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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.

PART I.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1866.

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DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR EYRE.

Despatches from Governor Eyre.

No. 1.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 16.)*

(No. 251.)

Sir, *King's House, October* 20, 1865.

IT is my very painful duty to inform you that a most serious and alarming insurrection of the negro population has taken place in this colony, and been attended with great loss of life and destruction of property. The outbreak commenced at Morant Bay, in St. Thomas in the East, and rapidly spread through the contiguous parishes.

2. A succinct statement of the occurrences will perhaps best enable you to comprehend the very imminent jeopardy in which the colony has been placed, and the nature of the steps taken to put down the rebellion.

3. I may premise that there were three principal objects to be attained:—

First. To save the lives of the ladies, children, and other isolated and unprotected persons in the districts where the rebellion existed.

Secondly. To head the insurrectionary movement, and prevent the further spread of the rebellion in its progress along and around the east end of the island.

Thirdly. To punish the rebels and restore peace to the disturbed districts.

4. On the morning of Wednesday the 11th instant, 8 a.m., I received at Spanish Town a letter from the Baron von Ketelhodt, Custos of St. Thomas in the East, written the previous evening from Morant Bay, to inform me that serious disturbances were apprehended and to request that troops might be sent.

5. The circumstances stated in the Baron's letter were to the effect that on Saturday the 7th October, whilst a black man was being brought up for trial before the justices a large number of the peasantry, armed with bludgeons and preceded by a band of music, came into the town, and, leaving the music at a little distance, surrounded the Court-house, openly expressing their determination to rescue the man about to be tried if convicted. One of their party having created a considerable disturbance in the Court-house was ordered into custody, whereupon the mob rushed in, rescued the prisoner, and maltreated the policemen in attendance.

No further injury appears to have been done at this time, and the magistrates seem to have thought so little of the occurrence that no steps were taken to communicate with the Executive.

6. On Monday the 9th October the justices issued a warrant for the apprehension of twenty-eight of the principal persons concerned in the disturbance of Saturday, and confided it to six policemen for execution.

Upon the arrival of the police at the settlement where the parties lived (called "Stoney Gut," and about three or four miles from Morant Bay) a shell was blown, and the negroes collected in large numbers, armed with guns, cutlasses, pikes, and bayonets.

They caught and ill-treated three of the policemen, putting them in handcuffs and administering to them an oath upon a Bible, which they had ready, binding them to desert the whites and join their (that is, the black) party.

7. Up to this period (Monday night) the Custos had not been in the parish. He arrived on Tuesday the 10th October about noon, but did not seem, as I am informed by Mr. Stephen Cooke, Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates, even now to think much of what had taken place, and it was only at the urgent entreaty of Mr. Cooke that he was induced to write the letter to which I have already adverted.

* Answered by—No. 341, November 17, 1865, page 239; No. 343, November 23, 1865, page 240; No. 344, November 23, page 241; No. 345, November 23, 1865, page 242; No. 348, December 1, 1865, page 243.

8. Upon receiving this communication at 8 A.M. I immediately sent for the Executive Committee, and after a hurried consultation with them and with the Attorney-General an express was sent over to Kingston, requesting the General commanding Her Majesty's troops to get ready 100 men for immediate embarkation, and an express was also sent off to Captain De Horsey, of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," and senior naval officer at Port Royal, to request that if possible a man-of-war might at once be sent up to Kingston to receive the troops and take them to their destination.

9. Unfortunately, the only man-of-war besides the "Wolverine" had left Port Royal for Vera Cruz on this very morning.

Captain De Horsey, however, at once got ready his own ship the "Wolverine," took her up to Kingston by 5 o'clock, and by 6 P.M. the troops were embarked and away to Port Royal, where the ship was to anchor till daylight and then run down to Morant Bay.

A letter was sent by this opportunity to Baron Ketelhodt, conveying general instructions for his guidance.

10. Having thus done all in my power at the time and without the least delay, I returned to my temporary residence at Flamstead, in the mountains, to be present at a dinner party which was to meet there the next day.

11. On that day (Thursday, the 12th), about half-past 4 P.M., I received a private letter from a Mr. Davidson, a magistrate of St. Davids, which had been sent across the country, stating that it was reported the blacks had risen and murdered the Baron, two sons of the Rector of the parish (Mr. Cooke), and several other persons; and stating that it was expected the rebels were coming along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley to destroy the properties contiguous thereto, and to murder the white and coloured inhabitants.

12. Upon receiving this communication I wrote a hasty application to the General for 200 more troops, and then at once got upon my horse and set off for Kingston. When about half-way down the mountain I met a messenger from the Custos of Kingston corroborating the intelligence I had already received. Upon arriving at the residence of General O'Connor, about 7 P.M., I found the news of the massacre had reached Kingston about 2 P.M. The General at the time was absent at Port Royal reviewing the troops, but an express was sent to him by the Custos of Kingston. This express met him about 3 P.M. as he was returning in a small gun-boat from Port Royal. He at once put back to Port Royal, and directed the embarkation from thence of another 100 men on board the gun-boat "Onyx" to proceed to the scene of the disturbance. By 6 P.M. they were on board, and all ready to sail at daylight next morning.

13. Finding that the General had thus promptly and judiciously anticipated to a considerable extent the requisition I had written, it appeared to me that the only additional step to be taken immediately was to detach a company of white troops from Newcastle, to proceed along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, and try to intercept the rebels who were said to be coming up in that direction, whilst a party could be detached from Morant Bay to meet and co-operate with them. This was accordingly done. By midnight the order was sent off to Newcastle, and soon after 3 A.M. the company was under arms marching to execute the service; a letter having been written by me to General Jackson, an old Indian officer of ability and experience, requesting him to attach himself to the party in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace, and to afford the benefit of his local information and general experience.

14. The Executive Committee met me in consultation at the residence of General O'Connor, and expresses were sent out to collect the Privy Council, which was assembled a little before midnight. The result of the deliberation was, that it was considered expedient at once to declare martial law, and notices were forthwith sent out to the members of Privy Council and members of Assembly to meet at 8 A.M. next morning to hold a Council of War, this being the legal formality required by the 9th Vict., cap. 35, secs. 95—98.

15. Considering the extreme urgency of the case, and the magnitude of the interests at stake, I considered it my duty to make preparations for proceeding in person to the scene of disturbance, to superintend and direct the operations which might be necessary, and as there was no man-of-war in port, or English steamer, I chartered the "Caravelle," one of the French line-of-packet ships, which fortunately happened to be in port, and was most considerately placed at my service by Captain Burat.

16. About half an hour after midnight, I got away with my aide-de-camp, Colonel Hunt, and drove over to Spanish Town. Here I had the Governor's Secretary and his clerk at once called up, and the requisite proclamations for establishing martial law prepared. By half-past 6 A.M. on Friday the 13th I had completed my arrangements, and returned to Kingston by 8 A.M., where I met the Council of war, and, with their

concurrence, at once declared the county of Surry, excepting Kingston, to be under martial law.

17. Having requested the General to send an officer to accompany me to take command of the troops, he named Colonel Nelson, the Adjutant-General, upon whom I at once conferred the local rank of Brigadier-General in the Militia, in order to give him seniority over all other officers of Militia or Volunteers who might be present. A detachment of fifty additional troops was at once put on board the "Caravelle," and I also invited to accompany me a Member of Council, Mr. A. Fyfe; two Members of Assembly, Mr. Peter Espent and Mr. Andrew Lewis; the Attorney-General and a Mr. Henry Hutchings, all in their capacities as officers of Militia and Volunteers.

18. By 10 A.M. we embarked. Whilst proceeding down the harbour we met Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" from the scene of action, bringing up the ladies, gentlemen, and children who had escaped, and some few prisoners who had been captured.

19. The accompanying Report was also received from the senior naval officer, conveying an account of the sad scene which had presented itself on the arrival of the "Wolverine" at 9 A.M. on Thursday morning (12th October).

The shocking tale was still more harrowing as related by those who had escaped, and some of whom appeared to have got away in a most wonderful and almost miraculous manner. No less than sixteen gentlemen were known to have been killed, and eighteen others wounded.

The most frightful atrocities were perpetrated. The Island curate of Bath, the Rev. V. Herschell, is said to have had his tongue cut out whilst still alive, and an attempt is said to have been made to skin him. One person (Mr. Charles Price, a black gentleman, formerly a Member of Assembly), was ripped open, and his entrails taken out. One gentleman (Lieutenant Hall of the Volunteers) is said to have been pushed into an out-building, which was then set on fire, and kept there until he was literally roasted alive. Many are said to have had their eyes scooped out; heads were cleft open and the brains taken out. The baron's fingers were cut off and carried away as trophies by the murderers. Some bodies were half burnt, others horribly battered. Indeed the whole whole outrage could only be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. The women, as usual on such occasions, were even more brutal and barbarous than the men. The only redeeming trait being that, so far as we could learn, no ladies or children had as yet been injured.

20. I append a narrative by Mr. Stephen Cooke, Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates, one of the survivors, of the circumstances immediately preceding the massacre, and so far as he knows of the occurrences of the massacre itself; but it is obvious, from the nature of the case, that it can only be a most imperfect and incomplete account. The true and full story can now never be hoped for. All the principal inhabitants of the district had been killed, and the entire Volunteer force (with the exception of a few who escaped) consisting of twenty-two officers and men, nobly died at their posts gallantly doing their duty.

21. Having sent a requisition by the "Wolverine" for another company of white troops, we proceeded on our way and arrived at Morant Bay (the scene of the murders) at about 7 P.M. (13th October).

22. Upon landing and inspecting the position and arrangements, we found that about 100 blue-jackets and marines and some 80 men of the 1st West were encamped, whilst a detachment of about 120 of the 1st West, under Captain Luke, had proceeded on towards Bath, to reconnoitre and protect the ladies and children said to be in that district.

23. Having landed the fifty men brought in the "Caravelle," orders were issued for fifty blue-jackets and marines to start at daylight on the 14th for Easington, in St. David's, to meet and co-operate with the party of the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment which had been detached from Newcastle, as already stated, to work up along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley to the same locality (Easington).

24. It was now about 9 o'clock P.M., but Brigadier Nelson and myself at once embarked on board the gun-boat "Onyx," Lieutenant Brand, for Port Morant, where we arrived a little after midnight.

25. Here we learnt that Captain Luke, the officer in charge of the party from Morant Bay, had again sent on in advance, as far as Bath, a detachment of thirty-five men, under Ensign Cullen, for the purpose of protecting women and children. We ascertained also that some of the rebels were in the immediate vicinity of our camp, and a party of twenty-five men was sent out at 2 A.M. in the morning, to try and surprise some in their huts. Two men and some women were thus captured. One of the men was a principal in the disturbances of the name of Flemming; he was tried by court-

martial and at once hung. The second, quite a young man, was flogged. The women were released.

26. Early on the 14th October, having made arrangements for the remainder of the party at Port Morant to march to Bath, to co-operate with the detachment of thirty-five already there, and under the guidance of several settlers of the district, who had come up with us for the purpose, to collect and bring down the ladies, children, and other refugees to Port Morant, we returned in the gun-boat to Morant Bay, arriving about 9 A.M.

27. Soon after we reached Morant Bay the "Wolverine" came in sight, having on board another company of the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment. The day was intensely wet, and as the encampment was not very well protected from the weather, the troops and sailors were subjected to much discomfort and exposure.

28. The prisoners on board the "Wolverine" were landed and five of them tried by court-martial, four of whom were hung on the stone archway of the burnt Court-house, near to which all the massacres had taken place on the 11th. One prisoner was flogged. The Attorney-General of the Colony, in his capacity as a Captain of the Militia, sat as a member of the Court.

29. Having made all necessary arrangements, we got under weigh to leave Morant Bay about 4 P.M., the gun-boat having already been despatched to Port Morant to take in the refugees collected by the troops.

30. As we were leaving the Bay, the "Urgent," troop-ship, was signalized in sight making for Port Royal to effect changes of the troops from one West Indian Island to another. She was at once signalled to come up to us, and on my application was ordered by Captain De Horsey to go in to Port Royal to coal, and then at once to proceed to Barbados for troops, for which I wrote the accompanying letter to the officer administering the Government.

31. Having made this arrangement we steamed again to Port Morant, and found the gun-boat had already taken on board the ladies and children and other refugees (numbering about 100) collected from the Bath, Plantain Garden, and contiguous districts. Many of these unfortunate people had suffered great hardships and run great risks, some having been days and nights in the cane fields or in the woods, without food or clothing save what they had on, and subject to all risks which exposure at night in a tropical country entails.

All were come away without any other possessions than the things they had on. The weather was extremely wet, and the little gun-boat, though a refuge from the rebels, could not afford to such a crowd either adequate shelter from the weather, or accommodation of any kind suited to the requirements of delicate women and children. Lieutenant Brand, and those acting under him, were most kind and zealous in doing all they could. And Captain De Horsey assisted by sending his medical officers to visit and cheer, and supply cooked medical comforts to the invalids. Still the night spent on board the gun-boat, and the subsequent voyage to Kingston, must have been one of great trial and suffering to the unfortunate refugees. Eventually, they were all landed safely on the afternoon of the 15th.

32. All having been done for the refugees in the gun-boat that was practicable, the troops, through whose exertions they were collected and brought in in safety, were re-embarked on board the "Wolverine."

Both vessels remained at anchor for the night.

33. At daylight on the 15th October, the "Onyx" started for Kingston, and the "Wolverine" for Port Antonio, where we arrived about 11 A.M., just in time to save this settlement from the rebels, who were burning buildings and destroying property about twelve miles to the eastward, and had already threatened to come in and destroy Port Antonio this very day.

34. A large number of the principal inhabitants had taken refuge on board the American barque the "Reunion," Captain Tracey, who had taken them out to sea since Friday evening, and only returned to port and anchored just before we arrived. It will be my duty to bring Captain Tracey's kindness under your notice in a separate despatch

In the town a large number of special and rural constables had been collected by the authorities, and some of the maroons had come down from Moore Town to assist, but all were without arms or ammunition, beyond a few old guns or swords that were of little value for any purpose.

The joy and relief of the inhabitants, therefore, at the arrival of the "Wolverine" may be more easily imagined than described.

35. No time was lost in disembarking the troops, and by noon a strong detachment consisting of 100 from the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment and of 1st West India Regiment (many on horseback), were on their way, under Captain Hole, 6th Regiment, to meet the

rebels, reported to be at Long Bay (twelve or fourteen miles to the eastward), and to protect the women and children and other refugees in that district, and in that of Manchioneal, to which they were to move in accordance with an arrangement concerted between myself and Brigadier Nelson.

36. Having made all necessary dispositions for the occupation of Port Antonio, expresses were sent off to Kingston and Morant Bay with information, and the party stationed at Morant Bay was ordered, in co-operation with the party expected from Newcastle up the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, at once to march by night upon the stronghold of the rebels at Stoney Gut, about four miles inland from Morant Bay, so as to arrive about daybreak, and, if possible, destroy the stronghold, and capture or cut off the rebels.

37. I personally inspected the maroons, a fine body of about 150 men, who in the most loyal spirit had come down on the day preceding our arrival, ill-armed as they were, determined to protect Port Antonio. They were unbounded in their devotion and loyalty, and were beyond measure delighted to see again their former captain, the Honourable A. G. Fyfe, whom I had brought with me in the "Wolverine," and under whose orders they at once placed themselves.

A party of maroons had already been of great service in protecting Bath, and the fact of this singular and isolated people proving faithful is one of incalculable value to the Government in the emergency which exists. I shall address you separately in reference to the maroons when I am less pressed for time.

38. It was now clear that by the rapidity of our movements we had got ahead of the rebellion, which, breaking out at Morant Bay had proceeded rapidly along the south-east, east, and north-east corner of the island.

By occupying Port Antonio in time, we not only saved that district from destruction, but we met and stopped the further progress of the rebellion twelve miles east of it.

We had indeed accomplished some most important results in a singularly brief space of time.

A military post was established at Morant Bay and another at Port Antonio, whilst the centre of a line connecting the two was occupied by the friendly maroons.

39. The greater portion of the rebels were therefore hemmed in within the country east of this line. The spread of the rebellion westward was stopped, and if no independent outbreak occurs in any other part of the island we shall have the disturbed districts under control, and can at leisure deal with and punish the insurgents.

At the same time all the helpless and unprotected ladies, children, and other refugees have been got in and saved.

40. All our most important work being thus done and the troops comfortably established in their barracks, we had for the first time a night of quiet and rest on the night of Sunday the 15th October.

41. At daybreak on Monday the 16th October a court-martial sat to try prisoners, and twenty-seven were found guilty and hung.

Despatches arrived from Kingston from the Executive Committee and from the Custos and Justices, expressing a desire for my return and urging me to proclaim martial law in Kingston.

42. As there was no pressing necessity for my stay at Port Antonio, I left the Brigadier-General Nelson to complete his military arrangements, and about 5 P.M. on the 16th set off in the "Wolverine" for Kingston, considering that my personal presence and the information and explanations I could give would do more to allay anxiety and calm apprehension than anything I could write.

There would also be the advantage of communicating personally with the General and with the Executive Committee, as well as of procuring and bringing back arms for the Maroons, without obtaining which we could not make their services fully available.

43. Having left Port Antonio on the evening of the 16th October, we dropped a Maroon messenger in a canoe off Morant Bay as we passed, with orders, and arrived off Kingston by 7 A.M. on the 17th October, almost before any one had any idea of our coming.

44. I at once communicated with the General, with the Executive Committee, and with the Civil Authorities of Kingston. Considerable apprehension seemed to be entertained that a rising might take place in Kingston, and reports were brought in that disturbances were apprehended at Linstead in St. Thomas in the Vale, about fourteen miles from Spanish Town. To guard against this last contingency, I requested the General at once to send off the troops that were in Spanish Town to Linstead, and then later in the day to replace them by troops to be called in from Rock Fort, four miles east of Kingston

45. During my absence the General had, in concert with the civil authorities, taken all measures and precautions in their power by increasing the number of Volunteers, both infantry and mounted, calling out the Pensioners, and making such other arrangements as were practicable. The General had also sent a detachment of the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment from Newcastle across the country to Buff Bay (not a disturbed district) as a precautionary measure. The party sent out originally, at my request, from Newcastle, under Captain Field, to follow up the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, had been strengthened and placed under command of Colonel Hobbs in person. From this officer a report had been received, stating his progress up to a place called Mocklands, and a subsequent one announcing his intention to move on Stoney Gut and take that stronghold.

46. I found also that the General, in addition to the troops written for by me from Barbados, had made arrangements for recalling about 200 men from Nassau.

47. Having thus discussed and settled with the General all that could be at present accomplished, I met, at 9 A.M., the Custos, Mayor, and Magistrates of Kingston, to whom I explained what had been accomplished, and the present state of affairs, and I succeeded in satisfying them that, under existing circumstances, it would not be expedient at present to extend martial law to Kingston.

48. There was one very important point to be decided upon. Throughout my tour in the "Wolverine" and "Onyx" I found everywhere the most unmistakable evidence that Mr. Geo. Wm. Gordon, a coloured member of the House of Assembly, had not only been mixed up in the matter, but was himself, through his own misrepresentation and seditious language addressed to the ignorant black people, the chief cause and origin of the whole rebellion. Mr. Gordon was now in Kingston, and it became necessary to decide what action should be taken with regard to him. Having obtained a deposition on oath that certain seditious printed notices had been sent through the Post Office directed, in his handwriting, to the parties who have been leaders in the rebellion, I at once called upon the Custos to issue a warrant and capture him. For some little time he managed to evade capture; but finding that, sooner or later, it was inevitable, he proceeded to the house of General O'Connor and there gave himself up. I at once had him placed on board the "Wolverine" for safe custody and conveyance to Morant Bay.

49. Great difference of opinion prevailed in Kingston as to the policy of taking Mr. Gordon. Nearly all coincided in believing him to be the occasion of the rebellion, and that he ought to be taken, but many of the inhabitants were under considerable apprehension that his capture might lead to an immediate outbreak in Kingston itself. I did not share in this feeling. Moreover, considering it right in the abstract, and desirable as a matter of policy, that whilst the poor black men who had been misled were undergoing condign punishment, the chief instigator of all the evils should not go unpunished, I at once took upon myself the responsibility of its capture.

50. Having placed Mr. Gordon on board the "Wolverine," and having obtained a supply of arms and ammunition from General O'Connor for the use of the Maroons and others, I at once set off again in the "Wolverine," about noon on the 17th of October, on my return back to Morant Bay.

51. In leaving Port Royal we encountered Her Majesty's ship "Steady" coming in, and directions were at once given to her to coal, and then proceed westward round the island, calling in at the various ports, and taking arms for St. Elizabeth's.

52. The weather being very stormy, with strong wind and head sea against us, we were unable to get into Morant Bay that evening (17th October), and anchored outside, rolling heavily all night.

53. At dawn of day on the 18th of October we entered Morant Bay, and upon landing learnt that nothing had been heard of Colonel Hobbs or his party, but that detachments from the party of sailors and marines left on shore by the "Wolverine" since the 12th instant, and from the Royal Artillery, had proceeded about 3 A.M. this morning to attack Stoney Gut.

54. Being anxious to obtain some information as to the result of the expedition, I detained the "Wolverine" for a few hours whilst some mounted policemen followed after the expedition to procure intelligence. A hurried pencilled report from Lieutenant Oxley stated that they arrived at Stoney Gut about daybreak, but that the rebels had disappeared, and the place was deserted.

55. At 11 A.M. (18th October) we weighed anchor, and steamed for Port Antonio, where we arrived a little before dark.

All was going on well. The Reports from Captain Hole's party at Manchioneal were satisfactory, and at Port Antonio itself more volunteers had been enrolled, and more

Maroons had come down and offered their services. Many rebels had been captured, and several Courts-martial had been held, and capital punishment inflicted.

56. Finding that nothing had occurred or was likely to occur to disturb the suitability of the military arrangements which had been made by Brigadier Nelson, in accordance with my request, I decided upon returning to Kingston, first leaving a Memorandum with the Brigadier, specifying the several stations which I desired to be kept up, and the movements which I wished to be made. We remained at anchor in Port Antonio on the night of the 18th of October, and on the following day, after landing and distributing arms to the Maroons, and getting on board the Morant Bay prisoners, who had been landed here, we left about noon on the 19th October for Morant Bay; Brigadier-General Nelson accompanying me to make Morant Bay his head-quarters for directing further operations from.

57. All was going on well at the camp. The parties from Stoney Gut had returned; more rebels had been captured or shot, and a report had also been received from Colonel Hobbs, who, after reaching Stoney Gut and finding it occupied by the Morant Bay detachment, had retired again towards Mocklands, a position some distance inland on the line of the Blue Mountain Valley. Colonel Hobbs had seen and shot a good many rebels as well as captured some prisoners.

On the morning of the 20th October, having landed Brigadier Nelson and the Militia officers who aided as members of courts-martial, and having put on shore the prisoners, including G. W. Gordon, I again proceeded in the "Wolverine" to Kingston, reaching that city about 2 P.M.

58. The gun-boats the "Onyx" and the "Nettle" were left under the orders of Brigadier Nelson at Morant Bay.

59. At Kingston all was quiet, though apprehension of an outbreak is still entertained, and all practicable precautions against it taken.

Many political characters suspected of being implicated in the rebellion have, under the authority of the Executive Committee and the civil authorities, been apprehended. So also have various Haytian refugees suspected of being mixed up with the leaders of the insurrection.

60. In the country districts rumours of disaffection exist, and threatening letters are received, but no outbreak has taken place; and as the "Steady" has already gone round to visit the outports, I trust that the evil spirit which evidently pervades a large portion of the peasantry of this island will be kept under and subdued.

61. General O'Connor and the Executive Committee had also, in my absence, arranged that Her Majesty's ship "Lily," which came into port on the 20th instant, should likewise proceed westward round the island, calling at the various ports, conveying a few troops for Vere, where the expectation of an outbreak had been reported, and taking arms for several of the more distant parishes.

62. Such is a general and hurried outline of what has taken place up to this evening 20th October. The narrative has been hastily drawn up at sea, in such intervals as I could obtain from other avocations and amidst the inconveniences of board ship; I must therefore claim your indulgence for any imperfections or omissions. Up to the present time no reasonable or intelligible cause has been assigned as the origin of this most wicked and wide-spread rebellion.

63. I cannot myself doubt that it is in a great degree due to Dr. Underhill's letter and the meetings held in connection with that letter, where the people were told that they were tyranized over and ill treated, were over-taxed, were denied political rights, had no just tribunals, were misrepresented to Her Majesty's Government by the authorities and by the planters, and where, in fact, language of the most exciting and seditious kind was constantly used, and the people told plainly to right themselves, to be up and doing, to put their shoulders to the wheel, to do as the Haytiens had done, and other similar advice.

64. The parties who have more immediately taken part in these nefarious proceedings are; firstly, G. W. Gordon, a member of Assembly and a Baptist preacher; secondly, several black persons, chiefly of the Baptist persuasion, connected with him; thirdly, various political demagogues and agitators who having no character or property to lose, make a trade of exciting the ignorant people; fourthly, a few persons of better information and education, who find their interest in acquiring an influence amongst the black people by professing to advise them, whilst in reality they are but exciting and stimulating their evil passions; fifthly, a few Baptist missionaries, who like Messrs. Henderson, Reid, Dendy, Hewitt, and Maxwell, endorse at public meetings or otherwise, all the untruthful statements or inuendoes propagated in Dr. Underhill's letter; and lastly, a section of the press, which like the "Watchman" and the "County Union," is

always disseminating seditious doctrines, and endeavouring to bring into contempt the Representative of the Sovereign and all constituted authority.

65. Whilst it is my duty to point out how mischievous has been the influence of a few of the Baptist ministers and of various members of that persuasion, it is equally my duty, and a pleasure to me, to state that I believe the large majority of the Baptist ministers have been most anxious to support the authorities, to teach their people to be loyal and industrious, and to endorse the advice given to the peasantry by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

66. In reporting the occurrences of the outbreak of the rebellion and the steps taken to put it down, it is my duty to state most unequivocally my opinion that Jamaica has been, and to a certain extent still is, in the greatest jeopardy.

67. Humanly speaking I believe that the promptitude and vigour of action which has at once grappled with and punished the rebellion has been the saving of Jamaica. The whole Colony has been upon a mine, which required but a spark to ignite it. Disaffection and disloyalty still exist in nearly all the parishes of the island, and had there been the least hesitation or delay in dealing with them in the parishes where they became developed in rebellion, I confidentially believe that the insurrection would have been universal throughout the entire island, and that either the Colony would have been lost to the Mother country, or an almost interminable war and an unknown expense have had to be incurred in suppressing it.

68. In many previous despatches I have pointed out the pernicious efforts and influences of the so-called Underhill meetings, and not long since I called your attention to the necessity I was under in August last of sending men-of-war to the parishes of St. James, Trelawney, St. Elizabeth, Hanover, and Westmoreland to intimidate the malcontents, and prevent an expected rising. These measures were then successful. In the recent case of St. Thomas-in-the-East, the Government had not a sufficient warning, and our precautionary measures were too late.

69. I trust, Sir, that you will fully bear these circumstances in mind, and that in doing so you will not regard the just severity which has been exercised otherwise than as a merciful substitute for the much larger measure of punishment which would have had to be executed had the rebellion been allowed time to gather head and extend itself.

70. I regarded it not only as desirable, but a positive duty to be personally present to direct and superintend the military movements in the disturbed districts. From the first moment of the outbreak up to the date of my return to Kingston this afternoon (October 20), every disposition of the troops and every movement has been made by Brigadier Nelson under my own personal instruction and approval.

71. The whole responsibility of what has been done, therefore, rests upon me. At the same time I beg to express my own deep obligation, and the obligation of the whole community, to the military and naval authorities for the promptitude, energy, and zeal with which they have responded to my wishes, and at great personal inconvenience, risk, and hardship have successfully carried out my requirements.

To Major-General O'Connor I am indebted for the extremely ready and rapid manner in which my applications for troops or arms were met, as well as for the able and zealous manner in which, during my absence, he co-operated with the Executive Committee and the Custos of Kingston in initiating or organizing various measures for the protection of the city and parishes.

To the senior naval officer, Captain De Horsey, I am under great obligations, not only for placing his ship, the "Wolverine," at my disposal, but for going in command of her in person, and for the cheerful readiness with which he kept his ship at work almost night and day, from the first outbreak of the rebellion until his return to port to-day.

To Lieutenant Brand, of the small gun-boat "Onyx," I cannot sufficiently express my thanks for the indefatigable and untiring manner in which he kept his vessel plying day and night in a most unpleasant and arduous service.

To Brigadier-General Nelson I owe it that all my wishes as regarded military arrangements in the disturbed districts were carried out with the utmost promptitude and efficiency. We never had a difference of opinion, even upon the propriety or policy of a single act or movement, and the public service was consequently conducted, not only satisfactorily, but pleasantly.

72. I would therefore respectfully ask you to bring to the favourable notice of his Grace the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the meritorious conduct and services of Brigadier-General Nelson; and to the favourable notice of the Lords of the Admiralty, the meritorious conduct and good service of Captain De Horsey, of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," and of Lieutenant Brand, of Her Majesty's gun-boat "Onyx." I

append a copy of a Report, by Lieutenant Brand, of the proceedings of the "Onyx" between the 12th and 18th of October, showing the amount of work, and hard work too, performed in that period. Lieutenant Brand has also been equally engaged between the 18th and 20th, but I have no official report. The colony is also much indebted to Colonel Hobbs, of Her Majesty's 6th Royal Regiment, commanding the expeditionary force on the line of the Blue Mountain Valley; to the Militia officers who accompanied me in the "Wolverine;" to Inspector Ramsay, of the police force, whose daring and activity have been most conspicuous; and generally to the troops, sailors, volunteers, and others engaged in the undertaking. My aide-de-camp, Colonel Hunt, of the Royal Marines, rendered very zealous and efficient service, both to myself and to Brigadier-General Nelson.

73. The exertions of the Executive Committee, and the untiring energy and zeal of the Custos of Kingston, Dr. Bowerbank, are beyond all praise, and justly entitle them to the good opinion, gratitude, and confidence of the Colony.

74. It is impossible for me to narrate all the various subordinate arrangements or movements of the respective military corps in the field, or of the several detachments sent out from them on special service. It may suffice to state generally that a large number of rebels have been shot with arms in their hands; that a great many prisoners have been tried and hung, shot, or flogged; and that a considerable number of prisoners are still on hand awaiting trial by court-martial.

76. It is difficult to arrive at any correct estimate of the number of people engaged in the rebellion. The districts where it broke out and into which it spread are fertile and very populous.

76 A. Different persons have reported seeing from several hundreds to as many thousands at a time; and Colonel Hobbs reports on the 19th instant that there were still thousands of rebels around him. No stand has ever been made against the troops; and though we are not only in complete military occupation of, but have traversed with troops, all the disturbed districts, not a single casualty has befallen any of our soldiers or sailors, and they are all in good health; they have, however, suffered much inconvenience and hardship from the state of the weather, which has been extremely wet and inclement, the month of October being the period when what are called the "season rains" usually fall.

77. We have been singularly fortunate in capturing or shooting a large number of the principal ringleaders in the rebellion, and many of whom were personally concerned in the atrocious butcheries on the 12th of October at the Morant Bay Court-house, or in the subsequent destruction of life and property further to the eastward as the rebellion extended in that direction. Very many acknowledged their guilt before execution.

78. It is a remarkable fact that so far as we can ascertain, the rebels at Morant Bay did not proceed in any considerable numbers to the adjacent districts, but the people of each district rose and committed the deeds of violence and destruction that were done within it. This fact shows how wide spread the feeling of disaffection is, and how prepared the people of each parish were to catch the spirit and follow the example of their neighbours. It shows, too, the extreme insecurity which yet exists in nearly all the other parishes of Jamaica, where the same bad spirit prevails. In the lately disturbed districts the rebellion is crushed; in the others it is only kept under for the present, but might at any moment burst into fury.

79. I append various military reports and some other papers bearing upon the rebellion or upon the state of other parishes.

It has been impracticable to obtain a correct list of all the Europeans or coloured persons who have been killed or wounded.

80. I append the names of those at present known, but there were some burnt in the Court-house, and others are missing, and nothing certain known about them. Even thus, however, the list is a very long and sad one, and comprises many persons of station, education, and weight in the community, whose loss is irreparable in a colony like Jamaica.

81. Copies of a letter taken at Stoney Gut, and of threatening letters which have since been received either here or at Kingston are attached.

I also add copies of the local newspapers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S. October 23.—Having kept my despatch open, I am enabled to add that Mr. George William Gordon has been tried by court-martial at Morant Bay, and sentenced to be hung. The execution was to take place this morning at 8 A.M

I have seen the proceedings of the Court and concur both in the justice of the sentence, and in the policy of carrying it into effect. It is absolutely necessary for the future security of Jamaica that condign punishment should be inflicted upon those through whose seditious acts and language the rebellion has been originated.

2. I inclose copies of the report from the General, and of my letter in reply.

I have omitted to state that during my absence the Executive Committee caused the Haytian refugees in this island, and various other persons who were suspected of being mixed up with or of encouraging seditious movements, to be taken into custody. I quite concur in the propriety of this step.

3. If no further outbreak occurs I hope to be able, in a short time, to proclaim a general amnesty, except to actual murderers, upon the rebels coming in and submitting to the Queen's authority, and I yet hope that the disturbed districts will be sufficiently quieted in time for the sugar crops, now nearly fit for cutting, to be reaped.

October 24, 1865.—I would particularly call your attention to the fact stated in Colonel Hobbs' Report of 15th of October, that the rebels are not the poor or the starving, but persons who are well off and well to do in the world, and better educated than the lower class of negroes generally are; an experience abundantly confirmed from many other quarters.

E. E.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

The Custos of St. Thomas-in-the-East to the Governor's Secretary.

Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 10, 1865.

I DEEPLY regret that it is my duty to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Governor that a serious outbreak among certain of the labouring population in this neighbourhood is threatened, and, in fact, has already commenced.

The facts are briefly these:—

A number of over 150 men, armed with sticks, and preceded by a band of music, came on Saturday, the 9th October, with the openly expressed intention to rescue a man who was that day to be tried for some offence if found guilty; leaving the band of music outside the town, they proceeded to the square in front of the Court-house. A man having been ordered into custody on account of the noise he was making in the Court house, a rush was made by a body of the men referred to, and the man rescued from the hands of the police, one of whom was left with his finger broken, and several others beaten and ill-treated.

In consequence of this outrage, warrants were issued yesterday against twenty-eight individuals who had been identified, and the warrants placed to-day in the hands of six policemen and three rural constables for execution.

On, however, the attempt being made by this force to arrest one Paul Bogle, I am informed by the policemen who have just returned, that on a signal being given, a body of over 150 men, armed with cutlasses, bayonets, and pikes, appeared and made prisoners of three of the policemen, on two of whom they placed handcuffs, and only suffered them to leave after having obtained an oath from them that they (the police) would join them.

The oath was administered by Paul Bogle on a Bible he had at hand.

The statement of all the policemen is to the effect that the people openly declared that they would come to Morant Bay to-morrow.

I have, under these circumstances, thought it my duty to direct the Inspector of Police to assemble here to-morrow the whole of the men of whom he can dispose in this parish and St. David—the latter through the Custos of that parish; and I have also despatched an order to Captain Hitchins to attend here with the St. Thomas in the East No. 1 Company.

But as the policemen thus procurable amount to only thirty men, and the company of Captain Hitchins consists of only about twenty men, and the Morant Bay Company can turn out at most twelve efficient men, I very much fear, and my fears are shared by the Inspector of Police and magistrates, and other respectable inhabitants residing on the Bay, that this force will be utterly incapable to cope with the body of men who have committed this gross outrage on the authority of the law.

I may add that for fear of overstating the case, I named 150 as the number of the men engaged in the outrage of this day; but the evidence I have received while writing this despatch leaves no doubt in my mind that the number was far greater.

The police and the Morant Bay Volunteers have no powder.

I cannot hesitate, under these circumstances, to submit that is very probable that without some military aid, the force at the disposal of the authorities will, in the event of the people carrying out their threats, be insufficient to uphold the law, and in that case the worst consequences must be anticipated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. A. VON KETELHODT.

P.S.—6 P.M.—The shells are at this moment blowing to collect men all through the Blue Mountain Valley and through John's.

I am of opinion that no time ought to be lost in despatching a sufficient military force.

M. A. VON K.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor,

Sir, *King's House, October* 11, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that information has just reached me that a serious disturbance has occurred in the neighbourhood of Morant Bay, by a party of over 100 to 150 men, armed with cutlasses, bayonets, and pikes.

It is necessary that the most prompt measures should be taken to put down this resistance to constituted authority, and I have the honour to request your Excellency will be pleased at once to detach 100 men, to be removed to the disturbed district.

I have requested the Senior Naval Officer to provide conveyance for these troops, if possible in a man-of-war, and I trust that arrangements might be made to embark them in the course of the day, as, if possible, the steamer ought to leave with them without delay, since it is stated that rioters "will come to Morant Bay to-day."

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 11, 1865.

I SHALL be obliged by your Excellency's causing the enclosed letter to be given in charge to the officer commanding the detachment of troops to be sent to Morant Bay, in order that it may be delivered to the Custos of the parish as soon as the vessel arrives there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to Baron von Ketelhodt.

Sir, *King's House, October* 11, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, private and official, of yesterday's date, notifying the disturbances which have occurred at Morant Bay.

I have lost no time in requesting the General to detach 100 men, and the senior naval officer to send them in a man-of-war

Upon their arrival you will be good enough to communicate with the respective officers in command, who are directed to co-operate with the civil authorities.

The troops will take tents, but you may possibly be able to accommodate them in the Court-house or other buildings, and you will have also to make the best arrangements you can for provisioning the troops.

The volunteers and police will of course act in co-operation with the troops: if necessary extra arms and ammunition will be forwarded for them.

Neither the troops or volunteers should be employed in executing warrants of apprehension.

They are for the protection of the town, and by having them you can detach any number of police to execute warrants.

If requisite the whole of the rural constabulary should be called out, and this step would also tend to show if the disaffection extended to them.

You will be good enough to report any occurrences of importance by express messenger, and, under any circumstances, to keep the Government fully informed of the progress of events.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, October* 11, 1865, 11·30 A.M.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter (in duplicate) dated this day, and in reply I beg to acquaint you that the detachment of Infantry therein requested is under orders to embark, on the arrival of a man-of-war at Kingston.

Fifty spare stand of arms, with ammunition, will likewise be put on board, together with camp equipment.

The officer commanding Royal Navy Port Royal has been communicated with, in order, if possible, to have your Excellency's wish for light field-pieces carried out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

P. S.—The letter for Baron Von Ketelhodt shall be given to the officer proceeding in command.

L. S. O'C.

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, October* 11, 1865, 4·20 P.M.

REFERRING to my letter of this morning, 11.30, I have now the honour to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" is, I am informed, now coming up the harbour, with the view, I apprehend, of embarking the detachment of troops asked for by your Excellency.

The troops are ready for immediate embarkation, as also a light field-piece, under charge of an officer, Royal Artillery, is on board, embarked at Port Royal.

The fifty stand of arms, with ammunition sought for, will be handed over to the Civil Power, by the officer commanding troops proceeding to Morant Bay.

Trusting I have met your Excellency's views, I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey.

Sir, *King's House, October* 11, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a serious disturbance has occurred at Morant Bay, by a party of over 100 to 150 people, armed with cutlasses, bayonets, and pikes, and that it is indispensable that the promptest measures should be adopted to put down this resistance to constituted authority.

I have requested the General in command to have ready for embarkation without delay, 100 troops, and I shall feel obliged by your providing the necessary transport for them, if possible, in a man-of-war, as the presence of a vessel of war would be of great value, and the additional assistance she might afford, of great importance.

If you can spare a vessel for this service she should at once be sent up to Kingston to take in the troops, as it is desirable they should reach Morant Bay with the least possible delay, as it is stated that the "rioters" will come to Morant Bay "to-day."

I shall be obliged by your notifying to the Major-General commanding the hour at which the man-of-war will be able to embark the men, and also by your directing the officer in command to assist and co-operate with the Civil authorities at Morant Bay in putting down the disturbance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 1.

Captain De Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Admiralty House, Jamaica, October* 11, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of this date, and acquaint you that the "Wolverine" will at once proceed to execute the service therein requested.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. M. DE HORSEY.

Inclosure 9 in No. 1.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor, *Head-Quarter House, Kingston, October* 12, 1865.

I PARTLY inspected the 1st West India regiment yesterday morning when I received your despatch, detailing troops for Morant Bay; in the hour the required number were ready for service, and the Acting Commodore lost no time, so the detachment embarks before 6 o'clock on board the "Wolverine." Accustomed to Colonial and Irish riots since the emancipation of the slaves in 1834 to the recent "mild rows" in Belfast, I am induced to hope the present disturbance, magnified into an insurrection, will be speedily checked by the prompt measures your Excellency adopted. Rest assured, at all times, your slightest wish will be cheerfully and speedily carried out by, my dear Governor, yours, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 10 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to General O'Connor.

My dear General, *Flamstead, October* 12, 1865.

THANKS for your kind note of this morning, as well as for the prompt manner in which you responded to my application for a detachment of troops.

With you I trust and hope that nothing very serious will take place; but prevention is better than cure, and I fear that if an insurrectionary spirit were once allowed to make any headway, it would be more general and uncontrollable, and might cause a vast amount of trouble and expense before it was put down.

There is undoubtedly an uneasy spirit, almost amounting to disloyalty and disaffection, in some of the districts, which has recently been fanned and stimulated by evil-disposed and ill-judging persons at the so-called "Underhill Meetings" which have taken place in various parishes, and nothing but the utmost vigilance and the promptest action on the part of the Government will prevent these smouldering embers bursting into flame, and then, as you know, the physical features of the country, and the almost inaccessible positions of a large number of the people, would make it very difficult to deal with an outbreak on a large scale, or in several different localities at once.

If any serious difficulty were to arise I should at once be off to the scene of operations myself, but I am in hopes that a firm attitude and a little demonstration of power may avert this unadvisable contingency.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 11 in No. 1.

Mr. Davidson, J.P., to Governor Eyre.

Your Excellency, *Sherwood Forest, October* 12, 1865.

I DEEM it my duty, as a justice of the peace for this parish, to hasten to apprise you of the information I received in a letter a short time ago. The letter I have sent to a neighbour, so regret I cannot enclose it.

The people at Morant Bay have risen, burnt down the Court-house, released all the prisoners, murdered several of the white people. The names I have heard are Mr. Cooke, clerk of the peace, Mr. D. Macpherson, C. V., Mr. R. McPherson, jail-keeper, Mr. Walton, a magistrate.

The contents of the letter as above I believe to be correct, although it may not be improbable the rumour is exaggerated; being so serious a one, however, there no doubt is considerable truth in it.

The letter further states that it is the intention of the mob to go up the valley and onwards (I fancy in this direction).

Should the information to your Excellency fall far short of the truth, which I fondly hope it may do, I consider I have only done my duty in bringing it before you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIDSON, *J.P.*,
St. David, Mountain District.

P.S.—Having received the letter I enclose it for your Excellency.

Inclosure 12 in No. 1.

Mr. Mc Enery to Mr. Davidson.

My dear Sir, *Richmond Vale, October* 12, 1865.

I AM sorry to inform you that the people down the valley have risen; they have burnt down the Court-house, &c., at Morant Bay, released all prisoners and killed the under-noted white people. A released prisoner who has come this way states that it is the mob's rumour that they are to proceed with their work of devastation up this way; therefore I have written you that you may use your discretion as to what is to be done, and to make it known to those it concerns.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. RICHD. McENERY, *J.P.*

P.S.—The gentlemen murdered, viz., Mr. John Walton, Stephen Cooke, Duncan McPherson, and Robert McPherson, all known at present.

Inclosure 13 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to General O'Connor.

(Extract.) *Flamstead, October* 12, 1855, 5 P.M.

I REGRET to say that information has just been communicated to me that the insurrection at Morant Bay has assumed a serious form, that the rioters have burnt down the Court-house, released all the prisoners, and murdered several white persons.

I have no authentic details, and I trust this statement may prove exaggerated, though the names of four gentlemen who are stated to have been murdered are given.

No doubt some reliable intelligence will reach me in the course of a few hours, and in the meantime it is requisite to make preparations to act promptly, supposing this sad intelligence is confirmed.

I have therefore to request your Excellency will be good enough to have in readiness for embarkation, as early to-morrow as practicable, 200 more troops with the necessary camp equipage and provisions for some days, as it may be uncertain what means of provisioning the troops will exist in the disturbed district. Considering that the outbreak is by the black population, and that some of the soldiers of the West India regiments may be creoles of this country, and connected by ties of relationship, or of

sympathy, with some of the disaffected peasantry, I am of opinion that at least two companies of white troops should be brought down at once from Newcastle and held in readiness to embark to-morrow as part of the reinforcement of 200 men more asked for, should further intelligence confirm the news now received.

In case of the report which I have now just received by express proving correct, I purpose myself embarking with the reinforcement for the scene of disturbance, and under any circumstances I shall be in Spanish Town early to-morrow morning to make any arrangements which may be requisite, and where all letters would reach me after this evening.

Inclosure 14 in No. 1.

The Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank to Governor Eyre.

My dear Sir, *Kingston, October* 12, 1865, 2·45 P.M.

I HAVE just received a letter from Georges, who is lying at the Rectory at Morant Bay with two bullets in his leg. He reports the death of the Baron, of Herschell, Mr. Cook's three sons, Anthony Price, and Dr. Gerrard and many others. He begs, for God's sake, that troops may be sent down. His note is dated at 6 o'clock A.M. this day. The messenger tells me the vessel was going on. I am sorry to say the General and his staff are all at Port Royal.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) L. Q. BOWERBANK.

P.S.—I have telegraphed for the General, and will act according to his order and advice.

Matters may be serious; had you not better come down at once?

Inclosure 15 in No. 1.

The Hon. W. P. Georges to the Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank.

Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 12, 1865, 6 A.M.

I AM about the last of the few whites who are left to tell the mournful tale.

The Baron Ketelhodt, Rev. — Herschell, the rector's three sons, Dr. Gerrard, Anthony Price, and many others have been killed.

Myself has now two bullets in my leg. If you would not hear of more sad tidings I beg you will at once send off troops in a man-of-war.

A despatch was sent on Tuesday night to the Governor, but we heard it was intercepted on the road.

The people are all coming back to-day at 12 o'clock.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. P. GEORGES.

Inclosure 16 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Kingston, October* 12, 1865.

FROM information I have received I have reason to apprehend that the insurgents, after devastating Morant Bay, and massacreing nearly the whole of the white inhabitants, are intending to march upon the line of the Yallahs, viâ Sherwood Forest and Richmond. I have the honour to request that your Excellency will be pleased to detach fifty men in light marching order from Newcastle, to proceed direct, with the least possible delay, along that line of route, to pass by General Jackson's at Mahogany Vale, who is a magistrate, and will accompany and guide them in their future course.

Should General Jackson have left upon any emergency, Mr. McHenry or some other magistrate acquainted with that locality can be obtained to act as guide and accompany the troops.

A policeman will be sent from this who knows the country, to render any service in his power in guiding the troops from Newcastle to General Jackson's.

As every moment may be of consequence in saving life and preventing the destruction of property, I would urge upon your Excellency that the troops should be marched from Newcastle in the direction indicated with the least possible delay after the receipt of your Excellency's instructions, and to co-operate with the troops which I propose should be detached to Easington, or with those already sent to Morant Bay, as may be found most expedient.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 17 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to General Jackson, or, in his absence, any other Justice of the Peace.

October 12, 1865.

FIFTY white troops from Newcastle are directed to proceed in light marching order from that station direct to Mahogany Vale, and I have to request that, if not from home, you will be good enough to accompany them in your capacity of Justice of the Peace, as a guide.

The intention is that these men should march viâ Sherwood Forest, and co-operate with a detachment to be sent to Easington, or with the troops already detached to Morant Bay, as may be found most expedient.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 18 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *October* 12, 1865, 8 P.M.

IN addition to the requisition for a detachment of troops to proceed from Newcastle on the line of the Yallahs to Sherwood Forest, I have the honour to request your Excellency will detach a company of men to Easington, a station about five miles inland from the coast and about eighteen miles from Kingston.

This arrangement, in connection with that for detaching men to Sherwood Forest will, I imagine, completely hem in the insurgents on this side, and prevent their extending their ravages in the direction of the metropolis, as well as guard the outlying estates in the vicinity of the disturbed district.

Mr. Fyfe, one of our ablest magistrates, will accompany the detachment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 19 in No. 1.

Proclamation of Martial Law.

Jamaica, ss.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of Jamaica supreme Lady, Defender of the Faith—

To all our loving subjects!

Whereas we are certified of the committal of grievous trespasses and felonies within the parish of St. Thomas in the East of this our Island of Jamaica, and have reason for expecting that the same may be extended to the neighbouring parishes of the county of Surry of our said island: We do hereby, by the authority to us committed by the laws of this our island, declare and announce to all whom it may concern, that martial law shall prevail throughout the said county of Surry, except in the city and parish of Kingston; and that our military forces shall have all power of exercising the rights of belligerents against such of the inhabitants of the said county, except as aforesaid, as our said military forces may consider opposed to our Government, and the well-being of our loving subjects.

Given at Head Quarter House, Kingston, on the thirteenth day of October, in the

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of our reign.

Witness:—His Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over our said Island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of British Honduras, Chancellor of our said Island of Jamaica, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) EDWARD JORDON, *Governor's Secretary.*

Inclosure 20 in No. 1.

Captain De Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, "*Wolverine*," *at Morant Bay, October* 12, 1865.

I REGRET to have to inform your Excellency that the disturbance you apprehended at this place has occurred, and with sad results; about twenty-eight men, including the Custos of the parish, having been brutally murdered, and the Court-house burned by the rioters.

The company of the 1st West were immediately landed, and as the attack on the town is expected to be repeated to-night, I intend landing a party of 114 men from this ship to co-operate with them in preserving order, and the "Wolverine" will return to Port Royal to-morrow morning at daylight, conveying those of the white inhabitants who desire to go to Kingston, and with the object of bringing here any further troops your Excellency may desire to send.

I would urge on your Excellency the necessity of sending at least another company to this place, in order that the party landed from the "Wolverine" may rejoin their ship, so that she may be efficient for proceeding to any other part of the island, should it be necessary; as I, unfortunately, at present have no other man-of-war at Jamaica.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. M. DE HORSEY.

Inclosure 22 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, "*Wolverine*," *October* 13, 1865, 12·45 P.M.

FROM the report just brought in by Captain De Horsey, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," I have reason to believe it would be desirable to send early to-morrow by the "Wolverine" one company of white troops as a nucleus for the coloured troops, should any conflict take place. At present there are a considerable number of white sailors co-operating with the coloured troops; but Captain De Horsey justly points out that it might be desirable to ship his men again should the "Wolverine" be detached on duty to any other part of the coast.

I should therefore be obliged by your Excellency's detaching one company of white troops on this service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 23 in No. 1.

Mr. Benjamin to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Easington, St. David, October* 12, 1865.

AS Magistrate's Clerk of the parish of Saint David, I beg leave to inform you of a serious outbreak in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, which has resulted in the death of several influential gentlemen, among whom are the Baron, our Custos, the Honourable W. P. Georges, Mr. Price, Rev. — Herschell, and several others; the Volunteers beat down, and several murdered; the entire Court-house burnt down, police station demolished, &c., &c. I have further learned that it is the intention of the rebels to

come into St. David and destroy property, and murder every respectable man. We are without protection, the police having been taken away to Morant Bay, and the constabulary force being so small would avail nothing among a large body of men against us. I therefore would suggest to his Excellency respectfully (if not too premature) that a company of troops be sent to Yallahs, and one to Easington (if available) to protect the parish, which I consider to be in imminent danger.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MYER BENJAMIN.

Inclosure 24 in No. 1.

Sergeant Mc Kenzie to the Hon. E. Jordon.

Sir, *Police Office, Morant Bay, October* 12, 1865.

IT becomes my painful duty to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, on account of the anticipated disturbance likely to arise between the authorities of the parish and the peasantry; the No. 1 company of volunteers were ordered down from Bath, and were embodied with a few of the No. 2 company, and were under arms at the Court-house during the sitting of the Vestry, Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1865, about half-past 3 P.M. At this time the peasantry in a large body came into the town, first attacked the police-station, and took possession of the arms, the police at the time being at the Court-house. The mob then advanced to the parade, where the volunteers were drawn up. His Honour the Custos began to read the Riot Act, the mob advanced close to the volunteers, when the volunteers fired, and some of the mob were killed. The following gentlemen were killed:—His Honour the Custos, Inspector Alberga, Justices Walton and A. B. Cooke, Rev. Victor Herschell, Captain Hitchins, and Lieutenant Hall, No. 1 company Volunteers, Mr. Arthur Cooke, and Mr. Charles Anthony Price, and several other persons were killed, and others wounded. The Court-house, school-house, and the fort-house were burned down. The police force is disorganised. The prisoners in the district prison have been liberated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. O. Mc KENZIE.

Inclosure 25 in No. 1.

Mr. Stephen Cooke's Statement.

On board Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," off Port Antonio, October 17, 1865.

IN obedience to the command of his Excellency the Governor, I beg leave to state as follows:—

On Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1865, while the Court of Petty Sessions was proceeding with the business of the Court, the proceedings were interrupted by one Charles Geoghegan. The justices presiding ordered the offender to be brought before the Court. The instant the order was given the party attempted to make his escape, but was captured on the steps of the Court-house. Paul Bogle and two other persons rescued the prisoner and ran down the steps of the Court-house with him, where they were met by upwards of one hundred persons with sticks; the prisoner was successfully rescued, and carried off, not, however, before the police were severely beaten and ill-treated. On Monday, the 9th of the said month of October, by order of the presiding justices, Messrs. Walton and Bowen, I issued a warrant for the apprehension of Paul Bogle and the other rioters. There were seven policemen and five constables despatched to execute the warrant, none of whom, to the best of my knowledge, returned before the following day. Two of the policemen who were sent to execute the warrant informed me on their return, that as soon as the warrant was read to Paul Bogle, and the police attempted to capture him, a horn was immediately blown, and about 200 people appeared out of Paul Bogle's chapel and an adjoining canepiece, and captured two of the policemen and one constable, the others making their escape; they were handcuffed and taken into Paul Bogle's house, who threatened them that if they would take an oath to join them against the whites they would spare their lives, if not, they would be murdered, to which they consented, and the oath was duly administered to them by Paul Bogle.

Shortly after this information, his Honour the Custos, the Honourable Maximilian Augustus Baron von Ketelhodt, arrived at Morant Bay, and I immediately communicated to him the statement made to me; the policemen were then sent for, and examined carefully by his Honour the Custos, who was satisfied that danger was apprehended, and wrote off for the No. 1 Company of Volunteers from the town of Bath, distant about thirteen miles from Morant Bay. A despatch was sent to his Excellency the Governor for troops on the same evening, the 18th instant. On the following day, Wednesday, there was a meeting of the Vestry at Morant Bay, at which his Honour the Custos and several magistrates were present. About 3 o'clock in the evening, and while the Vestry was still sitting, a band of music was heard, and shortly after, from about 400 to 500 men appeared, armed with sticks, cutlasses, spears, guns, and other deadly weapons. The Custos then appeared on the steps of the Court-house and entreated the people not to come into the square of the Court-house, and requested to know of what they complained. At this time the volunteers, eighteen in number, were drawn up in front of the Court house; the mob still persisted in entering the square, and when about fifty yards from the volunteers the Riot Act was read by the Custos, but which had no effect on the rioters. On the rioters coming within ten yards of the volunteers they fired a volley of stones at them; the order was then given to fire, and several of the rioters killed. The fury of the rioters was such that every one had to take refuge inside the Court-house; several shots were fired into the Court-house, the windows were all smashed to pieces and ultimately fired and burnt down; his Honour the Custos was murdered in the most brutal and savage manner, with other magistrates and gentlemen of the parish. It was currently reported that after the Custos had been killed they partially severed all the fingers of the right hand, saying this was the damned hand that wrote to the Queen against the people.

(Signed) STEPHEN COOKE,
Clerk of the Peace, St. Thomas-in-the East, Jamaica.

Inclosure 26 in No. 1.

Colonel Hunt to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *King's House, October* 20, 1865.

IT is my most painful duty to report to your Excellency that almost the whole of the No. 1 Company of the St. Thomas in the East Rifle Volunteers have been cut to pieces by the rebels, after a most gallant and determined resistance to the attack made on the court-house at Morant Bay.

The volunteers were only twenty-two in number, and were opposed by a mob of between 400 and 500 armed rebels, and fought to the last with the utmost bravery.

I regret I cannot herewith append a correct return, being unable at present to obtain correct information regarding the few survivors, but I can state that the whole of the officers, viz., Captain Hitchins, Lieutenant Hall, and 2nd Lieutenant Reid, fell at their posts, fighting gallantly to the last against overwhelming numbers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. W. B. HUNT.

Inclosure 27 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to the Governor of Barbados.

Sir, *"Wolverine," off Morant Bay, October* 14, 1865, 4 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that an insurrectionary outbreak of the most serious and alarming kind has taken place in this island. The barbarous massacre of a large number of gentlemen, being ministers of religion, magistrates, proprietors of properties, or persons otherwise interested in or connected with estates in this island, has taken place. A large amount of property has been destroyed; numerous estates in high cultivation have had to be left entirely abandoned; a large portion of the south-eastern, eastern, and north-eastern portion of the colony has been put under martial law; and general apprehension and alarm exist lest the movement extend to the entire island, and the insurrection become a general one.

In this emergency a large portion of the troops stationed in this colony have been rapidly withdrawn from the head-quarters and distributed at various points in the

disturbed districts. I have myself been for the last two days personally engaged in directing and superintending, in conjunction with Brigadier-General Nelson, these movements, and I am now on board Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," *en route* to Port Antonio, a place on the north side of the island, to establish another military post.

The whole of the troops in this colony do not exceed above 1,000 (exclusive of those at Honduras and Bahamas), and I cannot conceal from myself that such a number is utterly inadequate to suppress the insurrection in the districts where it now exists, and would not supply any troops whatever for the assistance or defence of other portions of the colony should the outbreak, as is feared may be the case, unhappily extend to them. I have therefore most urgently to solicit your Excellency to direct that, if possible, 500 troops, or as many as you can spare, may be despatched to our assistance with as little delay as possible in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," sent herewith for the purpose.

It would be very desirable that the troops should be accompanied by as many medical officers as possible, and should include any artillerymen and light field-pieces that can be spared.

It may be as well to bring to your Excellency's notice, as an additional reason for this urgency, the immense area of Jamaica, extending about 150 miles in length, and from 50 to 60 in breadth, and the physical features of which are of such a nature as at once to prevent a rapid intercommunication with distant points, and render exceedingly difficult all inland movement of troops, whilst they afford both shelter and supplies of food to the insurgents in fertile fastnesses of the mountains where a large portion of the peasantry reside.

There is no intelligible cause for this sad outbreak, and nothing but the most prompt and vigorous measures will put it down.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 28 in No. 1.

The Hon. L. Bowerbank to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, October* 14, 1865.

AT a special session of the peace held this day the enclosed resolution was unanimously passed by some thirty or forty of the magistrates.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS Q. BOWERBANK, *Custos.*

Inclosure 29 in No. 1.

Resolution.

AT a special session of the peace held at the Court-house in the city and parish of Kingston, on the 14th day of October, 1865;

It was resolved that his Honour the Custos be requested to send an express to his Excellency the Governor, requesting his immediate presence in Kingston with the view of considering the necessity of having martial law declared here, it being considered of the greatest importance that this step should be taken at once.

(Signed) JAMES DAYES, *Deputy Clerk of the Peace.*

Inclosure 30 in No. 1.

Mr. Myers to Governor Eyre.

Your Excellency, *Kingston, October* 14, 1865, *noon.*

I AM directed by Mr. Westmoreland and Mr. Hosack to inform your Excellency that, in their opinion, in the state of things now discernible, it is most desirable that your Excellency should, with the least possible delay, be present in Kingston.

The Executive Committee also consider it to be of high importance, that further military power should be obtained, and held available for service in this island. The readiest, and in view of the necessity to avoid losing time, as it appears the only resort practicable, seems to be to the Captain-General of Cuba, for troops to act with Her

Majesty's forces in this Island. They recommend, therefore, that application should be made, with the least possible delay, to the Captain-General of Cuba, for assistance accordingly.

They understand also that there is a British ship of war at the Havana, and they further recommend that this vessel should be forthwith ordered to Port Royal, Jamaica, for the purpose of aiding in the operations necessary under the circumstances.

This vessel might bring some troops from Cuba.

If anything should prevent your Excellency's return to Kingston, the Executive Committee trust that you will forward for transmission the application to the Captain-General of Cuba for troops, and that to the Senior Naval Officer for the coming to Port Royal of the British ship of war from Havana.

They think that 2000 troops should be applied for, infantry, with a proportion of cavalry and artillery; 1000 to come at once, and 1000 to follow.

I am to add that unfavourable intelligence has been received from other parishes in the County of Surry, besides St. Thomas-in-the-East.

The Inspector of Police also apprehends mischief in Kingston.

The application for troops and that for the ship of war should, the Executive Committee suggest, if possible be dispatched by one of the steamers at your Excellency's command, to save time, if your Excellency should not return immediately to Kingston.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. R. MYERS.

Inclosure 31 in No. 1.

Memorandum for the Brigadier-General.

IN the present state of the insurrection, and of the arrangements for putting it down, it appears clear that the district in which the rebels are most in force lies between the military post at Manchioneal and the station recently evacuated at Easington.

I am of opinion that the most effectual positions to occupy for present purposes will be,—

A station at Port Antonio;
A station at Manchioneal;
A station at Morant Bay;
A station at Easington;

The latter having been broken up would have to be re-occupied.

I am further of opinion that thirty of the Charleston Maroons should be armed and sent back to their own district, under a competent head, to protect that district and the vicinity, and to act as occasion may require. I think that 150 of the Mooretown Maroons should be armed, and placed under Colonel Fyfe.

That they should be sent into the centre of the line between Morant Bay and Port Antonio (near Mooretown), to be divided into two divisions; one to act in the direction of Morant Bay, or towards Blue Mountain Valley, the other towards Bath, Plantain Garden River, and Manchioneal districts, each scouting the hills and the outskirts of the cultivated lands, to drive in, cut off, or capture the rebels, if any have retired from the lowlands or lands contiguous. If the Maroons thus act in co-operation with the military parties at Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Morant Bay, and Easington, I think the country will be completely scoured, and those in arms against the Queen be either cut off or captured—a step which is essential prior to the declaration of an amnesty.

It would, of course, be important that the party under Colonel Hobbs, last heard of at Monckland, should act in co-operation with these arrangements, but at present we have no intelligence of his movements since leaving Monckland.

I think forty stand of arms and corresponding ammunition should be left at Morant Bay, to be distributed to a party of planters, and others, who are prepared to arm from Kingston and re-establish themselves in the Plantain Garden River or Bath districts, if so armed.

