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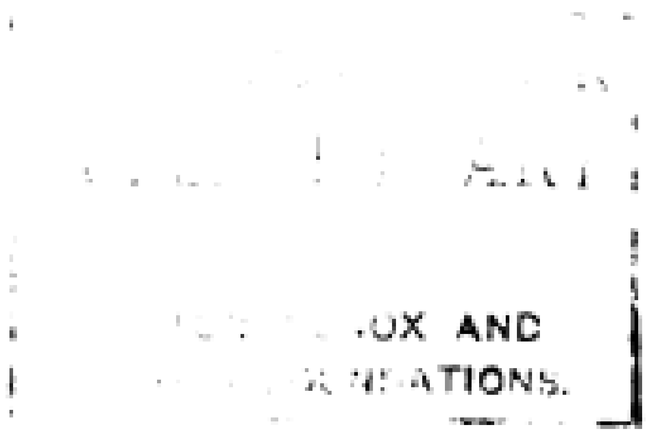

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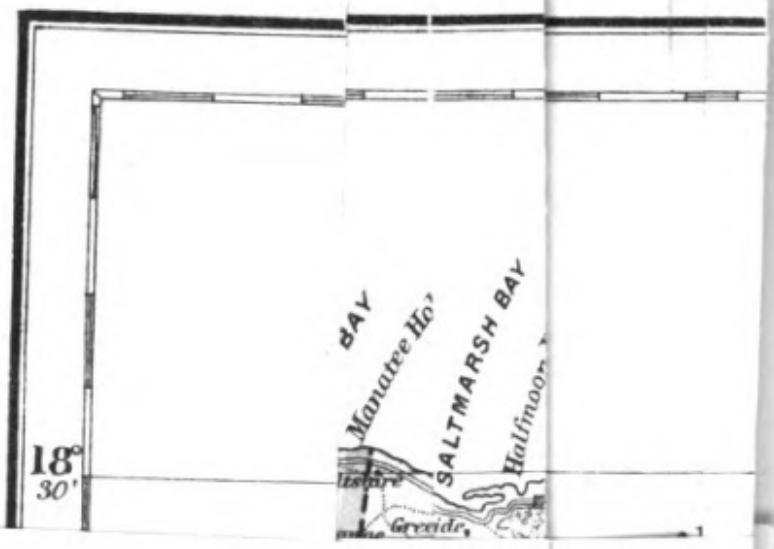

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S. P. Greene

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HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

Kingston, Jamaica
Dec. 9. 1895

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CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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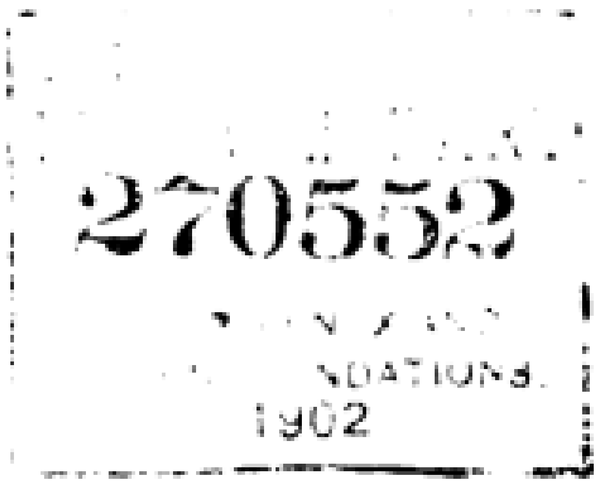

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PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1895.

IT will be observed that in the present Edition of the Handbook of Jamaica the Chronological History, which had been continued for the usual term of a Governor's Administration, has been merged in the Historical Sketch, matters of merely ephemeral interest being omitted. There will also be found an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Frank Cundall, F.S.A., on the Books relating to Jamaica.

The Editors have again laid themselves under obligations to the Secretaries and Officials of the various Societies and Institutions and to members of the Public Service, for assistance in revising the information given in previous issues; and they avail themselves of this opportunity of acknowledging and thanking these gentlemen for their help.

In a work of this kind, compiled as it is from so many sources, errors will creep in and omissions are inevitable. The Editors will therefore be greatly obliged if readers of the Handbook will call attention to any mistakes they may detect, and they will gladly welcome suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the work and for rendering it more accurate and reliable.

KINGSTON,
1st February, 1895.

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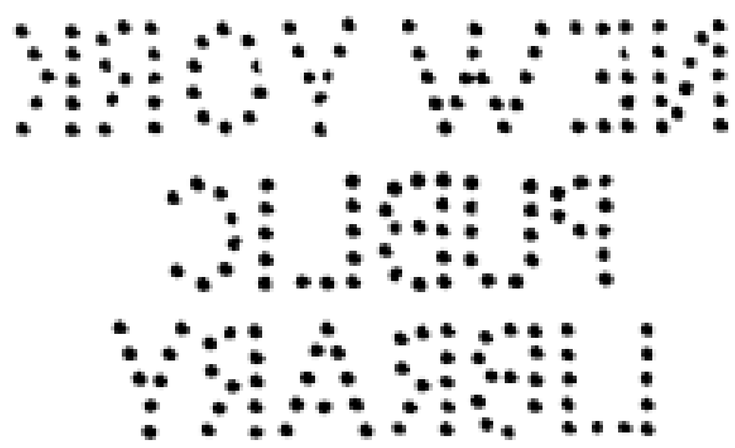

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CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF JAMAICA,

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BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE COMPILERS

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THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PART I.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1895.

JANUARY.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Notes.	Mean Time of Sunrise.	Mean Time of Sunset.	Equation of Time.
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.	Public General Holiday.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	W.		6 34	5 34	4
3	Th.		6 35	5 35	5
4	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 35	5 36	5
5	S.		6 35	5 37	6
6	Su.	EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
7	M.		6 35	5 38	6
8	T.		6 35	5 39	7
9	W.		6 35	5 39	7
10	Th.		6 36	5 40	8
11	F.	Full Moon.	6 36	5 41	8
12	S.		6 36	5 42	9
13	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 42	9
14	M.		6 36	5 42	9
15	T.		6 37	5 43	10
16	W.		6 37	5 43	10
17	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 37	5 44	10
18	F.		6 37	5 45	11
19	S.		6 37	5 46	11
20	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 46	11
21	M.		6 37	5 47	12
22	T.		6 37	5 47	12
23	W.		6 36	5 48	12
24	Th.		6 36	5 48	12
25	F.	New Moon.	6 36	5 49	13
26	S.		6 36	5 50	13
27	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 50	13
28	M.		6 35	5 51	13
29	T.		6 35	5 51	13
30	W.		6 35	5 52	14
31	Th.		6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

1	F.		6 35	5 53	ADD
2	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 34	5 54	14
3	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 54	14
4	M.		6 34	5 55	14
5	T.		6 34	5 55	14
6	W.		6 33	5 55	14
7	Th.		6 33	5 56	14
8	F.		6 33	5 56	14
9	S.	Full Moon.	6 32	5 56	14
10	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA,	6 32	5 57	14
11	M.		6 32	5 57	14
12	T.		6 31	5 58	14
13	W.		6 31	5 59	14
14	Th.	*St. Valentine.*	6 30	5 59	14
15	F.		6 29	5 59	14
16	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 29	6 0	14
17	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 29	6 0	14
18	M.		6 28	6 1	14
19	T.		6 28	6 2	14
20	W.		6 27	6 2	14
21	Th.		6 26	6 3	14
22	F.		6 26	6 3	14
23	S.		6 25	6 3	14
24	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA. *Shrove Sunday.* New Moon.	6 25	6 3	13
25	M.		6 24	6 3	13
26	T.		6 23	6 4	13
27	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.	6 23	6 5	13
28	Th.		6 22	6 5	13

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MARCH.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Notes.	Mean Time of Sunrise.	Mean Time of Sunset.	Equation of Time.
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	*St. David.*	6 20	6 5	ADD
2	S.		6 19	6 5	12
3	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 19	6 5	12
4	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 18	6 6	12
5	T.		6 17	6 6	12
6	W.		6 16	6 6	11
7	Th.		6 16	6 6	11
8	F.		6 16	6 6	11
9	S.		6 15	6 7	11
10	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT. Full Moon.	6 13	6 7	10
11	M.		6 13	6 7	10
12	T.		6 12	6 8	10
13	W.		6 11	6 8	10
14	Th.		6 10	6 8	9
15	F.		6 10	6 8	9
16	S.		6 9	6 9	9
17	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT. *St. Patrick.*	6 8	6 9	9
18	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 7	6 9	8
19	T.		6 6	6 10	8
20	W.		6 6	6 10	8
21	Th.		6 5	6 10	7
22	F.		6 4	6 10	7
23	S.		6 3	6 10	7
24	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 2	6 10	6
25	M.	Quarter Day.	6 1	6 11	6
26	T.	New Moon.	6 1	6 11	6
27	W.		6 0	6 11	6
28	Th.		5 59	6 11	5
29	F.		5 59	6 11	5
30	S.		5 58	6 12	5
31	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

1	M.		5 56	6 12	ADD
2	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 55	6 12	4
3	W.		5 54	6 12	3
4	Th.		5 53	6 13	3
5	F.		5 53	6 13	3
6	S.		5 52	6 13	2
7	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	5 51	6 13	2
8	M.		5 51	6 13	2
9	T.	Full Moon.	5 50	6 14	2
10	W.		5 49	6 14	1
11	Th.		5 48	6 14	1
12	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 47	6 15	1
13	S.		5 47	6 15	1
14	Su.	EASTER DAY.	5 46	6 15	0
15	M.		5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 45	6 15	0
17	W.		5 44	6 15	1
18	Th.		5 43	6 15	1
19	F.		5 43	6 15	1
20	S.		5 42	6 16	1
21	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 41	6 17	1
22	M.		5 40	6 17	2
23	T.	*St. George.*	5 39	6 17	2
24	W.	New Moon.	5 39	6 17	2
25	Th.		5 39	6 17	2
26	F.		5 38	6 18	2
27	S.		5 37	6 18	2
28	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 36	6 18	3
29	M.		5 35	6 19	3
30	T.		5 35	6 19	3

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MAY.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Notes.	Mean Time of Sunrise.	Mean Time of Sunset.	Equation of Time.
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 35	6 19	3
3	F.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 34	6 20	3
4	S.		5 34	6 20	3
5	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 33	6 20	3
6	M.		5 32	6 20	4
7	T.		5 31	6 21	4
8	W.	Full Moon.	5 31	6 21	4
9	Th.		5 31	6 21	4
10	F.		5 30	6 22	4
11	S.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 30	6 22	4
13	M.		5 30	6 22	4
14	T.		5 29	6 23	4
15	W.		5 28	6 24	4
16	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 28	6 24	4
17	F.		5 28	6 24	4
18	S.		5 27	6 25	4
19	Su.	ROGATION SUNDAY.	5 27	6 25	4
20	M.		5 27	6 25	4
21	T.		5 27	6 25	4
22	W.		5 26	6 26	4
23	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 26	6 26	4
24	F.	Queen Victoria born, 1819. New Moon. Public General Holiday.	5 26	6 27	3
25	S.		5 26	6 28	3
26	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 26	6 28	3
27	M.		5 26	6 28	3
28	T.		5 26	6 28	3
29	W.		5 25	6 29	3
30	Th.		5 25	6 29	3
31	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

1	S.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 26	6 30	2
3	M.	Duke of York born, 1865.	5 25	6 31	2
4	T.		5 25	6 31	2
5	W.		5 25	6 31	2
6	Th.		5 25	6 31	2
7	F.	Earthquake, 1692. Full Moon.	5 25	6 32	2
8	S.		5 25	6 33	1
9	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 25	6 33	1
10	M.		5 25	6 33	1
11	T.		5 25	6 33	1
12	W.		5 26	6 34	0
13	Th.		5 26	6 34	0
14	F.		5 26	6 34	ADD
15	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 34	0
16	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 35	0
17	M.		5 26	6 36	1
18	T.		5 26	6 36	1
19	W.		5 26	6 36	1
20	Th.	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5 26	6 36	1
21	F.		5 26	6 36	1
22	S.	New Moon.	5 27	6 37	2
23	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 27	6 37	2
24	M.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	T.		5 27	6 37	2
26	W.		5 28	6 37	2
27	Th.		5 28	6 37	3
28	F.	Coronation Day.	5 28	6 37	3
29	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 29	6 37	3
30	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 29	6 37	3

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JULY.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Notes.	Mean Time of Sunrise.	Mean Time of Sunset.	Equation of Time.
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	T.		5 30	6 38	4
3	W.		5 30	6 38	4
4	Th.		5 30	6 38	4
5	F.		5 30	6 38	4
6	S.	Full Moon.	5 31	6 38	4
7	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 32	6 38	5
8	M.		5 32	6 38	5
9	T.		5 32	6 38	5
10	W.		5 33	6 37	5
11	Th.		5 33	6 37	5
12	F.		5 33	6 37	5
13	S.		5 33	6 37	5
14	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's Last [Quarter.	5 34	6 37	6
15	M.		5 34	6 37	6
16	T.		5 35	6 37	6
17	W.		5 35	6 37	6
18	Th.		5 35	6 37	6
19	F.		5 35	6 37	6
20	S.		5 36	6 36	6
21	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 36	6 36	6
22	M.	New Moon.	5 36	6 36	6
23	T.		5 37	6 35	6
24	W.		5 37	6 35	6
25	Th.		5 37	6 35	6
26	F.		5 38	6 34	6
27	S.		5 38	6 34	6
28	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First [Quarter.	5 38	6 34	6
29	M.		5 39	6 33	6
30	T.		5 39	6 33	6
31	W.		5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.

1	Th.	Abolition of Slavery in Jamaica, 1834.	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	F.		5 40	6 32	6
3	S.		5 41	6 31	6
4	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 41	6 31	6
5	M.	Public General Holiday. Full Moon.	5 41	6 31	6
6	T.		5 42	6 30	6
7	W.		5 42	6 29	6
8	Th.		5 42	6 28	5
9	F.		5 42	6 28	5
10	S.		5 42	6 28	5
11	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 27	5
12	M.		5 43	6 27	5
13	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 43	6 26	5
14	W.		5 43	6 25	5
15	Th.		5 43	6 25	4
16	F.		5 44	6 24	
17	S.		5 44	6 24	
18	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Cyclone, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	M.		5 45	6 22	3
20	T.	Cyclone, 1886. New Moon.	5 45	6 22	3
21	W.		5 45	6 21	3
22	Th.		5 46	6 20	3
23	F.		5 46	6 19	3
24	S.		5 46	6 18	2
25	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 18	2
26	M.		5 46	6 17	2
27	Tu.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 46	6 16	1
28	W.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	Th.		5 47	6 15	1
30	F.		5 47	6 14	1
31	S.		5 47	6 13	0

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SEPTEMBER.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Notes.	Mean Time of Sunrise.	Mean Time of Sunset.	Equation of Time.
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	M.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 12	0
3	T.		5 48	6 11	1
4	W.	Full Moon.	5 48	6 10	1
5	Th.		5 48	6 9	1
6	F.		5 48	6 8	2
7	S.		5 48	6 8	2
8	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 7	2
9	M.		5 48	6 6	3
10	T.		5 48	6 5	3
11	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 49	6 4	3
12	Th.		5 49	6 3	4
13	F.		5 49	6 2	4
14	S.		5 49	6 1	4
15	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 1	5
16	M.		5 49	6 0	5
17	T.		5 49	5 59	5
18	W.	New Moon.	5 49	5 58	6
19	Th.		5 50	5 57	6
20	F.		5 50	5 56	7
21	S.		5 50	5 56	7
22	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 51	5 55	7
23	M.		5 50	5 54	8
24	T.		5 51	5 53	8
25	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 51	5 53	8
26	Th.		5 51	5 52	9
27	F.		5 51	5 51	9
28	S.	[Michaelmas Day.—Quarter Day.	5 52	5 50	9
29	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *St. Michael.*	5 52	5 49	10
30	M.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	T.		5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	W.		5 52	5 47	11
3	Th.	Full Moon.	5 52	5 46	11
4	F.		5 52	5 45	11
5	S.		5 52	5 44	12
6	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 53	5 43	12
7	M.		5 54	5 42	12
8	T.		5 54	5 42	12
9	W.		5 54	5 41	13
10	Th.		5 54	5 40	13
11	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 54	5 40	13
12	S.		5 54	5 39	13
13	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 38	14
14	M.		5 54	5 38	14
15	T.		5 55	5 37	14
16	W.		5 56	5 36	14
17	Th.		5 55	5 35	15
18	F.	New Moon.	5 56	5 34	15
19	S.		5 56	5 34	15
20	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 56	5 34	15
21	M.		5 57	5 33	15
22	T.		5 57	5 33	15
23	W.		5 57	5 32	16
24	Th.		5 57	5 31	16
25	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 58	5 30	16
26	S.		5 59	5 29	16
27	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 59	5 29	16
28	M.		5 59	5 29	16
29	T.		6 0	5 28	16
30	W.		6 1	5 27	16
31	Th.		6 1	5 27	16

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NOVEMBER.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Notes.		Mean Time of Sunrise.	Mean Time of Sunset.	Equation of Time.
				hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	*All Saints' Day.*		6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	S.	Full Moon.		6 2	5 26	16
3	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		6 2	5 26	16
4	M.			6 2	5 26	16
5	T.			6 3	5 25	16
6	W.			6 3	5 25	16
7	Th.			6 4	5 24	16
8	F.			6 4	5 24	16
9	S.	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	Moon's Last	6 5	5 23	16
10	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	[Quarter.	6 5	5 23	16
11	M.			6 5	5 23	16
12	T.			6 6	5 22	16
13	W.			6 6	5 22	16
14	Th.			6 7	5 22	15
15	F.			6 8	5 22	15
16	S.	New Moon.		6 9	5 21	15
17	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		6 9	5 21	15
18	M.			6 9	5 21	15
19	T.			6 10	5 21	15
20	W.			6 11	5 21	14
21	Th.			6 11	5 21	14
22	F.			6 11	5 21	14
23	S.			6 12	5 21	14
24	Su.	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	Moon's First	6 12	5 21	13
25	M.		[Quarter.	6 13	5 21	13
26	T.			6 14	5 21	13
27	W.			6 15	5 21	12
28	Th.			6 15	5 21	12
29	F.			6 16	5 21	12
30	S.	*St. Andrew.*		6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

1	Su.	ADVENT SUNDAY.		6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	M.	Full Moon		6 18	5 22	10
3	T.			6 18	5 22	10
4	W.			6 19	5 22	10
5	Th.			6 20	5 22	9
6	F.			6 20	5 22	9
7	S.			6 21	5 23	8
8	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.		6 22	5 23	8
9	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.		6 23	5 23	8
10	T.			6 23	5 23	7
11	W.			6 23	5 23	7
12	Th.			6 24	5 24	6
13	F.			6 24	5 24	6
14	S.			6 25	5 25	5
15	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.		6 25	5 25	5
16	M.	New Moon.		6 26	5 26	4
17	T.			6 26	5 26	4
18	W.			6 27	5 27	3
19	Th.			6 27	5 27	
20	F.			6 28	5 28	
21	S.	*St. Thomas.*		6 28	5 28	
22	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.		6 29	5 29	
23	M.			6 29	5 29	1
24	T.	Moon's First Quarter.		6 30	5 30	0
25	W.	CHRISTMAS DAY.		6 30	5 30	ADD
26	Th.	Public General Holiday.		6 31	5 31	1
27	F.			6 31	5 31	1
28	S.			6 32	5 32	2
29	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.		6 32	5 32	2
30	M.			6 33	5 33	3
31	T.	Full Moon.		6 33	5 33	3

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THE MOON'S PHASES, &c.

The times of New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, and Last Quarter, are given in the Calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if New Moon occurs on any day between midnight and 5 hr. 7 min. a.m., Greenwich time, the New Moon is referred to the previous day in the above Calendar.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean time*, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the Calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good Sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean times of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above have been computed for the latitude of Kingston and include the effect of refraction.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the Tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches, we clearly do not require the times of High and Low water for nautical purposes, and an extension of the Calendar in the *Handbook* so as to include the daily tides throughout the year, would prove to be labour lost.

But sometimes we want to know, however roughly, whether it is High or Low water; for instance the sea often rises or falls so much above or below its usual level as to attract the general attention of those who live near the shore, and then the question of tide arises; for if the unusual rise or fall be at times of Low or High water, of course the disturbance noted is all the greater.

Such disturbances are produced by strong prevailing winds at a distance, by hurricanes and by earthquakes.

But putting these exceptional circumstances aside, the tide has a curious effect upon the daily weather, which may be thus briefly expressed:—a rising tide increases the local action of the weather. And this effect, though confined to the coasts, has been found to exist all over the world.

Hence the following approximate and general table has been drawn up for Jamaica: it is based upon an Establishment of 11 hr. 0 min. at Port Royal given by Captain Green, U.S.N. (*Navigation of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico*, Vol. I, p. 244); and the day of New or Full Moon from which the following days are to be reckoned should be expressed in civil local time, as given in the Calendar above.

	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					
	First Tide.			Second Tide.		
	hr.	min.		hr.	min.	
Day of New or Full Moon	10	41	a.m.	11	0	p.m.
1 Day after " " "	11	18	"	11	36	"
2 Days " " " "	11	54	"		...	
3 " " " " "	12	12	"	12	30	"
4 " " " " "	12	48	"	1	5	"
5 " " " " "	1	25	"	1	44	"
6 " " " " "	2	4	"	2	25	"
7 " " " " "	2	47	"	3	12	"
8 " " " " "	3	40	"	4	7	"
9 " " " " "	4	40	"	5	13	"
10 " " " " "	5	50	"	6	25	"
11 " " " " "	7	2	"	7	35	"
12 " " " " "	8	11	"	8	37	"
13 " " " " "	9	4	"	9	28	"
14 " " " " "	9	49	"	10	10	"

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In each semi-lunation there is always one day on which there is but one tide. It will be noticed that for Jamaica this day occurs two days after New or Full Moon.

The table is probably quite correct for the first five or six days and for the last two days; but for the remaining days "the age of the tide" may cause an error not exceeding 15 min.

ECLIPSES, 1895.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, March 10th, visible in Jamaica.

	HR.	MIN.		
First contact with the shadow	8	47	p.m.,	10th March.
Beginning of Total Phase	9	45	p.m.,	" "
Middle of the Eclipse	10	32	p.m.,	" "
End of Total Phase	11	20	p.m.,	" "
Last contact with the shadow	0	17	a.m.,	11th "

Kingston mean time.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 25th, invisible in Jamaica.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 20th, invisible in Jamaica.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon, September 3rd, visible in Jamaica.

	HR.	MIN.		
First contact with the shadow	10	53	p.m.,	3rd Sept.
Beginning of Total Phase	12		midnight.	
Middle of the Eclipse	0	50	a.m.,	4th Sept.
End of Total Phase	1	40	a.m.	" "
Last contact with the shadow	2	46	a.m.	" "

Kingston mean time.

V. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, September 18th, invisible in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place, and overlooking the harbour.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was 17° 57′ 41.″0 N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc 76° 47′ 39.″8 W.; that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE KEMPSHOT OBSERVATORY (NEAR MONTEGO BAY).

The transit-instrument is adapted for the approximate determination of zenith-distances, and by means of 50 observations of the stars during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877; the latitude of the pedestal of the transit-instrument was found to be 18° 24′ 50″ 8 N.

By means of telegraphic signals the longitude of the Observatory was accurately determined in 1882. On the night of the 28th Nov. 225 signals were exchanged between Kingston and Montego Bay, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18·865 sec. west of Lord Rodney's statue; on the following night 116 signals were exchanged, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18·875 sec. west of the statue; and by adopting 4 m. 18·87 sec. as the true difference of longitude, it follows that the transit-instrument of the Kempshot Observatory is 5 hrs. 11 min. 29·52 sec. west of Greenwich or in arc 77° 52′ 22.″8.

The top of the pedestal of the transit-instrument is 1773 feet above the mean sea-level.

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METEOROLOGY.

(By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S.)

KINGSTON: METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, &c., FOR THE TEN YEARS, FROM JUNE, 1880, TO MAY 1890.

Month.	Barom. Pressure.	Temperatures.				Wind S. E. Miles per diem.	Vapour.		Cloud per cent.	Rainfall.		Infantile Diseases.	Lung Diseases.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Various.	Total.
		Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.		Dew Point.	Humidity.		Kingston.	The Island.						
	in.	o	o	o	o		o			in.	in.						
January .	30.054	74.6	86.4	66.8	19.6	68	66.7	78	29	0.96	3.87	21	19	10	9	58	117
February .	30.049	74.7	85.8	66.8	19.0	72	66.7	78	27	0.32	2.62	24	14	8	12	53	111
March .	30.034	75.8	85.7	67.8	17.9	77	67.6	77	29	1.59	2.88	32	17	7	15	68	139
April .	30.008	77.9	86.5	69.8	16.7	68	69.1	75	39	1.02	4.18	27	16	9	15	55	122
May .	29.979	79.4	87.2	72.4	14.8	74	71.4	78	56	6.00	8.40	22	15	8	14	60	119
June .	30.000	80.8	88.5	73.8	14.7	115	72.8	78	57	5.51	7.83	16	14	9	11	54	104
July .	30.024	81.1	89.7	73.5	16.2	103	72.5	76	52	2.15	4.32	18	18	11	7	57	111
August .	29.983	80.4	89.4	73.2	16.2	80	73.0	79	55	4.09	6.83	12	15	9	4	50	90
September .	29.956	80.1	89.7	73.3	16.4	70	73.1	80	62	3.59	6.86	11	12	7	2	47	79
October .	29.937	78.9	88.9	72.1	16.8	56	72.2	81	58	4.69	7.84	13	14	7	4	54	92
November .	29.962	77.8	88.9	70.7	18.2	53	70.1	78	44	1.22	5.07	17	15	10	4	57	103
December .	30.005	75.7	87.0	68.4	18.6	57	68.0	78	38	1.50	5.60	16	16	10	6	59	107
Means .	29.999	78.1	87.8	70.7	17.1	89	70.3	78	55	...	...	19	15	9	9	56	108
Totals .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.64	66.30	...	...	...	...	...	...

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The table above contains the results of the observations made at Kingston, Jamaica, between June, 1880, and May, 1890, inclusive. Between June, 1880, and December, 1886, the readings were taken at intervals of eight hours, namely, at 7 a.m., 3 p.m., and 11 p.m., local mean time; the *daily means* of pressure, temperature, dew-point, humidity, &c., were assumed to be the means of the three eight-hourly readings, but since January, 1887, the readings have been taken at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. only; and the *daily means* were deduced by applying to the 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings their proper reductions; and from the *daily means* the monthly means given in the table have finally been deduced.

The readings were taken with great care and regularity, and they were all corrected for instrumental errors.*

In the second column the Barometric Pressure is of course referred to the sea-level.

In the seventh column the wind is stated to be S.E., and this is in consequence of the regularity of the daily sea-breeze, which is almost invariably S.E. at Kingston.

In the eighth column the Dew point has been found from the Dry and Wet-bulb thermometers by means of Glaisher's factors; of course Wet-bulb and Tension-of-Vapour columns could have been added, but it seemed useless to fill up the table with columns easily deducible the one from the other.

In the tenth column the amount of cloud is given as a percentage of the whole sky.

In the eleventh and twelfth columns are given for the period in question the average monthly Rainfall at the Public Works Office, Kingston, and for the whole Island,—the latter being deduced from about 150 stations.

The remaining columns give for each month the average number of deaths in Kingston from a few groups of diseases, and the average totals; they have been taken from the returns published monthly by Mr. S. P. Smeeton, the Registrar-General.

The following are some of the relations existing among the different columns.

(i.) Pressure and Rainfall.

If the Barometric Pressure be compared,—not with the Kingston Rainfall on account of its highly local character, but with the general Island Rainfall it will be seen that a certain relation exists :—

Rainfall=50 (30.100—pressure) or in words, if the pressure during any month be subtracted from 30.100, and if the difference be multiplied by 50, the product will not be far from the Rainfall in inches.

This remarkable relation requires much further consideration, for which we have at present neither space nor time

(ii.) Temperatures.

The mean temperature does not greatly differ from half the sum of the maximum and minimum temperatures. In order to make the agreement closer we must take into account the Range, or difference between the maximum and minimum, the humidity, and the amount of cloud which covers the sky.

The maxima and minima given in the table were deduced from *daily* readings, and their differences give the *daily* range; but by picking out of the original record or register the highest and lowest temperatures for each month we get the absolute max. and min. To prevent confusions the absolute max. and min. were not inserted in the table; their averages are, however, 4° above and below the max. and min. deduced from daily readings.

Again since June, 1880, the highest temperature was 96.7° recorded on the 20th August, 1891, and the lowest temperature was 56.7° recorded on the 4th December, 1887.

And lastly the Mean Daily Temperature is here given for each complete year :—

1885	.	78.9°	1888	.	78.5°	1891	.	77.7°
1886	.	78.2	1889	.	78.5	1892	.	76.8
1887	.	77.2	1890	.	76.9	1893	.	76.5

* The Thermometers were exposed in the Stevenson screens over a grass lawn four or five feet above the ground.

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(iii.) Vapour.

The humidity of the air is the ratio of the amount of vapour present to the amount necessary for saturation,—saturation being taken at 100; so that humidity indirectly measures the drying power of the air.*

By comparing the Dew-point with the Minimum Temperature we see that there is an almost constant difference of about half a degree. The nights in Kingston therefore cool down until the temperature of the air four or five feet above the ground is a little above the Dew-point; but on the ground the temperature is below the Dew point, dew is precipitated, latent heat given out, and the further fall of temperature arrested.

We must now consider the connection between these Meteorological results and the number of deaths in Kingston.

(iv.) Infantile Diseases.

Under this heading is given the number of deaths in Kingston each month of the year from infantile diseases *not otherwise specified* in the books of the Registrar General.

By comparing the numbers in this column with the total monthly numbers in the last column, it will be seen that the former are fairly proportioned to the latter, although, indeed, their variation from their mean or average is larger.

Consequently whatever cause systematically affects the total monthly numbers, the same cause affects young children rather than adults.

(v.) Total Monthly Numbers.

The total number of deaths vary on the average with considerable regularity from month to month; the maximum, 139. occurs in March; the minimum, 79, occurs in September.

This variation is intimately connected with the temperature; and remembering that there must always be a considerable interval of time between such a cause and such an effect, it appears that the maximum occurs after the lower temperatures and that the minimum occurs after the higher temperatures; or in other words, the death-rate greatly increases after our cool season and greatly diminishes after our warm season.

(vi.) Fever.

There are but few deaths from this cause, and they are distributed throughout the year with considerable uniformity. One maximum occurs in July after the May rains, and another occurs in November, December and January after the October rains. These maxima are due to malaria set free by the drying-up of the ground after heavy rains.

In many countries in the tropical parts of the earth it is dangerous to disturb the soil,—as for instance in the Gold Coast Colony in Africa, because the soil teams with malaria; and so it must have been in the earlier days of Jamaica when the land was first cleared of forests and when the soil was first turned up for the cultivation of the sugar-cane: but now we, for the most part, only feel the effects of water returning upwards from considerable depths below the surface of the ground; for with the water ascend those specific disease-germs which produce malarial fever when they can secure a footing in the blood and develop specific organism.

