
Health,
the Observing easily discovered in him,
under the graceful Veil of Modesty,
an Understanding and Abilities equal
to a more important Trust.
The Gay and Polite were charmed with the unaffected
Elegance and amiable Simplicity of his Manners,
and all were cheered
by his Hospitality and diffusive Benevolence,
which steadily flowed and Undisturbed
from the Heart.
To parade according to his Merit
the Deceased
would be but too sensible a Reproach
to the Living,
and to enumerate the many rare Virtues
which shone united in the Governor
of that little Spot
were to tell how many great Talents
and excellent Endowments are
wanting in some
whom the Capriciousness of Fortune
exposes
in a more elevated and conspicuous Station.

At the office of our consul the American
visiting this "little spot" will be cordially
welcomed, and kindly furnished with all
the information he may need regarding the
country, and every effort will be made to
render his stay pleasant. In many, perhaps
all, respects he will find the hotels satisfac-

BERMUDA.

tory. He can secure clean rooms, quite good attendance, and almost perfect quiet. The bill of fare is not, of course, equal to that of our metropolitan hotels, and one must incur the risk of being dissatisfied. There are, of course, amongst all classes of travelers, those to whom the privilege of grumbling is regarded as one of the luxuries for which he expends his money, but it can be truly said that there is no reason *in nature* why the table in Bermuda should not satisfy any reasonable person; if it does not, the fault must lie in the one who prepares the food, or the partaker of it, and they can easily settle it between themselves. The usual price of board at the hotels is \$2 50 per day in gold. Definite arrangements at the outset in regard to carriages and horses are wise and economical. The Bermudian horse is neither stylish nor fiery, but, on the contrary, is a queer-looking beast, constructed with slight regard to the laws of proportion—a fact of which he seems to be aware, judging from his confused appearance at times. There are now and then some very fair travelers that make up in speed what they lack in beauty. It may be pertinent to add that if a carriage is desired at any specified time, it is wise to order it an hour earlier.

Those who plume themselves on their culture, and who regard all places except those in which they have resided as very benighted quarters, would, of course, look upon Bermuda as almost outside the limits of civilization. Closer acquaintance would dispel many of these delusions. A stranger would be impressed at once with the marked courtesy of the people. From the lowest to the highest one will receive the most polite attention. A simplicity almost Arcadian characterizes their manners, especially those of the women. Many who have led very circumscribed lives, who have never been away from Bermuda, possess an ease and grace which would do credit to *habitués* of society, arising apparently from perfect faith in others, and an earnest desire to add to their pleasure in every possible way. In matters of etiquette they are generally much more exact than Americans. The kindness and formality aside—and they are not to be underrated—one would hardly derive much inspiration from the Bermudian, whose outlook is not a broad one. His life has not fostered extended views, and he is, perhaps, as little to be blamed for not possessing them as for being born in mid-ocean.

They are a comfortable, well-to-do set of people, with here and there a family possessing ample means. As in England, property, especially real estate, remains in the same family for a long period. There is very little real suffering from poverty, though there are many poor people, who had rather be poor than make the necessary exer

to improve their condition. In this connection the colored people deserve some notice, forming, as they do, a large majority of the population. The importation of negroes from Africa ceased long before the abolition of slavery, which may account for the improved type of physiognomy one encounters here. The faces of some are fine, and many of the women are really pretty. They are polite, about as well dressed as any body, attend all the churches, and are members thereof, are more interested in schools than the poor whites, and a very large proportion of them can both read and write. They have their own secret and benevolent societies, and are just as improvident here as elsewhere. If they have any money, work is uninteresting to them. When utterly destitute they are ready to improve their finances, but when pay-day comes they are quite apt to retire from business and spend their earnings, running the risk of again finding employment when compelled by necessity; and most of them live in this make-shift way all their lives. A strong feeling of prejudice exists against them, which will probably die out when they have acquired a few of the sterling virtues at present monopolized by white people.