A man-of-war will be sent round the island in the course of a few days to call at all the sea-ports.

Another man-of-war will in a few days be at Morant Bay, at the disposal of Brigadier-General Nelson, to facilitate any movements he may desire to make, so as to keep up his intercommunication. A gun-boat can also, if required, be placed at the Brigadier's command for this purpose.

It is my own intention to leave Morant Bay for Kingston about the 20th or 21st

instant, when I shall be happy to make or facilitate any additional arrangements which the Brigadier-General may consider desirable.

There is a settlement (Altamont, I think it is called) about four miles from the Maroon town, where several white or coloured families reside, and are apprehensive of danger. This post should be visited by the Maroon party.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

October 18, 1865.

Inclosure 32 in No. 1.

Report of the Proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Onyx."

October 12.—LEFT Port Royal and proceeded to Kingston, where we embarked General O'Connor and suite, and returned to Port Royal, where the General inspected the troops. On returning to Kingston the same afternoon we met a boat with Lieutenant Adcock in it, who reported the outbreak at Morant Bay. We immediately put back to Port Royal, and the General went back to Kingston in the "Aboukir's" cutter. I proceeded at once to the coal wharf; coaled, provisioned, and watered ship; got ammunition, shot and shell, &c., on board. At 8·30 went alongside the dockyard, where 100 of the 1st West Indian regiment under Captain Luke, and one field-piece under Lieutenant Marsh, R.A., embarked. At 9 P.M. steamed out of Port Royal, and arrived at Morant Bay at 6·15 A.M. on the 13th; after communicating with Captain de Horsey, went alongside the pier and disembarked all troops. At 8·15 same day embarked one subaltern and twenty-five men West Indian regiment, cast off and proceeded to Port Morant and anchored there at 11·30 A.M.: picked up some families in open boats and canoes. Observing a great many rebels sacking Mr. Duffus' store at Bowden, I cleared away after-pivot gun and gave them one shot and two shell, which dispersed them. As they had fired the place before leaving, I landed a small party and put out the fire, bringing off six or seven prisoners. At 1 P.M. up anchor and went alongside Bowden's wharf to see if any of Mr. Duffus' things could be saved; but finding everything totally destroyed, smashed, or stolen, I proceeded at once for Morant Bay, having collected about thirty refugees, and arrived there at 5 P.M. On the arrival of the "Caravalle" with his Excellency the Governor, I communicated with the French Captain, and he kindly offered to take all my people down to Kingston, and send boats to fetch them himself.

Employed landing troops and provisions from French steamer for an hour after martial law had been proclaimed at camp. His Excellency the Governor, General Nelson, Colonel Hurst, Mr. Fyfe, and some private gentlemen embarked at 9·0 P.M., and I cast off and proceeded to Port Morant, and arrived there at 12·15 A.M. on the 14th October, where his Excellency and suite disembarked at 6·25. His Excellency and suite returned on board, after hanging a rebel to a tree near the pier. At 8·45 A.M. arrived at Morant Bay, and took his Excellency to the "Wolverine;" received provisions and some refugees from shore, and left at 1·30 P.M. for Port Morant, where we anchored at 4 P.M.; passed Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" in the offing; communicated with the shore, and found nobody there; up anchor and went alongside Bowden Wharf, and embarked between 100 and 150 refugees, in a tremendous thunderstorm; "Wolverine" arrived in the middle of it, so I anchored under her stern for the night by Captain De Horsey's orders, and was supplied by him with hot tea and comforts for the women and children, who were half naked, wet through, and starving. At 5 A.M. next morning weighed and proceeded to Kingston, disembarked everybody at Cooper's Wharf; all well. Returned immediately to Port Royal, coaled, watered, provisioned, and left the same evening at 10 P.M., and arrived at Morant Bay at 6 A.M. on Monday the 16th, and remained there until Wednesday the 18th, when we weighed at 11 A.M., and proceeded to Kingston with his Excellency the Governor's despatches.

(Signed) H. BRAND, *Lieutenant in command.*

Inclosure 33 in No. 1.

List of Killed and Wounded in the recent Disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East, October 12, 1865.

Volunteers Killed.—Captain Hitchins; 1st Lieutenant Hall; 2nd Lieutenant Reed; Corporal Harrison; Corporal Gilfoy; many others killed or burned, names unknown.

Wounded.—Sergeant Harrison (severely); Private Rutty (since dead); Private Conri (since dead); Private Good; Private Ross; Private McContie; Private Williams.

Civilians Killed.—Baron Ketelhodt (Custos, St. Thomas in the East); Rev. Victor Herschell; Mr. Walton, J.P.; Mr. Arthur Cook, J.P.; Mr. A. B. Cooke; Mr. McCormack (aged man and cripple); Mr. C. Price; Mr. A. Brown; Police Inspector Alberga.

Civilians Wounded.—The Hon. W. P. Georges (J.P. and Custos of St. David); D. MacPherson (Coroner, since dead); Arthur Warnington, J.P. (sword cut); Brookes Cooke, Her Majesty's Customs; Mr. Grey (Vestryman); Wm. McIntosh; Mr. Bowen, J.P.; Wm. Mitchell; James Williams; Mr. MacPherson (since dead); Mr. A. Lewis; Mr. C. Alberga; Mr. J. W. Jackson.

Civilians Killed, continued.—Augustus Hire; Mark Douglas (reported).

Inclosure 34 in No. 1.

Copy of a Letter taken at a House at Stoney Gut.

MR. GRAHAM and other gentlemen, it is time now for us to help ourselves. Skin for skin, the iron bars is now broken in this parish, the white people send a proclamation to the Governor to make war against us, which we all must put our shoulder to the wheels and pull together. The Maroons sent the proclamation to us to meet them at Hayfield at once without delay, that they will put us in a way how to act. Every one of you must leave your house, takes your guns, who don't have guns take your cutlasses down at once. Come over to "Stony Gut" that we might march over to meet the Maroons at once without delay. Blow your shells, roal your drums, house to house take out every man, march them down to Stoney Gut, any that you find in the way takes them down, with there arms; war is at us, my black skin war is at hand from to-day to to-morrow. Every black man must turn at once, for the oppression is too great, the white people are now cleaning up they guns for us, which we must prepare to meet them too. Chear men, chear, in heart we looking for you a part of the night or before daybreak.

We are, &c.

(Signed) PAUL BOGLE.
J. G. MC LARREN.
B. CLARKE.
P. CAMERON.

Get a bearer to send us a answer to this, for they determine to make us a slave again. When you do come to "Stoney Gut" or Hayfield blow your shells and tell what place you is from first before entired.

(Signed) E. K. BAILEY.

Inclosure 35 in No. 1.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarter House, Kingston, October* 22, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of your Excellency, copy of a despatch received at noon this day from Brigadier-General Nelson, with proceedings of Court-martial on G. W. Gordon, and other documents, which, having perused, may I request your Excellency will return to me with as little delay as possible?

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 36 in No. 1.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 21, 1865, 8 P.M.

AFTER six hours' search into the documents connected with the case of G. W. Gordon, I came to the conclusion that I had sufficient evidence to warrant my directing his trial.

I prepared a draft charge and précis of evidence for the court.

It assembled about 2 P.M. this day, closed its proceedings after daylight; the President having transmitted them, I carefully perused them.

The sentence was "death."

I considered it my duty fully to approve and confirm. To-morrow being Sunday, and there existing no military reason why the sentence should not be deferred, I have preferred to delay its execution till Monday morning next at 8 o'clock.

Had it been necessary to carry it out on the Sabbath I should not have hesitated.

I enclose the whole of the proceedings of the Court for your information, as you may desire to see what evidence led to the conviction of so great a traitor.

I have not furnished any report of the Court to his Excellency the Governor, because as his Excellency is now at Kingston, I apprehend all my reports should be made through yourself, my immediate commanding officer.

I have not copies of any documents herewith transmitted, and therefore hope hereafter to be allowed to make them.

I have directed Her Majesty's gun-boat "Onyx" to convey these important papers, and she leaves at daybreak to-morrow, Sunday.

Hoping as heretofore to gain your approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

Inclosure 37 in No. 1.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 22, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated to day, transmitting for my information copy of a despatch received at noon this day from Brigadier-General Nelson with proceedings of a Court-martial on G. W. Gordon, and other documents which you request me after perusal to return to you with as little delay as possible.

I have duly read the papers referred to, and I fully concur in the justice of the sentence, and in the policy of carrying it into effect.

There can be little doubt, I think, that whatever Mr. Gordon's intentions may have been it is entirely due to his agitation, bad advice, and seditious language amongst the peasantry of this colony that the rebellion broke out, and the massacre of so many gentlemen and the destruction of so much property ensued.

It will be remembered also by your Excellency that Colonel Hobbs, commanding another force in the field, has reported that he had sufficient evidence to justify the execution of Mr. Gordon.

This latter evidence too is quite unconnected with that adduced before the Court-martial, and has not been under consideration at all.

I believe that were condign punishment to fall only on the ignorant people who have been misled into rebellion, and the educated coloured man who led to that rebellion to escape, a very unfortunate impression would be produced upon the public mind, which in the present state of this colony might lead to very serious results. It is only by making it plain to the entire population that the guilty agitator and user of seditious language will meet the same punishment as the uneducated tools whom he misleads, that we can hope to check and put down the spirit of disloyalty and disaffection already so rife in the land, and which may at any moment occasion in other parishes outrages similar to those which have recently occurred in St. Thomas-in-the-East.

I received your Excellency's letter at 4·30 P.M., and I return the documents contained in it without delay, as requested.

I have, &c.

(Signed E. EYRE.

Inclosure 38 in No. 1.

The Hon. H. Westmorland to Governor Eyre.

My dear Sir, *Kingston, October* 19, 1865, 7 A.M.

I RECEIVED last night late your letter of yesterday, and am glad to hear all is well.

Everything is quiet here, and people seem satisfied of perfect security. We arrested Kelly Smith and Goldson this morning, on an affidavit made that they were constantly in communication with G. W. G. at the "Watchman" office. We are also ordering certain Haytians to quit the country on the 25th (not Soulouque), as we find they are in communication with Kelly Smith. There is still a good deal of excitement in various parts of the country, but I apprehend no rising.

I quite agree with your Excellency as to the amnesty if it excepts those who have robbed as well as murdered, but it may be advisable to delay it till we have more troops.

In haste, &c.

(Signed) HENRY WESTMORLAND.

Inclosure 39 in No. 1.

The Hon. W. Hosack to Governor Eyre.

Kingston, October 19, 1865.

IT is only a week yesterday since the rebellion broke out. In that time not less than thirty persons have been murdered.

There has not been time yet to develop the feeling of the population. It therefore seems to me that an amnesty, or general pardon, even with exceptions, is premature just yet.

(Signed) WM. HOSACK.

Memorandum by the Governor on the Letter of Mr. Westmorland and Minute of Mr. Hosack dated October 19, 1865.

The remarks made by the Committee in reference to an amnesty originated in my stating in a note, from the scene of the disturbances, that I thought the rebellion was so far checked and under control that in a very short time an amnesty might be proclaimed to all except actual murderers, who came in and submitted themselves to the Queen's authority. There was no intention or proposal to proclaim an amnesty at once.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 40 in No. 1.

The Hon. L. Mackinnon to Governor Eyre.

My dear Sir, *Old Harbour, October* 21, 1865.

I WAS glad to hear of your safe arrival in town yesterday. Under God we have to thank you and the energy and ability you have displayed, that we have not had to fight for our lives. Vere has been in a very unsafe state for some time, but I think they will be careful now; but the inhabitants who are loyal have earnestly desired some protection. The General, upon whom I waited with a requisition from the magistrates, &c., for aid, promised to send forty soldiers round to Carlisle Bay, and one hundred smooth bores; and with a little time to organise a volunteer force, all would be well.

I forward some affidavits from Vere in case your Excellency should desire to take any action on them; but without the soldiers, who should be there to-day, it would be unsafe to make any arrest.

With every good wish, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS MACKINNON.

Inclosure 41 in No. 1.

The Provost-Marshal to the Secretary to the Executive Committee.

Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 22, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for his Excellency the Governor's information, that all is quiet—nearly every rebel has been seized.

I have, besides what have been disposed of, 260 prisoners. G. W. Gordon has been tried; his sentence not promulgated. He is in charge of the police.

The maroons and police go out quietly, and take any bad character. I have just got Mr. Cooke's murderer. Paul Bogle is hiding among the bushes at John's Town, near here. He can get no assistance or food, and will either be shot among others or brought in.

You need not, I submit, send here any more prisoners unless ordered, as I have more than I can look after.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. E. RAMSEY.

Inclosure 42 in No. 1.

The Hon. W. Hosack to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor, *Kingston, October* 19, 1865.

MESSRS. KELLY SMITH, Goldson, and Vaz, editor of the "Watchman," were taken into custody this morning at 5 A.M. without resistance, and carried to camp.

I was unwilling to consent to this step until the General said he did not object to it.

I am of opinion that the Haytians should also have been taken into custody and deported.

A great rebellion is now going on in Hayti, as your Excellency is aware.

They have had notice to quit the island on or before the 25th instant.

Rebellion is a hydra-headed monster on which heads often grow as fast as they are cut off.

Kingston is now quiet and well guarded.

The step taken this morning would have been dangerous last week, in my judgment.

The promptness of your Excellency and the troops is rapidly restoring confidence. Kingston, however, is still the point to which families are flying from all parts.

Paul Bogle is said to be in custody. I have doubts about it.

Every man connected with the conduct of affairs is doing his utmost.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) WM. HOSACK.

P.S.—I inclose a memorandum as to the amnesty.

W. H.

Inclosure 43 in No. 1.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Kingston, October* 21, 1865.

IN reply to your letter dated 21st October, 1865, I herewith forward a return of the relative strength of each post occupied by the military under my command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 44 in No. 1.

RELATIVE Strength of the various Posts occupied by the Military.

Stations.	Officers.	Men.	Stations.	Officers.	Men.
Kingston	1	80	Buff Bay	1	50
Up Park Camp	3	150	Monclands	6	110
Rock Fort	..	21	St. Thomas in the East ..	Brigadier Nelson	340
Spanish Town	1	80			
Linstead	1	20	Port Royal	2	40
Vere	1	42	Fort Augusta	..	5
Newcastle	4	120	Apostles' Battery	..	5

Inclosure 45 in No. 1.

Major-General Jackson to Governor Eyre.

Your Excellency, *Mahogany Vale, Friday, October* 13, 1865.

EN route this morning to Newcastle to call on the officer there commanding for troops, I met a noble detachment of Her Majesty's 6th Royal Regiment, and then received your Excellency's letter. I humbly tender to your Excelleney the cordial thanks of the gentry of Port Royal and St. David's for the prompt despatch of troops.

Last night I was *en route* to wait on your Excellency, but learnt you were absent from Flamstead.

The insurrection is rapidly increasing, and I have, with advice of my officers, despatched an express calling on the officer commanding at Newcastle to send to Mahogany Vale 100 rank and file to join Captain Field.

There being no time to refer to your Excellency on such a momentous emergency, I have declared martial law in the mountains of Port Royal, St. David's, and St. Thomas-in-the-East, and hope the same will meet with your Excellency's approval.

The rebels are making such rapid strides, I march in the course of an hour to meet them, and your Excellency may depend upon Her Majesty's subjects being protected. Whilst I am alive there shall be no repetition of an East Indian mutiny and massacre.

I have quartered the troops to the perfect satisfaction of officers and men.

I beg your Excellency to send us a good supply of ammunition and rockets.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FORBES JACKSON.

P.S.—A serious number of murders of white and coloured population is hourly expected.

F. J.

Inclosure 46 in No. 1.

Placard posted about St. Thomas-in-the-East.

PEOPLE of St. Thomas-in-the-East and St. Ann's, be up and doing: you have too long been ground down by an overbearing and oppressive foreigner; you have been taxed for and robbed of the small-pox money by the Custos, and the Rector, and Victor Herschell.

The above is the tenour of a placard I found stuck on a cotton-tree on the main road leading to Stanton Estate, opposite William Chisholm's house, with other libellous and seditious sentiments, on the 11th August, 1865.

Morant Bay, October 16, 1865.

(Signed) A. E K. MOODIE.

Inclosure 47 in No. 1.

Mr. Guscott, J.P., to the Hon. William Hosack, Custos, St. George.

Sir, *Buff Bay, October* 15, 1865.

I HAVE just received the enclosed document from W. G. Ramsay, Esq., overseer of Spring Garden Estate. It was picked up at 6 o'clock this morning in front of the

overseer's house. I send it to you that you may use means to prevent destruction of life and property in the parish.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. GUSCOTT, *J. P.*

Walter Ramsay, you sure better take care of yourself how you paying money, you damn thief. I were having at you a long time, for in a short time there will be fire, and fire enough in Spring Garden Plantation, for when I come down I not going too burn task-house alone, for I going to burn from still-house, boiling-house, and your house and self too, for I means to cool all of you St. George's fellows, for all of the solders in the camp can't cool me, for my troops are solders too. As for Spring Garden low lighten and wood stalks places are in hell fire, but we will put our life against them. I will rite George Solomon to let him know that in a short time Spring Garden will be burn down, for Ramsay is a dam thief, and yes we will do it. If you don't believe we will just show signs for it, for we are kill and can't cure.

Inclosure 48 in No. 1.

Communication addressed to Mr. Lynch.

I SENT to inform all gentleman in town that if we do not get justices in this October Court that we will burn down the town; and we have 1,500 man consent to raise a riot at the Court-house October the 23rd of this month, and Monday we looking out to see what trial will be, then we will commence. Lif for lif will be taken that day at the Court-house, for we do not fare, and that days of October, for we is well armidid with cutlass and gun appear and that day.

Beside oman to help us 400 I sent to tell Francis Linch he better mind himself.

October him best to setchonon whare him is, for he is a mudder to the people; but if he no what I no, that sum of the bad will be about thare to see what gone to be down in at that Courts-house, for the good will suffer for the bad that day.

Powder we have plenty as much as to kill hold town.

(No name.)

Inclosure 49 in No. 1.

Communication addressed to the Custos of Kingston.

BEWARE of what you are about, beware, beware, if the hair of the head of one of those that are taken up be singed. I'll be the demagogue, and your life won't be worth a biscuit. Kelly Smith, Joseph Goldson, and Vaz, what are they to do with the riot?

Kingston is quiet, tranquil; do you want a wholesale slaughter, conflagration, rapine, plunder, and wholesale destruction? If a stripe be put on on Kelly Smith and Vaz you can tell the Governor that from him downwards shall be shot like a fowl, except he is going to walk or ride with a strong body guard. He ought to be shot long ago, the damn old scamp. Hell and scissors, if those men are flogged Kingston will be fired from east to west. Beware Custos; beware Custos, mind they don't make a custard of you. Fire, fire, fire, fire, fire, fire, fire. It is true that these men are to hold their Underhill Conventional Meetings, but men like Kelly Smith, Vaz, Roach, Goldson, Harry, are not negroes of a rebellious character, nor would they excite or advise ignorant men like the lower orders of St. Thomas-ye-east barbarians to commit such barbarous and cruel deeds. They have no part or lot in the matter. You as a Custos, and a very unpopular one, you better beware or else you will be shot like a dog. Take care if these black men, who are keeping themselves respectably, be disgraced. Your blood will not be sufficient to atonement for them, they have done nothing worthy of chastisement. Revenge. Take care what you are about, take care.

Inclosure 50 in No. 1.

The Custos of Clarendon to the Hon. E. Jordon.

Sir, *Court-House, Chapelton, October* 21, 1865.

I HAD the honour of addressing you yesterday, representing the people in this parish as quiet and orderly, since which I regret to say that an attempt to burn down the Court-house has been discovered.

The Clerk of the Vestry had been absent for some days, and only returned this morning. He informs me that he did not make the discovery till within the hour.

Kerosine oil had been thrown through an aperture in the shutter of his office with matches and other combustibles, and the building had been on fire.

With the exception of this act I have no reason to alter the opinion I gave yesterday, but I have thought it right to put the volunteer force under arms, and they will be quartered at the Court-house.

I beg to report that the police force are without ammunition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS LOWE.

Inclosure 51 in No. 1.

Captain Ross to the General.

Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 13, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the force under my command disembarked here at 9·30 A.M. this day, and will encamp near the police station at 12 o'clock. The civil authorities have been massacred, with one or two exceptions, by the natives of this, and the rioters are now reported to be destroying the plantations in the vicinity. The only Magistrate available is now on board Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," and unable to render the military any assistance. From twenty to thirty dead bodies are scattered near to the Court-house. I have directed their removal and interment. This measure is necessitated by the absence of the civil authorities.

I should consider it necessary to send forthwith a commissariat officer and march an additional force to be here stationed for a temporary period. The Volunteer force have in fact been destroyed, and the rifles sent for their use will until further orders remain on board the "Wolverine."

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. C. ROSS.

Inclosure 52 in No. 1.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

"*Wolverine*," *Morant Bay, October* 14, 1865, 9·5 A.M.

Sir, (*Finished at* 1·15 P.M.)

I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived at this place last evening at 6·30. I went on shore; found the troops per margin;* the senior officer, Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., in command. All had been quiet from the time of the arrival of Captain Ross' and Luke's detachments respectively.

From information received I found Captain Luke had marched on Port Morant, distant seven miles, at about 9 of the morning, sending a party of twenty-five (I don't remember of rank and file or files) on gun-boat to same place.

Having examined the position occupied by the troops here, I issued orders for a party of fifty men, Royal marines and blue jackets, to move at 4 this morning on Easington, a place on the high road from this to Kingston, sixteen miles hence, with orders to effect a junction with the fifty men of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment, which left Newcastle at 3·20 A.M, 13th instant, in pursuance of your orders, and having effected the same, the senior officer to bring the detachments united to this post.

I caused the detachment of fifty rank and file under Ensign Kelly to disembark and join the force here.

* Party of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," sailors and Marines; detachment of Royal Artillery, with 2 guns, under Lieutenants Jones and Nash.

In conjunction with his Excellency the Governor it was deemed expedient to proceed to Port Morant; for I desired to ascertain under what circumstances Captain Luke had moved.

Having embarked on Her Majesty's gun-boat Lieutenant Brand, we left at 9·30 P.M., and arrived at 12 midnight; found Captains Luke and Ross occupying a house, and that a detachment of twenty-five rank and file had been sent on to Bath, seven miles from Port Morant.

It would appear that Captain Luke had received information that the rebels were in force at Port Morant, and thus determined to advance. He did not meet with opposition; but the gun-boat on arrival saw a large body, about 800, chiefly women, and in the act of demolishing the house of Mr. Duffus. He fired three shells from his 32-pounder and dispersed the mob.

Captain Luke had issued orders for his Bath party to rejoin him at an early hour this morning.

His Excellency the Governor during the night obtained information that some of the chief rioters who had pillaged houses, &c., were living close by, and at his suggestion I at 2 A.M. sent out a party and succeeded in apprehending three men.

At 5 A.M. I ordered Captain Luke to proceed to Bath and effect junction with his detachment; thence to move to Howley Hall and Golden Grove, in order to release European ladies and children there shut in. The distance from Port Morant to Bath is seven miles, thence to Golden Grove five; and having secured the ladies to return by the coast road, six miles, to Port Morant.

At 6 A.M. I ordered a drum-head Court-martial to be assembled for the trial of one of those taken up, and the Court sentenced him to "death."

I at once caused him to be hung on a tree, where the inhabitants would see his corpse.

His Excellency the Governor, myself, and other officers, with a serjeant's party of four retained as guard over the rebel, then embarked, and arrived at this port on gun-boat at 9 A.M. Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" came up immediately after.

The gun-boat returns for the detachment under Captain Luke, and which should be at Port Morant at 2 P.M. this day.

Intelligence is received by his Excellency the Governor rendering it necessary to throw troops into Port Antonio; I therefore proceed on Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" with the numbers as per margin as nearly as I can give;* one field-piece Royal Artillery.

Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" will sail at 3 P.M.

Morant Bay will be held by troops as stated in margin.†

I have taken on commissariat stores with Lieutenant Adcock, 2nd battalion 6th Regiment, in charge; Assistant-Surgeon Morris with medical stores. The troops here are under charge of a naval surgeon.

The trial of prisoners is now going on in the intended new church here, and the result, I apprehend, will be against the rebels, strong evidence being forthcoming.

I have now detailed so far as is needed the different arrangements made, and I can only hope my measures may meet with your approval.

In haste, to enable this being taken by gun-boat, I have, &c.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

Inclosure 53 in No. 1.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *"Wolverine," Port Antonio, October* 15, 1865.

IN continuation of my letter dated and transmitted yesterday by the gun-boat "Onyx," I have now the honour to report, for your information, that, as I stated, I left Morant Bay at 4·30, taking with me the few men of a detachment of the 1st West India Regiment left by Captain Luke, and a light field-piece under Lieutenant Nash.

Previous to sailing I had submitted to me the sentences of Courts-martial held on

* Detachment of 2nd battalion 6th Royal Regiment, Captain Hole commanding; detachment of Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Nash; detachment of 1st West India Regiment, under Captain Luke: 3 officers, 5 serjeants, 3 drummers, 193 rank and file.

† Detachment of 2nd battalion 6th Royal Regiment, Captain Field; detachment of 1st West India Regiment, 50 rank and file, under Ensign Kelly; 1 field-piece, with Royal Artillery detachment, Lieutenant Jones commanding; 100 Blue Jackets from Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine." On Her Majesty's ship returning, she embarks her men, and the troops abovenamed remain.

prisoners, and I confirmed the same—even to the extent of hanging one woman—notwithstanding the recommendation of Court for commutation to penal servitude; the atrocities perpetrated by the women on the occasion of massacre of Baron von Ketelhodt and others, communicated verbally to me by the Custos, Mr. Georges, decided me to confirm the sentence, and to ignore the recommendation.

The prisoners awaiting trial for the Morant rebellion are now lodged in jail here, and will to-morrow be arraigned before a Court.

At half-an-hour after leaving Bay of Morant a man-of-war steamer was seen holding a course for Port Royal; she was signalled to close, and proved to be Her Majesty's ship "Urgent."

Captain de Horsey commanding this ship was, on the receipt of despatches from his Excellency Governor Eyre, pleased to direct the ship to proceed to Port Royal for coal, thence to Barbados.

The Governor's despatch was to the officer administering the government there, and seeking reinforcements, and to the extent of 500 men.

Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" reached Port Morant at 6 P.M.; found the gun-boat which had been despatched from Morant Bay anchored.

The detachment under Captain Luke had performed the duty I informed you I had assigned to it, succeeding in picking up and escorting European families and others entitled to protection, to the number of eighty, or thereabouts, placing them on board the gun-boat, and remaining, in accordance with my orders, on shore.

The boats of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" embarked them about 8·30 P.M., and without a casualty.

Captain Luke reports that *en route* some of his detachment, under Captain Ross, detached a short distance on special service, were fired on, and some few of the rebels were shot.

I must inform you that Captain Luke carried out the duties assigned to him most admirably, and I have every reason to believe that his march through the country pointed out to him was conducive of great results so far as rescuing a large number of Europeans, &c., from the hands of the natives; and the manner in which the duty was performed reflects credit on Captains Luke and Ross, and Ensign Cullen, of whom, by his arrangements at Bath, Captain Luke speaks with satisfaction.

At daybreak this morning the gun-boat proceeded to Kingston with the families.

At 6 A.M. Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" got under weigh, arriving at this port at 10 A.M.

His Excellency the Governor and myself proceeded at once on board an American barque, where many families were, having been on board some forty-eight hours.

Having obtained all local information from Magistrates then on board, I directed the troops to disembark, took possession of the old barracks, and at 12·10 P.M. I sent off a detachment of men, 100 rank and file, under command of Captain Hole, to march on Manchioneal Bay, twenty-one miles hence, several families being there.* I issued orders for the party to proceed direct, and to return with as little delay as possible, leaving to Captain Hole such discretionary powers as would enable him to act on emergencies; for all information is so vague that I feel it right not to hamper an officer with orders which can be only given on uncertain data.

Several of this party I mounted on horses, so as to admit of rapid reconnoitering, and also to ease any man who might become foot-sore.†

I detached Staff Assistant-Surgeon Morris, with Captain Hole, having obtained the services of a civil practitioner for this place.

The remainder of the detachment is placed in barracks here.

I find a body of Maroons have come down last evening in order to protect this town, and the inhabitants have done what they could, having placed two guns in position near the church, in order to rake the main road from Manchioneal, whence the rebels were expected this evening to come for the purpose of attack.

I cannot gather positive information of numbers or localities of the insurgents, all have different accounts; but I must express the hope that I cannot but think the rapid movements of the troops have disconcerted the arrangements contemplated by the rebels. So far as I can yet form an opinion of the insurrection, I do trust that, as far as your troops are concerned, everything has been done, and it will be my anxious desire to render them of use to the Colony.

* 2nd battalion 6th Regiment: 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 40 rank and file. 1st West India Regiment: 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 60 rank and file.

† I furnished Captain Hole with spare ammunition and cooked provisions (one day's).

To-morrow it will be necessary to have a Court-martial on prisoners, one of whom was taken with the trowsers of the late Mr. Hire on him.

The commissariat supplies and medical comforts are sufficient.

It is my intention to maintain the post of Morant Bay and Port Antonio; should it be ascertained that the rebels should move to the north-east side of the island, I would endeavour to establish a post at Annotto Bay; thus the three stations, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, and Annotto Bay, would form an equilateral triangle, and thus confine the insurrection to the county of Surry.

The Maroons seem in some force (400), and evince great loyalty, and their services will be of infinite value.

I have now detailed all matters, and shall, as opportunity offers, continue to do so, trusting for your approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

Inclosure 54 in No. 1.

Colonel Hobbs to Major-General O'Connor.

Moncklands, St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, October 15, 1865, 6 P.M.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour and the pleasure to report, for the information of your Excellency, that I marched to-day from Amtrolly St. David into the very heart and stronghold of the rebel country. We started at an early hour, having received most correct information of the locality of the insurgents. There can be no doubt, from what I have witnessed this day, that the rebellion is much more serious and more regularly organised than any we had at all expected; not only have the entire of the disaffected villages been vacated, but all over the country there are several mounds erected, and flags of various colours (preconcerted signals) are flying from all commanding positions, and it is my duty further to inform your Excellency that the class of people who are employed in this rebellion are not the poor, but a class of small landholders who are, in every sense of the word, freeholders. Finding this to be the case, and with the concurrence of three magistrates of experience, I set fire to the entire of the vacated houses. Two pistols were found, some impromptu drums, and numerous indications of meetings and assemblies in their chapels (native Baptists) and villages. The amount of horses, pigs, poultry, and comfortable clothing left behind by the people, as also the amount of coffee and provisions of all kinds, indicate the utmost amount of comfort on the part of the people composing the rebellion, who, unfortunately (aided by the natural advantages of the country, and numerous well-mounted scouts), gave notice of our presence and fled. We, however, secured six prisoners, whom I would have shot, but from the fact of their being unarmed; I now regret I did not do so, as they are no doubt rebels. We have, however, killed between fifteen and twenty of them at extraordinarily long distances, having discovered since several groups of them on the hill sides, and in trees. So arduous was our duty to-day, and so frequently had to cross and recross the numerous rivers in the neighbourhood, that the men have returned here so completely knocked up that I must rest to-morrow for two reasons: first, the men could not possibly march, and secondly, the rivers are so high that it is most dangerous work crossing them. If I can clearly see that it would be attended with success to make a further advance towards Morant Bay on Tuesday the 17th I shall do so. If not, I may probably fall back on my former position, Mahogany Vale, or even Newcastle, but I should be glad to have a dispatch from your Excellency to-morrow. The house in which I have made my head quarters (Mrs. Patterson) has been broken into and gutted by the rebels, and a pistol presented to her head, and her keys demanded, her husband having narrowly escaped. She and all others are most urgent and pressing for the troops remaining here, but I do not consider this is the proper duty for military; all the gentry and magistrates agree in thinking that our day's work will go far, very far, to break the neck of the meeting. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Field and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, under my command. Their exertions and anxiety to do their duty is beyond all praise. We have abundant supplies, and our only wants now are boots and worsted socks, as we were so much in the water to-day that the soles are nearly off the men's boots.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. FRANCIS HOBBS.

Inclosure 55 in No. 1.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor, *Head-Quarter House, Jamaica, October* 16, 1865.

THE grass has not grown under our feet here. All the assistance in the shape of advice that I could afford to your Executive Committee has been cheerfully given; but not perhaps to the extent I might have been able to do if a member of your Council, and holding the position my predecessors, Ashmore excepted, occupied. Our forces at Newcastle, Camp, and Kingston, very much weakened by the several detachments in the field under Brigadier-General Nelson, Colonel Hobbs, Captain Strachan, and rumours of disturbances in Kingston. I have taken measures to increase our troops. On Saturday I issued an order for all discharged soldiers to resort to Kingston Barracks to be enrolled, receiving the usual rate of pay and rations guaranteed by the Executive Committee. In less than two hours 70 assembled, and this morning we have 120 veterans, steady, well tried men with first-rate non-commissioned officers, and two field pieces ready for action. A powerful body well managed in Kingston, the special volunteers, has succeeded wonderfully; they are pouring in famous troops under Mr. A. de Cordova, thirty well mounted and in high spirits. The only volunteers that did not come forward Saturday were the Royal Engineers. A report yesterday the town was to be fired during church service. So I went in state, but a scanty congregation attended. I afterwards visited the several outposts, Rock Fort, and volunteers; this afternoon bodies, twenty-five each, told off to the districts all organized by Colonel Elkington. I had decided on the arrival of the "Urgent" to despatch her to Nassau, and bring down all the disposable men of 1st West India Regiment, and I sent a hired steamer, "Plantagenet," placed at my disposal by your Executive Committee, to Honduras for Colonel Hill and 2nd West India Regiment, but I learn from common rumour the "Urgent" proceeds to Barbadoes, to convey 3rd Buffs. The Commander has not reported himself personally or officially, but there is no time to stand on ceremony, so I have written to General Brooke to send on Colonel Whitfield, who served for years in Jamaica, and is thoroughly acquainted with it, and every man 2nd West India Regiment and as many of the 3rd Buffs as Brooke can spare. The fact is, European troops cannot stand rain, dews at night, constant exposure to noonday sun, marching through swamps, rum got some way, from perhaps the enemies' women. Don't pay any attention to "old women's" gossip that the black troops will not prove loyal; they never flinched in the field, and the handsomest plate we have, 1st West, a service presented by the Court of Policy, Demerara, after the negro insurrection. But to the point. The "Urgent" will bring a strong force in fourteen or sixteen days. The "Plantagenet" is hired by the Executive Committee, and when coaled leaves for Nassau, returning with all disposable 1st West, under Major McBean, say 16 officers, 200 rank and file and non-commissioned officers. I hope to have 600 to 700 black troops, without the 2nd West. The 6th can then return to Newcastle and Camp, or your hospital will be full. This is satisfactory. All members of your Council, Custos, clerks and officials pull together with me, and are resolved to do their best for you and for the colony. I enclose the despatch of Colonel Hobbs, which having perused hand over to Brigadier-General Nelson. I permitted the reporters to take extracts from Nelson's despatch. A very satisfactory move.

1·30, important information. Mr. Burk, Post-office, reports Mrs. Gough (Gough, Postmistress, Port Morant), can swear George [Gordon] was in constant communication with Bogle, and published a counter proclamation to yours. Queen's advice. A bundle came by post; she took out one and put it in a pigeon-hole in Post-Office. Search and you will find the same. The Custos has just been with me on the subject. I called and saw Mrs. Eyre yesterday, *en route* from Fort; her spirits were excellent, but must be kept up. A duplicate of this goes to Port Morant.

Wishing you every success, and without any doubt every chance of the rebellion being crushed, I am, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 56 in No. 1.

The Hon. H. Westmorland to Governor Eyre.

My dear Sir, *Kingston, October* 16, 1865, 12 *noon.*

I RECEIVED this morning your letter, dated Morant Bay, Saturday, and am indeed glad to learn all that you have done in conjunction with the military and naval authorities. By expresses which came to Mr. Hosack (to whom I have shown your Excellency's letter) and myself from St. George's and Metcalf, dated yesterday afternoon, we learn all was quiet in those parishes, so that I trust you will have headed the rebels at Port Antonio, and turned them east and southward. All is right in the mountains, and I learn a detachment is to march from Newcastle to-morrow morning to Buff Bay to support the troops you are with, in case of necessity. I believe, however, there will be none. The news this morning leads me to believe that the rebellion has received a check, and will now be overcome. By the French steamer "Caravelle," to sail this afternoon, the senior officer at Port Royal requests the British Consul at St. Jago de Cuba to telegraph to the Consul at Havana to send down all British ships on that station, and information has been given by the same opportunity to the Consul at Cape Hayti to send on here any vessels of war that may be cruizing about St. Domingo. We have chartered from Messrs. McDowell and Barclay, the steamer "Plantagenet," hourly expected from Honduras, and placed her under the orders of General O'Connor to send her where he thinks best for troops, and he has decided on ordering her to Nassau.

I understaud the senior naval officer has dispatched a schooner to Caymans to bring up Her Majesty's ship "Favour," supposed to be on that station.

The transport "Urgent" leaves for Barbados this afternoon, I understand by command of the Commodore.

The Executive Committee will direct payment of all just accounts certified by the Auditor, or otherwise, in accordance with your Excellency's suggestion. Dr. Hamilton arrived this morning, and is now with us in consultation. His ship got on shore at St. Domingo, which was the cause of his detention. He begs me to send his respects, and says he is too fatigued to write your Excellency to-day. I saw Mrs. Eyre twice yesterday, who was very anxious for news, not having then received your letter, which has no doubt allayed her anxiety.

I confidently hope that the rebellion is crushed by the prompt measures taken by all in authority, and that sad as all the terrible occurrences are that have happened, they will lead to the island being placed in a position of better security than it has been for some time past.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) HENRY WESTMORLAND.

P.S.—I ought not to omit mentioning the valuable and willing assistance we are receiving from Mr. Myers.

Inclosure 57 in No. 1.

Colonel Elkington to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Adjutant-General's Office, October* 16, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to state, for your information, that I have enrolled, armed, and equipped, according to instructions, the following special volunteers, viz., Cavalry 30, Infantry 150, and posted them in various positions for the security and protection of the city of Kingston; more are being hourly enrolled. These do not include the Volunteer Horse of Jamaica.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON.

Inclosure 58 in No. 1.

The Provost Marshal to Captain Luke.

Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 16, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that I sent off a policeman last night with a despatch.

Since writing the above, I have got in from various directions forty-seven prisoners.

One, the murderer of Mr. Hire; one, the attempted ravisher of Mrs. ——, named McGregor; the remainder known rebels in arms.

I apprehended myself, hiding about, the correspondent of the "Watchman," Miles, also Chisholm, G. W. Gordon's Agent, opposite whose house the Keniss-tree is that had the placard. A copy of the placard I seized in the Post Office; I also personally apprehended William Grant, the founder of the Society of Friends.

I hope I may not be thought seeking for pecuniary benefit alone in claiming the rewards for information against G. W. Gordon at large, seizure of Chisholm, Grant, and Miles.

The troops are not going to move from here until, I understand, the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment come up.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY.

Inclosure 59 in No. 1.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Port Antonio, October* 16, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor is about to proceed immediately to Kingston, with the intent of returning to this place within a short time of his arrival. I am anxious to arm the maroons, who in this neighbourhood have their villages, and have shown by deeds their adherence to the Crown, and in whom more especially trust can be placed, as the Hon. Mr. Fyfe is their captain, and the reception he met with on landing was enthusiastic, thus giving me every assurance that by arming these men we obtain good aid.

Would you therefore be pleased to direct that the arms and ammunition specified in the margin* be embarked in Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" for conveyance to this port, when I will have the same issued. It is not desirable to send accoutrements, but the arms should be forwarded complete. If the number be in excess of what you may be pleased to sanction issue, then so many as can be spared, with proportion of ammunition, would be acceptable.

So far as reports have been received, all operations have been satisfactory, except that the force under Captain Field, acting under civil guidance of General Jackson, has not reached the point Easington, named by his Excellency the Governor.

The detachment moved before martial law was proclaimed; hence Captain Field is in no way responsible. It has disarranged my plans, and I have sent stringent orders to Captain Field, and hope he will receive them, and thus be relieved from supervision of a magistrate.

The Court-martial I named in my letter yesterday as ordered for this day, has sentenced twenty-five to death, and they have been hung.

Some confessed as having participated in the murder of Mr. Hire. The Attorney-General, Mr. Heslop, has been a member of the Court, holding a commission as captain of militia; thus the Court has received the benefit of his legal acumen, a point of considerable import when the proceedings hereafter may become the subject of discussion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

Inclosure 60 in No. 1.

Captain Luke to Brigadier-General Nelson.

Sir, *Port Antonio, October* 16, 1865.

I ARRIVED at Morant Bay on the morning of the 12th of October, 1865, with nine men of the Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Nash, R.A., and 100 men of the 1st West India Regiment, and assumed command of the troops.

From information received from two or three gentlemen whose families were in the Plantain River Valley, I marched from Morant Bay, with Captain Ross and ninety rank

* 500 stand of arms, at the rate of 60 rounds per rifle.

and file, for Port Morant, having previously sent by Her Majesty's gun-boat "Onyx" to the same place, twenty-five rank and file under Ensign Cullen.

We were not molested on the road, but saw a great many of the rebels on the high land.

On arriving at Port Morant, I despatched Ensign Cullen with thirty-five men to Bath, with instructions to collect, if possible, all the people in the district who stood in danger of their lives, and the remainder of my party I kept in Port Morant that night.

Agreeably to your instructions I left Port Morant at daybreak on the 13th, with Captain Ross and eighty rank and file of the 1st West India Regiment, and marched on Bath, in the Plantain River district, distant about seven miles. When a mile distant from this village, received written information from Ensign Cullen that he was on the Rhine Estate, finding his force insufficient to hold an open village. I therefore remained but a short time in Bath, and marched to the Rhine Estate. I found several ladies and gentlemen from the neighbouring estates, who had been taking refuge in the hills for three or four nights, were collected there.

On passing through Bath I received information that a large party of the rebels had been there the previous evening robbing some of the stores, but the maroons coming down in some force from the hills saved the lives of many who would most probably have been sacrificed.

At the Rhine Estate I halted for three hours to enable refugees to come in. Leaving the Rhine Estate, I kept the eastern side of the river, with a view to give protection to the numerous people who had hitherto been unable to escape.

On passing the Plantain Garden River Estate, Captain Ross, who was in charge of the rear of the escort, ordered his men to fire on a number of the rebels who were on the hill, and threatening our party, and he informs me that several were killed.

Hearing that there were some wounded gentlemen laying in the Golden Grove Estate, I sent a mounted party to bring them in; but an alarm being raised of a large body of men on the estate, ordered off Captain Ross with sixty men.* He reports having found a large number of them on the estate with cutlasses, who, on seeing the troops, attempted to escape. Upwards of forty prisoners were made, and several of the rebels must have been shot.

The wounded gentlemen were brought in, and a number of refugees joined our party on arrival at Bowden Wharf. The refugees were placed on board Her Majesty's ship "Onyx," and the escort under my command with prisoners were taken on board Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine." I must beg particularly to bring to your notice the untiring exertion of Captain Ross; he cheerfully carried out my orders, and conduced by his conduct to the success of the expedition. Of Ensign Cullen I cannot speak too highly; though a young officer, he acted on every occasion that his services were required to my entire satisfaction, and displayed every quality of a good officer.

The conduct of the men was excellent; they showed in every way their detestation of the murders committed by the rebels, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are well adapted for the service now required of them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. F. LUKE.

Inclosure 61 in No. 1.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Port Antonio, October* 17, 1865, 1 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of despatch just received from Captain Hole, commanding detachment 2nd battalion 6th Regiment and 1st battalion West India Regiment, Manchioneal.

I yesterday, at 7 A.M., transmitted this officer orders to hold his position at Manchioneal if consistent with safety. Of course it will be held until further orders.

I shall immediately reinforce Captain Hole with twenty-five men of 1st West, mounted, as experience proves them to be capital horsemen; thus the party will rapidly reach. I shall instruct Captain Hole to feel his way towards Plantain Garden River with a mounted force, and I must leave much to the discretion of Captain Hole, of whose judgment and decision I entertain every confidence.

It is useless wasting words in expressions of regret at the divergence of Captain

* Horses being found, Captain Luke mounted some of his men.—A. N.

Field's party, but had orders been obeyed I should have been in a position to advance from Port Morant at the same time as the Manchioneal party, thus causing a junction of the two midway between the places, namely, at Plantain Garden River. Time, however, is of such infinite import that I do not feel inclined to wait till the strength of the force at Morant Bay would enable me to detach a party.

I have not the slightest doubt but the advance of Captain Hole on Plantain Garden River will prove most advantageous. His post at Manchioneal will be strongly garrisoned, there being, as per margin, the troops.*

I have ample force left to protect this place.

May I request the favour of your causing a supply of boots to be sent to this place, unless opportunity offers, of which you may be cognisant, of their being sent direct to Manchioneal. I shall obtain every available boot and shoe to be found here, and send them.

I would desire ammunition to be sent here, and spare nipples. The services of an armourer would be acceptable.

The communication between this and Manchioneal is open.

I cannot conclude without briefly saying that Captain Hole has in every way carried out my orders, and has proved himself not only an excellent officer, but what is still more valuable, an officer of sound sense and judgment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

P.S.—Supplies plentiful; no sickness.

A. A. N.

Inclosure 62 in No. 1.

Captain Hole to Brigadier-General Nelson.

Sir, *Machioneal, October* 17, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at this place, and my having taken up my positon at Muirton, a house well adapted for defence, and which I found capable of holding all the troops under my command. I have the honour to state I can hold my position. On arriving yesterday at Long Bay I found the huts full of plunder; I had every house within a quarter of a mile of the road in which plunder was found fired, and in doing so upwards of twenty of the rebels were killed. After remaining about an hour I pushed on for Manchioneal. The rebels were firing some of the houses in front, and everywhere fled at our approach. A house called the cottage was in flames within a mile of us; every black man who did not stand at our approach to give an account of himself was shot. I arrived at Manchioneal about 12 noon, after a most fatiguing march. I saw houses (numerous) in the direction of Plantain Garden River in flames, in which direction I believe the rebels to have fled. I have the honour to add that I am of opinion that upwards of sixty rebels were killed yesterday by the troops under my command, among whom I hear there are some ringleaders, but their names I have not ascertained. After resting my men for about a couple of hours, I detached a party of twelve men to Betty's Hope, who succeeded in bringing in the Europeans, as per list attached.† I here directed every black inhabitant of Manchioneal to bring in any property that they may have in their possession belonging to people whose houses have been sacked, and as yet a little has been brought in. In the event of the blacks not doing so, I have informed them their houses will be razed to the ground. I intend to have destroyed all houses in which proved rebels have resided. I have the honour to state that I consider this position an important one to hold, it being in the heart of the rebellion, and from it parties could be detached in every direction. No fires are visible in any direction this morning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. B. HOLE.

P.S.—I hear, but whether the report is to be relied on or not I cannot say, that a force of British troops is advancing from Morant Bay. Should it be deemed expedient for me to remain here any length of time, I request more ammunition may be sent me.

* 2nd battalion, 6th Regiment: 2 officers and 40 rank and file. 1st West India Regiment: 1 officer and 76 rank and file. Now about to go, 25 rank and file. Total, 3 officers and 141 men.
Memo:—More men of the 1st West India Regiment left with Captain Hole than I ordered.

† List of people rescued up to 6 A.M., 17th October, 1865:—Rev. Alfred Bourne; Miss Gibbs; Master Alfred Bourne; Master Herbert Bourne; Nurse Narmi Jacoba; Mrs. Warmington and baby; F. J. Fleming, Esq., J. P.; Miss Ellen Fleming; Miss Florence Fleming; Mrs. J. H. Banbury and baby; Miss Jane Hoyes; Miss Emma Westmoreland.

I also beg some boots may be sent, most of my men having walked the soles off their boots. I did not bring in any prisoners, but several are now in my hands, brought in since my arrival.

L. B. H.

Inclosure 63 in No. 1.

Mr. Kirkland to Governor Eyre.

Your Excellency, *Bath, October* 17, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that Bath and its neighbourhood are all right this morning. The constables on the various estates in the river district are performing their duty faithfully by preserving those estates from injury, recovering stolen property, and in taking prisoners of the parties found in possession of stolen property, or implicated in the various murders that have taken place.

The want of fire-arms prevents my sending out detachments of Maroons into the woods in search of the rebels. I am happy to say we have ammunition, but arms are required. I would recommend a supply of them being sent by a party of Maroons.

I forward this by two Moore Town Maroons in whom I have every confidence as having both will and power to execute the commission.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. P. KIRKLAND, *Senior Magistrate.*

Inclosure 64 in No. 1.

Captain Hole to Brigadier-General Nelson.

Sir, *Manchioneal, October* 19, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that the detachment 1st West Indian Regiment, consisting of twenty rank and file, reached this about 9 P.M. 17th instant, and that on the morning of the 18th instant I detained a party of that regiment about fifty strong* to proceed to an estate called Friendship, where I had been informed a body of the rebels had assembled, but owing to a mistake on the part of the guide they proceeded to Hayning and Jericho, and returned by way of Scots Run; they did not encounter any rebels, but found Hayning and Scots Run deserted: they fired the huts, after which they returned to this station.

Three men of the 1st West Indian Regiment† got separated from this party, and proceeded as far as the Plantain Garden River district, and from their reports I learn a great number of rebels are lurking in that district. They informed me on their return last evening that they had shot about ten rebels, three of whom were concerned in the murder of Mr. Hire. They brought back with them two cartloads of recovered property, some of which belonged to Mr. Hire (as in one of the pockets of a coat I discovered the two accompanying letters), and some to Mr. Shortridge (the same being discovered by the crest on two plated tea-pots).

They also brought in various other articles not yet identified. I consider that these three men have done good service.

I myself, with ten men of the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment, accompanied by Mr. Warmington and Mr. Coddington, proceeded in the early part of yesterday to burn down the fort and barrack settlements at this station, in which I was informed the rebels in the neighbourhood had resided. In almost every house plunder was discovered, chiefly articles of wearing apparel. These settlements were soon reduced to ruins.

I have further the honour to acquaint you that a great number of prisoners have been brought in by the constables of this district, all of whom seem to vie with one another to make amends for their late delinquencies by capturing all the people concerned in the rebellion. Amongst others, two ringleaders, Andrew Worga and William Jones (an escaped prisoner from Morant Bay), both of whom were engaged in plundering and burning the Mulatto River Estate (Mr. Inchlewood's property), were brought in. I assembled a court-martial, and the two men were hung in the middle of this town on the afternoon of the 17th instant. On the 18th instant two fresh ringleaders were caught, Smart Saply and Thomas Peters, both of whom, I believe, will be proved to have taken prominent parts in the murder of Mr. Hire; one of them acknowledges to have

* Under Ensign Cullen.

† Privates Beckley, Bates, and Moody.

taken part in the murder, but says he was induced to do so by the threats of the others; he also confesses to have taken a part in other murders. I have disposed of several other prisoners by inflicting corporal punishment, but still there remains a great number on my hands, and this is swelling every moment. I inclose a list of refugees who have come in under escort, in addition to the list I forwarded you in my last report. I have the honour to request that if a steamer is returning to Kingston, it may be directed to stop opposite this town, and send boats to take away all the ladies and gentlemen (who are desirous of leaving this), so that I may be left more free to make excursions in the vicinity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. B. HOLE.

P.S.—If some rum could be sent for the use of the troops it would be most acceptable; little or no liquor can now be obtained in this neighbourhood. Boots are also much required.

Refugees.—Rev. H. B. Harris, Mrs. Harris, four children, and three servants; Mr. Brodrick; Miss d'Ansigny; Mr. Sutton Scoltock, two children, and nurse; Mrs. Sinclair's nurse.

I cannot hear of any more being in the woods in the neighbourhood.

L. B. H.

Inclosure 65 in No. 1.

Mr. Warmington, J.P., and Lieutenant of Volunteers, to Captain Hole.

My dear Sir, *Muirton, Manchioneal, October* 18, 1865.

YOU are aware of the peculiar and distressing circumstances in which I have been placed by the riots and plunder of my late home. I am anxious to send my wife and child home by the mail two or three weeks hence, and in the meantime send them on to Kingston; and as Mr. Bourne will probably leave with his family also for England there will be no one to represent the Cotton Company's estates out here, unless I remain in the country some time longer, and which I wish to do if possible. As it will probably be long ere any estates work is resumed, it occurred to me that, if you thought I could be useful to you whilst stationed away from Newcastle, you might be inclined to use your interest and attach me to your Company as a supernumerary, to make myself generally useful in any way in my power. If this would not be very unusual or impossible to do, I should very much like it, as at present I do not know what to do. I am also desirous of expressing my sincere thanks to you for your kind and prompt assistance in rescuing and bringing to a place of safety my wife and child, who were in danger of their lives; and Mrs. Warmington had suffered the most intense and painful anxiety, now happily relieved by the safe protection of the troops under your command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR WARMINGTON.

Submitted and strongly recommended.

Mr. Warmington has been of the greatest assistance to me since leaving Port Antonio, and I am much indebted to him for his valuable services.

L. B. H.

Inclosure 66 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Owley, R.N., to Colonel Hobbs.

Sir, *Stony Gut, October* 19, 1865, 8 A.M.

I ARRIVED here yesterday morning at daybreak. I found the rebels had completely deserted the place. There are none in the vicinity so far as I can ascertain.

There is no accommodation whatever here for troops, as I have destroyed the principal houses. The General is expected at Morant Bay to-day. I intended to have returned to Morant Bay this morning, and shall do so unless I receive orders to the contrary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. L. OXLEY.

Our force—37 seamen, 27 marines, 9 Royal Artillery.

Inclosure 67 in No. 1.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Hobbs, 2nd Battalion 6th Royal Regiment.

Stony Gut, Paul Bogle's Chapel, The Heights, October 19, 1865, 9·30 A.M.

I HAVE reached Stony Gut from my head-quarters, Moncklands, having shot a number of rebels on the way.

Stony Gut I found vacated by the rebels, but occupied by a party of seamen, Marines and Artillery, who arrived here at daybreak yesterday.

The rebels have fled towards Somerset and Mount Lebanon. As this is close to me, and Paul Bogle supposed to be near Moncklands, I retire in that direction, bivouac where I can, and march early to-morrow as there is abundance of work cut out for me.

I have directed this rebellious settlement to be utterly destroyed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS HOBBS.

To Major-General O'Connor, C.B., or any Naval of Military Officer at Morant Bay, or the Governor.

Inclosure 68 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Oxley, R.N., to Brigadier-General Nelson.

Sir, *Stony Gut, October* 19, 1865, 10 A.M.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that I left Easington at 4 P.M. on the 17th, and proceeded to Morant Bay, where I arrived at 10·30 P.M. At 2 A.M. on the 18th I again marched and proceeded with a force of three officers and fifty-seven seamen, Lieutenant O'Connor and twenty-seven marines, and Lieutenant Jones and nine gunners Royal Artillery, to Stony Gut, where I arrived at daybreak. I found the village entirely deserted, and took up my quarters in the Baptist chapel. I have destroyed the principal houses, and shall leave for Morant Bay this evening, unless I receive orders to the contrary.

At 9·30 this morning a party of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment joined us under the command of Colonel Hobbs, who assumed command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. L. OXLEY.

Inclosure 69 in No. 1.

Colonel Hobbs to Major-General O'Connor.

Jigger Foot Market, Blue Mountain Valley, nine miles in advance of Moncklands, October 19, 1865, *midnight.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that I marched at half-past 11 P.M. last night for the rebel stronghold Stony Gut; to my regret I found that not only had the rebels been too cowardly to meet us, but that the honour of being the first troops there fell to the lot of the sailors, Artillery, &c., under Lieutenant Oxley. The march from Moncklands occupied nine hours under torrents of rain, and I found it most dangerous crossing the narrow river, which took the men above their waists. There was not a single officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who was not literally wet through and through, and every article of their clothing, saddlery, &c., utterly destroyed; added to this the intense darkness of night made it a march never to be forgotten in the 6th Regiment. About daylight this morning in passing through this village or cross roads (where the rebels have destroyed everything), I found a number of special constables who had captured a number of prisoners from the rebel camp: finding their guilt clear, and being unable to either take or leave them, I had them all shot; the constables then hung them up on trees eleven in number; their countenances were all diabolical, and they never flinched the very slightest. From this we at once went to Stony Gut, and to be brief can only say that had the rebels been brave and met us there, not a man of the 6th Regiment would have returned to tell the tale, as this Gut or narrow defile is three miles long, and the men were up to their knees in sticky mud, at the bottom of which mud all horses' shoes and ammunition boots firmly imbedded.

The party from Morant Bay had an immense advantage in assaulting it from the other side; the place is so steep, muddy, and slippery that were it a matter of vital importance to bring a gun up to it by the path we assaulted it from, I should say it would take 500 men to do it. After partaking of some biscuits and rum in Bogle's Chapel, sending off his lamp as a trophy to his Excellency the Governor, and utterly destroying this vile and rebellious settlement, I returned with my jaded and foot-sore troops to this spot, where we bivouac for the night in another ecclesiastical building called the Jigger Foot Methodist Chapel. We have plenty to eat, and the few remaining white and coloured people treat us most kindly; their houses have all been wrecked, and pistols pointed at them. My men, who marched so gallantly, are at present sleeping in their wet clothes as I write this, and from being in the water so much are nearly all lame; and were it not for the amount of beef and rum I give them would have broken down long ago. I have not had one single man drunk since I left Newcastle. I hope however, if possible, to reach Moncklands to-morrow, knowing that the rebels are flying there, and knowing also the importance of its position, where I must rest for at least two or three days, as we have been marching twelve and fifteen hours a-day all this week, and except foot sores have not a man sick.

I have in my possession the most conclusive proof of Mr. G. W. Gordon being a chief mover in this rebellion, and have sent an express to Morant Bay, requesting him to be sent to me (if there) for execution, and request you to give this publicity. Should he be elsewhere, I must not forget to tell you that I have Paul Bogle's valet for my guide, a little fellow of extraordinary intelligence; a light rope tied to the stirrup and a revolver now and then to his head causes us thoroughly to understand each other, and he knows every single rebel in the island by name and face, and has just been selecting the captains, colonels, and secretaries out of an immense gang of prisoners just come in here, whom I shall have to shoot to-morrow morning; one famous leader, and rejoicing in the honoured name of Arthur Wellington, is amongst them and three others.

Let me once more do an act of justice to one of the best officers in the British army, in requesting your most favourable consideration of Captain Field; he is everywhere, and the people of this island owe him more than they can ever repay. Also let me mention Lieutenant Rowarth, 6th, and Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Gibbs, whose zeal and energies never flag. Mr. Sawers and Mr. Lascelles also are here and never leave us. Having only had two hours' sleep in two days will, I hope, be my excuse for this disjointed despatch. If you can send me some sailors or Marines do so, as there is plenty to be done yet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. F. HOBBS.

Inclosure 70 in No. 1.

Mr. Ramsay to the Governor's Secretary.

Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 23, 1865, 8·15 A.M.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that George William Gordon and seventeen rebels were hanged at the Court-house this morning at 7 o'clock by order of Major-General Nelson, commanding. I believe from what he stated that he was penitent. All are quiet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY, *Inspector of Police.*

I send a copy to Mr. Myers that his Excellency may get the earliest information.

No. 2.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 16.)

(No. 252.) (Answered No. 349, December 1, 1865, page 243.)

Sir, *King's House, October* 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to bring under your notice a correspondence which I have had with General O'Connor, who has recently arrived to take the command of the troops on the Jamaica station.

The circumstances are briefly as follows:—

Late on the afternoon of the 14th October, whilst about to leave Morant Bay for Port Antonio, the steam troop-ship "Urgent" was signalised in sight making for Port Royal.

At my request Captain De Horsey signalled her to close, and then gave orders to her to go into Port Royal to coal and proceed without delay to Barbados to bring additional troops to Jamaica, for which I had written to the Governor of that Colony. These circumstances are narrated in my despatch No. 251 of the 20th instant.

Early on the morning of the 17th October I returned to Kingston, and on visiting General O'Connor was informed by him (whilst talking over the sending the "Urgent" to Barbados) that he had changed my intended arrangements, and had decided, upon the Executive Committee agreeing to hire a steamer, to recall the troops from British Honduras, and bring away 200 troops also from Nassau.

I informed him that I coincided in the latter step, if they could be spared, but that I did not think the troops ought to be taken away from British Honduras.

He also acquainted me that he had written to General Brooke at Barbados, stating what description of troops would in his opinion be most desirable for service in Jamaica.

No complaint or expression of dissatisfaction was at this time made.

About noon of the same day (17th October) I again left Kingston for the seat of the disturbances, and did not return again until the afternoon of the 20th, about 2 P.M.

I immediately called at General O'Connor's to inform him of the progress of events, but had not been long there before, to my great astonishment, he began to accuse me in a very bluff manner, and in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, of having transgressed my own authority as Governor and interfered with his as General, in sending the "Urgent" to Barbados for troops without first consulting him.

The correspondence enclosed refers to this occurrence, and I should be obliged by your conveying to me your opinion and instruction on the point raised for my future guidance, as well as by your moving the military authorities to communicate to General O'Connor the same views for his information.

General O'Connor's letter of the 21st October makes it necessary for me to add a few explanatory comments.

A very serious rebellion had broken out, and was rapidly spreading in the eastern part of the island, a considerable portion of the troops in the colony had been called into the field, and the entire force in Jamaica would barely be able to cope with the then existing rebellion and protect the principal towns of Kingston and Spanish Town.

If the rebellion broke out simultaneously in any other quarter, as there was every reason to fear might be the case, there would have been little hope of coping with it effectually, and it was clear that under any circumstances whatever a large augmentation of troops would be necessary in Jamaica for some time to come.

The sudden and unexpected appearance of the "Urgent" on the 14th October, enabled me at once to write off to Barbados for all the troops that could be spared.

I had no opportunity, if I had wished to do so, of consulting the General, who was in Kingston, or even of writing to him all. We were leaving Morant Bay late on a very stormy afternoon for a particular destination to pick up white troops, and look after the refugee ladies and children whom they had collected from the disturbed districts. I had barely time to write a hurried despatch to the Governor of Barbados, and even this had nearly caused us to miss our appointed rendezvous.

There could therefore be no want of consideration or courtesy towards General O'Connor in my not having written to him; certainly nothing could have been further from my intentions or thoughts.

General O'Connor says he was left in ignorance of the movements and destination of the "Urgent;" but this could not be so, for upon her arrival at Port Royal he would necessarily learn that she had been ordered to Barbados to bring troops. Three days later I was in Kingston, and repeated the information myself. Had I left my despatch open, as General O'Connor suggests I might have done, *for his opinion* (and I presume revision), I might have found all my plans for ensuring the security of the Colony upset by a substitution (as he states was his intention) of the sending to Nassau and British Honduras for troops, which I know cannot be spared from the latter Colony, and possibly may be inconveniently dispensed with for any length of time from the former; whereas Barbados by the return transmitted in your despatch, Confidential, of the 16th February, 1865, had then upwards of 1,200 men, and could, if the same complement is still kept up, easily and safely spare 300 or 400.