"The germs of these organisms float about in the air from place to place and gain positions enabling them to enter the blood of some animal organism, say man, where they can grow and flourish, provided they are able to successfully encounter their mortal foes, the white corpuscles of the blood. If these white corpuscles are strong and vigorous, they will overpower the foreign growth and kill it. If on the other hand they are weak and feeble, and the germs very numerous, the foreign growth may get a secure footing and spread luxuriantly changing the character of the fluids of the body, coagulating, it may be, the albumen, and otherwise setting up the unnatural display of functions which we call disease."†

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* If the drying power of the air were measured from 0 to 100, Humidity *plus* drying power, would always be 100.

† Nature, Vol. 31, p. 267.

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We have thus dwelt upon the cause of malaria in places which may be far removed from swamps and morasses, not on account of its importance to Kingston, but because of its widely spread influence in Jamaica.

(vii.)—Lung Diseases.

The number of deaths from this cause is tolerably constant throughout the year. A maximum occurs in January, and another in July; but after both these maxima there seems to be a small reaction, and the minima speedily follow.

(viii.)—Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Deaths from these diseases are intimately connected with the Minimum Temperature; a few cold nights in Kingston are certain to produce either or both these diseases; and their virulence depends upon the extent to which the temperture falls.

But some allusions must be made to predisposing causes, of which rain seems to be the most important in Jamaica,—the people get wet and do not change their clothes,—a cold night sets in, and disease is the immediate consequence.

We must not expect to find complete agreement between our Meteorological returns and those of the Registrar General; but we hope that the out-lines of the agreement have been correctly sketched, and that the importance of the subject has been duly pointed out.

Decrease of Temperature with Elevation.

The Meteorological results found for Kingston are generally applicable to all the low-lying land round the shores of Jamaica; but of course the temperature decreases on the hills and mountains in the interior. The rate of decrease is much the same as in other countries, namely: about 1° F. for every 300 feet of elevation; but as Max., Mean and Min. temperature, have to be considered, it will be as well to reproduce the table given in Weather Report No. 75.

Station.	Elevation.	Bar. Pressure.	Temperature.			
			Max.	Mean.	Min.	Range.
	Ft.	In.	°	°	°	°
Kingston . .	30	30.00	87.0	78.2	71.0	16.0
Kempshot . .	1,773	28.20	80.5	72.7	68.0	12.5
Cinchona Pl. . .	4,907	25.27	68.5	62.6	57.5	11.0
Portland Gap . .	5,477	24.71	69.0	59.7	54.6	14.4
Blue Mt. Peak . .	7,423	23.14	71.1	55.7	46.3	24.8

But whether this table be consulted in the interest of agriculture or in the establishment of a health resort, it must be remembered that all the surroundings have first to be considered; and then when any site has been proposed as suitable, its Max., Mean, and Min. temperatures may be easily deduced from its approximate elevation.

The Island Rainfall.

The Rainfall is now fairly well registered in Jamaica, almost entirely by voluntary observers; but unfortunately the gauges are very unequally distributed over the island. To meet this difficulty the island is divided into four Divisions, and month by month the Rainfall is deduced for each Division, the Island Rainfall being simply the mean of the four Divisions.

It appears that while the May and October rains are everywhere strongly marked, the northern part of the island has winter rains in November, December and January, the southern part has summer rains in August and September, and each part is further divided by the amount of rainfall, thus giving the four divisions.

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The *North-eastern Division* is cut off by a straight line drawn from Port Morant to St. Ann's Bay; it includes the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, and their continuation as the hills of St. Mary; it faces the rain-bringing winds of winter; and it has a large rainfall in November, December and January, as well as in May and October. This division has the greatest annual rainfall.

The *Northern Division* includes the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James. It is that part of the island which lies to the north of those broken ranges of hills which run through the centre of the Island in a direction more or less parallel to the Blue Mountain range. The annual rainfall is less than in the first division, but it has the same characteristics.

The *West-central Division* stretches in the same direction from Chapelton to Green Island. It is deprived of the greater part of the winter rains by the two former divisions, whose hills precipitate the abundant vapour in the east-north-easterly winds; but it has well-marked summer rains in August and September, as well as the usual rains in May and October. It has a larger annual rainfall than the *Northern Division*.

The last and *Southern Division* has the same characteristics as the third, but the annual rainfall is much smaller.

In the preface to Sir Hans Sloane's Natural History of Jamaica we find that he alluded to the May and October rains; to the winter rains on the north side, to the summer rains on the central hills and to the small rainfall on the southern plains. Consequently the characteristics of the rainfall have not altered for at least two hundred years.

This leads us to the consideration of the constancy of the amount of rainfall, and at length we are able to give some information on this important subject. According to the two following tables the average rainfall over the island was about sixty-seven and a half inches for the first decennial period from 1870 to 1879, while for the second decennial period from 1880 to 1889 the average rainfall over the island was sixty-six and a half inches, or one inch less. But as these results are greatly effected by "flood" rains, the only wonder is that they are so nearly equal.

Again, it will be seen that there has been a curious *increase* in the rainfall in the second decennial period in the West-central and Southern Divisions, while there has been a larger decrease in the North-eastern and Northern Divisions, as though the whole rainfall system had been shifted more to the south. All such variations are for the most part temporary, and the present decennial period may show just the opposite.

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THE RAINFALL OVER EACH DIVISION FROM 1870 TO 1889.

Year.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870 .	110·60	83·09	102·98	61·07	89·43
1871 .	69·45	41·88	54·56	34·46	50·09
1872 .	59·42	40·79	51·50	29·02	45·18
1873 .	84·08	52·64	67·79	47·71	63·06
1874 .	97·18	68 25	62·97	47·35	68·94
1875 .	71·89	47·15	56·16	34·47	52 42
1876 .	90·38	54·71	87·33	52·99	71·35
1877 .	100·72	56·53	64·06	52·27	68·40
1878 .	104·12	62·99	72 44	66·11	76 42
1879 .	122·55	65·44	87.64	79·85	88·84
First decennial period : Means .	91·04	57·34	70·73	50·53	67·41
1880 .	76·37	47·01	64 91	33·47	55·44
1881 .	91·24	49·42	75·32	58·42	68·60
1882 .	65 48	43·76	78·59	43·67	57 87
1883 .	72 30	41 52	78 19	45·02	59·26
1884 .	69·00	41·87	73·10	43·63	56·90
1885 .	70·55	52·77	72·62	43·52	59·86
1886 .	126·61	60·98	88·21	86·64	90·61
1887 .	80·25	61·07	80·14	61·16	70·66
1888 .	98·00	54·42	70·43	65·58	72·11
1889 .	99.81	56·82	75·94	64·02	74·15
Second decennial period : Means .	84·96	50·96	75·74	54·51	66·54

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THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1870 TO 1889.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870	3.99	4.35	3.10	2.79	17.38	3.58	4.33	5.72	8.05	16.74	12.50	6.90	89.43
1871	2.40	1.60	2.29	3.46	6.43	1.98	3.79	3.46	5.70	8.88	5.88	4.22	50.09
1872	3.00	2.84	3.06	2.06	5.18	2.41	2.89	5.24	4.55	6.09	3.13	4.73	45.18
1873	8.15	1.94	5.47	1.15	5.06	2.58	2.56	7.51	10.73	8.57	3.53	5.81	63.06
1874	3.44	2.20	0 61	4.40	10.65	3.96	2.51	9.65	6.82	11.69	10.52	2.49	68.94
1875	2.57	0.67	2.59	3.05	8.54	3.74	3.87	5.13	7.60	5.58	2.34	6.74	52.42
1876	6.00	0.96	1.63	4.68	8.24	5.40	8.15	5.06	5.19	11.36	8.96	5.72	71.35
1877	5.94	1.18	5.38	2 91	15.03	6.50	4.68	1.76	5.01	4.50	7.63	7.88	68.40
1878	6.35	2.80	2.78	0.70	4.86	6.63	5.85	10.80	7.43	11.29	7.32	9.61	76.42
1879	2.81	5.30	6.49	7.28	9.14	10.64	4.47	12.32	7.38	15.96	5.29	1.76	88.84
Means	4.46	2.38	3.34	3.25	9.05	4.74	4.31	6.66	6.85	10.07	6.71	5.59	67.41
1880	4.36	0.96	1.10	2.77	11.60	3.09	3.86	9.58	3.97	4.00	2.21	7.94	55.44
1881	1 22	4.01	1.30	4.63	10.28	5.56	4.77	6.21	7.68	12.08	7.52	3.34	68.60
1882	2.92	1.93	3.54	3.32	8.22	2.33	3.76	4.80	8.78	8.96	5.36	3.95	57.87
1883	5.49	3.50	4.08	3.34	5.29	4.98	3.15	5.42	7.82	8.15	5.12	2.92	59.26
1884	4.72	3.44	2.51	1.85	6.72	6.89	2.52	5.06	6 23	9.52	5.00	2.44	56.90
1885	1.73	1.49	1.47	4.73	4.90	3.32	3.01	6.19	6.22	6 37	4.74	15.69	59.86
1886	5.23	4.65	2.68	6.39	5.30	23.36	6.22	13.54	5.90	7.98	3.70	5.66	90.61
1887	6.02	2.32	2.38	4.47	9.32	8.89	7.19	6.91	5.77	8.47	8.17	0.75	70.66
1888	1.36	1.89	1.70	3.61	21.24	6.77	2.65	5.47	8.10	4.38	4.59	10.35	72.11
1889	4.78	0.90	4.19	6.71	7.82	12.52	6.08	5.12	8.20	10.49	4.37	2.97	74 15
Means	3.78	2.51	2.49	4.18	9.07	7.77	4.32	6.83	6.87	8.04	5.08	5.60	66.54

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KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MEAN RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1893.—ELEVATION 50 FEET.

1893.	Pressure.		Temperature.					Dew Point.		Humidity.		Wind. Direction from and miles per hour.						Total miles of Wind in Mth.	Average velocity per day.
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.		3 p.m.		Means for the day.			
	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°										
January -	30.018	29.952	68.9	82.3	85.6	67.3	18.3	63.5	66.0	83	58	N.	2.5	S. by E.	7.5	S. by E.	4.2	3,122	100.7
February -	30.053	29.989	69.6	82.8	85.6	67.6	18.0	63.8	67.1	82	59	N.	1.9	SSE.	8.4	SSE.	4.4	2,997	107.0
March -	30.067	30.001	70.7	82.4	85.6	67.8	17.8	62.9	67.4	76	61	N.	2.6	S. by E	8.4	S. by E.	4.9	3,650	117.7
April -	30.039	29.977	72.8	81.3	84.7	69.4	15.3	67.2	69.9	83	69	N.	1.3	SE. by S.	7.8	SE. by S	3.8	2,762	92.1
May -	29.986	29.935	76.5	82.1	86.0	71.7	14.3	69.5	71.7	80	71	N	1.5	SE. by S.	7.3	SSE.	3.9	2,913	94.0
June -	30.001	29.960	76.5	83.9	86.8	72.6	14.2	70.0	72.0	80	68	Var	1.7	SE.	8.8	SE. by S.	4.4	3,174	105.8
July -	29.998	29.963	75.9	84.7	87.8	72.2	15.6	69.8	72.7	81	67	N	2.0	SE.	7.8	SE. by S.	3.8	2,825	91.1
August -	29.962	29.930	76.3	85.4	89.1	73.7	15.4	70.9	73.5	83	68	N.	1.4	SSE.	7.0	SSE.	3.7	2,743	88.5
September	29.964	29.908	75.9	87.0	89.1	73.7	15.4	70.7	74.6	84	70	N.	1.6	SSE.	6.2	SSE.	3.5	2,495	83.1
October -	29.891	29.839	74.3	83.6	87.4	72.2	15.2	71.3	74.5	90	74	N.	0.6	S. by E.	3 6	S.	2.2	1,667	53.8
November	29.972	29.913	72.5	82.1	86.1	70.8	15.3	69.6	73.5	90	77	N.	1.2	S. by E.	4.3	S. by E.	2.3	1,645	54.8
December	30.020	29.960	69.9	81.3	84.5	68.4	16.1	67.0	70.2	90	70	N.	1.2	S. by E.	4.7	SSE.	2.4	1,787	57.6
Means	29.998	29.944	73.3	83.2	86.5	70.6	15.9	68.0	71.1	83	67	N.	1.6	SSE.	6.8	SSE.	3.6	2,648	87.2

The barometric pressure is the reading of the barometer corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32° and sea level.

Month.	Upper Cloud Percentage.		Lower Cloud Percentage.		Extremes for the Month. Temperature.					Total Rainfall.	Weather Remarks, &c.
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Range		
					°		°		°	In.	
January -	5	2	10	49	90.8	15	65.3	9	25.5	0.38	Fine.
February -	21	6	26	65	89.5	2	65.3	19	24.2	0.88	Fair early part of month, fine afterwards.
March -	9	2	27	65	91.7	11	63.8	17	27.9	0.00	Fine.
April -	19	3	27	79	87.3	7	67.2	1	20.1	1.29	Fair, with a little rain.
May -	15	11	32	70	87.9	21	69.2	13	18.7	2.67	Fair, with moderate rain.
June -	31	10	27	67	89.6	30	69.2	6	20.4	1.80	Fair, with light squalls and rain Earthquake on 4th.
July -	33	22	29	65	92.9	4	69.8	10	23.1	5.94	Thunderstorms, with much rain and squalls.
August -	38	34	23	53	91.5	25	68.2	28	23.3	2.21	Fair, with afternoon showers and thunder.
September	37	29	14	49	91.3	12	71.0	26	20.3	2.72	Fair, with afternoon showers and thunder.
October -	27	2	22	68	91.2	16	65.8	9	25.4	9.54	"Seasons" latter part of month.
November	20	17	30	60	90.3	26	64.9	18	25.4	3.67	Rain first half of month with light thunderstorms. Fine afterwards.
December	22	14	29	48	90.3	1	63.8	7	26.5	3.29	Fair, with moderate rain.
Means -	23	13	25	61	90.4		67.0		23.4		
Total -										34.29	

MAGNETIC DECLINATION,

(or Variation of the Compass.)

		°	′	
Kingston	1891	2	16	East of true North.
Kempshot	1889	3	11	" "
"	1891	3	11	" "
Lucea	1891	2	52	" "

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PART II.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria I., Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819, and died December 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, born October, 18 1831; died June, 1888; eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born January 27, 1859; Emperor of Germany, married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Fredora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union still living are four children:—1. George, born June 3, 1865, married 6th July, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. 2. Louise, born February 20, 1867; married 27th July, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. 3. Victoria, born July 6, 1868. 4. Maud, born November 26, 1869.

III. Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III., and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864, married June 15, 1884, to the Grand-duke Serge of Russia. 3. Irene, born July 11, 1866; married 24th May, 1888, to Prince Henry of Prussia. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868. 5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice, born April, 26, 1884. The Duke of Edinburgh succeeded in September, 1893, to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

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V. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born August 12, 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Aribert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

VI. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

VIII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born February 25, 1883. 2. Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, born July, 19, 1884. Prince Leopold died March 28, 1884.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd November, 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Eva October 24, 1887. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis born 21st May, 1889. 4. A son born 3rd October, 1891.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879. 2. George, born October 28, 1880. 3. Alexandra, born September 29, 1882; Olga, born July 11, 1884; Christian born 4th July, 1885, and Ernest born 17th November, 1887.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the British Army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Has issue, Adolf. Friedrich, born July 22, 1848.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Würtemburg and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

The following is a comparative List of the Administration of Lord Salisbury and of Lord Rosebery as the former stood on Lord Salisbury's retirement from office, and as the latter stood on the date of the publication of the Handbook:—

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LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister Foreign Secretary	}	*Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Earl Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Mr. G. J. Goschen.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. Henry Matthews.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Lord Knutsford.
Secretary for War	-	*Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Indian Secretary	-	*Viscount Cross.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Lord George Hamilton.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Zetland.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	*Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary of Ireland	-	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Secretary for Scotland	-	Marquis of Lothian, K.T.
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Sir M. E. Hicks Beach.
President of the Local Government Board		*Mr. C T. Ritchie.
President Board of Agriculture	-	H. Chaplin.
Postmaster-General	-	Sir James Fergusson.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir W. H. Dyke.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Hon. David Plunket.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Hon. Sidney Herbert. Colonel W. H. Walrond. Sir Herbert E. Maxwell.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Sir John Gorst.
Political Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. A. Akers-Douglas.
Paymaster-General	-	Charles Seale Hayne
Judge-Advocate General	-	Sir W. T. Marriott.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty		Admiral A. H. Hoskins, K.C.B. Vice Admiral H. Fairfax, C.B. Vice-Admiral J. O. Hopkins Rear-Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, C.B.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. A. B. Forwood.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. J. W. Lowther.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Baron de Worms.
War Under Secretary	-	Earl Brownlow.
Indian Under Secretary	-	
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Secretary to the Local Government Board		Mr. Walter Long.
Financial Secretary of the War Office	-	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Richard E. Webster.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir Edward Clarke.
Lord Advocate for Scotland	-	Sir C. T. Pearson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. A. G. Murray.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. D. H. Madden.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. John Atkinson.
Lord Steward	-	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	-	Duke of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Earl of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Earl of Radnor.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Lord Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Viscount Lewisham.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Lord Bridport Lord de Ros. Lord Henniker. Earl of Romney Lord Elphinstone. Lord Churchill. Earl of Waldegrave. Lord deRamsay.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Earl of Limerick.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms		Earl of Yarborough.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Duchess of Buccleuch.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

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EARL OF ROSEBERY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister First Lord of the Treasury	}	*Earl of Rosebery.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Herschell.
Lord President of the Council	-	Earl of Rosebery.
Lord Privy Seal		*Lord Tweedmouth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. H. H. Asquith.
Foreign Secretary	-	*Earl of Kimberly.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Marquis of Ripon.
War Secretary	-	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Indian Secretary	-	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Earl Spencer.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Lord Houghton.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Mr. Samuel Walker.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland		*Mr. John Morley.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Sir George O. Trevelyan
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. James Bryce.
President of the Local Government Board		Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Mr. Herbert Gardner.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. Arnold Morley.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Hibbert.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. T. Ellis.
Paymaster-General	-	
Judge-Advocate-General	-	
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	Vice-Admi. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. Rear-Admi. Lord Walter Kerr. Rear-Admi. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. Capt. G. H. U. Noel.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	-	Edmund Robertson, Esq., M. P.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.
Home Under Secretary	-	G. W. E. Russell.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Sir Edward Grey.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Mr. Sidney Buxton, M. P.
War Under Secretary	-	Lord Sandhurst.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Lord Reay.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. T. Burt.
Secretary to the Local Government Board		Sir W. Foster.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. Woodall.
Attorney-General	-	Sir R. T. Reid.
Solicitor-General	-	F. Lockwood, Q. C.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. J. B. Balfour.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. T. Shaw.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	The MacDermot.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Serjt. Hemphill.
Lord Steward	-	Marquis of Bredalbane
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Carrington.
Master of the Horse	-	Viscount Oxenbridge.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Lord Ribblesdale.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Earl of Chesterfield.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Mr. Leveson Gower.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Mr. C. R. Spencer.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Viscount Bridport Lord de Ros Lord Churchill Lord Acton Lord Camoys Lord Hamilton Lord Monkswell Lord Wolverton
Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting	-	
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Kensington.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms		Lord Vernon.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

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COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State.—The Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.

Private Secretary.—Mr. F. St. Quintin.

Assistant Private Secretary.—Mr. H. W. Just.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.

Private Secretaries.—Mr. C. A. Harris, Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M. P.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—Mr. John Anderson.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Mr. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.; Mr. Edward Wingfield, B.C.L., C.B., Edward Fairfield, Esq., C.M.G.

Chief Clerk.—Mr. R. P. Ebden, C.B.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—Mr. W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, C.B., C.M.G., Mr. A. A. Pearson, Mr. S. Olivier, Mr. H. C. M. Lambert.

Crown Agents.—Captain Sir M. F. Ommanney, R.E., K.C.M.G.; Mr. E. E. Blake.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E., Son and Hayter; Messrs. Gregory & Eyles, Mr. W. Shelford.

Shipping Agents.—Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.

The Crown Agents transact financial, commercial and railway business in the United Kingdom for the Colony of Jamaica.

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HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic	Dr. Luis Saeny Pena	President	...	... 1892
Austria-Hungary	Franz Joseph	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Leopold II.	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia	Don Marvano Baptisto	President	...	... 1892
Brazil	Gnl. Floriano Piexotto	President	...	Nov. 23, 1891
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, Saxe-Coburg	Prince	1861	July 7, 1887
Chili	Admiral J. Montt	President	...	... 1891
China	Kuang Hsü	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	Miguel A. Caro	President	...	Aug. 7, 1892
Costa Rica	J. J. Roderiquez	President	...	May 8, 1890
Denmark	Christian IX.	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador	Don Luis Cordero	President	...	July 1, 1892
Egypt	Abbas Pasha	Khedive	1852	Jan. 7, 1892
France	M. Casimir Périer	President	...	June 1894
Germany	Wilhelm II.	Emperor	1859	June 15, 1888
Anhalt	Frederick	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden	Frederick I.	Grand Duke	1826	Sep. 5, 1856
Bavaria	Otto	King	1848	June 13, 1886
Brunswick	Prince Albrecht	Regent	1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Hesse	Louis IV.	Grand Duke	1837	June 13, 1877
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis III.	Grand Duke	1851	April 15, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick Wilhelm	Grand Duke	1819	Sep. 6, 1860
Oldenburg	Peter	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia	Wilhelm II.	King	1859	June 15, 1888
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh)	Duke	1844	Sep. 1893
Saxony	Albert	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Waldeck	George Victor	Prince	1831	May 15, 1845
Wurtemberg	William II.	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Gt. Britain & Ireland	Victoria	Queen & E. of I.	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece	Georgios	King	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Guatemala	Gen. I. Zovala	President	...	April, 1893
Hayti	H. Hyppolite	President	...	Oct. 17, 1889
Hawaiian Islands	Lilivokalani	Queen	1838	Jan. 20, 1891
Honduras	Don P. Leiva	President	...	Dec. 1, 1890
Italy	Humbert	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Liberia	J. J. Cheeseman	President	...	Jan. 1892
Madagascar	Ranavalona III.	Queen	...	July 13, 1883
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz	President	...	Dec. 1, 1884
Montenegro	Nicolas	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco	Muley Hassan	Sultan	1891	Sep. 1873
Muscat	Seyyid Feysalbin Turkee	Sultan	...	June 4, 1888
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Dr. Robt. Sacassa	President	...	Mar. 1, 1891
Paraguay	J. G. Gonzalez	President	...	Sep. 25, 1890
Persia	Nasir-Ed-Din	Shah	1829	Sep. 10, 1848
Peru	R. M. Bermudez	President	...	Aug. 10, 1890
Portugal	Carlos	King	1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania	Charles	King	1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Russia	Nicolas	Emperor	1865	Nov. 1894
San Salvador	C. Ezeta	President	...	Sep. 11, 1890
Sarawak	Sir Charles J. Brooke	Raja	1829	June 11, 1868
Servia	Alexander	King	1876	Mar 6, 1889
Spain	Alfonzo XIII. (a Minor)	King	1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II.	King	1829	Sep. 18, 1872
Switzerland	Carl Schenk	President	1823	...
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States of America	G. Cleveland	President	1837	Mar. 4, 1893
Uruguay	J. H. y Obes	President	...	Mar. 1, 1890
Venezuela	Joaqin Presto	President	...	Oct. 1892

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COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, population, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1892.	Debt, 1893.
EUROPE—				£	£
Cyprus	Treaty 1878	3,584	209,286	189,933	92,800 a year to Turkey
Gibraltar	Capture 1704	17-3	19,100	56,735	-
Malta and Gozo	Ditto 1800	119	164,692	289,231	73,368
ASIA—					
Ceylon	Capitulation 1796	25,365	3,008,329	1,850,918	2,603,613
Hong Kong	Treaty 1843	32½	221,441	447,387	200,000
Straits Settlements	Separated from India 1867	1,542	506,577	730,576	-
Labuan	Cession 1846	30¼	5,853	8,057	-
AFRICA—					
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation 1806	217,895	1,527,224	4,495,344	24,289,005
Natal	Settlement 1838	20,461	543,913	1,281,996	7,170,345
Mauritius, &c.	Capitulation 1810	881	258,985	747,302	503,501
St. Helena	Capture 1651	47	3,877	7,691	-
Sierra Leone	Settlement 1787	4,000	74,835	86,866	50,000
Gambia	Settlement 1631, Resettlem'nt 1817	69	14,266	30,978	-
Gold Coast	Settlement 1661	38,665	1,500,000	183,074	-
Lagos	Cession 1861	1,071½	85,607	68,421	-
Zululand	-	9,000	143,028	42,432	-
Bechuanaland	-	-	64,503	52,064	-
AMERICA—					
Bermuda	Settlement 1609	19¼	15,013	33,955	9,100
British Columbia	Ditto	390,344	92,767		
Ontario	Capitulation 1759	144,600	2,112,989		
Quebec	& Cession 1763	193,355	1,488,586		
Manitoba	Settlement by Hudson's B.Co.	73,720	154,442		
New Brunswick	Settlement 1623	27,322	521,294		
Nova Scotia	Settlement 1623	21,731	450,523	7,384,372	48,226,287
Prince Edward Island	Settlement 1623	2,133	109,088		
North West Territory Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,553,337	99,722		
Newfoundland	Settled 1583	162,000	202,100	376,764	1,278,675
British Guiana	Capitulation 1803	109,000	288,328	573,463	812,155
British Honduras	Treaties 1783-1786	6,400	31,471	67,732	20,150
Falkland Islands	Settlement 1833	7,500	1,789	11,485	-
WEST INDIES—					
Antigua and Barbuda	Settlement 1632	170	36,119	52,550	37,371
Bahamas	Ditto 1670	4,466	47,565	59,704	110,526
Barbados	Ditto 1605	166	182,322	163,663	30,100
Dominica	Cession 1763	291	26,841	22,715	40,900
Grenada	Ditto 1763	133	53,203	55,820	96,575
Jamaica, &c.	Capitulation 1655	4,193	639,491	746,776	1,520,088
Montserrat	Settlement 1632	32½	11,762	7,609	8,200
Nevis	Ditto 1628	50	43,963	47,231	30,400
St. Christopher	Ditto 1623, 1650	68			
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1803	243	42,220	42,297	147,850
St. Vincent	Cession 1763	133	41,054	29,124	15,250
Tobago	Ditto 1763	115	208,030	7,459	5,000
Trinidad	Capitulation 1797	1,754		563,983	608,820
Turks Island	Settlement 1629	169	4,744	7,836	-
Virgin Islands	Ditto 1665	58	4,639	1,365	..

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COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued*.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1891.	Revenue, 1892.	Debt, 1893.
AUSTRALIA—				£	£
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	310,712	1,134,207	10,501,104	54,473,433
Victoria	Separation from N.S. Wales 1851	87,884	1,140,405	7,729,572	46,711,287
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	668,497	393,718	3,538,806	29,457,134
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,215	146,795	787,764	7,399,000
South Australia	Ditto 1836	903,690	315,048	2,538,995	21,230,700
New Zealand	Ditto 1841	104,471	667,846	4,389,251	38,144,070
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	1,060,000	54,000	543,889	1,261,864
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,435	121,180	71,553	243,235

GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries :—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
EUROPE—			£
Cyprus	Sir W. J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
Gibraltar	Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G.	In Fortress	5,000
Malta	General Lyon Freemantle	Valletta	5,000
ASIA—			
Ceylon	Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Victoria	5,000
Straits Settlements	Sir C. H. B. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan	C. V. Creagh, Esq.	Victoria	380
AFRICA—			
Cape of Good Hope and Brit. Kaffraria	Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Cape Town	*9,000
Natal	Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	Pietermaritzburg	3,000
Bechuanaland	Sir H. B. Loch, C.B.	Mafeking	1,800
Basutoland	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	Maseru	1,200
Zululand	Melmoth Osborn, Esq., C.M.G.	Eschowe	1,200
Mauritius	Sir H. E. H. Jermingham, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena	W. Grey Wilson, Esq.	James Town	500
Sierra Leone	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia	R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. Mary's	1,300
Gold Coast	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	G. T. Carter, C.M.G.	Lagos	2,000
AMERICA—			
Bermuda	Lt.-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B.	Hamilton	2,946
Dom. of Canada: Canada	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.B.	Ottawa	10,000
Dom. of Canada: British Columbia	Hon. E. Dewdney	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
Dom. of Canada: Ontario	G. A. Kirkpatrick	Toronto	2,000
Dom. of Canada: Quebec	J A. Chaplean, Q.C.	Quebec	2,000
Dom. of Canada: Manitoba	Hon. W. B. Scarph	Winnipeg	2,000
Dom. of Canada: New Brunswick	Hon. J. J. Fraser	Fredericton	1,800
Dom. of Canada: Nova Scotia	Hon. M. B. Daly	Halifax	1,800
Dom. of Canada: Prince Edward Island	Hon. J. S. Carvell	Charlotte Town	1,400
Dom. of Canada: N.W. Territories	Hon. Joseph Royal	Regina	1,400
Newfoundland	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,500
British Guiana	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	5,000
British Honduras	Sir A. Maloney, K.C.M.G.	Belize	1,800
Falkland Islands	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	Stanley	1,200

* Of this sum £3,000 is Salary as High Commissioner and £1,000 personal allowance.