Very little time is spent here by any race in speculations on the dignity of labor; much more is spent in devising plans for avoiding it. Degraded by slavery, it has not risen from its low estate. Skilled workmen are rare; there are almost no manufactured articles, nearly every thing being imported from England. The old feeling still bears sway that work is good for blacks, but injurious to whites, which is especially unfortunate, since so many opportunities are afforded for testing the question without any prejudices to favor the experiment. Housekeeping, particularly with the many inconveniences of the house, the inefficient service, and proverbially large families, bears hard upon women who are forced to look after such affairs. They are noted for their serenity, as well as for the affection and reverence they pay to what is commonly called the "head" of the family.

To return to the labor question. Generally speaking, those who can avoid doing any thing make the best of their opportunities; those who are not so happily situated do as little as possible. Driving one dark night, a number of people were met. John reined up his horse suddenly, exclaiming, as he did so, "Well, I declare! these folks are too lazy to git out o' the way of a kerridge."

"So you think them lazy?"

"Lazy! they're the dilat'ri'st set o' folks I ever see. Give 'em a piece of work to do, and they'll begin well enough on it, but they're ready very soon to lay down alongside of it. I never see men that would scheme so to git out o' doin' any thing as



1744.
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sq.
Administration,
the Inhabitants,
whither for their
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A STREET SCENE IN ST. GEORGE'S.

they will. Set a lot of 'em to work, and they begin to plau right away to see how they can git rid o' doin' any thing. I've kuocked round the world a good deal, and seen all sorts o' people, and these folks here are the most dilat'ry I ever see. They're *all* lazy; but, if any thing, the white natives are worse than the colored. Work and me is bad friends, but I never see a man here yit that I couldn't do twice as much as he."

John is an acute observer.

But if any thing *must* be done, it may as well be attended to at some future time. Supposing a man should die in the mean time, his son or grandson might take the matter in hand. "At all events, what is the use of rushing so and making such a fuss, getting oue's scif in a perspiration, and all that? No use at all. Goethe said there was repose on every height, did he? There's repose in some hollows too. There are almost always two sides to a question." And so the Bermudian waits. The man who is as exact as the sun, who nudertakes to enjoy a little recreation here, carrying out his own notions all the while, will look as if he had had a course of funerals by the time he has been here a week. But if he will give up his ideas, he will have an exceedingly pleasant time. Fortunately the climate predisposes one to good nature, and the exacting New Yorker becomes "dilat'ry," just like other people, in this latitude.

By his indifference to the superfluities of life the Bermudian gains much time, which

offsets in a measure what he loses in other ways. His house is simple. He can not understand why a man should have so many things which he would be just as well off without. The test question with him about houses, furniture, and dress is, "Will it last?"

If it will, it is worth having; if it will not, somebody else may buy it, for he will not. What to him is a new-fashioned chair, which will have to be replaced in a year or two? Those in his dining-room are one hundred and fifty years old. They are chairs worth talking about.

The lavish expenditure of Americans, especially in matters of dress, strikes him with wonder, and I have heard it gravely suggested that money for this purpose must be saved on the wine bill, which with him and all good Englishmen is no bagatelle. He driuks good wine, and a great deal of it. Once in a while some one is found who really likes it, but as a rule "the climate requires it," and so all take it for the climate's sake. Bonaparte found the vines good patriots in France; they are equally so in Bermuda. The revenue derived from duties on liquors is about two-fifths of the entire amount. Intoxication is not general; still it is not uncommon for a certain indefiniteness to characterize a man's walk and conversation, as, for instance, in the case of a good man who at a public dinner not long since said grace three times, which interested those who knew he was not prompted thereto by the Holy Spirit.

BERMUDA.