General O'Connor states that troops were to be poured in upon him "whether required or not, for whose reception and accommodation considerable preparations had to be made."

The Governor, I imagine, is the best judge of the number of troops required in a case of internal disturbance, and the fact that General O'Connor sent for 200 troops from Nassau, and was going to send for those from British Honduras, in addition to what I had applied for from Barbadoes, showed that he considered the emergency one which made additional troops necessary.

As to the preparation for their reception and accommodation, it was impossible they could arrive under fourteen days, and I have already shown that I myself communicated the fact of their being sent for within three days of the order being given.

But independently of this, as large a number of troops had been sent into the field as I had sent for, and their quarters would at once have been available, had it been required to establish them thus; but the real fact is, that the additional troops would in all probability be required for distant outposts, which could only be decided upon as the progress of events developed our true position better.

General O'Connor also states that time was lost, when every hour was of vital consequence, and a heavier expenditure incurred by sending the "Urgent" to Barbados instead of to Nassau.

This is a little inconsistent with his previous assertion, that they had been sent for "whether required or not."

But he has himself shown that the steamer "Plantagenet" was placed at his disposal by the Executive Committee to send to Nassau for troops. Both services could therefore go on at once, and it certainly was desirable that the largest ship should be sent on the longest voyage, and for the greatest number of men.

As to the additional expense it is clear that if the 200 troops from Nassau were not sufficient, as I maintain is the case, Barbados must be sent to after all, and of course the sooner the better. The safety, in fact almost the very possession of the island, depended upon the promptness and vigour displayed in crushing the first outbreak of rebellion, and in providing with the least possible delay for the protection of those parishes where a rising was apprehended, but had not yet taken place.

General O'Connor implies that I sent for European troops, who, he says, are not so enduring in a tropical climate as African soldiers.

The copy of my letter to the Governor of Barbados will show that I did not apply for European troops, but left it entirely to the Governor, on consultation with General Brooke, to send what they considered best suited to the service, and most easily spareable by the colony. I asked for 500 men, or as many as could be spared. The last Return I have seen of the troops stationed at Barbados is that given in your confidential circular of 16th Febrnary, 1865. There were then 468 black and 656 white troops in that colony, so that there was no absolute necessity in complying with my application to send any white troops at all, and Colonel Whitfield, a most experienced officer of African troops, was on the spot to afford the benefit of his experience and advice.

General O'Connor states that my orders ought to have been given through him, but the troops sought for were from a distinct and separate command with which he had nothing to do, and the application could only be made with propriety by the Governor of the colony requiring assistance to the Governor of the colony from which it was sought.

Within General O'Connor's own command it is my duty, and I have always most strictly adhered to it, to make my requisitions for troops directly to himself. I may go further, and add, that so far as it has been possible (considering that I have been chiefly absent at the scene of the disturbances, and away from Kingston, where General O'Connor remained), I have endeavoured to consult him as to the best arrangements to be made and the numbers and stations of the troops: though these latter points fall more particularly, and properly so, within the province of the Governor.

I have gone thus at length into the particulars of the question, because the point raised is a very important one, namely, the distinct demarkation of the respective duties of the Civil Governor and the Military Officer in command of Her Majesty's troops.

To my own mind the Colonial Regulations are clear and unmistakeable. That all dispositions of troops within the command are to be directed by the Governor, but carried out in their details by the senior military officer; but that if troops are required from another command, it is the business of the Governor and not of the military officer to apply for them.

Any other arrangement must necessarily lead to confusion. As long as no foreign war or outbreak exists, the Governor is charged with and responsible for the safety and security of the colony under him, so far as the means at his command for the purpose will enable him to provide therefor.

It is impossible the Governor can fulfil this charge and this responsibility properly

if there is to be a divided authority between himself and the senior military officer in command of the troops.

There is often an extreme jealousy and tenaciousness on the part of some military men with regard to Civil Governors being called upon to direct the military arrangements of a colony, and where this exists it is clear that the public interests must suffer unless the respective duties and powers of each are most distinctly enunciated. No harmonious intercourse can possibly be kept up if one officer is to tell the other in a brusque manner, and in the presence of other persons, as General O'Connor did me, that the powers of the other had been exceeded, and his own improperly interfered with.

But not only did General O'Connor take this action with regard to me, he expressed the same opinions and views to others, and that, too, before he had even spoken to me on the subject at all.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor, C.B.

Sir, *King's House, Spanish Town, October* 21, 1865.

AT an interview which I had with you yesterday, your Excellency was pleased to assert, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, that in sending Her Majesty's troop ship "Urgent" to Barbados for additional troops for this colony I had exceeded my authority as Governor, and interfered with that of yourself as General commanding Her Majesty's troops in the Jamaica command.

As I then informed you in reply, I considered myself acting strictly within my own powers, but that under no circumstances whatever had I or could I have the slightest wish or intention either to usurp your powers or to act with any want of courtesy towards you.

I have received prompt and cordial co-operation from you from the commencement of this unfortunate outbreak up to the present time, and I should be most unwilling that any misapprehension should now arise to disturb that good understanding between us which is so essential to the public interests.

My view of our relative positions with regard to military arrangements is a very simple one, and it is distinctly enunciated in the following instructions to Governors, namely, "It is his duty (the Governor's), except in the case of invasion, or assault by a foreign enemy, to issue to the officer in command of Her Majesty's forces within the colony orders for the march and distribution of troops, for the formation and march of detachments and escorts, and generally for such military service as the safety and welfare of the colony may appear to him to require, but that all the military details regarding such distribution and the manner in which the detachments shall be formed and composed rest with the military officer, who is responsible that they are conformable in every respect to the instructions issued to him by the Governor."

I am not aware that I have in the least degree deviated from these instructions, certainly I had no intention of doing so; but as your Excellency entertains a different view, and has expressed considerable dissatisfaction at such supposed deviation, I have to request you will be good enough to furnish me with a statement of the particulars in which you think I have exceeded my proper sphere of action in order that I may at once submit the same to competent authority, and that any similar mistake or misunderstanding may be obviated in future.

It is essential to a cordial co-operation between the chief civil and military authority in public matters, as well as to an harmonious intercourse in private, that there should be no doubtful or debatable ground as to the relative position or duties of each.

I can only say for myself that it is my earnest desire to preserve the most friendly and cordial intercourse with your Excellency both publicly and privately.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarter House, Kingston, October* 21, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of this day's date, referring to our interview yesterday, when "I asserted in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, that in sending Her Majesty's troop ship 'Urgent' to Barbados for additional troops for this Colony, you had exceeded your authority as Governor, and interfered with that of myself as General commanding Her Majesty's troops in the Jamaica command."

It seems to me to have escaped your Excellency's recollection that I added "without communicating with or consulting me."

For either of these there was ample time, as the "Urgent" anchored at Port Royal early on Sunday morning, 15th instant, to coal for the voyage, and did not depart until the following evening.

Your Excellency's despatch might have been left open for my perusal and opinion, considering that I was the principal person concerned; but on the contrary, I was permitted to remain in total ignorance of the movements and destination of the ship sent expressly here to convey troops under my immediate command, and without any reference to me, my plans and views, additional troops were to be poured in upon me, whether required or not, for whose reception and accommodation considerable preparations had to be made.

I entirely coincide in your Excellency's views "of our relative positions with regard to military arrangements," distinctly laid down in Her Majesty's and the Colonial regulations, "Instructions for officers administering the Government of Colonies and settlements abroad."

Permit me to observe that had you adhered to the paragraph of the instructions quoted in your letter, and "issued to the officer in command of Her Majesty's forces within the Colony, orders for the marching and distribution of them, or respecting any other military service, as the safety or welfare of the Colony may render necessary," and favoured me, by the Commander of the "Urgent," with your orders, leaving to the "officer in command of Her Majesty's forces to carry all such matters into execution," who is responsible, not as your Excellency states, "that they are conformable in every respect to the instructions issued to him by the Governor;" but "he alone will be responsible to Her Majesty for the prompt and efficient performance of any such service in its details;"—had you adopted this course, I would have carried into effect an arrangement already made with Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, for sending the "Urgent" (hourly expected) direct to Nassau for all the available officers and men, with the head-quarters of the 1st West India Regiment, and the mail-steamer "Plantagenet" hired, and placed at my disposal by your Executive Committee, who consulted me on this occasion and in every other difficulty during your absence, to Honduras for Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, an officer of long and well-tried service in African warfare, and the 2nd West India Regiment—a prompt measure, saving time and expenditure every day, nay, hour of the former, of vital consequence in the present precarious aspect of affairs, and not despatched the "Urgent" to a distant and distinct command, Barbados, to fetch from thence European troops, which very nearly forty years of tropical service convinces me are not so enduring as African soldiers, whose constitutions, nature, and habits calculate them to suffer less than Europeans when exposed to the sun, night dews, and marches such as Colonel Hobbs has made with the 2nd Battalion 6th Royals for thirteen hours under drenching rain.

The excitement over and the field abandoned, our hospitals may be filled with sick soldiers, many of them to be sent home in a few weeks as invalids.

Such was and is my reason for considering that you ought not to have sent the "Urgent," to Barbados, or indeed to any other station, without communicating or consulting with me. Your frank acknowledgment of my prompt and cordial co-operation, from the commencement of this unfortunate outbreak up to the present time, is nothing more nor less than what I am entitled to expect from your candour, as a Governor and a gentleman, and no misapprehension now or hereafter can disturb that good understanding between us, or prevent me performing my duty for the public interests.

I am as fully aware as your Excellency that it is essential to a cordial co-operation between the chief civil and military authorities in public matters that "there should be no doubtful or debatable ground as to the relative position or duties of each," and I

reciprocate your "earnest desire to preserve the utmost friendly intercourse" with your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Governor Eyre to the Governor of Barbados.

Sir, *"Wolverine," off Morant Bay, October* 14, 1865, 4 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that an insurrectionary outbreak of the most serious and alarming kind has taken place in this island. The barbarous massacre of a large number of gentlemen, being ministers of religion, magistrates, proprietors of properties, or persons otherwise interested in or connected with estates in this island, has taken place; a large amount of property has been destroyed; numerous estates in high cultivation have had to be left entirely abandoned; a large portion of the south-eastern, eastern, and north-eastern portion of the Colony has been put under martial law; and general apprehension and alarm exist lest the movement extend to the entire island and the insurrection become a general one.

In this emergency a large portion of the troops stationed in this Colony have been rapidly withdrawn from the head-quarters and distributed at various points in the disturbed districts. I have myself been for the last two days personally engaged in directing and superintending, in conjunction with Brigadier-General Nelson, these movements; and I am now on board Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" *en route* to Port Antonio, a place on the north side of the island, to establish another military post.

The whole of the troops in this Colony do not exceed above 1,000 (exclusive of those at Honduras and Bahamas); and I cannot conceal from myself that such a number is utterly inadequate to suppress the insurrection in the districts where it now exists, and would not supply any troops whatever for the assistance or defence of other portions of the Colony should the outbreak, as is feared may be the case, unhappily extend to them. I have therefore most urgently to solicit your Excellency to direct that, if possible, 500 troops, or as many as you can spare, may be despatched to our assistance with as little delay as possible, in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," sent herewith for the purpose.

It would be very desirable that the troops should be accompanied by as many medical officers as possible, and should include any artillerymen and light field-pieces that can be spared.

It may be as well to bring to your Excellency's notice, as an additional reason for this urgency, the immense area of Jamaica, extending about 150 miles in length and from 50 to 60 in breadth, and the physical features of which are of such a nature as at once to prevent a rapid intercommunication with distant points, and render exceedingly difficult all inland movements of troops, whilst they afford both shelter and supplies of food to the insurgents in fertile fastnesses of the mountains, where a large portion of the peasantry reside.

There is no intelligible cause for this sad outbreak, and nothing but the most prompt and vigorous measures will put it down.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 3.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 17.)

(No. 253.) (Answered No. 353, December 1, 1865, page 244.)

Sir, *King's House, October* 23, 1865.

IN dealing with the rebellion recently broken out, and still existing in Jamaica, it became manifest that the movement has been long in progress, that it had been stirred up and stimulated by the indiscreet acts, language, or writings of persons of education and in a better sphere of life, as well as by political demagogues and agitators, who have used the most violent and seditious language.

2. Chief amongst the former class I regret to say are the Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in England, Dr. Underhill, and some of the Baptist ministers in Jamaica, who have endorsed and enlarged upon his views and statements.

3. Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind the imminent jeopardy in which the whole colony has been and still is placed by their proceedings, I deemed it right, with the approval of my Executive Committee, to examine some of the letters arriving by the last English mail for certain Baptist Ministers.

I inclose one of these from Dr. Underhill to the Rev. J. Henderson, of Montego Bay, for your information.

4. In this letter occurs the following passage :—

"In Jamaica the people seem to be overwhelmed with discouragement, and I fear that they are giving up in despair their long struggle with injustice and fraud."

5. If such language as this is addressed by the Representative of the Baptist Missionary Society at home to its ministers out here, these ministers will naturally endeavour to give effect to the suggestion, by stimulating the people "not to give up the struggle," whilst they will, no doubt, re-echo and enlarge upon the alleged "injustice and fraud," as some of them have already done at the meeting at Montego Bay and elsewhere.

6. The result is obvious, and as instanced in the massacre at Morant Bay, in the outbreak of rebellion through an extensive tract of country, and in the disaffection and disloyalty which exist in so many parishes, and make it a question whether the rebellion may not become general through the entire island.

7. If nothing can be done to stop at home the pernicious writings such as I refer to, and if Jamaica is to be retained at all, it will be necessary to pass a law in the colony authorizing the deportation of all persons who leaving their proper sphere of action as ministers of religion, become political demagogues and dangerous agitators.

8. I append some extracts from Lord Metcalfe's writings, and from his life by Kaye, showing that this is not the first occasion in which some of the Baptist ministers have wrought the most serious evils in this colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Dr. Underhill to the Rev. J. E. Henderson.

My dear Brother, *London, September 29, 1865.*

I CANNOT make out how it is that the receipt for the African moneys has not reached you. It is regularly entered in our books, and the counterpart of the receipt is in its proper place. The "Herald," too, has been regularly sent, and inquiries are being made about its delay.

With regard to your letters, no reply has been given, simply because none could be given; and even now I am unable to say when a definite answer can be sent. The fact is, your case is one of many, all of which were remittted to a Sub-Committee for consideration. Their deliberations issued in a report submitted to the last quarterly meeting, the gist of which was to make some regular allowance to certain stations, or rather the brethren occupying them. This plan was thought too serious to be hastily decided on, and its discussion was deferred to our meeting in October, now shortly to take place at Bradford. I must not, however, conceal from you my fears that it (the report that is) will not be adopted. We can scarcely see our way to carry on our present work, and to add some 500*l.* or 600*l.* a-year to our expenditure, with a certain difficulty of keeping to this, is a very anxious matter. We can scarcely make a second appeal for our Distress Fund, which is well-nigh exhausted. And even this mail adds to our perplexities. You know what Brother Hewett proposes to do, and other brethren write in the same difficult as yourself. I confess I feel sorely troubled about it and about Jamaica altogether. For if I could say to the Committee that I thought any help now rendered would be merely temporary, I should have hope of securing aid. But I cannot. I see scarcely any hope of permanent improvement in the condition of the Island, and without this for the Committee to do anything will be certain to entail for years to come a practical resumption of the Mission.

I need not say how deeply I sympathise with you in the trials you have to endure. Would that I could alleviate or remove them. But I feel almost as despairing as yourself of any material or permanent help. We seem to have no other resort than the Throne of Grace, and to find there the wisdom and the aid which, humanly speaking, seem nowhere to be found.

In Jamaica the people seem to be overwhelmed with discouragement, but I fear that

they are giving up in despair their long struggle with injustice and fraud. Our Colonial Office is dead to all appeals, and your Government is incapable of meeting the crisis. May God speedily appear for us and them, and lead us once more into a land of pleasantness and peace.

This letter is a very unsatisfactory one to you I know, yet I will not withhold it, lest you think we do not remember you. Please to give my kind regards to Mrs. Henderson, and believe me to remain, yours very truly,

Your, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. B. UNDERHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Extract from a Letter of Sir C. Metcalfe, dated June 10, 1840, quoted at page 428 of Vol. II of Kaye's "Life of Lord Metcalfe."

"There is another evil caused by the wickedness of a few men, Baptist missionaries, pretended ministers of religion, but really wolves in sheep's clothing, who ferment discontent and disaffection among the negro population. Whatever their motives may be, their conduct is most pernicious.

"This evil also seems to be without remedy."

Extract from a Despatch of Sir C. Metcalfe, dated June 15, 1840, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, quoted at pages 405 and 406 of Vol. II of Kaye's "Life of Lord Metcalfe."

"I am bound by my duty to inform your Lordship that, in my opinion, the worst evil which hangs with a menacing aspect over the destinies of this Island is the influence exercised with baneful effect by the majority of the Baptist ministers. It is the worst because it is the more irremediable. Other evils and difficulties may yield to time, which may also diminish the influence of the Baptist missionaries or produce successors of a more Christian character; but long after their influence has ceased, its pernicious effects on the disposition of the people will remain. I entirely renounce the opinion which I at one time entertained that they had done more good than harm. The good that they have done would have been done without them. The evil is exclusively their own."

At page 407 of vol. ii of Kaye's "Life of Lord Metcalfe," the biographer writes:—

"Assuredly the teachings of the missionaries bore in due season, as I have said, the accustomed fruit, and soon it became Metcalfe's duty to report that serious disturbances had occurred, one at Lucea, the other at Falmouth.

"In the latter both the police and military were pelted by the mob, and many of them wounded by the missiles discharged by the excited populace. The Riot Act was read. The troops, who had acted with wonderful forbearance, were drawn up in line and received the word to load. Upon this the rioters dispersed. But the fever of excitement was not soon allayed.

"The most unseemly language denunciatory of all constituted authority was freely used, the Baptist missionary who had been the promoter of the strife being the most unscrupulous in his utterances.

"'If I had known your errand,' said the man of peace to the police inspector, who had entered the house in the execution of his duty, 'I would have kicked you down the steps.'"

No. 4.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 16.)

(No. 254.)

Sir, *King's House, October 24, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of letters which I have received from the Spanish Consul Don Bruno de Badan, and from Captain de Horsey, Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal, notifying the arrival of two Spanish men-of-war, sent here by the Governor-

General of Cuba, upon his hearing of the rebellion in Jamaica, to be placed at my disposal. I also append a copy of my reply to the Consul's letter.

2. This very friendly and considerate act, spontaneously emanating from a foreign Power, deserves, and will, no doubt, receive, the best acknowledgment of Her Majesty's Government.

3. In communicating with the Spanish Government on the subject I would respectfully request that the grateful thanks of the local Government, and of the inhabitants of Jamaica, may at the same time be included.

4. I am happy to say that, long before the arrival of the Spanish vessels of war, we had both got under the rebellion and had recalled to the station four additional English men-of-war ("Steady," Fawn," "Lily," and "Bulldog)," so that we had no occasion for and did not make use of any foreign assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Don Bruno Badan to Governor Eyre.

Consulate of Spain, Jamaica, Kingston,
October 21, 1865.

Your Excellency,

HAVING had the honour of communicating to the Governor of Cuba the late lamentable occurrence at St. Thomas in the East in this island, and although I have not thought it necessary to ask any assistance, knowing full well that the prompt and energetic measures taken by your Excellency would secure the return of peace to the disturbed district, yet his Excellency the Governor of Cuba has thought it proper to put at the service of your Excellency two vessels of war, arrived in Port Royal this morning, and I feel great satisfaction in being the medium of conveying to your Excellency the assurance that the authorities in Cuba shall have satisfaction in co-operating with your Excellency to secure the peace and tranquillity of this important colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BRUNO BADAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Governor Eyre to Don Bruno Badan.

Sir,

King's House, October 21, 1865.

YOUR letter of to-day's date has just reached me, informing me that upon learning the lamentable occurrences at St. Thomas in the East in this colony, his Excellency the Governor-General of Cuba had been pleased to place at my service two Spanish vessels of war, which arrived at Port Royal this morning.

I beg you will convey to his Excellency the Governor-General the deep obligation of myself and of this colony to the consideration of his Excellency, and for the prompt assistance tendered in so friendly a spirit.

Whilst I am happy to believe that the worst of the rebellion is over, and that consequently it is unnecessary for me to avail myself of the services of the two Spanish vessels of war, I would at the same time request you to assure the Governor-General that I am not the less grateful to his Excellency for the generous manner in which a friendly Power has come forward to offer its aid, an offer which I am sure will be highly appreciated and thankfully acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

Captain De Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Admiralty House, Port Royal, October* 21, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the Spanish steam sloops of war "Santa Lucia" and "Andaluza" have arrived at Port Royal, from Santiago de Cuba, having been despatched here to render such assistance as may be required.

The Lieutenant commanding the "Santa Lucia" informs me that he purposes proceeding with both vessels to Kingston to-morrow, and that he will then take the earliest opportunity of waiting on your Excellency.

I have despatched the "Lily" this morning with directions to land the fifty troops and the arms at the several posts, as requested.

The "Lily" will, on falling in with the "Steady," direct her to remain about Black River or Savanna la Mar, and will then proceed to visit all the ports from this round the west end, to Port Antonio.

The "Fawn" has arrived, and I am ready to place her, as soon as coaled and provisioned, at your Excellency's disposal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. M. DE HORSEY.

No. 5.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(Answered December 1, 1865, page 250.)

Sir, *King's House, October* 24, 1865.

REFERRING to the rebellion which has recently broken out, and to the unsatisfactory state of feeling which pervades the lower classes of many of the parishes, as well as to the undoubted fact that there are a large number of persons of better position or education who are mixed up in exciting agitation or in disseminating seditious principles—a state of things which renders the very existence of Jamaica as a Colony precarious—I have the honour to bring to your notice the difficulty which will exist in governing the country for some time to come under its present form of Constitution.

Already one member of the House of Assembly has been tried, found guilty, and hung for using inflammatory language and exciting the people to rebellion. Some other members of Assembly are strongly suspected of entertaining similar sentiments and sympathies; and there is a general want of confidence in the integrity and sense of public duty of a considerable section of the House.

The records of the last few sessions abundantly show that seditious language of a most violent kind has been used in the House of Assembly itself; and that its general proceedings have been those of obstruction and defiance towards constituted authority, or with regard to measures introduced for the general welfare.

But there is also an immediate difficulty in regard to filling up the vacancy in the Assembly caused by Mr. Gordon's execution. It is impossible, with propriety, to issue a writ calling upon the persons now in rebellion to elect another member; and it would be equally so, when the present crisis is over, to invite the late rebels to return a person to legislate probably upon the very facts of the rebellion.

The real truth is, that the people are not fit to elect Legislators; and there are few persons in the island fit to become Legislators.

Two courses present themselves: either for the Home Government to suspend the Constitution, and create an *ad interim* Legislature; or for the Local Government to try and get the Constitution altered in the Colony. The first could not be done until Parliament meets in February 1866, whereas the emergency is pressing. I purpose, therefore, endeavouring to get some change effected in the Colony at the approaching session.

My own impression is that it would be desirable to revert to the now somewhat exploded form of Government by a Governor and Council as at Trinidad.

I believe the majority of the members of Assembly will now be willing to modify the Constitution, and would probably go the length of making it a single Chamber under a President; half the members to be nominated, and half elected.

The difficulty in getting an entirely nominated Council would consist in the fact that so many of the members of the present House of Assembly would know that they must be shut out from an entirely nominated one, and therefore would not vote for it.

I will endeavour to do the best I can after consultation with my advisers; and if we are unsuccessful, Parliament could be asked to take the matter in its own hands next spring.

Something must be done. The Colony can never go on satisfactorily—scarcely even exist—under a continuance of the disorder, confusion, obstruction, and personalities which have so long been in vogue.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 6.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 255.)

Sir, *King's House, October 27, 1865.*

MY attention has been called to a letter published in the local papers, by General O'Connor, the officer commanding Her Majesty's troops in the Jamaica command, of which I think it right to forward you a copy.

In my despatch No. 252* of the 23rd instant I transmitted to you a copy of a correspondence which had taken place between myself and General O'Connor, in reference to the arrangements made for procuring additional troops for this colony, on the occurrence of the emergency of the rebellion. That correspondence would show how far General O'Connor forgot himself and his position, and desired to usurp that of the Governor of the colony.

The published letter, which I now enclose, is an attempt again to ignore the Governor in the arrangements made for putting down the rebellion, and an endeavour to make the public believe that to Brigadier-General Nelson and the Military "is mainly due the present most successful results."

I have no wish to detract from the merits of General Nelson, or of the Military, to all of whom, as well as to the naval men, volunteers, and civilians, the colony is most deeply indebted, as I have already most fully borne testimony to in my despatch No. 251† of the 20th instant; but I cannot allow such a statement as that of General O'Connor's in the printed letter which I send you to go forth to the public without calling your attention to it, and repeating what I have already stated substantially in my despatch No. 251 of the 20th instant, and to which my aide-de-camp, Colonel Hunt, can bear ample testimony, that from the time of my arrival in Kingston on the evening of the 12th October, to direct in person the movements of troops and other arrangements which I considered necessary for the safety of the colony, until the 20th October, when I left Morant Bay, satisfied that the rebellion was got under, there was not a single movement made by Brigadier-General Nelson that was not undertaken at my own special request and direction, not indeed in writing, because my intercourse with Brigadier-General Nelson was of so friendly a kind that the arrangements were decided upon in confidential discussion, and without our ever having any disagreement or difference of opinion. Upon the eve of going I left a minute stating the arrangements I wished to be continued, but which were in fact, with little exception, arrangements that had been previously agreed upon and determined.

It was clearly my duty as Governor to issue orders for the "march and distribution of the troops, for the formation and march of detachments, and generally, for such military service as the safety and welfare of the colony appeared to require." The military details regarding such distribution, and the manner in which the detachments were to be formed and composed, of course, rested with Brigadier-General Nelson, and were all most ably and successfully carried out.

It is for the Military Authorities to say how far it is judicious or right in the officer commanding Her Majesty's troops to write to a public newspaper in the tone adopted in General O'Connor's letter in commendation of one officer (Colonel Nelson) to the depreciation of another (Colonel Hobbs), both of similar rank, and engaged upon the same service, such letter not having reference to either a general order or a formal report, or, indeed, having any official character at all.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 41.

† Page 1.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Extract from the "Colonial Standard."

BRIGADIER-GENENRAL NELSON.

WE are happy to give insertion to the following communication from his Excellency Major-General O'Connor, C.B., in reference to a letter signed "Sebrof," which we published yesterday:—

"To the Editor of the Colonial Standard.

"Sir,

"A letter signed 'Sebrof,' gives Colonel Hobbs, 2nd Battalion of the 6th Royal Regiment, undue credit for having undeniably broken the 'back of the rebellion,' adding a tissue of fulsome flattery that must disgust any sensible individual.

"Colonel Hobbs was not altogether instrumental 'in breaking the back of the rebellion,' although 'he marched his officers and men for eight days, from morning to night, through incessant and pouring rain, crossing rivers up to their waists'—a very questionable measure to adopt with European soldiers, if the 'Sebrof' statement is correct—but to the energetic, able, and masterly movements of Brigadier-General Nelson, to the several officers and men under his command, together with the valuable assistance of Colonel Fyfe and the Maroons, is mainly due the present most successful results, and breaking not only the 'back' but the neck of the rebellion. Such is the opinion of

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR,

"*Major-General Commanding the Troops.*

"*October 25, 1865.*"

No. 7.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 256.) (Answered No. 355, December 1, 1865, page 245.)

Sir, *King's House, October 28, 1865.*

IN my despatch No. 255* of the 27th instant I had to call your attention to a letter published by General O'Connor in a public newspaper, in reply to some anonymous communication which had previously appeared in the same journal.

I have now the honour to transmit an extract from the "Tribune" newspaper of to-day, in which has been published, by General O'Connor, without my knowledge or consent, an official communication from myself to the General, relative to the political state of a particular district of the island, and the advisability of sending troops to it.

This letter has not even yet been acted upon.

Under any circumstances, however, it is clearly a gross breach of official propriety, as well as of common courtesy, for the General in command of Her Majesty's troops to publish the Governor's despatches to him, without first obtaining permission.

Were such a practice to be continued, the public interests must necessarily suffer.

I append a copy of a communication which I addressed to General O'Connor upon this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 51.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Extract from the "Jamaica Tribune and Daily Advertiser" of October 28, 1865.

THE REBELLION. LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—The following despatches were received at Head Quarters House, at 11 o'clock on Thursday night last. They were kindly placed at our disposal by Captain Lanyon, A.D.C. :—

"Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor, C.B.

"Sir, *"Spa Town, October* 26, 1865.

"Understanding that the 'Plantagenet' has arrived with troops from Nassau, and having received urgent application this morning for troops for Lucea, I have the honour to request your Excellency will be pleased to send a company of troops to Lucea, by the man-of-war which is about to proceed with arms on to the westward.

"There are barracks at Lucea, in which the troops can be accommodated.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "E. EYRE."

[His Excellency, when he wrote the above, was evidently in error; the "Plantagenet" has not yet arrived.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

HAVING noticed in the Jamaica "Tribune and Daily Advertiser" newspaper of this morning a published copy of an official communication from myself to your Excellency as to the state of Lucea, and to the expediency of sending troops there, I have the honour to request that no future communication from me may be made public without my consent previously obtained.

I am both willing and anxious that the public should have every reasonable information; and, as suggested in a private note to your Excellency, when first reports were forwarded to you from Port Morant, should have no objections to the reports from the officer commanding Her Majesty's military or naval forces being published, or such portion of them as your Excellency considered could be made known without impropriety, or without injury to the public service; but it is quite another matter to make public correspondence between the Governor of the Colony and the officers commanding Her Majesty's troops, relative to arrangements suggested, questions still pending on the state of other districts than the disturbed ones, and the advisability or otherwise of taking precautionary measures with regard to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 8.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 257.) (Answered No. 354, December 1, 1865, page 245.)

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour, at the request of the Rev. J. E. Henderson, the Rev. Walter Dendy, and the Rev. James Reid, to forward a communication addressed to you by those gentlemen, transmitting copies of a correspondence with myself.

This correspondence has already been before you in my despatch No. 210* of the 22nd of August last.

I have only to refer you further to my despatch No. 253† of the 23rd instant, transmitting a letter from Dr. Underhill to the Rev. J. E. Henderson, which I caused to be examined and detained on the arrival of the last English mail.

The fearful, but necessary results of agitation by some of the Baptist missionaries in this Colony, and by other political agitators and demagogues, are fully developed in my despatch No. 251‡ of the 20th of October, giving an account of the recent rebellion and of the still unsettled state of the island.

* *Vide* Papers presented February 1866, on the Affairs of Jamaica, page 256. † Page 46. ‡ Page 1.

One of the great objects of the agitation kept up by certain of the Baptist ministers or by other Dissenters is the abolition of payments to the State Church: but the parties who stimulate this agitation forget that the ignorant and excitable negroes, when told that they are unjustly or improperly taxed for such a purpose, simply look upon it as a wrong to be revenged or redressed in their own way. It is easy to influence the evil passions of such a population, but impossible to guide, direct, or control them when once excited.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Memorial of Baptist Missionaries.

To the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The humble Memorial of certain Baptist Missionaries, residing in the Parish of St. James, Jamaica.

YOUR Memorialists beg leave to submit the correspondence which has recently been held between his Excellency Governor Eyre and your Memorialists, relating to a placard published by his Excellency, arising out of a Memorial of certain poor people of the parish of St. Ann's.

(No. 1.)

"(Circular.)

"Rev. Sir, "*Executive Committee Office, July* 25, 1865.

"I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor, in Executive Committee, to inform you that 200 copies have been sent to your address of a publication containing the Queen's advice, as stated in a despatch from the Right Honourable Mr. Cardwell, by desire of Her Majesty, in reply to the Memorial of certain poor persons in the parish of St. Ann.

"I am to request that you will be so good as to take such steps as may seem to you to be proper for causing this document to be most extensively circulated amongst the peasantry and other classes of the inhabitants, it being considered desirable that, as far as possible, a copy of it should be in the hands of each family, as well as placarded in public places.

"I have, &c.
(Signed) "W. R. MYERS, *Secretary.*"

(No. 2.)

"Sir, "*Montego Bay, August* 4, 1865.

"We received your circulars of the 25th of July, stating that 200 copies of a publication had been forwarded to each of our addresses, and requesting us to circulate the same.

"We deeply regret that we cannot comply with the request of his Excellency. Not having seen the petition of the 'poor people of St. Ann's,' we are unable to judge of the suitability of the reply to it. In this part of the island the people have met to complain of social and political grievances, and to pray that a Commission may be appointed to inquire into their grievances. To them, therefore, the letter of Mr. Cardwell has no meaning. We may mention that a copy of the publication, as well as another placard headed 'The Queen to the Peasantry of Jamaica,' has been extensively circulated and pasted within the walls of the Court-house, and the effect has been to produce an amount of irritation most painful to observe. The people are also greatly annoyed that reports have been circulated reflecting on their loyalty to the Queen and the constituted authorities. We can assure his Excellency that though the people are suffering from deep poverty, arising in most cases from an inability to obtain work, there is not the least fear that they will do anything that can by any possibility be construed into a desire to break the laws of the Colony. A more peaceable or loyal people are not to be found throughout Her Majesty's dominions than are the peasantry of St. James, and we deeply regret that reports have been circulated calculated deeply to injure and grieve them. We must also be permitted to state that we think it anything but wise to have supplied the volunteers with ball cartridges, as we are credibly informed has been

the case. We shall be obliged if you will place this communication before his Excellency, as it is to us always a matter of sorrow not to be able to comply with any request made Excellency.

"We are, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN E. HENDERSON.
WALTER DENDY.
JAMES REID.

"To W. R. Myers, Esq."

(No. 3.)

"Rev. Gentlemen, "*Governor's Secretary's Office, August* 17, 1865.

"I am commanded by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, addressed to Mr. Myers, and to request you will be so good as to hand over to the Custos of St. James, the circulars which you decline to circulate, containing the advice of your Sovereign, and which, though originating in a Memorial from the poor people of St. Ann's, is equally as applicable and equally as sound advice to the parishioners of St. James, or any other parish in the island.

"I am further to state that if such advice had been more frequently given before by those who undertake to guide and teach the people, their condition at the present moment would probably have been much better than it is, and the advice be less needed now.

I have, &c.

(Signed) "EDWARD JORDON, *Governor's Secretary.*

"To the Rev. Messrs. Henderson, Reid, and Dendy."

(No. 4.)

"Sir, "*Montego Bay, August* 19, 1865.

"We have informed his Honour the Custos that he can obtain from the Post Office the parcels of circulars addressed to us. We cannot admit that those circulars contain the advice of our Sovereign to the peasantry of this parish. We feel confident that Her Most Gracious Majesty, so renowned for her benevolence and kindness of heart, could never have addressed the suffering poor without one kind word of sympathy for them in their distress brought upon them by circumstances over which they had no control. There is no evidence whatever before us that it was the wish of Her Majesty that the reply to a few poor people in St. Ann's should be regarded as an answer to complaints of poverty and misrule, which have arisen in every part of the island.

"We are quite at a loss to understand the meaning of the following:—'I am further to state that, if such advice had been more frequently given before by those who undertake to guide and teach the people, their condition at the present moment would probably have been much better than it is, and the advice be less needed now.' The only interpretation we are able to put upon this language is that against which our minds instinctively revolt, because it would compel the feeling that his Excellency had used his high position to censure gentlemen of whom he knows but little, and of whose teaching for more than a quarter of a century he can possibly know nothing. Not being able to entertain such an opinion as this of one who represents our Sovereign (for whom we entertain the most profound respect, and to whom we are at all times ready to yield obedience), we should be extremely obliged if his Excellency would state plainly the meaning we are to attach to the paragraph referred to. We have all of us been labouring as missionaries in the island for more than twenty-five years, and have had frequent communications from different Governors, and this is the first time we have ever had occasion to refuse a request made to us; and, as we before mentioned, the request was refused with deep regret, it being always our wish to render obedience to those who are placed over us, as it is our constant practice to urge those who have placed themselves under our care 'to be subject unto the higher powers,' to render to all their dues, 'tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour.' Hoping that his Excellency will pardon us for seeking the above explanation.

"We are, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN E. HENDERSON.
WALTER DENDY.
JAMES REID.

"To the Hon. E. Jordon."

(No. 5.)

"Rev. Gentlemen, "*Governor's Secretary's Office, August* 29, 1865.

"I am instructed by the Governor to state that his Excellency must decline to enter into any further correspondence or discussion on the subject contained in your letter of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) "EDWARD JORDON, *Governor's Secretary.*

"To the Rev. Messrs. Henderson, Dendy, and Reid."

Your Memorialists feel most deeply grieved that his Excellency the Governor should have charged them by implication with disloyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, but they beg leave to assure you, honourable Sir, that there is no class of Her Majesty's subjects who are more devotedly attached to their Sovereign than your Memorialists, and the people connected with their congregations.

Your Memorialists feel further aggrieved that a suspicion should, in the most distant degree, be entertained by one holding so high a position in the Colony as that of his Excellency Governor Eyre, that suitable advice is not given by your Memorialists to the labouring people of this Colony.

Your Memorialists would not have troubled you, honourable Sir, with this Memorial had these charges not emanated from so high a source, and been denied the premises on which they are founded, and, if uncontradicted, your Memorialists believe such statements are calculated to produce a wrong impression on Her Majesty's Government in England of their loyalty and character, as also those of the body of Christians with which they are connected.

Although your Memorialists feel that they are trespassing on your valuable time, yet, as they are anxious that their motives and character should be above suspicion, they place before you the testimony of previous Governors of this Colony as to their conduct, and that of the body of Christians with which your Memorialists are connected.

On the return of his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, the official organ of the Baptist Missionary Society states, "Since the arrival of Earl Mulgrave in London, a deputation from the Committee has waited on his Lordship to congratulate him on his safe return, and to offer our respectful acknowledgments for the efficient protection afforded to our Missionaries under his government. His Lordship received the deputation with marked kindness, and was pleased to express his approbation of the character and conduct of our Missionary brethren in terms which could not fail to be highly gratifying to the members of the Committee present. It was additionally pleasant to know, from other sources of information, that the noble Earl had previously borne the same testimony respecting our brethren to Her Majesty's Government."

His Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, in a reply to an address of the Ministers of the Jamaica Baptist Union under date of August 18, 1839, says, "On assuming the government of this Colony I strongly expressed my reliance on the whole body of Missionaries, their high integrity of purpose, and in their loyal principles. You more than realised all the benefits I expected from your ministry by raising the negroes from the mental degradation of slavery to the cheering obligations of Christianity, and they were thus taught that patient endurance of evil which has so materially contributed to the general tranquillity. Even with the aid of a vicious and well-paid press both in England and Jamaica, and it may be presumed, some habitual confidence in Jamaica juries, the enemies of your religion have never dared to go to the proof of their audacious accusation against you.

"The admirable conduct of the peasantry in such a crisis has constituted a proud triumph to the cause of religion, and those who contributed to enlighten them in their moral duties, through persecutions, insults, and dangers, have deserved the regard and esteem of the good and the just in all Christian countries."

His Excellency Sir Charles F. Metcalfe says in a despatch to Lord John Russell, under date of 30th March, 1840, in speaking of the peasantry, "Their behaviour is peaceable, and in some respects admirable. They are fond of attending Divine service, and are to be seen on the Lord's day thronging to their respective churches and chapels, dressed in good clothes, and many of them riding on horseback. They send their children to school, and pay for their schooling. They subscribe for the erection of churches and chapels, and in the Baptist communities they not only provide the whole expense of the religious establishment, but by the amount of their contributions afford to their ministers a very respectable support. Marriage is general among the people; their morals are, I understand, much improved, and their sobriety is remarkable. To

these very gratifying circumstances we are indebted to the ministers of religion in the island."

Sir Henry Barkly, in his reply to an address from the ministers of the Baptist Union, at Calabar, on the 9th May, 1854, states, "Ample opportunity has been afforded me during my present tour of judging for myself of the good which has been effected by your labours in districts very often so remote and difficult of access that they must otherwise, in all probability, have remained destitue of the means of religious worship or secular instruction, and I should be unworthy of the position I have the honour to fill were I to permit my personal convictions as a member of the Established Church, to weaken my testimony as to the great value of the services rendered to the cause of civilization and humanity by the society to which you belong."

"A crisis indeed may be said to have arrived, when it behoves all who desire the restoration of Jamaica to its former agricultural and commercial prosperity to lay aside minor differences of opinion, and unite cordially for the advancement of their common interest; and I cannot mark more strongly my confidence in the loyal and peaceful character of your teaching than by declaring that you will ever find me ready to employ the influence derivable from my office, for the countenance and support of your mission, and more especially of the numerous and well-conducted educational establishments invariably associated with them, which reflect so much credit, both individually and collectively, upon the ministers of the Baptist denomination."

In a despatch of Sir Henry Barkly to the Colonial Office, under date May 1854, he remarks, "Among other visits paid with the view of making myself better acquainted with the sentiments of the peasantry, I stopped on two occasions at the principal Baptist stations in St. James, Mount Carey, near the Montpelier's, and Salter's Hill, on the road to Maroon Town, the ministers in charge of which had previously requested me to receive addresses from their assembled congregations. I availed myself of the opportunity. Whatever may have been the case in past times, the advice now given by the Baptist Ministers to their flocks is sound enough, and I should be very sorry to see the decline of their influence over them, perceiving as I do that no other would replace it, and that if left to themselves, in remote localities, the people must inevitably retrograde. As a member of the Church of England, I of course should prefer to see the spread of her communion; but supposing it for a moment possible for her ministers to acquire that influence over the negro which the traditions of the past no less than the zealous solicitude of the present confer on these missionaries, it would obviously be utterly impracticable for the rector or the curates of a parish containing some 300 square miles to leave the localities to which their duties tie them down, for the purpose of following these settlers in the wilderness, and urging them to the erection of chapels and schools, as the Baptists invariably do. That their teaching has on the whole been productive of great good, is now, I think, all but universally admitted; and I am bound to state that I found their congregations well dressed and orderly, and with every appearance of being, as I believe they are, the most civilised portion of the emancipated population."

In a reply to an address from the whole body of Ministers and Delegates and others composing the Jamaica Baptist Union, on occasion of celebrating the jubilee of the Baptist Mission to this island, his Excellency Governor Eyre was pleased to say, "I cannot, gentlemen, close my reply without briefly adverting to the gratifying account which I saw in one of the daily journals, that at your recent meeting at Montego Bay there could not have been less than 10,000 persons assembled to meet you in celebration of the jubilee; and yet (to use the words of that journal) not a single police case has resulted from this mammoth and memorable demonstration. What a contrast this peaceful and orderly assembly to celebrate a religious service presents to days gone by! Surely when the influence of the Christian missionary is so powerful in the preservation of outward conduct and decorum, we may reasonably hope that it is not without its effect upon the inner man; and that as years pass by, and successive generations follow each other, the failings and vices of the rural population—in a great degree due to the yet unextinguished and degrading influences descended from slavery—may give way before the practice and the teaching of Christian ministers; and that our country-people may become in after years as industrious, as honest, as truthful, and as virtuous as are the peasantry of any other country. Persevere, then, gentlemen, in the holy undertaking in which you are engaged, and doubt not but that, in his own good time, God will grant an answer to your prayers and a blessing upon your labours."

Your Memorialists, in referring to the testimony of former Governors and of the present Governor, have done so to remove any impression which may have been made by the recent correspondence with his Excellency in reference to their loyalty and the advice given to the labouring population of this island; and your Memorialists believe that they

have thus adduced proofs sufficient to remove any such impressions in your mind, honourable Sir, or in the Colonial Office.

Your Memorialists, and the body of Christian ministers with which they are connected—next to the approbation of Him who is the King of kings and Lord of lords in the work in which they are engaged in this island,—will feel the greatest satisfaction in knowing that, as a body of Christians, they have the confidence of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Government as to their loyalty and their endeavours to promote obedience to the laws of the land and respect for the powers that be; and should your Memorialists fail to convey the impression that their lives and teachings are in accordance with the principles of the Word of God, they will still continue in their course of loyalty to their beloved Queen, and pray for her and Her Majesty's Government, and for his Excellency the Governor of this Island, and will inculcate on all those who are under their care the importance of rendering obedience to the laws, respect to all who are in authority, and will urge them to practise habits of industry and economy, honesty and sobriety; that the island in which your Memorialists have lived for so many years may advance in morality and religion; that the relative and social duties of life may be properly performed; so that this Colony may be raised from its present very depressed condition, and become one of the brightest gems of the British Crown.

(Signed) J. E. HENDERSON.
WALTER DENDY.
JAMES REID.

No. 9.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 258.)

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the "Plantagenet" arrived about 8 A.M. yesterday with 200 troops, sent for from Nassau by General O'Connor, as communicated in my despatch No. 251* of the 20th instant, and that Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" also arrived yesterday at 6 P.M. with 529 troops from Barbados, sent for by me, as communicated in the same despatch.

I inclose the Return of troops per "Plantagenet," and also the return and report of troops, &c., per Her Majesty's ship "Urgent."

2. In the correspondence between myself and General O'Connor, which I transmitted in my despatch No. 252† of the 23rd instant, one of the objections put forward by General O'Connor was that great delay would take place, when every hour was of consequence, by sending to Barbados; but the result shows that troops were obtained from Barbados within ten hours of the time they were obtained from Nassau.

Another objection urged by General O'Connor was that troops need not be sent for from Barbados when they could be procured from Nassau and British Honduras. I explained in my despatch No. 251 of the 20th instant that no troops could be spared from the latter Colony, and a letter which I now inclose from General O'Connor will show that immediately after the arrival of the "Plantagenet" with 200 men from the former, he stated that he was "unable to furnish from this force any detachments whatever, owing to the guards and other duties in and around Kingston being now so unusually heavy."

What we should have done, therefore, if the "Urgent" had not been sent to Barbados, with so many districts in which sedition is rife and an outbreak imminent, requiring to be garrisoned, I really do not know.

But thanks to the zeal and exertion of Captain Henderson, of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," and to the prompt aid so generally afforded by Barbados, we shall now be in a position, I hope, to make all secure for the future, and prevent any further rising taking place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 1. † Page 41.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, Jamaica, October* 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the troops, as per enclosed state, arrived here this morning from Nassau, in the West India and Pacific Company's steamer "Plantagenet."

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

STATEMENT of Troops arrived from Nassau, Bahamas, on October 28, 1865.

Name of Ship.	Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Medical Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Remarks.
Plantagenet ..	Royal Artillery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	Invalid.
Ditto	1st West India Regiment ..	1	2	6	1	10	6	185	201	
	Total	1	2	6	1	11	6	185	202	

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR,
Major-General Commanding.

Names of Officers.

Major Macbean.
Captain Ormsby.
Captain Lawler.
Lieutenant Loury.
Lieutenant Hill.
Lieutenant Neirn.
Ensign Bale.
Ensign Cole.
Ensign De Visme.
Staff-Assistant Surgeon Divan.

Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this day's date reporting the arrival of the troops from Nassau, in the West India and Pacific Company's steamer "Plantagenet."

I have to convey my thanks for the information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 9.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of your Excellency, that the troops, as per accompanying state, arrived from Barbados in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," on the 28th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 5 in No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the Troops arrived from Barbados in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," 28th October, 1865.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total exclusive of Officers.
Royal Artillery*	..	1	..	..	1	1	44	46
2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment ..	..	1	5	..	8	2	136	146
2nd West India Regiment* ..	2	3	8	..	25	5	282	312†
Medical Staff*	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Commissariat Staff* ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total	2	5	13	5	34	8	462	504

* Proceeds to the westward this day in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent."
† This includes band, drummers, and recruits.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR,
Major-General Commrnding.

Names of Officers.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Rank and Names.
Royal Artillery ..	Captain Mant.	2nd W. I. Regiment ..	Lieutenant Royer.
2nd Batt. 3rd Regiment	Captain F. F. Jones.		Lieutenant Cooper.
	Lieutenant G. W. Pochin.		Lieutenant Last.
	Lieutenant Forster.		Lieutenant Dolan.
	Ensign Russell.		Ensign Stanforth.
	Ensign Oliver.		Ensign Mitchell.
	Ensign Lynch.		Ensign Grant.
2nd W. I. Regiment ..	Colonel Whitfield.	Medical Department ..	Surgeon Crisp.
	Brevet-Major Reece.		Staff Assistant Surgeon Byrne.
	Captain Drouet.		Staff Assistant Surgeon Elgee.
	Captain Wise.	Commissariat Department	Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Monck.
	Captain Knapp.		Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Archer.
	Lieutenant Brett.		

Inclosure 6 in No. 9.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 28, 1865.

THE "Plantagenet" having arrived from Nassau with only 200 men of all ranks, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I much regret being unable to furnish from this force any detachments whatever.

I am prevented doing so owing to the guards and other duties in and around Kingston being now so unusually heavy. I fear greatly that the health of the troops will suffer if not in a measure relieved from the arduous work of the ast two or three weeks.

On the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" I shall, however, in the event of her bringing the strength of force I anticipate, be able to make all the dispositions, or a slight modification thereof, which you require.

Should, however, any very urgent necessity arise for the immediate despatch of troops to any quarter threatened with outbreak, I shall be prepared to forward a force of about 50 men to any such spot.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

No. 10.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 259.)

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a correspondence with General O'Connor relative to the withdrawal of troops from British Honduras.

2. In my despatch No. 252* of the 23rd of October I informed you that when, on the morning of the 17th of October, I returned for a few hours to Kingston, and visited the General, I "was informed by him that he had changed my intended arrangements, and had decided (upon the Committee agreeing to hire a steamer) to recall the troops from British Honduras, and bring away 200 troops also from Nassau;" and that "I informed him I coincided in the latter step, if they could be spared, but that I did not think the troops ought to be taken away from British Honduras."

3. I have to call your attention to the fact that, after this verbal expression of my views to him, General O'Connor, in his communication of the 28th October, now transmitted, announces "his intention to order from British Honduras per next mail 150 men, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers," without inquiring whether I acquiesced in such a step or not.

Under the circumstances I had no other alternative but to announce that I could not authorize the removal of any troops from British Honduras under existing circumstances.

These circumstances are the reported general insecurity of the frontier of the Hondo, and the special facts stated in Lieutenant-Governor Austin's despatch No. 103 of the 10th instant, transmitted in my despatch No. 110 of the 24th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 28, 1865.

WITH reference to your Excellency's proposition for the detail of 550 troops into eleven different detachments, I have the honour to inform you that it is my intention to order from Honduras per next mail 150 men, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers; and I would suggest the expediency of your Excellency's communicating with Lieutenant-Governor Austin, so that no practical obstacle may be offered to the arrangement, and any unnecessary delay avoided.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date, intimating your intention to order by next mail, from British Honduras, 150 men, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, and suggesting that I should communicate with Lieutenant-Governor Austin, in order that no practical obstacle may be offered to this arrangement.

I regret to have to inform your Excellency that myadvices last received from British Honduras show such an unsettled state of the frontier, and that the Lieutenant-Governor is so apprehensive that disturbances may be occasioned in the British territory, that I do not feel justified in authorizing the removal of any troops from Honduras under existing circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 41.

No. 11.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 260.) (Answered No. 355, December 1, 1865, page 245.)

My Lord, *King's House, October* 31, 1865.

SINCE writing my despatch No. 256* of the 28th instant, I have received a letter from General O'Connor explaining the circumstances under which a despatch from me to himself had been published.

I add a copy also of my reply.

The General rightly states that I suggested that in a community like this it would be advantageous to make the public acquainted with correct particulars of what was taking place, but he omits to add, as I did in my note to him, "If he saw no objection, and such particulars only as could be given without injury to the public service," these being the terms, in substance, and, as far as I remember, the words used; for being a private note I did not keep a copy of it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Major-General O'Connor to Governon Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, October* 30, 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 28th instant, calling my attention to your "having noticed in the Jamaica 'Tribune and Daily Advertiser' newspaper of this morning a published copy of an official communication from myself to your Excellency as to the state of Lucea and to the expediency of sending troops there, I have the honour to request that no future communication from me may be made public without my consent previously obtained;"

I have ascertained from Mr. Lanyon, my Aide-de-camp, that he inadvertently permitted the communication referred to in your Excellency's letter, to be copied with a despatch from Lieutenant Oxley, R.N. Having only entered on the duties of his office the previous day this may be admitted as an excuse of an unintentional error which I regret, and rest satisfied will not occur a second time.

As regards your Excellency having "no objection to the reports from the officers of Her Majesty's military and naval forces being published," the suggestion emanated from your Excellency, adding that "it would be highly appreciated, it could do no harm, and in a country like this may do good," or I would not have given publicity to any despatches from the military or naval authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch (in reply to mine of the 28th instant) informing me that the publication of my communication to you relative to Lucea was an accidental occurrence.

This explanation is quite satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 52.

No. 12.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November 29.*)

(No. 261.) (Answered No. 349, December 1, 1865, page 243.)

Sir, *King's House, November 2, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a correspondence which I have had with General O'Connor relative to the military arrangements to be made for preserving the peace and safety of the island during its present excited and disturbed state.

2. The correspondence explains itself, and it simply amounts to the fact that after the Governor and his constitutional Advisers, with the advantage of a personal knowledge of the country and with the latest and most authentic intelligence before them as to the state of each district, had determined upon stationing troops at certain points, and called upon General O'Connor to carry out the arrangements specified, that officer intimated his intention of sending a considerable body of troops under Colonel Whitfield to another point, with instructions to him "to act as his judgment may direct for the suppression of sedition and the maintenance of the public peace," but that he (the General) "would not hamper his ready action by breaking up the troops under him into small parties of fifty men;" or, in other words, that he would not carry out the instructions of the Governor, but would devolve upon Colonel Whitfield the Governor's duties.

3. My reply dated the 29th ultimo to General O'Connor's letter will show how unsubstantial were the grounds (in any but a military point of view as regards discipline and organisation) upon which General O'Connor's avowed intentions were based.

4. To this, my second letter renewing the application I had made, and which was also written with the full concurrence of my advisers after referring to them General O'Connor's letter and again consulting with them in reference to the state of the country and the necessity of stationing troops at the points first indicated, I have up to this morning received no reply whatever. The "Urgent" was sent away with the troops, but I was and am left in ignorance whether to carry out my instructions, or to act upon the General's own views.

5. It is quite clear that the Queen's Regulations contemplate the Governor's being solely responsible for the troops being so disposed as best to ensure the public safety. It is equally so that the Governor cannot fulfil this responsibility if the General in command is to demur to carrying out his instructions.

Should the Governor propose any arrangement to which the General conceives there are good and reasonable grounds of objection, it would be his duty to submit such views to the Governor, and then, if the latter adhered to the instructions given, the General should act upon them, leaving to the Governor the responsibility of accounting for and explaining his decision to the Home Authorities.

6. I shall be obliged by your moving His Royal Highness Commanding-in-chief to give definite instructions upon this point. The safety of the Colony requires that there should be no divided authority, but that upon whomsoever the responsibility is to rest, that officer's directions should be promptly obeyed.

7. I would especially call the attention of His Royal Highness to the fact, that in asking that troops should be split up into a great many small detachments, I was quite aware of the disadvantage of such an arrangement as regarded the discipline and organisation of the soldiers, and that I only contemplated its being continued for a limited period during a great and pressing emergency.

All the points, too, were selected with great care, both with reference to the safety of the island as a whole and as regarded the urgency of the requirements of the particular districts. Consideration was also had to the accommodation of the troops and to the means of supporting them by reinforcements or by vessels of war should such support be required, all of which was before General O'Connor.

His Royal Highness should also be made aware that in a country like Jamaica, with an immense area, uncertain and slow intercommunication between the different parishes (always too liable to interruption especially at this season of the year by floods), it would be impossible for an officer in command of troops at Falmouth, as proposed by General O'Connor, to know what was going on in the many other and distant parishes which were to be placed under him, or to make arrangements for their assistance and protection in time should any real or sudden emergency arise. The seat of Government is the centre to which all information flows, and nothing but difficulty and confusion would arise were any other system to be substituted.

To adopt General O'Connor's views would be virtually to displace the Governor and to put Colonel Whitfield in his place, without his having the facilities and advantage of

obtaining information or of intercommunication which exist at the seat of government. His proceedings would consequently be entirely local, without a knowledge of and without a reference to the state of the colony as a whole.

9. The importance of an early and unmistakeable decision of the question now submitted cannot be overestimated.

The colony itself is at stake, and occasions might easily arise in which, if any hesitation or any delay took place whilst the civil and military authorities were discussing their relative positions or respective duties, the consequences to the community might be fatal and irreparable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 26, 1865.

UNDERSTANDING that the "Plantagenet" has arrived with troops from Nassau, and having received urgent application this morning for troops for Lucea, I have the honour to request your Excellency will be pleased to send a company of troops to Lucea by the man-of-war which is about to proceed with arms, &c., to the westward.

2. There are barracks at Lucea at which the troops could be accommodated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 27, 1865.

I AM in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, having reference to the despatch of troops to Lucea, and have the honour to inform your Excellency that on the arrival of the "Plantagenet" I shall be prepared to embark one officer and forty rank and file for the place

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 25, 1865.

FROM advices recently received from Savanna La Mar, I consider it advisable that in addition to the presence of a man-of-war and the forwarding of arms, a few troops—say fifty—should also be sent by the same opportunity. As I am not aware that any buildings of a suitable kind could be obtained during the sittings of the Supreme Court, it would be desirable that they should take camp equipage with them.

If the men embark by Friday evening they would be in sufficient time, but I will see Captain De Horsey this evening and arrange further details.

The "Plantagenet" ought, I imagine, to be in before Friday, and bring the reinforcements which your Excellency sent for.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 27th instant, informing me that on the arrival of the "Plantagenet" you will be prepared to embark one officer and forty rank and file for Lucea, for which I have to convey my thanks to you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 12.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, Kingston, October* 26, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply thereto have to inform your Excellency that in the event of the steamer "Plantagenet" arriving by 4 o'clock P.M. on Friday, I shall be able to send one officer and forty rank and file for the purpose mentioned in your communication.

Should this steamer, however, not make her appearance, I shall be able to furnish a mixed detachment of forty men, under a non-commissioned officer, to meet this emergency.

I trust this force may be removed as soon as possible, as the position is low and swampy, and water attainable only at a great expense.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 6 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 27, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of yesterday's date relative to troops at Savanna La Mar. As soon as ever the state of the country renders it practicable, I shall be happy, in concert with your Excellency, to withdraw the troops from this station, or from any of the stations referred to in my letter of general recommendations of this day's date, to which objections exist on the score of situation or difficulty in obtaining supplies.

For a time, however, I fear it is absolutely necessary to maintain them all.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 26, 1865.

FURTHER reports from the disturbed districts having confirmed the impressions I entertained upon quitting them on the 20th October, that the rebellion existing in the eastern districts of the Colony is crushed, and all the principal persons concerned in the outrages, so far as we are aware, having now been either killed or captured, I am of opinion that the time has arrived for making permanent arrangements for this end of the Island, and relieving a large number of troops of Maroons, and eventually of Volunteers, from further service there. I propose therefore to your Excellency, if, upon communicating with Brigadier Nelson you find no impediment or objection exists, that the following arrangements should be made for the country eastward of a line drawn between Kingston and Port Maria.

Morant Bay:—Fifty of Her Majesty's troops to be quartered here; twenty Maroons,

to be selected by Colonel Fyfe, to be stationed here with Her Majesty's troops, and to be relieved by other Maroons at stated intervals as may be agreed upon, and these men to be on permanent pay to be fixed by Colonel Fyfe.

Bath:—The same arrangements as at Morant Bay.

Port Antonio:—The same arrangements as at Morant Bay.

Easington:—To be abandoned as a military post.

Maroon Town or Moore Town: Twenty Maroons to be kept in permanent pay, and always organised and under arms, to be relieved by others as in the case of Morant Bay, &c.

Buff Bay:—Twenty Maroons to be kept in permanent pay and relieved as above.

Annotto Bay:—Thirty Maroons to be kept in permanent pay and relieved as above.

Port Maria:—Fifty of Her Majesty's troops at Port Maria.

There is a fort here, at which the troops may be accommodated.

Colonel Fyfe would, of course, select the Maroons to be kept in permanent pay, and would take them from the Moore Town, Hayfield Hall, Scott's Hall, or Charles Town, as he might consider most expedient.

Colonel Fyfe should also be called upon to advise what he would propose should be done in regard to giving the other Maroons not actually in service and on full pay or small annual allowances, such as a retainer in consideration of their loyalty and in appreciation of their services, and upon condition of their being ready for service upon full pay whenever required.

Colonel Fyfe should report what he recommends should be done with regard to the arms issued to the Maroons who are not to be kept in permanent pay—whether they could not be kept at central stations where they would be carefully guarded and kept in good and proper order, as they are reliable weapons. Probably some arrangements might be made for retaining a small number of Maroons on pay at such of the Maroon towns, who should guard and have charge of these arms, but Colonel Fyfe had better report what he suggests as best in reference to this question.

Colonel Fyfe should also report by whom Paul Bogle has been captured, and where and how he would like to receive the reward.

The above arrangements are irrespective of those relative to Police or Volunteers, and which the civil authorities will determine when martial law ceases.

I am of opinion that all prisoners should as rapidly as possible be tried, and those who are not deserving of death or flogging be released. It is not desirable with our over-crowded jails to sentence prisoners to imprisonment, nor would I advise that flogging should be resorted to more than can be helped.

The prisoners sent yesterday to Uppark Camp, viz., Dr. Bruce, Phillips and Morris, should be sent down to Her Majesty's ship "Aboukir" to be forwarded with the papers and documents, and any evidence against them, to Morant Bay, to be dealt with there by court-martial, as there is already evidence at that place regarding them.

Some depositions against Dr. Bruce are herewith forwarded.

It is my intention to proclaim a general amnesty in the County of Surry to all except those who have been participators in the murders, excepting those who are found in possession of stolen property, and excepting those who are now prisoners awaiting trial, upon their coming in and reporting themselves to the civil or military authorities as submitting themselves to the Queen's authority.

I purpose addressing your Excellency separately in reference to the permanent defence of the other parts of the Island at a future time. As soon as I hear from your Excellency after you have had an opportunity of communicating of with Brigadier Nelson, I will at once issue the requisite proclamation.

With regard to the force acting under Colonel Hobbs, I have not sufficient information to enable me to state whether the whole might be withdrawn. Probably it might be judicious for a time to leave a detachment of fifty men at Moncklands, or whatever other point in that vicinity may be considered most convenient and suitable.