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GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
WEST INDIES—			£
Jamaica	Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew's	6,000
Turks Islands	E. J. Cameron. Esq,	Grand Turk	500
Bahamas	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad	Sir N. Broome, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	3,000
Windward Islands—			
Grenada	Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G., (Governor-in-Chief of Windward Islands)	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent	Lieut.-Col. Sandwich (acting)	Kingstown	800
Tobago	W. Low, Esq.	Scarborough	600
St. Lucia	Brigade Surgeon Gouldsbury, C.M.G.	Castries	800
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	3,000
Montserrat	E. Baynes, Esq.	Plymouth	500
St. Christopher and Nevis	J. S. Churchill, Esq.	Basseterre	600
Virgin Islands	J. R. McKay, Esq.	Tortola	300
Dominica	W. M. Gordon, Esq.	Roseau	600
AUSTRALIA—			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Duff, P. C., G.C.M.G.	Sydney	7,000
Victoria	The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland	Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania	Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Hobart Town	5,000
South Australia	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	Adelaide	5,000
New Zealand	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Perth	4,000
Fiji Islands	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,000
British New Guinea	Sir Wm. McGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	Port Moresby	1,500

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B.	Paris	Sir Julian Pauncefoote, K.C.M.G.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus B. Paget, G.C.B.	Vienna	Sir H. Drummond Wolfe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Madrid
Sir Phillip Curie	Constantinople	Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G.	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Rome	Col. Sir Charles E. Mansfield, K.C.M.G.	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Berlin	William J. Dickson, Esq.	Bogotá
		Analey C. Gosling, Esq.	Guatemala
		A. de Capel Crowe, Esq.	Havana
Sir Frank Lascelles	St. Petersburg	A. Cohen	Port-au-Prince
		C. Malet, Esq.	Panama

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSULS.			VICE-CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.	Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.
Q. O. Eckford	U. S. America	In Kingston.	C. A. Malabre, C.A.	France	Kingston
J. R. Forroja	Spain		S. E. Pietersz, V C.	Spain	"
S. Soutar	Denmark		G. L. P. Corinaldi, V.C.		Montego Bay
J. Duff	Venezuela		D. S. Gideon		Port Antonio
Wm. Schiller	Austria		C. A. Nunes, C.A.		Falmouth
Same	German Empire		—		
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		S. C. Peynado, V.C.	Sweden and Norway	Falmouth
Same	The Netherlands		Z. Jones, V.C.		Black River
J. B. Sorapure	St. Domingo		W. G. Price, V.C.		Sav.-la-Mar
J. R. Chenet *Consul-General*	Hayti		J. L. Sykes, V.C.		Milk River
C. V. Carvalho *Consul*			C. A. Nunes, C.A.		Kingston
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		G. L. P. Corinaldi, C.A.		Falmouth
J. Gall	Ecuador		R. W. Harris, C.A.		Montego Bay
Same	Chili		C. S. Farquharson, C.A.		St. Ann's Bay
W. P. Forwood	Costa Rica		G. T. Davies	United States of America	Sav.-la-Mar
J. J. G. Lewis	Salvador		A. A. Green		Port Antonio
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala		L. D. Baker, Jr., C.A.		Milk River
W. P. Forwood	Colombia		I. I. Lyon, C.A.		Port Morant
—	France		C. M. Farquharson		Port Maria
J. W. Ruge	Greece		S. Soutar, V.C.	Venezuela	Black River
			H. A. Cunha, V.C.	Colombia	Kingston
					Kingston

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PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION, &c.

(By the late Thomas Harrison, Surveyor-General.)

The Island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43′ and 18° 32′ N. lat., and 76° 11′ and 78° 20′ 50″ W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called "The Windward Passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated, the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias á Dios, in the Mosquitto Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama Jamaica cannot but furnish advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere. Should a ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific ever be constructed Jamaica will undoubtedly be a necessary branch of that enormous undertaking, and must largely benefit by the increased traffic that will pass in this direction.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tells us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabaüan signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia; and, harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia, corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	7¼	St. Catherine .	470	St. Elizabeth .	462
St. Andrew .	166	St. Mary .	249	Trelawny .	333
St. Thomas .	274	Clarendon .	474	St. James .	234
Portland .	285	St. Ann .	476	Hanover .	167
		Manchester .	302	Westmoreland .	308
Total .	732¼	Total .	1,971	Total .	1,504

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giving a total of 4,207⅛ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone; the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this country is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat Estates in the Parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white lime-stone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south lime-stones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The Parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the Parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

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The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the areas in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total Areas in Square Miles.
Kingston	6½	⅝	.	.	.	.	7⅛
St. Andrew	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary	110	116	19	4	.	.	249
St. Ann	85	337	54	.	.	.	476
Trelawny	166	135	32	.	.	.	333
St. James	139	90	5	.	.	.	234
Hanover	161	6	.	.	.	.	167
Westmoreland	235	73	.	.	.	.	308
St. Elizabeth	335	120	7	.	.	.	462
Manchester	42	134	126	.	.	.	302
Clarendon	314	115	45	.	.	.	474
St. Catherine	336	124	10	.	.	.	470
Totals	2,217½	1,452⅜	400	74	39	24	4,207⅛

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable, from a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the Thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitutions.

The midland parts of the island are, of course, the highest. Through the County of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening springs or gullies.

* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica.

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Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the Parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the Parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensbury Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the Parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap, at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The Blake Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The Blake Mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the Town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side: continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character, and with this formation they extend through the Parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds"* in the Parish of Trelawny. To the south of

* So called from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester.

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this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another lime-stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the Parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the Parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole at the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the Parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere, at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the Parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap," 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the Parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarters" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west-end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Blue Fields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them, commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of which are taken from Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica:—

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Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
Blake Mountains, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation) .	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it) .	1,360
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morce's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
Newcastle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong Town .	1,409
Belle Vue (Mr. Pinnock's) .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the Parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western bank.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the Parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the Parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

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All the upper part of the Parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. As nearly the whole of this land in Portland now belongs to the Government a fair field is open to persons desirous of cultivating coffee, as it is the only good coffee land remaining in forest in the island.

The West India Improvement Company have, however, in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land and will shortly offer it to settlers.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agua Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the City of Kingston and District of Liguanea are supplied with water.* From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the Parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. This river is utilized for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotta, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nuevo and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the Falls at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The Parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of lime-stone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Landovery River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the Parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of 13½ miles or more and, rising near Dornock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of 6½ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

* Water is now also obtained from the Wag Water River by means of a tunnel through the Main Ridge at Constant Spring.

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The Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island Estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the Parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus Estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off; but a few years ago the Government erected a very fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen, which has answered all expectations.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from this river.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the Town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggotty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River,* New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

* The Town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water from this River.

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CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation, so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the Parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine, and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the Parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Lluidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas is believed to be the hottest in the island;* the temperature at the fountain head is 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9

* There is, however, a hot spring on the Guava River in the Parish of Portland, the temperature of which is said to be 182 degrees.

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degrees of heat in its transit to the baths. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; they have lately been repaired and improved, and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can now be obtained by visitors.

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a Government Institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, ærated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, in dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favourite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the Parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1891, was 639,491, or 56,681 in excess of the population of 1881; and 133,337 in excess of the population of 1871. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1894, was 672,762.

The births registered in the year 1893-94 numbered 27.365 giving a rate of 40.9 on the estimated mean population.

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The following shows the annual Birth-rates for seven years, 1887-88 to 1893-94 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1887–88	39.1
1888–89	35 3
1889–90	35.6
1890–91	38.4
1891–92	38.3
1892–93	37 3
1893–94	40.9

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1894, numbered 14,885 being in the proportion of 22.2 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates for seven years 1887–88 to 1893-94 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1887–88	22.3
1888–89	22.2
1889–90	28.0
1890–91	25.0
1891–92	22.7
1892–93	20.9
1893–94	22.2

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

—	Census, 1891.			Census, 1881.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kingston	20,114	28,390	48,504	15,928	22,638	38,566	9,938	.
St. Andrew	18.318	19,537	37,855	17,251	17,731	34,982	2,873	.
St. Thomas	15,556	16,620	32,176	16,819	17,126	33,945	.	1,769
Portland	15,664	16,334	31 998	14,294	14,607	28,901	3,097	.
St. Mary	21,267	21,648	42,915	20,010	19,686	39,696	3,219	.
St. Ann	26,254	27,873	54,127	22,831	23,753	46,584	7,543	.
Trelawny	14,326	16,670	30,996	15,556	16,559	32,115	.	1,119
St. James	16,063	18,987	35,050	15,845	17,810	33,625	1,425	.
Hanover	15,402	16,686	32,088	14,518	15,049	29,567	2,521	.
Westmoreland	25,820	27,630	53,450	24,549	24,486	49,035	4,451	.
St. Elizabeth	29,915	32,341	62,256	26,612	27,763	54,375	7,881	.
Manchester	27,173	29,289	55,462	23,622	24,836	48,458	7,004	.
Clarendon	28,338	28,767	57,105	25,180	24,665	49,845	7,260	.
St. Catherine	31,738	33,771	65,509	29,972	31,138	61,110	4,399	.
	306,948	333,543	639,491	282,957	297,847	580,804	58,687	

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POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	1891.			1881.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston	18,286	27,616	46,542	36,846
Morant Bay	261	395	656	1,000
Port Antonio	788	996	1,784	1,305
Port Maria	748	744	1,492	1,741
St. Ann's Bay	654	661	1,615	1,565
Falmouth	948	1,569	2,517	3,029
Montego Bay	1,884	2,919	4,803	4,651
Lucea	563	1,032	1,595	1,702
Sav-la-Mar	1,184	1,768	2,952	2,498
Black River	527	627	1,154	1,279
Mandeville	473	698	1,171	218
Chapelton	187	282	469	654
Spanish Town	2,154	2,865	5,019	5,689

It may be interesting here to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. The first attempts at numbering the people was in 1660, when "the relicts of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more. Thirteen years after, that is in 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified :—

Whites—			
Men	...	...	4,050
Women	...	...	2,006
Children	...	...	1,712
Negroes	...	...	9,504
			17,272 *a.*

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	...	...	7,644
Slaves	...	...	86,546
			94,190 *b.*

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	...	...	12,737
Free Coloured	...	...	4,093
Slaves	...	...	192,787
			209,617 *c.*

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	...	...	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people		...	10,000
Maroons, about	...	...	1,400
Slaves	...	...	250,000
			291,400 *d.*

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered 311,070 and the other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	...	...	5,000
Coloured	...	...	40,000
Whites	...	...	15,000
			371,070

a. Calendar of State Papers, Vol. I.
b. Montgomery Martins, Colonial Empire.
c. Bryan Edwards West Indies, Vol. I.
d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839. Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

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In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island :—

Males	.	181,633	White	.	15,729
Females	.	195,800	Coloured	.	68,576
			Black	.	293,128
		377,433			377,433

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows :—

Males	.	213,521	White	.	13,816
Females	.	227,743	Coloured	.	81,074
			Black	.	346,374
		441,264			441,264

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated."*

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861, namely :—

Males	.	246,573	White	.	13,101
Females	.	259,581	Coloured	.	100,346
			Black	.	392,707
		506,154			506,154

compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and an increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	282,957	Whites	14,432	Coolies	11,016
Females	297,847			Chinese	99
		Coloured	109,946	Not stated	1,125
	580,804				
		Black	444,186		580,804

The increases comparing the classifications of colour as they appeared in the returns of 1871 and 1881 were whites, 1,331 ; coloured, 9,600 ; blacks, 51,479 ; but if the Coolies and Chinese, and the persons who did not avow their complexion be apportioned by means of one-third to the whites and two-thirds to the coloured population (which may be accepted as having been the case in regard to the census of 1871) the increase in the whites will be 5,411, and the increase of the people of colour, 17,760.

* Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

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PART IV.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

1655 JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world; and after remaining in Spanish occupation for 161 years was surrendered to an English Expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables on the 11th May, 1655.* The island was placed under military jurisdiction and the Leaders of the Expedition returned to England leaving General Fortescue in charge of the Land Forces and Admiral Goodson in charge of the Sea Force. Penn and Venables were committed to the Tower "for having deserted the forces committed to their charge," and Major General Sedgewick was sent by Cromwell as a Commissioner to conduct the civil affairs of the colony. On his arrival in October, 1655, he established a Council, of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley, who succeeded to the command of the troops on the death of General Fortescue, was appointed President. In the following month Sedgewick informed the Protector that the soldiers had destroyed all sorts of provisions and cattle and that nothing but ruin attended them wherever they went. "Dig or plant, they neither will nor can, but are determined rather to starve than work." The result was a scarcity, approaching a famine, with its usual attendants disease and contagion. "Such was the want of food that snakes, lizards, and other vermin were eagerly eaten, together with unripe fruits and noxious vegetables. The unwholesome diet concurred with other circumstances to produce an epidemic dysentery, which raged like the plague. For a considerable time 140 men died weekly, and Sedgewick himself at length perished in the general carnage."†

1656 In June, 1656, Colonel William Brayne arrived as Commander-in-Chief, bringing with him a reinforcement of a thousand recruits and four months' provisions for 3,000 men. He was soon followed by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England. One thousand girls and as many young men were "listed" in Ireland and sent to the colony. Brayne died in September, 1657, and the government again fell to D'Oyley. In the following year Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, landed at the north side with about 500 of the former inhabitants and 1,000 troops from Spain and built a fort at Rio Neuvo, in the present parish of St. Mary. On the 14th June, D'Oyley, with 500 picked men, attacked the fort and completely routed the Spanish army,—Don Sasi subsequently escaping to Cuba in a canoe from the Bay now called Runaway Bay in memory of the event.

1660 In August, 1660, a vessel of war arrived with intelligence of the restoration of Charles II., and in May of the following year the "Diamond" Frigate brought Colonel (then General) D'Oyley's commission as Governor of Jamaica. The commission required him to proceed to the selection of a Council of twelve persons (of whom one was to be the Island Secretary) and empowered him, with the advice of any five of them, to constitute civil judicatures and to pass Acts "tending to the security and prosperity" of the Island. Courts of Justice were established at Port Morant, Point Cagua (Port Royal) and St. Jago de la Vega; and the members of Council were declared Justices of the Peace and empowered to choose three or more Constables for their respective districts. In December of the same year the King, by a Royal Proclamation, declared that "children, born in Jamaica of His Majesty's natural born subjects of England shall be free denizens of England."

1662 In August, 1662, Lord Windsor arrived as the successor of General D'Oyley and brought with him a seal and mace for the Island. His instructions from the King required him "to constitute a Council and to call Assemblies and to make laws and

* The transactions of the Spaniards during a century and a half, in the settlement of Jamaica, have scarcely obtained the notice of history.—*Bryan Edwards.*

† Bryan Edwards' History of the West Indies.

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levy moneys, such laws to be only in force for two years unless confirmed by the King." "All planters and christian servants" were also required "to be provided with arms, mustered and trained, with power, in case of insurrection or invasion, to proclaim martial law." The late army was disbanded and the men were divided into five Regiments of Militia,—Lord Windsor himself becoming Colonel of the Port Royal Regiment. 1662

On Lord Windsor's retiring Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the Government as Deputy Governor. He granted plots of land to Juan de Bolas and other Maroons (the name given to the slaves left by the Spaniards in the interior) on account of their submission and services to the English and by proclamation declared that they should enjoy all the liberties and priviliges of Englishmen. De Bolas was appointed Colonel of a black Regiment of Militia and a Magistrate over negroes, to decide all cases except those of life and death.* The instructions of Lord Windsor with regard to the calling of Assemblies, were acted upon by Sir Charles Lyttleton, who issued the writs for the first General Assembly held in the island. The members were returned for the following districts; Yakalla, St. Jago, Old Harbour, Angels, Cagua, Seven Plantations, Guanaboa, Withywood, Morant, Liguanea, Dry River, Northside. All the districts returned two members except Morant and Northside which had but one each. The Assembly met at St. Jago de la Vega† on the 20th January, 1664, and selected Robert Freeman as their Speaker; it sat until the 12th February and passed 45 Acts. Beeston states in his journal that "the Assembly was very unanimous and parted with all kindness and feastings, having passed as good a body of laws as could be expected from such young statesmen." Sir Charles Lyttleton having obtained permission to return to England on account of ill-health, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lynch assumed the Government as President of the Council. He was soon displaced by Colonel Edward Morgan, who arrived on the 19th May, 1664, as Deputy Governor. He dissolved the Assembly, preferring the assistance of his Council alone in the administration of affairs. In the following month Sir Thomas Modyford arrived from Barbados as Governor, bringing with him a thousand settlers. He transferred the residence of the Governor from the "Point" (Port Royal) to St. Jago de la Vega and had a census taken which showed the population to be 4,205. In his first report on the condition of the island he informed the King that "sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyeing woods and cocoa may be had and are produced as well as anywhere; but pimento, chinaroots, aloes, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, tamarinds, cassia, vaignillios, hides and tallow are the proper commodities. There is the best building timber and stone in the whole world and great plenty of corn, cassada, potatoes, yams, plantains, bananas, peas, hogs, fowls, cattle, horses, asincoes, sheep, fish, turtle and pasturage. In fine nothing wanting but more hands and cows. The low valley grounds are feverish and aguish from June to Christmas, the rainy weather; but the uplands and hills are as healthful as Costall in England." 1664

Sir Thomas Modyford issued writs for the election of a General Assembly, the number of districts being reduced to nine, namely, St. Andrew, Port Royal, Northside, St. John, St. David, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Blewfields and St. Thomas. The deliberations of the new Assembly were not as harmonious as those of the first Assembly; one of the results was that Captain Butler of the Assembly was killed at a state dinner by Major Joy of the Council. Mr. Beeston (afterwards Sir William Beeston) was imprisoned for not returning to the House when directed by the Speaker. Articles of impeachment were in the same sitting preferred by Sir Thomas Whetstone against Colonel Samuel Long (afterwards Chief Justice) and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The charge preferred against him was that "he had caused himself to be elected Speaker at a meeting at Port Royal of members of Assembly whose authority, by the departure of Sir Charles Lyttleton, had ceased, and passed certain orders and votes, with intention to grasp the legislative power into his own hands, and traitorously and impudently refuse to take notice of the Deputy-Governor (Colonel Edward Morgan's) dissolution of the meeting, &c." On his being brought before the

* As the proclamation issued by Sir Charles Lyttleton had no substantial effect with the Maroons as a body Juan de Bolas was sent in 1664 to effect their reduction; but in the prosecution of this service he fell into an ambuscade and was cut to pieces.

† St. Jago de la Vega (now Spanish Town) was founded as the first capital by Diego Columbus while he personally governed the island.

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1664 House in Custody the charges were remitted to the next general session, but the Assembly never again met during the administration of Sir Thomas Modyford, the then Governor. The subject of contention was the desire of the Assembly to exclude the King's name from the money bills.

While these dissensions were embittering the feelings of politicians Sir Thomas Modyford, on his own responsibility, commissioned the privateers who at that time swarmed the Caribbean Sea, to act on behalf of the King of England, and declared war against Spain and other nationalities. The Privateers took Tobago from the Dutch and plundered Tobascoe and Villa de Mors in the Bay of Mexico and Saint Spiritus and Providence in Cuba. Admiral Henry Morgan, acting under a similar commission, captured and pillaged Panama and Porto Bello. On intelligence of these depredations reaching England Sir Thomas Lynch was ordered to return to the colony as Lieutenant-Governor and to send home Sir Thomas Modyford to answer for his assumption of authority. Sir Thomas Modyford sailed for the Thames as a prisoner, and six years afterwards Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the Government in succession to Sir Thomas Lynch. Morgan had been knighted for his brave attack on Panama.*

1675 In March, 1675, Lord Vaughan arrived as Governor. Twelve hundred of the inhabitants of Surinam, which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York) arrived in the same year and settled for the most part in the present parish of Westmoreland. "The poverty of these people inspired them with the resolution to labour. Their example excited emulation and in a short time the face of things was wholly changed. Jamaica soon exported vast quantities of sugar, superior to that of the other English islands."† But while the colony was being thus improved the Governor and Assembly were in fierce opposition. The Assembly desired to bring on a new trial before the Chief Justice of a man who had been condemned by the Admiralty Court to be hanged as a priate, and was dissolved, and the new Assembly passed a revenue bill which was unconstitutional in its character. By the refusal of Lord Vaughan to assent to this measure the island was
1678 left without a revenue. In March, 1678, he sailed for England and Sir Henry Morgan resumed the Government. He continued in office for four months, during the greater part of which time martial law existed; first on account of an apprehended attack from France, and, secondly, in consequence of mutiny among the slaves.

On the 19th July the Earl of Carlisle arrived as Governor and soon after summoned a new Assembly. He informed them that he had been instructed by the King to change the mode of passing the laws of the colony by introducing the system then existing in Ireland under Poyning's Act and presented 40 Acts (among them a law to grant a perpetual revenue to the crown) engrossed on parchment and attested under the Great Seal of England for their acceptance. The Assembly rejected the laws on the ground that this system of legislation was "repugnant to the constitution of England, of which country they were the natural subjects."† As there was no revenue the Governor assented to a revenue bill for one year and then dissolved the Assembly. Other dissolutions followed but the Assembly remained unchanged in their determination. The Chief Justice of the Island, Colonel Samuel Long, was arrested and sent under bail to England to answer to the King for advising the resistance of the Assembly. He was followed by Colonel Beeston, the Speaker of the Assembly; and they both appeared befor the King in Council and so ably supported their views that the instructions to the Earl of Carlisle were annulled and the old form of Government continued. Long and Beeston returned in triumph, and Sir Thomas Lynch was for the second time appointed to govern the Colony. On meeting the Assembly he informed them that "His Majesty, upon the Assembly's humble address, was please to restore us to our beloved form of making laws, wherein we enjoy, beyond dispute, all deliberative powers in our Assembly, that the House of Commons enjoy in their House."‡ After administering the government for over two years Sir Thomas Lynch died and Colonel Hender Molseworth (afterwards Baronet) became Lieu-

* Sir Henry Morgan was in 1683 sent to England by order of the Secretary of State as a prisoner "for breaking the peace with the Spaniards contrary to His Majesty's express orders." After remaining there for three years without a hearing he was released.

† Gardner's History of Jamaica.

‡ See article on Political Constitution.

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tenant-Governor. For two years there was harmony between himself and the Assembly, but at the end of that time he found himself compelled to reject the Poll Tax Bill and to dissolve the Assembly on account of "its partial and unjust proceedings."

In December, 1687, the Duke of Albemarle arrived as Governor, bringing with him Father Churchill, a Romish Priest, to convert the inhabitants to Roman Catholicism, and Dr. Hans Sloane, the Great Naturalist, as his Medical Attendant. It was not long before this nobleman and the Assembly were in open antagonism. He dissolved the House suddenly, because one of the members in a debate repeated the old adage, *salus populi suprema lex*, and had the offender taken into custody and fined £600. Writs were issued for another Assembly. "The freedom of election was grossly violated by the Duke, who admitted hosts of servants and discharged seamen to the poll, and actually imprisoned many legal voters of wealth and consideration. He imposed fines on the latter to a large amount and threatened to whip two gentlemen for requesting a *habeas corpus* for their friends."* The Assembly thus elected met and while in session the Duke died, and Sir Fancis Watson, as President of the Council, assumed the Government. Soon after intelligence of the flight of James II. and the proclamation of William and Mary reached the island. The colonists thereupon petitioned the new Sovereigns against the tyrannical acts of the late Governor, and the illegality of the Assembly that enacted the laws recommended by him. In response the King restored the dismissed members of Council and Public Officers to their places and trusts, remitted the fines imposed and referred the laws to a new Assembly. 1687

In May, 1690, the Earl of Inchiquin arrived as Governor, with instructions to ship to England the sufferers from the field of Sedgmoor, and the whole body of the sold-out rebels" arrived in England on the anniversary of the day on which they had been sent as convicts to Jamaica. The Earl very soon exhibited his natural petulance to the Assembly. Some discussion arose in the House on a bill for the defence of the island and the Earl, taking offence at the proceedings, rejected the congratulatory address to himself and "threw it to them with some contempt." War then existed between England and France and Freebooters and other hostile cruisers were making depredations on the seaside plantations of Jamaica. In retaliation the Earl despatched the "Swan" and "Guernsey," men-of-war, to attack the French settlement in Hispaniola, and just about the time of his death these vessels returned with valuable prizes, having been eminently successful in the enterprize. These were taken to Port Royal which was then the "finest town in the West Indies and the richest spot in the universe."† On the 7th June, 1692, the great earthquake occurred which almost destroyed this oppulent city. Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which, as it closed again squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground. "It was a sad sight," wrote the Rector of the Parish, "to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake, which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."‡ Of the 3,000 houses but about 200, with Fort Charles, remained uninjured. "The whole island felt the shock. Chains of hills were riven asunder, new channels formed for the rivers, mountains dissolved with a mighty crash, burying alive the people of the adjacent valleys, whole settlements sunk into the bowels of the earth, plantations were removed *en masse* and all the sugar works destroyed. In fact the whole outline was drawn a fresh and the elevation of the surface was considerably diminished. The sentence of desolation was thus, however, but partially fulfilled; a noxious miasma generated by the shoals of putrefying bodies that floated about the harbour of Port Royal, or lay in heaps in the suburbs, slew thousands of the survivors."§ President White (who succeeded in the government on the death of the Earl of Inchiquin) was among those who died from injuries received at Port Royal during the earthquake. The destruction of Port Royal led to the settlement of Kingston. Many of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. 1690 1692

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.
† Leslies's New History of Jamaica.
‡ Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.
§ Montgomery Martin's History of British Colonies.

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1692 Andrew, then the property of Colonel Beeston, and formed themselves into a community. They procured for their settlement the status of a town and had it laid out by Colonel Christian Lily of the Royal Artillery.

1693 In March, 1693, Sir William Beeston, Knt., formerly Colonel Beeston, arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the Government. In May, 1694, intelligence of a projected invasion of the island, in the interest of the fugitive King, was communicated to him, and on the 17th June a French fleet, commanded by Admiral DuCasse, came in sight. They landed detachments of men at Cow Bay and Port Morant, who penetrated the interior and destroyed fifty plantations. By horrid atrocities they secured a large amount of money and other valuables. Both men and women were murdered. The squadron took several merchant ships and carried off one thousand three hundred slaves. When they had accomplished their depredations on the north and east sides of the island they sailed for Carlisle Bay on the south, but there they were met by the Colonial Militia who bravely encountered and eventually defeated them, driving them back to their ships with the loss of 700 men.

1702 The sale of the negroes kidnapped realized £65,000 to the captors. In July, 1702, war was again declared by England against France, and Admiral Benbow sailed from Port Royal in search of the French fleet under DuCasse, and on the 19th August fell in with it off Santha Martha. Benbow was defeated and taken to Kingston where he died from the effects of a wound in his leg.

In the following January Colonel Thomas Handesyd (afterwards Major-General) was appointed Governor. There were eight Assemblies and fifteen sessions within

1703 the eight years of his administration. The Governor in proroguing the last of these Assemblies declared that their conduct reminded him of a "party of barbarous people who took off the head of Charles of ever blessed memory." Among the revenue bills of this period was one levying a poll tax of 10/ on every white person above the age of 15.

1711 In July, 1711, Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton arrived as Governor. He was directed in the Royal instructions not to pass any law for a shorter period than 12 months. This was in consequence of the habit of the Assembly to limit their money bills to three months, "under a jealous apprehension of the Council's interference or the Governor's intemperence."* The differences between the Governor and the Assembly were as fierce during this administration as during that of Colonel Handesyd and culminated in the Governor's refusing to receive any more messages from the House. Lord Hamilton was recalled and Mr. Peter Heywood, a planter, succeeded to the Government. He was directed not to pass any law that should repeal a law confirmed by the Crown, without a suspension clause, or first transmitting the draft

1718 of the bill to the Secretary of State. In April, 1718, Sir Nicholas Lawes, another planter, became Governor. He endeavoured to conciliate all parties but the publication of a libel by Mr. James Wood, the Clerk of the Council, on the Assembly, led to the renewal of the political conflicts. The libel was in defence of Lord Hamilton. An interchange of intemperate messages between the Council and the Assembly ended in the determination of each party to have no further communication with the other, the last message from the Assembly being thrown off the Council table by one of the members of the Board and trampled beneath his feet. This led to a dissolution of the Assembly. In the following year the Legislative brawls were continued and five members were expelled by the Assembly "for having urged that the House had fallen by the Speaker remaining in the Chair without a quorum." The House was again dissolved. The interruption to the progress of public business involved the Government so much in debt that its bills were at a discount of fifty per cent., and even the expences incident on the trial of some pirates could not be defrayed. The rebellious negroes also harrassed the country and appeared in such force that it became necessary to summon the aid of the Mosquitto Indians. A party of them arrived under the conduct of their King but the want of money obstructed even that important service. The "Picaroons" from Cuba also made frequent invasions on the unprotected coasts. The house of the proprietor of a considerable settlement on the beach of St. Ann was one night surrounded and set on fire in all directions and in the

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

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morning nothing was seen but the smoking ruins of the building and the ashes of sixteen human beings. Under these circumstances a new Assembly was called; but on their meeting, instead of proceeding with the revenue bills, they resumed a former contest with the Attorney General, who had been expelled from the House for being a "Papist." Another dissolution ensued. 1718

While the colony was suffering from these political discussions a dreadful hurricane occurred which ruined so many properties, destroyed so many lives and reduced the survivors to such disasters that Sir Nicholas Lawes had to convene a new Assembly that some relief might be administered to the unfortunate sufferers. "Yet so inadequate was the revenue to meet even the ordinary exigencies of the government that the patriotic Governor literally sold his house and lands to discharge the debts contracted by his official establishment."*

The Duke of Portland arrived as Governor in December, 1722, and endeavoured, without success, to secure a permanent revenue bill. Pending the settlement of this question for four years the revenue of the island was granted under provisional enactments. During the controversy that distracted the community the Assembly expelled another Attorney General, Mr. Monk, for "an infringment of the liberties of the people." 1722

The Duke of Portland died in July, 1726, and was succeeded by Major-General Robert Hunter as Governor. Before his arrival he had made himself acquainted with the state of the colony and urged its distress on the attention of his Majesty's Ministers. In recompence for his early services the Assembly increased his salary from the £5,000 paid to the Duke of Portland to £6,000 per annum. The long agitated revenue bill was passed, under which the permanent revenue of £8,000 per annum was granted to the Crown. In return the King confirmed all the laws which up to that time remained unassented to and decreed that "all such laws and statutes of England as have been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as Laws in this island, shall and are hereby declared to be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever. 1726

During the Legislative dissensions above referred to the Maroons had grown so formidable under a very able leader named "Cudjoe" that it became necessary to increase the military strength of the colony and to erect extra barracks. Every barrack was provided with a pack of dogs by the Churchwardens of the parish, to guard against surprise at night and for attacking the enemy in the mountain fastnesses. In 1734 Captain Stoddard attacked the Maroons at their windward town, called "Nanny," situate on one of the highest points of the Blue Mountains, and completely destroyed or routed the whole body. Many were killed in their habitations and several threw themselves headlong down the precipice. But the Maroons rallied and were soon again prepared for battle. Two hundred seamen and three or four hundred of the Militia reinforced the Military and penetrated almost to the new Maroon settlement. The insurgents attacked the troops on all sides and for a time both advance and retreat for the latter seemed equally impossible. At length they effected their escape, leaving behind a number of killed and wounded. This greatly increased the alarm and insecurity that everywhere prevailed. Governor Trelawny arrived on the 30th April, 1738, and his first act was to conciliate the Mountaineers. He commissioned Colonel John Gurthie (late of the Darien Expedition) to meet the chiefs of the Maroons and negotiate with them a treaty of peace. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were assigned them in different parts of the island and perfect freedom was granted them and their successors. They were required to aid the government in repelling invasions and in suppressing internal rebellion. Two European Superintendents were appointed to reside amongst them, and "Captain Cudjoe" was confirmed as chief Commander. 1734 1738

War was declared by England against Spain in October, 1739, in consequence of the "unjust seizures and depredations that had been carried on in the West Indies by the Spanish guarda costas," and Jamaica furnished contingents of Volunteers to assist in the operations against the Spanish American possessions. Porto Bello and Chagres were successfully attacked and surrendered, but every other attempt at 1739

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

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1739 subjugation resulted in utter failure. The British Commanders returned to England and the expedition was abandoned.