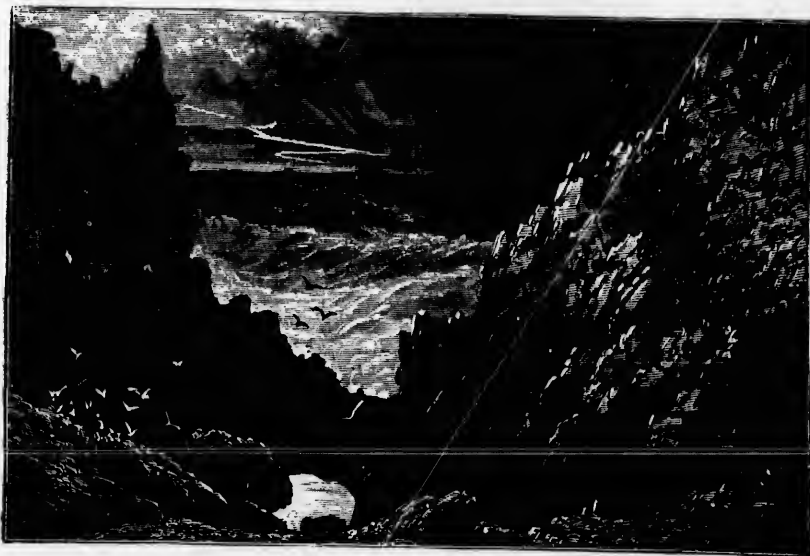
Life is not nearly as dull here as might be supposed. There are plenty of out-door amusements—driving, rowing, yachting, there being a fine club here; cricket and croquet, dinner-parties, balls, enliven the time, especially in winter. There are always two regiments of troops stationed here, together with some marines, and all this gives a certain tone to society. The "men" are not much noticed, but officers are not neglected. In the great many cases their clothes are the most interesting part of them, but still life is brighter and livelier with than it would be without them. Bermuda takes her place as a naval and military station, and gets all she can out of it.

The Governor receives every Wednesday. On Saturday a croquet party is usually given at Mount Langton, his residence. The ladies are dressed in simple garden costume. Some play, while others sit and talk under the trees. The learned judge, the sedate parson, the doughty colonel, the jovial marine, all mingle here, and take a hand in the game. The conversation may, and may not, be indifferent. You may hear the household gossip, or, if skillful, may listen to "bits of talk" about India during the rebellion, about China, the scenery of Jamaica, the gay life at Malta, or the dear old England. So the play and the talk go on until refreshments are announced, which are served in the pretty dining-room overlooking the sea. There may be music from some regimental band which will be very fair. These bands often play at their rooms, and it proves quite a pleasant entertainment.

However interesting Bermuda may be to the pleasure-seeker it is even more so to the

scientist, in proof of which statement I make the following extract from one of Colonel Nelson's valuable letters: "I have often regretted the want of a suitable opportunity of impressing on the world of naturalists the expediency of occupying Bermuda as a point with especial advantages for study in many branches of their craft. It is decidedly a hot climate in summer. One immense advantage to the naturalist in these islands is the characteristic tendency and necessity of coral formations to form well-sheltered lagoons. This, however, would be of small avail if there were sharks, but there is only one species there—the so-called blue shark, which rarely comes within the reefs unless tempted to do so in the whaling season, and even then is never aggressive, though he will fight if attacked. Again, the water on its sandy bottom is so exquisitely transparent, exactly the color of the aqua-marine variety of beryl, that in a dead calm I have distinctly seen worm heaps, corallines, etc., at a depth of eleven fathoms, which I measured exactly. Again, the summer temperature there admits of such prolonged working in the water. My last good day's work was on November 5, 1832, when, as usual, I remained from three to four hours, swimming, wading, and creeping on all fours."

A superficial survey may be made of Bermuda in a month. More critical observations will require six months or a year. He who has found in nature a friend or teacher will here have abundant cause for renewing his love, or opportunity for adding to his knowledge, and will bear away a memory of its beautiful scenes which will enrich a lifetime.—*From Harpers Magazine.*



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