I think Brigadier Nelson should also be called upon to report, after communicating with Colonel Fyfe and the other officers in command of detachments, whether there are any rebels who should be excepted by name from the general amnesty.

The proclamation of an amnesty would not terminate martial law; that point would remain for further consideration.

The box of papers relative to Dr. Bruce will be sent over to Kingston by the noon train to-day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 12.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 27, 1865.

I AM in receipt of your Excellency's communication of yesterday's date, relative to the farther disposition of troops in the county of Surry, and other matters connected with the insurrection, and have the honour to state that on receiving the opinions of Brigadier-General Nelson and Colonel Fyfe on the arrangements proposed, I will lose no time in forwarding the same, together with such propositions as I may myself be desirous of offering for your Excellency's consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 9 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 27, 1865.

AS the troops sent for by your Excellency from Nassau have arrived, and those applied for from Barbados may be shortly expected, I have the honour to submit that the following arrangements should be made for preserving the permanent peace and good order of the island and for preventing the occurrence of any further outbreak of rebellion or for putting it down promptly should any further rising of the negro population unfortunately take place.

I would propose that the following numbers of troops should be located at the additional stations hereinunder specified:—

Black River	50	St. Ann's Bay	50
Montego Bay	50	Mandeville	50
Falmouth	50		

These together with the recommendations already made in my communication dated the 25th instant, and in my two letters of the 26th, would make the whole of the special military arrangements for the entire island as follows:—

Morant Bay	50	Montego Bay	50
Bath	50	Lucea	50
Port Antonio	50	Savanna la Mar	50
Port Maria	50	Black River	50
St. Ann's Bay	50	Mandeville, inland	50
Falmouth	50		

This would make a total of 550 men, which I consider to be absolutely required for some time to come to insure the safety and tranquillity of the various parishes not contiguous to head-quarters.

The ordinary military establishment previously kept up in Jamaica I consider ought still to be maintained for the protection of the capital, and as a reserve to draw upon in case of any emergency arising.

I am quite aware of the undesirableness in a military point of view, and in reference to the discipline and organization of soldiers, of having regiments broken up into small detachments, but, under existing circumstances, it is for the present unavoidable.

We have abundant and undoubted proof that the same spirit of disaffection and disloyalty which led to the rebellion in St. Thomas-in-the-East exists to a considerable degree in every parish in the island; and in a country so extensive as Jamaica, and affording so few facilities for receiving early intelligence, or for making rapid movements by land, it is absolutely essential that for some time to come a considerable number of points should be occupied as military positions around the coast and island.

In the course of some little time as the present state of feeling becomes modified, I have every reason to hope the troops may be withdrawn from any of the stations and concentrated, but I think it will be even then requisite to maintain for some years military stations at three or four principal points, such as Montego Bay, Falmouth, Port Antonio, and one or perhaps two others to be hereafter determined.

In the first instance the troops at the eleven stations indicated would have to be accommodated temporarily as could be best arranged.

There are barracks at Port Antonio, at Falmouth, at Montego Bay, and at Lucea.

At most of the other stations, except Morant Bay (where they have been destroyed), there are public or parochial buildings which might temporarily be made use of; but as soon as your Excellency acquiesces in these arrangements proposed the Colonial Government will be prepared to send round an officer to act in conjunction with an officer of the Royal Engineers to make the best arrangements which may be practicable at the expense of the colony for providing suitable accommodation for the troops at the different stations to be established.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—Since writing this despatch I am informed that the telegram which reached me yesterday announcing the arrival of the troops from Nassau was an error.

E. E.

Inclosure 10 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

ADVICES which have just reached me from the Custos of St. Ann's lead me to believe that the spirit of disloyalty and sedition are rampant at Brown's Town in that parish, that the most threatening language is openly indulged in, and that there is an intention to rise in insurrection about the 2nd November, being the date when the next Magisterial Courts are to be held, unless timely measures be taken to prevent it.

The names of the ringleaders in this movement and the evidence against them are in possession of the Magistrates, but in the present unprotected state of the district it has rightly been judged inexpedient to make arrests.

I have also communications from the Custos of St. Mary's, informing me that apprehensions are entertained at Port Maria, and urging that troops be sent there.

Under these circumstances I have, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, directed that the "Plantagenet" (in the absence of a man-of-war) be chartered to at once proceed to Port Maria with troops, to St. Ann's Bay with arms, and to Dry Harbour to land troops for Brown's Town.

I have to request, therefore, now that the "Plantagenet" has arrived with troops from Nassau, your Excellency will be pleased to direct the following arrangements to be carried out:—

50 troops to Port Maria;
50 stand of arms to St. Ann's Bay;
100 troops to Brown's Town.

The accommodation available for troops at Port Maria was mentioned in my letter in general arrangements of the 26th instant.

At Brown's Town I believe there is a Baptist chapel and a small Court-house; but it would probably be safer to provide camp equipage, for fear of the accommodation not being suitable or sufficient.

The troops would have to march seven miles from Dry Harbour to Brown's Town. I imagine carts might be obtained at Brown's Town if not at Dry Harbour; but the officer in command had better communicate with the Custos when the ship is at St. Ann's Bay, as I am sure Mr. Royes will make every practicable arrangement for getting the baggage of the troops from Dry Harbour to Brown's Town.

In the existing state of Jamaica, with disloyalty and sedition latent everywhere and threatening language openly used in many places, it is essential that the most prompt and decisive measures should be taken, and that the Executive should show itself not only ready to put down an outbreak should it occur but able at once to capture and punish those who dare to make use of threatening or seditious language, thereby giving confidence to the loyal, over-awing the disaffected, and, if possible, preventing such outbreak taking place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 11 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

REFERRING to ~~my letter of to-day's date in reference~~ to sending troops to Port Maria and Brown's Town, I omitted to mention that if the troops intended for Lucea are also available, they might be sent by the same opportunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 12 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 29, 1865.

SINCE the despatch of my letters of yesterday's date, requesting that troops might be sent to Port Maria and Brown's Town in the "Plantagenet," I have learnt the very expeditious and opportune arrival of Her Majesty's troop-ship "Urgent," with some 500 troops on board, from Barbados.

This event will admit of the whole of the arrangements contemplated in my general despatch of the 27th instant being at once carried into effect, and I would therefore request your Excellency to arrange that the "Urgent" may take a sufficient number to admit of the undermentioned troops at the following places merely being left:—50 at Port Maria, 100 at Brown's Town, 50 at Montego Bay, 50 at Lucea, 50 at Savanna la Mar, and 50 at Black River; beginning with Port Maria, and taking the other places in rotation. It should be so arranged that the troops intended for Brown's Town should arrive at Brown's Town not later than Wednesday, the 1st of November, but as much earlier as practicable.

The hundred men to be sent to Brown's Town would, when the emergency in that locality is over, supply the fifty men specified in your general letter as required for St. Ann's and the fifty men required for Falmouth, to both which places they could readily march for Brown's Town.

The fifty men required for Mandeville, in Manchester, will have to be marched across the country *vid* Spanish Town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 13 in No. 12.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 29, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," detail as per margin,* and to acquaint you that it is my intention to despatch her as soon as possible, say on Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, to the westward, leaving one or two detachments at important posts, but making Falmouth the head-quarters of Colonel Whitfield and the main body of his force.

Having the utmost confidence in this officer, I shall instruct him to act as his judgment may direct for the suppression of sedition and the maintenance of the public peace. I will not, therefore, hamper his ready action by breaking up the troops under him into small parties of fifty men, which in case of serious opposition would be too weak to act effectually, and would be liable to defeat in detail—an exceedingly bad moral effect arising from a slight reverse.

I have, in pursuance of the above, to request your Excellency will direct the several Custodes to render every assistance and information to Colonel Whitfield, as I have placed the whole westward district under his command.

The detachment of the 3rd Buffs will garrison Up Park camp, and I shall then have at Newcastle a few Europeans ready for an emergency; beyond this I shall have no men at my disposal.

* Royal Artillery, 48; 2nd Battalion, 3rd Foot, 158; 2nd West India Regiment, 327.

I think it would be expedient for your Excellency to direct either a steamer to be placed under Colonel Whitfield's orders, either by the naval authorities or by the Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 14 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 29, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of this morning's date, informing me that the "Urgent" had arrived with troops, and that it was your intention to despatch her on Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning "to the westward, leaving one or two detachments at important points, but making Falmouth the head-quarters of Colonel Whitfield and the main body of his force." That, "having the utmost confidence in this officer, you should instruct him to act as his judgment may direct for the suppression of sedition, and the maintenance of the public peace, and that you would not therefore hamper his ready action by breaking up the troops under him into small parties of fifty men, which in case of serious opposition would be too weak to act effectively, and would be liable to defeat in detail, an exceedingly bad moral effect arising from a slight reverse;" and that in "pursuance of the above you request me to direct the several Custodes to render every assistance and information to Colonel Whitfield, as you have placed the whole westward district under his command;" and further stating that it would be expedient for me to direct a steamer to be placed under Colonel Whitfield's orders, either by the naval authorities or by the colony.

2. In reply I have to call your Excellency's attention to the following facts:—

1st. Neither war nor actual rebellion exist at present in the western districts: there are no parties in arms against us, nor is there any organised body of negroes, so far as I am aware; consequently there is at present no requirement for a large force in any one position, and no likelihood of any serious opposition being made to a trained military body of even fifty men only, aided, moreover, as they would be by volunteers, police, or the resident settlers in the case of any disturbance.

Even in the districts to the eastward, where the rebellion actually broke out, there was no attempt to resist an organised force of only thirty-five men marched through the heart of the disturbed district from Port Morant to the Rhine beyond Bath.

2ndly. The principal positions at which military support is considered to be required for a time are comparatively isolated from each other with no very rapid or constant intercommunication, and that an outbreak might occur at any one of them, and the white population be massacred, and property destroyed, as at Morant Bay, before aid could be rendered from a position only a few hours off in point of time. A steamer would not remedy this liability.

I would remind your Excellency that in the case of Morant Bay the Executive had information that troops might be required at 8 A.M. on the day of the massacre, that is, ten hours before it took place. Every exertion was used by civil, military, and naval authorities to render assistance promptly, yet it was too late, although Morant Bay is not more than three and a half or four hours' steaming from Kingston.

3rdly. In the existing state of matters in Jamaica, with seditious language, expressions of sympathy with the rebels of the eastern districts, or positive threats openly and publicly made use of in many places, it is essential that such arrangements should be made by obtaining the support of small bodies of military as would enable the Government to capture and punish the offenders without incurring the risk of allowing an actual rising of the negro population to take place and perhaps gain head.

What is now required in the western provinces is not to undertake military operations where no actual rebellion exists, but to make such a disposition of the forces available for service in the colony as will prevent rebellion breaking out, will, as far as such can be provided for, render life and property safe, and will give a feeling of confidence to the settlers.

4thly. I have to inform your Excellency that many of the western parishes are, from circumstances, without Custodes or other civil head, and that towards the end of the present week, or very beginning of the next, the few Custodes now in the country will, in all probability, leave their homes to attend their legislative duties at Spanish Town. It is therefore more than ever necessary that detachments of troops should be stationed at the points I have indicated.

5thly. That the arrangements specified in my letters of the 27th instant, and of to-day, were carefully considered by myself and my constitutional advisers, with a full knowledge of the country, and with all the information obtainable before us as to the condition of the different districts and the state of feeling prevailing in them.

6thly. I have already informed your Excellency in my letter of the 27th instant, that whilst considering it necessary for the present to dispose troops as therein suggested, I hope that in the course of some little time, and as the state of feeling amongst the negroes becomes modified, many of the stations might be withdrawn and the troops concentrated; a change, which, when it can prudently be made, I shall be happy to consider with your Excellency.

7thly. All the stations recommended to be occupied temporarily (except three) are accessible and could be supported by sea if requisite, either by reinforcement or by the men-of-war which will be kept cruising between the ports for some time to come. The exceptions are Brown's Town, where the strength asked for is 100 instead of 50 men; Mandeville, where there is a good volunteer force; and Bath, which would be supported by a force of Maroons.

But there are also volunteer or police forces, or both, at nearly all the stations.

3. I fully share in the confidence expressed by your Excellency with regard to Colonel Whitfield, whom, though I have not the pleasure of knowing, I believe, from all I have heard, to be an officer of great judgment; but I object to the transfer to him, or to any other person, of the duty of judging or directing where troops are to be stationed for political purposes, and which appertains exclusively to the Civil Governor.

4. On these grounds, and for the considerations stated amongst others, I must again request your Excellency to carry out the arrangements specified in my letters of the 27th instant, of yesterday, and of to-day, the last two of which substitute, for the present, 100 men at Brown's Town for 50 at Falmouth, and 50 at St. Ann's.

5. Any further arrangements in addition to those already specified which your Excellency may desire to make for the establishment of an additional body of troops with the head-quarters at Falmouth under Colonel Whitfield, in command of all the troops stationed in the Western districts, and with discretionary power to act as circumstances may render necessary, I shall be happy to concur in; and as soon as ever the state of the country will permit it to be prudently done, I shall be prepared to consider any recommendations made by your Excellency, or by Colonel Whitfield, for withdrawing as many of the detached stations as possible, and concentrating them more in accordance with the requirements of effective military organisation and discipline.

6. I append an extract from a note received this morning from Mr. Westmorland, a Member of the Executive Committee, relative to Montego Bay.

I have only to add that it is most important that the troops intended for Brown's Town should reach their destination not later than Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 15 in No. 12.

The Hon. H. Westmorland to Governor Eyre.

(Extract.) *October* 29, 1865.

AT Mr. McDowell's request I send a memorandum of a communication made by Mr. Hart, of Montego Bay, to Mr. Charles Levy (member of Assembly), of this city:—

Extract.

"I have just heard that Mr. Hewitt intends to preside at a monster meeting on Monday next, and God only knows what may be the result. Mr. Hewitt is a Baptist parson, and residing only five miles from this. We are all kept in a state of total ignorance as to the meaning of all this, and don't know at what moment we may be pounced upon. We are still without protection, and a magazine with ammunition, totally unguarded, is within a quarter of a mile of the town. God help us."

Inclosure 16 in No. 12.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, Kingston, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour state, for your Excellency's information, that I have detailed a party of one captain, one subaltern, and fifty rank and file of the 1st West India Regiment to be stationed at Mandeville.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 17 in No. 12.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this day's date, informing me that you had detailed a party of one captain, one subaltern, and fifty rank and file of the 1st West India Regiment to be stationed at Mandeville, for which I have to convey my thanks to you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 13.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 262.) (Answered No. 357, December 1, 1865, page 249.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 2, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that, since the date of my despatch No. 252* of the 20th ultimo, everything has continued to progress satisfactorily.

As I reported in that despatch, arrangements had been made before I quitted the disturbed districts for thoroughly examining and scouring the entire country eastward of a line between Morant Bay and Port Antonio, within which, as I then stated, any rebels still at large were hemmed in. This service has been most ably performed by the military, under Brigadier-General Nelson, and by the Maroons, under the skilful management of their Colonel, the Honourable A. G. Fyfe.

Many rebels were taken and sent in for trial, and others were shot. Colonel Fyfe also succeeded, with a party of Maroons, in capturing the notorious rebel leader Paul Bogle, who had hitherto eluded all attempts to take him.

This movement so completely broke up any small parties of rebels who might, up to this time, still have kept together, that I judged it at once expedient (after expressing my views to the General, and obtaining his accordance) to issue a proclamation of a General Amnesty and pardon to all except those actually guilty of murder or arson, or in arms, or with stolen property in their possession. I inclose a copy of this Proclamation.

This step will, I have no doubt, lead to the immediate restoration of most of the plunder taken from the houses sacked by the rebels, and to the return of the peasantry to labour on the estates. The districts lately in open rebellion I therefore now consider perfectly quieted and safe, indeed far safer than any other part of the island. The retribution has been so prompt and so terrible that it is never likely to be forgotten.

The accounts from the other parts of the island continue to cause me much anxiety. No actual outbreak has taken place, and I hope none will; but it is manifest that the seeds of sedition and rebellion have been sown broad-cast through the land, and that in every parish there are many prepared, if a fiting opportunity offered, to act just as the negroes did in the eastern parishes. In many parts of the country a sympathy with the eastern rebels, and expressions of a desire or an intention to do the same in their own parishes, have been publicly and openly indulged in; whilst the local authorities, from the absence of any organised force to resist a rising, have not been in a position to take up and punish such disloyal and seditious language or threats.

Since the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" with troops from Barbados, I have been enabled to direct such a disposition of troops as will, if carried out by the military authorities, enable the Executive to keep under check and control nearly every parish in

* Page 41.

the island, and if it is not practicable in all cases to prevent a rising, we shall be in a position to put it down without much difficulty, as well as to prevent its rapid extension to other parishes as occurred in St. Thomas in the East.

There can be no doubt but that there has been an intercommunication between the negroes of the different parishes and an intention to act in concert for the destruction of the white and coloured inhabitants, as is proved by the many remarks and speeches which have reached us from all directions, some of them intimating a knowledge that something was about to occur at St. Thomas in the East, and that they were waiting in other parishes to be guided by the action taken there. There does not appear, however, to have been any actually organised combination to act simultaneously, or if there was, it was frustrated by the rising taking place prematurely at Morant Bay.

I believe that the military arrangements stated in my letters to General O'Connor transmitted in my despatch No. 261* of even date, together with the presence of two men-of-war, one on the north and the other on the south coast, constantly visiting the different ports, will render the island secure and restore public confidence; but it will be necessary for a long time to come to keep up an additional number of troops in Jamaica, as well as to have a man-of-war frequently visiting all the outports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Proclamation.

Jamaica, ss.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Jamaica Lady Supreme, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas we are certified that through the zeal and energy of our civil, military, and naval forces, the wicked rebellion lately existing in certain parts of the county of Surry has been subdued, and that the chief instigators thereof and actors therein have been visited with the punishment due to their heinous offences: and whereas we are further certified that the inhabitants of the said districts, lately in rebellion, are desirous to return to their allegiance: Now know ye, that, in our Royal clemency and mercy, we do issue this our Royal

Proclamation,

Hereby notifying that we do grant a general amnesty and pardon to all persons in the aforesaid districts, who shall at once come in and submit themselves to our Royal authority, by reporting themselves as so disposed, to the civil, military, or naval authorities, excepting only such persons as have been actual participators in the crime of murder, or of arson, such persons as shall be found in arms, or with stolen property in their possession, after this Our Royal Proclamation; and such persons as are now in custody awaiting trial: And we do further notify to all persons concerned in the late insurrection and rebellion, that it is our Royal command that they do forthwith restore to the proper owners, or deposit with our civil, military, or naval authorities, all stolen property or plunder of whatsoever kind.

And we do further enjoin all our loyal and loving subjects to refrain from harbouring, and to give up, to be dealt with according to law, all persons (excepted as aforesaid), who have been actual participators in the crime of murder or of arson, all such persons as shall be found in arms against us, and all such parties as may have stolen property in their possession, under pain of incurring our highest displeasure, and the penalties by law attaching.

Witness his Excellency, Edward John Eyre, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of this our Island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Governor and Commander-in-chief of our Colony of British Honduras, Chancellor of our said Island of Jamaica, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at St. Jago de la Vega, this 30th day of October, A.D. 1865, and in the 29th year of our Reign.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

God save the Queen.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) EDWARD JORDON, *Governor Secretary.*

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* Page 63.

No. 14.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 263.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 3, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report from Captain Henderson, Royal Navy, Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," detailing the duties performed by that vessel in distributing troops and arms around the northern coast of Jamaica.

Captain Henderson deserves great credit for the zeal, promptness, and ability with which he has carried out all the duties intrusted to him.

2. I would especially call your attention to a fact stated by Captain Henderson, that it was the intention of Colonel Whitfield to have left a detachment of twenty-eight men at Montego Bay, and another detachment of twenty-eight men at Lucea, but that owing to the reported meetings of negroes for drill at or near Montego Bay, the officer in charge, under the written discretion vested in him, deemed it right to land the whole fifty-six at Montego Bay.

I point out this circumstance because it shows the intention of the military authorities themselves to have left much smaller detachments at isolated stations than I ever contemplated or than I should have thought prudent; although General O'Connor made it one of his objections to the arrangements I had proposed, that fifty men were too small a number to be left in positions where they "would be liable to defeat in detail."

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

Captain Henderson, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *"Urgent," at Jamaica, November* 2, 1865.

I BEG to forward for your Excellency's information a copy of my letter of proceedings, the duty upon which I have been employed being exceptional, and I must beg your Excellency to consider the communication as only semi-official.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HENDERSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

Captain Henderson, R.N., to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *"Urgent," at Jamaica, November* 2, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report the return of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" to Port Royal, after having carried out the service of landing 377 troops at different places in the island, upon which duty we left Port Royal on Monday evening last.

2. The number of troops landed at the several ports are as follows:—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	
Port Maria	3	2	41	46	2nd West India Regiment.
Dry Harbour	3	3	61	67	2nd West India Regiment.
Dry Harbour	—	1	20	21	Royal Artillery.
Falmouth	10	16	135	161	2nd West India Regiment.
Falmouth	1	—	25	26	Royal Artillery, with 2 guns.
Montego Bay	2	4	50	56	2nd West India Regiment.
Total ..	19	26	332	377	

3. After leaving Port Royal we proceeded to Port Maria, where we landed the 46 troops for that place early on Tuesday. We then went on to St. Ann's Bay, where the 50 stand of arms and ammunition were delivered over to the Custos. We then proceeded on to Dry Harbour, where we landed the 88 troops selected by Colonel Whitfield for Brown's Town.

4. The ship then went on to Falmouth, where Colonel Whitfield himself landed, also 186 troops early on Wednesday. We then proceeded to Montego Bay, where the remaining troops, 56 in all, were landed.

5. This last disembarkation completed the service upon which the ship was sent, and I have therefore returned to Port Royal for further instructions.

6. At Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and at Dry Harbour, we found everything reported in a quiet state round about those places. At Falmouth, the Chief of Police reported Falmouth itself quiet, but that there was excitement at Montego Bay and Savanna la Mar; he also stated that all was quiet at Brown's Town. At Montego Bay we found no very particular excitement reported, but were told that the blacks had been drilling in the hills round about that place.

7. About five miles from Montego Bay on our way to that place, we communicated with the "Lily," who had on board a Mr. Levein, who had been taken prisoner on that morning in his house at Montego Bay; he is the editor of the "County Union Newspaper," and he was on the way to Morant Bay for trial.

The "Lily" will probably arrive at Morant Bay this evening.

8. Colonel Whitfield had intended landing 28 troops at Montego Bay and 28 at Lucea, but when he disembarked at Falmouth he requested me to land the whole at Montego Bay should matters not be in a quiet state there, and he gave Lieutenant Brett, 2nd West India Regiment, written directions to the same effect. After leaving Falmouth we communicated with the "Lily," and from the information received it was decided to land the whole 58 troops we had then on board at Montego Bay, and Lieutenant Brett sent a despatch to Falmouth to Colonel Whitfield immediately on his landing, to inform him of his having so landed.

9. We passed the "Lily" off Dry Harbour at 9 last night on our way back, and this morning we passed the "Nettle" gun-boat off Morant Point, at about 8 o'clock; she was bound to Morant Bay and Port Royal. In Morant Bay there is the "Onyx" gun-boat, and off Yallahs Point we passed the "Steady" gun-boat, bound into harbour.

10. The people communicated with at Montego Bay were Mr. Phillips, a Magistrate, and Mr. Mortlocke, a Custom-house Officer.

11. We have had fine weather, and the service we have been upon has been carried out without any accident.

I have, &c
(Signed) S. H. HENDERSON.

No. 15.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 264.) (Answered No. 356, December 1, 1865, page 245.)

Sir, *King's House, November 3, 1865.*

SINCE writing my despatch No. 261* of yesterday's date, I received late last evening a telegram from General O'Connor, stating, "'Urgent' returned, all duties performed;" but what the duties were was not stated.

Late this evening, my aide-de-camp, Colonel Hunt, received a communication from Colonel Elkington, military secretary to General O'Connor, of which I enclose a copy.

This statement shows, as did that of Captain Henderson's, already enclosed in my despatch No. 263† of this day's date, that 46 troops were landed at Port Maria; 88 at Dry Harbour, for Brown's Town; 187 at Falmouth, under Colonel Whitfield; 56 at Montego Bay; besides 50 stand of arms and ammunition at St. Ann's Bay. It further appears that since marching the troops to Brown's Town, that detachment has been reduced to 43 men, and the residue withdrawn to Falmouth. A reinforcement had also been sent from Falmouth to Montego Bay.

Colonel Whitfield forwards communications from the Justices' meeting, at a place called Knockalva, in the centre of the country, on a line between Savanna la Mar and Montego Bay, expressing considerable apprehensions, and stating that the negroes were having nightly meetings, were supposed to be drilling, and were known to use openly seditious or rebellious language.

Colonel Whitfield complains "of the great indifference shown by the labouring classes to any orders issued by him in his present useless position, and the sluggish manner in which they are obeyed."

It must not, however, be forgotten that no disturbance has yet occurred, and that as the district is not under martial law the ordinary civil relations between employer and employed are still in force.

Finally, Colonel Whitfield recommends the immediate proclamation of martial law in five parishes, and General O'Connor has appended a minute that "he endorses Colonel

* Page 63. † Page 74.

Whitfield's opinion," adding that he "has been convinced from the first breaking out of the rebellion the whole island ought to have been placed under martial law."

It is somewhat remarkable that whilst entertaining this opinion General O'Connor should never have mentioned it to me either privately or publicly, orally or in writing.

General O'Connor was a member of, and was present at, the Council of War held at his own house on the morning of the 13th October, when it was decided to put only the county of Surry under martial law (excepting, too, the parish and town of Kingston), but never dissented or expressed any opinion that the whole island should be put under martial law, nor has he ever done so to me since.

I append a copy of the minute I wrote for Colonel Hunt to found his reply on to Colonel Elkington.

My own views being strongly adverse to the establishment of martial law in parishes in which, although excitement exists and seditious language has been openly used, no actual outbreak or disturbance has occurred, I summoned my Executive Committee, and submitted to them Colonel Elkington's communication to Colonel Hunt, as well as some further reports from the westward, explaining what my views were, and the grounds of them.

The Committee concurred with me, and I at once wrote to the General in the terms of the letter of which a copy is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington to Colonel Hunt.

Sir, *Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Kingston, November 3, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying report, just received from Colonel Whitfield, dated Falmouth, November 2nd, for the perusal of his Excellency the Governor, with a request that they may be returned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

Colonel Whitfield to the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir, *Falmouth, Jamaica, November 2, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that the force under my command left Port Royal on board Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" at 6 P.M. on the 30th October, arrived at Port Maria at 9 A.M. on the 31st October, and landed 1 subaltern, 1 assistant-surgeon, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 40 rank and file of the 2nd West India Regiment, under the command of Captain Drouet, of that corps; proceeded to sea, and arrived at St. Ann's Bay at 2 P.M., landed arms and ammunition; proceeded to sea, arrived at Dry Harbour at 4 P.M., and landed 1 serjeant and 20 gunners Royal Artillery, 1 subaltern, 1 assistant-surgeon, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 60 rank and file, of the 2nd West India Regiment, the whole under command of Captain Wise, of the latter corps. They marched up to Brown's Town, and arrived at 8 o'clock P.M. Proceeded to sea, and landed at Falmouth, at 7 A.M. on the 1st November, the following force:—Royal Artillery: 1 captain, 1 trumpeter, 24 gunners. 2nd West India Regiment: 2 field officers, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 2 staff, 16 serjeants, 3 drummers, 132 rank and file. Medical staff: 1 surgeon. Commissariat staff: 1 deputy assistant commissariat general. Army Hospital Corps: 1 serjeant.

2. At 4·30 A.M. on the 2nd instant I received a despatch from Lieutenant Brett, dated Montego Bay, 1st November, 5 P.M. (herewith inclosed, numbered 1 and 2 respectively), informing me of the unsettled state of that place, and a threatened riot in consequence of Mr. Levein, the editor of the "County Union," having been arrested, and a prisoner on board Her Majesty's ship "Lily." I immediately despatched a force under the command of Major Reece, 2nd West India Regiment, to reinforce Lieutenant Brett at Montego Bay.

3. As I cannot find that there is any anticipation of a riot at Brown's Town, and as I consider so large a force there unnecessary, I have sent orders to Captain Wise to repair

to head-quarters, leaving Lieutenant Last at Brown's Town, in command of 1 bombardier and 9 gunners Royal Artillery, and 2 serjeants and 30 rank and file 2nd West India Regiment.

4. From the little I have seen of this part of the island, and the great difficulty experienced in procuring means of transport, I am of opinion that Trelawney, St. James's, Hanover, and Westmoreland should be immediately placed under martial law, as serious difficulties may arise from the great indifference shown by the labouring classes to any orders issued by me in my present useless position, and the sluggish manner in which they are obeyed.

I trust the Major-General will, at his earliest convenience, recommend his Excellency the Governor to place the above parishes under martial law, or my presence here, with my present small force, will be of little service to the colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. W. WHITFIELD.

I ENDORSE the opinion of Colonel Whitfield, having been convinced from the first breaking out of the rebellion the whole island ought to have been placed under martial law.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR,
Kingston, November 3, 1865. *Major-General Commanding.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 15.

Lieutenant Brett to Colonel Whitfield.

Sir, *Montego Bay, November* 1, 1865, 5 P.M.

IN compliance with your instructions, and in consequence of information I received from Captain Heneage, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Lily," while at sea, that considerable excitement prevailed in this neighbourhood in consequence of a Mr. Levien, who is, I believe, the editor of the "County Union" newspaper, having been apprehended, and being then a prisoner on board that vessel, the force, as per margin,* under my command disembarked at about 4·20 P.M. on this date, where I shall remain until I receive orders. I am informed by the Clerk of the Peace that in the event of a disturbance occurring at Lucea he could procure a small vessel which could take my detachment to that place in about two and a-half hours.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. S. BRETT.

Inclosure 4 in No. 15.

The Magistrates of Montego Bay to Colonel Whitfield.

Sir, *Knockalva, November* 1, 1865.

IT having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that the negroes inhabiting the districts at the back of Kew Park, viz., Mountain Spring and Lamb's River, have been holding nightly meetings for some time past, and moreover have been seen in the early morning as if undergoing a drill; that conversations of a most rebellious and seditious nature have been very recently overheard, and reported to us, the Magistrates in this interior, we deem it necessary, to prevent an outbreak, that a number of troops be despatched as early as possible in aid of the Civil Power.

Ample accommodation can be given to the troops at Kew Park and elsewhere in this district, and it may be remarked that the population of the disaffected quarters numbers some thousands.

Fifty stand of arms, which were applied for yesterday, will be received this afternoon from Savanna la Mar, and will be used for the purpose of arming sundry Germans in Seaford Town, or other loyal subjects in this interior.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. R. COOKE, *J.P.*
J. EDWARDS, *J.P.*
DE B. SPENCER HEAVEN, *J.P.*

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* 2nd West India Regiment: 1 subaltern, 4 serjeants, 50 rank and file.

Very numerous reports have also reached us from this district, and I beg to append my signature to that of the Justices.

(Signed) JOHN S. FARQUHARSON,
Island Curate, St. Saviour.

Dear Cooper,

TELL the Colonel since I wrote the letter this came in, and people seemed very alarmed, so at 9 per same date I have got the men ready to assist the Civil Power.

Sixteen miles off. I shall write by-and-bye, complaining of the want of unanimity of the Magistrates at this place, the Custos being absent, and no man liking to act.

[Received at Falmouth at 4 o'clock A.M. on 2nd instant.

(Signed) H. W. WHITFIELD, *Colonel.*]

Inclosure 5 in No. 15.

Governor's Minute.

REPLY that I have carefully perused the documents sent by Colonel Elkington, (herewith returned). They confirm the opinion that I have long entertained that some of the western parishes, especially St. James, Westmoreland, and St. Elizabeth's, are in a disaffected state, and will require to be vigilantly watched and protected for some time to come.

The post is expected in to-morrow, and may bring further intelligence; pending its arrival little further can be done than get ready to send reinforcements should they be required. I will communicate with the General after I receive my letters.

November 3, 1865. (Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 15.

Colonel Hunt to Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington.

Sir, *King's House, November* 4, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, forwarding report just received from Colonel Whitfield for the perusal of his Excellency the Governor, and am directed to inform you that his Excellency has carefully perused the documents (herewith returned).

They confirm the opinion that he has long entertained that some of the western parishes, especially St. James, Westmorland, and St. Elizabeth, are in a disaffected state, and will require to be vigilantly watched and protected for some time to come.

The post is expected in to-morrow, and may bring further intelligence; pending its arrival little further can be done than get ready to send reinforcements should they be required.

His Excellency will communicate with the General after he receives his letters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. W. B. HUNT.

Inclosure 7 in No. 15.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 4, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Colonel Elkington, addressed to Colonel Hunt, for the purpose of being laid before me, containing a report from Colonel Whitfield in command of the Military Division in the Western Districts, and other papers.

These documents, together with other communications relative to the state of the western parishes, have been carefully considered by myself and the Executive Committee.

We are of opinion that strong indications exist of a considerable amount of excitement and disaffection in most of the western parishes, especially along and contiguous to a line between Savanna la Mar and Montego Bay, the centre portions around Knockalva, Seaford Town, Kew Park, &c., being apparently the most disturbed

at present. At the same time other portions of the western parishes, though as far as we are aware free from any actual disturbance, are in a very unsettled state.

In order to meet possible contingencies and afford the largest amount of protection to the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants, we are of opinion that Black River and Lucea should be at once occupied by troops as originally proposed, and that the centre of the line between Savanna la Mar and Montego Bay, near Knockalva or Kew Park, where ample accommodation is stated to be obtainable, should also be occupied by a force of from 80 to 100 men.

In order to effect these arrangements reinforcements might be drawn from the reserve at Newcastle if no other troops are available, or from the force which I understand Brigadier-General Nelson can now dispense with from the Eastern Districts.

If no black troops are available from any other source for Black River, those now stationed at Mandeville might be moved there, and their place supplied by white troops; Mandeville being as healthy a station for Europeans as Newcastle itself.

The distance from Mandeville to Black River is, I understand, about forty-two miles with a good road all the way, or they might march to Alligator Pond, about fifteen miles from Mandeville, and be sent from thence in a gun-boat to Black River.

I believe that the district of Knockalva and Kew Park are also healthy stations for Europeans, but, of course, I only throw out these suggestions for your information, leaving it entirely to your Excellency to arrange what troops shall be sent and in what manner, and confining myself solely to requesting that the three places I have indicated, Black River, Lucea, and the centre of the line between Montego Bay and Savanna la Mar, near Knockalva and Kew Park, may be occupied by troops with as little delay as practicable.

I have also especially to request that the reduced detachment now left at Brown's Town may not be withdrawn, unless under the gravest emergency. It is true that the neighbourhood is now reported quiet, but it is the fact of the troops being there that makes it so. Prior to its occupation, the intelligence reaching me of threatened disturbance was quite as pressing as that now received relative to the vicinity of Montego Bay and the country south of it.

Referring to your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date marked pressing, and intimating your intention of sending to the coast of Africa 200 recruits and pensioners away in the "Urgent," to be replaced by others, viâ Nassau, I am of opinion since the receipt of Colonel Whitfield's report, and of communications from the Custos of Westmoreland and others, and considering the difficulty which your Excellency experiences in meeting my applications for troops, that it would not be expedient, under existing circumstances, to send 200 men away from the Colony.

With regard to the immediate proclamation of martial law in the parishes of Trelawney, St. James, Hanover, and Westmoreland as requested by Colonel Whitfield, I would remark that as no actual outbreak exists in any of them, I do not consider it will be politic or right to adopt the course suggested at present. Should any serious disturbance take place, I should be ready to recommend its adoption to a Council of War, which would have to be summoned to consider the question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 16.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 265.) (Answered No. 356, December 1, 1865, page 245.)

Sir, *King's House, November 4*, 1865.

LATE last evening an express arrived from General O'Connor, forwarding me a further communication from Colonel Whitfield, copy of which is inclosed.

The report states that all was quiet in the district, and that Colonel Whitfield withdraws his application that martial law might be proclaimed. General O'Connor endorses this view, and states, "Martial law, from present appearances, I consider unnecessary."

These additional reports only confirm me in the justness of the views I entertained from the first, and in the soundness of the policy I have adopted in the arrangements directed for the preservation of public tranquillity.

Undoubtedly there has been and is a wide-spread feeling of disaffection, and a tendency to sedition and rebellion, but there is no organized combined action, and consequently the location of a small body of troops at a great many different points has

the immediate effect of keeping the country contiguous to each of those points free from any actual outbreak.

You will notice, from the correspondence forwarded in a former despatch, that Brown's Town was considered to be threatened. The establishment of a military post there enabled Colonel Whitfield soon afterwards to report, in his letter of the 2nd November, that there was no longer any anticipation of a riot.

My despatch No. 264* of yesterday would show that serious apprehensions were entertained of a disturbance inland, to the south of Montego Bay.

The marching of fifty-five men into the district at once put down any such intention if it existed. The same occurred in Vere, and in other places at which detachments have been placed.

I fully hope that if these precautions are continued for some time longer a change of feeling will take place in the minds of the peasantry, and everything so far settle down into its usual course, that before very long the many small outposts of troops, at present so necessary, may be withdrawn, and the men concentrated, retaining only two or three main positions as a precaution.

These latter will have to be kept up for a considerable period of time to come.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, November* 4, 1865.

I HAD the honour to receive, at 3 o'clock P.M., your Excellency's despatch, and have the satisfaction of transmitting a report from Colonel Whitfield, 2nd battalion West India Regiment, commanding the Western District, with inclosures, showing tranquil state of affairs at Port Maria and other places.

I entertain little doubt but that Colonel Whitfield is correct in considering the first reports from Westmoreland have been exaggerated, and therefore martial law, from present appearances, I consider unnecessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

I have sent an order, express, to the officer commanding at Mandeville, to march with thirty men to Black River, leaving an officer and twenty men at the former station.

L. S. O'C.

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Colonel Whitfield to the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir, *Brigade Office, Falmouth, Jamaica, November* 3, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that on requisition from the Magistrates of Westmoreland, Lieutenant Brett, of the 2nd West India Regiment, with a party consisting of 1 subaltern, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 50 rank and file, proceeded from Montego Bay, after the men had rested for a few hours. I forward a copy of Lieutenant Brett's report; also one from Captain Drouet, 2nd West India Regiment, who is stationed at Port Maria, and Captain Wise, 2nd West India Regiment, at Brown's Town.

2. On the arrival of Lieutenant Brett's party at Montego Bay, I shall direct the detachment which was originally detailed for Lucea to proceed to that station.

3. In conclusion, I beg to report that it would appear there is little indication of a disturbance at any of the posts my men have occupied.

4. The inhabitants were evidently in a state of considerable alarm prior to my arrival here, and the first reports from Westmoreland after my arrival I consider to have been greatly exaggerated.

5. I beg, therefore, to withdraw that part of my letter applying for certain parishes to be placed under martial law, as from present appearances I consider it unnecessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. W. WHITFIELD.

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* Page 75.

Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

Lieutenant Brett to the Brigade-Major.

Sir, *Ramble Post-Office, November 2, 1865, 12 noon.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Colonel commanding, that in consequence of a requisition (copy forwarded last night) signed by three Magistrates in this neighbourhood, for troops, the force, as per margin,* under my command, left Montego Bay (where everything appeared quiet) for this place, which we reached at 4 A.M. this morning, and where I intend to remain until this afternoon, and shall return to Montego Bay, about 10 o'clock to-night, in order that the Magistrates may avail themselves of the presence of the military to make any arrests they may deem proper. I regret I do not feel authorized to remain in this place longer than to-day, as they have earnestly requested me to do so; but I have promised them that in future, provided they will mount twenty of my men, which they say they can easily do, I shall be able to reach them before any casualty occurs.

I beg to forward a letter which I have received from them on this subject, and also to add that I do not consider any increase to my present force necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. S. BRETT.

Inclosure 4 in No. 16.

The Magistrates of Montego Bay to Lieutenant Brett.

Sir, *Knockalva, November 2, 1865.*

WE, Magistrates of the Western Interior District, deem it necessary for the safety of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood that a detachment numbering at least twenty rank and file should be stationed at Kew Park, where ample accommodation could be given to a much larger number, if required.

In consequence of information obtained not later than last night, viz., "that if anything was to happen it would happen that night, or if not, not till the soldiers left the district," we believe that the march of your detachment prevented an outbreak from taking place, and we very much regret that your orders oblige you to withdraw the troops under your command at Montego Bay, thus leaving this district in its former defenceless position. In case of need, we could furnish a number of horses, say twenty, for the transport of men from Montego Bay to this quarter. In conclusion, we beg, &c.

(Signed) W. B. COOKE, *J.P.*
DE B. S. HEAVEN, *J.P.*
J. EDWARDS, *J.P.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 16.

Captain Drouet to Colonel Whitfield.

Sir, *Port Maria, November 2, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that the detachment is quite healthy, and that Mr. Lindo has done all in his power to make the men as comfortable as possible, and has been extremely kind to the officers and myself.

Everything has been perfectly quiet since our arrival, and I am happy to say that the non-commissioned officers and men have been behaving themselves in a most creditable manner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. R. C. DROUET.

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* 2nd West India Regiment, 1 subaltern, 4 serjeants, and 50 rank and file.

Inclosure 6 in No. 16.

Captain Wise to Colonel Whitfield.

Sir, *Brown's Town, November* 1, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that my detachment of your regiment has taken up its quarters this day in a house selected by Mr. Harris, Magistrate of this town, and which is, in my opinion, perfectly suited for the accommodation of the men.

From information I have obtained up to this date, there are no signs of any violent outbreak amongst the population.

The men are in good health, and I have to record no casualties.

I cannot conclude without remarking that the excessive kindness and attention shown to the officers and men of this detachment by the inhabitants of Brown's Town can only be flattering to yourself; also that the assistance rendered me by the Police Magistrate and Mr. Harris on my first arriving here was most valuable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. J. WISE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 16.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 6, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 4th instant, transmitting, for my perusal, a Report from Colonel Whitfield, dated the day previous, in which that officer reports that all appeared tranquil in his neighbourhood, and that the movement of a detachment of fifty-five men from Montego Bay to Ramble Village, where serious apprehensions had been entertained by the local magistrates that an outbreak was imminent, had had the effect of allaying those apprehensions, and preserving the peace.

This is the same neighbourhood which the Custos of Westmoreland and other parties reported to be in an excited state.

The effect thus produced by moving a body of troops into a district in which disaffection or sedition are latent is another instance, like those of Brown's Town, Vere, and other places, of the soundness of the policy by which I have been guided in desiring to occupy temporarily a considerable number of posts at such places as, from the character of the population or local circumstances, we had reason to fear might become the theatre of outrage.

I believe that if this policy is continued for some little time, the country will settle down into its usual quietude, and that before very long it will be practicable to withdraw many posts, and concentrate the troops at two or three principal points; but I do not think it would be wise to withdraw these posts at once, merely because the district around them is quiet; the presence of the troops keeps them so, and it certainly is desirable that they should all be maintained for the present, as sketched in my letter of the 29th ultimo.

I think also that the neighbourhood of Ramble, or Kew Park, should be temporarily occupied by a few troops. It would give confidence to the settlers, who are evidently in considerable alarm, and would keep down the display of that turbulent spirit or seditious language which is said to have been indulged in so freely in this vicinity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 17.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No 266.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 4, 1865.

REFERRING to my despatch No. 261* of the 2nd instant, pointing out the inconvenience and danger of acting upon the arrangement made by General O'Connor, to the

* Page 63.

effect that the whole western division of the Colony should be placed under Colone Whitfield's orders, with discretion to act as his judgment may direct in the suppression of sedition and in preserving the peace of the country, I have the honour to forward a copy of a despatch from General O'Connor, in reply to one from me inquiring whether the stations at Black River and Lucea had been occupied by troops, as I requested.

General O'Connor states that he had "placed Lucea under Colonel Whitfield's orders, and directed him to occupy it with troops," but that he had "received no communication from him as to the numbers at each station."

Captain Henderson's report, and subsequently that of Colonel Whitfield himself, showed that no troops had been sent to Lucea, but that 187 had been landed at Falmouth, where little urgency existed.

It certainly may happen, and I trust will, that no evil may result from the omission in this instance to act upon the Governor's instructions; but it is quite clear that the Executive can make no satisfactory or useful arrangements for the safety of the Colony as a whole if an officer at a distance is to be authorized by the General commanding either to carry out the Governor's views or not as he may think expedient, and without the Governor having any opportunity of knowing for a considerable period of time whether the arrangements he has directed have been acted upon or not.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 3, 1865.

REFERRING to my communication requesting that fifty troops might be stationed temporarily at Black River and fifty at Lucea, I should be obliged by your Excellency's informing me whether such arrangements have been carried out, as both districts are in an unsettled state, and without any adequate protection.

2. It is the more especially important that such protection should be given, now that all the principal gentlemen of the country are expected up in Spanish Town in the beginning of the ensuing week to attend to their legislative duties on the 7th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, November* 3, 1865.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter of this day's date, I beg to inform you that I have placed Lucea under Colonel Whitfield's orders and directed him to occupy it with troops.

2. I have received no communications from him as to the numbers at each station.

3. As regards Black River, I have as yet no troops available for this station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

No. 18.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 267.) (Answered No. 10, January 1, 1866, page 258.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 7, 1865.

IN connection with my despatch No. 254* of the 24th October, forwarding copies of a correspondence with the Spanish Consul in reference to the tender to this Government by the Governor-General of Cuba of the assistance of two Spanish men-of-war, I have now the honour to transmit a further correspondence which has passed between myself and the senior Spanish naval officer in command of those vessels.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 48.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

Señor Bastillo to Governor Eyre.

(Translation.)

Excellent Sir, "*Santa Lucia,*" *Kingston, October* 22, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to offer myself to your Excellency for any services which your Excellency may be pleased to dispose of with the two vessels of Her Catholic Majesty which have arrived at Port Royal, the corvette "San Lucia" and the schooner "Andaluza."

I transcribe to your Excellency the telegram received in Cuba from the Spanish Admiral, and which decided our departure:—

"Let two of the vessels of war in your port sail immediately to Jamaica to offer their services to the Governor, and let another be ready for further order."

The offer of our Government is complete and involves no reserve; your Excellency can therefore employ the two Spanish vessels under my orders with the same liberty of action as any other of Her Britannic Majesty's ships.

Yesterday I communicated to our Consul our arrival, and the principal and exclusive object of our commission, that he may inform your Excellency of the same till I shall do myself the honour of waiting personally on your Excellency and offering my services according to my instructions and the decisive orders of my Government.

Yesterday I visited the Commodore and informed him of the nature of our commission, and requested him to communicate the same to your Excellency that you may be early apprised of the offer of our Government, and that your Excellency may at once give us your orders, which would afford us much satisfaction.

I have learned to-day with pleasure that your Excellency duly appreciates the conduct of the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba, and values the military and naval services which have been offered on the occasion of the revolt of the negroes, which has happily been suppressed by the energy and tact displayed by all the agents of the British Government. I feel pleasure in this good result, and shall communicate the good news to the Spanish authorities in Cuba in my first despatch.

God preserve, &c. (Signed) VICTOR PEREZ BASTILLO

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

Governor Eyre to Señor Bastillo.

Sir, *King's House, Jamaica, October* 25, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, informing me that by directions of his Excellency the Spanish Admiral you had arrived at Kingston with two of Her Catholic Majesty's vessels-of-war under your command to be placed unreservedly at my disposal to aid in suppressing the rebellion in Jamaica, which it was heard in Cuba had broken out here, and notifying that a third vessel-of-war would be held in readiness to follow you should such be necessary.

I beg you will convey to his Excellency the Governor-General of Cuba and to his Excellency the Spanish Admiral the deep gratitude of myself and of the people of Jamaica for this most considerate and prompt offer of assistance under a pressing and unexpected emergency.

I have already communicated my sense of this most gracious act to my own Government, and I am sure that Her Majesty the Queen will be much gratified to learn this spontaneous proof of friendship and good will rendered by the chief authorities of Her Catholic Majesty in Cuba to a colony of Great Britain.

Permit me to add that the obligation is enhanced by the delicate and obliging manner in which these services have been tendered through yourself and through the Consul for Spain, Don Bruno Badan.

I am happy to inform you that under the prompt notice taken by this Government, the rebellion has been quite got under, and nearly the whole of the chief guilty parties punished. I have also, since the first outbreak, received a considerable augmentation both of naval and military forces, and I have now no apprehension of any further outbreak taking place.

Under these circumstances it will be unnecessary for me to avail myself of the assistance of the vessels of war under your command, but I assure you that this fact does not in any degree lessen my appreciation of the valuable aid tendered, or of the obligations I am under for the prompt manner and friendly spirit in which that aid was sent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

Señor Bastillo to Governor Eyre.

(Translation.)

Excellent Sir, "*Santa Lucia,*" *Kingston, October* 28, 1865.

I YESTERDAY received the official despatch which your Excellency has done me the honour to write to me in answer to the one I addressed to your Excellency on the 22nd instant, conveying the offer of services from the authorities of the Island of Cuba, as ordered by the Spanish Admiral at Havana.

2. I shall hand to my Admiral the despatch of your Excellency, for his satisfaction and ulterior proceedings.

3. Your Excellency will permit me to express respectfully the pleasure which I feel at the cordial and generous manner in which your Excellency has appreciated and honoured the services offered by the Spanish Government, at a moment when peace and order have been disturbed in the Island of Jamaica.

4. I feel pleasure also in the assurance of your Excellency that the rebellion has been suppressed, and the ringleaders punished, and that the reinforcements that arrived since leave no fear of any such attempt being repeated.

5. The termination of the rebellion, and the reinforcements received, will secure peace; and this has induced your Excellency to consider unnecessary our services, though not the less appreciated by your Excellency. I must thank your Excellency for your attention and compliments to the official conduct of the Spanish authorities of Cuba, and I have the honour to take leave of your Excellency, offering myself again to your orders.

6. To-morrow we leave Kingston for Santiago de Cuba; but, in the meantime, we are disposed to remain and be at the service of your Excellency.

God preserve, &c. (Signed) VICTOR PEREZ BASTILLO.

No. 19.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 268.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 7, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of correspondence I have had with Lieutenant-Governor Mundy, administering the Government of Barbados, Major-General Brookes, commanding Her Majesty's troops in that Colony, and Captain Henderson, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Urgent."

To all these officers this Colony is greatly indebted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

Lieutenant-Governor Mundy to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Windward Islands, Barbados, October* 23, 1865.

I HAD the honour to receive this afternoon your Excellency's despatch of the 14th instant, and I lost no time in requesting the Major-General commanding on this station to prepare for immediate embarkation on board Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" such troops as could safely be spared from his command.

2. Major-General Brooke has informed me, in reply, that the following troops, forming one-half of his disposable force, will be embarked to-morrow on board the "Urgent:"—

Half battery Royal Artillery, two companies 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment the Buffs, four companies and head-quarters of the 2nd West India Regiment, and three medical officers.

3. I trust that these troops, although somewhat short of the 500 requested by your Excellency, will prove a serviceable reinforcement; and I am happy to think that the arrival of the "Aurora," with her large complement of blue-jackets and Marines, will still further strengthen your hands.

4. Assuring your Excellency of my sympathy, and with a sincere hope that you may

be soon able to re-establish law and order in the Colony under your Government, I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT M. MUNDY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

Governor Eyre to Lieutenant-Governor Mundy.

Sir, *King's House, October* 29, 1865.

I HAD the honour to receive this morning by Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," which arrived late last evening, your Excellency's despatch of the 23rd instant, informing me that in compliance with my application you had lost no time in requesting the Major-General commanding at Barbados to prepare for immediate embarkation on board the "Urgent" such troops as could safely be spared from his command, specifying that one half of the disposable force of Barbadians, consisting of half-battery Royal Artillery, two companies 2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment Buffs, four companies and head-quarters of the 2nd West India Regiment, three medical officers, had been embarked on board that vessel.

2. I beg to thank your Excellency, both in the name of the Colony and in my own, for the prompt and ample assistance thus sent to us. The rebellion has been quelled in the eastern districts of the Colony where it first broke out and spread, but a very unsatisfactory state of feeling still exists in nearly every parish in the island, in many of which great apprehensions have been entertained of a rising, and in any or all of which it might occur.

3. The troops from Barbados have just arrived in time to enable the Government to control and keep down this seditious spirit, and I earnestly trust that no further outbreak will take place.

4. It will, however, be necessary for a long time to keep up an augmented military force in Jamaica.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 19.

Major-General Brooke to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Barbados, October* 24, 1865.

IN compliance with your Excellency's request, conveyed to me late yesterday afternoon by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Barbados, I have the honour to inform you that I have embarked a force of Royal Artillery and European and black troops (strength as per return inclosed) under the command of Colonel H. W. Whitfield, 2nd West India Regiment, at 7 o'clock this morning, on board Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," for conveyance to Jamaica, to assist him in quelling the disturbance at present existing there.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BROOKE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 19.

RETURN of Troops embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" at Barbados *en route* for Jamaica, October 24, 1865.

	Officers.	Sergeants	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Royal Artillery, Captain Mant, half battery, 2 brass 9-pounders	1	1	1	5	39	47
2nd Battalion 3rd Foot (2 companies), Captain Jones ..	6	8	2	8	128	152
2nd West India Regiment (4 Companies), Colonel Whitfield ..	18	25	5	18	261	327
Commissariat, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Mark ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Civilian servants	..	..	..	..	..	9
Totals	27	34	8	31	428	537

Inclosure 5 in No. 19.

Governor Eyre to Major-General Brooke.

Sir, *King's House, October 29, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of 24th instant, acquainting me that, in compliance with my request conveyed through his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, you had embarked a force of Roya Artillery and European and white troops (as per return sent) under the command of Colonel H. Whitfield, 2nd West India Regiment, on board Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," to assist in quelling the disturbances at present existing in Jamaica.

2. I beg to thank you for the very prompt manner in which assistance was despatched. The "Urgent" arrived late yesterday, and will to-morrow proceed to distribute her black troops at various points of the coast. The Buffs will be landed at Kingston to garrison Uppark camp.

3. I am happy to inform you that the rebellion in the eastern districts has been completely subdued, and all the chief actors and instigators have been shot or hung.

Much apprehension, however, still exists with regard to nearly all the other parishes in the island, and sedition and disaffection are openly exhibited or avowed.

4. The arrival of the troops in the "Urgent" now puts us in a position to make such arrangements as will enable us to capture and punish all such persons, and I fully trust that all further outbreak may be prevented; but for a long time to come it will be necessary to maintain in this Colony an increased number of troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 19.

Captain Henderson, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *"Urgent," at Port Royal, October 28, 1865.*

I BEG to forward, for your Excellency's information, a copy of my letter of proceedings. The duty upon which I have been employed being exceptional, and having been undertaken under peculiar circumstances, I must beg your Excellency to consider this communication as only semi-official.

2. I beg herewith to inclose two despatches I received at Barbados, directed to yourself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HENDERSON.

Inclosure 7 in No. 19.

Captain Henderson, R.N., to Captain De Horsey.

Sir, "*Urgent*," *at Jamaica, October* 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report the return of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" from Barbados, having on board the following troops, the whole of whom are under the command of Colonel Whitfield, of the 2nd West India Regiment:—

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Royal Artillery, with 2 9-pounders, smooth-bore field guns	1	1	1	44	47
2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment..	7	8	2	136	153
2nd West India Regiment	17	25	5	282	329
Total	25	34	8	462	529

In addition to the above there are on board,—2 Commissariat officers, 8 servants to officers, who are not soldiers; and there are also 2 horses belonging to officers of the 2nd West India Regiment.

2. A list of the stores on board is inclosed herewith, the proper distribution of which will depend upon such orders or directions as I may receive. I beg to say that the whole of the stores now on board were wetted by rain on the day of embarkation, and they should therefore be examined as soon as convenient. The 260 stand of arms have been so examined on board, but they should be re-examined.

3. I received at Barbados a despatch from Captain Maguire for yourself, two despatches for Governor Eyre, and two for General O'Connor, C.B.

4. After parting company with the "Wolverine" on Saturday evening, October 14, we proceeded the next morning into Port Royal, and hauled alongside the coaling jetty, where we coaled throughout Sunday and Sunday night, also throughout Monday until 3 P.M. The amount of coals taken on board during this period was 271 tons.

5. We left Port Royal, Jamaica, at 5 P.M. on Monday, October 16, and arrived at Barbados at 3 P.M. on Monday, October 23. I had intended to have steamed south side of Hayti and Porto Rico; but finding on Tuesday morning, when nearing the longitude of Narvassa Island, that the wind and sea continually increased, I bore away to the northward, and we passed north of St. Domingo and Porto Rico, and eventually outside of all the islands. We experienced moderate easterly winds and a pretty smooth sea, and our average speed was 200 miles each day, the total distance through the water traversed by the ship being 1,388 miles.

6. On arriving at Barbados I immediately reported myself to Captain Maguire, of the "Galatea," and then communicated with the Governor and the Commander-in-chief of the troops at Barbados. On Monday evening we got on board 50 tons of coal.

7. On Tuesday morning the troops on board and the stores were embarked, commencing at daylight, but our proceedings were a good deal hampered by heavy rain. At noon on Tuesday we left Barbados for this port.

8. The passage to Jamaica has been completed in four days and hours, at an average speed of 240 miles a-day. We have experienced very little help from winds, which have been very light and variable, excepting for a few short periods.

9. The amount of coals now on board is 56 tons only. A copy of the sailing orders I received on leaving England is herewith inclosed, and the ship will be ready when coaled to proceed on that service, or on such other service as the exigencies of the general service may demand.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. H. HENDERSON.

P.S.—We left the "Buzzard" at Barbados, and the "Galatea" sailed shortly after we did to communicate with the "Aurora" at Antigua.

S. H. H.

Inclosure 8 in No. 19.

List of Stores sent on board Her Majesty's ship "Urgent."

Royal Artillery.

Buckets, leather	2
Kettles, camp	4
Canteens, wood	48
Straps, canteen, buff	48
Cartridges, R.A. carbine	2,400
Caps, percussion	3,000
Fates, N. P., diaphragm	100
Shells, shrapnell, 9-pounder	107
Shot, fixed	21
Powder, F. G., lbs.	50

Packages.

Barrels cartridge	3
Boxes shot	9

Superintendent of Stores, Jamaica.

Rockets, signal, 1 lb.	19
Axes—	
Felling, helved	6
Pick	6
Bills, hand	25
Tents, circular, double, complete	50
Blankets, grey	500
Caps, percussion	90,300
Cartridges, S. A., ball, wax only	60,200
Muskets, rifled, short butts, interchangeable, with rammers and bayonets	260
Muzzle stoppers	260
Scabbards, bayonet	260
Shovels, common	6
Snap-caps and chains	260
Chests, arm	13
Barrels, cartridge, ¼	86
Cases, packing	2

Buffs.

Barrels, cartridge	13
Canteens, wood	146
Straps, ditto, brown	146
Blankets, grey	150
Kettles, camp	15
Axes—	
Felling	3
Pick	3
Shovels	3
Bills, hand	20
Cartridges, ball, 2½ drams, W. P.	9,100
Caps, percussion	11,050

2nd West India Regiment.

Cartridges, ball, 2½ drams, W. P.	11,200
Caps, percussion	17,960
Canteens, wood	300
Straps, ditto, brown	300
Kettles, camp	35
Blankets, grey	300
Haversacks	140
Axes—	
Felling	
Pick	
Bills, hand	4
Shovels	4
Barrels, cartridge, ¼	16
Cylinders	16

Ammunition and Camp Equipage, in proportion for men embarked.

Military Store—	
Tents, marquee, field officers	1
Ditto, circular, double	72
Mallets, tent	146
Pins, large	4
Ditto, small	3,684
Axes (for R.A.)—	
Felling	1
Pick	1
Bills, hand	6
Shovels (for R.A.)	1
To complete proportion per G. O.—	
Cartridges, S. A., wax, 2½ drams	25,200
Caps, percussion	37,800

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Deputy Superintendent of Stores.

Inclosure 9 in No. 19.

Governor Eyre to Captain Henderson, R.N.

Sir, *King's House, Jamaica, October* 29, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, informing me of your return from Barbados with troops, and forwarding a report of the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," under your command.

2. I beg to thank you in my own name and in that of the Colony, for the admirably prompt and efficient manner in which you have accomplished the important service intrusted to you.

3. The rebellion I am happy to say is quelled in the districts where it broke out, but disaffection and sedition are latent in every parish in the island, and nothing but the distribution of troops at various points which the opportune arrival of the "Urgent" will enable me to make will prevent further risings, or render life and property secure.

4. I duly received the despatches noted in your letter.

I have, &c
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 19.

Governor Eyre to Captain Henderson, R.N.

Sir, *King's House, November* 3, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your report dated yesterday, giving an account of the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," under your command, and I beg to thank you for the promptness and ability with which you have carried out the service entrusted to you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 20.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 269.)
Sir, *King's House, November* 7, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit various correspondence which I have had with General O'Connor in reference to military arrangements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington to Colonel Hunt.

Sir, *Kingston, Jamaica, October* 24, 1865.

I AM directed by the Major-General commanding to reply to your letter of this day's date, requesting to be furnished with a further report from Colonel Hobbs, commanding 2nd Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, and have the honour to state for the information of his Excellency the Captain-General that the Report alluded to containing the statement that "thousands of rebels are round him" is not considered by the Major-General to be at present sufficiently authenticated to warrant the assumption that such is *de facto* the case, and which the Major-General sincerely trusts may not eventually be substantiated; he considers therefore that it would create a premature alarm as to the position of the troops at that quarter were he to despatch the report in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 25, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inclose requisitions for arms and accoutrements for the Special Volunteers, Police and Maroons of the various districts of St. George's, St. Ann's, Manchester, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, and St. Dorothy, which I will be much obliged if you will direct may be prepared.

The arms, with the exception of those for St. Dorothy and Manchester, should all be sent to Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" as early as practicable in the lots intended for each station, and the Senior Naval Officer will arrange about their shipment and distribution.

The arms for St. Dorothy and Manchester should be sent to Spanish Town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 20,

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, October* 26, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to state in reply to your Excellency's letter of yesterday that instructions have been issued to the principal military store officer to have the arms and accoutrements ready for shipment to the various places specified.

The articles as per margin* cannot be supplied, as the stock is exhausted.

The arms, &c., for St. Dorothy and Manchester will be sent by 3·30 P.M. train this day under escort, and it is requested that an escort from St. Catherine or other volunteers may sent to take charge of them at the Spanish Town terminus.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 4 in No. 20.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 27, 1865.

SHOULD your Excellency have no objection on political grounds for the arrangement of troops as stated in the margin,† I propose carrying the same into effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 5 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 27, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter with reference to the return of the detachment of troops from Linstead to Spanish Town, and of the pensioners from Spanish Town to Kingston.

In reply, I have to state that I have no objection whatever to the arrangements suggested.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

My dear General, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

FROM the reports just received from you, from Brigadier Nelson and Colonel Fyfe, I am the more confirmed in my views that the time for an amnesty has arrived.