In the October following a dreadful storm and earthquake occurred. Port Royal again suffered. All the fortifications were injured and that at Mosquitto Point was destroyed. The streets were deluged with water and the inhabitants all through the dreary night were looking for instant death. But the greatest injuries occurred at Savanna-la-Mar. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind."*

1751 Governor Trelawny retired from the Government in November, 1751, and Vice-Admiral Knowles (afterwards Baronet) was sworn into Office as Governor. During the early part of his administration the Assembly claimed the right of appointing their own officers to perform the duties of the Public Treasury and of passing all laws without suspension clauses, whether they affected the prerogative of the Crown or not. These demands led to a protracted and bitter disagreement between the Executive and the Assembly and to the ultimate decision of the House of Commons "that the resolution of the Assembly was illegal, repugnant to the terms of the King's Commission to his Governor and derogatory of the rights of the Crown and people of Great Britain." The Assembly was dissolved and the new House was directed by the Governor to meet in Kingston. The summons was complied with but the Assembly refused to pass a bill for transferring the seat of government to Kingston and was again dissolved. Other dissolutions ensued, but the required measure was at length passed and assented to by the Governor. It was subsequently dissolved by the King and Governor Knowles was burnt in effigy.

1760 Just before the Easter of 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out amongst the slaves in the Parish of St. Mary. They seized the fort at Port Maria and possessed themselves of the arms, ammunition and other stores. The white inhabitants of the neighbouring properties were all butchered and the insurgents retired to Ballard's Valley where however, they were met by a body of volunteers and driven into the woods. Martial Law was proclaimed and two Regiments of Regulars and a large body of Militia were ordered to the scene of action. The insurgents fought with desperate fury and were at first successful; but they were ultimately surrounded and overpowered. More than 400 were killed in the field; one of the ringleaders was burnt and two were hung in chains. About 600 were transported to the Bay of Honduras.

1762 Two years after (1762) Governor William Henry Lyttleton arrived from South Carolina and assumed the government in succession to Lieutenant Governor Moore. Governor Lyttleton brought with him intelligence of the declaration of war between England and Spain and shortly after an expedition sailed from Port Royal against Havannah, which was besieged and captured. Jamaica contributed a subsidiary force. Booty to the value of two millions sterling exclusive of an immense artillery, with twelve sail-of-the-line and and a fleet of merchantmen, rewarded the gallant exploit. The wealth of the colony was hourly increased by the rich prizes which again poured their glittering treasures on its shores.

In October peace was proclaimed and the Assembly resumed their political discords. The Governor as Chancellor granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and released from prison one Wilson, a Marshall's Deputy, who had been committed to gaol by the Assembly for a breach of privilege in levying on the carriage horses of Mr. Oliphant, a member, for debt. The House refused to grant the supplies until reparation was made. Three dissolution ensued but the House adhered to their determination. Eventually Governor Lyttleton applied to the Imperial Government for power to draw upon the British Treasury for the subsistence of the Troops so as to be relieved of the necessity for supplies from the Assembly. The application was granted but the Governor was recalled and Rodger Hope Elletson appointed Lieutenant-Governor. By command of the King in Council, and in presence of the Council and Assembly, he caused a *vacatur* to be entered in the margin of the proceedings in the case of Wilson. Four years after, an application was made by the Imperial Government for the refunding of the thirty thousand pounds which Governor Lyttleton had drawn from the British

*Bryan Edwards' History of the West Indies.

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Treasury to pay the Troops. The Assembly refused payment, and in an Address to the Throne, urged that compliance on their part "would enable the Governor of Jamaica, in concert with any future wicked or despotic administration in Great Britain, to intermit Assemblies at pleasure; to suspend their legislative rights; and to burden the people of the island to their latest posterity in the most grievous, arbitrary, and oppressive manner without bounds and without remedy." The objections of the Assembly prevailed and the claim was abandoned by the Imperial Government.

In 1777 another outbreak among the slaves disturbed the tranquillity of the island. 1777
A conspiracy to murder all the white colonists was discovered in the Parishes of Hanover and Westmoreland just as it was about to be put into execution. So great was the consternation that a homeward bound fleet of more than one hundred ships was detained for some days. The ready assistance offered by the Navy, with the active support of the Militia, restored peace, and the ringleaders of the conspiracy, thirty in number, were executed.

In March of the following year the French recognized the independence of the 1778
"United States" and war was declared by England. D'Estaing with a fleet of thirty-six ships of the line sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica and additional fortifications were thrown up on all sides. A Militia, trained and armed, started into existence, which the ordinary laws had never been able to collect. The capital was guarded by the St. Catherine's Regiment, while the Regular Troops were reserved for more important duties, and everywhere the Colonial Corps displayed great enthusiasm. Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent fell into the hands of the French, but no attack was made on Jamaica and the hostile fleet was ultimately withdrawn. But Spain having in the meantime joined France in her conflict with England, Governor Dalling despatched an expedition against San Juan de Nicaragua, to which Jamaica supplied a contingent of 1,379 men. Nelson (afterwards renowned as the hero of Trafalgar) who was then Governor of Fort Charles, left his post and accepted a subordinate command. The Castle was captured but disease made sad havoc of the besiegers. More than two-thirds perished in the swamps and the remnant returned to Port Royal broken in spirits and in health. Nelson was carried ashore prostrated by malarial fever and narrowly escaped death.

In April, 1782, occurred the great victory of Rodney over the French fleet under 1782
Count de Grasse, while on its way to effect a junction with the Spanish fleet preparatory to the invasion of Jamaica. "From all quarters the people assembled for the defence of their capital; the largest trees of the forest were thrown across the roads and the soldiers were relieved by the diligence of the people, who watched while they slept and laboured while they reposed."* When, therefore, news of the victory of Rodney was received the entire population joined in the most extravagant manifestations of joy, and throughout the island the people once more breathed freely. The Militia were relieved from active service and the King thanked them "for their spirited exertions in the defence of his valued and important colony." Rodney was raised to the peerage and a marble statue by Bacon was erected in the square of Spanish Town to perpetuate his name. Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain and the thirteen United States of North America was proclaimed in the following year.

Three years later the last of five destructive hurricanes occurred. The number of negroes who perished by famine, in consequence of this succession of hurricanes and the restriction of trade with the United States, was estimated at 15,000.

In November, 1789, the Council and Assembly met in conference for the purpose 1789
of protesting against Mr. Wilberforce's scheme for the suppression of the slave trade. Their joint claim for compensation was embodied in a memorial which was presented to the British Parliament. The value of the island, considered as British property, was then estimated at thirty-nine millions sterling, of which twelve millions and a half was the value of the 250,000 slaves then working as agricultural labourers and otherwise.

The democratic doctrines which had for some time been manifesting themselves in France eventually extended to St. Domingo and a sanguinary revolution broke out there in the fall of 1789. Jamaica from its proximity to that island became the resort of many of the proprietors who had to flee with their devoted slaves from the

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

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1789 barbarity of the revolutionists and the treachery of the French Commissioners. This emigration was perilous to the contentment and good order of the Jamaica slaves ;* besides which they were strong reasons for believing that revolutionary action was meditated by the republicans on this island. In this state of alarm protective measures were demanded by the colonists and adopted by the local Government. Admiral Affleck stationed ships of war along the coast nearest the expected scene of action ; a military force was quartered upon each vessel and the Island was guarded by its Militia to the water's edge. While these precautions against rebellion and invasion were being maintained Lieutenant-Governor Williamson received orders from the King's Ministers to send a Military force to St. Domingo, to "accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the Island as solicited the protection of the British Government." The command was quickly acted upon, but the British instead of being received with acclamation as they anticipated, met with opposition and hostility in every quarter. They captured Jeremie, Mole St. Nicholas, Siburon, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince, but their victory was death to the victors. Yellow fever, in its most malignant form, appeared in the ranks of the invading army, and more than decimated it. In this state of things Lieutenant-Governor Williamson organized in Jamaica large bodies of negro troops, who it was supposed would successfully withstand the unhealthy climate of Port-au-Prince and the other conquered towns. With these new levies he himself proceeded to St. Domingo, with the title of Governor-General," but all was in vain. Treachery, disappointment, disease and death had done their baneful work and at the close of 1798 General Maitland, who had succeeded to the command, entered into a treaty with Toussaint l'Ouverture and left the Island with the perishing remnant of the British army. Williamson's negro regiments were disbanded in St. Domingo and numbers of them joined the revolutionists.

1795 While these operations were proceeding in the neighbouring island a second Maroon War was exciting the fears of the Colonists of Jamaica. The Trelawny Town Maroons had expelled an obnoxious Superintendent from their settlement and the Earl of Balcarres had marched fifteen hundred chosen European soldiers and three thousand of the Colonial Militia to subdue them. On the 12th of August, 1795, a detachment of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Sandford, was despatched to destroy some of their provision grounds but they found everything already uprooted. The detachment attempted to rejoin the main body by traversing a defile ; but they were met by volley after volley from unseen hands, Colonel Sandford, Quartermaster McBride and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 18th Dragoons and the 20th Regiment of Foot, and Colonel Gallimore and a "number of respectable gentlemen of the Militia" were killed while scores of others were wounded. The forests which skirted Trelawny Town were then cleared by a thousand slaves and the artillery shelled the interior. The Maroons withdrew to their subterranean retreats and reappeared higher up the hills. Colonel Fitch with a party of the 83rd Regiment attempted to penetrate the forests for the purpose of extending their posts and were accompanied by a body of Accompong Maroons who remained faithful to the Government. The troops again fell into ambuscade and Colonel Fitch and Captain Brissett of Fort Charlotte and a number of rank and file of the 83rd Regiment were killed. Captains Leigh and Burnt of the same Regiment, the Superintendent of the Accompong Maroons and several others were wounded. In the third important encounter of the Government Troops with Mountaineers the Militia took the leading part and Captain Dunbar and several of the Colonial Corps were killed. In the dark recesses of the woods the Maroons kept up their fire and as night was coming on the Militia had to retire. These successes of the Maroons created anxieties and perplexities on the part of the colonists, during which it was suggested to resort to the use of blood hounds to hunt down the fugitives. Colonel Quarrell of the Militia was commissioned to obtain a supply from Cuba and on the 14th December he landed at Montego Bay with 40 Chasseurs and a hundred dogs. These strange auxiliaries were at once marched to the scene of rebellion where an accident demonstrated the ferocity of

* In December, 1799, a conspiracy among the negroes who came from St. Domingo with their masters was discovered. A spy named Joseph San Portas was hanged and upwards of 1,000 of the negroes were transported.

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their nature. "One of the hounds was unmuzzled by his Chasseur master to allow him to drink. A woman, a sulter of the camp, who was then preparing a mess for the escort, menaced the dog off with a stick as he passed near by. Instantly the dog seized her by the throat and so tore her that she died,—the dog being disengaged from his hold only by cutting off his head." * The story of this incident soon found its way into the mountain fastnesses and inspired the warriors with more alarm than did the cannon and musketry of the soldiery. The Maroons hastened to capitulate, and in June, 1796, upwards of five hundred men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia. From thence they were sent to Sierra Leone where they formed the nucleus of that thriving colony. 1795 1796

Two years later another disturbance broke out in the vicinity of the last rebellion—the insurgents being the runaway slaves who infested the lower region of the Trelawny mountains. They rushed upon the neighbouring settlements, burnt down houses, murdered the inhabitants and committed other excesses. Two thousand Soldiers and six thousand Militia, besides a party of Accompong Maroons, marched against the rebels and they were soon hunted down and defeated.

Notwithstanding these occurrences the colonists raised by voluntary subscription amongst themselves the sum of one million pounds sterling to aid the mother country in its war against revolutionary France. Yet three years after (1801) the Imperial Government demanded of the Assembly the maintenance of a military force of 5,000 men (afterwards reduced to 3,000) on the ground that the colony "had not yet contributed its full proportion to the general expenses of the Empire." The Assembly refused "on the constitutional principle that the right of the colony to protection was at least as great as that of any other portion of the British Empire." It was not long, however, before the colony had again to make extensive provision for its protection against invasion. War was in 1804 proclaimed against France and Spain and the bravest Admirals of Europe displayed their flags amidst the islands of the Caribbean Sea. On the 1st April, 1805, intelligence was received that a French squadron was on its way to Jamaica and Martial Law was at once proclaimed. All the public records were removed to the Church in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and deposited there under Militia Guard. The French Fleet having been closely pursued by the British squadron, withdrew, after an attack at Dominica, but on the 25th May the combined fleets of France and Spain arrived at Martinique. They were closely pursued by Lord Nelson with ten sail-of-the-line and three frigates and chased out of these waters. Early in the following year (1806) the British had a brillant victory over the French off St. Domingo and the captured prizes were brought into Port Royal. The Assembly voted £3,000 to Sir J. T. Duckworth, the successful Admiral, for the purchase of a service of plate, in addition to a thousand pounds which had already been granted to him for the purchase of a sword. The citizens of Kingston in public meeting protested against "this wanton and improvident expenditure of the public money" and the Editors of the newspapers in which the resolution was published were taken into custody for a breach of the privileges of the House. They were subsequently discharged on giving excuses which were accepted as satisfactory. 1801 1804 1805 1806

In the following year Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coate became Lieutenant-Governor. He brought with him the announcement that the Imperial Parliament had passed a law withdrawing the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America, and had abolished the African slave trade without compensation to the Planters. There were then in Jamaica, 319,351 slaves.

On the 26th March, 1808, the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of an Assembly having existed for the full term of seven years. "This was the first time that any Governor had beheld the natural Death of his own House."† Nevertheless many questions of privilege engaged the attention of the Assembly. General Carmichael, the Commander of the Forces, was brought to the bar for a contempt of the privileges of the House in having prohibited his officers answering questions before a Committee relative to a mutiny among the soldiers of the 2nd West India 1808

* Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

† Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

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1808 Regiment stationed at Fort Augusta. The General having been subsequently ordered by the King to withdraw the prohibition, submitted himself to the House and was excused. Chief Justice Jackson was summoned to the bar for refusing to give evidence before a Committee appointed to inquire into an appeal made to the House by one of its members against a decision of the Judge in a case in which the member was a party. The Chief Justice declared that he could not take the oath as a witness "without compromising his conscience as a man and making a deliberate surrender of its independence as a Judge." The House on re-consideration discharged the Chief Justice from custody.

In the mutiny above referred to the Adjutant and the Major of the regiment were killed on parade and in retaliation nine of the mutineers were instantly shot by the Grenadier Company, which remained loyal. Six others were subsequently shot by sentences of Courts-Martial. An enquiry by a Committee of the Assembly into the circumstances of this disaffection terminated without any important result. There were also during the Duke's administration some conspiracies at rebellion and some actual outbreakes of a minor character which were all discovered and suppressed without any serious occurrences. One case had an enduring importance. Messrs. Lescene and Escoffery, two colored gentlemen, were transported for an alleged "attempt to revolutionize the island;" they had previously been discharged from Gaol under *habeaus corpus* by Chief Justice Scarlett. They proceeded to England, had their complaint brought before Parliament, and were compensated by a gratuity from the Imperial Exchequer.

The wars during the greater part of the Duke of Manchester's administration between England and France and between England and the United States of America, closed the European Markets against the produce of the planters and led to great distress. The depreciation of British bills of exchange also created the want of a sufficient circulating medium. The Assembly was in consequence compelled to authorize the cutting from the centre of the current coin a piece equal to 12½ per cent., which was put into circulation under the denomination of a "bit." Nature,
1812 also, contributed to the misfortunes of the colonists. In October, 1812, a severe storm occurred which destroyed the growing food of the people and threatened a famine, and in the following November four severe shocks of earthquake considerably
1813 damaged a number of buildings throughout the island. In August, 1813, another severe storm swept over the island and in October, 1815, the County of Surry was materially injured by a similar catastrophe. Many of the works of the sugar and coffee plantations in St. George, St. David and the upper part of Port Royal were destroyed and great portions of the soil were carried away by the overwhelming rapidity of the rivers. A number of lives were lost by these calamities and by vessels
1818 being wrecked on the coasts and in the harbours. In November, 1818, portions of the County of Cornwall also sustained great injury by a storm which lasted, with intermissions, during three days.

But the most prominent occurrence during the Duke of Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the Imperial Government and the Assembly on the subject of the slave code. In the session of 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for the "adoption of effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population of His Majesty's colonies, and preparing them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which were enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects." Among the measures indicated were the abolition of Sunday markets, the cessation of the practise of carrying a whip in the field and the exemption of women from corporal punishment under any circumstances whatever. The Assembly refused to entertain these recommendations on the ground that the slave code "was as complete in all its enactments as the nature of circumstances would admit." They also repudiated the right of the Imperial Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the island.

The agitation arising out of these contentions was at its height when the Duke of Manchester relinquished the Government and Sir John Keane became Lieutenant Governor. One of his first acts was to announce to the Assembly the disallowance
1826 of the law passed in December, 1826, prohibiting Dissenting Ministers and others

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from "demanding or receiving any moneys or other chattel whatever for affording instruction to slaves." The disallowance was accompanied by an order from the Imperial Government prohibiting the Governor's assenting to any measure curtailing the religious liberty of any class of His Majesty's subjects unless it contained a suspension clause. 1826

The Earl of Belmore succeeded to the government in June, 1829, and repeated the demand of the Imperial Government for the amendment of the slave code. After some acts in this direction which had been passed by the Assembly had been rejected by the King, in consequence of the inclusion of clauses affecting the Dissenting Ministers, an Act was eventually passed from which the obnoxious clauses were excluded, and which enabled slaves to give evidence in Courts of Justice, and this Act was left to its operation. Proposals were, however, subsequently made by the British Government for the further amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and Mr. Curtis Phillip Berry, (a Member of the Assembly) moved that the despatch containing these proposals be carried into the public square in front of the House and burned by the common hangman, while Mr. Stamp (another member) suggested the utter disregard of the recommendations, basing his suggestion on the ability of the Colonial Militia to resist the forces of England. The House declined to consider any measures not emanating from themselves and rejected the recommendations. 1829

The hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Government was so intense as to cause them "to threaten the transfer of their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their continental neighbours."* The excitement which these proceedings produced extended itself to the slave population and resulted in an outbreak on the 28th December, 1831. The mansions and sugar works of Kensington Estate in the Parish of St. James were first set on fire by the slaves, and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the properties in the neighbourhood. The Militia Regiments of the various parishes were, for the most part, already on duty keeping gaurd, as was customary, during the Christmas Holidays; but now all persons capable of bearing arms were required to render assistance. The Western Interior Regiment, under the command of Colonel Grignon, was reinforced by the 7th Company of the St. James's Regiment and marched to old Montpelier Estate where they were met by two parties of the rebels under the command of self-constituted "Colonels" and "Captains." The volleys of the Militia soon put the insurgents to flight —their principal Leaders and many others being killed. The casualties on the part of the Colonial Corps were one man killed and four wounded. By that time the slaves in all the parishes of the County of Cornwall were in rebellion. Those on "Y.S." Estate in St. Elizabeth made a stand against the Militia but the latter were victorious and many of the insurgents were killed and a great number taken prisoners. In Manchester there was also a fight between some of the slaves and the Militia, in which the insurgents lost six of their number. In the meanwhile Martial Law was proclaimed throughout the island and General Sir Willoughby Cotton and detachments of the 77th and the 84th Regiments proceeded to the disaffected districts. The General made a disposition of his Forces (including the Militia) and himself took the field. Several skirmishes occurred between the insurgents and the Troops, in which many of the former were killed and wounded and a few of the latter were injured. Under the judicious and skilful arrangements of the General the insurgents were separated, some quickly betaking themselves to the woods and mountain fastnesses but most of them returning to the estates and giving themselves up to the authorities and to their masters. A great number expiated their offence by death and others were flogged. Property to the value of £666,977 sterling was destroyed by the insurgents; and the British Government in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to replenish their plantations. 1831

The Rev. William Knibb and the other Dissenting Ministers who were arrested during Martial Law for inciting the slaves to rebellion were indicted and acquitted;†

* Life of the Rev. J. M. Phillippo by Dr. Underhill.

† Mr. Edward Jordon (afterwards President of the Privy Council and Companion of the Bath) was also tried in 1827 on a charge of constructive treason in publishing an article in the Watchman Newspaper, and acquitted.

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1832 a number of the leading slave holders and their sympathisers, however, formed themselves into an Association, designated the Colonial Church Union, for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Sectarians. The Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels in St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James and other parishes were destroyed and personal indignities were shown to many of the Pastors. At length a Royal Proclamation was issued declaring the Colonial Church Union an illegal Association and a Circular was issued by the Governor (the Earl of Mulgrave) to the custodes, informing them of his determination to deprive all who continue to adhere to the Union of all appointments held by them under the Crown. Accordingly, Colonel Hamilton Brown of the St. Ann Interior Regiment of Militia was cashiered on parade at Huntley Pasture by the Governor in person, and a number of other gentlemen were deprived of their commission as Magistrates and as Officers of Militia for their connection with the Union. This action on the part of the Governor was the death-blow of the illegal organization.

While these measures were being adopted against the Colonial Unionists, the Assembly were again repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Jamaica. This was in consequence of the Earl of Mulgrave's insisting on the immediate passing of the laws indicated in Mr. Cannings Resolutions of 1823. In reply the Governor informed them that he could not listen to their denial of the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the internal affairs of the colony "without asserting in the most unequivocal terms, the transcendant powers of the Imperial Parliament, regulated only by its own discretion, and limited only by such restrictions as itself might have imposed." The Assembly thereupon passed a resolution in which the announcement of the Government was declared to be "subversive of the common rights and dangerous to the lives and liberties of the colonists." They acknowledged the supremacy of the Sovereign, but "could not admit the supremacy of a portion of his Majesty's subjects in the Parent State over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica." This action on the part of the Assembly led up to the passing of the Imperial Act which declared that from and after the 1st August, 1834, all the slaves in the colonial possessions of Great Britain should be for ever free, but subject to an intermediate state of six years apprenticeship for prædials and four years for domestics. Twenty millions of pounds sterling were awarded as compensation to the slave-owners.

1833 On the 18th October, 1833, a new Assembly met and the Emancipation Law of the Imperial Parliament was laid before them. The Assembly had now no alternative but to accept the Imperial decree; but before they separated they placed a strong protest against the act on their Journals. They declared the action of the Imperial Parliament unconstitutional, and designated it as one of spoliation, which could produce nothing but clamour, discontent and rebellion. The Earl of Mulgrave, having achieved the object of his mission, retired, and was succeeded by the Marquis of Sligo, who was appointed with the especial view of carrying out the scheme of Emancipation. He brought with him a number of Stipendiary Magistrates to administer the Act.

1834 On the 1st August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the apprenticeship system was established. The number of apprentices in Jamaica for whom pecuniary compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, and the number of aged persons, children and "runaways" who were excluded from the valuation was 55,780 making a total of 311,070 emancipated bondsmen. The amount of compensation awarded was £5,583,975 sterling.

1835 The Marquis of Sligo convened the Legislature in August, 1835, for the purpose of enabling them to pass a Police Law and other measures that had become necessary by the altered state of things in the colony; but the Bills were so modified and amended in their progress through the House as not to contain any of the essential recommendations of the Secretary of State. This was pointed out in a message from the Governor which was voted a breach of privilege and led to two prorogations.

1836 On the re-assembling of the House in May, 1836, the Governor stated that "he had been informed by an authority of more experience than his own, and to which it was his duty to submit, that the delivery of the message relative to the Bill in aid of the Abolition Act involved a breach of their privileges (although not intended)

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and he had to express his regret at the occurrence." The House thereupon pro- 1836
ceeded to business and soon after the close of the session the Marquis of Sligo retired from the Government. As the Assembly would not pass the required Law in aid of the Abolition Act the Imperial Parliament legislated on the subject and the Act in Aid was proclaimed in the colony.

On the 22nd May, 1838, the House of Commons, acting on a demand from the 1838
British people, passed a resolution declaring "that the negro apprenticeship in the British Colonies should at once cease and determine." The Local Legislature met on the 5th June and Sir Lionel Smith, the then Governor, called their attention to the uncontrollable agitation existing in the mother country and the excitement in the colony on the apprenticeship question. "Thus pressed, the House, on the 3rd day of their sitting, read for the first time a Bill to terminate the apprenticeship on the 1st of August. After a brief adjournment it was read a second time and on the next day, a few amendments being made in Committee, a third time and was passed. It quietly ran its course through the Council and on the 16th June it received the Governor's assent."* But the Assembly protested "before God and man" against the interference of the British Parliament with the internal affairs of Jamaica, and especially against the Imperial Act to amend the Abolition Law and its proclamation in the colony. On the 1st August the apprenticeship system was abolished and absolute freedom was conferred upon the whole negro population. The emancipated people and their friends devoted three entire days to rejoicing but all the festivities terminated peaceably.

Concurrently with the passing of the total Emancipation Act by the Imperial Parliament they passed a Law for the better government of Prisons in the West Indies. The Assembly protested against the "infringement of the inherent rights of the Legislature of the colony," and resolved on abstaining from the "exercise of any legislative function, except such as might be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they should be left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." The House was prorogued and subsequently dissolved. On the assembling of the new House it adhered to the previous resolution and was prorogued. Seventeen annual laws were left to expire at the end of the year, among which were acts providing for a Police and to a great extent for the public revenue.

This dead-lock in legislation having been reported to the Home Authorities a Law was passed by the Imperial Parliament, in which it was provided that in case of the refusal of the Assembly to resume the work of legislation within a given time the Governor and Council should have power to pass revenue laws and to re-enact expiring and expired laws for a limited period. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe was sent to Jamaica as Governor with instructions to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the contending parties without reference to the special enactment, but if this became impossible then to govern the colony according to the Imperial Act. Sir Charles Metcalfe met the Legislature for the first time on the 22nd October,
1839, and delivered a conciliatory speech. In their reply the Assembly justified 1839
their past conduct, but receded from their previous resolution and then proceeded to business. Among the measures recommended by the Governor and passed by the Legislature was one for establishing a new judicial system under which provision was made for a Vice-Chancellor, a Chief Justice, two Assistant Judges and nine Chairmen of Quarter Sessions,—all to be legally trained. Laws were also passed for abolishing the sentence of death in all cases except such as were similarly punished in England and for legalizing marriages by dissenting Ministers. The currency was assimilated to that of the United Kingdom and a number of white Immigrants from Scotland and Ireland were introduced. Many of the decendants of the Maroons who were transported in 1796 returned to the colony and resumed their residence here. Sir Charles Metcalfe left the Island on the 21st May, 1842, 1842
amidst the regrets of the inhabitants. "He had reconciled the colony with the mother country, he had reconciled all classes of Colonial society; and whilst he had won the approbation of his sovereign, he had carried with him also the hearts of

* Life of the Rev. J. M. Phillippo, by Dr. Underhill.

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1842 the people."* The Assembly subsequently voted the sum of £3,000 for the erection of a monument to perpetuate his memory.

Lord Elgin assumed the Government. During two years and half there was a gloom over the island in consequence of a succession of earthquakes, storms and floods;† but his Lordship ultimately distinguished his government by his efforts to improve the social condition of the colony and develop its various industrial resources. The Royal Agricultural Society and several parochial associations of a similar kind were established under his presidency and a variety of improvements in modes of cultivation, machinery, &c., were introduced through his instrumentality. Immigration from India was authorized by the Imperial Government, and the first batch of coolies arrived in 1845. New breeds of cattle were also brought to the Island. The Jamaica Railway was opened for traffic and the foundation stone of the General Penitentiary was laid. But the beneficial effects of these important improvements were soon to be displaced by despondency and retrogression. In August, 1846, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act for the gradual equalization of the sugar duties on British and Foreign productions, and the Assembly in the succeeding November declared that they were in consequence unable to continue the institutions of the colony on the present scale, or to defray the future expense of coolie immigration. Just about this time Sir Charles Edward Grey arrived as Governor. The Legisla-

1847 ture met (according to adjournment) on the 15th February, 1847, and petitions were presented from all parts of the island praying for a reduction of the salaries of the public officers and the curtailment of the expenditure of all public institutions. Thereupon the "War of Retrenchment" began. Bill after bill embodying the Retrenchment Scheme was passed, session after session by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council. Mr. Justice Stevenson (afterwards Sir William Stevenson) protested in a letter published by the Morning Journal newspaper against the continued endeavour of the Assembly to "violate public faith and confiscate the property of public men" and he was committed to gaol for a breach of the privileges of the House. A few days after this incident (which caused the retirement of Mr. Stevenson from the Judicial Bench of the colony) the Legislature was prorogued to enable them again to deal with the Revenue Bills which were about to expire. (Continuing Bills had been rejected by the Council on account of the revenue having been appropriated to the payment of certain items of expenditure only.) On their re-assembling the rejected measures were again passed by the Assembly and sent to the Council,

1853 where they were again as summarily rejected. On the 30th April, 1853 the annual Laws for levying the import and rum duties expired and on the following day Jamaica was a free port. The "Treasury was then in utter bankruptcy and the island notes issued by the Commissioners of Accounts to meet pressing and unavoidable expenses were at a discount of from 30 to 40 per cent.‡ The loss of the revenue arising out of the failure of the Revenue Bills amounted to £130,000.

Every effort made by Sir Charles Grey to reconcile the differences between the Council and the Assembly utterly failed; and at length the disagreement became one of a personal character between the executive and the Assembly. Sir Charles Grey was charged by the Assembly with unduly influencing and supporting the Council, which was then almost entirely composed of office holders, in their opposition to a reduction of the salaries of themselves and the other officials of the island, and with invasion of the rights and privileges of the Assembly with regard to the raising and appropriating of public moneys. His Excellency in reply informed the House that the "pleasure, or the pain, or the indifference, with which he heard remarks upon his public conduct depended mainly upon the estimation in which he held those by whom they were made." This infuriated the opposition and the following resolution was on the 20th May, 1853, agreed to by a majority of ten. "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second Branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable the Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable,

* Key's Life of Lord Metcalfe † See Handbook or 1882, pages 124 and 125.
‡ Gardner's History of Jamaica.

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the House feels that it cannot, with any confidence, continue to legislate measures for the benefit of its constituents, and in self respect and in vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honourable Board of Council." On the passing of this resolution the House adjourned and the "deadlock" continued. The whole question was in the meantime brought under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and the period of Sir Charles Grey's administration having, fortunately for the Colonial Secretary, about then expired, Sir Henry Barkly was commissioned as Governor of Jamaica. "Sir Henry had been a sugar planter in Demerara, and had been sent to that colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there, and had done so to the satisfaction of all parties. The Retrenchment Party therefore saw in him a sympathiser and a deliverer and he was heartily welcomed by them, and, indeed, by the entire community. The members of Assembly transformed their Legislative Hall into a Ball Room and subscribed liberally to a magnificent entertainment to Sir Henry and Lady Barkly."* 1853

Sir Henry Barkly called the Legislature together for a new session at the earliest opportunity after his arrival, and in his opening speech he fully expressed himself on the questions at issue. "What Jamaica stands pre-eminently in need of at the present stage of her political progress," said His Excellency, "is a strong Executive Administration, consisting of upright and intelligent men, chosen from among her own citizens, to devote themselves to the exclusive study of her condition—charged with the sole responsibility, in all matters of finance, and serving as an acknowledged medium of communication between the Representative of the Crown, the Council and the House of Assembly." The recommendation was adopted and the Act for the better government of the Island was passed, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee to consist of no more than four members of the Legislature. In consideration of the adoption of this measure and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 per annum, to be appropriated in payment of the salaries of the Judges, the Executive Committee, the Receiver-General and several other public officers, the Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent. to pay off the debts of the colony. At the same time the Legislative Council was deprived of its functions as a Privy Council and the number was increased to seventeen members. A new Privy Council was formed consisting of sixteen members. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief under the new Constitution and the first Executive Committee was appointed; these were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bryan Edwards in the Legislative Council and Mr. Edward Jordon and Mr. Henry Westmoreland in the Assembly.