I inclose a note from Colonel Fyfe, received yesterday, on the same subject, which please return when read.

As I gather from the Brigadier's letter to you that he has received and referred back to you my official project of an amnesty and certain military arrangements, I should be glad, as early as possible, to receive your views with regard to the amnesty, which in my opinion should (unless some objection or difficulty exist of which I am not aware) be at once proclaimed; and it will necessarily take a couple of days to get them printed and sent for distribution and posting.

The amnesty would not interfere with the martial law, or with the disposition of the troops.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* 40 pistols for St. Dorothy; 100 accoutrements for Savanna la Mar; 80 pistols for Mandeville.

† The detachment of the 1st West India Regiment now at Linstead to fall back on Spanish Town. The Pensioners now in Spanish Town to return to Kingston.

Inclosure 7 in No. 20.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor, *Kingston, October* 29, 1865.

COINCIDING with the views of your Excellency, Brigadier-General Nelson and Colonel Fyfe, respecting an amnesty; the sooner it is proclaimed the better.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 8 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day proclaimed a general amnesty and pardon to all concerned in the late rebellion in the eastern provinces, excepting such persons as are specially excepted.

I shall be obliged by your Excellency's making this known to the several officers commanding troops operating in the field.

Three copies of the Proclamation are inclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 9 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 2, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that martial law will cease on and from Monday, the 13th of November, by the operation of the law under which it was called into existence in the County of Surry.

It will be desirable that all prisoners under military custody who are not disposed of by the evening of Saturday the 11th of November shall then be released.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 20.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Excellency's consideration, the communication, herewith inclosed, addressed to Captain Hole, 2nd battalion 6th Regiment, commanding a detachment of the field force stationed at Manchioneal, and forwarded to me by Brigadier-General Nelson.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 11 in No. 20.

Certain Inhabitants of Manchioneal to Captain Hole.

Dear Sir, *Manchioneal, October* 21, 1865.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the district of Manchioneal are anxious that you should make favourable mention of the village of Betty's Hope in your despatches to his Excellency the Governor, relative to the outbreak which has lately occurred.

The people remained loyal throughout, and many were most active and kind in

saving life and property, at no small risk to themselves. The most prominent person is James Donegan, and he was unremitting in his exertions on our behalf.

Thanking you sincerely for your consideration and timely help, we are, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED BORDEN, *J.P.*
FREDK. JNO. FLEMING.
CHARLES GIBBS.
ELIZABETH ANN WARMINGTON,
—— JACOBS.
T. H. BUNTING, for wife and child.
FREDK. JNO. FLEMING.
L. A. D'AUSSIGNE.
E. B. FLEMING.
A. A. DOBELL.

Inclosure 12 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 28th instant, transmitting the communication forwarded to you by Brigadier-General Nelson, addressed to Captain Hole, 2nd battalion 6th Regiment, commanding a detachment at Manchioneal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 13 in No. 20.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 30, 1865.

WITH reference to your Excellency's letter dated King's House, 27th October, 1865, and the latter paragraph thereof stating "that the local Government would be prepared to send round an officer to act in conjunction with an officer of the Royal Engineers, to make the best arrangements which may be practicable at the expense of the Colony for providing suitable accommodation for the troops at the different stations to be established," I have the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that on receiving from Colonel Whitfield, 2nd West India Regiment, his first report of the disposition of the troops under his command in the Western districts of the Island, I shall be prepared to to send Captain Kerr, of the Royal Engineers, to perform the duty required by your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 14 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this day's date, informing me that on receiving from Colonel Whitfield, 2nd West India Regiment, his first report of the disposition of the troops under his command in the western districts of the Island, you will be prepared to send Captain Kerr, of the Royal Engineers, to perform the duty required.

I have to state that an officer will be nominated when you again communicate to me after hearing from Colonel Whitfield.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 15 in No. 20.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, November* 1, 1865.

MAY I request your Excellency to inform me when it is probable the detachment at Vere might be withdrawn, as it is composed of pensioners and volunteers going to Africa in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent?"

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 16 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 2, 1865.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date inquiring when the detachment at Vere can be withdrawn, I have the honour to state that immediately upon receiving your communication I wrote to the Custos of the parish on the subject, and as soon as I receive his reply I shall be in a position to answer your Excellency's inquiry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 17 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to the Custos of Vere.

Sir, *King's House, November* 2, 1865.

THE General Commanding in Jamaica having requested to be informed when the detachment at Vere can be withdrawn, as it is composed of pensioners and volunteers going to Africa in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," I shall be obliged by your reporting as early as possible when you think the detachment referred to can be prudently removed without risk to the peace and safety of the district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 18 in No. 20.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, November* 3, 1865.

HER Majesty's ship "Urgent" having returned from the westward, and being now ready to proceed on the duty which she was dispatched from England for, viz., carry troops from hence to the Coast of Africa, and return with the others *vid* Nassau, it is my wish not to detain her longer than is absolutely necessary; and some of these men being now on detached duty at Vere and Savanna la Mar, I would be glad if your Excellency would let me have your wishes on the subject of those stations, whether they can be withdrawn, or should they be relieved.

The troops about to proceed to Africa number about 200 volunteers from late 5th West India Regiment, discharged men and pensioners, all of whom I have been obliged to arm and use in the late emergency. An early reply will much oblige.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 19 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 3, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, inquiring whether the troops stationed at Vere and at Savanna la Mar can be withdrawn,

as some of the men at those stations are intended for removal to Africa in the "Urgent."

In reply I have to state that as soon as ever I received your first letter yesterday in reference to the detachment at Vere, I at once wrote off to the Custos by express to obtain a report. When the report reaches me I will lose no time in again communicating with your Excellency.

With regard to Savanna la Mar, it will be necessary for the present to keep up this port, and, therefore, in removing the men at present stationed there they should be relieved by other troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 20 in No. 20.

The Custos of Vere to Governor Eyre.

Your Excellency, *Old Harbour Post-Office, November* 5, 1865.

I NOW wait on you with the answer of the Vere magistracy to your inquiry as to removing the troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LOUIS Mc KINNON.

Inclosure 21 in No. 20.

Mr. Shaw to the Custos of Vere.

Sir, *Vere, November* 4, 1865.

IN reply to his Excellency's communication of the 2nd instant, I am directed to state that the detachment now in Vere may be withdrawn at the expiration of two weeks from this time without risk to the peace and safety of the district, as it is expected the volunteers will be sufficiently drilled to take the place of the regulars in case of necessity.

I am requested to state that if a drill instructor could be appointed to the parish after the Regulars are removed he would be a great assistance to the officers and men of the Volunteers in organising that corps.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GILBERT SHAW, *Clerk of the Peace.*

Inclosure 22 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 5, 1865.

WITH reference to your Excellency's letter of the 3rd instant, relative to the withdrawal of the troops from Vere, I have the honour to inform you that the Custos of Vere reports the military stationed there may be withdrawn in a fortnight from the present date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 23 in No. 20.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, November* 5, 1865.

WITH reference to the following paragraph of your despatch of the 4th instant, "it would not be expedient, under existing circumstances, to send 200 men away from the colony," I have the honour to represent, for the consideration of your Excellency, that 2 serjeants and 129 rank and file, volunteers to the 3rd West Indian Regiment, constitute the main portion of the troops to embark in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," for

Africa; the remainder is made up of discharged men for Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and England.

I enclose a detail of the services Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" has to perform in carrying out the reliefs of the troops between Jamaica, the coast of Africa (the last occupying at least two months), the Windward and Leeward command, Nassau, and Jamaica.

It is of great importance that the "Urgent" should not be delayed, for the approaching season is most favourable on the West Coast of Africa, the tornadoes and heavy rains terminating. Disembarking and embarking at Gold Coast, Accra, and Lagos, are comparatively readily effected, whereas, later in the year, dangerous, and frequently impracticable. Unless, therefore, your Excellency causes the senior naval officer to give positive orders for the detention of the "Urgent," and a departure from the service she is expressly here to complete, I will deem it my duty to embark the drafts for Africa, whenever the troop ship is prepared to receive them, in obedience to the orders of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Your Excellency stating, in the paragraph I have quoted, "that since the receipt of Colonel Whitfield's report, and communications from the Custos of Westmoreland and others, and considering the difficulty I experience in meeting your applications for troops," your Excellency must permit me to observe, that when applications are made to spread troops over eleven detachments, each of 50, a total of 550 men—considering the resources at my command, with every disposition to forward the suggestions of your Excellency, it becomes a matter of no small difficulty, but of almost impossibility. I suggested to your Excellency the expediency of bringing from Honduras 150 men of the 2nd West Indian Regiment, giving me a valuable reinforcement of well-disciplined soldiers in lieu of raw recruits. Your Excellency declined altogether to entertain this proposition, on the grounds of a threatened invasion of the Indians from Yucatan.

I commanded the troops in British Honduras during the last revolution in Yucatan (1848) and for the four subsequent years, and, from my experience of the periodical reports current in Honduras, the last seventeen years, and the statements made to me by Mr. Bent, Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mann, Commanding Royal Engineer, recently returned from a tour of inspection at Belize, I am still of opinion one complete company might be safely brought from Honduras in the mail steamer to replace, if necessary, the Volunteers leaving Jamaica in Her Majesty's ship "Urgent."

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 24 in No. 20:

SERVICE for Her Majesty's ship "Urgent," from Bermuda.

Corps.	No. of Companies to be Embarked.	Port of Embarkation.	Vessel to Proceed to	Destination of Troops.
Late 5th West India Regiment; 38 men, 2 women, 2 children	..	Jamaica	Gambia .. .	Sierra Leone.
Late 5th West India Regiment; 21 men, 8 women, 6 children	..	Ditto		Ditto.
Volunteers from 5th to 3rd West India Regiment; 138 men	..	Ditto		Cape Coast Castle.
3rd West India Regiment .	1	Gambia	Accra	Accra.
4th Ditto	1	Accra	Lagos	Sierra Leone.
4th Ditto	3	Lagos	Sierra Leone ..	Ditto.
3rd Ditto	3	Sierra Leone ..	Cape Coast Castle .	Cape Coast Castle.
4th Ditto .. .	4 Head Quarters	Cape Coast Castle .	Sherbro	Sherbro.
			Sierra Leone ..	Sierra Leone.
			Bulama	Bulama.
			Gambia . ..	Gambia.
3rd Ditto .. .	1 Officer 39 Men	Sherbro	Nassau .. .	Bahamas.
	2 Head Quarters	Sierra Leone ..	Bahamas .	
	1 Officer 19 Men	Bulama		
	2	Gambia		
1st Ditto	4	Bahamas . ..	Jamaica . ..	Jamaica.

Inclosure 25 in No. 20.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 6, 1865.

I HAD the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, late this evening relative to the expression of my opinion in my despatch of the 4th instant, that it would not be expedient under existing circumstances to send 200 men away from the colony.

This opinion, as stated in my despatch, was based in a great measure upon Colonel Whitfield's report endorsed by your Excellency, that the circumstances of the western districts made it desirable that martial law should be at once established there. I had also reports from the Custos of Westmoreland and others, confirming the reports which had reached Colonel Whitfield that the centre districts abutting on a line between Savannah la Mar and Montego Bay were in an excited and unsatisfactory state.

Colonel Whitfield's letter of the 3rd November shows that the presence of a small body of troops in the districts said to be disaffected had prevented any disturbance or rising actually taking place. I see no reason to doubt, if these wise precautions are persevered in, but that any outbreak may be prevented, and the different districts be gradually brought to their usual state of quietude and good order.

I have now, therefore, no objection to offer to the "Urgent," being at once employed in the service for which she was sent to Jamaica.

With regard to British Honduras, I am still of opinion that no troops whatever ought at the present juncture to be withdrawn. It may be customary to get up periodical reports of threatened difficulties with the Indians, but I can only be guided by the reports of the Lieutenant-Governor, who, being on the spot, and with the best means of learning what is going on, is certainly a better judge than I can be of the validity of the grounds upon which such reports are founded.

So far from being prepared to have any troops withdrawn from British Honduras, Lieutenant-Governor Austin's despatches last received spoke of the possibility of strong reinforcements being likely to be required, a contingency which I gave him the most distinct intimation could not be complied with unless under the most pressing emergency.

I believe, however, that unless some new unexpected difficulties arise, the reinforcements already received will suffice for the requirements of Jamaica.

My application to your Excellency for troops to be temporarily stationed at eleven different posts only involved 550 men, including the stations required in the districts lately in rebellion. Now the reinforcements already received from Nassau and Barbados amount to upwards of 700, so that even after deducting the men required for such outposts, and allowing for the 200 now to go to Africa, there would still be the same garrison (within 50) in Jamaica for ordinary and general purposes as there was prior to the occurrence of the rebellion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 26 in No. 20.

Captain Johnston to the Officer Commanding at Mandeville.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Kingston, November* 4, 1865.

IN consequence of a despatch received just now from his Excellency the Governor, you will march from Mandeville to Black River, leaving an officer and 20 men at the former station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM W. JOHNSON,
For the Deputy Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 270.)

Sir, *King's House, November 7, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of various communications which have passed between myself and the senior naval officer or officers in command of Her Majesty's ships on this station.

The utmost readiness and promptness has been exhibited by all in their endeavours to carry out my wishes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey, R.N.

Sir, *King's House, October 23, 1865.*

SUCCESSIVE communications from Mr. Vickers, the Custos of Westmoreland, as well as letters from other parties, represent the imminent occurrence of an outbreak at Savanna la Mar, at or about the time of the opening of the Circuit Court on the 30th instant.

It is therefore considered essential that a man-of-war should be despatched to the port of Savanna la Mar, so as to arrive there on the evening of the 28th instant, Saturday, and that she should remain during the sitting of the Court, or until the risk apprehended is over. It is desirable that the vessel sent should be of as large a class as is available, so as to land a considerable force on the spot.

The same vessel, or any other vessel of war, should then accompany the sittings of the Court to the successive localities which it visits, and the sailing of the vessel should be so timed as to enable her to reach each station the day before the sitting of the Court.

The places and dates at which the respective Courts are to be held could be obtained from the Custos or the Judge on the spot, the Courts following each other.

The commander of the vessel appointed to the service should be requested, on arrival at Savanna la Mar, at once to put himself in communication with the Custos, Mr. Vickers.

I should be much obliged if you could carry out these arrangements, and by your informing me as early as practicable what man-of-war will be available for the service, and when she would be ready to leave Port Royal, in order that arrangements may be made to put on board any arms or ammunition required for any of the parishes she would have to visit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 21.

Captain De Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *"Wolverine," at Port Royal, October 23, 1865.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of this date, and to acquaint your Excellency in reply that I will take care to send a man-of-war to Savanna la Mar, so as to arrive not later than the evening of the 28th instant, and I will direct her or another vessel to accompany the sittings of the Court to the successive localities.

I am unable to inform your Excellency what vessel will be detailed for this duty, but the arms, ammunition, &c., which your Excellency or the General commanding the forces may desire to send to any of the western parishes had better be sent to the "Wolverine" in good time, from whence they will be trans-shipped to their respective destinations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. M. DE HORSEY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey.

Sir, *King's House, October* 25, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd instant, in reply to mine of same date, and I beg to thank you for the promptness with which you have met my request.

I will arrange with the Committee to-day to what parishes arms, &c., are to be sent, and they shall be ready for shipment to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey, R.N.

Sir, *King's House, October* 26, 1865.

HAVING considered it desirable that the prisoners named in the margin,* captured in Vere, should be sent up for trial at Morant Bay, I have requested the General to have them removed to the "Aboukir," to be ready for embarkation by the first opportunity.

I should be glad if you would inform me, as long in advance as possible, of when the opportunity is likely to offer, as there are papers and other documents to be arranged and sent down at the same time.

The other prisoners already on board the "Aboukir" are to be detained until further communication respecting them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey, R.N.

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and thank you for the promptness with which you have carried out my wishes as to despatching arms for the district mentioned in my letter of the 25th instant, and the conveyance of three prisoners to Morant Bay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 21.

Captain Maguire, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *"Galatea," Port Royal, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of to-day, and acquaint you that a vessel of war will be ready to convey the prisoners and passengers to Morant Bay on the 1st proximo; and I request your Excellency will inform me of the time and place you wish them to embark.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. MAGUIRE.

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* Dr. Bruce, Morris, Phillips.

Inclosure 7 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to the Senior Naval Officer.

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

INFORMATION having reached me which makes it desirable to send troops at once to Brown's Town, seven miles inland from Dry Harbour, the "Plantagenet" is to be chartered for the purpose, and will, in all probability, sail to-morrow.

As there are many violent and openly seditious persons at and in the vicinity of Brown's Town whose names are known, and the evidence against them available, it will be necessary to have them captured and sent into martial-law districts to be dealt with.

The steamer sent with the troops will bring down any prisoners, if taken in time; but as she may not be able to remain long, and some of the evil-disposed persons may not be got hold of for several days, I should be glad if you would direct any man-of-war which may be visiting either Falmouth or St. Ann's Bay to look in at Dry Harbour from time to time in passing, and after communicating with the military post about to be established at Brown's Town, to receive on board, for transport to any district where martial law prevails, such prisoners as may be in custody awaiting removal, together with the evidence obtained against them.

Possibly one of the gun-boats, if either are on the north side, might be available for this service.

I have not read anything lately of the state of affairs at Black River or Savannah la Mar, but I hope the arrangements which have been made for preserving the peace of those districts will prove effectual.

It is still important that a man-of-war should accompany the Circuit Court in its different sittings, commencing at Savannah la Mar on Monday, the 30th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 21.

Captain De Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Admiralty House, Port Royal, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 28th instant, and to state, in reply, that a vessel of war will be directed to call off Dry Harbour, as requested by your Excelleney, as soon as one can be spared for that service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. M. DE HORSEY.

Inclosure 9 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to the Senior Naval Officer, Port Royal.

Sir, *King's House, October* 28, 1865.

INTELLIGENCE just received makes it requisite to send troops at once to Port Maria and Dry Harbour on the north coast of the island. Should any man-of-war have come into port unexpectedly, I shall be obliged by your detailing her on this service. If no man-of-war is in port, I shall be obliged by your sending a dozen sailors from a man-of-war to go into the "Plantagenet," or whatever ship we may be able to charter, for the purpose of guarding any prisoners who may be sent back in her.

Any communication addressed to the Honourable Henry Westmorland, a member of the Executive Committee, who is in Kingston, will meet with prompt attention, and any further information required be given.

It is hoped the troops may be embarked and sent off in the course of to-morrow (Sunday).

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to the Senior Naval Officer, Port Royal.

Sir, *King's House, October* 31, 1865.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date informing me that a man-of-war would be ready on the 1st proximo to take passengers and prisoners to Morant Bay, I beg to return my thanks for the promptitude with which you have complied with my application.

I have directed the civil authority in Kingston (Dr. Bowerbank, the Custos) to examine into and arrange what cases shall be sent for trial to Morant Bay, and to send the prisoners down to Port Royal as early as practicable to-morrow morning.

Colonel Lewis and Mr. Bicknell, Police Magistrate of Kingston, are the gentlemen for whom passages are required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 11 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey, R.N.

Sir, *King's House, October* 31, 1865.

SINCE writing to you yesterday and this morning I have ascertained that the prisoners intended to have been sent to Morant Bay will not be ready to-morrow, as the evidence is not complete against them.

I must therefore inform you that for the present the services of a man-of-war to proceed to Morant Bay will not be required.

The passengers intended to have been sent can go overland.

I will again communicate with you in a few days if we find ourselves in a position to send up the prisoners.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 12 in No. 21.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, November* 6, 1865.

WITH reference to my communication of the 4th instant, acquainting your Excellency that in accordance with your urgent request I detailed a detachment from Mandeville to Black River, I have now the honour to state a detachment, as per margin, * will proceed to-morrow to Mandeville, and an officer and twenty men 1st West India Regiment from thence to Black River.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 13 in No. 21.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, November* 7, 1865.

I ADDRESSED a letter to your Excellency on the 30th ultimo respecting the highly indecorous and illegal conduct of * * * *

I have the honour to request an early reply, as circumstances have transpired this day which may demand an enquiry of a grave nature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR

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* 3rd Buffs:—2 officers and 50 men.

Inclosure 14 in No. 21.

Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Admiralty House, Port Royal, October* 31, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I have assumed the command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Jamaica division, and beg to assure your Excellency that I shall at all times be pleased to render you such aid and co-operation in all matters affecting the public service as the means at my disposal will admit of.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. L. MC CLINTOCK.

Inclosure 15 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, November* 1, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, informing me that you had assumed the command of Her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Jamaica division, and informing me that you would at all times be pleased to render me such aid and co-operation in all matters affecting the public service as the means at your disposal will admit of.

I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for this assurance, and to express in return my earnest desire to co-operate with you most cordially in all that appertains to Her Majesty's service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 16 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, October* 31, 1865.

AT a very late hour this evening the Custos of Kingston and another gentleman engaged in examining into the evidence and arranging the cases against the prisoners named in the accompanying list, came to inform me that the evidence was now complete excepting as regards one or two, whom it would be necessary to send to Morant Bay, where further evidence was procurable; and that as these men must be sent there it was desirable that all named in the list should also be sent, as the same evidence applied to several of the prisoners, and the cases were so mixed up with each other that it would create great delay and confusion if a portion of the prisoners were to be tried here and a portion at Morant Bay. I must therefore beg the arrangement originally proposed and kindly assented to by you that a man-of-war should be sent with them to-morrow to Morant Bay may now be carried out.

Should a man-of-war not be available to-morrow I should wish the prisoners named in the accompanying list to go by the first opportunity which offers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—I inclose a packet addressed to Brigadier-General Nelson containing the statements of the evidence against the prisoners.

E. E.

Inclosure 17 in No. 21.

LIST of Prisoners.

W. Kelly Smith	Aboukir.	Rev. E. Palmer	Aboukir.
Saml. Clarke	Up-Park Camp.	Rev. J. H. Crale	Aboukir.
E. J. Goldsen	Aboukir.	Thomas Harvey	Aboukir.
J. M. Vaz	Aboukir.	Wm. McCormack	Aboukir.
— Roach	Aboukir.	Robt. Levy	Up-Park Camp.
Alex. Miller	Aboukir.		

Inclosure 18 in No. 21.

Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Admiralty House, Port Royal, November* 1, 1865.

IN reply to your despatch of yesterday's date and received this morning, I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia" will be held in readiness to proceed to Morant Bay with the prisoners named in the list inclosed by you.

She is at her moorings off the dockyard, but will be, if so requested, sent up to Kingston to embark them.

I purpose sending the "Cordelia" on from Morant Bay to St. Jago de Cuba with a telegram for Sir James Hope to inform him that additional ships and troops are not required, as I am not aware that the original request of the Executive Committee that aid might be sent from Halifax has been countermanded.

If, however, the Admiral has been officially informed that the rebellion has been quelled, it will be unnecessary for me to do so. I would be glad if your Excellency could instruct me upon this point.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. L. Mc CLINTOCK.

Inclosure 19 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, November* 1, 1865.

IN reply to your communication of this day's date notifying that Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia" will be held in readiness to take to Morant Bay prisoners named in my letter of this morning, I beg to thank you for the promptitude with which you have acceded to my request.

As Brigadier-General Nelson and other officers are now in Kingston wishing to return to Morant Bay, I shall be obliged by your letting the departure of the "Cordelia" be arranged in accordance with their convenience.

With regard to the telegram to Sir James Hope, I inclose a Memorandum from Mr. Myers, Secretary to the Executive Committee, giving its tenour.

Sir James Hope has not since been written to or communicated with, and I have only myself this morning learnt the nature of the communication made to the Admiral. I was under the impression that only the simple fact of a rebellion having occurred had been telegraphed.

There is no time to be lost in telegraphing to the North American Colonies and to Sir James Hope that further assistance is not required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 20 in No. 21.

The Government of Jamaica to the British Consul-General at Havana.

(Telegraphic.)

REBELLION of the blacks in the eastern part of Jamaica.

More force required.

British Consul is requested immediately to write intelligence, and requirement of reinforcement by first steamer to New York to the British Consul there, and the latter officer to telegraph to Admiral Hope, or senior naval officer at Halifax, and to the Governor of Nova Scotia, soliciting immediate naval and military assistance to Port Royal, Jamaica.

Inclosure 21 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, November* 4, 1865.

I BEG to forward certain documents sent to me by the Revolutionary Council of Hayti.

Translations are attached which, together with the originals, I beg you will return to me, after submitting the same to Captain Wake for any observations he may wish to make.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 22 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to the Senior Naval Officer, Port Royal.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I SHOULD be obliged by your informing me whether either of the gun-boats are now at Port Royal, and, if so, whether one of them, or any other vessel of war, could be available for taking some prisoners and one or two passengers to Morant Bay on Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

I have, &c
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 23 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to the Senior Naval Officer, Port Royal.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day proclaimed a general amnesty and pardon to all concerned in the late rebellion in the eastern provinces, excepting such persons as are specially excepted.

I shall be obliged by your making this known to the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships attached to this station. Three copies of the Proclamation are inclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 24 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, November* 2, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that martial law will cease on and from Monday the 13th November by the operation of the law under which it is called into existence in the county of Surry.

As it will be necessary that all prisoners to be dealt with by martial law should be delivered either at Morant Bay or at Port Royal not later than the morning of Saturday the 11th November, it will be desirable to issue instructions to the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships cruising on the coast, and visiting the ports of Jamaica, not to receive any prisoners on board who cannot be so delivered over to the military authorities by the date stated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 25 in No. 21.

Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Admiralty House, Port Royal, November* 3, 1865.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter of yesterday informing me that martial law will cease on and from Monday the 13th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that I will send instructions to Commanders of Her Majesty's ships cruising on the coast and visiting the ports of this island, not to receive any prisoners who cannot be delivered at Port Royal or Morant Bay by the 11th instant, agreeably with your Excellency's request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. L. MC CLINTOCK.

Inclosure 26 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, November* 3, 1865.

IN reply to your letter of 1st November, only received this morning, inquiring what is to be done with the three prisoners who, being part of the crew of the "Oracle," are not British subjects, I beg to state that as I am not aware of there being any charge of complicity in the plot against Hayti against them, they may also be released.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 27 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, November* 3, 1865.

I BEG to inclose a copy of a letter which has been sent to me suggesting that some of the rebels may have escaped in boats to the neighbouring islets or cays, and that it would be desirable to have such places visited.

Perhaps you will be good enough to let one of the men-of-war or gun-boats look in at these places occasionally in passing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 28 in No. 21.

Mr. Franklin to the Hon. L. Bowerbank.

Sir, 51, *Harbour Street, October* 28, 1865.

I MOST respectfully beg to call your attention to the probability of the small islands outside Port Royal being the receptacle of escaped rebels who may be awaiting an opportunity to effect a final escape.

After making a few observations my suspicions have been the more strengthened.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY FRANKLIN.

Inclosure 29 in No. 21.

Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Admiralty House, Port Royal, Jamaica, November* 4, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, with an inclosure suggesting that the islets off this port may have become receptacles for escaped rebels.

I have now the honour to inform your Excellency that, agreeably to your wish, the

whole of these islets and cays have been searched this morning without finding any person or any traces upon them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. L. Mc CLINTOCK.

Inclosure 30 in No. 21.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, November 5*, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date informing me that, agreeably to my wish, the whole of the islets and cays had been searched without finding any person or any traces upon them; for which I have to convey my thanks to you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 22.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 271.) (Answered No. 356, December 1, 1865, page 245.)

Sir, *King's House, November 7*, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of various reports or statements relative to the state of different districts in this Colony; also some threatening letters and a statement of Mr. Jackson, Stipendiary Justice, who was left for dead at Mr. Hire's house when that gentleman was killed. Mr. Jackson is a coloured person, and was under the delusion that from having been regarded as friendly to the black race he would not be molested.

Some of the documents now sent are interesting; but the immense pressure of work upon me prevents my analysing or reporting upon them. I have thought, however, that you would prefer having them at once as they are to their being detained for another packet, in order that I might make such a report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Kingston, October 16, 1865.*

AFTER finishing all the magisterial business at Port Antonio on Wednesday last, I started at an early hour on Thursday to collect a few books, papers, clothes, &c., which I left at Belvedere, my late residence in St. Thomas in the East. On my way through Manchioneal I was told by Mr. Jones (son of the Rev. E. Jones) of the sad events which had occurred at Morant Bay the day before, and was strongly advised by him not to proceed to Belvedere, but to retrace my steps. However, thinking that I had some influence with the people of my late district, by virtue of my position as Stipendiary Justice, and being imperfectly acquainted with the real state of things, I resolved to proceed. On my way I called at Amity Hall Estate to get some refreshment. Mr. Hire, the Attorney of the property, and myself both hoped that the accounts we had heard were exaggerated. As I was leaving Amity Hall, Mr. Chisholm, the overseer of Golden Grove, and Dr. Crowdy of the same place, came up for refuge, and it was arranged that we should all remain there.

About 10 o'clock P.M. (after I had retired to bed) I was aroused by Mr. Hire and told by him that the rioters were close to the house. I immediately got up and met them at one of the entrances of the house. I tried to reason with them, but to no purpose; they effected an entrance, and in a few minutes I was prostrate, washed in my blood, and, as I suppose, left for dead. I afterwards found myself lying on a bed with Dr. Crowdy, who had been spared, being a medical man, and in consequence of the entreaties of the nurses who were attending on him, he being ill. In the morning I

found myself on another bed. Soon after Mr. Hire desired to be placed on an easy-chair, with difficulty I raised on the bed to see it done, he moaned once and died. I came down in a man-of-war, and am still in a very weak state; but consider it my duty to report this for his Excellency's information and orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. WITTER JACKSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

Extract from Letter of W. R. Braham, Overseer of Mr. Westmorland's Estate, Gibraltar, Parish of Metcalfe, dated October 17, 1865.

WE are quiet here, but it is the general opinion that if a row was begun there would be soon plenty to join, and that some military force should be here to put a stop to anything that may spring up, and every one is very anxious, not knowing what may happen. There has been some threatening language, but it has been what was going on for some time when the people would not turn out early in August; when asked, their answer was they were waiting for the law from St. Thomas in the East, which after what has occurred seems ominous, and trust you will use your influence to get us protected, or we might be sacrificed; the excitement here is intense.

Inclosure 3 in No. 22.

The Custos of Westmoreland to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Belleisle, Grange Hill, October 17, 1865.*

IN consequence of the rebellion which has broken out in the east end of the island, I deem it my duty to again bring to the notice of the Governor the almost helpless condition in which this parish is placed; the police may be said to be without arms, as those in their possession have been condemned for several years back as utterly worthless.

I have an offer of the services of some fifty or sixty extra volunteers, but there is not a single stand of arms at the disposal of myself or the officer commanding the volunteers; in fact several of the volunteers now enrolled are without arms, there being only thirty-seven stand of arms in the possession of the corps.

I would suggest the propriety and expediency of sending down immediately one hundred stand of the best description of arms available, with a moderate supply of ammunition, as a precautionary measure. I am informed that there are a considerable number of old sea-service rifles in the naval arsenal at Port Royal.

Although general tranquillity apparently prevails in the parish, considerable excitement exists in the Bluefields district, owing to there being a case of felonious shooting against several persons in that district for trial at the coming assizes.

Messrs. Joseph Adolphus and William N. Farquharson, Justices of the Peace, and Mr. William John Ewen, Clerk of the Vestry and Collector of Dues, waited upon me here to-day, and informed me that it was probable that large numbers of people would be brought into Savanna la Mar, and that great excitement would exist at the opening of the Circuit Court on Monday the 30th instant. I am of a similar opinion.

Should this extreme excitement result in a riot, which is not improbable in the present helpless state of the authorities, I would respectfully suggest to his Excellency the advisability of directing a gun-boat to proceed to Savannah la Mar, to arrive in that port on the morning of the 30th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. VICKERS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 22.

The Custos of Westmoreland to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Belleisle, Grange Hill, October 19, 1865.*

I CONSIDERED it of sufficient importance to send my communication of the 17th instant express by the police, in order that his Excellency might be as early as possible

apprised of the utterly helpless condition in which I find this parish with only thirty-seven stand of arms available for its defence.

I enclose duplicate of that letter in case of the original not having reached you.

With reference to the excitement prevailing in the Bluefields district of this parish alluded to in my last letter, I have now to submit for the information of his Excellency the Governor that certain vague rumours have been long in circulation as to nightly meetings being held in that district, and of the intention of the parties to burn the Court-house at the sitting of the Circuit Court should justice not be administered according to their preconceived notions.

Mr. Tate, one of the parties to be indicted for feloniously shooting, has been informed (in an anonymous letter) that at one of these nightly meetings it was decided he should be murdered in the Court-house if acquitted.

These vague rumours have had the effect of greatly alarming the inhabitants of the town.

I enclose for his Excellency's information a letter I have just received from Dr. Joseph Adolphus, a Justice of the Peace, officially informing me of the common rumour that one Cameron was drilling men every night in that district.

With such a spirit prevailing in the Bluefields district, I am most anxious for the arrival of the one hundred stand of arms and ammunition I have applied for to put into the hands of the police and the additional volunteers.

It is most probable the Judge of the circuit will, under the present excitement of the people, see fit to remove the trial into another parish; but even so, if assembled with a predisposition for riot, would that prevent the menaced issue?

Under the circumstances, considering the alarm of the inhabitants of the town and the spirit of disaffection abroad, I would most respectfully urge upon his Excellency the Governor the propriety and expediency of allowing a vessel of war to drop down to Savanna la Mar at or before the opening of the Court on Monday the 30th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BENJAMIN VICKERS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 22.

Dr. Adolphus to the Custos of Westmoreland.

Sir, *Savanna la Mar, October* 19, 1865, 1 P.M.

INFORMATION has been given to me from various sources, and many other parties have also been informed of it, that a man named Cameron, who is one of the head men in the Belmont district, holds midnight meetings, and drills every night from 100 to 200 of the people of that and the surrounding districts.

I deem it my duty to acquaint you of this, if you should not already know it.

I cannot vouch for its accuracy, but this, in addition to the facts of the threats held out against Mr. Tate and others, render it doubly necessary that we should be on the alert.

I send this by my servant in order that he may return in time to catch the post if you deem it necessary to write.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH ADOLPHUS.

Inclosure 6 in No. 22.

The Custos of Westmoreland to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Belleisle, Grange Hill, October* 23, 1865.

SINCE writing to you (19th October), Her Majesty's ship "Steady" arrived at Savanna-la-Mar on the 20th instant. After consulting with Captain Bullock, of that vessel, and with such magistrates as could be hastily collected at Savanna-la-Mar on that day, it was determined, in consequence of the serious rumours from the Bluefields district and the state of alarm in which the town of Savanna-la-Mar was placed, to detain the "Steady" and assemble the volunteers. I deemed it the wisest course to bring the matter to a crisis before the alleged rioters obtained strength.

I ordered the volunteers to assemble at Savanna-la-Mar on the 21st instant. This was promptly done,—the men were under arms at 10 o'clock on that day.

I held a magisterial investigation, at which all persons supposed capable of giving

evidence were summoned to attend. The utmost statement that could be obtained, even from the most excited of the witnesses, was that ten or twelve persons had been drilled with wooden guns. It was decided to issue a notice cautioning all parties to abstain from drilling, and offering a reward of 100 dollars for such information as should lead to the conviction of any party or parties illegally engaged in drilling from and after that date.

I think the demonstration made by the volunteers, backed by the presence of the vessel of war, has done much good. I dismissed the corps on the evening of Saturday, and the "Steady" proceeded on Sunday morning to Lucea.

As regards the necessity for precautionary measures being adopted to guard against any serious riot at the Circuit Court, I am still of the opinion conveyed in my letter to you of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJN. VICKERS.

Inclosure 7 in No. 22.

The Custos of St. Ann to the Hon. H. Westmorland.

(Extract.) *St. Ann's Bay, October* 24, 1865.

ALTHOUGH the rebellion is happily and promptly crushed, still I fear its seeds are sown, to bear fruit at some future day.

Here we are quiet and the people cheerful, and almost all express their hope that it will not come here, but none say it shall not.

I am ever among them, and tell them it cannot if they come forward, as the good are more than the bad. They then complain they do not know what to do; in fact, they want leading and encouraging, for they are as afraid as we are.

Gordon has only two or three adherents here, and these are known only lately. They had not much brains, and only a certain influence; but the people do say, if they are arrested they will fight for them, and so on.

Inclosure 8 in No. 22.

Extract from a Letter of one Roman Catholic Priest to another, dated Bradfield, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, October 26, 1865.

I AM about to proceed to St. Ann's Bay. So far, it is quite remarkable how common is the idea amongst the poor blacks that the accounts in the papers of the affair in St. Thomas-in-the-East are written merely to frighten them. They evidently believe that the white men have been successfully attacked and opposed, and are now frightened throughout the island. In St. Thomas-in-the Vale, the Ranger at Charlemont was summoned, but as his case was put off till the spring, ten men came to his house at night with cutlasses, declaring they would have his life; he escaped into the bush. This happened on last Tuesday week.

On the evening of this first Tuesday, whilst I was at Charlemont, the two sons of the Ranger called, and stated to Mr. McGrath that four men threatened to take their lives; they gave the names of the persons, and said that they would rise like those in St. Thomas-in-the-East. At the Moneague the police told me that the people are fully persuaded that the rebels have not been punished, and that the reports are merely to frighten them.

I hear that men at Ocho Rios have been using most seditious language, and that the magistrates have not apprehended them. At Finger-post a man even declared that he had been at the seat of the rebellion, and that he would bring about the same state of things here.

St. Ann's Bay, 27th.—At Dr. Carter's; about to proceed onwards. Here a man has made himself notorious by pulling down the Governor's Proclamation. Nothing done to him. A volunteer declared publicly that he wished to see the Bay run with the blood of white people, &c. Nothing done. At Brown's Town I am told to expect more.

Inclosure 9 in No. 22.

The Custos of St. Ann to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Windsor, St. Ann, October* 27, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Circular of 25th instant, and your favour of date the 26th instant.

In consequence of some reports which have come to me, and the isolated and insecure state of the building called the Arsenal, I have advised with Captain Solomon, of the Volunteers, and removed the little powder in it belonging to private individuals to the lock-up, which is nearly as unsafe, save that there is a guard there, and if the worst came it could be pitched into the sea. This building could, however, at a very trifling expense, be made very secure, and could be held by a few men for some time in case of emergency; and when the Government are less hampered than at present, I shall submit to his Excellency the expediency of such an outlay.

A number of gentlemen are desirous of forming themselves into a troop of irregular horse, if his Excellency will sanction it, and can furnish the arms, which they propose should be revolvers and sabre, such as part of the American cavalry are wholly armed with. It may be that no revolvers are at the disposal of the Government, in which case carbines might be substituted with pistols. I believe some twenty-five to thirty gentlemen are desirous of offering their services, and his Excellency's consideration is earnestly requested.

I am happy in being able to report up to the present time perfect quietude, although there are some sympathisers who would, I fear, do mischief if they could or dared.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ROYES.

P.S.—His Excellency does not state in either communication if I am authorised to accept the services of the gentlemen at Brown's Town, and am to deliver to them the arms. Please let me know by return post.

C. R.

Inclosure 10 in No. 22.

The Custos of St. Ann to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Windsor, St. Ann, October* 27, 1865.

SINCE addressing you this morning the enclosed letters have been sent me, and I deem it my duty to forward them, as the people in the Brown's Town district are very turbulent, and I have no force sufficient to quell any serious riot. How much of exaggerated alarm there may be in these reports I cannot say, but that the public mind is excited there can be no doubt, and means should be at hand to still it.

I have also to enclose the resolutions of the gentlemen who desire to form themselves into a mounted corps, and now seek his Excellency's sanction, which, if given, the corps could be formed in a week. I think it would be a very useful one, and if there were no other way to convey here the arms I am sure the gentlemen whose names are given would find the way and means to send for them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ROYES.

Inclosure 11 in No. 22.

Mr. Solomon to the Custos of St. Ann.

Sir, *St. Ann's Bay, October* 27, 1865.

I INCLOSE for your Honour's perusal a letter I have just received from Mr. F. L. Todd, one of the magistrates of this parish. Mr. Todd sent me a verbal message by a Mr. Moore two days ago, and I wrote to him requesting that he would state in writing what had come to his knowledge. The result of this is the letter now forwarded. In the present excited state of the peasantry I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Todd's letter should be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, in order that such means may be

adopted as may seem meet to prevent any outbreak amongst or by the people, or, if it cannot be prevented, to check its progress, and to punish the offenders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MICHAEL SOLOMON, *Clerk of the Magistrates.*

Inclosure 12 in No. 22.

Mr. Todd to Mr. Solomon.

My dear Sir, *Orange Valley, October* 27, 1865.

YOURS, per William Moore, I duly received this morning, and at your request at once hasten to respond to it. I would have written to you, instead of sending a message, but for the last few weeks my sight has been much impaired, and I can only write at night or very early in the morning. Although for some time past I have taken no apparent interest in parochial or other affairs, I never lose sight of the well-doing of the parish. Since the lamentable outbreak in the East, I have considered it my duty to use every endeavour to strain every point, in order to ascertain, if possible, the amount of disaffection or otherwise in the quarter, and I find that, as far as we are concerned here, the labourers are, for the most part, content and willing to work, but about the immediate neighbourhood of Brown's Town there is much to be feared. My spies report that the people thereabout express themselves freely "that they are only waiting for a commencement." As regards the ensuing Court they (the people) say, "Next Court day will be our day;" and one of my penkeepers even stated publicly that he intended "to be foremost in the row." The good folks at Brown's Town are undoubtedly behaving improperly, inasmuch as they allow the people to see that they fear them, and to my knowledge permit seditious language to any extent.

From all that I have been able to glean I feel sure that, unless due means are taken to prevent it, there will be a serious outbreak on the 2nd November (Court day); for, in the present excited state of the peasantry, a little beginning may lead to sad results.

I am keeping a "Black List," in which I enter every word tending to sedition, with date, witnesses, &c., which, in calmer times, I propose handing to you.

My servant went to Trelawny on Tuesday (as far as Swanswick), and was surprised at hearing the labourers so far away state that there was to be a general "rise" in Brown's Town on the 2nd November.

In re "Norman's Land" the negroes swore, without hesitation, that if they are pressed, there will be more blood spilt than in St. Thomas in the East." A vast number of reprobates, &c., spoke freely "that they wish the rebel force would arrive here, as they are quite ready to join." In fact, I think a gentle demonstration would be of immense service, not only in calming the fears of the Brown's Town storekeepers, but in subduing the rebellious intent in the negro. Should you advise me with respect to my "Black List" I shall be glad.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDK. L. TODD.

Inclosure 13 in No. 22.

Mr. Solomon to the Custos of St. Ann.

Sir, *St. Ann's Bay, October* 27, 1865.

AT a meeting of several gentlemen, who are desirous of forming themselves into an irregular mounted corps, I was requested to preside. It therefore devolves on me to state, that eighteen gentlemen have already enrolled themselves as members, and have suggested for their officers the following:—Captain Donald McIntoch, Lieutenant John R. Powell, Cornet E. P. Watkis, Quartermaster W. Q. Wright, who, they request, you will, if you approve of them, ask his Excellency to confirm their appointments. It will he necessary for the Captain-General to sanction the formation of the corps, and to furnish it with arms and ammunition at once, and to order a drill instructor. I therefore lose no time in forwarding a copy of the Resolution passed, so that his Excellency may be written to without delay. I forward also a list of present members, and the names expected. I write in haste to meet the post, and I have, &c.

(Signed) MICHAEL SOLOMON.

Inclosure 14 in No. 22.

List of Resolutions passed at a Meeting held at St. Ann's Bay on Friday, October 27, 1865, *for the purpose of organizing a Mounted Corps.*

1. THAT this Company be designated The St. Ann's Irregulars.
2. That his Excellency the Governor be requested to furnish the corps with arms and ammunition without delay.
3. That his Excellency be solicited to appoint a drill instructor at once.
4. That the undress of the Company shall consist of a blue Garibaldi shirt, blue trowsers, red cord, and Hessian boots.

(Signed) MICHAEL SOLOMON.

Joined:—J. J. C. James, T. B. Scott, W. Q. Wright, A. Jobson, R. Moss, H. Brown, D. McIntoch, E. P. Watkis, H. G. Delisser, J. Lewin, C. H. Smith, G. W. Gaynor, J. Passmore, G. H. Chevannes, G. W. Steer, K. Fullagar, J. R. Powell, H. J. Thompson.

Expected to join:—Messrs. Fletcher, Dunn, F. L. Todd, W. J. Todd, jun., Heath, Dobson, Campbell, Horluck, C. Royes, jun., H. Smith.

M. S.

Inclosure 15 in No. 22.

Mr. Hall to the Custos of St. Ann.

Sir, *Governor's Secretary's Office, October* 28, 1865.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am desired by the Governor to convey his Excellency's approval of the irregular corps being formed, as you recommend.

There are no pistols or sabres in the military stores, only smooth-bores, and no ammunition for the smooth-bores, though powder, lead, and caps could be procured.

If you have any arms you are, I am to state, at liberty to distribute them in any way you consider best to meet the exigencies of your district, provided it be to organized bodies, and not to private individuals, or to persons in detached positions.

For fear of there being no arms available, fifty stand of smooth-bores will be sent down as soon as possible, with a supply of powder, caps, and lead, and a bullet mould, which you are to apply as you think best, in arming any organized body.

If the arms are not required in St. Ann's, they can be put on board any man-of-war going to other ports to the westward, and handed over to any Custos or Senior Magistrate who requires them; the powder, lead, caps, and bullet mould, of course, to go with them.

In the event of none of the parishes requiring them, the arms and ammunition can be brought back to Kingston.

The Governor further desires me to inform you that his Excellency has requested the Major-General commanding to embark 100 troops for Dry Harbour, to be marched up to Brown's Town. The vessel will call at St. Ann's Bay, and you are requested to make the best arrangements practicable, both for housing the men at Brown's Town, and for conveying their baggage to that place from Dry Harbour.

As soon as the troops are landed, and have reached their destination, you will take the promptest and most active measures to capture and place on board ship all those who have used threatening or seditious language, where the proof is good. Such persons to be put on board the ship which takes the troops, or any man-of-war that may come into port. If no man-of-war or other Government vessel in port when captures are made, the prisoners are to be detained by the military, until the opportunity offers of shipping them.

I will request Captain De Horsey to let one of the gun-boats visit Dry Harbour for this purpose.

The evidence against each prisoner is to be carefully taken before a magistrate, and sent with the prisoner. It should be as full and complete in each case as possible.

I am further to state that Mr. Todd should be called upon at once to produce his Black List, and give all the information he can.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. E. HALL.

Inclosure 16 in No. 22.

Mr. Ramsay to Colonel Hunt.

Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 29, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter just received from Captain Fyfe for his Excellency the Governor.

All in this district are getting civil and quiet. I am getting in a great deal of stolen property, and prosecute the parties before the Courts-martial. I don't think any of the ringleaders in Morant Bay affray are out of this district, although I cannot say whether the promoters are caught. I am getting back the old arms taken from the police; but they are useless.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Inspector of Police.

Inclosure 17 in No. 22.

The Custos of Westmoreland to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Sir, *Bellisle, Grange Hill, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE to submit for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Executive Committee, that the post which was due here at 5 o'clock P.M. on Friday did not arrive until 6 o'clock P.M. on Saturday; consequently the "Fawn" was in the port of Savanna la Mar before I received your letter informing me that she would be despatched with troops, arms, and ammunition. Captain Talbot landed the troops about 6 o'clock on Saturday, and they were placed in the Court-house for the night.

I was in the town by 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, and had them removed to a house at the head of the town, where they have comfortable quarters.

I afterwards conferred with Captain Talbot as to the precautionary measures I contemplated taking to prevent any disturbance of the peace at the opening of the Circuit Court this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJ. VICKERS.

P.S.—I am just from the Court; all is quiet, but few people in the town. The Bluefields people are to be down, I hear, to-morrow.

B. V.

Inclosure 18 in No. 22.

Mr. Jordon to the Editor of the "Tribune" Newspaper.

Sir, *Governor's Secretary's Office, October* 30, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor having noticed in your paper of this day's date a statement purporting to be an account of the destruction of Her Majesty's ship "Bulldog" by the Haytiens, which is altogether a perversion of facts, and calculated to do extreme injury in this colony by misleading the black population into the supposition that people of their own race have been able to destroy one of Her Majesty's ships of war; I have to request that the statement be contradicted in to-morrow's paper, and the true version, which in substance will be seen in the other papers, given.

His Excellency takes this opportunity of intimating that in the existing state of the island, and with so many and grave responsibilities regarding the safety of life and property attaching to the Government, it will be impossible to allow newspapers to circulate mis-statements calculated to excite the people, or to stimulate them to an erroneous impression of their own power of coping with Her Majesty's naval or military forces. And it is essential to inform you that you must exercise a discreet caution in publishing news, and not give to the public unauthenticated statements such as that referred to, and which are altogether unfounded and incorrect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD JORDON, *Governor's Secretary.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 22.

Mr. Lyon to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Lucea, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 26th instant, intimating that a company of soldiers would be sent here forthwith; none have as yet arrived, and the town is still in great excitement, as in case of emergency there are weapons of no kind with which to arm ourselves for protection.

Matters look doubtful in respect to the peace of the community, as last evening a letter, copy of which is inclosed, was picked up opposite the police station by a man named Bernard. The justices have offered a reward of fifty dollars to any party giving information as to the writer of the article. A letter from Mr. Hutchinson, Wesleyan Catechist in this town, has just been handed to me, which I inclose for his Excellency's consideration.

The prisoner Robinson, together with all the depositions connected with his case, will be forwarded by the first vessel of war to Kingston.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JACOB LYON, *Acting Senior Magistrate.*

Inclosure 20 in No. 22.

Mr. Hutchinson to Mr. Lyon.

Dear Sir, *Wesleyan Mission House, Lucea, October* 30, 1865.

HAVING been informed that secret religious meetings are being held in this neighbourhood, under the name of "revival meetings," and that such meetings are held all night, and that persons come from a great distance to attend them, I have enquired of some of the religious bodies in this town, and am led to believe they are unauthorised by any body of Christians. This is to inform you of the same; and while I believe these people to be without any evil design, at the same time I believe them to be just the material for evil-disposed persons to work on, and that their religious fanaticism might soon be changed to rebellious furor.

I would advise that his Excellency be informed of the same, and recommend that a stop should be put to all meetings that are not appointed by religious societies acknowledged by the island as such.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 21 in No. 22.

Letter picked up opposite the Police Station, Lucea.

TO the town of Lucea, gentlemen of the parish,—I am sorry to inform you that if the taxes be not reduce it will be like Gog and Magog to battle, for we will try our uttermost endeavours to do either one thing or the other. We only give you notice; and if no heed from now to the holidays, we will accomplish our work—we will not be like those people at St. Thomas go to work so foolish. We are told that H. G. Henry will not sell any powder, but we do not care about that; we will get brimstone and fire, and we will luminate the town in a moment, and then when we are finish we do not care what become of us after. As to say that a war will broke out, you may rest assure it will broke out if no alteration. The people in the interior is ready, only the people in Hanover is keeping them back. You ought to see the fleet that was down here some weeks ago, and I must needs talk the truth, it was a good thing that the Court-house was shut up or it might have ended by this, but it is not too late for it as yet.

Inclosure 22 in No. 22.

The Custos of Westmoreland to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Belleisle, Grange Hill, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that, in compliance with instructions contained in your letter of 25th instant, I have directed Mr. Inspector Casey, on all occasions, to keep double sentries over the arms in

the police-station, while a portion of his men may be attending the Circuit Court, and shall not allow the police to be sent out in small detachments, in the event of its being necessary to send them out with arms.

I may here remark that I have instructed the police to wear their side-arms while in attendance on the Circuit Court, under the prevalent excitement of the people.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJN. VICKERS.

Inclosure 23 in No. 22.

The Custos of Westmoreland to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Savanna la Mar, Jamaica, October* 30, 1865, 4 P.M.

I HAVE to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that all is perfectly tranquil in this town, and that there are not so many persons in the Court-house as is usual during the sitting of the Circuit Court. I had, however, been previously apprised that the people of the Bluefields district would not be in the town until to-morrow, as they knew the trial "Regina *v.* Tate" and others could not come on to-day.

I have the Volunteers assembled at the Lee wharf on the beach, and the troops that arrived by the "Fawn" are placed at the head of the town, but no force is displayed: a part of the police and a few rural constables being alone in attendance at or near the Court-house; the remainder of the police are in charge of the arms at the station.

I had previously arranged with Captain Talbot that it would be useless to land any of his men unless a necessity should arise, which would instantly be done, as well as from the "Lily," Captain Heneage, still in our port.

I may here remark that I convened a Special Sessions of the Peace in the Bluefields district on Friday last for the purpose of swearing in special constables, when only two persons in the disaffected districts came forward to be sworn in that capacity, while in other districts special constables have been enrolled in large numbers.

I have just left the Court in order to send forward this communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJN. VICKERS.

Inclosure 24 in No. 22.

Major-General Jackson to Governor Eyre.

Your Excellency, *Mahogany Vale, October* 31, 1865.

I DEEM it my duty to report to you, that the remnant of the rebels of St. Thomas in the east are retreating by routes I pointed out some ten or twelve days ago they would take, namely, through St. David's into Port Royal, and then *vid* the Yallahs River, northward, into the fastnesses of St. George's, and westerly by the Jew River and the Barbicue River into that district of the parish of Port Royal, south of Flamstead, commonly called Dallas, a district I have long known to be considered as the nest of blackguards and seditiously inclined characters.

By the first route, viz., the Yallahs River, after passing Mahogany Vale, opposite which are the only roads the rebels can descend into the Yallahs from St. Davids in flying from St. Thomas in the East towards St. George's (Chesterfield), a stone's throw from Mahogany Vale; Green Valley, about half a mile from Mahogany Vale; they have every facility, both from the nature of the country, settlements of blacks and tenantry on thrown up properties, to escape into St. Georges by St. Helen's Gap, miles from any police-station.

By the second route, they pass along the Jew River, south of Tower Hill Village, through the Orchard Gap, my own property, very strong defiles into Dallas; 2nd. *vid* the Barbecue River north of Bloxburg, through strong defiles by Trafalgar Gap, and then south of Ross Valley by blind paths into Dallas.

It is true that there is a third road through St. David's north of the Yallahs River, by which it is just possible a few rebels might accidentally escape into St. George's; this road runs directly under Sherwood Forest Works, Racknor Works, Abbey Green Great House, and Farm Hill, Overseer's House, all of which are strongly occupied by owners and overseers, and the road is well exposed to view.

Yesterday four of the fugitive rebels from St. Thomas-in-the-East were captured,

two in the Ayton Woods opposite Mahogany Vale and on the left bank of the Yallahs, and two on the right bank of the river above Mahogany Vale.

Had a small detachment of troops been stationed on the right bank of the Yallahs, so as to command the roads from St. David's and at Resource, where there is accommodation for the men, with an outflying picket of police at St. Helen's Gap and David's Hill, near which there is a cave, the retreat of the rebels into St. George's would have been effectually cut off.

From my local knowledge and experience, there is little doubt upon my mind that the inhabitants of the parish of St. David's have been affording every facility to the escape of the rebels from St. Thomas-in-the-East. Testimony was adduced that Paul Bogle, in inciting those in St. Thomas-in the-East to rise, in a harangue said, "Should you be faint-hearted, I have only to cross over into St. David's, where I shall find strong and firm hearts." A lady was most grossly insulted at Arntully, in St. David's, in language she could not repeat, and taunted that all the whites would be made to fly. The labourers on Arntully, led by a man by the name of White, suddenly struck work at mid-day on Tuesday week without any assigned reason. It is to be extremely regretted the opportunity was not seized to make an example in St. David's by a severe flogging. The speech of Paul Bogle, the treatment of the lady, and the conduct of the labourers on Arntully, are but a piece of the seditious meeting of black men held in St. David's on the Underhill letter, and led by the rebel leaders Samuel and B. Clerke, lately hanged.

With regard to the mountain district of the parish of Port Royal, I would respectfully suggest a little attention to the reports in the "Guardian" newspaper. Taken with the conduct of the present leaders of the journal, they are evidently to serve a political dodge. The writers of the reports from these districts are demagogues in the strict sense of the word, and were the most intimate associates of the rebel Thomas Harry, the shoemaker, in Kingston, who was arrested, sent to Morant Bay, and I understand since hanged. Constant visits of T. Harry to this district previous to the outbreak of the rebellion had roused my suspicions on his objects. The demagogues were in the habit of holding night meetings; and previous to the late election of a Coroner for the parish a meeting was held at the house of one John Thomas, and I was informed by a black man that it was then and there decided that whoever might be proposed by the whites should be strenuously opposed by the blacks, which they accordingly did, one of the demagogues entering a protest.

W. Stephen Henry, Deputy Collector of Dues, lately appointed Head Constable, was the man who egged on Thomas Harry, the shoemaker, at a luncheon after the last vestry at Guava Ridge, in a violent and impertinent address to the Chief Magistrate, the Custos of the parish, and which led to something next to a riot in the Court-house, and had I been present on his election as Chief Constable I would have strongly opposed it on these grounds. I view his visit to the district of Dallas, as reported in the "Guardian," in anything but a favourable light. There are seditiously disposed characters in the parish upon whom I am keeping a watch.

I suggested to the officer in command of the troops that all blacks in possession of fire-arms should be called on to deliver them up, under penalty, to the nearest military post or magistrate. Perhaps your Excellency may deem this suggestion worthy of consideration.* I further suggested that no special constables should be sworn in unless in possession of a certain number of acres and holding title-deeds; a register of them to be kept, which might be checked by reference to the Records in Spanish Town in case of fraud. The necessity of this precaution is proved by two rebels having been sworn in. Under martial law the Commander of the troops in a district being the supreme authority, I did not swear in a single special constable, there being no rules for my guidance, and I could not approve of swearing in a *posse* of men indiscriminately.

On my return from St. Thomas in the East, through ten days' ducking, I was struck down with a severe attack of rheumatism, depriving me of the use of my right arm and hand, and am therefore compelled to employ an amanuensis, as I do not consider that it would be judicious that your Excellency should remain ignorant of the passing of the rebels into St. George's and Dallas.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FORBES JACKSON.

P.S.—Your Excellency has struck off the head of the rebellion as by a flash of lightning, but like its type, the serpent, the pieces are still writhing to unite, and no faith can be placed in the black race of the Island of Jamaica.

* This suggestion was latterly carried out with the force.

A post on the right bank of the Yallahs, say at Windsor Lodge, would not only check the passage of the rebels from St. David's, but hold in awe the strong settlements of Somerset Vale and Easy Mind, south of Mahogany Vale, east of Dallas, with which both have an easy communication.

F. J.

Governor's Minute.

FORWARD to Colonel Fyfe, in order that if he thinks there are any good grounds for supposing that any rebels of importance are hid amongst the Dallas or other districts adverted to, he may, in his route down with the Maroons, have those districts searched.

I do not myself apprehend there is much cause for alarm in the attempts made by a few of the persons concerned in the late rebellion to escape, and I greatly question their ability either to do much harm themselves or to stir up others to do it.

November 2, 1865. (Signed) E. EYRE.

Minute by Mr. Fyfe.

Eleven miles from St. David's, November 5, 1865.

GENERAL JACKSON is a high authority on military matters, and if a great battle had been fought in St. Thomas in the East and a defeated army, trying to escape, in small parties, through bye-paths and defiles, for the purpose of concentrating and stirring up disaffection in other districts, his letter would furnish a perfect plan for defeating the attempt, but unfortunately, or rather fortunately, there is nothing of the kind. A rebellion has been crushed, and a few of the rebels who have either not heard of or are not embraced in the amnesty are, perhaps, flying in ones, twos, and threes to escape death. My own opinion is that they will carry, wherever they go, the terror by which they are inspired, and that their presence will do good instead of harm. Perhaps, pressed by hunger, they may for a time be heard of stopping people on the roads and taking provisions from them, but this will show their haunts and lead to their apprehension.

On receiving his Excellency's reference on my way from Bath to Morant Bay yesterday morning, I determined on stopping in St. David's and inquiring into the facts. I sent two constables late last night to tell six of the Dallas people to be at my door at daylight this morning. They were waiting for me at dawn. I informed them of the report, and told them significantly that I did not wish to take the Maroons through their district, as they generally left traces of their path wherever they went, but that I would do so if I heard of one rebel being harboured there. I then administered an oath of allegiance to suit the case. I directed these to communicate with other leading men of Bloxburgh, Jew River, Mocho, and Windsor Forest and River Head, so as to establish a watch along that line, calling themselves "Colonel Fyfe's" party. This they promised to do, begging me not to bring the Maroons.

Since writing the above I have seen Mr. Henry Mais, who has done all that was requisite in this vicinity. He has apprehended several; some of whom were sent to Morant Bay and executed. There is not the slightest cause for apprehension.

(Signed) A. G. FYFE.

Inclosure 25 in No. 22.

The Custos of St. Ann to Governor Eyre.

Dear Sir, *Windsor, St. Ann, October* 31, 1865.

I ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks your Excellency's communication of 29th instant, and can easily imagine how many urgent cases must, in this trying time, beset you; nor would I have willingly increased them but for the strong opinions formed by the gentlemen at or near Brown's Town, believing, however, that there is much of exaggeration at once pervading these reports. Still, my duty was clear and plain, and I have no doubt but that the demonstration will have a good effect, as there can be no doubt but that the seeds of this horrible conspiracy are plentifully sown, and, I fear, will never be eradicated unless a very different course of action is pursued, and the political and unprincipled agitation against the Government subdued.

I shall proceed to Brown's Town myself to-morrow, first to see that the troops are as comfortable as so small a place will admit, and, secondly, to examine carefully Mr. Todd's black-list, and the evidence to support it. To create uneasiness and alarm on mere suspicion or hearsay would be very bad policy, and I apprehend that, when put to the test, Mr. Todd's spies may not be found entirely trustworthy.

We are very quiet, and many, very many, are anxious to show their loyalty, but I do not think that even these would actively come forward should the emergency unhappily arise.

I may be permitted to add that the whole country is warm in its grateful approval of your Excellency's promptitude and firmness in this the worst blow Jamaica has ever received.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES ROYES.

Inclosure 26 in No. 22.

The Hon. S. Rennalls to Mr. W. R. Myers.

My dear Sir, *October* 31, 1865.