While these political questions were agitating the country, considerable alarm was created by rumours of an approaching rebellion of the negroes. "The ground-work of the whole matter" was declared to be "the belief of the peasantry that the United States of America were likely to take possession of the island and to reduce them (the negroes) to slavery." This belief, it was supposed, had originated from the mention which had been made in some of the American papers of the distressed state of the island, and the good which would result from its annexation, with Cuba, to the United States; and what the planters had said "on the subject of relief from Great Britain, as well as other persons—some, very influential."† The Governor made arrangements to have a sufficient force available if any disturbance should occur in the districts where it was apprehended, and issued a Proclamation to quiet the minds of the peasantry by assuring them that there was no danger that any attempt would again be made to reduce them to slavery. These measures were successful and all cause for alarm soon passed away.

In the year 1850 Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance, for the first time, in Jamaica. It first occurred in Port Royal and afterwards severely scourged nearly every parish in the island. The mortality was estimated at 32,000 persons or about one in 13 of the population at the time. A second visitation of the disease occurred three years later but its ravages and duration were not so great as was the case in 1850. 1850

The first session of the Legislature under the new constitution was devoted to the passing of laws for effecting financial reforms and restoring public credit; but there was still an empty Treasury and heavy arrears were outstanding. For five years the

* Political Life of C. H. Jackson.

† Letter of Archdeacon Williams to Bishop Spencer.

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1853 Receiver-General was unable to pay in full all claims against the Treasury and the cry for retrenchment still prevailed. This was effected in the second session under the new constitution, when the judicial, clergy and other establishments were reduced on equitable terms and the holders of abolished offices were placed on the pensions list, which was then created. Sir Henry Barkly having effected these objects was transferred, on promotion, to Victoria and Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling was appointed Governor.

Governor Darling after "a careful consideration of the relative bearing of the several clauses of the Act for the better Government of the Island," informed the Executive Committee that he had arrived at the conclusion that "it was the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the main principle, at least, upon which Responsible Governments in other colonies rests, namely, that in all important questions, which are of a purely domestic nature, the colony should be governed according to the well understood views and wishes of the constituencies (assumed to be the people) as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature."* Messrs. Jordon, Hosack, and Price, the then members of the Executive Committee, contended that "the theory of the government established by the Acts for the better government of this island made the Governor for the time being alone responsible for the Acts of the Government;" and that "Responsible Government, which was what the Governor sought to establish, was unsuited to the country." Mr. Darling differed from the members of the Committee and they submitted their resignations. Messrs. R.W. Smith, George Solomon and the Baron Von Ketelhodt were thereupon appointed to office on the principle of ministerial responsibility. Mr. Solomon on entering on his duties as Financial Minister presented a statement to the Assembly shewing a deficit in the Treasury of £58,060 18s. 3d., and obtaining a law providing for the issue, if necessary, of £20,000 of Treasury bonds to meet immediate claims. Soon after Governor Darling left the island on leave and Mr. Edward John Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

1862 The Assembly met in November, 1862, and the intensity of former political struggles soon manifested itself in opposition to the Executive Committee. Early in the following year it became necessary to dissolve the House and on the meeting of the new Assembly Mr. Westmoreland moved an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, declaring "that having regard to the mal-administration of the financial affairs of the colony, the continuance in office of His Excellency's present constitutional Advisers is incompatible with the due progress of the public business and the welfare of the island." The address was passed by a majority of one and Mr. Smith and his colleagues resigned. Messrs. Jordon, Westmoreland and Phillips (the latter being subsequently replaced by Mr. Price) were appointed their successors. This did not secure political tranquillity and it was not long before the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly came into direct collision and the Assembly (or rather thirteen members of that body acting as a quorum) "declined to proceed to any further business with His Excellency." This determination was the result of Mr. Eyre's having instructed the Attorney General "to adopt proceedings by way of *habeas corpus*, to impeach the right of the Assembly to imprison persons for contempt." Mr. Ewart, the Agent-General of Immigration, had been imprisoned by the House for declining to reply to certain questions concerning his office, which had been submitted to him by a Committee of the Assembly, on the ground that the information he possessed was "privileged." Just about this time Mr. Darling was transferred to Victoria and Mr. Eyre appointed Governor-in-Chief—the Secretary of State (The Duke of Newcastle) having promoted him in testimony of his approval of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

Whilst these political questions were agitating the country "a drought had desolated the provision grounds and deprived the peasantry of their usual food. The American war and increased taxation on imports had also made costly the supply of breadstuffs."† Agitators availed themselves of these calamities to excite the public mind. A public meeting was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. George William Gordon, at which a resolution was passed "calling upon all the decendants of Africa, in every parish throughout the island, to form themselves into Societies

* Jamaica Parliamentary Debates 1860-61.

† Dr. Underhill on Jamaica.

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and hold public meetings and to co-operate, for the purpose of setting forth their grievances." The greater number of the speeches delivered at these meetings were of a seditious character, and a Committee designated "The Central communicating Committee" was formed, with its head quarters in St. David's. 1862

The movement thus inaugurated soon had its natural effect. On the 11th October, 1865, the Vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East met for the transaction of their ordinary business. At about three o'clock some hundreds of people armed with cutlasses, sticks, muskets, and bayonets entered the square in front of the Court House at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks and their cry was "colour for colour, blood for blood." They began their overt acts by stoning the Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court House (a disturbance having been anticipated) and Captain Hitchins was struck on the forehead. The Riot Act was read and the Volunteers fired, but they were soon overpowered. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued during which Captain Hitchins, faint from the loss of blood, rested on the knee of a Volunteer the rifle he had taken from a murdered comrade, and fired his two remaining rounds of ammunition. He was then surrounded and hacked to death. All the officers and many of the members of the Volunteer Corps "nobly died at their post, gallantly doing their duty."* The Custos of the Parish the Curate of Bath, the Inspector of Police, and a number of Magistrates and other personages were also murdered. 1865

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching the seat of government troops were immediately despatched to the disaffected district and Martial Law was proclaimed. The Maroons of Scott's Hall and Moore Town were called out and headed by their veteran chief, Colonel Fyfe, took the field and did good service in arresting the fugitive rebels. The Pensioners of the West India Regiments residing in Jamaica were called to their colours and responded with alacrity. In Kingston the number of Volunteers increased within three days from one hundred and fifty rank and file to over five hundred, and additional Volunteer Companies were improvised in every parish of the island. "Within three days from the first intelligence of the rebellion reaching Kingston it was headed, checked, and hemmed in, and within a week it was fairly crushed."† The Military and Volunteers, however, remained on guard and transport duty during the entire month of Martial Law and their services were appreciatively acknowledged by the Governor in his opening speech to the Legislature, and they received the thanks of the Legislative Council and the Assembly. The relatives dependent upon those who fell in the engagement of the 11th October were pensioned by the Legislature. Mr. Gordon was arrested, tried by a Court Martial and hanged, and a number of the actual ringleaders among the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching England Sir Henry Knight Storks was despatched to Jamaica to assume the government and to act as President of a Royal Commission of Enquiry. He was associated with Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds. The conclusions arrived at by them were—"(1) That the punishments inflicted during Martial Law were excessive; (2) that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; (3) that the floggings were reckless and at Bath positively barbarous; (4) that the burning of one thousand houses was wanton and cruel." The Commissioners also reported that the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent." Her Majesty's Government while giving Governor Eyre "full credit for those portions of his conduct to which credit was justly due, felt compelled by the result of the enquiry to disapprove of other portions of his conduct" and declined to replace him in the government of the Colony. Mr. Eyre thereupon left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the act had received the assent

* Governor Eyre's Report to Mr. Secretary Cardwell.
† Governor Eyre's Speech to the Legislature.

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of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

1866 Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., arrived as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island on the 5th August, 1866. He brought with him an Order in Council dated the 11th June of that year establishing a new form of government. The new Legislature was designated "The Legislative Council of Jamaica" and consisted at first of the Governor and six official and three non-official members.* A Privy Council was also provided for.

The Legislative Council met for the despatch of business on the 16th October and at once directed their attention to the re-adjustment of the public finances. There had been a deficit on the 30th September, 1865, of £80,656, and there were obligations arising out of the recent disturbances to be immediately met. With the view of providing for these requirements, without unduly pressing on any particular section of the community, the excise duty on rum was increased, the house tax was extended to all houses under £12 annual rental, a small tax was laid on land and a trade license was imposed on Merchants, Storekeepers, Newspapers Proprietors and other men in business. In the following year additional customs' duties were levied on wines, tobacco and similar articles of luxury and an addition of ten per cent. was in all cases made to the total amount payable on imports. Estates machinery and other articles required for the production of the staples of the colony and the development of its resources were however admitted free. The result of these re-adjustments was that on the 30th September, 1868, there was a surplus of £5,599; this was the first time for many years that the finances of the colony had shown an excess of revenue over expenditure.* The Government had now begun a series of changes in the political and fiscal affairs of the colony.

One of the first measures of reform was the reduction of the number of parishes from twenty-two to fourteen. The parishes were thus nearly equalized in size and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was greatly reduced. A new revenue system was established, whereby the Officers of Customs and the Collectors of Taxes were placed under a Central Head and the collection of the revenue, both internal and external, was regulated by a uniform system. A semi-military Police was organized and placed under an Inspector-General, and a Rural Police was added as an Auxiliary Force for the detection of crime in the remote districts of the country. The Judicial Establishment was re-constituted. District Courts on the model of the English County Courts were introduced; Public Prosecutors were appointed as Assistants to the Attorney-General; the Judges of the Supreme Court were authorised to admit Solicitors of seven years' standing to practise as Advocates in the Supreme Court, and a Commission was appointed to prepare a new and revised edition of the statutes of this island. Grand Juries were abolished and the Attorney-General was charged with the power of preferring indictments against persons accused of crime. The reduction of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from four to two, as vacancies occurred, was sanctioned. A Medical Department for providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicine, was established; and a change in the educational system, under which the annual grants to elementary schools were based on results was inaugurated. As a part of this new education movement provision was made for the training of Schoolmasters at a Government Training College in Spanish Town and at the Mico Institution in Kingston. A Government Savings Bank was opened in Kingston, with branches in the several parishes, in substitution of the old Trustee Banks, which were limited in their operations and but indifferently managed by the local Trustees. The postal rates on letters were reduced and postal communication between Kingston and the interior was extended to three posts per week A Department of Public Works was organized under an officer designated the Director of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, and an effective system of road supervision was inaugurated. The public buildings which had for years been falling into decay were repaired and commodious hospitals, police stations and other necessary buildings were constructed on modern principles. In the year 1868 Coolie

* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.

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immigration was resumed (after having been stopped for four years) and Cinchona 1868
was first permanently planted at Bellevue, on the Blue Mountain Range, by the Government. In the same year the fruit trade with the United States of America was started at Port Antonio by private enterprize.

The greater part of these improvements involved large additional annual expenditure from the Public Treasury; but notwithstanding this there was an annual surplus during the whole period of Sir John Peter Grant's administration. His Excellency in reporting on the finances of the year 1871-72 (the year preceding that in which he left the colony) informed the Secretary of State as follows: "The continuing surplus accrues from no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony became developed."* Among the imposts remitted in consequence of the solvency of the finances were the tonnage dues and tax on breeding stock, working cattle, and sheep, which were inherited from the old Legislature, and the additional import duty which was levied in 1868.

A Census was taken on the 31st July, 1871, which showed that the population 1871
which was recorded as 506,154 had increased by 14.7 per cent. in the ten years ending on that day. Within the same period the Established Church in Jamaica was abolished by the expiry of the Clergy Law and the first Synod of the Disestablished Church was held in Kingston under the presidency of Bishop Courtenay.† The Law of Charles II., empowering the Governor for the time, with the advice of a Council of War, to declare Marshal Law in times of disturbance, was repealed.

Two other noteworthy occurrences took place during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant. The first was the transfer of the Seat of Government from Spanish Town, the ancient capital, to Kingston, the commercial centre. The second is the case of the *La Have*.

The *La Have*, with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor Sir J. P. Grant on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declared that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant, the amount claimed being £35,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendants a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months for £7,920, with interest at 8 per cent. to the date of payment and restoring the arms and munitions. The Legislative Council subsequently passed a vote for redeeming the promissory note, but requested the Governor "to urge the Secretary of State, in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government's refunding the amount to the Colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial Policy and International Law." The amount was refunded.

Sir J. P. Grant left Jamaica on the 25th January, 1874, and Mr. W. A. G. Young, 1874
the Acting Colonial Secretary, assumed the Government as President of the Privy Council. Sir William Grey arrived as Governor on the 4th April. During his administration the island was afflicted with a hurricane (November, 1874) by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed, and by a severe drought (1876) followed by heavy and continuous rains, which did unusual damage to the roads throughout the Island. Small-pox also prevailed epidemically in some parts of the Island, especially in Vere and Clarendon, and endemically in other parts. A considerable commercial panic, in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital, also occurred. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £353,844 and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavourable effect on the import duties and on the revenue from stamps

* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1872.
† See Articles on Church of England in Jamaica in this Publication.

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1876 Against these calamities there were the successful exhibition of a collection of Jamaica products at the International Exhibition which was held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the establishing of Street Cars in the City of Kingston through the enterprise of a private company. The Rio Cobre Irregation Works were completed at a cost of £126,500 and the Dry River Bridge, which had for some years been in construction, was opened for traffic.

1877 Sir William Grey relinquished the Government on the 10th March, 1877, in consequence of ill-health, and Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., was sworn into office. During his short administration Jamaica was admitted in the Postal Union; Kingston was lighted with Gas, and a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica. Mr. Rushworth died of yellow fever on the 10th August, 1877, and the government devolved on Major-General Mann, as President of the Privy Council.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief on the 24th August, 1877. In opening the first session of the Legislative Council after his arrival, His Excellency had to make unfavourable announcements with regard to the public finances. By an arrangement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in deference to representations from the sugar planters of the colony, the immigration debt which then stood at £174,923 was transferred to the Public Treasury, together with the annual expenses of hospitals and medical attendance on immigrants. In addition to these assumed liabilities there was a deficit of £4,063 in the general accounts on the 30th September, 1877, and an anticipated deficit of £2,683 on the general accounts of the financial year 1877-78. To meet these demands the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Governor, re-imposed the poll-tax on breeding stock which was repealed by Law 14 of 1870 and raised a loan of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878. The only other aids to the general revenue during the year (1877-78) were the trifling export duties on coffee and logwood, which were transferred from the Immigration fund to general revenue, as a set-off against the assumption by the public of the charges in connection with immigration. By a reduction in the expenditure on public works and other economies the finances of the year were closed with a surplus; but the new loan remained as an addition to the public debt.

1878 In the next session Sir Anthony Musgrave announced that "in consequence of the healthy condition of the finances and the improved prospects of the coming year" he proposed to submit to the decision of the Council "the propriety of some special votes for purposes of public utility and the augmentation of the provisions already made for some objects of importance." Among the measures thus recommended were an annual scholarship granting to the holder the means of prosecuting his studies to completion at any British University; the appointment of a governing body for the management of a high school to promote the higher education of the country; an increase in the number of Pupil Teachers at the Government Training College at Spanish Town and at other similar institutions, and the founding of an institute for the promotion of literature, science and art in Jamaica. He also recommended the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph between Kingston and Montego Bay, with a branch from St. Ann's Bay to Port Antonio; the subsidizing of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the purpose of securing telegraphic communication with other countries; the purchase of the Jamaica Railway and its extensions to Porus on the south-side and Ewarton on the north-side; the restoration of the buildings of the saline baths at Milk River and the extension of cinchona cultivation on the Government Plantation in St. Andrew. These recommendations were all agreed to and fully carried out. A system of registration of births, deaths and Marriages, which had previously been sanctioned by the Legis-
1879 lature, was brought into operation on the 1st April, 1878. In the following year a new Marriage Law, which provided for the appointment of Marriage Officers and for purely civil marriages where the parties desired them, and a Divorce Law, were passed. A series of laws having for their object the improvement of the Judicial System and the consolidation of the superior Courts into one superior Court of Judicature and the appointment of a second Puisne Judge, were also passed. In the same year (1879) there was an extension of the telegraph line so as to complete the

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circuit of this useful and civilizing undertaking and the establishing of steam communication round the island by means of an annual subsidy.

Early in the following year (March 1880) their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Jamaica in H.M. Ship "Bacchante" and were entertained by Lieutenant-Governor Newton, who was then administering the government during the temporary absence of Sir Anthony Musgrave. 1880

On the return of Sir Anthony Musgrave to the colony on the 4th June, 1880, he received an address of welcome from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed their obligation to him for "the institution of many enlightened measures—the promotion of higher education, the extension of railways, the electric telegraph and other kindred improvements." Lieutenant-Governor Newton also received an address from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed "the feelings of respect and hearty good will with which the ability, urbanity and liberality he had exercised in the discharge of his responsible duties had inspired them."

In the latter part of 1879 (from October 8th to the 13th) there were heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston; and in the following year there was a severe drought which continued to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 8th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property, and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was moonlight throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty-five died from the falling of houses, &c. A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds occurred on the 7th December and was felt throughout the island. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains, which had a beneficial effect on the growing crops. On the 4th March, 1881, a Census was taken, the population being 580,804; this gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the Census of 1871 and showed that the population had increased at the rate of 7,000 per annum.

The Legislative Council met on the 22nd November, 1881, when the Governor announced a deficit of £44,446 on the accounts of the financial year. "This," His Excellency said, "ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year." An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit (£61,148) the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government increased the excise duty on rum from 5/ to 8/ per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent. on all Customs' duties. The Government by curtailing all expenditure on improvements that could be postponed without injury to the country; by absorbing the annual profits of the Government Savings Bank and by adopting other financial re-arrangements were able to reduce the deficit to £18,178 on the 30th September, 1882. Thereupon the imposition of the additional 10 per cent. on the Customs duties was repealed, but it was considered expedient to continue the increased duty on rum. 1881

In the meantime (that is to say in July, 1881,) two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court in the suit of General Pulido, of Venezuela, against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner *Florence* and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid in the two cases at £18,000. The vessel had, on her arrival at Port Royal, reported herself in distress, and after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta had been permitted to enter the Kingston Harbour for repairs. On the completion of these repairs the Captain was required by the Governor, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Malley, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul

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1881 at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract. It was for the delay and other contingent trespasses that the actions were instituted. The verdicts were for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at £6,700. The amount (with the costs in the suits) was paid by the Governor by means of an advance from the Treasury, in order to save the interest at six per cent. which was running on the judgment, and to avoid the very probable indignity to himself of having his property levied upon and sold to liquidate the claim. But Sir Anthony Musgrave expressed his readiness to refund the amount should the course pursued by him be disapproved by the Secretary of State, and he asked for instructions as to how the damages and costs were finally to be paid. In December a despatch from the Secretary of State directing the Governor to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the amount was received by His Excellency and laid before the Council. The despatch required the official members to support the vote. In consequence of this the Auditor General (Mr. J. C. Macglashan) and the Crown Solicitor (Mr. S. C. Burke) resigned their seats, the first on the ground that the "acts of the Governor in reference to the vessel were regarded by the Colonial and Foreign Secretaries as questions of Imperial and international duty," and the second on the ground that "the damages and costs were incurred solely in pursuance of imperial policy and objects."*

1882 The despatch was referred to a Select Committee who reported that "the Council would not be justified in sanctioning the vote as the detention of the vessel was made entirely to protect imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the votes of the official members of the Council and the further consideration of the question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes and on the reassembling of the Council in January, 1882, a number of petitions were presented against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the suits referred to. On the question being again brought on for discussion a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members to the effect, that the Council recorded its agreement with the prayers of these petitions. The Governor in forwarding the resolution to the Secretary of State informed him of the "total impossibility that the question at issue could be decided in favour of the Government with the present majority of unofficial members" and asked for further instructions.* On the 7th November a minute was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, stating that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits on learning that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directing the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council eight official members and the Commander of the Forces voted in support of it, and the six unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 11th November the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the six unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Gibb, Shirley, Michael Solomon, Kerr, and Henderson. (Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State, and Mr. George Solomon, who was also absent from the island, resigned soon after his return to Jamaica.)

While the negotiations with regard to the case of the *Florence* were progressing Mr. George Solomon had proposed in the Legislative Council and carried by the votes of the unofficial members, a resolution declaring "that the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government had been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony without, in the opinion of the Council, any adequate advantages being derived therefrom." The result of this resolution and of the representations that had been made in the petitions from the public meetings with regard to the case of the *Florence* was the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. Further action with regard to the

* Papers laid before Parliament, December, 1882.

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Florence case was stayed by the publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State in which it was intimated, in connection with the resignation of their seats by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, that Her Majesty's Government did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important Legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered. 1882

Just before the arrival in Jamaica of the Royal Commissioners a calamitous fire occurred in Kingston (on the 11th December, 1882,) by which the greater part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. The area over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 589 houses. The market value of the house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. Subscriptions were received from all parts of the Empire, from the United States of America and from the other parishes of Jamaica for the relief of the sufferers, the total amount received from abroad being £11,945 16s. 6d. and the total amount contributed locally being £4,810 1s. 7½d. (These sums were exclusive of the large amount subscribed by the Masonic Fraternity in Jamaica and elsewhere for the relief of their Brethern who were sufferers by the fire.)

The Royal Commissioners arrived on the 5th January, 1883, and immediately entered on their important duties; their enquiry lasted to the 25th February when they left Jamaica for the Leeward Islands to prosecute similar inquiries there. Soon after Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government he had appointed a Commission to "inquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island" and in the month of January, 1882, their report was laid before the Council. The recommendations in the reports were reviewed by the Royal Commissioners and in the majority of cases suggestions other than those included therein were made by them. 1883

On the 20th April, Sir Anthony Musgrave finally relinquished the Government, having completed his term of Office and been appointed to the Governorship of Queensland. The citizens of Kingston presented a farewell address to his Excellency, in the course of which they stated "that they had hoped that his Excellency's administration would have been extended so as to have enabled him to perfect and complete the many works of progress undertaken by him for the future advantage and prosperity of the Colony." They concluded thus: "It is with gratitude that as a people we say that the administration of your Excellency has been one which, while it illustrates the capacity of the Administrator, has tended to develop both the industrial and mental capacities of the people, and cannot fail largely to contribute to their welfare and happiness." His Excellency in a despatch to the Secretary of State, when leaving the colony, thus reviewed his administration of the Government: "So far as it has been in my power to direct it, the policy of the Local Government has been to facilitate the ready administration of justice and the organization of public departments, to improve the sanitary condition of the people and the diffusion of education among them, and to furnish those means of communication by telegraph and post, and transport by railway, which in all countries are found to stimulate industry by giving value to its products."

Colonel Wiseman Clarke administered the Government as Senior Member of the Privy Council until the arrival of Major-General Gamble, C.B., from Barbados, on the 4th May, 1883. During the latter's term of office a public meeting was held in Kingston "to protest against the continuance of the official Legislative Council" and "taxation without representation;" and a deputation of gentlemen interested in Jamaica waited upon the Earl of Derby (then Secretary of State for the Colonies) at the Colonial Office in London "to express their views regarding a desired improvement in the Government and Legislature of the Island, by which a legitimate control over the expenditure should be exercised by the non-official body." The deputation was introduced in an explanatory speech by Captain Price, M.P., for Devonport. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Richard Hill Jackson of Jamaica and Mr. James Ohlson, the Secretary of the West India Committee in England. Lord Derby in reply stated that Her Majesty's Government had "carefully considered the question of the Constitution of Jamaica and were prepared to take a new

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1883 departure, and that it was their intention to introduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that were to be made."

On the 17th December, 1883, the inhabitants of Kingston presented Major-General Gamble with a farewell address, and four days afterwards His Excellency relinquished the Government to His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., who had been appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.

An address of welcome was presented to Sir Henry W. Norman at the Town Hall The address expressed the hope that His Excellency's accession to office would be signalized "by the introduction of such a measure of reform as would give to the inhabitants of this ancient and loyal colony some control over the taxation and expenditure, and a legitimate share in the management of the Legislative machinery, of the country." His Excellency in reply stated "that some form of representative government would be introduced" and "that the representatives would have a substantial power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica."

On the following day a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st December, 1883, was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The despatch intimated that for the future the nine unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected by the people and instructed the Governor to appoint a Royal Commission to determine the Franchise. The despatch also stated "that the vote of the official members should not, as a general rule, be recorded against that of the unofficial members, if not less than six of the latter are present and agreed."

1884 On the 4th January an address was sent to Sir Henry Norman from a "private meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony. The address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference in fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possesing no semblance of power at all." The address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended." His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued: "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view. I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship's styling the change "a moderate step in advance." With regard to the second point dealt with in the address His Excellency said that "it appeared to him that the power of the Governor to command a majority in the Council by filling the full number of official seats may be exercised in any extreme case by the Governor, who, however, would have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government; and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it was impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

Public meetings were held in St. Ann, Portland, Manchester and Kingston, to protest against the political constitution of the island as proposed in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 1st December. In the Kingston resolutions it was urged that "in matters of general legislation and government the elective minority in the Council would possess no power at all, and in matters of finance the power professed to be given to them would be so fettered that it could, at any moment, be overridden by the Governor." The resolution continues: "This meeting declares that

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the Governor's presence and power in the Council have been in the past, and will 1884
be in the future unduly restrictive of the freedom of debate; and that nine elective members will be numerically inadequate to represent the various interests of the island; and in view of the fact that the Crown still retains exclusive privilege to initiate finance as well as the prerogative of veto, this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the Crown also possessing power to usurp at pleasure that control over taxation and expenditure which ought only to be exercised by the Representatives of the People." A Standing Committee was appointed to represent the Parish of Kingston in respect to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution; to raise funds; to hold conference with the sister parishes; to decide upon a course of action and to carry the same into effect: and also to select and appoint delegates for such purposes, or any of them from time to time, as occasion may require. During the period of agitation Sir Henry Norman communicated with the Secretary of State who, in a despatch published on the 21st February, 1884, stated that the Governor "correctly represented the views of Her Majesty's Government in his reply to the Address of the gentlemen of Kingston."

The Royal Commission on the Franchise met on the 8th January, 1884, and agreed to their report. They recommended that freeholders paying 20/ of taxes, or ratepayers and taxpayers paying 30/ of taxes or rates should be entitled to vote. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State and on the 30th June the Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The Registration of the electors took place in June and the elections for the new Council were held between the 8th and 12th September. In five of the electoral districts there were contested elections but in the other four districts the members were returned unopposed.

The first meeting of the new Council was held on 30th September. All the official and elected members were present. Governor Sir Henry Norman in opening the proceedings congratulated the members on "the restoration as some would call it, or the commencement as others would say, of representative institutions in the colony." The first legislative act of a constitutional character was the passing of the following resolution, which was moved by the Hon. George Henderson, member for St. Thomas and Portland: "That it appears by the Acts 29 Victoria, sec. 1, chapters 11 and 24 (the laws abolishing the old constitution of the island and giving power 'to create and constitute a government for this island) that no power was given or contemplated to be given, in these laws for the Queen or Her Ministers to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature." The resolution had reference to the Civil List attached to the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884. A few days after a message from the Governor was presented to the Legislative Council, informing them that Her Majesty's Government were negotiating with the United States Government for the free entry of British West Indian Sugar in return for the abolition of import duties on bread, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosene and other articles, and asking if the Council was willing to take part in the arrangements and would make good the revenue sacrificed, by means of a land tax or an export duty or otherwise. The Council, in a resolution, expressed their willingness to take part in the arrangements and to make good the revenue to be sacrificed, which was estimated at £69,300.

On the 26th February, 1885, the Porus Branch of the Railway Extension was 1885
opened by Sir Henry Norman. The event was celebrated by a luncheon at Porus, at which His Excellency and a distinguished party, including the Right Honourable Viscount Cranbrook and the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy were present. The Ewarton Branch was opened on the 13th August of the same year. Sir Henry Norman and a large Company were present. Sir Anthony Musgrave (the previous Governor of the Island) was eulogized by several of the speakers at the Banquet for having projected the Extension Lines.

The Legislative Council re-assembled on the 11th March and the Governor laid before the Chamber a despatch from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution of the 14th October, 1884, with regard to the Civil List. The Secretary of State after reciting the nature of the resolution thus continued: "You will have the goodness to inform the Council that Her Majesty's Government conceive that this resolu-

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1885 tion was passed under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. It is true that the Act which enabled the Queen to constitute the late Legislative Council of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by an Order in Council; but as by the Order in Council passed thereunder the whole control of the public purse was vested in persons nominated by the Crown, it is in accordance with constitutional precedent that the Crown when admitting the people of the island by a further Order in Council to a large share of the control of its finances, should by the same instrument reserve and secure the salaries of some of the principal officers of the Government. Instances of this procedure are to be found in the constitution of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies. It should, however, be clearly understood that if the Colonial Legislature should at any time propose to vary the salary assigned by the Order in Council to any of the officers named in the schedule their views will receive attentive consideration."

On the 19th March the following resolution was agreed to by the votes of the elected members of the Legislative Council, the *ex officio* and nominated members declining to vote: "That this Council learn with pleasure, but without surprise, that it is the opinion of the Secretery of State for the Colonies that the Acts which enabled the Queen to constitute the Legislature of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by Order in Council. That without in any way questioning or offering any opinion on the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Crown has in the instance of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies reserved a portion of the revenues by Order in Council, this colony respectfully declines to be bound by any such precedents, which may have been the outcome of special circumstances. That this Council adheres to its resolution of the 14th October last, and again declares that in its opinion the Crown had no power to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature. That on the opportunity arising it is the intention of this Council to review the salaries referred to in the schedule to the Order in Council and to deal with each of them as in its judgment it may deem best."

On the 26th March the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Michael Solomon, passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council the paralized condition of the sugar interest of this colony calls for early relief if that industry is to be sustained; and this Council without in any way pledging itself to its future course request the Governor to appoint five gentlemen as Commissioners on behalf of the government of this island to visit Canada, with the object of ascertaining what arrangements can be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of confederation or reciprocity." In accordance with this resolution the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General; the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector-General, and Mr. Charles Levy, Merchant, were appointed a Commission to proceed to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government for the conclusion of a commercial arrangement on the basis of reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica.

About the same time a public meeting was held in the Town Hall in Kingston to enable the inhabitants to tender their services to the Inperial Government for the protection of the island. The movement was initiated in view of the possibility of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops from Jamaica in consequence of the military operations in which the mother country was engaged in the Soudan and elsewhere. A resolution was passed recommending the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the protection of the island in accordance with the terms and conditions of Law 35 of 1879. The following resolution was also passed: "That should the military operations in which the Imperial Government is engaged render it necessary that the Regular Troops should be removed to the scene of war, the Volunteers of Kingston will cheerfully aid in the performance of such garrison and other military duties as may be necessary for the protection of the stations and posts during such time as they may be temporarily vacated by the Regular Troops. On the 16th June the Governor issued a Gazette Extraordinary containing an acknowledgment by the Secretary of State of His Excellency's despatch enclosing the resolutions referred to. The Secretary of State thus wrote to the Governor: "The Queen has

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received with much gratification this expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the inhabitants of the ancient and important dependency of the British Crown now under your Government; and Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the action you have taken and of the further steps which you propose to take for giving effect to the wish of the people of Jamaica to take part in the protection of the island and the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire." The Secretary of State in transmitting the despatch announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to lend 1,200 stand of arms with accoutrements for the use of the Volunteer Militia. 1865

The Commission which was sent to Canada returned to Jamaica in July and on the 15th of that month made their report to the Governor. Beyond laying their proposals before a Committee of the Cabinet they could do nothing in consequence of the sitting of the Dominion Parliament. The Commissioners in the last paragraph of their report stated as follows: "Incomplete as our mission has been we have the pleasing satisfaction of feeling that our Conferences in Canada have opened up new fields for commercial labours, and have been fruitful in cementing the friendship of a sister colony whose resources are practically unbounded, and who can send to Jamaica nearly all she needs."

Another Commission was in the same year appointed by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman to report upon the system of elementary education in the island. The members of the Commission were: The Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, President; the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintendent Medical Officer; the Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., Inspector of Schools; the Hon. George Henderson, elected member of the Legislative Council; the Very Rev. Father Porter, S.J., Vicar Apostolic; the Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey; the Rev. T. B. Butcher, Superintendent of Kingston Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission; the Rev. D. J. East, Principal of Calabar Baptist College; the Rev. William Gillies, of the Presbyterian Mission; Mr. William Ewen, Landed Proprietor; and Mr. George Stiebel Landed Proprietor. Mr. L. R. Fyfe, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The Commission issued an *ad interim* report which provided for an increase of the provision from public funds for extending the operations of the Mico Institution and of Voluntary Schools for training elementary teachers. The Legislative Council agreed to the report and the Commission continued their labours.

On the 24th September, the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, unanimously agreed to the following resolution: "That this Council is of opinion that the expenses of carrying on the government of the country should be diminished with as little delay as possible, and that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report how this desirable result may be accomplished with due regard to the protection of vested interests; and that such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and Messrs. Henderson, Craig and Palache, and the mover (Mr. C. S. Farquharson). The Committee presented its report on the 20th October. It recommended the abolition of several of the public offices and the amalgamation of others, and that 15 per cent. be deducted from salaries over £400 and 10 per cent. from salaries of £250 up to £400 per annum. It was also recommended that a sum equal to four years' deduction be paid to each officer as commutation, and that he be allowed to retire on pension if he fails to receive promotion in five years from the date of commutation. To meet the payment of the commutations and to erect a suite of public offices in Kingston the Committee recommend that the Government should issue a paper currency of the following denominations: 4/; 8/; 12/; 16/; and 20/. On the 7th November a meeting of public officers was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Burke, Crown Solicitor. A series of resolutions was passed and a petition was sent to the Legislative Council. In the petition the public officers stated "that the proposed reduction of salaries, if enforced, with the rate of commutation offered by the Select Committee would be virtually a breach of contract with the officers concerned, who held their offices on condition of a permanent tenure, subject to efficiency and good conduct." The Petitioners also submitted that they "were prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any com-

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1885 mercial undertaking whatever and that their whole time was at the disposal of the Government. Thus they were prevented from supplementing their incomes by any external means and were entirely dependent on the remuneration they received in return for their constant and arduous labour in the public service of the colony." The consideration of the scheme of retrenchment was postponed to the next session. But before the Council was prorogued, a resolution to the effect that the franchise be reduced to the payment of public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than ten shillings, and that all male adults in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards be also entitled to vote, was moved by the Hon. J. T. Palache and agreed to. The Legislative Council also passed a resolution for the increase of the number of elected members at the Board from 9 to 14 and of the official members from 7 to 11. In the meantime the Parochial Boards (including the newly created City Council of Kingston) that had been elected by those who have qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council met for the first time (on 1st October) and elected their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

In the month of December (1885) the rainfall was three times the average and was the largest on record; several lives were lost. In the February of the following year small-pox was introduced into the island in the person of a passenger by the R.M.S. "Dee" from Vera Cruz. The patient was removed from the vessel to the Kingston small-pox hospital where he was treated; he recovered, but during his illness the disease developed itself in the western part of the city. It thence extended itself to other localities in Kingston and eventually became epidemic in the island.

1886 Sir Henry W. Norman, who had left Jamaica on vacation leave on the 10th December, 1885, returned on the 29th March, 1886. He was accorded a grand public reception in Kingston and an address of congratulation was presented to him at the Town Hall by the City Council.

The third session of the Legislative Council was opened by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman in a speech in which he expressed the hope that the Poor Relief Bill (introduced in the previous session by the Hon. Robert Craig) and the new Retrenchment Scheme (initiated by the Hon. C. S. Farquharson) would be given precedence and be beneficially disposed of. On the 8th April the Retrenchment Scheme was passed by the Legislative Council. The principal suggestions were the abolition of the office of Assistant Director of Public Works; the amalgamation of the offices of Collector-General, Public Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank; the abolition of one of the Assistants to the Attorney General and of the office of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court; the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons and Reformatories and the amalgamation of the Island Record Office with the Registration Department, the head of the new department being styled Keeper of the Records. All these changes were of a prospective character, except in regard to the abolition of the office of Assistant to the Director of Public Works and the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons, which were to be carried into effect at the end of the financial year. The proposition for the reduction of the salaries of all public officers and for the issue of a paper currency to pay the commission allowances was abandoned. The scheme contained the following provision with respect to immigration: "That a law be passed abolishing the importation of Indian Immigrants in the future and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the department with another; that the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges." Effect was subsequently given to the recommendations with respect to immigration and to the Works and Prisons Departments. The proposal for the amalgamation of the offices of Collector-General and Treasurer has since been abandoned.

On the 19th April, 1886, the Legislative Council passed the Poor Relief Law and on the same day the City Council of Kingston passed a resolution declaring "that as the Law was opposed to principles of Representation and was positively a return to Nominee Government the members of the Council would at its next ordinary meeting resign their seats." Accordingly at the meeting of the Board held on the

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3rd May all the members except the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Capt. Forwood, the Rev. W. Griffiths and Messers. J. J. G. Lewis, Thomas Harry and Simon Soutar, resigned their seats. The Board met on the 7th May and elected the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Mayor, in the place of Dr. James Scott, who was among the members who resigned. The Board issued writs for the election of members to fill the vacancies and the elections were held on the 5th June. All the gentlemen who had resigned were re-elected with the exception of Messrs. Watson and Cripps. Mr. George Levy was elected in the place of Mr. Watson and Mr. C. T. Burton was elected in the place of Mr. Cripps. The re-elected members, with the exception of Mr. Paine, resumed their seats. Petitions against the Law were sent to the Governor, for transmission to the Secretary of State, from the City Council of Kingston and from the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, St. Catherine and Portland, and from certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. James, St. Catherine and St. Thomas. Petitions in favour of the Law were sent from the Parochial Boards of Clarendon, Manchester, Hanover and Westmoreland. On the 15th August a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing the assent of the Queen to the Poor Relief Law was published in the Gazette. The Secretary of State thus wrote, for the information of the petitioners against the Law: "I am unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the local bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary; nor does there appear to be any reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by the Law, has been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law. As to the objection that a nominated Board should in any way have the power of sanctioning expenditure, I may remark that this is what is allowed within certain limits, and so far as funds are available, to many functionaries, and that the proceedings of the Board of Supervision will be as liable to be questioned as those of any functionary, including the Governor of the Colony." The Governor in publishing the despatch expressed "the hope and belief that the action of the Central Board of Supervision would be in no way vexatious towards Parochial Boards; but would rather tend to support them, and to help them to place poor relief on a satisfactory footing in all parishes, without unduly burdening the ratepayers." His Excellency added that it would be "his aim to nominate to the Board of Supervision gentlemen who would be considered to be representatives both of Parochial Boards and of the community, and who it may be anticipated would conduct their duties with ability and in a conciliatory spirit." 1886

In the first fortnight of the month of June heavy rains had fallen which had produced floods in the southern parts of the island and had done much damage to the roads and railway; and on the 19th and 20th August a severe cyclone passed over the island. Great damage was done to property, especially to the banana plantations. Soon after the rains Sir Anthony Musgrave (late Governor of Jamaica) arrived on a visit to his coffee estate in St. Andrew. Before leaving the colony a complimentary address was presented to him by the citizens of Kingston. In his reply His Excellency said: "It is a great pleasure to me to have even an hurried opportunity for seeing the place where I laboured among you for nearly six years, to the best of my judgment and ability, for the public good. And it is gratifying to hear the confidence which you express that results largely beneficial may be expected from much that was set on foot during that period."

The Commissison on education presented their final report to the Governor in August and it was published in the Gazette for general information. The most important of the recommendations of the Commission were (1) that "the provision of suitable residences should be deemed, at least in country districts a necessary complement to the emoluments of teachers," and that grants for the purpose should be made by government on the same principle that now govern the grants-in aid of school buildings; (2) that a system of superannuation allowance and gratuities for teachers, to a strictly limited extent, should be adopted; (3) that attendance at school should be made compulsory within the ages of 7 and 13; (4) that school fees should be abolished; (5) that a Central Board of Education to be "deliberative, consultative and advisory, as well as a Board of Review," should be constituted; and

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1886 (6) that Local Education Boards should also be established. The Commission included in their report suggestions as to the best means of raising the amount required to meet the additional expense which would be entailed by the adoption of their recommendations. No action has been taken on the report.

On the 14th October the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, passed a resolution declaring that the Council desirous of joining in the national rejoicings on the approaching Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, would be glad if his Excellency the Governor would consider the subject and propose some plan for a local celebration, or a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire, and that the Council would be prepared to vote the necessary sum:" Sir. Henry W. Norman, acting on this resolution, recommended "the founding of an Institution for the training of nurses to attend women in child-birth, as a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire." The recommendation was approved by the Legislative Council, and it was resolved "that, if sufficient funds be raised by voluntary contribution to found such an Institution, its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue and its management vested in the Government." The Council also voted £700 towards the expenses of celebrating the Jubilee of Her Majesty in the City of Kingston.

1887 On the 2nd February, 1887, Sir Henry W. Norman left for England "on urgent business." His Excellency in announcing in a Gazette Extraordinary, his intended departure stated that "it was with a feeling of intense regret that he quitted Jamaica at this time; but he assured the people of the island that they would be constantly in his thoughts during his absence and that he would return to his post at the earliest period that was possible." His Excellency thus concluded: "He prays that the disease (small-pox) which has for so many months afflicted the island may now speedily disappear and that on his return he may find the community in a condition of health, and ready to join in the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty with loyalty and enthusiasm." The Honourable Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Member of the Privy Council, administered the Government during the absence of His Excellency.

Sir Henry Norman resumed the government on the 27th March. A fortnight after the unofficial members of the Legislative Council presented to His Excellency a letter in which they expressed "their unanimous opinion that the interests of all classes of the community demanded an immediate extension of the railway system of the colony, so as to afford the much needed facilities for the transport of fruit and all other articles of production and consumption." They commended "this most important matter to His Excellency's earliest and most favourable consideration," and expressed "the earnest hope that His Excellency would be able to lay before the Legislative Council at the approaching session proposals for ensuring to the island the much needed railway extension." The Governor on the first day of the meeting of the Legislative Council (in April, 1887) recommended that the whole question be remitted to a Select Committee for investigation and report. The Committee was appointed, and after taking the evidence of the Director of Public Works, the Government Surveyor and other technical witnesses, they made their report on the 2nd May. They stated that a general opinion did unquestionably exist in favour of railway extension and they recommeded, as the result of their enquiry, that simultaneous surveys should be made at once for extending the Porus Branch to the westward and the Ewarton Branch to the eastward. "The extension from Porus would open up an enormous tract of country, represented to be of a fertile character and well populated, which is now kept back by the want of transport facilities. The extension from Ewarton must pass through rich and comparatively densely populated districts in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, St. George and Portland and give transport facilities to large areas now frequently shut off from the chief Sea Ports." The report was agreed to and the sum of £5,000 was granted for surveys. The surveys was completed in April, 1888, when Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Works, thus wrote with respect to his Assistants: "The surveys for the two proposed railway extensions being now completed I desire to express my high appreciation of the zeal and unflinching energy which all engaged on it have cheerfully displayed throughout the arduous work. I think the island may be proud

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that, without any extraneous assistance we have been able to complete in a highly creditable manner the preliminary plans, sections and estimates for 119 miles of railway, for the most part through mountainous districts without any reliable maps to guide them, at the very moderate average cost of about £41 per mile." The estimated total cost of the line of fifty-four and three quarter miles from the Bog Walk to Port Antonio was £723,072 8s. 6d., including engineering, supervision and rolling stock, or an average of £13,206 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio, which it had been decided to construct as soon as funds were available, irrespective of railway extensions, but which would be made suitable for railway purposes as well as for ordinary traffic. The cost of the line of sixty-four miles fifty-six chains from Porus to Montego Bay was estimated at £832,399 11s. 10d., or an average cost of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile. The total estimated charge for both of the suggested extensions was therefore £1,555,472; but this did not provide for the interest on loan during construction. 1887

A statement of the loan account and the account of revenue and expenditure of the existing line of railway was previously published in the Gazette by Authority. The statement showed that the sum of £800,300 had been raised on loans for railway purposes. The statement also showed that the cost of maintenance from the time of the purchase of the railway in 1879 to the 30th September, 1887, was £154,112 2s. 2d.; the interest paid, £111,940 12s. 8d., and the sinking fund set aside, £8,326, total, £274,378 14s. 10d. The railway revenue during the period (including £4,677 19s. 10d. for stores sold) amounted to £255,747 12s. 1d., the balance of £18,631 2s. 9d. being paid from general revenue.

The Hon. Michael Solomon moved in the Legislative Council on the 22nd April "that this Council is of opinion that it would materially assist the Government of Jamaica and be certainly gratifying to the community if at least one unofficial member is appointed to Her Majesty's Privy Council in Jamaica." The motion was agreed to, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. In the month of November, 1887, effect was given to the resolution by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. McDowell and the Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., as members of the Privy Council.

On the 20th June His Excellency the Governor transmitted the following telegraphic message to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The Queen's very loyal subjects in Jamaica respectfully present their heartful congratulations to Her Majesty upon the completion of fifty years of Her Majesty's Reign. They earnestly pray that she may be long spared to reign over her great Empire." His Excellency was favoured with the following reply from Sir Henry Holland: "Her Majesty commands me to request you will convey cordial thanks for the loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of Jamaica." On the following evening His Excellency gave a State Dinner at King's House to the Heads of Departments in honour of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne was celebrated in the Colony on the 28th June and two succeeding days with great enthusiasm. Everything that could be devised to mark the auspicious event was carried out with the greatest success and enthusiasm. Nor were the rejoicings and festivities confined to Kingston. The same enthusiasm was manifested throughout the country and it may safely be said that while in some places Her Majesty's Jubilee may have been celebrated with grander and more elaborate display, nowhere was there a more hearty exhibition of loyalty and affection towards her Person and Government.

The Legislative Council again met on the 29th September and on the 24th October the Governor laid the estimates of the financial year 1887-88 before the House. He announced a deficit on the previous year's transactions of £8,000 and an anticipated deficit on the current year's transactions of £42,000 making a total deficit on the two years of £50,000. He invited the Council to carefully examine the estimates of expenditure and to satisfy themselves that no expenditure was proposed which could be possibly avoided. In concluding his remarks on the items of expenditure he assured the Council that "with the incessant demands for expenditure—many of them with much to be said in their favour—it was impossible to keep down our expenditure to less than £520,000 to £530,000 during the next few years. He recommended

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1887 that a surplus of £10,000 be always provided, to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury." His Excellency subsequently appointed a Special Committee of Members of the Legislative Council to investigate the question of taxation and to report the best means of not only meeting the deficit of 1886-87 but the anticipated deficit of 1887-88. The Committee consisted of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, Member for Westmoreland and Hanover; the Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G., Member for St. Ann and St. Mary; the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, and the Hon. Richard Gillard, Collector-General—the Hon. C. S. Farquharson acting as Chairman. The report of the Committee was presented to the Government in the following April and on the 5th of that month the Hon. C. S. Farquharson presented to the Legislative Council a series of resolutions giving effect to the report. Mr. Farquharson explained the general principles of the proposed scheme of alteration and re-distribution of taxation, after which the debate was adjourned to the following day; but the Council at once (at the instance of the Government) passed a bill entitled "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law," levying the proposed increased duties. On the 23rd April the Legislative Council resumed the consideration of the resolutions. Mr. Farquharson moved the seventh resolution declaring that "it is expedient in lieu of the tax imposed on land by Law 26 of 1868 to impose one uniform tax on land irrespectively of the purpose to which it is used, at the following rates; for the first 100 acres 1s. per acre; from 100 to 500 acres 6d. per acre; all above 500 acres, 1½d. per acre. The Attorney General moved to substitute the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient to levy a direct tax on land based on the value thereof, which shall be sufficient in amount to enable the Government to make the reductions proposed in the resolutions numbered 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11, 13, 14 and 15, and that with a view to the imposition of such a tax the Government be requested to take the earliest opportunity of causing an assessment of landed property to be made." The amendment was agreed to. On the following day the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that the whole scheme be deferred until the Government is in a position to place before the Council a valuation of the property in the island under the resolution passed yesterday." The Hon. Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the whole scheme be deferred. Mr. Palache withdrew his motion and the question was put on the amendment. The Council divided: For the amendment, 6: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. Craig and Mr. J. M. Farquharson; against it, 2: Mr. Espeut and Mr. C. S. Farquharson: Majority, 4: It passed in the affirmative, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. The Colonial Secretary thereupon presented a bill to repeal "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law." The bill declared that "the customs duties and the duty on rum shall be levied and paid as if the said law had not been passed." The bill was carried through all its stages and on the following day was passed into Law.

In the meantime the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor on Railway Extension was presented to the Legislative Council. The report recommended that for the present the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line from Bog Walk to Orange River. These two extensions, amounting to some thirty miles were estimated to cost about £350,000. The Committee were of opinion that "this sum was well within the means of the island, and that by proceeding thus tentatively to construct section after section the Legislature would avoid what might otherwise be regarded as rash or hazardous speculation and would, at any future time, be able to guide itself by results before committing itself to any very large expenditure." The Committee concluded their report by recommending that the "Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions indicated, so as to enable the Legilature in its next session to pass the necessary laws to authorize the immediate commencement of the work." Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the report be amended by altering the recommendation with respect to the construction of the extension lines as follows: "That as soon as the finances will allow the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line to Orange River," and that the closing paragraph of the report be so amended as to read: "That the Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions

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indicated, to enable the Legislature at an early date to pass the necessary laws 1887
to authorize the construction of the work." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The question of enlarging the Legislative Council, which was mooted in the session of October, 1885, was again brought forward by the Hon. J. T. Palache on the 14th October, 1887, when it was resolved that the time had arrived for increasing the number of elected members in the Council by giving one member to each parish in the island." On the 4th April, 1888, the Governor in a message to the Council expressed the views of the Secretary of State on the subject, and on the 26th April the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that this Council having duly considered the message of His Excellency the Governor regrets its inability to assent to the views of the Secretary of State therein expressed, and is of opinion that the extension of the Council is not at present advisable on any other conditions than those stated in the resolution of the 14th October, 1887, to the terms of which this Council adheres." The Attorney General moved as an amendment: "That this Council having reconsidered the question of the advisability of increasing the number of elected members of the Council is of opinion that such an increase is at present inadvisable." The question was put on the amendment and the Council divided: For the amendment, 8: Mr. Craig, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Gillard, Mr. Capper, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. Against it, 5: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. C. S. Farquharson. It passed in the affirmative, the original motion being lost. Mr. Espeut declined to vote.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on the 4th May. His Excellency the 1888
Governor congratulated the members on the passing of several useful bills and expressed his hope that if a dissolution were to occur before the re-assembling of the Legislature the members who had said during the debates of the session that "they would not again come forward would reconsider their determination and again offer themselves to the suffrages of the electors. Each one of the members," added His Excellency," had left his mark upon some of the measures that had been discussed in the Council and all had gained an experience that could not fail to be valuable in the future."

On the 7th May His Excellency Sir Henry Norman left Jamaica on an Official Visit to the Cayman Islands and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., acted as Deputy Governor. His Excellency returned on the 17th May, only to leave for England on leave of absence on the 25th when Colonel Justice as Senior Member of the Legislative Council assumed the Government.

Sir Henry Norman returned on the 27th August and resumed the Government of the Colony.

On the 11th of September following the Legislative Council met, when the Governor in his opening speech was able to state that there were three causes for congratulation. The first was the disappearance of small-pox which had existed in the island for a period of two years; the second was the great improvement in the revenue and the revival of trade during the past year; and the third was the approaching abolition of the Bounties given upon beet sugar in certain countries in Europe.

On the second of October the Governor delivered his annual financial address to the Legislative Council. He informed them that there was a deficit of £12,628 on the close of the financial year 1886-87, and an anticipated deficit of £47,450 in the accounts of the financial year 1887-88, making a total of £60,078—"hence efforts were made in the spring session of the present year to re-adjust taxation, so as to provide for the anticipated deficit as well as to remedy certain defects in the system of taxation." The receipts during the financial year 1887-88 had, however, so largely exceed the estimates that the amount of the deficit had been fully met and a surplus of £9,500 would be carried to the credit of the year 1888-89. This being so His Excellency would "refrain from proposing any augmentation or alteration of taxes and would leave this alone until they had a new Council, the members of which would no doubt have a thorough knowledge of the views of their constituents on most points of present interest, and especially on three topics which he should

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1888 much like to see disposed of before he left Jamaica at the expiration of his term of office next year." His Excellency stated the three topics as follows :—

"First : Re-adjustment of taxation on a just and convenient basis and on a scale which, while moderate, should be so adjusted as to secure us against deficits and enable works of a useful nature to be carried out and demands for the public good to be met.

"Second : Railway Extension. It is desirable that the Government should be quite certain as to whether this is really desired on a considerable scale or not : and if it is desired it is also necessary to be certain that the community is prepared to pay taxes to meet the charges for interest which under the most favourable circumstances will not be covered by traffic receipts for some years. It is also important in this matter to feel assured as to the nature of the taxation that would be acceptable in view to providing funds for railway extensions, if it is desired to construct them.

"Third : Compulsory Education where practicable, and whether with or without payment of fees."

The Legislative Council on the 23rd November, agreed to a report on the valuation of real property in the island. The following paragraph contains the principle on which the valuation should proceed : "As regards the principles on which the valuation should proceed, we consider that the annual rent or value should be deemed and taken to be the rent at which, one year with another, a property might in its actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year, that is to say, a sum which a tenant in the open competition of the market would be prepared to give, for the use of the property in its actual state, deducting therefrom all usual tenant's rates and taxes and the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance and expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent, such deductions in no case to exceed a certain percentage of the rental. Where a property is let for a yearly rent, calculated at its fair annual value, without any other consideration than the rent, and the landlord is exonerated by the tenant in respect of the expenses authorised above as deductions, such rent should be deemed and taken to be the net annual value."

Governor Sir Henry Wylie Norman informed the Legislative Council that he had received "proposals for the purchase of the Jamaica Railway, coupled with an obligation on the part of the purchasers to construct extensions. These proposals will receive careful criticism in England," said His Excellency, "and if they are approved by Lord Knutsford, who no doubt will take the opinion of Government Experts in such matters—both Engineers and Surveyors—it will be my duty to submit them to the Legislative Council when, after a dissolution, a new Council meets in the Spring." The proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson on behalf of an American Syndicate."

The Governor also informed the Council that they would not meet again, except for some formal work, the period for which the Council was elected being about to expire. His Excellency thus referred to the conduct and proceedings of the Council : "It has been a Council in which the proceedings have been conducted with order and courtesy, without obstruction, and with a sincere desire on the part of all members to further the welfare of the people.

"I cannot take up your time by enumerating all the work that has been done, but the laws passed for securing a system of popular representation both in this Chamber and Parochial Boards, for reforming the organization and system of the Lower Courts of this island, for establishing a uniform and approved system of poor relief, and the bill which has just passed, laying down a comprehensive code of civil procedure, with many other useful bills, will remain as memorials of the labours of this Council,—labours which have not been accomplished without much inconvenience to members, and which, I am sure, are appreciated by the electors.

"Personally, I have to thank the Council for much courtesy and for the kind consideration which the members have always given to any expression of my opinion or wishes. I would add that it has been very gratifying to me to observe the cor-

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dial relations which have existed between elected members and official members, a circumstance which has greatly tended to the successful conduct of public business. I shall always look back with pride and pleasure to the period of my association with this Council, from its first formation until now when it is on the eve of dissolution. 1888

Presentation to the Legislative Council of the reply of the Secretary of the West India Committee to the resolution of the 6th October respecting the abolition of the sugar bounties. Mr. Ohlson stated that "the West Indian Committee fully recognized the kind appreciation of their work by the Legislative Council."

A week later the elected members of the Council presented a farewell address to His Excellency Sir Henry Norman. In the address the elected members expressed the hope that if agreeable to his Excellency and not contrary to his own interests Her Majesty might be pleased to extend his term of office as Governor of the island. In reply His Excellency stated that he feared he could not undertake to remain beyond the ordinary term of office—which he thought was as long a period as was expedient—but he was deeply sensible of the compliment paid him in desiring that his term of office should be prolonged.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Council Sir Henry Norman received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing his appointment to the Governorship of Queensland.

The period of three years for which the City Council and Parochial Boards had been elected in 1885 having expired, elections were held between the 14th and 19th of September in this year (1888) of members to serve in the new Boards. In 38 of the 56 Electoral Divisions into which for Parochial Election purposes the island is divided, there were contests for seats at the Boards.

For a considerable time it had been admitted that the duties falling upon the Bishop of Jamaica were greater than one man could fairly be expected to discharge. Accordingly on the 12th of September a special Synod of the Church of England was held for the purpose of appointing an Assistant Bishop. The Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., was nominated by his Lordship the Bishop, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The encouraging statement made by the Governor at the opening of the Council with regard to the reviving trade of the island was amply borne out by the Report of the Collector General for the year ending on the 30th September. From the report it was clear that the long period of depression under which the colony had struggled had at last come to an end.

Meanwhile much regret was felt at the approaching departure of Sir Henry W. Norman from the island. The Mayor of Kingston convened the citizens at the Town Hall for the purpose of conferring with them as to the most appropriate mode of testifying their esteem and respect for His Excellency and Lady Norman. A Committee was appointed to prepare a valedictory address and to decide on a mode of perpetuating the Government of His Excellency. A few days later the Committee met and agreed to the terms of the address and suggested that the sister parishes be asked to join in procuring a full length portrait of His Excellency to be placed in the Town Hall, Kingston. 1889

On the 2nd of January, 1889, Governor Sir Henry Norman left the island, amid demonstrations of esteem and regard from the inhabitants of Kingston and surrounding districts.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Norman and Miss Norman, left King's House at 2 p.m. and soon after arrived at Head Quarter House. There they were met by a detachment of the 1st Batallion of the West India Regiment, a large number of Field Officers of the Regular and Volunteer Forces and the Kingston Mounted Volunteers. The West India Regiment (headed by their Band) preceded the procession, followed by the Mounted Officers. After these came the carriage of His Excellency, which was followed by the Mounted Volunteers. The procession proceeded down Duke Street to the Town Hall in Harbour Street. The Streets through which His Excellency drove were lined with the Kingston and St. Catherine Volunteers. On his arrival at the Town Hall His Excellency was met by His Honour the Mayor and the other members of the City Council and escorted to the platform,

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1899 The interior of the building was elegantly decorated with flags, growing plants and flowers and was occupied by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Kingston and the neighbouring parishes. Soon after His Excellency reached the platform the Mayor read the address from the citizens of Kingston, to which His Excellency replied. The Mayor proposed cheers for His Excellency, for Lady Norman, and for Miss Norman, respectively, which were heartily responded to. After this Sir Henry Norman and his family proceeded to the Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Moselle," where he received a deputation from the Elected Members of the Legislative Council who presented a farewell address to His Excellency. The Regular Troops and Volunteers (all of whom had by that time been concentrated on the wharf) presented arms. Colonel Justice called on the officers and men to give three cheers for the Governor and three cheers for Lady Norman and loud and prolonged cheering followed. The "Moselle" left her moorings at 4 o'clock amidst the continuous cheering of the people. At Port Royal the Guard Ship "Urgent" and the United States Warship "Galena" saluted His Excellency.

Soon after His Excellency left the Town Hall a Gazette Extraordinary was issued from the Government Printing Establishment containing the following notification:

"Having been appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of Queensland Sir Henry Norman quits Jamaica to-day.

"He parts from his colleagues in the Privy Council and the Legislative Council with much regret, and he prays that success may attend their labours.

"From all branches of the Administration he has received support and he thanks the heads of departments and the subordinates generally who have rendered useful service. Some heads of departments have had more arduous and responsible work than others; some, owing to the nature of their duties, have come more frequently under the notice of His Excellency than others, and some have proved themselves to be exceptionally able and energetic, but from all the officers in charge of departments the Governor has received cordial and ready aid, and they have always evinced an earnest desire to give full and prompt effect to his wishes. He believes that all departments are efficient, and in taking leave he wishes every success in the future to heads and subordinates alike.

"The sentiments of His Excellency towards Jamaica, and its community, have been so frequently stated in the course of the last few days, in reply to various addresses which he has had the honour to receive, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject in this notification, but Sir Henry Norman desires to express his sorrow on leaving Jamaica, and to say that he will never cease to take an interest in all that concerns its people."

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Privy Council met and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops, and as such the Senior Member of the Privy Council, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government.

In the following month a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging a report by His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman on various subjects connected with the colony was published. The Despatch concluded as follows:—"Lord Knutsford learns with much satisfaction that you have left the colony in so prosperous a condition, and he desires to take this opportunity of expressing to you his sense of the value of your services as Governor of Jamaica and his recognition of the zeal and ability which you have devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants."

Many questions closely affecting the well-being of the colony were now calling for attention—the principal among them being that of the proposed sale of the Government Railway to an American Syndicate. Circumstances required that this question and others should be dealt with by a newly elected Council. Accordingly on the 31st January the Legislative Council was dissolved by proclamation of his Honour the Officer Administering the Government, and writs issued for a General Election of members to serve in the new Council.

Meanwhile the colony had been apprised by telegram from the Secretary of State of the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., to succeed Sir Henry

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W. Norman as Governor of Jamaica, and to his coming the public now began to look forward with keen interest.

They had not long to wait for on the 9th of March (1889) His Excellency, accom- 1889
panied by Lady Blake and family, arrived in the Colony and received a loyal and hearty welcome. The Mayor and Council of Kingston presented His Excellency with an address on the day he landed. The following were the closing words of His Excellency's reply: "I trust that by the help of God, I may have the benefit of the tongue of good report and that the recollection of my administration may be as pleasant as my anticipation is hopeful."