I HAVE no hesitation in writing to you, to say that the undercurrent that exists in the above Rocks, St. Thomas' Vale, the large portion of Metcalfe adjoining thereto, about Highgate (I believe in St. Mary's), and in St. Andrew's—viz., Cavaliers' and Stoney Hill—arises at the present time from the fact of the Rev. Mr. Roach having become implicated in the late rebellion in St. Thomas in the East. In this part of the island Mr. Roach has been well known as schoolmaster or teacher, preacher, Wesleyan, Pennockite, or otherwise. There is a great adherence towards him by the vast number in those districts ageing from 12, 14, to 25 years, and until his apprehension every class of inhabitants in my neighbourhood were apparently feeling secure that the rebellion would not extend in our locality (St. Faith's district); but immediately that Mr. Roach became involved, as he appears to have done, there is no certainty as to what the declaration in his favour and in the cause of rebellion may be, extending, as it no doubt will, from Kingston to those localities I allude to. I write this as not of myself, but from the fears I have heard expressed by prominent Wesleyen leaders and others, in my opinion, able to judge of passing events. I believe their apprehensions arise from expressions made to Mr. Roach by members of his various congregations, that "nothing shall happen to him but that they will see to it."

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAM. RENNALLS.

Inclosure 27 in No. 22.

The Custos of Port Maria to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, [redacted] *Port Maria, October* 31, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that, this morning, the transport "Urgent" landed forty men of the 2nd West India Regiment. I have stationed them in part of the Court-house.

Colonel Whitfield, who landed with the troops, expressed himself quite satisfied with the quarters, and the officers have taken quarters next the Court-house, so that all express themselves satisfied.

I shall use my best exertions to so manage that all will go on smoothly, and in a few days return to town.

I have the honour to state that, having so few as seven policemen here on duty, at a special Session of the Peace it was determined to attach fourteen picked rural constables to the police, under control of the Inspector for Police Duty.

I hope this proceeding will meet the approval of his Excellency the Governor.

I have so stationed the troops in the Court-house that it will not interfere with the holding of the courts, which I advise should be proceeded with as usual.

I am happy to state that I see no disposition on the part of the people to occasion any trouble.

The inhabitants, I believe, are now reassured, and have good cause to be thankful

to his Excellency for the protection afforded them. I hope, under the care of Divine Providence, St. Mary will be spared the horrors of any outbreak.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. J. LINDO, *Custos.*

P.S.—I quite omitted to state the gun-boat "Steady" called in here yesterday afternoon, and left this morning at 6 o'clock. I visited her; the moral effect was evident.

A. J. L.

Inclosure 28 in No. 22.

The Custos of Manchester to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Brumelia, October* 31, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that this parish continues in a state of peace and order, and the inhabitants generally feel very indignant at the atrocities committed in St. Thomas in the East.

The Justices in special session at Mandeville on the 28th instant decided that the whole of the No. 1 Company of Volunteers be continued on duty at Mandeville until some communication be received from the Governor directing their being continued or otherwise, or if not what number should be continued to guard the arms and ammunition.

I have to report the safe arrival yesterday at Mandeville of twenty stand of arms and ammunition for the police, and have issued instructions for the safe keeping of the arms according to your circular, 25th October, 1865.

Also the receipt of forty swords and belts for Captain Heron's troop.

I herewith beg to inclose Captain Heron's letter reccommending certain gentlemen as officers for the mounted corps under his command.

I also inclose a requisition I have received from most of the influential inhabitants and proprietors in the southern district of the parish. The police force is at present so small to be quite inadequate, but I beg to represent that the force is divided to be most efficient in all parts, and I await the Governor's instructions. I beg also to inclose a communication from Rev. A. Lindo, also Swaby, with a number of white immigrants' signatures attached. These parties I had examined on Saturday, and it appears the parties suspected reside in St. Anns, on the borders of Manchester.

I have several complaints of nightly meetings, and rolling of drums and blowing shells, and beg to have his Excellency's instructions how I am to act.

(Signed) J. R. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Inclosure 29 in No. 22.

Requisition.

To the Hon. J. R. Hollingsworth, Custos of Manchester.

WE, the undersigned magistrates and other inhabitants of the southern district of the parish, beg respectfully to represent to your Honour that there are at present throughout the whole district only three policemen, who are stationed at Wigton; that a very large proportion of the district comprising Pusey Hill, Victoria Town, Grove Town, and other populous settlements, is entirely without any protection; and to call upon your Honour to take the requisite measures for having an adequate force stationed in the most suitable locality.

(Signed)

Alex. C. Logan.
Chas. E. Chevers, *J.P.*
George Miles, *J.P.*
C. Smith, *J.P.*
Julius Lewis, *J.P.*
Joseph Stewart, *J.P.*
William Hungerford.
Thos. Sweetland.
R. W. Swan.
E. Weiss.
R. Smith.
E. A. Sloss.
J. L. Brown.
E. Angell.
A. Whyte.
David Crawford.
J. S. Hildebrand, *Island Curate.*
Theodore Bounce.
James Lewis.
James Hutchinson.
Arthur H. Seymour, *I.S.C.*
G. H. Logan.
George Johnson.
Alfred S. Myers.
Danl. V. Sutherland.
Robt. Muschett.
Kennedy Crawford.
Thomas Wint.
Joseph Peart.
Thomas Whyte.
A. C. Hasland.

Inclosure 30 in No. 22.

The Rev. A. Lindo to Mr. Hollingsworth.

Sir, *Whitefield Mission House, Station Porus, October* 25, 1865.

THERE is a dense population in this village and its neighbourhood, and in times like the present one cannot but feel some anxiety on account of the defenceless condition of the place. This anxiety is increased by the fact that a large proportion of the peasantry has not been under the most salutary influence.

It may be necessary to state that because of my opposition to the Underhill Meetings recently held in this village, certain persons have threatened to do me serious bodily injury. Their names have not transpired, but the report of their intention is extensively circulated.

I may also state that on Saturday evening last a large assemblage of men with sticks was seen in front of the rum shop which is kept on the Baptist Mission premises here. These men, inflamed by drink, might not always disperse as peaceably as on this occasion—an outbreak might be the consequence. I believe, that should such a circumstance occur, many worthless disaffected characters would join in it, and thus valuable lives might be lost ere needed assistance be rendered.

I represent these things to you in the hope that some action might be taken in the matter, and some protection afforded to the loyal inhabitants of this place in case of emergency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEXANDER LINDO, *London Missionary.*

Inclosure 31 in No. 22.

The Rev. F. Swaby to the Custos of Manchester.

Sir, *Mount Olivet, October* 28, 1865.

I BEG to call your attention to a circumstance which has come to my knowledge, which I think may be of importance to you as head of this parish.

Information has been given to me by my neighbour, Mr. Webbe, and other white emigrants, that assemblies of persons from St. Ann's Parish are taking place near their residence, and they are fearful these gatherings may be for evil.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDERICK SWABY,
Presbyterian Minister.

We certify the above to be correct from our own knowledge.
(Signed) THOMAS EVANS.
WILLIAM WEBBE.
JOHN REYNOLDS.
STEPHEN HARRIS.
JEFFREY MARTIN.
JAMES HARRIS.
JAMES SEWELL.
THOMAS ALLIN.

Inclosure 32 in No. 22.

Mr. Salmon to Governor Eyre.

Your Excellency, *Malvern, October* 31, 1865.

MEETINGS, I am informed, have been called at several places by a Mr. Plummer, a Mr. Brydson (a magistrate), and a man Gilling, of this parish, of the inhabitants and small settlers, black and coloured. The persons attending are informed that the growers of produce are imposed upon and cheated.

To enable the small proprietor to receive a full value for his produce a Commercial and Agricultural Association is said to be formed, and shares are offered and recommended, value 5*l.* each, by which the shareholder is to realize the value of his exports through the hands of the above-named persons, who constitute themselves the managers.

On a sufficient sum being subscribed Brydson informs the meetings he is to go to England to take all the money subscribed, which, if enough, is to purchase a vessel and bring out goods the members of the Association require, and which they are to obtain at a much less price than they are sold for in the stores.

The object of the managers of this Association is to press Dr. Underhill's statements, that the negro is cheated in the value of the produce he has to dispose of, that he has no opportunity of sending his produce to the home markets.

The carrying out such object will materially injure general society, as the members of the Association are to pledge themselves not to dispose of any oil nuts, oil, coffee, ginger, or other produce to any white person; it will foster and continue distrust and suspicion, and prevent the intercourse at present profitable to all. Its result can easily be foreseen, the consequences will be disastrous to the members, and may be also troublesome to the peace of the district, for the small settler will be cheated out of his subscription, and also his produce, by men of straw, who have no capital and no character entitling them to conduct such an undertaking even if it were legitimate and honest. It is so barefaced an attempt as not to be mistaken for a piece of rascality.

Is the Association at such a time as the present, and the meetings, legal? The people are ignorant, and only the other day were represented as suffering so dreadfully from the drought that they had nothing to eat, and now are called on to provide 5*l.* each to be admitted to the prospective benefits to arrive under the management of Brydson, Plummer, and Gilling. To obtain this amount to purchase a share in the Association, men are desirous of selling horses or what they may possess or have disposable, and they will be swindled.

Perhaps your Excellency would direct me to be informed what course would be legal or right at such a time. I have had several coloured people applying to me as to what they should do. I have told them I believe they will be swindled, but they are dissatisfied and fretted, and kept unsettled, and say they should be told "if the thing be good, and for their good; or bad, and to take their money."

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN SALMON.

P.S.—The post has just brought the circular, King's House, 27th October.

I shall wait the return post on Friday morning next 3rd proximo, in case your Excellency should think I ought to do anything in the volunteer appointment at Malvern, or any other direction which would prevent my being in my place the first week of Council. I am afraid we are in a very uneasy position.

J. S.

Inclosure 33 in No. 22.

Attorney-General's Opinion.

November 2, 1865.

I SEE nothing illegal in the proposed Association. Trade is free and ought to be so. It is very certain however, that a dead loss will accrue to all the shareholders, even supposing the managers to be perfectly honest, and even if they give their services gratuitously. But as by foolish or wicked counsels the small producers seem to have lost confidence in the mercantile capitalists, I know no better way of enabling them to find out their own blunders than that they should try their experiment. Even if, by an extraordinary rise in the produce-market, the first attempt should be successful, a very little further trial will restore the equilibrium of educated common sense.

And no time better than the present could be chosen, when there is a strong force in the country to preserve the peace against any attempt against it which should arise from the dissatisfaction of the industrious producers at the result of their own folly.

If the Custos and other gentlemen of position unconnected with trade and commerce were to explain to the intended shippers the length of time that must elapse before they can have any returns or advances on their shipments for the interest of the invested capital of the shareholders, the rate of insurance of ship and outward and homeward cargo, the difficulty of selecting the latter for each shipper, or the otherwise inevitable necessity of establishing another Association for the sale of their imports and the expenses of sailing their ship, port dues, import duties, seamen's wages, long credits, and bad debts, it is not unlikely that the sway of common sense will prevail, and the proposed Society become an abortion. If it should really succeed, which, I think, no reasonably well-educated man can conceive to be possible, so much the better for the benefit of honest competition and the general good. Viewed in its most favourable light, this is a

miserable repetition of the French organization of labour under Fourrier, or of Owen in England, twenty-five years ago.

There is no occasion for legal preventive measures to prevent the objects avowed.

(Signed) ALEXANDER HESLOP.

Inclosure 34 in No. 22.

Statement of John Muirhead.

St. Elizabeth.

THE information of John Muirhead, residing at Unity in this parish, taken before me, Henry Lawrence, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this parish, who states that about the second week in August last, one Ann Minley did at Unity, and in my presence, make use of the following language—"That if war ever come and she could handle a gun, but as she cannot, that she would sharpen pegs, and the first person she would attack would be Mr. Lawrence, and when she had jammed his eyes out she would go into his shop and take out what she likes."

He further states that about a week after the above date one Joseph Miller did in his hearing state, that of all the buckras that he should like to kill would be that old grey beard Mr. Salmon, meaning our Custos. This took place at Unity, about 21st or 22nd August last. On Wednesday last the 17th October, I heard the same Joseph Miller state that he had heard that the police were being murdered, and that they were served well right, for they were too damned fast, and that they took more liberties than buckra gave them; and if he had the will of them he would chop off their heads, as them other ones are being done yonder.

(Signed) JOHN MUIRHEAD.

Sworn before me this 24th day of October, 1865, at Almstoke, and that the same was read over to him.

(Signed) HENRY LAWRENCE, *J.P., St. Elizabeth.*

Inclosure 35 in No. 22.

Statement of S. J. Stone.

Jamaica, ss., St. Elizabeth.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of October, in the year of Our Lord 1865, at New Market Store, in the said parish aforesaid, cometh before me, Theodore Stone, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of St. Elizabeth, and complaineth to and informeth me on oath, that heretofore, to wit on the 23rd day of October, 1865, at the parish aforesaid, one William Carr, alias Price Carr, did publicly threaten to take the life of complainant, to burn down the store of S. J. Manley, his employer, also the village of Newcastle and New Savanna.

(Signed) S. J. STONE.

Sworn before me this 23rd day of October, 1865, at Newmarket, in the parish of St. Elizabeth aforesaid, having been first read and explained to deponent.

(Signed) S. STONE, *J.P.*

Inclosure 36 in No. 22.

The Custos of Westmoreland to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Savanna la Mar, November* 2, 1865.

IN addition to the disaffection already reported to prevail in the Bluefields district of this parish, I have now to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that a similar feeling of disloyalty seems prevalent in the remote interior, that is, in the district of Seaford Town, distant some twenty-five miles from this town.

I inclose a letter received from W. H. Cooke, Esq., on the subject; also a list of special constables who came forward to be sworn in at their own request on the 26th ultimo in consequence of the significant nightly meetings of the negroes of that district.

His Excellency will learn from the Executive Committee the particulars of Seaford Town, a settlement of Germans on lands given by the late Lord Seaford after the rebellion 1832.

I had no hesitation in complying with the request made by Colonel Cooke for arms to place in the hands of the Germans, and others named in the accompanying list, and yesterday morning I requested Captain Farquharson to send forward forty stand of arms with ammunition, &c., under a proper escort of volunteers. They were delivered at Mackfield to Colonel Cooke, who, with the gentlemen of the interior and a body of the Germans, were there to receive them. I also sent by the escort several of the Amnesty Proclamations to be placarded in that remote district.

I may here remark that almost every negro in the Seaford Town district have their own small freeholds. In the plain of the parish the utmost tranquillity seems to prevail, and all work is being performed on the estates as usual.

I inclose a copy of letter received from Daniel Sinclair, one of the senior magistrates residing in the Bluefields district, relative to the excitement of the people.

I have left the Court in order to write this letter. The case for the prosecution in Regina *v.* Tate and others was closed yesterday, and the defence opened this morning, and from the great array of lawyers engaged I doubt if the trial will be closed to-day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJ. VICKERS.

Inclosure 37 in No. 22.

Mr. Cooke to the Custos of Westmoreland.

Sir, *Savanna la Mar, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE just received an express messenger from the interior corroborating the statement I made to you this morning that meetings have been held in the Kew Park district at night, or before day in the morning.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson came to my house this morning, stating that there was evidently something going on, for that there has been a great deal of shell and horn-blowing at night all around him, and if I had been at home he would have told me of a great many significant speeches made in reference to the affair that now agitates the country. I have sworn in upwards of sixty special constables, most of them Germans from Seaford Town, and it is in this immediate neighbourhood that Mr. Anderson resides. I am the Colonel of the western interior district. A number of the men sworn in as special constables have served under me, and I can depend on them. I want at least forty stand of arms if I am to take any action in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. COOKE, *J.P.*

Inclosure 38 in No. 22.

Mr. Sinclair to the Custos of Westmoreland.

My dear Sir, *New Shafeton, October* 30, 1865.

I BEG to state for your information and consideration whether it would not be prudent, in the case of Mr. Tate's acquittal, to send protection over to Bluefields for Mr. Tate and Mr. Bourke's houses, as I am told the people in the district are determined to burn down these houses if he is acquitted. A boat might be ready to take over a few troops immediately after the trial. If condemned there would be no occasion to send them.

To show the feeling that still exists, I have only to mention the fact that at the Petty Sessions held at Bluefield on Friday last, there was only one man from Belmont, and that one Mr. Tate's head man, came to be sworn in as a special constable, and from Mount Airey and Macalpine one only. There were others present, but refused to be sworn. The Macalpine people acknowledge that they were in the habit of mustering at Mount Edgecombe Common in the evenings since the month of June last with bamboo and wooden guns and swords, but that they were only doing so for their own amusement. Mr. Tate tells me that he can produce proof that the Belmont people were mustering also. I am myself an invalid just now, but I attended the Special Sessions and presided at it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DANIEL SINCLAIR.

Inclosure 39 in No. 22.

List of Men sworn in as Special Constables by W. H. Cooke, J.P. for Westmoreland.

Names.	Calling.	Value of Property.	Age.	Colour.
		£		
Christian F. Somers	German	100	57	White.
Auguste Somers	do.	500	45	do.
Henry Haké	do.	400	38	do.
William Brown	do.	200	50	do.
Fredk. Wemire	do.	150	35	do.
Chas. Wemire	do.	100	38	do.
Wm. Groscoph	do.	200	42	do.
Wm. Somers	do.	200	18	do.
Edwd. Busso	do.	30	23	do.
Augustus Sleeper	do.	200	17	do.
Henry Wemire	do.	150	25	do.
Ferdinand Bishopp	do.	200	20	do.
Wm. Eldermire	do.	250	18	do.
Ludovic Kirchner	do.	100	28	do.
Fredk. Sempler	do.	100	28	do.
John Gardiner	do.	30	23	do.
Auguste Rameké	do.	300	29	do.
Saml. Gardiner	do.	50	20	do.
Fredk. Bunniman	do.	200	29	do.
Henry Rameké	do.	100	24	do
Chas. Rameké	do.	50	32	do.
Chas. Rimann	do.	300	40	do.
James Grierson	Carpenter	500	56	Brown.
Wm. Grierson	do.	30	28	do.
John H. James	do.	200	31	do.
Hugh Patrick	Domestic	100	33	do.
Php. Anglin	do.	300	27	do.
John Golimore	Penkeeper	100	56	Black.
James Gordon	Labourer	50	35	do.
Roman Thompson	do.	30	33	Brown.
Wm. Reid	Headman	150	55	Black.
Alexr. Cooke	Settler	200	50	do.
Php. D. McKiel	Carpenter	30	33	Brown.
Thomas Brown	do.	200	48	Black.
Park S. Reid	Labourer	30	30	do.
Wm. W. Columb	do.	100	21	Brown.
Albert Days	do.	30	22	do.
James Hayle	do.	50	40	Black.
Lambert Fraser	do.	200	39	do.
George Gordon	Mason	50	66	do.
Robert Wilkins	Labourer	40	33	do.
John Davies	do.	50	29	do.
Thomas Peters	do.	30	40	do.
John Cooke	Blacksmith	30	26	Brown.
Jacob Hedley	Labourer	50	25	do.
Saml. Hibbert	do.	40	24	Black.
Robert Mitchell	do.	30	45	do.
James McG. Thorpe	do.	100	66	do.
Saml. Kelly	do.	30	50	do.
John Gale	do.	100	35	do.
William Scarlett	do.	30	32	do.
John H. James	do.	40	24	do.
Willm. Cunningbame	do.	150	70	do.
James G. James	Saddler	30	30	do.
Richd. Hayle	Settler	50	32	Brown.
Danl. J. Hayle	do.	100	22	do.
Robert Ewlett	do.	30	22	do.
Edwd. Barrett	Labourer	30	30	Black.
Allen Little	Servant	30	24	Brown.
George R. Chambers	Carpenter	200	33	do.
Saml. Tennent	Settler	100	33	do.
Robert Dove	do.	50	32	Black.
Richd. E. Lawrence	do.	50	32	do.
Willm. Fraser	Labourer	300	60	do.
William Hylton	Settler	350	50	do.
Jas. Smith	Carpenter	300	45	Brown.
Edwd. Lawrence	Settler	50	55	Black.

Sworn in before me, at the Hermitage, on the 26th October, 1865.

(Signed) W. H. Cooke.

Inclosure 40 in No. 22.

Statement of Mr. Parry, County Engineer for Roads in Surry.

HE heard from a correspondent in St. Ann's that several persons, especially two named Rodney and Burton, or Benton, at St. Ann's Bay, are turbulent dangerous characters, members of or connected with a society called the Underhill Convention. And that people at Ocho Rios, in the same parish of St. Ann, talk openly they wish the war would come down these.

Inclosure 41 in No. 22.

Statement of Samuel Hunter, Servant of the Hon. S. W. Mais.

TOLD his master he heard at Orange Valley (Mr. Kerr's place in Trelawny), about seven miles from Falmouth, on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th October, people talking, saying a war would break out in about three weeks' time, to begin at Montego Bay, and go round the island; then buckra would see hell.

Inclosure 42 in No. 22.

Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Salmon.

Sir,

ANNEXED I send you the information of Mr. Muirhead, residing at Unity, and hope you will take such steps for the immediate apprehension of both parties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY LAWRENCE.

Minute by Mr. Salmon.

THIS man Carr is represented as a great scoundrel by the Magistrates and residents of the neighbourhood of the village of Newcastle, constantly riotous, and defying the authorities.

Should this man be forwarded by ship of war, calling at Black River, and affidavits of the charges against him? There is no doubt in the minds of those who know him that he would have carried out his threats if opportunity had offered.

(Signed) JOHN SALMON,
Custos of St. Elizabeth.

Minute by Mr. Salmon.

WHAT course should be pursued with these people, if any proceedings? The trying them at Petty Court and sentencing them to Mandeville Jail for three or six months, would do little good, if not harm. The part of the parish they reside in was the great place for the nightly meetings; they are still held, but for what intent I cannot make out.

(Signed) JOHN SALMON,
Custos of St. Elizabeth.

Inclosure 43 in No. 22.

Anonymous Letter to the Custos of Kingston.

To the Custos of this City.

WE tell you of what happen in St. Thomas-in-the-East; that the Governor sent to shot every man and woman, old and young, and to burn down every house. That it is a damn shame to see this, but God will save them from the second death the innocent ones them, Lord save them.

This Governor send men to shot without law, not to seek for the rebels alone and the rioters. We let you know this, and to believe this as St. Thomas-in-the-East burn down where we get the best of yam produce. What is the use we live again, for we will starve to death almost, and our best black men are going to shot. Well, Sir, it is but one death, as Mr. G. W. Gordon is gone, the poor man's friend, for in the House not a man remember the poor man. Well, we will burn down the town down to the ground, and kill you and kill ourselves if you don't bring back every man you take away from Kingston. We don't care of our lives or your lives or property. Not all the soldiers or men-of-war ships can do good. We will bring judgment to Jamaica at once, at once.

If you like your lives, bring them back at once. If you guard the whole of the town self but it burn down; you think you can treat black

If you bring the whole of England soldiers we don't care, for we will determine for death and for judgment, and let and let others from afar come and inherit the bye and bye, but we now at present for you while there is none to do good but to destroy from one place to the other.

So we notice you at once before it come. When it come it will be too late. What you kill that will do, not one more; if not, well, then it is lives for lives. We, as black and brown, and poor whites so we don't care for burn lose lives, so bring them back and let them go. You will laugh at my writing, but I don't care at that. Death, death for all, and

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Inclosure 44 in No. 22.

The Custos of Vere to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Old Harbour, November* 1, 1865.

I BEG to enclose for his Excellency's information a report of Mr. Shaw's with a copy of a threatening notice. You will observe that Mr. Shaw has suspended his Excellency's instructions for the discharge of the prisoners in Vere in consequence of this notice, and the probability of their being connected with it. Mr. Shaw conducts his duties and has aided me to preserve the peace of the parish with such good sense and sound discretion that I hope for his Excellency's approval of his conduct on this occasion, which is dictated solely by considerations for the public good.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LOUIS Mc KINNON.

Inclosure 45 in No. 22.

Mr. Shaw to the Custos of Vere.

r, *Vere, October* 31, 1865.

I HAVE received your communication dated 29th instant.

It has come to my knowledge that a threatening notice, of which the enclosed is a literal copy, was, on Thursday night or Friday morning, pushed in through the jalousies of Mr. Hooper's bedroom, the schoolmaster in Portland. It was done during the night succeeding the arrest of the Portland prisoners. Last night a volunteer came to me and informed me he was on the track of those who wrote the notice, and that he expected to bring before me this afternoon, a person who, he believes, was present when it was written. Under the circumstances I shall take upon myself the responsibility of putting off the discharge of the prisoners until I see how this matter is developed, for I make no doubt the prisoners are connected with the persons who wrote the notice. I hope for your approval of the course I have adopted.

I have not made known to any one the orders for the discharge of the prisoners, nor shall I at present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GILBERT SHAW.

Inclosure 46 in No. 22.

Threatening Notice.

To the Gentlemen of Vere.

Except you do away with the volunteers we will cut all your throats next week like the Morant Bay people.

Inclosure 47 in No. 22.

The Custos of St. Ann to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Windsor, St. Ann, November* 2, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for his Excellency the Governor's information, that the detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment, under the command of Captain Wise, reached Brown's about 10 P.M. on the 31st ultimo, with all their baggage, stores, &c., although the authorities had only an hour or two previous notice of their arrival. My thanks are specially due to Mr. Justice Harris for his attention and exertions in housing them, and Mr. Hart, Inspector of Police, rendered zealous and effective service in the transport of the baggage and otherwise.

Yesterday I visited Brown's Town and had the pleasure of learning from Captain Wise that he was quite satisfied with all the arrangements made. Two expresses have arrived from Falmouth directing him to hold a moiety of his detachment in readiness to proceed there. The moiety left in Brown's Town will be, in my opinion, quite sufficient to awe the disaffected, encourage the loyal, and preserve peace and order; but I most respectfully urge upon his Excellency their not being withdrawn for a time save on the gravest necessity.

The Court passed off quietly. A man was apprehended for seditious language on very clear evidence, and I shall send him up with the evidence by first opportunity, to be dealt with according to his deserts. He is just out of the penitentiary, an obeah man, and the terror of the neighbourhood; the police have also a woman from Morant Bay with a forged pass. I have directed Mr. Todd to have the necessary affidavits made for two parties on his "black list." I believe that very great caution and tact is necessary at this juncture, or more harm than good will be done.

His Excellency will be pleased to learn that peace and order prevail throughout the parish so far as I can learn, and that his Excellency's thoughtful regard of the welfare of the community is, I think, appreciated by all classes. There was at first an impression among the people that the troops were to overawe; I addressed the people at Brown's Town on this point, telling them how grateful we ought all to feel, that it is only the wicked and ill-disposed who have reason to fear, at which the people seemed pleased and responded.

No accoutrements have come with the arms, an omission which will, I trust, be soon rectified.

Since commencing this I am informed that a moiety of the detachment left Brown's Town late last night for Falmouth.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ROYES.

Inclosure 48 in No. 22.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Rennalls.

Sir, *Rodney Hall, November* 4, 1865.

I AM directed by the Justices to forward a note picked up in Dr. Cargill's dispensary this morning.

The Justices respectfully suggest to his Excellency the Governor and Executive Committee that a good reward should at once be offered for the discovery of the writer or writers of these papers; for although the Justices do not attach much importance to the papers, they are the means of creating a great deal of excitement and alarm in the minds of the inhabitants of the town of Linstead.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. HALL, *Clerk to the Magistrates.*

P.S.—The magistrates suggest that placards be struck off and sent up by return policemen for posting about the town and elsewhere.

J. H. H.

Inclosure 49 in No. 22.

Threatening Letter.

Redwood, November 1, 1865.

DR. CARGILL, lose no time to tell your friend Mr. Hall that his life is in immediate danger. Two more in Linstead must look out. You, Dr. Cargill, don't stand too late with volunteers—you need not fear. Take advice—fire will burn.

Inclosure 50 in No. 22.

Mr. Parry to the Hon. H. Westmorland.

Dear Sir, *November 5*, 1865.

I AM in receipt of your note of the 3rd instant, and hasten to reply to it by recapitulating the circumstances brought to my knowledge, and which have led me to the belief that the rebellion of St. Thomas in the East was part of an organised plan, fortunately not matured. I was in St. Ann's in August last, about the 15th, and was informed by a person of the name of * * * a black man, that there existed in that as well as in other parishes a society, to use his own expression, which had at its head a president and secretary, and that they kept up regular correspondence with each other on political and other matters. I presume from the fact that it was identified with the late G. W. Gordon's movements with reference to the Underhill matter; that a sum of 100*l.* had been raised for printing specimen in the shape of a circular, requesting the attendance of the labouring people at St. Ann's Bay to take into consideration the Queen's reply to their memorial being shown us, Mr. Scott and myself. * * * then stated that latterly he had reason to doubt the character of the society in consequence of the tone and language used at their meetings, and foreseeing that "trouble would come" withdrew his connection with it. On further inquiry, he told us that a person named Rodney and one named Burton (the latter a person from Kingston) were the president and treasurer. We both expressed our approval of the course he had adopted in disconnecting himself from such a body, because, although we never entertained the idea that at these meetings any plot was being secretly concocted, still we saw the dangerous tendency of any association which had for its object the discussion of social or political matters among a class of ignorant people unable to judge for themselves, but ready to be guided by the evil counsels of evil men.

Mr. Scott has been endeavouring to obtain further information, but has learnt nothing of importance as yet. He is still, however, impressed with the idea, notwithstanding the present quiet state of affairs in the parish, that until such men as Rodney, Burton, and those connected with his meetings (G. W. Gordon's) are taken into custody, there will not be perfect security.

Mr. Scott in his last letter to me mentions a person named Scoles, and another named Campbell, the latter formerly in G. W. Gordon's employ, and who trained race horses and belonging to St. Mary's, as persons who, if they could, would head any insurrectionary movements. I do not know either of them, but feel satisfied that Mr. Scott would not allude to them did he not feel justified, after due inquiry into their antecedents.

I am not aware to what sect of religionists these parties are attached; but it must be recollected that in St. Ann's the native Baptist element is largely diffused, and I have no doubt that this class of people particularly have been, more or less, so indoctrinated with ideas of dissatisfaction and disloyalty that it would require very little to enlist their sympathies with that of the rebellious people of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN PARRY.

Inclosure 51 in No. 22.

Mr. Prendergast, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.

(Extracts.) *Iter Boreale Estate, Metcalfe, October 17, 1865.*

I REGRET to tell you that there is much excitement in this quarter. I am glad to hear troops have been sent to Buff Bay. We are taking all the precaution we can in this quarter. I hope we shall have some protection at Annotto Bay. The accounts from windward are truly alarming.

October 20, 1865.

I AM happy to find the troops are bring things to a close in St. Thomas in the East. The accounts are really dreadful.

A suspicious-looking rascal was taken up on his way through Buff Bay on Tuesday night. He was examined next day before myself and three other Magistrates; he has been sent to Port Antonio. We have been looking out for protection in this quarter, but as yet we have not seen any from head-quarters.

Inclosure 52 in No. 22.

Extracts from Letters from the Parish of St. George.

Mr. Guscott, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.

Buff Bay, October 18, 1865.

IT is with the utmost alarm I address you. The officer commanding the troops here has got orders from Newcastle to proceed to-morrow morning and join his regiment. When I last wrote you I was under the apprehension that we were in a state of uncertainty; but since we have captured a number of prisoners, and from the investigation of the evidence I think the prisoners are fit subjects for immediate trial.

I have every reason now to think that the removal of the troops from here will cause the rebels to visit us. I have this day enrolled a great number of men to defend the place, but they are deficient of arms and ammunition, and request that a supply should be at once forwarded.

From information received a number of the rioters from St. Thomas in the East are now lurking at White River, and in the African houses on your estates, and other parts of the parish. Two other threatening letters were found in the Court-house yard this morning.

Should an attack take place I will write you immediately.

Mr. Guscott, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.

Buff Bay, October 23, 1865.

WE have sent on several prisoners from here and Metcalfe to Port Antonio.

I beg to suggest to you that a detachment of Her Majesty's troops should remain here during the continuance of martial law. I consider that nothing but their presence has kept matters here qu

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Mr. Guscott, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.

October 27, 1865.

WE have examined a number of prisoners from Spring Garden, respecting the threatening letter; there is no evidence against them, consequently they must be discharged. Four or five prisoners have been brought in from Low Layton Estate for threatening language.

Mr. Styers, J.P., to the Custos of St. George.

(Extracts.) *Buff Bay, St. George, October 17, 1865.*

THERE is great excitement here in the minds of everybody, though the rioters have not made their appearance here yet.

October 18, 1865.

Great excitement prevails here. A man under very suspicious circumstances was taken up last night passing through Buff Bay, and was brought before a bench of Magistrates to-day, but is remanded until a court-martial can be formed.

October 23, 1865.

A few stragglers have been picked up here, and have been sent to Port Antonio, to be dealt with according to law.

Three prisoners were brought to the Bay last evening, from Low Layton Estate.

Inclosure 53 in No. 22.

Memorandum by the Custos of Manchester.

RICHARD M. GORDON told me that he attended a meeting at Jubilee Chapel at the end of July, when the Rev. —. Clayden made an inflammatory speech to the people, saying, that while men oppressed the blacks that they must not submit to rent land in the way they were doing, and that the Church of England must pay for their own parsons and not tax them for it. There was another meeting called, but he did not go back, as he felt that he was having wrong advice given him against the whites.

(Signed) JNO. R. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Inclosure 54 in No. 22.

Extract from a Letter from W. R. Braham to Hon. H. Westmorland, dated Metcalfe, November 7, 1865.

WE are still going on quietly, thanks to Providence and the prompt and energetic acts of Government, as I am quite sure there are many in Metcalfe that know all about the intended outbreak, and if it had not been so promptly put down it would have been a sadder affair than it has been, and I am sure that you are quite right in thinking we require to be on the alert for some time.

No. 23.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 272.) (Answered No. 356, December 1, 1865, page 245.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of a correspondence relating to the Maroons under the command of Colonel Fyfe.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 23.

Colonel Fyfe to Governor Eyre.

Whitehall, 12 miles above Bath, in the Plantain Garden River, October 22, 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the march with the Maroons from Port Antonio to Moore Town on the 19th instant, when above three miles from Port Antonio, a coloured man rushed from the bushes in a great fright stating that the rebels were at Cambridge, about six or seven miles to the south-east of Port Antonio. I detached twenty men with instructions to remain at Cambridge for the night, sending me word if they found the statement true, but if false to return to Moore Town in the morning. They returned as ordered, stating that they saw nothing but the "footprints" of one man which they tracked to the main road.

On the morning of the 20th a man not a Maroon, who had been shooting some days before in the woods to the westward of Moore Town, informed me that he had heard a good deal of shooting, and being afraid, had run home. On consulting with the Maroons we agreed that as the spot indicated was about twelve miles to the southern of Whitehall,

on the Plantain Garden River (where I now write), it was not an unlikely place for a camp. I therefore, in accordance with the discretion allowed me by General Nelson, decided not to march a detachment from Bath down the Plantain Garden (now quiet), but to act according to the following plan. I was further led to this from thinking that if one man had got to Cambridge, more would probably follow, and from hearing that Torrington, above Bath, had not been visited by troops.

I inclose a hurried sketch of the whole movement. Starting from Moore Town, No. 1 party, twenty-three men, to march from Moore Town to Cambridge, thence to Kenney, about three miles, where they would leave eight men; the rest to march through the interior, parallel with the coast, to the back of Manchioneal, entering the main road at Hector's River, thence by main road to Amity Hall. No. 2, thirty men to march from Moore Town westward through the woods towards the point marked "Supposed Rebel Camp" (about twenty miles), to stop there for the night, and to be at Whitehall (distant about twelve miles) on the following afternoon.

No. 3, seventy men to march to Bath, and to proceed to Whitehall on the following afternoon, taking Torrington on the way.

I accompanied No. 3. On arriving at Bath the reports about Torrington were confirmed. The place is cut up into small freeholds on the tops and sides of crumpled hills, extending from the Plantain Garden River to the hills to the south of Morant Bay. I therefore moved early yesterday morning to the place. On ascending about a mile and a-half up the hills some six or seven shots were fired at the party in advance, wounding one Maroon slightly. Nine of the rebels were killed.

We then advanced, burning all the houses, but leaving a small out-building at each place to shelter the women and children. Directing the main body of Maroons to put themselves in the hills for the night, I started about 4 P.M. with twelve men to meet No. 2 party at Whitehall as concerted. These arrived about ten minutes after me, stating that they hadn't seen a living soul in their march of thirty-two miles, except one man just before they came in.

22nd.—No. 2, with eight of the party that accompanied me, making thirty-eight dispatched to join the party in the Torrington District. I retain four men mounted with myself to follow after the finishing this letter.

I have also sent a few men to bring up No. 1 party from Amity Hall to Bath, where all will meet to-night.

I have little doubt, unless some pressing emergency shall arise, that the whole of this valley, from the Plantain Garden Flats to the Johnson River, which debouches near Morant Bay, will be the best working ground for the Maroons for a time. I believe this to be the chief nest of the rebels, and if we hunt them out, and they take to the woods, they are sure to be taken, as the Maroons hunt by the track, and nothing can escape them off the roads.

I regret to say that we found a Maroon in the Torrington District, where he has been living for thirty years. He had a large cane field and sugar mill. The Maroons were so incensed at his not having given them notice of the intended rising, that they would have shot him had I given the order; but as he was an old man, and the son of a former faithful chief, besides having followed me in the rebellion of 1832, I contented myself with having his mill and house burnt.

My plans were a good deal frustrated yesterday by the avarice, or something worse, of one of the Hayfield Maroons, whom I found on guard at Bath. Having been informed that he intended going with a small party to Torrington, in the hope of obtaining the reward offered for the capture of the ringleaders, I gave him strict orders not to stir. Notwithstanding this, I was informed in the morning that he had started over night. On my way towards Torrington I met him returning—his going having had no other effect than to apprise the rebels of my presence in Bath. I had him dismounted and sent to Bath under arrest, to be further dealt with.

I trust that my deviation from your Excellency's instructions will not be disapproved of.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. FYFE.

P.S.—The march from Moore Town was in the heaviest rain I ever witnessed; crossed the Rio Grande when barely fordable; one man for four hours insensible from chill—recovered by hard rubbing. I wish (prospectively) for flint rifles; they, the Maroons, don't keep their caps dry. I heard seven snaps yesterday in half-a-minute, and one man sent a ball through his comrade's leg on Friday.

This being my first despatch is, I am afraid, rather prolix and circumstantial.

A. G. F.

Inclosure 2 in No. 23.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor, *Head-Quarters House, Kingston, October* 27, 1865.

I INCLOSE two letters—reports—just received.

Truly yours,

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 23.

Colonel Fyfe to Major-General O'Connor.

My dear General, *Whitehall, October* 25, 1865, 8 P.M.

MY men returned late this evening, having fired the whole of Stony Gut and Middleton district. Seven of the rebels were killed. After recovering the Baron's ring I left the party of Maroons proceeding to Morant Bay, and rode across the hills with a guide and a mounted Maroon, to join a party I had sent in the morning to scour the hills above Torrington, where I had told the people to surrender in twenty-four hours. All appear to have come but one man, who was shot. I told those assembled that I would name a day when they were to come into Bath, that I would not deceive them with conditions which their crimes might debar me from fulfilling; they would be punished according to those crimes. But this I did promise,—that if they did not come, the Maroons would find them, and give them no quarter.

They said they would come whenever I sent for them. In my ride I came across Bogle's "Fort." It was composed of large trees felled across a road, cut in the side of a nearly perpendicular hill, forming one side of a wooded and deep ravine on Clark River. The hill was so steep that the angle of the road left a space under the trees, through which, after removing the bamboo palisades and cutting away some heavy branches with a cutlass, we managed to lead our ponies. It was nothing more than a trap for themselves, because by simply occupying the turn of the road beyond the two barricades (at about twenty yards apart), they might have been picked off from the opposite hill, as from the steepness of the hill between the barricades they would be unable to escape either up or down. I mention all these little facts, firstly, to show what was the extent of their defences, and secondly, how thoroughly cowed they are.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. G. FYFE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 23.

Colonel Nelson to General O'Connor.

My dear General, *Morant Bay, October* 26, 1865.

I SEND extract from note just received from Colonel Fyfe to myself; also the note from his Excellency, as the contents should not be commented on by myself. The question of amnesty is of much too great importance to be decided by any but the Commander-in-Chief, yourself.

You will by the time this reaches have received a note from me respecting the matter of troops for this district.

Will you on forwarding the note, explain to his Excellency that I considered it my duty to refer it to you?

Everything is quiet at all my detached posts.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 23.

Colonel Fyfe to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor Eyre, *Bath, October* 28, 1865.

I HAVE just come in from a fatiguing excursion, and would have postponed acknowledging till to-morrow your kind note of the 26th but for my anxiety to express

to your Excellency my earnest hope that you will dispatch Mr. Bicknell to Morant Bay to assist General Nelson in perusing papers and getting up cases for Courts-martial. The General has so much to do, and his services are so essential on other important points, that it would be a severe tax on his time and mind to have to search often through a bushel of rubbish before he can obtain the grain of evidence which is to avail him. Now Mr. Bicknell's natural quickness and legal acquirements render him just the man to assist the General. I therefore trust that, whilst your Excellency will pardon me for making the suggestion, you will see the propriety of performing this act of justice to the service, and consideration for the General.

Ewart could act for Bicknell.

I have been scouring the whole of this valley, from the backwoods of Wheelerfield up beyond Whitehall. A great deal of plunder discovered; everything quiet; the people subdued, and surrendering to me fast for some days.

I give these papers of protection by twenties and thirties, pending your Excellency's pleasure, and provided they have not been concerned in cases of murder, and have no plunder in their possession; these papers are also given to those who bring in the stolen articles, for otherwise fear would prevent their delivering them up.

They all promise to go to work on Monday. I had intended putting them on the road to Moore Town, and they had willingly consented to work as a punishment (I merely providing them something to eat with their own ground provisions); but it is essential that the crops should be taken off, so I have countermanded the order.

The Maroons are behaving remarkably well. I have prepared them for the execution of Phillips, although, at their request, I have written General Nelson to ask, if his case is not a very bad one, that his sentence (if of death) may be commuted to imprisonment for life. General is anxious to consent.

I thank your Excellency for your kind inquiries; except one bad night caused by fasting till 4 P.M., and then eating like a savage, I have been wonderfully well under my amphibious life. No danger from the rebels, but occasionally a good deal from the rivers.

I hope Mrs. Eyre and the children are well, and that you yourself have not succumbed to your unrelaxed and trying exertions, both of mind and body. This will be an ungrateful country if they forget you.

I have written a note or two to Hosack, not knowing where your Excellency was, and have reported by snatches to General Nelson.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. FYFE.

P.S.—Pray send Bicknell at once.

A. G. F.

Inclosure 6 in No. 23.

Colonel Fyfe to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor Eyre, *Bath, St. Thomas-in-the-East, October* 29, 1865

I HOPE you will pardon me for not having oftener communicated with you. In the first place, your constant locomotion has made me uncertain as to your whereabout, and in the next I concluded that my hasty and disjointed reports to General Nelson could reach you as rapidly as if I had sent them to yourself direct; farther, writing as I generally do in the middle of the night after three hours' sleep, I have really been unable either to write duplicates or even to copy my letters.

You ask "to whom, when, and how is the reward for Paul Bogle to be paid, as I hear the Maroons caught him." Paul Bogle was captured by the Maroons in an expedition under my command. The reward (as was previously arranged to prevent rivalry) is to be divided equally amongst the men, and if your Excellency's projected visit to the town be not too long delayed, I propose that the amount should be divided into separate parcels and handed to each by yourself on the occasion of that visit.

Bogle's capture took place on the afternoon of the 23rd I had received information from a spy of the district in which he was lurking, and early on the 23rd took a large party with me, forming them into a wide-spread crescent so as to sweep it. Moving with their usual silence, after a hard day's work they came on him unawares when he was coming out of the bush with a sugar-cane in his hand. On his reaching our station at Whitehall about half-past 7 P.M., I at once despatched an express to General Nelson apprising him of the fact, and next morning early forwarded him to Morant Bay

fastened to one of the men who killed Mr. Hire. The latter had a sword cut on the forehead.

The Maroons are highly delighted at the prospect of your visit, and with the praise you have bestowed on them.

So soon as I can be spared I should like to take a party of the Maroons through St. David, Kingston, Spanish Town to Accompang, detouring to some of the other parishes on the way. The sight of us might do good.

I received yesterday, by the same express which brought your note, a despatch from General Nelson, enclosing extracts from your letter to General O'Connor of the 26th, on the subject of the future disposition of the troops in the north and eastern districts of the Island.

Whilst I rejoice at the determination of your Excellency to retain permanently on full pay a large portion of the Maroons (a measure, in my opinion, fraught with more prospective security to the country than any that could be devised), I am at the same compelled, from my knowledge of the Maroon character and prejudices, to state candidly the obstacles that interpose to the adoption of the whole details of the proposed arrangement.

To employ Maroons in the occupation of military posts in the plains would at once divest them of that distinctive nationality to which they owe their somewhat mysterious power over the negro. The Maroons are "the children of the mist" of Jamaica romance. They have their haunted "Namy Town" in the interior fastnesses, which they never approach; and even the white man, who, impelled by curiosity, has tried to penetrate its mysteries, has been scared by occurrences for which he has been unable to account. The sound of their wild war horns as they rush without warning and without apparent discipline to the plains, strikes terror into the hearts of everyone that hears it. Their charm consists in their very seclusion: bring them into every-day contact with the people, and that charm, which in effect quadruples their numbers, would be dispelled. Besides which, the Maroons have a strong aversion to be employed with troops. After the perfidy of the Island to those who capitulated at the last Maroon war, they have an inherent dread of remaining long in positions in which they know they are powerless to frustrate treachery;—for the same reasons, a traditional warning is, "Never trust yourself on the sea."

I shall therefore, in reply to General Nelson, state briefly my objections to their being employed in the occupation of posts.

I am grateful for the approbation you have been so kind as to express of me personally. It is really most gratifying to me to know that I possess the confidence of all those under whom I am acting.

Respectfully, &c.
(Signed) A. G. FYFE.

I have been listening to the Wesleyan Church-bell summoning to service as I write this. Poor Herschell's dumb, and his church occupied by my men. No one could fancy in the sequel of everything around that such dreadful deeds had been so lately enacted in the vicinity.

Everything quiet. I start for Whitehall to-morrow, to scour some points not far from Moncklands, where it is supposed some of the rebels are still lurking. Another detachment moves along the northern side of the hills that overlook the sea between Morant Bay and Port Morant.

I wrote by post last evening begging you to send up Mr. Bicknell to help General Nelson.

A. G. F.

Inclosure 7 in No. 23.

Governor Eyre to Colonel Fyfe.

My dear Mr. Fyfe, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

YOUR letter of yesterday's date has just reached me. Like you I have little spare time for any writing which can be avoided.

As regards the reward of 400*l.* for Paul Bogle's capture, you do not state the number or names of the Maroons engaged in it. Your own presence with the force entitles you to a Colonel's share of the prize money.

I shall be glad to distribute it myself if it could be so arranged, but I thought they

might wish to have it at once. Now I cannot come up immediately, as the Sessions begin to-morrow week, and we have to submit some most important measures.

Your plan of going with some Maroons through St. David's, Kingston, Spanish Town, &c., to Accompang, is an admirable one, and the sooner it is carried out the better, as there can be no occasion for your remaining at St. Thomas in the East, nor where a general amnesty is proclaimed (*excipe excipiendo*). I send you a copy. Try and arrange this expedition as soon as you can. It will have an immense moral effect in the parishes and the westward, where all is in a very uncertain and threatening state, though we are rapidly throwing troops into different points, and are surrounding the coast with men-of-war, looking frequently into the different ports. I hope we shall keep down any further rising, and be able to punish those who are trying to excite it.

As soon as you can arrange everything definite let me know the days on which the Maroons would be at Kingston and Spanish Town.

They ought to be feasted at each place, only they must not be at either place on the two first days of the Session, or no one could attend to them.

I quite admit the cogency of your remarks as to not stationing the Maroons with troops as I had suggested. This, however, will not prevent a certain number being left on permanent pay, but you will have to devise a scheme suitable to the race, so that those who are in pay shall be always at a certain place, and to a certain extent organised and ready for immediate service—of course changing them as often as is thought necessary, if the Maroons do not like to be kept too long at a time embodied. But these details, or any other suggestions better suited to their character, you yourself must suggest in an official report, stating what you recommend should be done, so as to satisfy them, and at the same time give the colony full benefit of their services.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—Send a memorandum of the kind and nature of the feast as to eatables and drinkables, &c., which you think best adapted for the Maroons, and where you think it should be given in Kingston and Spanish Town. State also the probable number to be provided for.

E. E.

Inclosure 8 in No. 23.

Colonel Fyfe to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor Eyre, *Moncklands, October 31, 1865, night.*

YOUR private despatch of yesterday's date reached me this afternoon on the road near the Mullet Hall lands on my way here from Whitehall, whence I had dispatched a party of Maroons in advance to scour the woods in this vicinity. They met with no one, but a small party is again to start a little after midnight to search a cave where one of the prisoners states one of the ringleaders is concealed.

As there are several prisoners here who are said to be deeply impeached, I have, at the request of Captain Field, of the 6th Royals, directed a court martial to be held at daylight to-morrow; so soon as it is over I shall start back to Bath to prepare for the expedition to Accompang, issuing an address to the Maroons on my appointment as Colonel. (By the way, in my formal Commission I should like to be also termed "and Chief," as I wish to consider them Jamaica Highlanders.)

I shall give you due intimation when we are ready, and of the day we shall arrive in Kingston, avoiding the days you mention.

The prize money there is no hurry about, but I will consult the Maroons as to the when and the how of its distribution. For myself, although not burdened with the world's gifts, I cannot for a moment think of accepting any portion of it. I must act not for my own but the island's interest, and nothing would be more likely to please them than my relinquishment of the Colonel's share.

I have reported to General Nelson the extracts from your despatch to General O'Connor on the subject of employing the Maroons permanently. I have proposed half to be on the full pay of 1*s.* a day, the rest on 6*d.*; all to be ready for service when called on, and those on full pay acting as patrols. On these occasions to have rations, and when in the field to be put on a footing with the militia. The rifles must be replaced by light flint muskets, with one point-blank sight only; a sort of sword cutlass, and powder-horn instead of cartridges. No doubt General Nelson will send you a copy of my Report, but there will be other details which it will be requisite to add when the measure is worked finally into shape.

The bill of proposed fare shall be forwarded so soon as I have consulted the Maroon palate. At present the latter appears to be tolerably content with G. W. Gordon's beeves and swine. I will also name the number; it will probably be 200, as owing to the distribution of troops I might get 50 from Charles Town and Scott's Hall.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) A. G. FYFE.

I am writing at midnight. I usually go to bed at 8, rise at 11, and write till 2. My men are getting sickly from want of clothing. Captain * has kindly issued forty-two soldiers' woollen shirts to me, but I am really anxious to learn what is doing about my requisition; I have had no reply to it.

I cannot get the men to keep their rifles on half-cock, when capped, and I am in hourly dread of their shooting each other. There should be no time lost in writing for 500 light muskets. I should like fifty twelve-months convicts to be sent to Port Antonio to make the road from Sandy River to Bath; the sentence to be to work a part, and the Maroons left at home will guard. As it should be a military road, General O'Connor would probably allow an officer of engineers to inspect and graduate it, he receiving additional pay during the work.

A. G. F.

Inclosure 9 in No. 23.

Colonel Fyfe to Brigadier-General Nelson.

Sir, *Bath, November 2, 1865.*

AS reported, I despatched a party of Maroons on the 31st ultimo to scour the woods near Moncklands. After finishing my despatches, in order to test the tranquillity of the district, I started, attended only by a servant and a boy prisoner as a guide, taking the road through Spring Serge Island, Garbrand Hall, thence through the woods towards Mullet Hall, Mount Ida and Somerset, to near Islandhead; the three first on the Johnson River, the other on the Sambo River, which runs into the Johnson at Garbrand Hall. I then turned down the Valley of the Negro River, striking the Wild Cane River at Mount Libanus, thence to Moncklands. On the whole way to near Mount Libanus, I met but three men sent to procure provisions.

On arriving at Moncklands I found the Maroons there. They had seen no traces of runaways in their beat; Captain Field and his gallant band having performed their work so thoroughly as to have left nothing for the Maroons to do.

As there were several prisoners at Moncklands, Captain Field requested me to order a court-martial. This was done early the next morning: two to be shot, one to receive 100 lashes. I then started back on the direct road to Whitehall, reaching Bath at 8 P.M. last night.

This, and my ordering all the Maroons to assemble here to-night, has been caused by a despatch from his Excellency the Governor, which caught me near Moncklands, and of which the following is an extract:—

"Your plan of going with the Maroons through St. David, Kingston, Spanish Town, &c., to Accompang, is an admirable one, and the sooner it is carried out the better. There can be no occasion for your remaining at St. Thomas in the East, nor where a general amnesty is proclaimed (*excipe excipienda*). I send you a copy. Try and arrange this expedition as soon as you can."

I now, therefore, consider my vocation here to be gone. Six constables (I have sent about thirty to their homes) and a party of Maroons will be left here, the former for carrying despatches; probably, three or four of the latter to rove about Moncklands and Garband Hall to pick up any stragglers that the Proclamation might not have brought in, but I wish to take about 200 men from the three towns.

You will perhaps, in view of my departure, deem it advisable to establish a post at Golden Grove. The Maroons will take care of Bath and watch the Cunha-Cunhas, and if Captain Field be continued for a time at Moncklands, as he seems to think he will, I shall not be missed.

I quit you, General, with much regret, and thoroughly impressed with the frankness, consideration and kindness I have met at your hands during my brief service under you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. FYFE.

P.S.—I am minute in describing the localities, as a knowledge of them may be of service at some future period.

A. G. F.

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* *Sic.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 23.

Colonel Fyfe to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor Eyre, *Bath, November 3, 1865, 7 A.M.*

I HAVE been here since yesterday morning, waiting for the return of a large party of Maroons that I detached on the 31st ultimo to scour the district from the hills to the north of Morant Bay towards Pera, near the east end of the island. They are not yet in, but I expect them momently.

As it is now too late to be in town with my excursionists so as to avoid the two first days of the Session, and as your Excellency has required my presence at the meeting of the Legislature, I shall start alone for Kingston so soon as the detachment returns, giving the Maroons till Sunday to prepare for their trip to Accompang. Our route will probably be through Vere, returning circuitously through Westmoreland, Hanover, and the successive north-side parishes, to Portland. It is important, for effect, that a large party should go, and I purpose, if Mr. Hosack (who is the best judge of the state of St. George) thinks they can be spared, taking 30 men from Charlestown, and 20 from Scott's Hall. This, of course, could be only done with safety if detachments of troops are sent to Buff Bay and Annotto Bay. On my arrival in Kingston this point can be determined. The day on which the Maroons are to reach there can also be named to suit the convenience of your Excellency, and the Maroons apprised of this by express. I will then meet them in St. David on their way down, and have the honour of entering Kingston at their head. They are quite delighted with your Excellency's invitation, and wish to witness the scene.

I enclose the copy of a despatch forwarded to General Nelson yesterday, since it vouches for tranquillity in the Blue Mountain District.

Mr. Hosack, I regret to say, writes me that you have not been well. I was quite prepared for this; such incessant labour and anxiety must tell, but I hope that the conviction that the rebellion is crushed will tend to restore you.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) A. G. FYFE.

Inclosure 11 in No. 23.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November 5, 1865.*

I HAVE recently been in communication with Colonel Fyfe, commanding the Maroons of the colony, for the purpose of arranging that a large party of them should visit Kingston and Spanish Town with him, and then proceed through the country to the Marpon settlement at Acompang, in St. James', for the purpose of fraternising with the Maroons of that settlement, and confirming their loyalty.

The effect of such an expedition on the negro population, in a moral point of view, will be very great.

Colonel Fyfe is now on a hurried visit to Spanish Town, to make the requisite arrangements, and he will call on your Excellency to-morrow, to explain what is proposed, and consult with you as to the fittest manner of receiving the Maroons with an honourable attention. It is proposed that as large a body of Maroons as practicable should be engaged in this expedition (not less than 200), and it would be very desirable that some should join it from Charlestown and Scott's Hall, as well as from Moore Town and Hayfield Hall—if it could be so arranged that their services could be dispensed with by Brigadier-General Nelson.

My own opinion is, that the eastern districts are now perfectly quieted and safe, and are likely to remain so as long as the military posts at Morant Bay, Bath, or Golden Grove and Port Antonio, are kept up. I apprehend, therefore, no difficulty as likely to arise from removing temporarily 200 Maroons from the lately-disturbed districts, whilst their services in the undertaking contemplated will be invaluable to the western districts.

I shall, therefore, be obliged by your giving the necessary instructions to Brigadier-General Nelson, to enable Colonel Fyfe to carry into effect the proposed arrangements.

It is intended that the Maroons under Colonel Fyfe should leave the Bath district on Friday or Saturday next, and arrive in Kingston about 9 or 10 A.M. on Monday, the 13th instant; that is, the day on which martial law expires.

They would remain in Kingston that day, quartered at the Court-house, and the following day come on to Spanish Town.

As it is very desirable to show every attention in our power to so friendly and loyal a people, and to whom we were greatly indebted during the recent rebellion, I would suggest that it would be highly appreciated if your Excellency would order Captain Astwood's troop to meet them outside the town and escort them in, and if the Kingston Volunteers could be mustered in the town to receive them as they pass to the Court-house.

They will be entertained at the public expense.

Colonel Fyfe, who will call upon you to-morrow, will furnish your Excellency with any further information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 24.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 273.) (Answered No. 11, January 1, 1866, page 258.)
Sir, *King's House, November 8, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit various documents relating to certain Haytian refugees and other aliens, recently residing in this Colony.

Some time ago I had reason to suspect these Haytians were plotting against the present Government of Hayti, and I had a correspondence with General Lamothe on the subject, warning him that he could not be allowed to remain in British territory if engaged in such undertakings. General Lamothe disavowed any such proceedings or intentions.

Recently an alien merchant at Kingston, Mr. Noel Crosswell (one of whose firm is a Mr. Lubin, married to a daughter of the ex-Emperor Soulouque), entered into an arrangement with General Lamothe to fit out a vessel with ammunition and an expeditionary party, consisting of General Lamothe and others, to go to Cape Hayti for the purpose of aiding the insurgents there in rebellion against the established Government.

The party sailed in a schooner called the "Oracle," but being unable to fulfil her mission from, I imagine, the vigilance of the blockading squadron, returned to Jamaica, putting into Port Antonio, where she was seized with the ammunition, and General Lamothe and his party on board.

As these parties have outraged the hospitality extended to them by making use of British soil to organize and fit out a hostile expedition against a Government at amity with Great Britain, they have forfeited all claim to the shelter and protection of the British flag, and I have accordingly issued orders to all to depart from Jamaica within fourteen days, and not return to it again, under penalty of being delivered over to the Government to which they owe natural allegiance.

The question of the condemnation of the "Oracle" has not yet been decided.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

Mr. Austin to General Lamothe.

(No. 1,332.)
Sir, *Governor's Secretary's Office, July 25, 1865.*

I AM directed by the Governor to state that it having been reported to his Excellency that you have been mixed up in some recent schemes with regard to Hayti, it has become his Excellency's duty to warn you that whilst Great Britain willingly offers shelter and safety to political refugees of all nations (who are not criminal), she will not allow her territory to be made use of as a place from which to organize, aid, or abet any plans or schemes for the subversion or injury of a Government with which she is at amity.

You must, I am to state, distinctly understand that this is the sole condition of your being permitted to remain in Jamaica, and that if any proof is adduced that this condition has been infringed, his Excellency will have no alternative but to require you immediately to quit British territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH. W. AUSTIN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 24.

General Lamothe to Governor Eyre.

May it please your Excellency, *Kingston, July* 29, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the communication you deigned to address me, dated the 25th instant, No. 1,332. Its contents, which I reverently perused, imparted to me that it had been reported to your Excellency that I am mixed up in some schemes against Hayti; and that whilst liberal England offers shelter and safety to political refugees of all nations, she will not allow her territory to be made use of as a place from which to organize, aid, or abet any sort of attempt against a Government with which she is at amity; and that if any proof is adduced, your Excellency has no alternative but to require me immediately to quit British territory.

If the report was a real fact your Excellency, of course, would be, I acknowledge, acting in accordance with your rights and duties; but please to allow me to say that such is not the case.

The report made to your Excellency is a mere invention from some enemy of mine, powerful enough, no doubt, to make use of some intermeddler in order to procure your Excellency to serve his resentments.

I have been residing in this country for these three years under *incognito*. My life is such a solitary one that very few persons know me in Kingston. No reproach had ever been made, until now, in reference to my obedience to laws and respect to the authorities. My intercourse with private persons is stamped with the seal of integrity. I am really at a loss to find out how such a life can deserve the caution which your Excellency has given to me; the necessity for it must have emanated from some malicious person or persons. Besides, I defy any one to adduce any proof to substantiate the statement made to your Excellency.

I am not at all mixed up in any recent scheme against my country. Only President Geffrard, having attempted to destroy my life, having also violated my constitutional rights as a Senator of the Republic, I voluntarily left Hayti in order to avoid his ambushes; and from the 4th July, 1862, I have been peaceably in Kingston, and am very much obliged for the protection of the English laws, which I never violated. Consequently the report made to your Excellency, allow me to say, is entirely false and puerile, so very insignificant that your Excellency will discover that it must originate from an implacable enemy, so greedy of catching his prey that he is pursuing him even in a foreign land. Doubtless, then, your Excellency must perceive the cause and sole source of this calumny.

Permit me to assure your Excellency that, so long as I continue to remain in Jamaica my conduct shall be always worthy and reproachless.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JH. LAMOTHE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 24.

Mr. Jordon to General Lamothe.

(No. 1,399.)

Sir, *Governor's Secretary's Office, August* 3, 1865.

I AM desired by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to state that his Excellency is glad to receive your assurance that you have not been engaged in any attempts against any one in Hayti since your arrival in this island in July 1862, and that so long as you abstain from any such attempts and from aiding and countenancing others in them, you will not be disturbed in the asylum you have selected in Jamaica under the protection of the British flag.

The report made to the Governor, from two different sources, was to the effect that both you and General Le Gros had not very long since been seen off the Island of Hayti, endeavouring to effect a landing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD JORDON.

Inclosure 4 in No. 24.

The Custos of Kingston to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Kingston, September* 30, 1865.

HAVING promised his Excellency the Governor to communicate to him any report that might reach me relative to the movement of the Haytian refugees, I have to request that you will submit the inclosed despatch from Mr. Inspector Nairn to his Excellency.

General Salomons arrived here a short time back, and has since been residing at Mrs. Logan's in Milk-street. Mr. Inspector Nairn informs me that Mr. Kelly Smith is a frequent visitor there.

Mr. Inspector Nairn also informs me that the Haytian Consul has expressed his opinion to him that the said General Salomons is a person likely to avail himself of the services of any disaffected persons here to forward his own views, and that he (General Salomons) intends leaving immediately for Hayti.

My own opinion is that the whole affair is one of "vox et præterea nihil," and from my past acquaintance of Messrs. Smith and Goldson I believe that neither of them possesses the discretion or courage necessary to concoct or carry out any scheme.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Q. BOWERBANK.

Inclosure 5 in No. 24.

Mr. Nairn to the Custos of Kingston.