A few days later, in reply to an address of welcome from the Magistrates and Parochial Board of St. Andrew (the Parish in which the principal residence of the Governor of the Colony is situated) Sir Henry Blake, after expressing his thanks for "the assurance of the Magistracy and the elected Representatives of the people of St Andrew that in the discharge of his duties he would receive the support of all classes of the community," spoke the following hopeful and encouraging words: "I am glad to find that here as elsewhere the depression that has been felt for the past few years shows signs of disappearing and that the tide of prosperity is beginning to rise. The readiness with which Jamaica has set herself to multiply her industries and to retrieve some of her losses in sugar by the expansion of her fruit production affords ample proof of her energy and a guarantee for her future stability, while I have no doubt that the sugar growers will realise to their ultimate profit that depression is the mother of progress. Of it are born economy, invention and experiment, and with the modification and improvement of old methods, or the adoption of new, I believe that the staple industry of this Island will prosper in the future as it has flourished in the past."

The Governor held his first Levée on the 15th March in the Legislative Council Chamber, and Lady Blake's first reception took place on the evening of the same day at King's House.

Meanwhile, the elections for the new Legislative Council had been held throughout the Island and the return of the writs showed that the personnel remained almost unchanged. In only one Electoral District, that of Kingston and St. Andrew--was there a contest, and this resulted in the return of Lt.-Col. Ward of the Kingston Infantry Militia by a majority of 190 votes over his opponent, Mr. R. H. Jackson.

The principal subject which had been brought before the Electors was the question as to whether the Railway should or should not be sold to the American Syndicate which had made proposals for its purchase. The proposed transaction was known to include a provision for the extension of the Railway, and it was undoubtedly the prospect of such extension that caused the electorate to return to the Council the candidates who were, with but one exception, favourable to the sale of the existing lines.

It was forcibly urged afterwards that at the time of the election the terms of the sale were unknown to the country. This matter at once became the burning question of the hour. On the 22nd April, Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General of the Colony, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, member for Westmoreland and Hanover, who had been sent as Delegates to consult with the Secretary of State in regard to the sale, returned to the Island and, on the following day, the Government published in the Gazette a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the scheme, together with the provisional agreement signed by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, and by Mr. Wesson on behalf of the Syndicate. The last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch was as follows:—

"It should, however, be distinctly understood that I do not accept any responsibility for the scheme, nor do I press its acceptance upon the Council. The experience of other colonies points to the conclusion that it is generally more advantageous for a Government to construct Railways than to grant concessions to Companies for that purpose, even where the concession does not, as in this case, include the parting with a flourishing Railway in exchange for a security which must be more or less of a speculative character. The scheme of constructing a Railway entirely with borrowed money without any subscribed share capital is a novel ex-

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1889 periment in a British colony; and the enclosed offer from Leach, Harrison and Forwood, which should be communicated to the Legislative Council, appears to indicate that the terms of the provisional agreement are considered in the City of London not otherwise than favourable to the Promoters."

A few days later the public was further informed on the subject by the publication in the Gazette of a letter from Mr. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, reporting particulars connected with the agreement which had been provisionally arrived at between himself and Mr. C. S. Farquharson on behalf of the colony, and the Promoters of the Company for the purchase of the Railway, and certain observations on the proposed contract drawn up by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson, in conjunction with Sir Henry Norman.

The matter now became the subject of public discussion and debate, and meetings were held throughout the Island, some of the promoters of which were opposed to, and some favourable to the scheme. A special meeting of the members of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce was held at the Merchants Exchange, one of the resolutions at which declared that the agreement entered into by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson in London "was unauthorized (not having had the endorsement of the people of Jamaica, whose property the Railways are), unjust, seriously damaging, and replete with prospective injury to Jamaica." The last resolution was that a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislative Council against the confirmation of the agreement.

Again at a meeting of the citizens of Kingston held at the Town Hall, His Honour the Mayor (R. H. Jackson, Esq.) presiding the following resolutions were passed :—

"Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the sale of the Jamaica Government Railway on the terms published in the Jamaica Gazette of 23rd April, 1889, would be disastrous to the finances and credit of the Island and therefore protests against it.

"2. That the Government being the owners of the existing lines of Railways in Jamaica ought, without delay, to take steps themselves for supplying a judicious extension thereof, and increased facilities, which, in the opinion of the meeting, are necessary for opening up and developing the resources of the colony."

Public meetings were held in the parishes of St. Catherine, Manchester, St. Andrew and Trelawny against the sale of the Railway, and in Westmoreland and St. James in favour of the sale. Other meetings were subsequently held in Kingston and in St. Catherine at which resolutions in favour of the sale of the Railway to the American Syndicate were passed.

Meanwhile, on the 24th April, the new Legislative Council had met—the second under the amended Constitution. The Governor and the members who were present having taken the oath of allegiance, His Excellency opened the session with an address, in the course of which he expressed his acknowledgment of the hearty and loyal reception accorded to him as Her Majesty's Representative by the people of Jamaica. With regard to the proposed sale of the Government Railway His Excellency said :—

"I have addressed you by messages which will be laid before you on various matters to which I wish to call your attention. Of these the subject of greatest importance is the proposed transfer of the Jamaica Railway to a Company to be formed on the condition of the extensions thereof. I need hardly point out that the proposal is fraught with consequences of the gravest importance to the future welfare of the Island. Without the necessary local knowledge I am not in a position to form an opinion on the subject, nor do I accept any responsibility in laying before you, in accordance with instructions received from the Imperial Government, the proposed agreement, with the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and submitting to you a bill for the carrying out of the provisions of the agreement. I am confident that the Legislative Council will consider this matter with a care commensurate with the gravity of the issue; and to enable them to examine more closely the terms of the agreement it is my intention, as soon as I have been favoured with your views on the action of the Government in the re-

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patriation of the destitute Jamaicans from Colon, to adjourn the sittings of the Council to Tuesday the fourteenth May, during which interval the inhabitants of Jamaica will also have an opportunity of considering the proposal in which their future prosperity is so intimately involved." 1889

Three weeks later (15th May) the Attorney-General moved in the Council the following resolution :—

"That this Council ratifies and confirms the provisional agreement for the sale of the Railway, communicated to this Council in the Governor's message, and requests the Governor to cause a bill to be brought in to give effect to it." The motion was seconded by Mr. C. S. Farquharson and a debate ensued, which was continued during the succeeding days of the week, and in the course of which Mr. T. L. Harvey moved as an amendment "that the resolution be agreed to, with the understanding that the Promoters would agree that the Railway be built of a guage not less than what is known as the 'meter guage;' and that the bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and be repayable in not more than 55 years from the date thereof, by means of a sinking fund, under which drawings are to commence not later than five years from the date of the bonds." The Attorney-General accepted the proposed amendment. Colonel Ward moved a further amendment requiring the guage to be not less than 4 feet 8½ inches, that "the route of the Railway shall be selected by the Promoters with a view as far as possible to open up cultivated and cultivable parts of the country and shall be subject to the approval of the Governor," and that the line of Railway shall be extended from the station at Kingston along the fore-shore eastward, so as to take in all existing wharves in the harbour of Kingston." The Attorney-General having replied, the question was put that the words of the question stand as in the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey's resolution, which was decided in the affirmative, throwing out the amendment proposed by Colonel Ward. The question was then put on the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey and the Council divided. For the motion, 9 : Mr. Solomon, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Espeut, Mr. Craig, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, Mr. Clark, and the Attorney-General. Against it, 3 : Colonel Ward, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. It passed in the affirmative. Mr. Batten, Dr. Mosse and the Director of Public Works declined to vote.

A bill in accordance with this decision was accordingly introduced, and on the 18th of June passed into Law.

The main features of the contract thus entered into between the Government and the American Syndicate, who are designated in the Law as "The Promoters," may be shortly stated here.

The Syndicate was to purchase the existing lines for £800,000, of which £100,000 was payable in cash, and the remaining £700,000 in Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Promoters undertook to extend the Railway from Porus to Montego Bay, and from Bog Walk northwards to the sea, and then eastward to Port Antonio. For each mile of railway completed the Promoters were to be paid £8,000 out of the proceeds of Bonds which they were authorized to issue at various stages during the progress of the construction. When the whole had been completed a deferred payment equivalent to £4,500 more per mile was to be made. Also for each mile constructed the Promoters were to be granted a square mile of the Crown lands of the Island. The cost of providing the track was to be borne by the Colony. The Promoters were to construct the extensions at the rate of 12½ miles per annum, eighteen months from the passing of the Law being allowed for the completion of the first Section of that length. The Law also made provision for the surrender to the Government of the Railway, should the Promoters fail to carry out the contract.

The opinion of the Governor with regard to the sale was made public by the publication in the Gazette of 26th September of a correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary of State as to the objection raised by the latter to the sections of the Railway Company's Law which authorize the Promoters to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company or Corporation. The third paragraph of the Governor's despatch was as follows :—

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1889 As this is the first time that I have been called upon to offer any opinion on this Law I may say at once that I have always been of opinion that it would be more prudent for this colony to retain its paying Railway and to make the necessary extensions itself, reaping the benefit of the traffic, and of the land, which, when opened up by the Railway will be a very valuable property, and will, I have no doubt, be readily disposed of. I, however, entered upon the Government when the agreement had been practically completed, and at the unanimous request of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who so far as I could learn, were influenced by the view that the making of these extensions by an American Syndicate would be followed by the influx of American capital for the building of hotels, and the cultivation of the land to be assigned to the Promoters. How far these views will be verified time alone can tell. In my opinion the good land opened up by the proposed extensions, whether made by an American Syndicate, or the Government of Jamaica, will be readily purchased, as large tracts of land have already been purchased by the Boston Fruit Company, an investment profitable alike to the Company and to the colony. My duty I conceived was fulfilled by submitting the agreement to the Legislative Council, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions conveyed in despatch No. 82 of 3rd April, 1889.

This transaction was finally carried out on the 1st January, 1890, when the Promoters paid into the Treasury of the Colony the sum of £100,000 as required by the Law, and the Government transferred the Railway to the Company.

In September the Governor initiated a movement for the holding of an Exhibition in Jamaica illustrative of the natural products and manufactures, combined with a Loan Art Exhibition. On the 19th of the month a large number of the leading gentlemen of Kingston and its neighbourhood met his Excellency at the Public Library, Kingston, for the purpose of considering the proposal.

The meeting was addressed by the Governor and others, after which a resolution was passed, "pledging the gentlemen present to do all in their power to carry His Excellency's scheme to a successful issue." It was also resolved that "in order to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the project in a thoroughly efficient manner, gentlemen of the island be asked to become guarantors to the extent of £10 each and upwards. A law was subsequently passed by the Legislative Council entitled "The Jamaica Exhibition Law" by which, *inter alia*, the Governor was authorized to appoint Commissioners for managing and conducting the Exhibition.

The idea was warmly taken up throughout the Island, and ere long guarantees amounting in the aggregate of £28,000 were given by persons of every class. Lt.-Col. Ward, Mr. Geo. Stiebel and Mr. Louis Verley each advanced the sum of £5,000, and subsequently £15,000 was advanced from the Public Treasury. An admirable site for the building was secured on the lands of Quebec Lodge to the North of the Kingston Race Course, and before many months had passed, a plan had been prepared and accepted and building operations commenced.

Before the close of the year the Governor made the first of his numerous visits to the country districts of the Island, when he travelled Eastward into the Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland. It was remarked at the time that His Excellency in the course of his journey crossed no less than sixty-four rivers, a fact which testified to the wonderful abundance of water in the Parishes named, as well as to the necessity which existed for bridges but few of those crossed by His Excellency being spanned by bridges.

1890 On the 25th February, 1890, the Legislative Council once more assembled for the transaction of public business.

The Governor in his opening address announced an anticipated surplus of £50,000 on the previous year's transactions, which would be carried forward towards the requirements of the current year. His Excellency stated that the Government Railway had been handed over to the Jamaica Railway Company, the latter having paid the instalment of £100,000 required by the law of the previous session. He added that "he had been informed that the Promoters did not propose to alter the existing guage, and that the work of the extension to Montego Bay was being proceeded with." His Excellency referred to the Exhibition of 1891 and stated that "he had reason for hoping that the colony would be honoured by the presence of Prince George of Wales, who would probably open the Exhibition." In connection with the necessity of providing locomotion and quarters for visitors to the Exhibition the Governor stated that he would submit to the Council "a proposal for the encouragement of the building of hotels and keeping of livery establishments in the island."

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This estimate of the financial results of the year was afterwards fully justified, as 1890
when the accounts were closed it was found that there was a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to £56,540.

The session thus happily opened was productive of several admirable measures. Of these, perhaps, that which has proved of the greatest benefit to the colony was Law 17 of 1890: "A Law in Aid of the Parochial Boards." This useful act provided for the raising of a loan of £180,000 for the purpose of reconstructing several of the Parochial Roads of the Island, which for purposes of such construction and maintenance were to be taken over by the Public Works Department. The selection of the Roads to be so taken over was entrusted to Commissioners appointed for each Parish, these being the Director of Public Works, the Custos of the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, and the District Engineer for the District. The annual maintenance of these roads was provided for by the proceeds of the Spirit Licenses, and by the levying of a tax on land called the Holding Tax.

Another act of the session which calls for notice was the Hotels Law (27 of 1890). This Law authorized the Government to enter into contracts with any recognized company for the construction of Hotels, the Government guaranteeing the Debentures (and interest thereon) to be issued by such companies, and having the right in the event of the company failing, to take possession of the Hotels. The great object of the Law was to encourage the building of suitable Hotels in anticipation of the large number of visitors expected to visit the Island at the time of the Exhibition. Five Hotels were built under the provisions of the Law—two in Kingston, one at Constant Spring, in St. Andrew, one at Spanish Town, and one at Moneague, in St. Ann.

A third Law passed during the session of 1890, which may be noticed here, was The Kingston Improvements Law (Law 31 of 1890). This Law made provision for the underground drainage and sewerage of Kingston and for the reconstruction of the streets. Previous to the passing of the Law there was much discussion as to the probable effect on the health of the Town by the turning up of the soil for the purpose of laying the sewers, and of the relative advantages, in a tropical climate, of underground and surface drainage. But the advocates of underground sewers and drains prevailed, and the Law was accordingly passed. The Law was to be carried out by Commissioners, and these were subsequently appointed by the Governor. They obtained the services of the eminent Engineer, Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C. B., who in a report published some months later declared that in Kingston "all the elements of success are present; and therefore a system of sewers may be confidently recommended."

Throughout the year preparations for the coming Exhibition proceeded apace. Rapid progress was made with the building while in the country parishes local Exhibitions were held of the articles it was intended to send up to the Exhibition. At each of these local Shows the Governor was present, often accompanied by Lady Blake.

Eighteen Ninety-one opened under the happiest auspices. H. R. H. the Prince 1891
of Wales had kindly consented to be Patron and his son Prince George of Wales had promised to open the Exhibition.

On the 21st January, the North America and West India Squadron, under the Command of Admiral Watson, in H. M. S. Bellerophon, arrived at Port Royal. H. R. H. Prince George of Wales commanded H. M. S. "Thrush", one of the ships of the squadron.

A few days later (on the 27th January) the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891, was opened by His Royal Highness. The day's proceedings had been carefully arranged and were punctually carried out. At 9 o'clock a.m., the Prince, accompanied by Admiral Watson and several officers of the North America and West India Squadron landed at the Market Wharf, where he was met by his Excellency the Governor and Staff, a large number of Naval and Military Officers, the Heads of Public Departments and many prominent citizens. Through streets crowded with sightseers and lined by Regular Troops and by the Volunteer Militia, the Royal Party proceeded in carriages to the Town Hall, where a loyal address of welcome was offered by the Mayor and Council of the city. His Royal Highness then proceeded to King's

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1891 House, when he became the guest of His Excellency the Governor. The hour fixed for the opening ceremony at the Exhibition was one o'clock; shortly after that hour the Prince, accompanied by the Governor, arrived at the building where he was received by the Executive Committee and the General Manager. After several presentations had been made to His Royal Highness in the reception room, a procession was formed and proceeded to the dais under the central dome of the building where the opening ceremony was performed. The ceremony was an exceedingly brilliant one and has, perhaps, never been equalled in the history of Jamaica. Before leaving again for King's House the Prince made a tour of the building, and visited the several Courts on the way, the Commissioners of the several countries being presented to his Royal Highness. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks on the grounds of the Exhibition, at which the Prince, his Excellency the Governor, and a distinguished party from King's House were present. All the arrangements, both in the city and at the Exhibition, were carried out without a hitch, while the enthusiasm of the crowds, the admirable behaviour of the people, and the perfect weather, all tended to enhance the success of a day which will long be remembered in the annals of Jamaica.

On the evening of the following day a grand State Ball was given by His Excellency the Governor, at which the Prince, Admiral Watson and Officers of the Squadron, the Commanders of the several foreign ships of war then lying in the Harbour and many distinguished guests were present.

The Exhibition remained opened until the 2nd May. Between thirteen and fourteen thousand persons were present at the brilliant display of fireworks which had been provided for the last evening, and the departure of the Governor when the hour for closing arrived was the occasion for a burst of enthusiasm on the part of the crowds in the building. The number of persons returned as having visited the Exhibition from the 27th of January—the day of opening—to the 2nd May was 302,831.

The Exhibition was the means of bringing Jamaica to the notice of the outside world, and went far to remove the erroneous impression as to the climate of the Island. Financially it failed to pay its way, and it became necessary to call on guarantors to pay the amounts for which they had made themselves responsible, while the General Revenue also made a large contribution to enable the Commissioners to wind up its financial affairs.

1891 On the 24th February the Legislative Council was opened with the usual ceremony. His Excellency the President in his opening address reviewed the year which had elapsed since the preceding session, referring *inter alia* to the opening of the Exhibition, the completion of several bridges in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, the taking over of roads by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the building and completion of Hotels under Law 27 of 1890, the construction by the Railway Company of the first section of Extension —12¼ miles—and the apparent increase in the general prosperity of the Island. Referring to the finances of the Colony, His Excellency announced a probable surplus on the transactions of the financial year to end 31st March, 1891, of £172,000, and estimated a surplus at the close of the year 1891-92 of £100,000. His Excellency concluded his speech by referring to the Laws which the Government proposed to introduce during the session, among the more important of which may be mentioned, The Volunteer Militia Law, The Pensions Law, The Resident Magistrates Law Amendment Law, The Parochial Boards Law Amendment Law, two Immigration Laws, and a Law relating to Secondary Education.

Two or three matters, other than legislation proper engaged the attention of the Council during this session. On the 9th April a somewhat heated debate took place on the sale of the West Street Premises by the Government to the Atlas Steamship Company. In November, 1890, the Government had entered into an agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company to sell to them certain premises at the foot of West Street, Kingston. The consideration was £1,000 and the erection by the Company on the premises of the Government occupied by the Internal Revenue Department of Rum Stores and other buildings of equal capacity with those existing on the West Street Premises. Early in the session the papers in connection with the transaction had been laid on the table of the Council at the request of Mr.

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W. B. Espeut. On the 21st March the Governor addressed a Message to the Council on the subject, in which the following passage occurred . . . . . "it has been represented to me and I am advised that a sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration, to be paid into the Treasury, is beyond the power of the Governor without the consent of this Council. . . . . I feel that I have no other course open to me than to commend the matter to your consideration that you may, if you see fit, give the necessary authority for carrying the agreement into effect." The debate took place on the following motion of the Director of Public Works :—"That this Council having considered the terms of the agreement with the Atlas Steamship Company referred to in the Message of His Excellency the Governor of the 24th March is willing to validate and confirm the same in so far as it is an agreement for the sale of Government property for other than a strictly pecuniary consideration to be paid into the Treasury." The Council, by the unanimous vote of the elected members (the votes of the ex-officio and nominated members not been taken) rejected the motion and passed the following amendment, moved by Mr. Clark :—"That this Council regrets its inability to validate and confirm the agreement made with the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, dated 20th November, 1890, for the sale of the West Street Premises, and is of opinion that this, or any similar subject, should not be dealt with without the consent of the Legislative Council." The Atlas Company had, however, erected the buildings according to the agreement, and had also purchased certain adjacent premises known as Desnoes' Wharf, and built extensive warehouses thereon for their own use. The contract for the sale being thus annulled by the Legislature, it became necessary to re-imburse the Company the amount they had thus expended This proved to be £13,725, and in the session of 1892 the Council, having first viewed the premises, passed a vote for that sum. 1891

Another subject which engaged the attention of the Council was the question raised by Mr. George Levy as to the legality of Messrs. T. L. Harvey and Wellesley Bourke retaining their seats as members of the Council. The papers and correspondence on the subject were submitted to the Council by the Governor by Message on the 23rd April. Mr. Levy had urged that under the terms of the Queen's Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, the seats of these gentlemen had become vacant on the ground that, since their election, they had remained for a period of a month and more, parties to a contract with the Government, they having been at the time of their election and from thence up to the time of the sale of the Railway to the Railway Company, Solicitors to the Jamaica Government Railway; and further, on the ground that as agents for the London Guarantee and Accident Company they (Messrs. Harvey and Bourke) had held contracts with the Government in respect of their having guaranteed the fidelity of certain public officers. The Message was referred to a Select Committee of the Council who reported on the 28th April. The Committee based their finding on a ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of "Deleon vs. the Director of Public Works" in which the Court held that the position of the Director of Public Works with regard to the Railway was not that merely of a servant of the Government having the management of a branch of the Government business, but that "the same principle that applies to the case of trustees or other public bodies entrusted by Law with the duty of carrying on a particular undertaking applied to the Director of Public Works in relation to the management and carrying on of the Railway." In their report the Select Committee say—"If the Director of Public Works held the position assigned to him by the Court, it appears to us to follow that his contract was not the contract of the Government, and that a person contracting with him did not contract with the Government. . . . . Conceiving then that we are bound to defer to the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case adverted to, we report that, in our view, Messrs. Harvey and Bourke were not, according to the principle laid down by the Supreme Court, parties to a contract with the Government, and have not vacated their seats."

The Council, after passing a Bill finally abolishing the Export duties, was prorogued on the 29th April.

In the same month the Governor found it necessary to exercise the power vested in him by the Parochial Boards Law of 1885, and to dissolve the Mayor and

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1891 Council of Kingston for persistent default in their duties as a Parochial Board. The Order provided for the appointment of Colonel Ward, C.M.G., to perform the duties and exercise the functions of the Mayor and Council until a new Council should be elected.

The Governor's power of dissolution was subsequently exercised (January 1893) in the case of the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, but these are the only instances in which, since the establishment of these Boards in 1886, it has been necessary for the Governor to intervene in the manner described.

On the 2nd June, the Governor left the Island on leave of absence and the administration of the Government was assumed by Major General Wilsone Black, C. B., the Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's forces in the Island, and Senior Member of the Privy Council.

During the same month the Registrar General published the preliminary returns of the results of the Census which had been taken in April. The total population of the Island was found to be 639,491, of whom 305,948 were males and 333,543 were females. The increase during the decade had been 58,687, the Census of 1881 having returned a population of 580,804, 282,957 being males and 297,847 females.

But a subject of much importance to the colony now called for the careful consideration of the people of Jamaica, and specially for that of their representatives in the Council. This was the passing of the famous McKinley Act by the Government of the United States. This Act threatened with serious injury the commercial prospects of the Island, and specially the fruit trade which had, by this time, assumed large proportions, and it became necessary to come to some arrangement with the Government of the States in order to avoid prohibitive import duties being levied upon our principal exports. Accordingly on the 5th November, the Legislative Council was called together, and on the following day the Colonial Secretary moved, and the Council agreed to, the following resolution :—

RESOLVED.—That in view of the terms of the McKinley Tariff Law shortly to come into operation this Council is of opinion that two gentlemen nominated by the Governor should proceed to Washington to confer with the British Minister with a view of ascertaining precisely to what extent the operation of the Law may affect the trade relations between the United States and this Colony and to advise and report to the Government in respect of the matters referred to them.

The gentlemen selected were Mr. Hocking, Attorney General, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, the member of Council for Westmoreland and Hanover—(the same who had proceeded as delegates to England in the matter of the sale of the Reilway) and they sailed for America on the 26th November. On their return on Christmas Day they reported that they had negotiated for the placing on the free list of the Jamaica Tariff, a number of American productions, and that the loss of revenue to the colony entailed would be about £25,000. It was found later that this estimate was below the mark, as the loss of Import Duty was as much as £29,000.

The Governor returned to the Colony, after his short absence on leave, on the 28th November, and met with a most loyal and hearty reception. The Custos and Magistrates of Kingston presented an address in the Town Hall, while the City itself was handsomely decorated. His Excellency caused a Gazette Extraordinary to be issued expressing his appreciation of, and thanks for the welcome which has been accorded to himself and Lady Blake.

1892 Early in the new year the Legislative Council was called together to consider in Special Session the legislation necessary to secure a reciprocal tariff with the United States of America under the McKinley Act. On the 25th January the Council passed an act amending the existing Tariff and removing from the list of goods dutiable on importation, a large number of American products, either in whole or in part. In default of such a measure the United States Government would, in accordance with the terms of the McKinley Act have levied duties on the fruit and other products of the Island, which would have proved ruinous to the trade of the Colony with that Republic.

After passing the Tariff Amendment Law (Law 1 of 1892) the Council adjourned to the 16th February, on which date it accordingly re-assembled. The session produced some important measures, foremost among which may be placed The Elementary Education Law. It had been admitted for some time that the number of

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schools had now become so large as to render it difficult for the Inspector of Schools 1892
to efficiently manage the Department single handed. As far back as the session of 1891 Mr. Espeut, then member for Portland and St. Thomas, had moved and carried the following resolutions :—

1. That this Council is of opinion that it is desirable that a Central Board of Education should be created and entrusted with the supervision and conduct of everything connected with the Primary Education of the people.
2. That it is expedient for the Government to secure, so far as is possible, that every child of not less than 6 and not more than 14 years shall be thoroughly instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and that grants of public money in aid of Primary Schools should be limited to pupils of those ages, and be based only on results actually obtained in the three subjects mentioned: Provided that grants-in-aid on a reduced scale may be made to efficient Infant Schools or Kindergartens.
3. That no School fees should be collected from pupils between the ages of 6 and 14 years, and that where reasonable facilities exist in towns and villages, a system of compulsion, so far as is practicable, should be enforced.

The Law of 1893 gave effect to these Resolutions with the exception of that part of No. 3 which referred to Compulsory Education.

It provided for a Board of Education to manage Educational affairs and be presided over by the Chief Inspector of Schools who was now to be called the Superintending Inspector of Schools; it provided that payment of grants-in-aid should be based on results; it abolished the system of school fees, and imposed a house tax for the purpose of paying Teachers, &c.

The Board which was subsequently appointed by the Governor was intended to be thoroughly representative so far as that was possible, and consisted of the following :—

The Right Revd. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica; Bishop Gordon, Bishop J. Hanna. The Revds. Wm. Gillies, M.A., Thos. M. Geddes, William Pratt, M.A., William Simms, M.A. The Hons. George Stiebel, C.M.G., William Ewen, and John Pringle, and John Calder, and Francis B. Lyons, Esquires.

The Council also passed a Secondary Education Bill to provide for the establishment of Government aided schools of a higher grade than the Elementary Schools, and for the founding of scholarships in connection with such School.

A Pension Law was also passed during the session, the principle on which it is based being the creation of a pension fund to which public officers appointed since 1885, and receiving a salary of £150 and over may, if they please, contribute at the rate of 2 per cent. of their salaries. Such portion of the pensions accruing to officers contributing as could not be met from the pension fund is to be supplied from General Revenue.

In common with their fellow subjects in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions the people of Jamaica were called upon in February to mourn the loss of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Heir-presumptive to the Throne. The news was received in the Colony with profound regret, and mourning was worn by even the humblest classes. The Governor despatched to the Prince of Wales a telegram expressive of Jamaica's sorrow and of condolence with the bereaved Royal Family. The deceased Prince had visited Jamaica in 1878 when a Midshipman on board H. M. S. "Bacchante," in the course of the famous voyage which he and his brother Prince George of Wales had made in that vessel.

Later in the year further and tangible proof of the loyalty of the Colony was afforded by the opening of the Victoria Jubilee Maternity Hospital which had been erected as a memorial of the attainment by Her Majesty, in 1887, of the 50th Anniversary of her accession to the Throne.

The Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, his Private Secretary, the Director of Public Works, Mr. Brandford Griffith, Resident Magistrate for St. Catherine, and Dr. Strachan, of the Public Hospital, paid an official visit, in June, to the Turks and Caicos Islands and to the Cayman Islands, the dependencies of Jamaica, where His Excellency was heartily received. In the case of the Cayman Islands where affairs had been left entirely in the hands of the local Justices, this visit resulted in much good, several reforms being subsequently introduced, and a Law passed, known

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1892 as The Cayman Islands Government Law, which placed the Laws and the Judicial System of the Colony on a satisfactory basis.

Towards the close of the year considerable friction arose between the Government and the West India Improvement Company—the Promoters under the Railway Law of 1889,—in connection with the construction of the Extension line. Several law suits, with varying results, followed. But this was not all. Mr. Fraser, the Government Inspector of the Railway, had reported to the Government that the embanknents were not of the width required by the specification, that the sleepers used were not of proper material, and that in sundry other respects the line had not been constructed as required by thespecification. The parts of the line to which these statements referred had been taken over by the Government from the Promoters on the Certificate of the Hon. V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works, who, from 1890 to 1892, had been also Government Inspector of the Railway.

Accordingly, on the 7th December the Governor issued a Commission, under Law 8 of 1873, to enquire as to Mr. Bell's conduct in the matter. The Commissioners were Mr Justice Nathan, one of the Resident Magistrates, but then acting as a Puisne Judge, Lt.-Col. Washington, R.E., and Dr. John Pringle. They sat on several days throughout the month of January, 1893. In their finding which was made public in the Gazette, Mr. Bell was exonerated from blame in respect of some of the points on which the Commissioners were required to report, while in others they considered he had erred. The Report was for some time under consideration of the Government, the final result being wholly negative.

1893 During the latter months of 1892 and the earlier months of 1893, one of the results of the Exhibition was seen in the visits of tourist steamers to the Island. Of the visits made by these boats, some were in connection with Cook's Excursions, while others were arranged in the United States.

Before the session of 1893 was opened, a change which afterwards proved to be of a very temporary character, was made in the constitution of the Legislative Council. The opinion had been expressed in some quarters that it was unfitting that the Governor should preside in the Legislative Council. Accordingly Her Majesty's Order of the 19th May, 1884, was so amended as to relieve the Governor of the duty of presiding in Council, and to provide for the appointment of a President. At the same time the Collector-General was added to the Council so as to balance the loss of the Governor's vote. On the 28th February, 1893, the Council met for the first time under the new Order. His Excellency delivered the opening address, after which the Honourable J. O. Phillippo, who had been appointed President of the Council, took his seat, receiving the congratulations of the Governor, who then left the Council.

In His Excellency's address he stated that the surplus estimated at the close of the financial year to end on 31st March, 1893, amounted to £55,992.

With regard to the coming year, 1893-94, His Excellency stated the Revenue was estimated at £548,300, which, with the surplus, made £604,292, while the Expenditure was estimated at £596,969, leaving a small surplus of £7,323.

After mentioning the several measures which would be brought forward for the consideration of the Council, His Excellency made the following remarks with regard to the recent change in the Constitution :—

"Since the last meeting of the Legislature the Queen has been pleased to issue an "Order in Council under the provisions of which the Governor will no longer pre- "side over the meetings of the Legislative Council.

"The removal of the Governor from active participation in the proceedings is a "pledge of Her Majesty's desire that the members of the Council shall enjoy the "fullest freedom of debate. * * * The meetings of the Legislative "Council will in future be presided over by a gentleman to be nominated by the "Queen or by the Governor, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State "for the Colonies, and power is given to the members of Council to elect from time "to time a Vice-President should they so desire."

The Colonial Secretary having moved that the Hon. J. M. Farquharson be chosen Vice-President, an opportunity was afforded the Elected Members to express their views on the change. While some of the members objected to the Governor's re-

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moval from the Council, others approved of it but objected to the manner in which the change had been brought about. Mr. Harvey opposed the Colonial Secretary's motion which was ultimately lost on a division. 1893

The Estimates for the ensuing year which were laid on the table early in March placed the Revenue at £548,300, and the Expenditure at £621,969. The increase of Expenditure for Education, to which the Government was willing to pledge itself, amounted to £16,483, bringing up the Expenditure for that purpose for the year to £59,082

In the course of the Session a Message from the Governor was read in the Council, asking authority to incur the expense of bringing a Railway Expert from England to inspect and report upon the Railway Extensions constructed by the West India Improvement Company. The Message was discussed and referred to a Select Committee on the 30th March. The report of the Committee, which was adopted by the Council, recommended the expenditure proposed, and expressed the opinion that the West India Improvement Company should be invited to depute an Engineer to join with the Government Engineer in the inspection and report on the line.

The recommendation as to inviting the West India Company to send an Engineer was not accepted by the Government—but in May, Major H. A. Yorke, R. E., an Inspector of Railways to the Board of Trade, arrived in the Colony, having been selected by the Secretary of State for the service in question. Major York made an inspection and report on the line, the result of which may best be summed up in his own words :—

"In conclusion, I would remark that although the Railway does not come up to the standard laid down by the Board of Trade for English lines, it is, generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic. It has been my duty to draw attention to certain defects, but these can nearly all be rectified without any difficulty and with a small amount of expenditure."

Some time previous to the meeting of the Council a correspondence had taken place between Mr. F. Wesson, President of the West India Improvement Company and the Hon. George Solomon, Member for Clarendon, with regard to the extension of the line of Railway to Port Antonio, Mr. Solomon urging that it should not be carried out or should at least be postponed. The proposal naturally met with much opposition from the inhabitants of St. Mary and Portland, the Parishes through which the line would pass. But Mr. Solomon nevertheless moved in the Council that the correspondence on the subject between Mr. Wesson and himself, should be referred to a Select Committee. The motion, however, met with no support, the Council being of opinion that the contract entered into by the Government and the West India Improvement Company should be carried out by both parties.

After passing sundry measures—among which, as having the greatest popular interest, may be mentioned the Public General Holidays Law—the Council adjourned on the 20th April.

In June the Governor paid a hurried visit to England. Leaving Kingston on the morning of the 8th June, Sir Henry Blake travelled, viâ New York, reaching England in 12 days. His Excellency returned by the same route to Jamaica, arriving here on the 21st July. During his absence the Government was administered by Major-General Wilsone Black, C. B., Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica.

Towards the close of the year public interest was absorbed in the proceedings of a Commission issued by the Governor under Law 8 of 1873 to enquire as to the truth of certain allegations made by Mr. W. B. Gray, then Crown Solicitor of the Colony, in regard to Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General, in a letter addressed by the former to the Government on the 7th June, 1893.

Mr. Gray had represented in this letter that in certain Law cases between the Government and the West India Improvement Company then on appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council, Mr. Hocking had been biased against the position of the Government, and had urged that Mr. Hocking should be prevented from appearing in the appeals. He also related a conversation in which he alleged that Mr. F. Wes-

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1893 son, President of the West India Improvement Company, had stated to him that Mr. Hocking had received money for his services in passing the Bill for the sale of the Railway through the Council. Briefly stated the Commission was required to report whether in that Mr. Hocking was biased against the position of the Government in the law suits with the West India Improvement Company, Mr. Gray intended to impute disloyalty to him; if so, whether he had reasonable ground for so doing; whether the conversation with Mr. Wesson took place, and if so, whether Mr. Hocking had or had not received money in connection with the sale of the Railway. Mr. Gray's letter was sent to the Secretary of State to be submitted to Mr. Hocking then absent from the Colony on leave. Mr. Hocking demanded an enquiry, and the importance attached to the matter may be gathered from the fact that two Chief Justices were selected by the Secretary of State to hold the enquiry. These were Sir David Patrick Chalmers, Chief Justice of British Guiana, and the Hon. James McDonald, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. They arrived in the Colony on the 8th and 9th December respectively and the first meeting of the Commission was held on the 11th. The Report of the Commissioners was published at the end of January, 1894, and was of a most exhaustive and elaborate nature. The details of the finding cannot be given here. It will be enough to state that Mr. Hocking was completely vindicated, the Commissioners holding that Mr. Gray had intended to impute disloyalty to him and that there was no ground for doing so. They found, further, that Mr. Hocking had not received money from the Promoters of the Railway on account of his services in passing the Railway Bill through the Council. The Commissioners were divided on the question as to whether the conversation said by Mr. Gray to have taken place between himself and Mr. Wesson did or did not occur. The Chairman of the Commission, Sir David E. Chalmers held that it did, while Mr. McDonald found that it did not.

1894 Mr. Gray was subsequently charged before the Privy Council for having made charges against the Attorney General without good ground therefor, and his suspension by that body was confirmed by the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Council which had been elected in 1889, had been dissolved and in February, 1894, the Governor issued writs for a general election. The result was a great change in the *personnel* of the Council. There were no contests in Kingston an St. Andrew, in Manchester, in St. Elizabeth or in St. Mary and St. Ann. But in the two first named of these Electoral Districts the representation was changed, Mr. S. C. Burke being returned for Kingston and St. Andrew in the room of Colonel Ward who did not seek re-election, and Mr. J. T. Palache being elected for Manchester vice Mr. J. P. Clark who retired. For St. Ann and St. Mary, Mr. Jos. H. Levy was returned unopposed and Mr. J. M. Farquharson for St. Elizabeth. After a contest with Mr. W. B. Hannan, Mr. Wm. Andrews was re-elected for St. Thomas and Portland. But in the remaining constituencies hotly contested elections resulted in the return of new members in each case. Mr. John E. Kerr replaced Mr. Wellesley Bourke in St. James and Trelawny, the Rev. Henry Clarke defeated Mr. C. S. Farquharson in Westmoreland and Hanover, Mr. T. H. Sharpe was preferred in Clarendon to Mr. Geo. Solomon, and the electors of St. Catherine rejected Mr. T. L. Harvey in favour of Mr R. H. Jackson.

Thus, of the nine elected members of the former Council, three only—Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Levy—found their way back to the Legislative Chamber.

On the 29th January, 1894, an Order of the Queen in Council, was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor in the Chair of the Council, (2) to constitute the Collector-General an ex-officio member, and (3) to take away the Governor's deliberative vote leaving him a casting vote only. The return of the Governor to the Council was the most easily accomplished owing to the fact that Dr. Phillippo, the President of 1893, had died in October of that year.

The new Council met on the 7th March, The following are extracts from the opening speech of His Excellency the Governor:—

In my opening address last year, I announced my resignation of this Chair to the Honourable James Cecil Phillippo, upon whom as a leading and trusted member of

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the community Her Majesty the Queen had conferred the high office of President 1894
of the Legislative Council. Upon the lamented death of Dr. Phillippo the Secretary of State for the Colonies submitted to Her Majesty that it was desirable that the Presidency of the Legislative Council should be resumed by the Governor. A new Order in Council has therefore been issued to that effect. I am glad to be in a position to state that the condition of the Island is prosperous. The outlook of Trade is promising and the commercial business of the Colony is on a sound and satisfactory basis. * * * * The current year began with a surplus of £62,159 and the Revenue to the 31st March is estimated to yield approximately £575,482, making a total of £637,641.

The Expenditure of the current year to the 31st March is estimated at £618,419 which will leave us at the commencement of the coming financial year with an approximate surplus of £19,222. * * * * The estimated Revenue for the coming year is £576,475, which, added to the estimated surplus of £19,222, makes a total of £595,497. The estimated Expenditure is £613,281."

On the following date the Hon. S. C. Burke moved a resolution deprecating the return of the Governor to the Council, and expressing the view that representation should be extended by giving to each parish a member.

The debate which ensued was of a spirited and interesting character, and lasted for two days. Ultimately the following resolutions, which were substituted for those originally proposed, were adopted:—

"That this Council humbly prays Her Majesty that in order to carry out the expectations held out to the people of this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch of date 1st December, 1883, in which His Lordship stated that the then existing Legislature could not have been intended, and ought not to be regarded as a permanent institution, whereby the people were led to anticipate a "further step in advance" in managing their own affairs. Her Majesty will be pleased to order that there shall be extended representation by giving to each parish of this Island a member.

2. This Council hereby further represents to Her Majesty that in the event of the number of the members of the Council being thus increased it will be for Her Majesty to consider whether it would not be advisable to empower the Council to elect its own President or to authorise the Governor to nominate the President.

3. That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward these resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The session lasted until the 2nd May, when the Council adjourned *sine die*. Of the measures passed perhaps the most important were Law 15 of 1894 The Cruelty to Animals Law; Law 18 of 1894, A Law for Improving the Administration of Justice in the Cayman Islands and in Aid of Law 37 of 1893—The Cayman Island Government Law, 1893; Law 31 of 1894, The Land Surveyors Law, 1894; Law 34 of 1894, The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Law; and Law 36 of 1894, the effect of which was to restore to illiterate persons the privilege of voting, which Law 40 of 1893 had taken away.

In addition to actual legislation, there took place in the Council, throughout the session, a series of important debates on questions of public interest, among which may be noted the debate on Mr. Palache's motion for a Select Committee on the working of the Franchise Laws and the Laws regulating Elections; that on Mr. Kerr's motion that steps should be taken by Government to relieve the taxpayers of the Island from the Hotel Guaranteed Loan, and the discussion which took place on Mr. Palache's motion that the replies of the Government to questions he had put in regard to the circumstances under which Railway Bonds had been issued in respect of the section of Railway between Appleton and Ipswich, disclosed "a deviation from the provisions of the Railway Law and Agreement that is incompatible with the best interests of this country."

On the 15th May, His Excellency Sir Henry Blake left the Colony on leave of absence, and the reins of Government were assumed by Major-General H. M. Bengough, C.B., who had succeeded Major-General Wilsone Black in the Command of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island.

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1894 In June an unfortunate disturbance took place in Kingston which at the time caused considerable excitement and some anxiety.

A soldier of the West India Regiment had been arrested by the Police for some trivial offence against law and order, and on the following day was brought before the Magistrate and punished. He appears to have been a favourite with his companions and they keenly resented his arrest and punishment. The relations between the soldiers of the Regiment and the Police had always been somewhat strained, and the incident mentioned stirred up in the former their dormant enmity. On the evening of the 8th June a large number of them came down from Camp to Kingston where they were joined by a crowd of loose women and other idlers of the Town. The Police Stations at Fletcher's Land and Sutton Street were attacked—the former being wrecked and considerable damage done to the latter. The Police, in endeavouring to quell the disturbance were roughly handled. Inspector Pratt was seriously wounded with a razor, and several members of the Force were more or less hurt. Several of the soldiers were subsequently arrested, with a number of civilians—principally women—and charged with riot. The trial in the Circuit Court which met in September, lasted for a month, and resulted in the conviction of three soldiers only, and of ten women for complicity in the disturbances. The result was felt to be unsatisfactory, for of some 50 or 60 men that took part in the proceedings of the 8th June, thirteen only were arraigned for trial, and of these, as has been said, three only were convicted.

In August the Kingston Infantry Militia were encamped at Up-Park Camp for a period of eight days training, the Artillery Militia undergoing a similar period at Port Royal. Both Forces benefitted greatly by the military exercises practised and the enforcement of military discipline, and the officers by whom they were inspected were able to report favourably on their progress towards efficiency.

In September the three years period for which the Parochial Boards had been elected in 1891, expired, and writs for a general election of members of these Boards were issued. Contests took place in a large proportion of the constituencies. In Kingston Mr. R. H. Jackson was one of the 15 members elected, and he was subsequently elected Mayor of the City.

The Collector-General's Annual Report for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 1894, was published about this time, and was found to afford gratifying proof of the continued prosperity of the Island. The value of the Imports during the year reached the considerable total of £2,157,794 being an increase of £216,313 on the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Equally satisfactory were the returns of Exports, the value of which was £2,075,689, against £1,759,807 in 1892-93. Of the Exports, the value of fruit shipped from the Island amounted to £527,475 (including cocoanuts £34,392) or 26.6 of the whole. As a further sign of prosperity it may be mentioned that the Stamp Duties during the year had increased by £1,491.

The term for which the Governor had obtained leave of absence having been extended, Major-General Bengough continued to administer the Government of the Island until the date of His Excellency's return. Before relinquishing the Government the General on the 1st November entertained 1,500 Sunday-school children on the grounds of his residence at Trafalgar Park, St. Andrew, an act of kindness and consideration which earned for him golden opinions from the people of Jamaica and the gratitude of the children themselves.

On the afternoon of the 8th November the Officer Administering the Government held at Up-Park Camp a parade of the Regular and Militia Forces and addressed a valedictory speech to them in the presence of a large gathering of spectators.

On the 15th November General Bengough left Jamaica to assume command of a Brigade at Aldershot to which he had been appointed.

On the 10th November His Excellency Sir Henry Blake returned to the Colony accompanied by Lady Blake, and resumed the Government. Their Excellencies received a hearty welcome from all classes. Kingston was decorated and an address from the Custos and Magistrates was presented at the Court House, while during the next few days resolutions and addresses of welcome continued to be received from Magistrates and public bodies throughout the Island.

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POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

From the time of the English Conquest of Jamaica to the Restoration of Charles II. the island was under Military Jurisdiction. In February, 1661, Colonel D'Oyley, who had then the chief command under a Commission from the Lord Protector was confirmed in his office and instructed "to take unto him a Council of twelve persons, to be elected by the people,* to advise and assist him in the execution of his trust." In the latter part of the same year Lord Windsor, who succeeded Colonel D'Oyley, was directed, "with the advice of the Council, to call Assemblies to make laws, and upon imminent necessity to levy money; such laws to be in force for two years and no longer, unless approved by the Crown." Lord Windsor brought with him the King's Proclamation, dated at Whitehall the 14th December, 1661, declaring "that all children of natural born subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective births be reputed to be free denizens of England, and shall have the same privileges to all intents and purposes, as free born subjects of England." 1661

Lord Windsor was succeeded by Sir Thomas Modyford, who was appointed Governor-in-Chief by a Commission under the Great Seal, which empowered him "either to constitute, by his own authority, a Privy Council of twelve persons, or to continue the old one, and to alter, change or augment it as he thought fit." He was also authorised, "with the advice of a majority of the Council, to frame a method for establishing General Assemblies, and from time to time to call such Assemblies together, and with their consent to pass all manner of laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also upon imminent occasions to levy money." In July, 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford issued a writ for the election of two Assembly men for each Parish; which Assembly met in the October following and passed a body of laws. These laws not having been confirmed would have expired at the end of two years but that they were continued in force until the end of his administration by an Order in Council. Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled and Sir Thomas Lynch was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The laws passed by the Assembly during the temporary administration of Sir Thomas Lynch also remained unconfirmed. 1664

On the 3rd December, 1674, Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor and authorized, "with the Council and Assembly, to pass laws for the good government of the island;" but the laws thus passed instead of being confirmed were referred to the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who recommended to the King "that, for the future, no Legislative Assembly be called without Your Majesty's special directions, but that upon emergencies the Governor do acquaint Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty a scheme of such Acts as he shall think fit and necessary, that Your Majesty may take the same into consideration and return them in the form wherein Your Majesty shall think fit that they be enacted; that the Governor, upon receipt of Your Majesty's commands, shall then summon an Assembly and propose the said laws for their consent, so that the same method in legislative matters be made use of in Jamaica as in Ireland, according to the form prescribed by Poyning's Law; and that therefore the present style of enacting laws, 'By the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Commons assembled,' be converted into the style of 'Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the consent of the General Assembly." The recommendation having been approved a body of laws was prepared by the Committee, and the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Governor of the island, with instructions to "offer them to the Assembly for their consent." This having been done they were all rejected—the Assembly giving their reasons for doing so in an Address to the Governor. The main arguments therein urged were (independently of the objection that the laws themselves contained many fundamental errors) "the inconvenience of such a system of legislation when the distance of Jamaica from England 1674

* The Commission was dated in February, 1661, and received by D'Oyley in May, 1661. In the version of the Commission which appears in the Calendar of State Papers (vol. 2) D'Oyley was to "choose" a Council, but in the copy of the Commission printed in the Appendix to the 1st vol. of the Journals of the Assembly the constitution of the Council was to be as stated above.—Compilers.

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1674 was considered; that the nature of all colonies being changeable the laws consequently must be adopted to the interest of the place and must alter with it; that the people would thereby lose the satisfaction, which through their Representatives they had previously enjoyed, of a deliberative power in the making of laws; that the new form of government rendered the Governor absolute; and that by the former mode of enacting laws the Royal Prerogative was better secured."

The whole question having been submitted to the Privy Council in England the King was recommended to adhere to the previous decision and to empower the Earl of Carlisle, in case the Assembly again rejected the laws, to "govern according to the laws of England, where the different nature and constitution of the colony may permit; and in other cases to act with the advice of his Council, in such a manner as should be necessary and proper for the good government of the island, until His Majesty's further orders." In pursuance of this report the same laws as had been brought out in the first instance by the Earl of Carlisle and rejected were again presented to the Assembly and again rejected. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was then taken on the question, whether Jamaica could be governed by the laws of England, and the Attorney General (Sir C. Wearge) decided "that the people of Jamaica had no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there and established by His Majesty's authority," the Solicitor General (Sir Philip York) concurring.

1680 About this time Colonel Long, the Chief Justice of the island and late Speaker of the Assembly, arrived in England as a state prisoner to answer the charges of having struck the King's name out of the Revenue Bill that had recently been sent to the Council from the Assembly, and of having advised and framed the last Address of the Assembly protesting against the change of government. He was several times heard before the King in Council, and pointed out with such force of argument the evil tendency of the measures which had been pursued that the English Ministry reluctantly submitted. Thereupon a second Commission was issued to the Earl of Carlisle, dated the 3rd November, 1680, in which it was declared that "the Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws for the good of the island and its inhabitants, not repugnant to the laws of England, provided that all laws so to be made shall be transmitted to the King for approval or rejection, and any so disapproved to be void."

In the following year an Act was passed by the three branches of the Legislature thus constituted declaring that "in every Assembly hereafter to be called by His Majesty's writs there shall be chosen three Representatives for the Parish of St. Catherine, the like number for the Parish of Port Royal, and two for each of the respective parishes that now are, or hereafter shall be, in the island." The Act 5 William and Mary, chap. 3, sess. 1, enacted that "there shall be chosen three Representatives to serve in every Assembly for the Town and Parish of Kingston."

This form of government received confirmation in the commissions of successive Governors, but few of the laws passed in the colony obtained the assent of the Crown. The recommendation of the Committee of Trade and Plantations for the abrogation of the original Constitution was ascribed to the desire of the Ministry of Charles II. to 'secure a perpetual annuity to the Crown which the House of Assembly had systematically refused, and the continued non-confirmation of the colonial statutes was attributed to the same cause. But, whatever might have been
1728 the reason for this prolonged controversy, it was finally settled in 1728, when an agreement was entered into by the Ministry of George II. and the Assembly, to settle on the Crown "an irrevocable revenue" of £8,000 (subsequently increased to £10,000*) per annum, on condition that the body of their laws should receive the Royal assent; and that "all such laws and statutes of England as had been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island should be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever." The "perpetual revenue" was principally for the support of the local government and the maintenance of the forts.

* Old Jamaica currency, equal to £6,000.

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From the date of this decision the constitutional rights of the Assembly remained undisturbed until the year 1839, when the Imperial Parliament passed the West India Prisons Act by which they legislated for the internal regulations of the prisons of Jamaica. The House of Assembly resented this interference with their legislative functions by three times resolving to do no business "until they were left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." Thereupon Governor Sir Lionel Smith recommended, and the Government of Lord Melbourne sanctioned, the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the suspension of the Political Constitution of the colony. Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in presenting the measure stated "that on a general review of the whole case, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for a limited number of years, and to provide that during the interval the legislative functions should not be exercised by a Governor, a Council and a House of Assembly, but should reside in the Governor and Council alone." By the party that owned Sir Robert Peel as its leader this measure was vigorously opposed. On the second reading of the bill it was thrown out by a majority swollen by some seceders from the ministerial ranks.* On this Lord Melbourne resigned. Invited to form a Ministry Sir Robert Peel attempted the task, but failed under the pressure of the Bed-Chamber difficulty; the Whigs thereupon returned to office. The Jamaica Bill was then carried through the House of Commons, but it was afterwards amended by the Lords; and the result of these long protracted discussions was an Act that declared that, from and after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of the Assembly being convened for the despatch of business, the Governor in Council should have power to revive and continue in force, or to re-enact, any of the expired laws "which should not have been before then revived or continued in force, or re-enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of the island." The Act was laid before the Assembly, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, the newly-appointed Governor, having at the same time delivered a conciliatory speech, they passed a series of resolutions declaring that "all they sought was the continued enjoyment of those rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1661, and which were no less dear to them than to their fellow-subjects in the Mother-Country,"—and then receded from their previous determination. 1839

The work of legislation was then resumed and it continued without interruption until the 20th May, 1853, when the Assembly passed the following resolution: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honourable Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot with any confidence continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and, in self-respect and vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honourable Board of Council." The House then adjourned and another "dead lock" in legislation ensued. The Imperial Government approved generally of the course pursued by the Council (in which they were supported by the Governor) but availed themselves of the expiration of Sir Charles Grey's term of office to appoint a successor who would be independent of the prejudices arising out of the retrenchment struggles. Sir Henry Barkly was accordingly commissioned as Governor and met the Legislature for the first time in October, 1853 After announcing the willingness of the British Government to grant a loan for the purpose of compensating such office-holders as might, in a general retrenchment scheme, lose their appointments or sustain a diminution of income, Sir Henry Barkly called on the Legislature to introduce "such political reform as the experience of the Mother-Country had demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of ruinous struggles between the various powers of the State." The result was the passing of the Act for the better government of the island (17 Vic., chap. 29) by which the Governor for the time being was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee (who should be members of the Legisla- 1853

* Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

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1863 ture) for the purpose of assisting him in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and acting as official organs of communication between him and the other branches of the Legislature. The Act also prohibited the raising or expending of any money, except and until the same was recommended by the Executive. The old Legislative Council (which consisted almost exclusively of Officials) was by the same enactment abolished and a new Council consisting of 17 members, of whom five only were to be holders of office, was created. This new Legislative Council was invested with the like political powers and authorities as the House of Lords, of initiating or originating any Legislative measures not involving the imposition of taxes or the appropriation of public money." [The old Board of Council did not possess this power.] The qualification of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council was the possession of a freehold estate in the island producing a clear annual income to him of £300, or the payment of direct taxes to the extent of £30 on a freehold held by him in the island.

The House of Assembly was continued as "heretofore"—the number of Representatives being 47. No person was eligible to be elected a member of Assembly unless he was a freeholder and possessed besides one of the following qualifications :—

1 A clear annual income after payment of all just debts of £150 arising from lands.
2. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising partly from income, the produce of any freehold office, or of any business, after deducting all charges and expense, of £200.
3. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges of such office or business, of £300.
4. The payment annually of direct taxes or of export taxes, or any one or more of them, to the extent of £10 or upwards.

The qualifications of the electors were :—

1. A freehold of the clear annual value of £6 or upwards.
2. The receipt of rent payable on lands of the annual value of £20.
3. The occupation of a house as tenant of the annual value of £20.
4. The receipt of an annual salary of not less than £50.
5. The payment of direct taxes amounting to 20/ or upwards.
6. The possession of invested money to the extent of not less than £100.

The following table shows the number of registered electors at the date of the general election in 1863 and the number who voted on that occasion, together with the population of each of the electoral districts :—

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston	27,359	430	403
St. Andrew	23,451	45	41
Port Royal	7,866	114	112
St. David	6,452	189	176
St. Thomas-in-the-East	26,229	104	92
Portland	8,540	80	77
St. George	9,077	36	28
Metcalfe	15,762	43	25
St. Catherine	12,715	106	60
St. Dorothy	5,438	124	116
St. John	9,301	26	23
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	19,020	46	42
St. Mary	17,106	37	29
St. Ann	36,319	52	25
Clarendon	24,741	42	29
Vere	10,098	35	22
Manchester	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland	33,849	53	48
Hanover	23,451	35	24
St. James	26,904	63	28
Trelawny	27,064	54	37
Total	441,264	1,798	1,482

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These figures shew that there was one registered elector to every 245 persons in the island in the year 1863, and that one person out of every 297 voted at the general election held in that year.

In 1865, after the suppression of the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East, 1865
Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well being of this community;" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., cap. 11, declaring "that from after the coming into operation of this Act, the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island, in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these Acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic. cap. 12, entitled "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited Act the term government should be held to include Legislature, and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."*

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of "The Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created consisted of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs, who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 11th November, 1868, so much of the above order as declared that the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, and the Collector of Customs should be official members of the Board was revoked, and Her Majesty was empowered from time to time "to appoint such officers or persons as she may think fit to be official members of the Council." Under this Order the Council consisted of nine official and nine unofficial members.†

The entire body of unofficial members resigned their seats in November, 1882, 1882
in consequence of the passing of a resolution by the votes of the official members directing the payment from colonial funds of one-half of the damages and costs in the suit for the seizure of the Schooner "Florence" by order of the Executive. (There was then one vacancy in the number of unofficial members and two were absent from the island.)

Pending the consideration of the petitions which, in consequence of this vote, were forwarded from the inhabitants of the principal towns to the Imperial Government, praying for the remodelling of the political constitution of the colony, the seats of the unofficial members remained vacant and the Council transacted business under an Order by the Queen in Council dated the 14th February, 1883. That Order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

These several Orders were revoked by an Order by the Queen in Council dated 1884
19th May, 1884, in which it was declared that a new Legislative Council should be constituted, which should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for

* For names of members of the Legislature thereby abolished see Handbook of 1885-86, pages 84 and 85.
† For names of members of the Legislative Council see Handbook of 1885-86, page 86.

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1884 the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works ; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts —one member being returned by each district :—

1. The Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.
2. The Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland.
3. The Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.
4. The Parish of St. Catherine.
5. The Parish of Clarendon.
6. The Parish of Manchester.
7. The Parish of St. Elizabeth.
8. The Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover.
9. The Parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica ; or,

(2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district ; or,

(3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz. :—

(*a.*) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.

(*b.*) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(*c.*) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(*d.*) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

[These are the same qualifications as those for the members of the Old House of Assembly.]

The 14th section of the Order provided for the property qualification of voters as follows :—

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

(1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
(2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
(3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
(4.) Either—

(*a.*) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes nd rates, to the amount of not less than one pound ; or,

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(b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided— 1884

(1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.

(2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.

(3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;

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4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes ; 1884
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association ;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties ;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty ;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea ;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced ;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council ; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884, took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors. The 3rd section of Law 22 of 1886 (The Franchise Enlargement Law, 1886) repeals the 14th section of the Order in Council and enacts as follows :—

3—Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

(1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
(2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
(3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
(4.) Either—
(*a.*) is on the 31st day of May in such year, and has since the 1st day of August then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house within such parish capable of being, during such occupation, rated in respect of all poor rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
(*b.*) is on the 31st day of May in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of August, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
(*c.*) is in the parish in which he claims to vote in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards :—

Provided—

(1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has

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not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty; 1884

(2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under this law was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island. 1887

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the three General Elections which have taken place, viz., in September, 1884, March, 1889, and February, 1894, and the number on the list for the current year. The population as ascertained at the last census (1891) is also given :—

—	1884-85.	1888-89.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Population.
Kingston St. Andrew	1,538	1,398 1,744 — 3,142	1,641 3,021 — 4,662	1,325 2,755 — 4,080	86,359
St. Thomas Portland	891	1,305 1,181 — 2,486	2,039 1,923 — 3,962	1,923 1,776 — 3,699	64,174
St. Mary St. Ann	999	1,309 1,891 — 3,200	2,470 2,896 — 5,366	2,061 4,053 — 6,114	96,042
Trelawny St. James	955	1,799 1,329 — 3,128	2,342 1,588 — 3,930	1,985 1,435 — 3,420	66,046
Hanover Westmoreland	1,209	1,774 2,005 — 3,779	2,620 3,878 — 6,498	2,234 3,566 — 5,800	85,538
St. Elizabeth	944	2,410	3,379	2,872	62,256
Manchester	646	1,984	4,167	3,616	53,462
Clarendon	884	1,981	4,688	4,041	57,105
St. Catherine	1,232	2,314	5,614	4,734	65,109
	9,298	22,660	42,266	38,376	689,491

The first general election for members of Council, after the proclamation of the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, was held in September, 1884.

This first Council under the new Order lasted until 31st December, 1888, when it was dissolved. The elections for the second Council took place in March, 1889. This Council continued until the termination of the period for which it was elected, viz., until January, 1894, and the elections for the new Council took place during the following month, resulting in the return of several new members.

The following is the constitution of the present Council :—

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Hon. the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. the Attorney General.
The Hon the Director of Public Works.
The Hon. the Collector General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., Superintending Inspector of Schools.
" Samuel Leonard Crane, C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Hon. Samuel Constantine Burke, for Kingston and St. Andrew.
" John Thomson Palache, for Manchester.
" James Miller Farquharson, for St. Elizabeth.
" Joseph Henry Levy, for St. Mary and St. Ann.
" the Rev. Henry Clarke, for Westmoreland and Hanover.
" William Andrews, for St. Thomas and Portland.
" Richard Hill Jackson, for St. Catherine.
" John Edward Kerr, for St. James and Trelawny.
" Thomas Hicks Sharpe, for Clarendon.

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There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions :—

(*Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*)

Jamaica—No. 161. Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners,

*For the Order in Council see Handbook of 1884-85, page 485. † For Despatch see Handbook of 1884-85, page 71.

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however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of over-riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

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15. A moderate civil list* comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

* CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor .	£6,000	Auditor-General .	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp .	400	Treasurer .	600
Colonial Secretary .	1,300	Collector-General .	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer .	1,200
Attorney-General .	1,500	Inspector-General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons .	660

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