Sir, *Police Office, Kingston, September* 29, 1865.

REFERRING to Mr. Goldson's statement to me, I beg to give you his own words as correctly as my recollection serves me:—

"I would be quiet if the Government would appoint me a detective officer for Kingston, or give me any employment so as to keep myself and family from starvation. In that cause I would be a useful and staunch adherent of the Government, and the Government should recognize a few black men and let the mass of the black population see that they are not overlooked, and thereby strengthen their Government. I am at present idle. I have no occupation. I must tell the people that the taxes they pay to Government are improperly expended. For instance, look at the Immigration Office. Mr. Kelly Smith has promised to introduce me to Generals Lamothe and Salomons, and we shall go with them to Hayti when they are going, but we shall return if we can get no employment there.

"I know nothing about the sham Volunteers. I have great influence amongst my class. I shall go from parish to parish and talk to the people; but let the Government give me employment, and I shall be quiet and stand by them."

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. NAIRN, *Inspector.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 24.

Mr. Jordon to the Custos of Kingston.

Sir, *Governor's Secretary's Office, October* 4, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and the accompanying report of Mr. Inspector Nairn, and to state that his Excellency the Governor has no desire to avail himself of the services of Mr. Goldson.

In so far as the Government is concerned Mr. Goldson is perfectly welcome to emigrate to Hayti or elsewhere.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD JORDON.

Inclosure 7 in No. 24.

Lieutenant Irvine, R.N., to the Senior Officer, Jamaica Division.

Sir, *"Nettle," Port Antonio, October 25, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the schooner "Oracle," under English colours, was seized yesterday morning by the Provost-Marshal, for having on board 100 kegs of gunpowder and five Haytian passengers, General Lamothe and others, and for not giving a satisfactory explanation for being here when she cleared out from Kingston on the 9th instant for Inagua.

The Provost-Marshal requested I would place a guard on board of her, which I have done.

The crew, as well as the five Haytians, have been taken prisoners by the officer commanding the troops, but are released during the working hours to do duty on board the schooner to discharge her cargo, as she is in a leaky state.

By the advice of the Provost-Marshal, and in conjunction with the Collector of Customs, I have caused a strict search to be made on board of her for fire-arms, &c., and have found two revolvers, one pistol, two carbines, one sword-stick, one life-preserver, all of which are now in my possession. The fire-arms when found were loaded.

The official documents found I have handed over to the officer commanding the troops.

I have the honour to inform you that the machinery, pumps, &c., are in good order, and that I have painted, completed water, &c., and perfectly ready for sea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D'ARCY IRVINE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 24.

Lieutenant Irvine, R.N., to the Senior Officer, Jamaica Division.

Sir, *"Nettle," Port Antonio, October 26, 1865.*

THE mail does not leave this until to-morrow at noon; I therefore have the honour to inform you that having received a request from Brigadier-General Nelson for Her Majesty's gun-boat under my command to proceed forthwith to Manchioneal Bay, there to embark troops, &c., for Port Royal, I shall act with the request at the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D'ARCY IRVINE.

Inclosure 9 in No. 24.

Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey, R.N.

Sir, *King's House, October 25, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose a telegram notifying that the "Oracle," which took away arms and ammunition, and Haytian passengers, and was ordered to be detained and searched on return to Port Royal, is now at Port Antonio.

If possible a gun-boat, or any other vessel if available, should be sent to bring her and all her people and cargo to Port Royal.

If any passengers be on board they should be captured and put on board again.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 24.

Captain De Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Admiralty House, Port Royal,

Sir, *October 26, 1865, 3 P.M.*

IN reply to your Excellency's despatches this moment received, requesting that three prisoners be taken to Morant Bay, and that the "Oracle" be brought here, I have the

honour to acquaint your Excellency that I purpose to ship the arms for St. Ann's Bay and Buff Bay, and the prisoners this evening, and to sail at break of day in execution of your Excellency's requisition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. M. DE HORSEY.

P.S.—The "Fawn" will leave for the westward with troops and arms to-morrow afternoon.

Inclosure 11 in No. 24.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, Kingston, October* 26, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Excellency's information, a despatch from Captain Luke, 1st West India Regiment, commanding troops at Port Antonio, who appears to have acted with laudable promptitude in seizing the suspected schooner "Oracle," and making prisoners of all on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 12 in No. 24.

Captain Luke to Brigadier-General Nelson.

Sir, *Port Antonio, October* 24, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that all is quiet in the town of Port Antonio and neighbourhood, and the road to Manchioneal quite safe.

There are in the prison about thirty prisoners, and I have this day assembled a court-martial for their trial.

The schooner "Oracle" put into this port for provisions and water, having been a long time out from Kingston. Seeing by the paper that she is a suspected craft, and having five Haytians on board, as well as a supply of powder, I have deemed it advisable to detain her. The Haytians will be kept under guard in the barracks and the vessel not allowed to proceed. This step is necessary as the powder may fall into rebel hands.

Her Majesty's gun-boat "Nettle" arrived last evening. The officer in command has informed me that he will be happy to meet my wishes, and is prepared to act with me in anything I may consider it advisable to do for the general good. I am training the Portland Volunteers, and find them a most willing body of men, and some are already excellent shots with the rifle. The officers co-operate with me most cheerfully.

For the good order kept in the town, and for the numerous prisoners apprehended, I have to thank Mr. Ramsay, Acting Inspector of Police. No man could be better qualified for the office. He is at work night and day, and I trust his very meritorious services may not be forgotten.

The troops are healthy and their conduct all I could desire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. LUKE.

Memorandum.

MEM.—I have ordered Captain Luke to search the vessel for papers.
(Signed) A. A. NELSON, *Brigadier.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 24.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 26, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of this day's date, and to return you my thanks for the information contained therein.

I quite approve the course taken by Captain Luke in detaining the "Oracle" and making prisoners of all on board, as stated in his official report to your Excellency, which I herewith beg to return.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 14 in No. 24.

Captain De Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *"Wolverine," off Port Royal, October* 29, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that in compliance with your requisition I have brought the schooner "Oracle" from Port Antonio to this port, and request your Excellency will give directions for the proper authority (I presume the Collector of Customs) to take charge of the vessel and give instructions as to the disposal of the crew and passengers, who will be placed as prisoners on board the "Aboukir" for the night.

I have also to acquaint your Excellency that the arms, &c., for St. Ann's Bay were landed from the ship yesterday, and those for Buff Bay will be conveyed to-morrow by the gun-boat, the heavy surf on the north coast preventing my landing them.

I am happy to inform your Excellency that at the Port of St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, and Annotto Bay everything was quiet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. M. DE HORSEY.

Passengers by schooner "Oracle."

Testacit Lemothe, J. H. Lamothe, James Fils, Adelson Freeman, and J. B. Vignier.

Crew of schooner "Oracle."

H. L. Gassna (captain), W. B. Coward (supercargo), John Williams, James Hayse, Albert Tauncent, James Merton, Charles Stanley, and Charles Heines.

Inclosure 15 in No. 24.

Governor Eyre to Captain De Horsey, R.N.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of yesterday's date relative to the "Oracle."

Pray keep her for the present at Port Royal and all the prisoners.

Can you tell if her papers were seized and examined, and whether they unfolded any intention of mixing up in the rebellion of Jamaica, or only a plot against the Haytian General?

In the former case we should try all the prisoners at once by Court-martial; in the latter we should at once deport them.

The ship is forfeited through the clandestine act of the owners or persons in charge of her in relanding part of the outward cargo.

Opinion of Attorney-General inclosed.

It will probably be better to condemn her by Court-martial.

Will you let me know if all the persons named in your communication as passengers

or crew are Haytians, or whether they are British-born or naturalised British subjects giving the names of such if any.

I have, &c.
(Signed) . E. EYRE.

Inclosure 16 in No. 24.

Opinion of the Attorney-General.

AS to the cargo, crew, and passengers of the "Oracle," and the ship herself, it is for the military authorities to decide whether or not the excuse for coming into port in the proclaimed district is genuine, or a mere pretext made with the intent of aiding the local insurrection if opportunity offered. If a mere pretext, they must be dealt with individually, according to martial law.

2. There cannot, I think, be a doubt that the Crown (having the unquestioned right of declaring war against any nation) can order any alien to quit its territory; and I think the mere custody and right of user of the island seal enables the Governor to exercise locally the like power. This power should be exercised by a command in the Queen's name, addressed to the several persons intended to be deported, ordering them within a fixed period to leave the island, and not to return hither without special licence of the Governor for the time being, under pain of being treated as under the martial law prevailing when arrested in the district from which they are ordered to depart.

Inclosure 17 in No. 24.

Captain De Horsey, R.N., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, "*Wolverine*," *at Jamaica, October* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date relative to the "Oracle."

I beg to forward herewith a list of the passengers and crew as requested by your Excellency; also a letter from Lieutenant Irvine, commanding Her Majesty's gun-boat "Nettle," reporting her seizure, which being in original, I request you will be good enough to return.

The vessel, cargo, prisoners, and all papers found on board are ready to be delivered to whoever your Excellency may authorize to receive them, and I shall be glad if your Excellency will have them taken charge of as soon as practicable, as there is no jail or suitable place for the custody of the prisoners.

I believe the papers were seized by the Provost-Marshal at Port Antonio, and delivered over to Captain Luke, 1st West Indian Regiment, who partly examined them, and informed me that there did not appear to be any evidence of complicity with the riots of Jamaica; but that they went to confirm the statement of the captain and supercargo that the object of the voyage was, to throw supplies for the Haytian rebels at Cape Hayti.

With reference to your Excellency's observation that it will be better to try the case of the "Oracle" by Court-martial, I beg to acquaint you that I am not aware of having any authority to deal with the case in that manner; all captures of vessels having, I believe, to be brought before a Prize Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. M. DE HORSEY.

Inclosure 18 in No. 24.

RETURN respecting Prisoners on board the "Aboukir."

Name.	Calling.	Nationality.	Whether British-born Subject, or Naturalized.
John Bates Vignen	Commandant, Haytian Army	Haytian.	
Joseph Lamothe	Senator, Haytian Republic	Ditto.	
Joseph Fils	Officer, Haytian army	Ditto.	
Adelson Freeman	None	Ditto.	
Testacit Lemothe	None	Ditto.	
William Blanchard Coward	Supercargo	English	Born British subject.
John Williams	Steward	Ditto	Ditto.
James Hayes	Seaman	Ditto	Ditto.
James Morton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chas. Stanley	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Henry Gasmé	Captain	Prussian.	
Albert Sarfat	Cook	French.	
Charles Hines	Seaman	Dane.	

"Aboukir," Jamaica, October 30, 1865.

(Signed) G. SMITH, *Commander.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 24.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

Sir, *King's House, October* 31, 1865.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the schooner "Oracle," I have the honour to inform you that the Court-martial referred to in my former letter as the Court which should condemn her is a Military Court-martial.

I have communicated the circumstances to General O'Connor, and requested him to have a Court-martial held upon the vessel at Port Royal, and I shall be obliged by your retaining possession of her until handed over to the military authorities, as well as by your placing in their hands all the papers relating to the "Oracle," including those transmitted in my letter of the 30th with the Attorney-General's opinion minuted upon one of the documents.

The Haytian prisoners I shall be obliged by your retaining also until an opportunity offers for them to leave the Colony, which they will be peremptorily ordered to do to-morrow. They should not be released in the island, but put on board whatever vessel they may select or hire to take them away after receiving an official order to depart and not return to Jamaica.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—The prisoners who are British subjects may be released forthwith.

E. E.

Inclosure 20 in No. 24.

Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Admiralty House, Port Royal, November* 1, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 31st ultimo, relative to the disposal of the "Oracle," her crew and passengers, and acquaint your Excellency that your requests shall be attended to.

With reference to the postscript in your Excellency's letter, directing that the "prisoners who are British subjects may be released forthwith," I request you will acquaint me how the three prisoners who are not British subjects, but who formed part of the crew of the "Oracle," are to be disposed of.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. L. MCCLINTOCK.

Inclosure 21 in No. 24.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 31, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the schooner "Oracle," lately seized at Port Antonio, where martial law prevails, and being liable to forfeiture for having landed there, without entry, goods shipped for exportation, is now at Port Royal, where martial law also prevails.

It will, therefore, be desirable that a military Court-martial should be held at Port Royal to condemn the vessel as forfeited, on the grounds stated in an opinion of the Attorney-General, which is attached to papers now in possession of the Senior Naval Officer, but which I have requested may be transferred to the military authorities when required. The Attorney-General's opinion would show that certain pecuniary penalties are also incurred, but these cannot be adjudicated upon by a Court-martial, but would have to be referred to a Civil Court.

The cargo which was illicitly landed by the ship, and the boats engaged in landing it, are also subject to confiscation, but not the cargo which was left on board, or which was landed by our authorities after seizure of the vessel. It was the act of landing cargo illegally which subjected the vessel to confiscation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—The Haytian prisoners will be detained until put on board ship to quit the island, which they will be peremptorily ordered to do forthwith.

E. E.

Inclosure 22 in No. 24.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Kingston, November* 1, 1865.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter of the 31st October, 1865, requesting that a Military Court may be assembled at Port Royal to condemn the schooner "Oracle" for landing goods shipped for exportation, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I consider it is not within my province to try a vessel by a Military Court, and am of opinion that it comes more within Admiralty jurisdiction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 23 in No. 24.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 2, 1865.

IN repply to your letter of yesterday's date, in reference to the schooner "Oracle," which I suggested should be tried by a Court-martial, but which your Excellency thinks ought to be tried by the Admiralty Court, I have the honour to state that the suggestion of a Military Court was made because she was captured in a district under martial law, and by the military authorities.

I will, however, now direct that she be placed in charge of the Customs and civil tribunal appointed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 24 in No. 24.

Mr. Jordon to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

(No. 1,931.)

Sir, *Governor's Secretary's Office, November* 1, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit orders to the Haytian prisoners on board the "Aboukir" to quit Jamaica within fourteen days, and not to return to it under penalty

of being at once deported and delivered over to the Haytian Government. I shall be obliged by your causing these orders to be delivered to the respective prisoners, with an intimation that having abused the hospitality afforded to them by plotting against a Government at amity with Great Britain, they have forfeited the shelter and protection which England is always ready to afford to political refugees of any nation who conduct themselves peaceably and in accordance with the laws of the country whilst resident on British soil.

The prisoners should be kept in custody until they are put on board whatever vessel, when leaving Port Royal, they may select or hire to take them away; and in order to enable them to make their arrangements and obtain their effects, they may have free correspondence with parties on shore, all letters to and from being left open for the inspection of the officer of the guard in the ship where they are confined.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD JORDON.

Inclosure 25 in No. 24.

Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Jamaica, Supreme Lady, Defender of the Faith, to , an alien born out of our legiance, late of the city and parish of Kingston, but now detained under authority of martial law.

KNOW that for sufficient reason us thereunto moving, we have deemed it fitting and expedient to command and do hereby command you forthwith, and at furthest within the space of days, to depart from this our island, and not return hither without the special permission in writing of the Governor of this our island for the time being, under pain of being dealt with according to the martial law prevailing at the time of this our command in the district of the said island from which you are so ordered to depart.

And we further warn you that in case of your disobeying this our command by not so departing, we shall cause you to be taken to the country to which you owe natural allegiance.

Given at King's House, in the town of Saint Jago de la Vega, this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Witness, his Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of this our Island of Jamaica and other the Territories therein depending, in America, Governor and Commander-in-chief of our Colony of British Honduras, Chancellor of our said Island of Jamaica and Vice-Admiral of the same, at Saint Jago de la Vega, this day of , anno que Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of our reign.

By his Excellency's command.

Inclosure 26 in No. 24.

Governor Eyre to Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock.

ir, *King's House, November* 2, 1865.

REFERRING to the correspondence on the subject of the schooner "Oracle," I have to inform you that the military authorities decline to try her by court-martial, and therefore shall be obliged by your delivering her over to the Customs authorities, who have been directed to receive her, in order that the Attorney-General may take the steps necessary to condemn her in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

The papers and documents would have to be handed over with her.

I have &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 27 in No. 24.

Memorandum for the Executive Committee.

THE Committee having recommended that Noel Crosswell, an alien, but domiciled as a merchant at Kingston for the last thirty years, should receive an order to quit the Colony, and not return to it, similar to those issued to the Haytians engaged in sending off an expedition with General Lamothe and others on board, and a cargo of gunpowder to aid the rebels against the constituted Government of the Republic of Hayti, and which is at amity with Great Britain, the Governor would wish the Committee to place in writing the grounds of their recommending Mr. Noel Crosswell to be included in the same orders to depart.

The Governor would also wish the Committee to state how long a time they advise Mr. Crosswell should be granted to quit the island, and whether he should be set at liberty during the interval to enable him to make his arrangements and dispose of his property, wind up his affairs, &c. Also whether, if to be set at liberty, securities, and to what amount, shall be taken for his fulfilling the obligation imposed upon him by the order.

In the case of the Haytians, fourteen days is allowed for their departure. They are kept prisoners until the ship they may elect to go in leaves Port Royal, but are allowed free communication in writing with any one; their letters to and fro being open, and subject to the inspection of the officer of the guard over them.

November 4, 1865. (Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 28 in No. 24.

Minute by the Executive Committee.

THE Committee recommended Mr. Crosswell's deportation because it was admitted to them by Coward, the supercargo of Crosswell's vessel, the "Oracle," that General Lamothe and other armed passengers, with 100 barrels of gunpowder, sailed in that vessel for the purpose of assisting the insurgents at Cape Haytien, and that that fact was well known to Crosswell; that the cargo and vessel belonging to Crosswell, were by his letter to Messrs. Hartmann, Pagenstecher, and Co., to be first offered for sale to the insurgents, clearly indicating Crosswell's desire for the success of those who were in rebellion against President Geffrard's Government. And the fact of his having for a partner in business one of the men ordered to be deported by the Governor for plotting against Geffrard, formed additional ground for the belief of the Committee that he was acting in entire complicity with the Haytians, and was, being an alien, although thirty years in business in Kingston, as deserving of punishment, if not more so than the Haytians themselves. We think Mr. Crosswell should be allowed no longer time and no greater facilities than Mr. Lubin, his partner, or any of the other Haytians ordered to be deported, for bringing his business to a close.

(Signed) HENRY WESTMORELAND.
ROBERT HAMILTON.
November 4, 1865. WM. HOSACK.

Inclosure 29 in No. 24.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, November* 5, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward the despatch-bag of General Lamothe, taken out of the "Oracle," and received by me from Mr. Freeman, Collector of Customs, last night.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 30 in No. 24.

Mr. Freeman to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *York Lodge, St. Andrew's, November 5, 1865.*

IN obedience to your Excellency's orders conveyed in Mr. Secretary Jordon's letter dated the 3rd instant, No. 1,940, I directed Mr. John Davis to proceed to Port Royal to take charge of the "Oracle," and bring her up to Kingston Harbour, having previously deposited 100 kegs of gunpowder at Fort Charles, and her cargo to be landed and placed under the Customs locks until ~~we receive further orders as to~~ its disposal.

The despatch-bag of General Lamothe, containing a number of letters, was placed in my hands last evening by Mr. John Davis, and I sent it immediately to General O'Connor, who stated that it should be forwarded to your Excellency early this morning.

With this letter I have the honour to transmit a parcel containing letters, documents, and cargo-book found on board the "Oracle."

An attack of gout, which confines me to the house, prevents my being able personally to lay before your Excellency the papers I herewith send.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. FREEMAN.

No. 25.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 275.) (Answered No. 356, December 1, 1865, page 245.)

Sir, *King's House, November 8, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of various correspondences with General O'Connor, chiefly relating to prisoners captured either by the military authorities, or taken into custody by the civil power and transferred to military keeping.

I shall address you separately by next packet in reference to the taking into custody of certain civilians, and to the seizing and examining of their papers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—The covering despatches forwarding the lists of prisoners are not sent, having got accidentally mislaid.

E. E.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, Kingston, October 25, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to bring to the notice of your Excellency that there are now at Uppark Camp seventy-five civil prisoners sent there for safe custody by the surrounding magistrates and the authorities of Kingston.

Against many of these prisoners there appear to be no charges or evidence, nor even documents connected with them in any way.

Where evidence exists Courts-martial at once deal with the offenders; but with regard to the others, I would desire your views as to their disposal, their maintenance alone being a great expense to the colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October 27, 1865.*

IN reply to your communication of 25th instant, informing me that there are seventy-five civil prisoners at Uppark Camp, sent there for safe custody, but against whom no

evidence has been produced, asking instructions as to their disposal, I have the honour to request your Excellency will be good enough to cause me to be furnished with a list of the names of the parties so detained, and a statement in such case of the name of the civil authority from whom or by whose direction they were conveyed to safe custody at Uppark Camp, in order that I may direct inquiries to be made in reference to the prisoners, and the grounds of their detention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, October* 25, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Excellency's information despatch and enclosure from that energetic and valuable officer, Brigadier-General Nelson, received by me at 6 o'clock this morning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 4 in No. 25.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, Morant Bay, October* 24, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that the great rebel Paul Bogle has been captured by the Maroons, under command of Colonel Fyfe. His trial will forthwith begin, and as the mass of evidence is so strong there is not a chance of his escaping the punishment he so well has earned.

I have under sentence the following:—

Moses Bogle, brother of Paul; George Craddock, secretary to Paul Bogle; J. M'Laren, occasional secretary to Paul Bogle; Barce, called captain-general, and a notorious rebel.*

So far as I can ascertain, nearly all who acted as leaders during the rebellion have been hung here, or at the different outposts, and scarcely a rebel of note remains uncaptured.

Paul Bogle's son-in-law, and the man who first entered the house of the late Mr. Hire, awaits execution.

Colonel Fyfe reports that he has captured a number of rebels armed with cutlasses, and has them under a guard, but had not time to take their names, owing to the urgency for rapid movements, he having received information of the whereabouts of Paul Bogle.

The conduct of the Maroons under the energetic and admirable guidance of their commanding officer, Colonel Fyfe is beyond all praise I have it in my power to bestow, but I assure you the valuable services of the Maroons have infinitely tended to crush the revolt.

Colonel Fyfe will continue to act according to occurring circumstances, and I feel assured he will clear the district he now is in, previous to quitting it.

Notwithstanding the rain for the last few days has been almost one incessant deluge since the Maroons left Moore Town, yet it has in no way checked their ardour.

Possibly the rebels, when planning their outbreak, embraced in their calculations that the wet season of October would be unfavourable to the movements of troops.

I continue to receive satisfactory reports from my outposts.†

I transmit for your consideration a letter received through Captain Hole, 2nd battalion 6th Royal Regiment, for I do not consider myself justified in giving a reply.

With respect to arms, I cannot tell what number of stands you may desire to spare.

With respect to the application for troops, the safety of all is for the present

* All hung at 5 P.M.—A. A. N.

† Easington, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, and Flying Column under my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Adcock, 2nd Battalion, 6th Royals.

provided for, consequently; neither of the above coming under the category of "emergency." I remit the letter for your decision.

Her Majesty's ship "Fawn" arrived this morning, and proceeds to carry out instructions given by Captain De Horsey, and will return to Port Royal, Thursday next, for I have no need of her services of special import, and I understand they are required elsewhere.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October 25, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of yesterday's date, enclosing report from the Brigadier-General Nelson, conveying the satisfactory intelligence of the capture and execution of Paul Bogle, and of the general success of the military and other arrangements in the disturbed districts.

Pray assure Colonel Nelson and all others acting under him that I fully appreciate their zeal and activity, and the good and valuable service they have rendered to the Colony.

I return the inclosures to your letter after taking copies of them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October 28, 1865.*

IN consequence of the seizure of the papers of several individuals supposed to be concerned in exciting the late rebellion by seditious writings or speakings,* it is believed that documents will be found bearing testimony against the three prisoners sent yesterday to Morant Bay, and unless, therefore, the Brigadier-General considers he has already full and sufficient testimony against them, it is thought desirable that the trials of such of them as there is not sufficient evidence against should be postponed until after the papers and documents first referred to have been examined.

I should therefore be obliged by your sending a small party with a communication to this effect to Brigadier Nelson with as little delay as practicable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 25.

STATEMENT of Civil Prisoners confined at Up-Park Camp, Jamaica, from October 14, to October 28, 1865.

No.	Names.	When Confined.	By whom Confined.	Charge.	When Disposed of.	How Disposed of.	Remarks.
		1865.			1865.		
1	Joseph Thompson ...	Oct. 14	Inspector Downer ...	Traitorous, rebellious, and threatening language	Oct. 31	Tried by court-martial; flogged and released.	
2	Richard Prendergast	14	Colonel Elkington ...	... ...	19	Sent to Port Morant for trial.	
3	William Henry ...	15	Justice Kent ...	... ...	19	Released.	
4	James Blisset ...	16	Guard, 2nd bat. 6th Regt., Kingston.	... ...	19	Ditto.	
5	William Mc Leod ...	16	Constable Newlands ...	Ditto	21	Tried by court-martial; released.	Sentenced to receive 50 lashes; inflicted.
6	James Beard ...	16	Police Sergeant Mc Taggart	... ...	19	Sent to Port Morant for trial.	
7	Henry Brown ...	17	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Regt., Kingston.	... ...	28	Released, being deemed innocent.	
8	Edward Lodge ...	17	Ditto	... ...	28	Ditto.	
9	John Karr	17	Colonel Hobbs, 2nd batt. 6th Regt.				
10	— Mosely	17	Ditto	Joining in rebellion ...	21	Tried by court-martial; flogged and released.	
11	Douglas Mc Gowan ...	17	Ditto	Ditto	...	... ...	No evidence
12	Richard Francis ...	17	Ditto	Ditto	...	... ...	Ditto.

* Dr. Bruce, A. Phillips, and —— Morris.

No.	Names.	When Confined.	By whom Confined.	Charge.	When Disposed of.	How Disposed of.	Remarks.
		1865.			1865.		
13	Lendrick Wilson	Oct. 17	Colonel Hobbs, 2nd batt. 6th Regt.	Joining in rebellion	Oct. 26	Tried by court-martial (21st Oct.); sent to Penitentiary.	Sentenced to death; commuted to years' penal servitude.
14	Thomas Gardner	17	Ditto	Ditto			No evidence.
15	Thomas Williams	17	Ditto	Ditto	25	Tried by court-martial (21st Oct.); sent to Penitentiary.	Sentenced to death; commuted to years' penal servitude.
16	Gilbert Francis	17	Ditto	Ditto	26	Tried by court-martial (24th Oct.); released.	Sentenced to receive 50 lashes; inflicted.
17	James Reid	17	Ditto	Ditto			No evidence.
18	Nicholas Durrant	17	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
19	George Anthony	17	Ditto	Ditto	25	Tried by court-martial (21st Oct.); sent to Penitentiary.	Sentenced to death; commuted to years' penal servitude.
20	Henry Francis	17	Ditto	Ditto			No evidence.
21	Mary A. Colburne	17	Ditto	Ditto	19	Released, being deemed innocent.	
22	Sarah White	17	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
23	Thomas Douglas	18	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Regt., Kingston.	Ditto	25	Tried by court-martial (21st Oct.); sent to Penitentiary.	Sentenced to death; commuted to years' penal servitude.
24	John Virgin	18	Ditto	Ditto	25	Ditto	Ditto.
25	William Hamilton	18	Ditto	Ditto	18	Released, being deemed innocent.	
26	George Melvin	18	Ditto	Ditto			No evidence.
27	James Spencer	18	Ditto		18	Released, being deemed innocent.	
28	Richard Mc Key	18	Police, Monklands		28	Ditto.	
29	Mary A. Mc Key	18	Ditto		28	Ditto.	
30	Jane Williams	18	Ditto		28	Ditto.	
31	Robert Kirkland	18	Royal Artillery, Port Royal		19	Sent to Port Morant for trial.	
32	J. A. Lutas	18	Ditto		19	Ditto.	
33	George Harris	18	Ditto		19	Ditto.	
34	James Nixon	18	Ditto		19	Ditto.	
35	Samuel Harris	18	Ditto		19	Ditto.	
36	John Patterson	18	Ditto		19	Ditto.	
37	Richard Harrison	18	Ditto		19	Ditto.	
38	Charles Francis	18	Ditto		19	Ditto.	
39	Francis Reid	18	Police		19	Released, being deemed innocent.	
40	Daniel Hart	18	Ditto		28	Summarily received three dos. lashes, and released.	
41	James Anderson	18	Ditto		19	Sent to Port Morant for trial.	
42	Wm. Kelly Smith	19	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Regt., Kingston.		21	Sent to Port Royal, on board "Aboukir."	
43	E. Goldson	19	Ditto		21	Ditto.	
44	Isaac M. Vaz	19	Ditto		21		
45	Robert Osborne	19	Police, sent in from Monklands.		21	Released, being deemed innocent.	
46	Thomas Rennie	19	Ditto				Ditto.
47	David La Hosto	19	Ditto				Ditto.
48	James R. Birch	19	Ditto				Ditto.
49	James Robertson	19	Ditto				Ditto.
50	Joshua Rowley	19	Ditto				Ditto.
51	Edward Prince	19	Ditto	Joining in rebellion	26	Tried by court-martial; released.	Sentenced to receive fifty lashes; inflicted.
52	William Moore	19	Ditto				No evidence.
53	James Sylvester	19	Ditto				Ditto.
54	Dennis Fulur	19	Ditto				Ditto.
55	Stephen Telfer	19	Ditto				Ditto.
56	William Darnce	19	Constable A. Johns		26	Sent to Port Morant, for trial.	
57	James Darnce	19	Constable J. Taylor		28	Ditto.	
58	William Bood	19	Constable J. Anderson		26	Ditto.	
59	James Uniacke	19	Ditto		28	Ditto.	
60	William Robinson	19	Ditto				Ditto.
61	H. J. Dick	19	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Regt. Kingston.		21	Sent to Port Royal, on board "Abeukir."	
62	J. Mc Lean	19			21	Ditto.	
63	Daniel Wheeler	19	Constable Benjamin				Ditto.
64	Alexander Millet	20	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Regt.		21	Sent to Port Royal, on board "Aboukir."	
65	John H. Cyole	20	Ditto		21	Ditto.	
66	William Mc Cormack	20	Ditto		21	Ditto.	
67	Thomas Harry	20	Ditto		21	Ditto.	
68	Alexander Jeffries	20	Ditto		21	Ditto.	
69	James Roache	20	Ditto		21	Ditto.	
70	John Williams	20	Ditto				Ditto.
71	Thomas Reid	20	Ditto				Ditto.
72	General Lubin	20	Police escort	Political			Ditto.
73	Jos. A. Lubin	20	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
74	Anacreon Lubin	20	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
75	Villafa Lubin	20	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
76	General Sol. Jeune	20	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
77	Emil Pierre	20	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
78	Jean Bart	20	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
79	Frederick Walker	20	Inspector Downe		25	Released, being deemed innocent.	
80	Francis Kellerman	21	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Regt.		21	Sent to Port Royal, on board "Aboukir."	
81	Samuel Clarke	21	Ditto				Ditto.
82	John Wood	21	Ditto				Ditto.
83	Ry. Nath. Harris	21	Ditto		21	Sent to Port Royal, on board "Aboukir."	
84	Edwin Palmer	21	Ditto		21	Ditto.	
85	Robert Davis	21	Ditto		21	Ditto.	
86	Solomon Le Mothe	21	Police escort	Political			Ditto.
87	Achille Cejus	21	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
88	Jane Brown	21	Ditto		23	Released, being deemed innocent.	
89	Alice Maddox	21	Ditto		23		
90	Thomas Richards	21	Ditto				Ditto.
91	Alfred Despuit	21	Ditto				Ditto.
92	William Amos	23	Guard, 2nd bat 6th Regt., Kingston.				Ditto.
93	Joseph Olcivia	22	Ditto	Political			Ditto.
94	George Williams	23	Ditto				Ditto.
95	Marc. C. Beunzi	23	Police escort	Political			Ditto.
96	Fred. A. B. Viana	23	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto.
97	Edward Curtin	23	Major Anton		28	Released, being deemed innocent.	
98	Robert Brown	23	Police escort	Found with a cutlass and knife, and not able to give a satisfactory explanation.	28	Summarily received three dos. lashes, and released.	
99	Thomas Williams	23	Police from Kingston gaol	Traitorous, rebellious, and threatening language.	26	Tried by court-martial (24th Oct.); sent back to gaol.	Sentenced to receive fifty lashes; inflicted.

No.	Name.	When Confined.	By whom Confined.	Charge.	When Disposed of.	How Disposed of.	Remarks.
		1865.			1865.		
100	Pierre Walsh	Oct. 23	Police from Spanish Town		Oct. 28	Released, being deemed innocent.	
101	James Copeland	23	Police from Kingston		26	Sent to Port Morant for trial.	
102	Henry Burgess	23	Ditto		25	Released, being deemed innocent.	
103	George Steadman	23	Ditto		25	Ditto.	
104	Edward Barnaside	23	Police from Half-way Tree		27	Released; receiving summarily thirty-six lashes.	
105	Mary Johnston	24	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Foot, Kingston.		27	Released, being deemed innocent.	
106	Chas. G. Morgan	24	Volunteer Guard, Spanish Town.				No evidence.
107	Jessie Bryan	24	Police from Kingston				Ditto.
108	Thomas Davis	24	Police from Half-way Tree				Ditto.
109	Jane Mitchell	24	Ditto				Ditto.
110	Henry Wallace	24	Ditto	Disrespectful and threatening language towards a Justice of the Peace.		Tried by court-martial (27th Oct.); released.	Sentenced to receive fifty lashes; inflicted.
111	Thomas Hamilton	24	Ditto		25	Released, being deemed innocent.	No evidence.
112	George Treeman	24	Ditto				
113	Robert Graham	25	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Foot, from Kingston.				Ditto.
114	James Manual	25	Ditto				Ditto.
115	Alexander Gardener	25	Police from Half-way Tree				Ditto.
116	Elizabeth Humming	25	Ditto				Ditto.
117	Walter Whitfinch	25	Escort from Spanish Town				Ditto.
118	Noel Cromwell	25	Inspector Nairne, Kingston	Political.			
119	Dn. Robt. Bruce	25	Escort from Spanish Town		26	Sent to Port Morant for trial.	
120	Alexander Phillips	25	Ditto		26	Ditto.	
121	Benjamin Morris	25	Ditto		26	Ditto.	
122	Frederick Jones	25	Guard, 2nd batt. 6th Regt., Penitentiary.	Traitorous and rebellious language, and endeavouring to incite other persons to sedition and rebellion.	27	Tried by court-martial (26th Oct.)	Sentenced to be hanged; inflicted.
123	Richard Warren	26	Police from St. Thomas-in-the-East.				No evidence.
124	David Phillips	26	Police from Kingston	Insolence and disrespect to Volunteer guard and sentry.	26	Summarily received four dos. lashes, and released.	
125	Robert Thompson	27	Police from Half-way Tree				
126	E. P. Davis	27	Police from St. David's	General Jackson, J. P.	27	Released, being deemed innocent.	A very respectable man.
127	John W. Maynard	28	Inspector Nairne				No evidence.

(Signed) J. H. PRENDERVILLE,
Major, Unattached, Provost Marshal.

Up-Park Camp, October 28, 1865.

Inclosure 8 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Governor's Secretary's Office, October 30, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th instant inclosing a list of prisoners confined at Uppark Camp from the 14th to the 28th instant, and beg to state in reply, that I will direct inquiries to be made as to what evidence is likely to be forthcoming with regard to those prisoners who are not yet disposed of.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 9 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October 31, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the civil authorities have reported to me that all the evidence likely to be available is now collected against the individuals named in the accompanying list and attached to it.

There is now no reason why the Courts-martial should not at once inquire into and dispose of these cases.

It is considered desirable for political reasons that the Courts-martial upon the prisoners now on board the "Aboukir" should be held at Port Royal (which is under martial law) instead of at Uppark Camp, if your Excellency will be pleased so to arrange it.

Those of the prisoners at Uppark Camp would of course be tried at the place, if there they are now confined.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 10 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 31, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the evidence against the prisoners at Up Park Camp, named in the margin,* being now complete as far as it can be arranged here, but other evidence being said to be available at Morant Bay, I shall be obliged by your directing that they be sent to-morrow morning to Port Royal to be embarked on board a man-of-war for Morant Bay.

There are also nine prisoners, named in the inclosed list, on board Her Majesty's ship "Aboukir," for whose delivery for transport to Morant Bay, by the same opportunity, I have also to ask your Excellency's order.

It was intended that most of these prisoners should have been tried at Up park Camp, but the gentlemen engaged in getting up the evidence have reported to me late this evening that as some of the prisoners must go to Morant Bay for further evidence [?] against the different prisoners is so mixed up together, it will be most convenient and save considerable delay and confusion to have the whole eleven sent to Morant Bay.

The civil authorities at Kingston will put up the evidence all arranged, and accompanied by some memorandum addressed to Brigadier-General Nelson, and have it delivered in charge of the Captain of the man-of-war, together with the prisoners.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

List of Prisoners.

W. Kelly Smith	"Aboukir."	Rev. E. Palmer	"Aboukir."
*Saml. Clarke	Up-Park Camp.	Rev. J. H. Crale	Ditto.
E. J. Goldson	"Aboukir."	Thos. Harvey	Ditto.
J. M. Vaz	Ditto.	Wm. McCormack	Ditto.
— Roach	Ditto.	*Robt. Levy	Up-Park Camp.
Alex. Miller	Ditto.		

Inclosure 11 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, October* 30, 1865.

IN reply to your Excellency's despatch, forwarding to me a list of the prisoners at Up Park Camp, I notice that a considerable number of them, not yet dealt with, have been sent in by Colonel Hobbs, or by police from Moncklands and that district of country.

I would beg to suggest that Colonel Hobbs should be requested to furnish all the evidence he can, either written or oral, against each and all of the prisoners sent in under his authority; and in the event, after such a reference, of no sufficient evidence being procurable to try them at Up Park Camp, I would recommend they should be sent to Morant Bay for identification. If on arrival there, no evidence of serious crime was obtainable, they would, as a matter of course, be released; and it would be better if this has to be done eventually, that the release should take place at Morant Bay and not at Kingston.

The Haytian political prisoners will have to be detained a few days longer, until the papers seized on board the "Oracle" can be examined; if there is no proof of complicity with the Jamaica rebellion, they will be deported from the Island as aliens who have outraged the shelter and hospitality afforded them, by plotting, whilst so harboured, against a Government at amity with Great Britain.

The cases of all the other prisoners are being inquired into by the authorities, and will be reported upon in a short time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—It is right to mention that martial law ceases under the law which sanctioned its being established on the 13th proximo, and that consequently it will be requisite to get

through all the cases for trial before that date. If any of the prisoners sent in by Colonel Hobbs, or the party of the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment, were taken in arms or with stolen property in their possession, the parties who captured them should appear before the Courts to give evidence against them. It is only the captors who can declare the grounds upon which the captures were made.

E. E.

Inclosure 12 in No. 25.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, October* 31, 1865.

I HAD the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date at 9 o'clock A.M.

Some days ago, by my direction, Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, Deputy Adjutant-General, called upon Colonel Hobbs, 2nd battalion 6th Royals, for a list in detail of all prisoners captured by that officer while engaged in the field; their offence, evidence, and every particular connected with each case.

When furnished with the necessary documents I will give instructions for the suggestion conveyed in your Excellency's communication to be carried into effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 13 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to the Custos of Kingston.

Sir, *King's House, October* 31, 1865

IN reference to the request made by you yesterday, to have the cases and evidence looked into, with regard to the prisoners at Up Park Camp, and on board Her Majesty's ship "Aboukir," I have now to inform you that a man-of-war will be sent from Port Royal on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, to Morant Bay, to take Colonel Lewis and Mr. Bicknell, and any prisoners whom it is considered desirable to send there.

You will be good enough, therefore, to take care that all such prisoners from Up Park Camp as, upon the examination aforesaid, you consider ought to be sent to Morant Bay for trial, be forwarded to Port Royal to-morrow morning, as early as practicable, and that the inspector of police be sent down to select those among the prisoners in the "Aboukir" who, you consider, should also go.

The evidence available should, of course, in each case accompany the prisoner.

Those prisoners sent in by Colonel Hobbs or his party should not be sent on until after Colonel Hobbs has reported the grounds of their capture, and the evidence he is able to produce.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 14 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Governor's Secretary's Office, November* 1, 1865.

I SHALL be much obliged by your Excellency causing me to be furnished with the Christian and surnames in full of every prisoner now at Up Park Camp, who is not a natural born or a naturalized British subject, stating the country to which each belongs, in order that I may take steps for having those removed from the country who have been mixed up in any plots against the Government of Hayti, a country at amity with Great Britain.

It should be ascertained, if possible, whether Mr. Crosswell, one of the prisoners, is an alien or not.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 15 in No. 25.

NOMINAL ROLL of Prisoners at Up Park Camp who are not Natural-Born or Naturalized British Subjects.

No.	Names.	Country.	Remarks.
1	General Solomon Jeune	Hayti.	
2	General Vil de Lubin	Ditto.	
3	Josiah A. Lubin	Ditto.	
4	Anacreon Lubin	Ditto.	
5	Villais Lubin	Ditto.	
6	Emile Pierre	Ditto.	
7	Jean Bart	Ditto.	
8	Solomon Lemothe	Ditto.	
9	Archilde Cejus	Ditto.	
10	Joseph Oleivia	Ditto.	
11	Maximilian C. Benuzzi	Italy.	
12	Noel Crosswell	Germany ..	Over thirty years resident in Jamaica.
13	George Wellington	Denmark.	

Up Park Camp, November 2, 1865.

(Signed) J. H. PRENDERVILLE, *Major,*
Unattached Provost-Marshal.
JOHN ELKINGTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Inclosure 16 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November 3, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit formal notices to the persons named in the margin * (being aliens), to quit Jamaica within fourteen days, and not return to it again.

When the orders are delivered, I should be obliged by your causing the prisoners to be informed, that having abused the hospitality afforded to them by plotting against a Government at amity with Great Britain, they have forfeited the shelter and protection which England is always ready to afford to political refugees, of any nation, who conduct themselves peaceably, and in accordance with the laws of the country, whilst resident on British soil.

The parties are to be kept in custody until put on board whatever ship they may select or hire, to take them away from the Island; and in order to enable them to make their arrangements and obtain their effects, they may have free communication in writing with any one, their letters to and from being open to the inspection of the officer of the guard under whose charge they are.

When they have decided upon the vessel they intend to embark in, they will be put on board, in charge of the police, until the ship leaves Port Royal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 17 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November 4, 1865.*

REFERRING to my letter of this day's date forwarding notices to various persons therein named, to quit the Colony within fourteen days, and not return to it, I have now the honour to enclose a similar notice to Noel Crosswell, and to request your Excellency will be pleased to consider it and deal with it exactly the same as if it had been included in the letter above referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

* John Willis Mamoud, Solomon Jesse, Vil de Lubin, Josiah A. Lubin, Solomon Lamothe, Jean Bart, Emile Pierre, Villais Lubin, Anacreon Lubin, Joseph Oleivia, and Archilde Cejus.

Inclosure 18 in No. 25.

Mr. Bicknell to Colonel Hunt.

Sir, *Morant Bay, November 5, 1865.*

I HAD only time to write you yesterday a hurried letter, enclosing a communication from Brigadier-General Nelson, acquainting me that it was not his intention to bring to trial the prisoners arrested in Kingston, namely, W. Kelly Smith, Goldson, and the others, of Dr. Bruce, or Mr. Levien. The Brigadier-General is of opinion that the Court-Martial has no jurisdiction to entertain a charge of uttering seditious language previous to the rebellion, and that it is questionable whether the Court has jurisdiction to entertain a charge for expressing sympathy with the rebellion after its outbreak.

There is no evidence to prove actual complicity in the rebellion.

I suppose his Excellency the General Commanding will communicate with his Excellency the Governor on the subject.

I shall collect all the evidence I can get against the prisoners, for the information of his Excellency.

I shall remain here, awaiting his Excellency's further instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY J. BICKNELL, *Police Magistrate.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 25.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters House, November 5, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit for the perusal of your Excellency a despatch received from Brigadier-General Nelson commanding the forces in the field.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 20 in No. 25.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Morant Bay, November 4, 1865, 6 P.M.*

I HAVE the honour to request the favour of your informing his Excellency the Governor, that having deemed it my duty to refer a case of one of the prisoners sent up for trial, namely, William Kelly Smith, in order that I might be informed on certain points connected therewith, so that the decision on such case might be my guide as to the disposal of the cases of the prisoners from Her Majesty's ship "Aboukir," Dr. Bruce and Mr. Levien, and having just had the honour to receive your opinion on the several points submitted, I have arrived at the decision that on my own responsibility I do not consider myself justified in arraigning these prisoners before a court-martial. My reason for thus doing so is—these prisoners all uttered the sentiments which are said to be seditious prior to the rebellion, and though I may have the power and authority under martial law (a power to myself very doubtful), yet it is a power I do not feel myself justified in exercising, and which I shall not exert unless I receive positive orders so to do.

The prisoners shall be kept under surveillance till your instructions respecting their disposal be received.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

I ENTIRELY coincide in the opinion of Brigadier-General Nelson. We may have the authority and power, but would not be justified to try the prisoners by a military court-martial.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Head-Quarters House, November 5, 1865.

Inclosure 21 in No. 25.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 6, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, transmitting a despatch received from Brigadier-General Nelson, expressing his intention not to bring to trial by court-martial certain prisoners sent from Kingston and Montego Bay, on the grounds that the charges against them are for acts prior to the rebellion.

I assume that in coming to this decision, Brigadier Nelson has satisfied himself in each case that there is no evidence directly connecting the prisoners with the immediate outbreak in St. Thomas in the East, and in this view of the case I consider Brigadier-General Nelson has exercised a wise and just discrimination in coming to the determination he has done.

I have to request your Excellency will be pleased to direct the prisoners referred to to be detained at Morant Bay until further orders, and that all the papers connected with their respective cases may at once be sent down to me for submission to the Attorney-General in order that he may report if there are sufficient grounds to take civil proceedings upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 26.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 276.) (Answered No. 373, December 16, 1865, page 254.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of correspondence which I have had with General O'Connor in reference to the advance of a loan from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* from the Commissariat to the Colony should it be required.

The enormous expense entailed by the rebellion may probably quite exhaust the funds in the Island Chest, and as it may take some little time to effect any financial arrangements for meeting this crisis, I should be obliged by your moving the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury to sanction the loan asked for (if required), to be repaid as soon as the Colony is able to make the necessary arrangements.

The mere expense of volunteers, extra police, rural and special constables, &c., &c., cannot be much less than 5,000*l.* per week, but it is impossible at present to arrive at any correct estimate, so numerous and scattered are the localities where the volunteers or constables are employed, and so imperfect are the returns yet before me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 3, 1865.

IN consequence of the occurrence of the rebellion in the eastern provinces, and the very heavy and unexpected expenditure thereby entailed upon the Colony, it is very possible that the funds in the Colonial Chest may not be sufficient to meet our requirements in the emergency; and I should be glad to learn whether, if such should be the case, you could sanction a loan from the Commissariat Chest to the Colony of 15,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*, until arrangements can be made for meeting the probable deficiency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, November* 4, 1865.

IN reply to your communication of the 3rd instant, desiring to know if I could sanction a loan from the Commissariat Chest to the Colony of 15,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* until arrangements can be made for meeting the probable deficiency, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Commissariat at this station will be prepared, on a short notice being given, to advance any amount that may be required by the Colony.

I do not know how far I am authorized in doing this, but in the present aspect of affairs, and to meet the urgency of the case, I will willingly do all in my power to assist the Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

No. 27.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 277.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a letter and telegram which were forwarded by the Executive Committee on the 16th October, whilst I was absent at the seat of the rebellion, soliciting aid from Sir James Hope and from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

I am in hopes that these applications may not have been acted upon, as there is every reason to believe that we shall be sufficiently protected by the force now available in the Colony.

Sir F. L. McClintock sent a man-of-war to Cuba some days ago to telegraph to the Admiral that further assistance was not now required.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

The Government of Jamaica to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana.

(Telegraphic.)

REBELLION of the Blacks in the eastern part of Jamaica.

More force required.

British Consul is requested immediately to write intelligence and requirement or reinforcement, by first steamer to New York, to the British Consul there, and the latter officer to telegraph to Admiral Hope or senior naval officer at Halifax, and to the Governor of Nova Scotia, soliciting immediate naval and military assistance to Port Royal, Jamaica.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana.

Sir, *Kingston, October* 16, 1865.

UNDER the authority of his Excellency the Governor, and by direction of the Executive Committee of the Government of Jamaica, I have the honour to inform you that a rebellion of the blacks has broken out in the eastern part of this island, and it is necessary to obtain, with the least possible delay, further military and naval forces to aid in putting down the insurrection.

I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to communicate immediately to the British Consul at New York the message which is forwarded herewith (for transmission to you by telegraph from St. Jago de Cuba), and request that officer to telegraph to Admiral Hope or the senior naval officer at Halifax, and to the Governor of Nova

Scotia, the intelligence, and the requirement for the naval and military reinforcements to be sent to Port Royal, Jamaica.

I am also to request that you will take all other steps in your power towards accomplishing the highly important object in view.

I am to add that every incidental expense will be reimbursed by the Government of Jamaica, with due acknowledgment for this service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. R. MYERS.

No. 28.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 278.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a petition which was addressed to me by certain persons residing in St. Thomas in the East.

The petition is dated the 10th October, and reached me late on the 11th, the very day the massacres took place. The parties signing it were chief actors in those massacres.

I append a copy of the reply, which was written on the 12th, before we were aware of what had occurred.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

Petition of James Dacres and others.

To his Excellency E. J. Eyre, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Her Majesty's Island of Jamaica.

WE, the petitioners of St. Thomas in the East, do send to inform your Excellency of the mean advantages that has been taken of us from time to time, and more especially this present time, when on Saturday, 7th of this month, an outrageous assault was committed upon us by the policemen of this parish, by order of the Justices, which occasion an outbreaking for which warrants have been issued against innocent persons of which we were compelled to resist. We therefore call upon your Excellency for protection, seeing we are Her Majesty's loyal subjects, which protection, if refused, we will be compelled to put our shoulders to the wheels, as we have been imposed upon for a period of "twenty-seven years," with due obeisance to the laws of our Queen and country, and we can no longer endure the same; therefore is our object of calling upon your Excellency as Governor-in-Chief and Captain of our island. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)	James Dacres.	(Signed)	Wm. Bowie.
	J. R. Smith.		James Mc Laren.
	James Bowie.		Stephen Cameron.
	Paul Bogle.		Charles Maine.
	Joseph Kelly.		Alex. Badson.
	Moses Bogle.		William Grant.
	William Forbes.		Edward Howell.
	Archibald Baily.		George Gordon.
	Thomas Grahame.		Abm. Anderson.
	Wm. Bogle.		Brisco Paterson.

Stony Gut, October 10, 1865.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

Mr. Jordon to James Dacres and others.

Sirs, *Governor's Secretary's Office, October* 12, 1865.

I HAVE received and laid your communication of the 10th instant before his Excellency the Governor, and am directed by him to remark that you do not state the

nature of the grievance you complain of, nor give any particulars, so that his Excellency has no means of judging how far you have any just cause of complaint.

The laws of the country apply equally to the labourers and the proprietors, and if any party at any time feels aggrieved at or dissatisfied with the decisions of the Justices, there is an appeal to the Circuit Courts.

The Governor will also always be ready to listen to and, so far as he can properly do so, inquire into any circumstance which the people think press hardly upon them; but his Excellency cannot entertain any application when pressed upon him with the accompaniment of threats.

In the present instance the Governor is aware, from other sources, that some of you had been guilty of gross outrage and violence, and he warns you that such proceedings cannot be allowed to take place with impunity.

His Excellency feels it to be his duty at once to inform you that you are misled by the misrepresentations of evil-disposed and designing men, and that unless you promptly withdraw from the unlawful attitude which you have assumed, very serious consequences must follow.

I have to remark, in conclusion, that it is his Excellency's determination to vindicate and uphold the majesty of the law.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD JORDON, *Governor's Secretary.*

No. 29.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 279.)

Sir, *King's House, November 8, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a resolution adopted by the Governor in Privy Council on the 6th instant, recording their appreciation of and thanks for the services rendered by the military and naval authorities and by the volunteers during the recent rebellion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Extract from Resolution passed at Privy Council.

At a Privy Council, November 6, 1865.

Resolved:

THAT his Excellency the Governor in Privy Council, and the Privy Council, being of opinion that no reasonable cause now exists for expecting a continuance or revival of the late insurrection in the eastern districts of the island, take this opportunity, on their first meeting in Council since the proclamation of martial law, of expressing their grateful thanks to his Excellency Major-General O'Connor, C.B., and Captain De Horsey, R.N., late Senior Naval Officer, and the officers, non-commissioned and warrant officers, and men of Her Majesty's military and naval forces, and the volunteers, for their judicious, zealous, loyal, prompt, and effectual services in quelling a rebellion by which the lives and property of many loyal subjects were destroyed, and those of all loyal subjects in this island were imminently threatened.

Ordered:

That the Clerk of the Privy Council do communicate to his Excellency Major-General O'Connor, C.B., Captain De Horsey, R.N., late Senior Naval Officer, and to Colonel Hunt, Military Secretary of Volunteers, the foregoing resolution of the Honourable Privy Council of this day.

No. 30.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 283.) (Answered No. 366, December 16, 1865, page 253.)

Sir, *King's House, November 8, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a unanimous resolution of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, recording their deep regret at the loss of the valuable services of so upright and able a member of their Board as was the late Baron Von Ketelhodt.

I fully share in the feelings of admiration and respect expressed by the Legislative Council for this accomplished and distinguished gentleman, whose death is a public loss.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure in No. 30.

Extract from Resolution of Legislative Council.

In Legislative Council, November 8, 1865.

Resolved: *nemine dissentiente.*

THAT the Legislative Council desires to record its deep regret at the death of the Honourable Maximilian Augustus, Baron Von Ketelhodt, a member of this Board, who lost his life on Wednesday, the 11th day of October last, by a most wicked, treacherous, and savage onslaught of rebellious negroes, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, whilst in discharge of his duties as Custos of that parish; and the Legislative Council hereby expresses its high respect and esteem for his character as an upright, able, and honourable member of the Board, and bears its testimony to the great loss that the community has sustained.

(Signed) SAML. RENNALLS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

No. 31.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 284.) (Answered No. 358, December 1, 1865, page 250.)

Sir, *King's House, November 8, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of the Address with which I opened the Legislative Session this day.

Recent events have shown the immense importance of having a strong and united Government, and I have taken advantage of the opportunity to press upon the attention of the Legislature the advisability of doing away with the present cumbrous and unworkable form of constitution under which the island nominally enjoys a mockery of representative institutions, but, in reality, is weighed down by an uncontrollable House of Assembly that for the most part obstructs and impedes anything like united action or consistent and useful legislation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—I also enclose a copy of a circular letter I addressed to every member of the Legislature eleven days before that fixed for its assembling.

E. E.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Speech of Governor Eyre on the Opening of the Legislative Session.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

IN appearing before you to-day to open our ordinary Legislative Session, I cannot but feel that the sad and solemn events of the last few weeks impart to our meeting a

deeper interest than ordinary; and they certainly make me more than usually anxious to seek your advice and ask or your co-operation.

The present is indeed a most critical period in the history of Jamaica, and the Session now being inaugurated will in all probability be one of the most important and momentous ever held in this Colony.

The occurrence of a most wicked and unprovoked rebellion in the eastern division of the island has brought sorrow and suffering upon the whole community. The valuable lives of many noble and gallant men, who were ornaments to the land, have been sacrificed (whilst peaceably meeting in the discharge of their duties to the State) by a most savage and cruel butchery, only to be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. A large amount of property has been destroyed, an immense expense has been entailed on the country, and one of the richest and most productive districts of the colony has been left without resident proprietor or manager to reap the abundant crops now ready for the harvest.

Through the hearty co-operation of civil, military, and naval authorities, and through the promptness and untiring zeal and energy of all; but, above all, through God's blessing upon the means used, this most diabolical conspiracy to murder the white and coloured inhabitants of this colony has been effectually subdued, and the principal actors in and chief instigators of it have been brought under the punishment of death so justly due to their most heinous offences.

To his Excellency General O'Connor I am deeply indebted for the readiness and promptitude with which, on the occurrence of the outbreak, he met all my demands for troops, and co-operated with me in the various arrangements I proposed, as well as for the active, zealous, and able manner in which, in conjunction with the Executive Committee and with the civil authorities of Kingston, he carried into effect many important and necessary arrangements for the protection of Kingston, or to afford assistance to other localities, where apprehensions were entertained, whilst I was myself absent at the seat of the disturbances.

To the senior naval officer, Captain De Horsey, of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," we owe it that we were enabled to carry out with promptitude and efficiency the arrangements necessary to control and suppress the rebellion. The "Wolverine" and her gallant captain were kept almost unceasingly at work day and night, in all weather, and off a lee coast, but all was done with hearty good will, zeal, and cheerfulness.

To Brigadier-General Nelson is due the greatest credit for the rapid and skilful manner in which he carried out the various movements of the troops which I wished to be made, whilst personally superintending the operations in the disturbed districts. The admirable manner in which the Brigadier-General made all his arrangements, and his untiring zeal and energy, contributed largely to the successful results achieved; whilst the ability and tact with which he ordered the internal organisation of the places occupied gave confidence to and commanded the respect of the inhabitants.

To Colonel Hobbs the colony is indebted for the prevention of the spread of the rebellion along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, and for the interception and punishment of many rebels who were driven westward by the operations under Brigadier-General Nelson.

Lieutenant Brand of Her Majesty's ship "Onyx" is entitled to the highest praise for the unceasing and valuable services rendered by the little gun-boat under his command.

To the fidelity and loyalty of the Maroons, it is due that the negroes did not commit greater devastations and that the rebellion has not been a more protracted one. It is to them also, under the able leadership of their indefatigable former Captain, now Colonel Fyfe, that the chief rebel leader, Paul Bogle, was captured, and that the recesses of the mountain fastnesses were searched and the insurgents captured, destroyed, or driven from them.

To the members of the Legislature who accompanied me, and who, upon my leaving, still remained in the field at great personal inconvenience and sacrifices away from their homes and ordinary avocations, to carry on their arduous duties, the Colony is deeply indebted.

The Executive Committee and their indefatigable secretary, Mr. Myers, laboured unceasingly and most anxiously to provide for the public safety.

My Aide-de-camp, Colonel Hunt, rendered zealous and able service both to myself and to Brigadier-General Nelson.

But to each and all of the officers and men of the civil, military, and naval services, as well as of the volunteers (who have done their duty nobly) the colony owes a deep and lasting debt of gratitude and thanks. All vied with each other in zealously doing their duty, and that they did it well is evinced by the successful results attained.

Within three days from the first intelligence of the rebellion reaching Kingston i was headed, checked, and hemmed in; within a week it was fairly crushed, and arrangements made for scouring the entire district to capture and punish the guilty who had not yet met their just doom.

So wide-spread a rebellion so rapidly and so effectually put down, is not, I believe, to be met with in history, and speaks volumes for the zeal, courage, and energy of those engaged in suppressing it.

To this prompt and decisive action, I firmly believe we owe it under God's providence that we are able to meet here this day. One moment's hesitation, one single reverse might have lit the torch which would have blazed in rebellion from one end of the island to the other; and who can say how many of us would have lived to see it extinguished?

It is my duty to point out to you that, satisfactory as it is to know that the rebellion in the Eastern districts has been crushed out, the entire colony has long been, still is, on the brink of a volcano which may at any moment burst into fury.

There is scarcely a district or a parish in the island where disloyalty, sedition, and murderous intentions are not widely disseminated, and, in many instances, openly expressed. The misapprehensions and misrepresentations of pseudo philanthropists in England in this country, the inflammatory harangues or seditious writings of political demagogues, of evil-minded men of higher position and of better education, and of worthless persons without either character or property to lose, the personal, scurrilous, vindictive, and disloyal writings of a licentious and unscrupulous Press, and misdirected efforts and misguided counsel of certain ministers of religion, sadly so miscalled, if the Saviour's example and teaching is to be the standard, have led to their natural, their necessary, their inevitable result (amongst an ignorant, excitable, and uncivilized population) rebellion, arson, murder.

These are hard and harsh words, gentlemen, but they are true; and this is no time to indulge in selected sentences or polished phraseology.

A mighty danger threatens the land, and, in order to concert measures to avert it, and prevent, so far as human wisdom can, any future recurrence of a similar state of things, we must examine boldly, deeply, and unflinchingly into the causes which have led to this danger. I know of no general grievance under which the negroes of this colony labour. Individual cases of hardship or injustice must arise in every community; but, as a whole, the peasantry of Jamaica have nothing to complain of. They are less taxed, can live more easily and cheaply, and are less under an obligation to work for subsistence than any peasantry in the world. The same laws as to the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice, and the enjoyment of political rights, apply to them and to the white and coloured inhabitants alike. They ought to be better off, more comfortable, and more independent than the labourers of any other country. If it is not so it is due to their own indolence, improvidence, and vice, acted upon by the absence of good example and of civilizing influences in many districts, and by the evil teaching and evil agencies to which I have already referred, in all.

It is a remarkable fact, too, that many of the principal rebels in the late outbreak have been persons well off, and well to do in the world, possessing lands, cottages, furniture, horses, mules, or other property, and with an education above the average of the peasantry.

It is necessary to bring these facts before you in order to convince you how widely spread and how deeply rooted the spirit of disaffection is; how daring and determined the intention has been, and still is, to make Jamaica a second Hayti, and how imperative it is upon you, gentlemen, to take such measures as, under God's blessing, may avert such a calamity. Those measures may be summed up in a few words: Create a strong Government, and then, under a firm hand to guide and direct, much may be accomplished.

In order to obtain a strong Government there is but one course open to you, that of abolishing the existing form of Constitution, compensating the officers whose offices are abolished, and establishing one better adapted to the present state and requirements of the Colony—one in which union, co-operation, consistency, and promptness of action may, as far as practicable, be secured. I invite you, then, gentlemen, to make a great and generous sacrifice for the sake of your country, and in immolating on the altar of patriotism the two Branches of the Legislature, of which you yourselves are the constituent parts, to hand down to posterity a noble example of self-denial and heroism.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is impossible under existing circumstances to form any reliable estimate of either

revenue or expenditure. The returns and estimates, which were being prepared, and would have been laid before you under ordinary circumstances, are now useless. I can only, therefore, invite you to place a generous confidence in the Executive, by making a general provision for the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, and leaving it to the Governor in Executive Committee to make the best and most prudent arrangements which circumstances admit of. We have already been under the necessity of assuming a large pecuniary responsibility in the steps taken to ensure the security of the Colony, and protect life and property. It will be our duty and our endeavour to administer whatever funds you may place at our disposal faithfully, and as economically as practicable.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Looking upon the one great question to be submitted to you, as of paramount importance, and as, indeed, involving in itself, if adopted, the means of securing all other necessary measures, it is not the intention of the Government to bring before you during the present session any but a very few Bills of the most pressing and urgent kind.

Should you, after careful consideration, decide upon changing the Constitution of the Legislature, there is no reason why the new Legislature, to be called into existence in its place, should not be organised and at work within a few months from the present date. Within that period, too, I trust, that the immediate security of the Colony may be so far provided for, and confidence so far restored, that there would no longer be any impediment to the careful preparation and mature consideration of many most necessary and important laws.

Commending to your best attention the present critical state of Jamaica, I pray you cordially to unite in endeavouring to devise the most appropriate and effectual means of meeting the existing emergency, and preventing any similar recurrence.

May the Almighty so direct, guide, and bless your labours that they may tend to the establishment of lasting security for life and property, and largely promote the general welfare and prosperity.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Circular addressed to Members of the Legislature.

Sir, *King's House, October* 27, 1865.

AS the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East has created an emergency, and developed circumstances requiring the most prompt and grave consideration, I have to inform you that the Government will submit to the Legislature, immediately upon its meeting, on the 7th proximo, measures of the greatest importance to the future interest and welfare of the Colony.

I would, therefore, express a hope that, if possible, you will attend punctually at the opening of the Session.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 32.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 285.) (Answered No. 358, December 1, 1865, page 250.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of the reply of the Legislative Council to my opening Address of yesterday.

I also enclose a copy of my rejoinder.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 32.

Address of the Legislative Council to Governor Eyre.

Jamaica, ss.

To his Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esquire, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief of this Her Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending, in America; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Honduras, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble Address of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Legislative Council of Jamaica, thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you have opened the present Session, one of the most important interest to the Colony, after the sad and solemn events to which your Excellency alludes.

While joining your Excellency in acknowledging the zealous and able services of his Excellency the General Commanding, the Senior Naval Officer, and of the military and naval forces, as well as of the Volunteers, we desire also to record our grateful thanks to your Excellency for the energy, firmness, and wisdom with which you have carried the Island through this momentous crisis.

We are well aware that the slightest hesitation on your part would have been fraught with the most imminent danger to the lives of the loyal inhabitants throughout the Island; and we are well assured that all our loyal fellow-colonists unite in the expression of gratitude which it is now our privilege to convey to you.

We have pleasure in bearing testimony, with your Excellency, to the fidelity and loyalty of the Maroons, and their prompt and useful services under Colonel Fyfe.

We entirely concur in the painful statement your Excellency has made, that there is scarcely a district throughout the Island where disloyalty, sedition, and murderous intentions are not widely disseminated and openly expressed. We agree with your Excellency as to the causes which have created the dangers that now threaten the country, and will heartily co-operate with you in endeavouring to remedy this grievous state of affairs.

Your Excellency may confidently rely upon our giving our best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong and efficient government so necessary for the well-being of this community, and we trust that the Almighty may guide our deliberations, and enable us, in co-operation with your Excellency, and the other branch of the Legislature, to secure the future safety, peace, and prosperity of the Colony.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 8th day of November, 1865.

(Signed) SAML. RENNALLS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

Inclosure 2 in No. 32.

Rejoinder of Governor Eyre.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I THANK you sincerely for the cordiality and good feeling with which you have responded to my opening Address, and I feel deeply grateful for the very gratifying record you have conveyed to me of your approval of my endeavours to do my duty in a sudden and great emergency.

No. 33.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 286.) (Answered No. 358, December 1, 1865, page 250.)

Sir, *King's House, November 9, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit the reply of the House of Assembly to my opening Address.

The cordiality and good feeling which characterise the reply lead me to hope that some really useful legislation will be effected.

I enclose a copy also of my rejoinder.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

Address of the House of Assembly to Governor Eyre.

Jamaica, ss.

To his Excellency Edward John Eyre, esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of this our Island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Governor and Commander-in-chief of our Colony of British Honduras, Chancellor of our said Island of Jamaica, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble Address of the Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the session.

We assure your Excellency that the advice and co-operation which you seek of the Legislature in a crisis consummated by rebellion, and which threatens, by a most diabolical conspiracy, the lives of the white and coloured inhabitants of the colony, will not, on the part of this Assembly, be withheld.

We most readily acknowledge that, while the thanks of the island are due to his Excellency Major-General O'Connor, for the readiness and promptitude with which he met the occurrences of the outbreak, and no less to all the other civil, naval, and military authorities engaged in its suppression, as well as to the Maroons, for their fidelity and loyalty, the gratitude of the island is chiefly due to the unexampled skill, energy, and self-devotion which characterized all your Excellency's measures.

We desire to express our entire concurrence in your Excellency's statement, that to the misapprehensions and misrepresentations of pseudo-philanthropists in England and in this country, to the inflammatory harangues and seditious meetings of political demagogues, to the personal, scurrilous, vindictive, and disloyal writings of a licentious and unscrupulous press, and to the misdirected efforts and misguided counsel of certain miscalled ministers of religion, is to be attributed the present disorganisation of the Colony, resulting in rebellion, arson, and murder.

We cordially agree with your Excellency, that this great wickedness cannot be attributed to any just grievances under which it can be said that the peasantry suffer. On the contrary, we entirely coincide with your Excellency in the opinion that they have advantages which the peasantry of no other country enjoy, and that it is owing to the causes to which your Excellency alludes that they have failed to reap the benefits of their position.

Deeply impressed with the full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong Government can prevent this island from lapsing into the condition of a second Hayti, we shall cheerfully take into consideration any measures recommended by your Excellency.

We feel ourselves bound, in this emergency, to aid, so far as the resources of the country will admit, the Government in all steps which may be necessary for ensuring the security of the Colony, and the protection of life and property.

We fervently join your Excellency in the prayer that Almighty God may so bless our united labours that they may tend to the establishment of lasting security for life and property, and largely promote the general welfare and prosperity of the colony.

Passed the Assembly this 8th day of November, 1865.

(Signed) CHARLES H. JACKSON, *Speaker.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

Rejoinder of Governor Eyre.

Mr. Speaker, and Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I THANK you very sincerely for your most cordial reply to my opening Address.

The generous and patriotic spirit in which you have received my suggestions convinces me that I was not mistaken in my estimate of the feelings which animate you in your desire to promote the public safety and welfare.

It is deeply gratifying to me to receive the welcome expression of your good opinion and confidence, and to learn that my conduct in a great and trying emergency has met with your hearty approval.

No. 34.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 289.) (Answered No. 14, January 1, 1866, page 259.)

Sir, *King's House, November 15, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., arrived in the "Duncan" at Port Royal on the 10th instant, bringing with him seven Companies of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, and notifying that three other Companies would shortly follow in Her Majesty's ship "Sphynx," the troops having been sent in answer to the requisition made by the Executive Committee in the Governor's name by telegram, as stated in my despatch No. 278* of the 8th instant.

2. I append a copy of a correspondence with Sir James Hope, and of a letter which I addressed to General Doyle, administering the Government of Nova Scotia. I also append copies of Minutes which have passed between myself and the Executive Committee.

3. As the troops have been brought down in men-of-war, and will be returned to Nova Scotia in the same way, as little expense will have been occasioned to Great Britain as possible under the circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *"Duncan," at Jamaica, November 10, 1865.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that in consequence of a telegram, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, I have arrived here with seven Companies of the 2nd Battalion of the 17th Regiment, and that the "Sphinx" will follow with the remaining three Companies shortly.

I have acquainted Major-General Doyle, for the information of Sir John Michel, the Commander of the Forces in North America, that this regiment, if not required here, shall be returned to Halifax with the least possible delay, and as your Excellency will not now require their services, I presume I may at once make my arrangements accordingly, which the late season of the year, as well as the overcrowded state of this ship, renders most desirable.

A copy of the letter to Major-General Doyle has been forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and will of course be recommended to Her Majesty's Government [*sic*].

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HOPE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 34.

Consul Archibald to Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope.

(Telegraphic.) *New York, October 23, 1865.*

GOVERNOR of Jamaica reports, through Consul-General Bunch, a rebellion of negroes, eastern district of island, and desires me to telegraph you and the Governor of Nova Scotia requesting immediate reinforcements, military and naval, for Port Royal, Jamaica.

Mr. Bunch's letter 18th instant.

Inclosure 3 in No. 34.

Consul Archibald to Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope.

(Telegraphic.) *New York, October 23, 1865.*

THE steamer "Cura Bell," from Kingston, arrived at Santiago de Cuba (18th) with letter from Governor to British Vice-Consul desiring him to telegraph Mr. Bunch and myself as already reported by me to you.

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* Page 160.

Inclosure 4 in No. 34.

Governor Eyre to Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope.

Sir, *Flamstead, November* 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this day's date, informing me that in consequence of a telegram received from this Government you have arrived here with seven companies of the 2nd battalion of the 17th Regiment, and that the "Sphynx" will follow with the remaining three companies shortly.

The telegram in question was sent in my name by the Executive Committee of the Colony, who are the constitutional advisers of the Governor, by an opportunity which offered during my absence at the seat of the disturbances. I of course could not be consulted, nor had I any knowledge of what had been done until some time afterwards. Indeed, the communication first made to me led me to infer that naval assistance had only been telegraphed for. When I became aware of the exact nature of the telegram, a copy was sent to Commodore Sir Leopold Mc Clintock, who dispatched Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia" to Cuba with a counter-telegram, but unfortunately too late to prevent the troops being sent from Nova Scotia.

I am very thankful to say that the rebellion in the eastern parishes is effectually subdued and punished, and although much disaffection exists in most of the other parishes, I consider that so far as it is possible to judge we have now a sufficient military force within the Colony to protect it from any further serious outbreak, or to put it down should it take place; consequently the troops arrived from Halifax are not now required, though I beg to be permitted in my own name and in that of the Colony to thank most gratefully your Excellency and the authorities in Nova Scotia for the very prompt manner in which such a powerful force has been so generously dispatched to our assistance, and which had the rebellion not been suddenly crushed in the district where it originated would certainly have been most urgently needed.

I feel fully convinced that any delay or any reverse during the first few days would have led to the rebellion becoming universal throughout the whole island.

We are still in a very precarious position as regards the disposition and possible conduct of the negroes, and though I think the troops brought from North America may be safely dispensed with, I consider that for some time to come the services of two men-of-war ought to be available for the purpose of frequently visiting every part in the island, and watching the course of events.

I should be very much obliged, therefore, if your Excellency could make such arrangements as would admit of this duty being carried out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 34.

Governor Eyre to Major-General Doyle.

Sir, *King's House, November* 14, 1865.

THE arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope, with seven companies of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment in the "Duncan," has made me acquainted with the ready and generous manner in which your Excellency detached a powerful force from your own Government to aid in quelling a rebellion in Jamaica, which had been announced to you by telegram with an application for military reinforcements.

Permit me in my own name and in that of the Colony to thank your Excellency gratefully for this most prompt assistance.

I am happy to say that the rebellion is effectually crushed in the parishes where it broke out, but as a spirit of sedition and disaffection largely prevails in the other districts of the island, the greatest vigilance and precaution will be necessary for a long time to come, in order to prevent similar outbreaks taking place in those districts.

The arrival of reinforcements from Nassau and Barbadoes prior to the coming of the 17th Regiment afforded me the means of forming military posts at many important points, and this, together with a large naval force now placed at my disposal by Sir J. Hope, will, I think, enable me to keep down any rising which might be contemplated.

I do not, therefore, feel justified in detaining the valuable force so kindly sent by your Excellency, especially as I am given to understand that unless a very pressing

necessity exists for its detention here its immediate return to the North American command is considered desirable.

It is right to state that in coming to this decision I am acting in opposition to the wishes and opinions of my constituted advisers, and I am told of nearly all the members of both branches of the Legislature also, most of whom are very anxious that the 17th Regiment should be retained in Jamaica.

I sincerely trust that in kindly endeavouring to aid another Colony in her hour of difficulty and distress, that under your own Government will not have sustained any injury or inconvenience from the temporary absence of so considerable a force as that detached to our assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 34.

Minute for his Excellency the Governor.

UNDERSTANDING that the 17th Regiment is not to be landed, the Executive Committee would venture to suggest a reconsideration of this determination, presuming it has been arrived at, with the acquiescence of his Excellency the Governor.

It is well known that a bad feeling still prevails in various parts of the island, and all danger is not considered over, particularly in the town of Kingston, and these circumstances, we think, warrant his Excellency in keeping here for some time, at least, as large a body of trained troops as possible whose services, in case of need, would be far more effectual than those of volunteers and special constables, whilst the expense would be scarcely greater than that now being incurred for the latter, including the cost of a supply of tropical clothing.

It should also be borne in mind that we are just now attempting the abolition of the popular branch of the Legislature, and that Christmas is coming, the period generally believed to have been fixed for a rising of the negroes throughout the Colony.

We are quite satisfied that all loyal inhabitants of the Colony would gladly sanction any extra expense that would be incurred from the feeling of security that would be afforded by the presence of another white regiment, whilst the season of the year is favourable in a sanitary point of view for their stay.

Strongly impressed with the belief that this would be a desirable step, we urge it as forcibly as we can upon your Excellency, adding that every member of the Legislature we have seen coincides with us in the opinion we have expressed.

And, in conclusion, we would express our opinion that the present military protection is quite inadequate, and that such will be found to be the case for some time to come, if the seeds of the intended general rebellion are to be rooted out.

(Signed) HENRY WESTMORLAND.
ROBERT HAMILTON.
WM. HOSACK.

Kingston, November 11, 1865.

Inclosure 7 in No. 34.

Minute for the Executive Committee.

THE Governor has duly received the Minute of the Executive Committee, dated this day, urging reasons why the 17th Regiment recently arrived from Nova Scotia should be detained in this Colony for some time to come.

In reply the Governor has to convey to the Executive Committee the following information:—

1st. The 17th Regiment was only sent away from North America in the supposition that the rebellion was being continued, and that reinforcements were immediately and urgently required in Jamaica. It was sent also on the distinct understanding that if that pressure no longer existed, it was immediately to be sent back.

Circumstances connected with the present state of the North American Colonies render it very undesirable, if not unsafe, to weaken the military force there.

2nd. The season of the year is already late for sending troops to the northward, and every day's delay, if they are to be sent at all, is of consequence.

3rd. The Governor has this day arranged with the Admiral that five men-of-war shall be posted at different ports around the coast ready to move anywhere, or to land men if necessary.

That the Admiral's own ship the "Duncan" will be lying off Kingston until after Christmas; and that other men-of-war will be ready at Port Royal for any service that may be requisite.

The Executive Committee will see in these arrangements that ample provision is made for the protection of Jamaica, so far as any present appearances or indications make necessary.

Should occasion require it, at least 500 or 600 marines and sailors could in a few hours be moved to any one point to aid the civil and military authorities.

Lastly. The Governor is bound to have regard to the requirements of the Queen's service generally in determining the arrangements to be made, and he does not feel justified, where so much has been done to protect Jamaica, in weakening the resources of another command at a time when there are grounds for fearing that command may itself become the theatre of disturbances.

The decision as to the return of the 17th Regiment has been fully considered and discussed at a meeting of the Governor, the Admiral, and the General this morning.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Flamstead, November 11, 1865.

No. 35.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 290.)

(Answered No. 14, January 1, 1866, page 259.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 15, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that I consider it will be essential for the safety and protection of this island that from 500 to 600 additional troops above the ordinary complement usually kept here should be stationed in Jamaica for some time to come.

The readiest and least expensive way of meeting this requirement, if acquiesced in by Her Majesty's Government, would be:—

1st. To recall from Trinidad the three Companies of the 2nd battalion 6th Regiment now stationed there, replacing them by a corresponding detachment from the 3rd Buffs. This would concentrate in Jamaica the entire 2nd battalion of the 6th Royal Regiment.

2nd. To bring up from British Guiana the Company of the 2nd West India Regiment now there, and the invalids belonging to the same regiment now at Barbados. This would concentrate the whole of the 2nd West India Regiment in this command.

3rd. To retain in this command the entire 1st West India Regiment now within it.

There would then be within the Jamaica command one battalion of European troops and two black regiments.

From the latter it would be requisite to supply Nassau and British Honduras.

At British Honduras there are three companies; but as soon as the contemplated gun-boat for the defence of the Hondo is ready these might safely be reduced to two.

At Nassau, probably, three companies would be sufficient for the present, to be increased to four by the additional company now at Belize, but which will be relieved when the steamer for the Hondo is ready.

This arrangement would leave the additional troops required for Jamaica.

As Admiral Sir J. Hope states that all the changes can be effected by Her Majesty's ships under his command, comparatively little expense will be incurred in carrying out the plan suggested.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 36.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 14.)

(No. 291.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 20, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the progress of the rebellion it became evident that several persons of better position and education had been engaged in misleading the negro population by inflammatory speeches or writings, telling them that they were wronged and oppressed, and inciting them to seek redress.

That these evil influences had a large share in causing the immediate outbreak in St. Thomas-in-the-East as well as in leading to the brutal massacre of particular individuals who had been pointed out by name as the parties by whom the wrongs and oppression were in a great measure wrought, there could be no shadow of a doubt.

Chief amongst the parties concerned in this most flagitious and but too successful attempt to stimulate the negroes to rebellion were George William Gordon, a coloured member of the House of Assembly, a Dr. Bruce, a Scotch practitioner in Vere, and coroner of the parish, and a Mr. Sydney Levien, a Jew, the proprietor and editor of the "County Union" newspaper, residing at Montego Bay.

It became necessary to take these men into custody and seize their papers.

George William Gordon was first captured, and the examination of his papers afforded such strong proof that the other two were in league with him that I directed them to be made prisoners of also. The interval which had elapsed after Mr. Gordon's capture had, however, unfortunately afforded time to Dr. Bruce and Mr. Levien to make away with any papers likely to be dangerous to their safety, and but few writings were found of any importance amongst their papers.

Mr. Gordon, as already reported to you, was taken to Morant Bay, tried by court-martial, and hung upon most conclusive testimony that the Morant Bay massacre owed its origin to his seditious teachings.

Dr. Bruce and Mr. Levien were also taken to Morant Bay, but were not tried by court-martial, the evidence available not being considered sufficient.

It was thought better, therefore, to detain them in custody, and institute civil proceedings against them when martial law should be terminated.

This course the Attorney-General has been instructed to take. There are several other prisoners of less position and note, but whose sedition and inflammatory teachings have had a most mischievous effect amongst the negroes, who were also captured during martial law, and are still detained in custody to be dealt with by the Attorney-General.

I inclose an extract from a letter from Sydney Levien to Dr. Bruce dated 11th of September, 1865, in which he states that he was writing editorial articles in his newspaper "to shield you (Dr. Bruce) and them (the people of Vere) from the charge of anarchy and tumult that in a short time must follow these powerful demonstrations."

It is evident from this letter that both Mr. Levien and Dr. Bruce were fully aware of the effect which the "strong demonstrations" they were making would have on the negro mind, and that they wilfully and designedly pursued them to the issue they expected, "anarchy and tumult," whilst Mr. Levien avows that he was engaged as editor of the "County Union" in writing leading articles to screen Dr. Bruce and others from the charge of having led to the disorders which it was anticipated would take place.

There was abundance of evidence to show that both Dr. Bruce and Mr. Levien were closely associated with George William Gordon in all these proceedings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 36.

Extract from the "Jamaica Tribune and Daily Advertiser" of September 7, 1865.

WE learn from the correspondents of fine doings in the parish of Vere on the 4th instant. It appears that Mr. G. W. Gordon called a meeting to take place on Saturday, but on account of the weather it was postponed till the day mentioned, when it took place at the Alley. We are informed that the leading spirits were Mr. G. W. Gordon and Dr. Bruce, and that the most seditious sentiments were uttered, and everything possible done to inflame the minds of the people. They were told (so we hear) that the "Queen's advice" was all bosh, a forgery got up by "that bad man, the Governor," to injure the

people; and they were advised to follow the example of the people of Hayti; that is, we suppose, get up a revolution. The source whence our information comes is a reliable one; and furthermore, we know enough of Mr. G. W. Gordon to believe him quite capable of giving utterance to seditious sentiments, and of doing his best to arouse the worst feelings of the peasantry by misrepresentation.

But what can such unprincipled vipers mean by endeavouring to create discontent among our labourers, just at the very time, too, that preparations are being made to begin crop? A most malevolent—a truly devilish feeling must influence them to pursue such a course. Are we, however, to stand idle and see the torch lighted to destroy us? Is there no means of punishing such despicable characters, who, bankrupt alike in name, reputation, and means, desire to pull all down to their own level, and sacrifice not to use the garb of religion to effect their base designs? Pity there are no cart's tail and cat-o'-nine-tails in existence; pity tar and feathers are not come-at-able in Vere. We expect further information and may say more then.

Vere.—A gentleman writing from Vere says:—"Mr. Gordon uttered sentiments at the late meeting not only detrimental to the planting interest, but highly seditious. He said, addressing the negroes:—'Do as the Haytiens have done. They call you bad now, but they will call you worse then.' Such language is unmistakeable; and all we can say is, to advise the planters of Vere, or any other parish, to treat this demagogue as he deserves whenever he makes his appearance among them.

"Let them do all they can to put the true character of the man before the people; and in order to do this, we may inform our planting friends that their canting, hypocritical opponent took the coffee crop off two or three estates in St. Andrew's years ago, and has never to this day paid the labourers! Faugh! He care for the people!"

Inclosure 2 in No. 36.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Sidney Levien to Dr. Bruce, dated September 11, 1865.

I COULD scarce command vital thought enough yesterday to do justice to your meeting, and against the wish of Wn. I wrote the feeble editorial that appears to second the noble exertions of the Vere people. What I desire is to shield you and them from the charge of anarchy and tumult that in a short time must follow these powerful demonstrations. How I succeeded you must judge yourself.

No. 37.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December 14.*)

(No. 292.)

Sir, *King's House, Jamaica, November 20, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit an extract from a local newspaper* giving an account of the visit of between 200 and 300 Maroons to Kingston, where they were received publicly with every attention and feasted. On the following day they were received in a similar manner at Spanish Town.

The fidelity of the Maroons during the late rebellion had an important influence in preventing its spread and in shortening its duration. The negroes are dreadfully afraid of a race who, being better bushmen than themselves, can track them out and follow them through the wildest recesses of the mountain fastnesses.

It is of course the policy of the Government to confirm and continue the loyalty of the Maroons by making it their interest to remain faithful, and with this view a Bill is about to be introduced into the Legislature to enable the Government to embody and employ them in a military capacity.

In the meantime, it has been thought desirable that a large body of the Maroons from the eastern district of the Colony should march round the entire island, accompanied by their chief, Colonel Fyfe, for the double purpose of re-establishing friendly relations with the Maroons of Accompong in the western end of the island, with whom they have had no intercourse for many years, and in order to show the negroes throughout the Colony that the Government has the power of bringing upon them at any moment a large body of well-armed bushmen, from whose skilful and unwearying tracking they could have no chance of escape.

* Not printed.

I feel assured that this movement will have a good moral effect upon the disaffected peasantry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 38.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 293.)

Sir, *King's House, November 20, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the three remaining companies of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment arrived from Halifax in Her Majesty's ship "Sphynx" on the instant.

As these troops are not now required, they will be immediately sent back in Her Majesty's ship "Galatea," so as to incur as little expense as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 39.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 294.)

Sir, *King's House, November 23, 1865.*

I HAVE much pleasure in transmitting the accompanying copies of a correspondence with General O'Connor relative to the services of certain officers connected with the Colonial service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Your Excellency, *Head-Quarters, November 20, 1865.*

I DO myself the honour to transmit extracts from a despatch received by me from Brigadier-General A. A. Nelson, commanding field force, and I have no doubt but that the manner in which the several officers are mentioned will be received by your Excellency with the same pleasure as I myself have derived.

I have further to acquaint your Excellency that the duties of the Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces will from this date be resumed by Colonel Nelson.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

(Extract.) *November 20, 1865.*

THE Maroons, under the skilful leading of Colonel the Honourable A. G. Fyfe, contributed greatly towards the suppression of the rebellion. The peculiar nature of this force permitted of the mountains being searched, and with the Marcons rests the honour and credit of capturing the principal ringleader of the rebellion—Paul Bogle.

Colonel Lewis, St. Catherine's Militia, and Captain the Honourable P. Espeut, Kingston Militia, took the field at the same time as myself; the former remained until domestic affliction induced me to grant him leave of absence, and the latter until his duties as a member of the Legislature caused me to dispense with his services. I must add Captain Espeut reluctantly coincided in my view of the expediency of his attending to his civil duties.

ese officers rendered very able and zealous services, and the Colony owes them a ot of gratitude for having sacrificed their home avocations in order to take part in perations with a field force.

Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, at great personal inconvenience, sed to place at my disposal his Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary, Colonel eing an officer of the regular forces. I derived the greatest benefit therefrom, his untiring energy and zeal Colonel Hunt deserves infinite praise at my hands, uch regretted losing his services on the departure of his Excellency the Governor e scene of operations.

Provost Marshal Ramsay was unwearied in the performance of his duties, and which a harassing and arduous description, and I trust they will be taken into considera- the Colonial Government.

rave permission to submit the names of the following officers to your most favour- ice:—

Colonel Hunt, Aide-de-Camp, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor; the Honourable A. G. Fyfe, commanding the Maroons; Colonel Lewis, St. ne's Militia; Captain the Honourable P. Espeut, Kingston Militia.

Inclosure 3 in No. 39.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

King's House, November 21, 1865.

HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yester- ite, transmitting extracts from a despatch from Brigadier-General Nelson relative nanner in which the several officers named therein had discharged their duties.

affords me much pleasure to learn that officers connected with the Colonial service avourably thought of by an officer of Brigadier Nelson's judgment and experience, hall have great satisfaction in transmitting the Brigadier's report to the Secretary for the Colonies.

hould be glad also to make public your despatch and its inclosure in the Colony, ee no objection to my doing so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 39.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Kingston, November 21, 1865.

I reply to the last paragraph of your letter of this day's date, I have the to request your Excellency will act as you deem expedient in making known public the contents of my letter and inclosure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

No. 40.

vernor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

95.)

King's House, November 23, 1865.

HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of the private letter which I received from te Baron Von Kettelhodt, together with his official communication asking that might be sent to Morant Bay.

he latter document was transmitted in my despatch No. 251* of the 20th ultimo, is private note ought to have accompanied it, but had got mislaid at the time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 1.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Baron von Ketelhodt to Governor Eyre.

(Private.)

My dear Sir, *Morant Bay, October* 10, 1865.

I AM sorry to say that Mr. G. W. Gordon's inflammatory addresses have bo fruit earlier than I at least anticipated.

On my arrival here a few hours ago I found the respectable people of the town in great state of alarm and excitement in consequence of demonstrations of not o disaffection, but of open violence by a body of men who came to the Court-house Saturday armed with bludgeons, and who successfully rescued him [*sic*].

The circumstances that have since happened are detailed in an official despatch your Excellency's Secretary.

The ringleader in this affair is a man of the name of Paul Bogle, who generally a with Mr. G. W. Gordon.

I think it of the highest importance that this outbreak should be stopped in its b by a sufficient military force being at once detached in aid of the police and volunteer

I arrived here with an attack of fever, and I fear that some difficulty will experienced in deciphering my exceedingly hurried despatch.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) M. A. VON KETELHODT.

No. 41.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 297.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit authenticated copies of eight Acts passed dur the Session, together with the Island Secretary's summary thereof, and of the Attorn General's opinion thereon.

2. All these Acts are passed for purposes connected with the rebellion, and sufficien explain themselves.

3. No. 3 is limited in duration to the 31st December, 1868.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 41.

(No. 4,534.) 29 VICT., CAP. I.

An Act to indemnify the Governor, and all other Officers and Persons concerned in suppressing the late Rebellion in this Island.

Preamble. WHEREAS, being seduced by the insidious counsel of wickedly designing perso many of the Queen's subjects in this island conspired by force to overthrow the Consti tion ~~and Government here established by law; and in furtherance of such their purpo~~ did, with force, and in confederated multitude, commit on the eleventh day of October, this present year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and on div other days then following, in the parish of Saint Thomas-in-the-East, many burglari robberies, arsons, murders, and other felonies, with treasonous purpose, in renunciation their natural allegiance, and to the intent of the general massacre of all loyal and w disposed subjects of the Queen here dwelling: And whereas upon being informed of su the aforesaid atrocities, his Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esquire, the Governor of t Island, with the advice of a Council of war, and in order to prevent the extension of t said rebellious outbreak, did proclaim that martial law should obtain and prevail throu out the county of Surry, with the exception only of the city and parish of Kingston: A whereas, under God's providence, the military and naval forces of the Queen, with t loyal co-operation of others, her Majesty's faithful subjects in this island, have arrest the spread of this rebellion, and saved the lives of law-abiding citizens from immin general sacrifice; and whereas military, naval, or civil authorities, necessarily employ in the prompt suppression of the atrocities aforesaid, may, according to the law of ordin

e responsible in person or purse for acts done in good faith, for the purpose ring public peace, and quelling the rebellion aforesaid: And whereas it is nt that all persons whosoever, in good faith, and of loyal resolve, have acted for hing of this rebellious outbreak, should be indemnified and kept harmless for such ts of loyalty. Be it therefore, and it is hereby enacted by the Governor, Legisla- ncil, and Assembly of this island :—

Personal actions, indictments, prosecutions, &c. against civil or other officers, and persons acting under orders, from promulgation of martial law, made void, and such persons indemnified.

st.—That all personal actions and suits, indictments, informations, attachments, tions, and proceedings, present or future whatsoever, against such authorities or civil, military, or naval, or other persons acting as last aforesaid, for or by reason matter or thing commanded, ordered, directed, or done since the promulgation lication of the proclamation of martial law aforesaid, whether done in any district h martial law was proclaimed, or in any district in which martial law was not ied, in furtherance of martial law; that is to say, on, from and after the thirteenth October last past, and during the continuance of such martial law, in order to the said insurrection and rebellion, and for the preservation of the public peace out the island, shall be discharged and made void; and that every person by ich act, matter, or thing shall have been advised, commanded, ordered, directed, for the purposes aforesaid, on, from, and since the said thirteenth day of October, ing the existence of such martial law, shall be freed, acquitted, discharged, and fied, as well against the Queen's most gracious Majesty, her heirs and successors, ist all and every persons or person whomsoever.

The Governor and all other persons also indemnified for all acts done in order to put an end to said rebellion, which acts are declared lawful.

ond.—And it is hereby also enacted, That his Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esquire, -General and Governor-in-Chief, and all officers and other persons who have acted is authority, or have acted *bonâ fide* for the purposes and during the time d, whether such acts were done in any district in which martial law was proclaimed, ny district in which martial law was not proclaimed, are hereby indemnified in of all acts, matters, and things done in order to put an end to the said rebellion; such acts so done are hereby made and declared to be lawful, and are confirmed.

To remove doubts as to legality of acts done, Governor to declare them done by authority, &c.

ird.—In order to prevent any doubt which might arise, whether any act alleged to en done under the authority of the Governor, or to have been done *bonâ fide* in suppress and put an end to the said rebellion, was so done, it shall be lawful for vernor for the time being to declare such acts to have been done under such y, or *bonâ fide* for the purposes aforesaid; and such declaration, by any writing he hand of the Governor for the time being shall, in all cases, be conclusive e that such acts were so done respectively.

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ssed the Assembly, this 9th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker.*

ssed the Legislative Council, this 10th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) SAMUEL RENNALLS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

onsent, this 10th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 41.

535.) 29 VICT., CAP. II.

to enable the Governor to detain Persons arrested during the prevalence of Martial Law.

Persons apprehended during martial law may be detained thereafter if case not adjudicated.

t it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, is hereby enacted, That, notwithstanding the determination of martial law, after ent or any future declaration thereof, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the of the Executive Committee, to order, by any writing under his hand, for such shall be in such order expressed, the detention of any person who may have been ended during the prevalence of martial law, and whose case shall not be adjudicated. that period.

Passed the Assembly, this 9th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker*

Passed the Legislative Council, this 10th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) SAMUEL RENNALLS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council*

I consent, this 10th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 41.

No. 4,536.) 29 VICT., CAP. III.

An Act to enable the Governor of this Island to declare Martial Law over the whole portions of the Island, by and with the advice of the Privy Council.

Preamble. WHEREAS by the ninety-sixth section of the Act of the ninth Victoria, c thirty-five, martial law cannot be declared except at a meeting of the Council of composed of twenty-one members: And whereas it is at times difficult to collect s Council for the purpose of immediately declaring martial law, which may be rer necessary by urgent circumstances: Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative C and Assembly of this island as follows:—

Power to proclaim martial law. First. On the passing of this Act the Governor shall have power, by and wi advice of the Privy Council, from time to time to declare the whole or any portion island under martial law.

Part of Act repugnant to this repealed. Second. So much of the recited Act as is repugnant to or inconsistent wit enactment is hereby repealed.

Duration of Act. Third. That this Act shall be and continue in force from the date of its p until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eigh no longer.

Passed the Assembly, this 10th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker*

Passed the Legislative Council, this 10th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) SAMUEL RENNALLS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council*

I consent, this 10th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 41.

(No. 4,537.) 29 VICT., CAP. IV.

An Act to provide for the Expenses attending the Extinguishing of the Rebellion.

Preamble. WHEREAS the putting down of the recent rebellion and the existence of m law in the county of Surry have caused serious expenses to be incurred, which cann present be correctly estimated: And whereas the annual revenue of the Colony, ser affected by these circumstances, is wholly inadequate to bear any portion thereof: enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and b authority of the same, as follows:—

Governor to negotiate a loan of 50,000*l.* First. The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, shall have p to negotiate a loan not exceeding fifty thousand pounds, for the purposes named, and have full power and authority to make such terms as they may deem fit for the obta and repaying, and as to the issuing or renewing of debentures for the said loan of thousand pounds, or any portion thereof.

Interest and sinking fund annual charge on the estimates. Second. The interest and sinking fund upon such sum or sums borrowed shall l annual charge upon the estimates.

Annual statements to be laid before the Legislature. Third. Statements of all particulars with reference to the expenditure of such

hall be placed before the Legislature from time to time during the present session, as the accounts may be approved and audited.

Passed the Assembly, this 15th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker.*

Passed the Legislative Council, this 16th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) SAMUEL RENNALLS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

I consent, this 17th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 41.

(No. 4,538.) 29 VICT., CAP. V.

An Act to provide for the forfeiture of the Real and Personal Estates of Persons guilty of Treason or Felony in the late Rebellion.

WHEREAS by the law relating to forfeitures for attainder of treason or felony, no forfeiture accrues to the Crown by reason of such judgment of a court-martial in time of the prevalence of martial law; And whereas all such judgments, given by such courts-martial in the districts wherein martial law obtained in the months of October and November of this present year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, have been confirmed and approved by the Legislature of this Island, and it is expedient, both for the prevention of rebellion in future, for contribution towards defraying the extraordinary public expenses occasioned by the late rebellion in various parts of this Island, towards compensating innocent sufferers for the loss and destruction of their natural protectors and supporters, and of their property, and for the becoming recognition of distinguished services rendered by the naval and military forces (so far as the same may be approved by Her Majesty the Queen), that all the forfeitable property, interest, and estate, real and personal, of persons so adjudged guilty of treason or felony as aforesaid, should be placed at the disposal of the Crown: Be it and it is hereby enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same. Preamble.

First.—That all the judgments so given as aforesaid shall have the same effect as attaints of treason, or felony respectively, in Courts of Record. Judgments given to have same effect as attaints of treason, &c.

Second.—That a certificate of any such judgment under the respective hands and seals of the President of the court-martial at which any such judgment shall have been given, and of Major-General Luke Smythe O'Connor, C.B., now and during the said rebellion commanding the forces, shall be deemed conclusive, but not the exclusive evidence of such judgment. Certificate of judgment conclusive, but not exclusive evidence of judgment.

Passed the Assembly, this 16th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker.*

Passed the Legislative Council, this 16th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) SAMUEL RENNALLS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

I consent, this 17th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 41.

(No. 4,539.) 29 VICT., CAP. VI.

An Act to revive the Act of the Twenty-third Victoria, chapter three, for Regulating the issuing of, and the proceedings under, a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, for the Trial of certain Offences committed in the County of Cornwall, and to extend its provisions to Offences committed in the Island generally; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

. cap. 3, for trial ain offences in all, extended to nces committed the last twelve s, or hereafter ommitted.

First.—The Act of the twenty-third Victoria, chapter three, for regulating the issuing of, and the proceedings under a special commission of oyer and terminer for the trial of certain offences committed in the county of Cornwall, is hereby extended to all cases of offences committed within the last twelve months, or hereafter to be committed within this Island.

pecial jury is to ck.

Second.—That it shall be lawful for the Crown, at the trial, to require a special jury to be struck in Court from the panel of jurors so summoned, and thereupon all the names of the jurors on such panel, except the names of those who shall have been sworn and empanelled on the grand jury, shall be written on separate pieces of paper, and placed by the officer of the Court in a box or hat, and shall be then and there ballotted for in open Court, and the Crown and the prisoner, or some one on their behalf, shall be each at liberty to object to the names of twelve persons, called and drawn from such panel, until a full jury be formed.

: of refusal to ballot, Court to t some one to prisoner.

Third.—That if the prisoner, or his attorney, shall refuse or neglect to join in balloting for such special jury, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint some one to act on behalf of the prisoner.

Passed the Assembly, this 9th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker.*

Passed the Legislative Council, this 16th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) SAMUEL RENNALLS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

I consent, this 17th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 41.

(No. 4,541.) 29 VICT., CAP. VIII.

An Act to prevent the Training of Persons to the Use of Arms, and to the practice of Military Evolutions and Exercise.

WHEREAS it is expedient that no persons, or bodies of men, should be permitted to assemble and practice military training and exercise within this island, except only Her Majesty's forces, and such other persons as are thereunto authorised, as aftermentioned by the Governor: Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

gs of persons purpose of ained, or of ng military , prohibited.

1. All meetings and assemblies of persons for the purpose of training or drilling themselves, or of being trained or drilled to the use of arms, or for the purpose of practising military exercise, movements, or evolutions, without authority from the Captain-General of this island, by commission or otherwise, shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited.

nent of persons at, or attending eetings.

2. Every person who shall be present at or attend any such meeting or assembly, for the purpose of training or drilling any other person or persons to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, or who shall train or drill any other person or persons to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, or who shall aid or assist therein, being legally convicted thereof, shall be liable to be kept in penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years, or to be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court in which such conviction shall be had.

n persons who present for pose of being or drilled to of arms, &c.

3. Every person who shall attend or be present at any such meeting as aforesaid, for the purpose of being, or who shall, at any such meeting or assembly, be trained or drilled to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, being legally convicted thereof, shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court in which such conviction shall be had.

n so assembled dispersed, or d, and required bail, and pro-

4. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, or for any constable or peace officer, or for any officer holding a commission in the militia or volunteer forces of this island, or for any other person or persons acting in their aid or assistance, to disperse any such unlawful meeting or assembly, and to arrest and detain any person present at, or aiding, assisting, or abetting any such assembly or meeting; and it shall be lawful for the Justice of the Peace who shall arrest any such person, or before whom any person

o arrested shall be brought, to commit such person for trial, unless such person can and hall give sufficient bail for his appearance at the next Circuit Court of the parish in which he may have been apprehended, to answer to any indictment which may be preferred against him for any such offence against this Act.

Offenders may be prosecuted as if this Act had not been made.

5. Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent any prosecution, indictment, or otherwise, for anything which shall be an offence within the intent and meaning of this Act, and which might have been so prosecuted, if this Act had not been made, unless the offender shall have been prosecuted for such offence under this Act, and convicted or acquitted of such offence.

Limitation of actions.

6. Any action or suit which shall be brought or commenced against any Justice of the Peace, constable, peace officer, or other officer or person, for anything done or acted in pursuance of this Act, shall be commenced within six calendar months next after the act committed, and not afterwards; and the defendant in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act, and the special matter, in evidence at any trial to be had thereon; and if such action or suit shall be brought or commenced after the time limited for bringing the same, then the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant.

General issue may be pleaded.

Prosecution to commence within six months after committal of offence, &c.

7. No person shall be prosecuted by virtue of this Act for anything done or committed contrary to the provisions hereinbefore contained, unless such prosecution shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence was committed.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 16th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) SAMUEL RENNALLS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

Passed the Assembly, this 16th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker.*

I consent, this 17th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 41.

No. 4,542,) 29 VICT., CAP. IX.

An Act to prevent the administering or taking Unlawful Oaths.

Preamble.

WHEREAS divers wicked and evil-disposed persons have of late attempted to seduce others of Her Majesty's subjects from their duty and allegiance to Her Majesty, and to incite them to acts of sedition, and have attempted to give effect to their wicked and traitorous proceedings, by imposing upon the persons they have attempted to seduce the obligation of oaths, unlawfully administered: Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this Island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same as follows:—

Persons administering unlawful oaths liable to penal servitude for life.

First. Every person who shall, in any manner or form whatsoever, administer, or cause to be administered, or be aiding or assisting at the administering of any oaths or engagement, purporting or intending to bind the person taking the same to commit any treason, arson, or murder, shall, on conviction thereof by due course of law, be liable to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life, or for such term of years as the Court before which he shall be tried shall adjudge.

Persons administering unlawful oaths, or taking them voluntarily, or not revealing same, liable to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

Second. Every person who shall, in any manner or form whatsoever, administer, or cause to be administered, or be aiding or assisting at, or present at, and consenting to the administering or taking of any oath or engagement, purporting or intended to bind the person taking the same to engage in any mutinous or seditious purpose, or to disturb the public peace, or to be of any association, society, or confederacy, formed for any such purpose, or to obey the orders or commands of any committee or body of men, not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander, or other person not having authority of law for that purpose, or not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person, or not to reveal or discover any unlawful combination or confederacy, or not to reveal or discover any illegal act done or to be done, or any illegal oath or engagement which may have been administered or tendered to, or taken by any such person, or to or by any such other person, or the import of any such oath or engagement; and every person who shall take any such oath or engagement, not being compelled thereto, shall, on conviction thereof by due course of law, be liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term of years not exceeding seven years.

Persons compelled to take such oaths not justified unless they declare the same within fourteen days.

Third. Compulsion shall not justify or excuse any person taking such oath or engagement, unless he or she shall, within fourteen days after the taking thereof, if not

prevented by actual force or sickness, and then within fourteen days after the hindra produced by such force or sickness shall cease, declare the same, together with the whole of what he or she shall know touching the same, and the person or persons by whom and in whose presence, and when and where such oath or engagement was administered or taken, by information on oath before any Justice of the Peace, or in case the person taking such oath or engagement shall be in actual service in Her Majesty's forces by sea or land, or in the Militia or Volunteer forces of this Island, then by such information on oath as aforesaid, or by information to his commanding officer.

as charged with
es under this Act
ear before a Jus-
f the Peace within
months after
g of this Act,
clare same, &c.

Fourth. Every person who, before he shall be charged with any offence under this Act, in taking any oath or engagement therein described, shall, within three months after the passing of this Act, appear before some Justice of the Peace and declare the same, and the oath or engagement so taken, and when and where the same was taken, and in what manner, and who shall at the same time take before such Justice of the Peace the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, shall be, and is hereby indemnified against any prosecution for any offence under this Act; and no confession so made by any such person shall be given in evidence against the person making the same in any Court, or in any case whatever.

as aiding, &c., at
such oaths, or
g them to be ad-
ered, though not
t, to be deemed
pals.

Fifth. Any person aiding and assisting at the administering of any such oath or engagement as aforesaid, and any person causing any such oath or engagement to be administered, though not present at the administering thereof, shall be deemed a principal offender, and shall be tried as such, and, on conviction thereof by due course of law, be liable to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life, or for such term of years as the Court before which he shall be tried shall adjudge, although the person or persons who actually administered such oath or engagement, if any such there shall be, shall not have been tried or convicted.

ictments it shall
ficient to set
he purport of
ath.

Sixth. It shall not be necessary in any indictment against any person administering, or causing to be administered or taken, or taking any such oath or engagement as aforesaid, or aiding or assisting at, or present at and consenting to the administering or taking thereof, to set forth the words of such oath or engagement, and that it shall be sufficient to set forth the purport of such oath or engagement, or some material part thereof.

ements in the
of an oath to
med oath, &c.

Seventh. Any engagement or obligation whatsoever in the nature of an oath, purporting or intending to bind the person taking the same to commit any treason, arson, or murder, shall be deemed an oath within the intent and meaning of this Act, in whatever form or manner the same shall be administered or taken, and whether the same shall be actually administered by any person or persons to any other person or persons, or taken by any other person or persons, without any administration thereof by any other person or persons.

s tried under
ct not to
d again for the
ffence, but if not
d, may be tried
high treason, &c.

Eighth. Any person who shall be tried and acquitted, or convicted of any offence against this Act, shall not be liable to be indicted, prosecuted, or tried again for the same offence or fact as high treason, or misprision of high treason, and that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to prohibit any person, guilty of any offence against this Act, from being tried for the same as high treason, or misprision of high treason, in such manner as if this Act had not been made.

ution for of-
under this Act
ommenced
six months, &c.

Ninth. If any person or persons shall at any time be sued or prosecuted for anything by him or them done or executed in pursuance of or by colour of this Act, or of any matter or thing herein contained, such action or prosecution shall be commenced within the space of six months next after the offence shall have been committed, and such person or persons shall and may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence for his or their defence; and if, upon trial, a verdict shall pass for the Defendant or Defendants, or the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or shall discontinue his or their suit or prosecution, or if judgment be given for the Defendant or Defendants upon demurrer or otherwise, such Defendant or Defendants shall have full costs to him or them to be awarded against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.

3, 4, and 5 of 4
s IV repealed.

Tenth. The third, fourth, and fifth Sections of the Act of the fourth George the Fourth, chapter thirteen, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 16th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) SAMUEL RENNALLS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

Passed the Assembly, this 16th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker.*

I consent, this 17th day of November, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 42.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 14.)

(No. 298.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a statement which has been sent to me in writing by a Mr. Carr, a gentleman of position and property in this island.

The occurrence narrated shows the state of feeling existing amongst the negro population, their utter abnegation of all law or of the rights of property, and their apparent recklessness as to what offences they commit.

It is singular, too, that the people generally concerned in acts of lawlessness are not the ordinary labourers of the country, but the peasantry, who for the most part have holdings of their own, and if they labour at all for hire only do so occasisnally when it suits their own purposes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure in No. 42.

Mr. Carr's Statement.

November 16, 1865.

ON the 13th instant I had occasion to send a yoke of cattle from Riversdale, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale to the line of the parish of St. Mary, to assist in removing some machinery. One of the cattle got fatigued, and was left by order of the book-keeper near Pear-Tree Grove post-office, the book-keeper going on with the remainder of the cattle. About two hours after he was suddenly recalled on account of a statement made to him, that a gang of people had killed the steer, and were making away with the carcase. He immediately returns to the place where the steer had been left, and not a vestige of the animal remained. He had several of the people apprehended who were concerned in the destruction of the animal. People threatened the book-keeper, and one woman called to the men to cut his head off if there was any nonsense.

These people, to my personal knowledge, are small settlers, and well to do in the world.

(Signed) WILLIAM CARR

No. 43.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 14.)

(No. 299.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of presentments by the Grand Jurors of Hanover, St. James, and St. Ann's, relative to the state of this island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

Mr. Justice Kemble to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Lucea, November* 6, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the presentment of the Grand Jury of the parish of Hanover, made to me this day whilst presiding at the Hanover Circuit Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD KEMBLE J.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Parish of Hanover.

To the Honourable Edward Kemble, Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Parish of Hanover.

May it please your Honour,

WE, the Grand Inquest of the parish of Hanover, deem it our duty in the present state of the island to call your Honour's attention to the unprotected condition of the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of this parish.

As we have hitherto believed that no class of the inhabitants of the island were labouring under any social or political disadvantages, we were astonished and confounded at the causeless and bloody insurrection which has devastated the parish of St. Thomas in the East, and whilst we are convinced that a large number of the inhabitants of the island are loyal and well-disposed, we regret to say that from indications we have observed in our various districts, we are of opinion that the spirit of disaffection is widely spread.

We are pleased and grateful for the energy and promptitude manifested by his Excellency the Governor, the military and naval authorities, in putting down the rebellion; but we naturally entertain fears for the stability of peace and order in the island, unless stringent and immediate measures be adopted for their preservation.

We sincerely trust that the Legislature which will meet to-morrow will adopt measures to attain this end, and we request your Honour to transmit to his Excellency the Governor the opinion of the Grand Jury that the loyal inhabitants of this parish are willing to submit to any sacrifice that may be necessary to secure the peace of the island.

On behalf and by desire of the Grand Jury,
(Signed) JACOB LYON, *Foreman.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 43.

Mr. Justice Kemble to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Montego Bay, November* 14, 1865.

I BEG to inclose for his Excellency's information the presentment of the Grand Jury of ~~the parish of St. James, made to me~~ at the St. James Circuit Court yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD KEMBLE, *J.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 43.

Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Parish of St. James.

To his Honour the Judge.

WE, the Grand Inquest of St. James, take leave to represent to your Honour an irregularity and oversight in the preparation of the panel of jurors for this parish, which now and for some time ~~past has prevailed~~. ~~We refer to the omission~~ from the panel of the Grand Jury of Magistrates and other gentlemen of standing, education, and intelligence, and also the continuance on the panel of others who by their age should be exempt therefrom.

We need scarcely assure your Honour of our devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and that our utmost endeavours will at all times be exerted to preserve peace and order in our parish.

We further beg to call the attention of the Government through your Honour, to the general inefficiency of the police force of this parish. The Inspector is required to attend two parishes, viz., St. James and Hanover, while his health does not admit of his discharging the duties appertaining to one. The senior Sergeant, on whom the responsibility rests during the absence and ill-health of the Inspector, resides at the distance of one mile from the police station, and consequently the discipline of the force is seriously affected thereby. We regret to observe that a latent spirit of discontent appears to exist among the labouring classes of this parish, which at any time

may manifest itself by overt acts, and which alone may be restrained by the presence of an adequate military force.

(Signed) R. W. BUCHANAN, *Foreman.*

November 13, 1865.

Inclosure 5 in No. 43.

Mr. Justice Cargill to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Spring Garden, November* 16, 1865.

HEREWITH I beg leave to inclose a presentment of the Grand Jury of St. Ann's, which, as you will observe, I was requested to convey to his Excellency the Governor.

I am glad to say the St. Mary and St. Ann's Circuit Courts have passed over quietly, and all the business has been concluded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JASPER F. CARGILL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 43.

Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Parish of St. Ann.

To his Honour Judge Cargill.

WE, the Grand Jurors of the parish of St. Ann, beg to thank your Honour for your charge.

We with you are also gratified that at such a time as this the Calendar contains so few cases, and comparatively of so trivial a character.

We likewise agree with your Honour in hoping that the Legislature now sitting may be guided by true wisdom in legislating for the future welfare of this island.

We cannot separate without respectfully requesting you to convey to his Excellency the Governor our sincere appreciation of the foresight, energy, and decision which have marked his conduct throughout the late unhappy rebellion, whereby, in our humble opinion, the lives and property of many loyal subjects have been saved.

(Signed) THOMAS B. SCOTT, *Foreman.*

November 13, 1865.

No. 44.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 16, 1865.)

(No. 302.) (Answered No. 8, December 22, 1865, page 257.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit various documents illustrative of the state of the island.

2. I would particularly call your attention to Colonel Whitfield's letter of the 21st instant, and to letters from Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Salmon dated the 16th instant; Mr. Finlayson to Mr. Salmon dated the 16th instant; and Mr. Wheatle to Mr. Salmon dated the 16th instant.

3. There can be no question but that the island is still in a very precarious position, and that we are only enabled to keep down a further rising of the negro population by the most watchful vigilance and by the constant presence of troops and men-of-war.

The pikes described in the letters to Mr. Salmon are similar to what the people of Hayti use as weapons.

4. It will be especially requisite to be prepared and on our guard a little before and a little after Christmas, that season and August being the periods at which the negroes usually cease from all work, and are most likely to engage in any disturbances which they may meditate.

5. You may rely upon my using every endeavour in my power to preserve tranquillity, and upon my submitting to the Legislature now in session such measures as are essential to confer upon the Government the powers necessary to deal with the great emergency which exists.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

Colonel Whitfield to the Private Secretary.

Sir, *Falmouth, Jamaica, November* 12, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that yesterday I visited a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment under my command, stationed at Brown's Town. In course of conversation with Lieutenant Last the officer in charge, he informed me that he had heard that people are in the habit of drilling at a place called Philadelphia, and from what he could understand these negroes were very disorderly; he heard that a man by the name of * * * could tell me something about these people.

I immediately sent for * * * who gave me the information contained in the inclosure.

I must add that * * * appears a most respectable loyal black man, and I am quite sure his statement can be depended upon.

I have forwarded his statement direct to his Excellency the Governor so as not to cause delay, as I understand Major-General O'Connor has left Head-quarters on a tour of inspection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. W. WHITFIELD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

Statement made by * * * *at Brown's Town, Jamaica, November* 11, 1865.

* * * states:—

Thomas Rodney wrote me a letter about two weeks before Mr. Gordon's meeting at St. Ann's Bay that I must come down to the Bay before the meeting, as he wished to see me.

When I went there on a Saturday, he and one Joseph Burton (who signed the letter as Acting Secretary to the meeting) said the meeting would be held next Saturday, so I must try and come down, and if I came at all, I must come on Friday and sleep with him, because he wanted me to read and well understand the resolution that I had to speak at the meeting, as it was written.

I told him I did not understand the meeting, what was it for? and what good would it do?

He told me the poor labouring people could get nothing to do. I said in my quarter people can get plenty to do. I told him if I came to the meeting, I would show the meeting something that they would agree with, and both him and Burton asked me what I meant by saying so.

I told him I wanted a person to work for me last week; the person said he had no clothing. I told him the most things the person complained of was a shirt. I went to Mr. Costa's store and purchased a shirt for him, my wife made it, and I gave it to him. I have never seen him since.

I told him that would be one part of my resolution that I would speak at the meeting. Burton said, if I came and spoke that at the meeting they would stone me off; he said we have an honourable gentleman coming from Kingston of the name of George W. Gordon, and he wanted to see me the evening before the morning of the meeting, because we propose a little private meeting the night before the morning of the meeting, in Father Walter's yard in St. Ann's Bay.

As it was getting late, Burton told me to wait, and he would give me some circulars to carry up, and all would have to give a shilling that were willing to come; he said Wm. Scurvin promised to give him a shilling, and I took out a shilling and gave him, saying, if Scurvin paid it again to me I would keep it. Burton took the shilling and received it for Rodney. I said, Mr. Rodney, I would like to know the particulars of this meeting. He said, Well, this meeting is for this reason: this reverend gentleman is about to see us righted; we have been too long ground down by the white people, and he is about to take the veil off our faces and let us see for ourselves. After this meeting (he said) we are going to send a petition to the Queen, and if there is no good done something or other must be turned up, and Jamaica will be better than what it is; he said when I came down he would tell me more.

John Thomas, the Petty Debt Collector's deputy, said, pointing out me to another

gentleman in the presence of another gentleman, that I was the great lawyer from Brown's Town; I expect he is coming down to the meeting, and going to make them smell smoke.

I said I did not intend to come, because I was to be guided by written resolutions, and that I am a man that likes to speak my own mind. "The Watchman" was the paper Brown was reading to me in Mr. French's shop.

Alexander Scurvin (the son of the man Wm. Scurvin), told me, 8th night of October, about 12 o'clock in the night, in the town of Philadelphia, I heard a great bawling out. He said (Alex. Scurvin), all you gone to bed, but I am awake, and just coming home. He said all families, we all, must walk in shoes and stockings the same as white people. I am just coming home now, but you don't know where I have come from, so open your ears good and hear what I have to say. Black people raised up at St. David's yonder; they kill 2,600 buckras, and they are all going to walk in shoes and stockings, and we must do the same: and in the midst of killing them they killed six Baptist ministers, and they do right to kill them, because when they hold the meeting the Baptist ministers would not assist the one black man we can depend upon, and can get a little powder and shot, is against us, taking away our right to give it away to buckra; but the day Norman's case is tried, if Mr. Ingram get it, that day martial law will raise.

I sent to call his father in the morning. I heard three different voice speaking, but I could not understand what what they said, but heard what Nancy Davis said. "What buckra can do with black? The Maroons will help the black, and kill all the buckra, and she was well pleased to hear what Scurvin said last night." (This was said the following morning.)

The man acknowledged to his father what I have already stated, in the presence of my wife.

At this present time there are people holding meetings at night at Philadelphia, in a booth they have erected themselves, and are in the habit of playing with sticks there.

Another fellow they call Charles Truman, last Saturday came home about 8 at night. He stopped by my gate and said, "Family, I am going to tell you now, if you hear what I say, that great King would not be here still,—that retreat man. I was coming from Duncan's. Wm. Cover tells us that we must all stand quite still, but he is making us a fool. I have many things to say, but on account of that retreat man (meaning me), would tell buckra all them places where we hear they make fight up. Yonder all black people hold on one thing, but if my soul is damned to hell, that great King shall not reign here. We will keep secret, and not let buckra know."

One Barrett immediately called out, "All right, all right," and he went away.

(Signed) * * * *

Inclosure 3 in No. 44.

Minute by Governor Eyre.

FORWARDED for information of Executive Committee. This only shows the correctness of our previous information, and the impolicy of reducing or withdrawing posts established at the request of the Executive, without consulting the Executive as to such reduction or withdrawal.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

November 13, 1865.

Inclosure 4 in No. 44.

Minute by the Executive Committee.

WE understand that Mr. Westmorland is ill in bed, but has expressed his opinion, in which we concur, that these papers should be referred to the Custos, Mr. Royes, and then ask Attorney-General to advise whether Rodney, Burton, Scurvin, Nancy Davis, and any others implicated by the statement of * * * should be arrested.

(Signed) ROBERT HAMILTON.
WM. HOSACK.

Approved:
(Signed) E. EYRE.
November 13, 1865.

Inclosure 5 in No. 44.

Remarks by Mr. Royes.

I INDORSE * * * statement so far as regards the turbulent character of the people generally in the Brown's Town District, and more especially at Philadelphia; still it must be regarded with due caution: for these reasons, * * * is at enmity with Scurvin and Barrett, and his own character is that of a turbulent man, who would stick at nothing to compass his own ends. With respect to Rodney and Burton the Attorney-General must decide if the evidence is sufficient; both are held in great, and, I think, deserved suspicion, on account of their conversation with Gordon, the distribution by them of Gordon's placards, and the general rumour among the peasantry that they looked to them for leadership, but I have not heard on any reliable authority of any overt word or act by either of them. Rodney for a long time held the office of Deputy-Collecting Constable, and is now a road contractor; he is rather a morose man, but further than being bad tempered I know no evil against him. Burton is an idle man, does nothing, and bears a bad character.

I do not think it would be a prudent step to remove the troops from Brown's Town, and measures should be taken without * * * knowledge to test the truth of his statement as to the drillings and meetings; for although I put no faith in him, yet I know the value of the old adage, "When thieves fall out," &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ROYES,
Custos of St. Ann.

* * * statement with regard to Rodney and Burton is not open to same suspicion as that against the other men.

Inclosure 6 in No. 44.

Minute by Governor Eyre.

REFERRED to the Attorney-General for his opinion and advice to be returned as soon as possible.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

November 16, 1865, 7 A.M.

Inclosure 7 in No. 44.

The Attorney-General's Opinion.

I ENTIRELY agree in Mr. Royes' estimate of * * * credibility. I have had frequent experience of him as a witness in the course of the last fifteen or sixteen years, and do not consider his testimony reliable in any particular without corroboration.

I consider the language attributed to Rodney and the younger Scurvin (where scored in the margin) to be seditious.

I would recommend these papers being sent to the Magistrate's Clerk of St. Ann's (who knows the people well), with the view of his ascertaining whether or not the corroborative evidence * * * alludes to (his wife and, perhaps, the elder Scurvin's) or any other can be obtained.

I may add that the whole Act of IV Geo., cap. 13 (except section 10), is still in force; the sections 8, 9, and 10 having been made perpetual by 7 Wm. IV, cap. 12.

(Signed) ALEXANDER HESLOP.

November 16, 1865.

Inclosure 8 in No. 44.

Governor Eyre to Colonel Whitfield.

My dear Sir, *King's House, Spanish Town, November* 13, 1865.

I WAS very sorry not to have had the pleasure of seeing you before you left for Falmouth, as I should much like to have had the opportunity of talking over with you

the state of the country and the policy which I consider it right to adopt to preserve, as far as practicable, peace and good order, and prevent the occurrence of any further actual outbreak of rebellion.

At the time that you arrived the insurrection in the eastern parishes was thoroughly got under, but from information reaching the Government from every direction it was evident that a seditious and disloyal spirit pervaded the entire island, and that in several localities the negroes were prepared to rise and repeat the scenes which occurred in St. Thomas-in-the-East, if a fitting opportunity presented itself; there were also good grounds for supposing that a considerable amount of intercommunication had taken place between the disaffected of the different parishes, and that had the rising not been brought about somewhat prematurely at Morant Bay, it would at a later period of the year have been more general and simultaneous.

Under these circumstances the natural, and, indeed, the necessary action of the Government was to station small parties of troops as rapidly as practicable at as great a number of distinct positions as possible, having in view, of course, first, the requirements and comparative urgency of the requirements of the respective districts; and secondly, the accommodation obtainable for troops, and the means of supporting them by reinforcements, or by men-of-war should such support be required.

I am quite aware that in a soldier's point of view, the dispersion of troops in small isolated detachments is not looked upon with a favourable eye, and that, in fact, it is exceedingly demoralizing as regards organization and discipline. But under the circumstances in which the colony is placed there is no help for it, and it is better that the troops should suffer in their military organization and discipline for a time, if thereby they can prevent the outbreak of rebellion, than that by being concentrated and kept in good military order they should leave openings for the disaffection to gain ground and break into a rebellion, which once existing might require a much larger number of troops and a long period of time for its suppression.

It is from considerations of this kind that I have felt it my duty to call upon the General to make so many detached stations.

That the policy is a sound one is shown by the result at each station where difficulties were anticipated; the mere stationing of a small body of troops has allayed apprehension, and has so far had the effect of keeping the several districts quiet. It is, however, important to bear in mind that it does not follow because the districts are quiet therefore the troops may be withdrawn; it is the presence of the troops that causes this quietude. The tendency to sedition and rebellion is still latent, and requires to be carefully watched and kept in check for some time to come. By degrees this feeling will no doubt pass away, the present excitement be forgotten, and everything pass to its usual ordinary course. It will then be practicable to withdraw the troops from many of the stations, and concentrate them at a few of the principal positions, but there will be time enough to discuss these matters hereafter. For some weeks to come I think the whole of the points now occupied should be kept up. I do not know whether you have a station on the line between Savanna la Mar and Montego Bay, about Kew Park; but from the account we have of the dispositions of the negroes in the districts bordering on that line, it appears very desirable to have such a post established for a time. It has an immense moral effect to show that troops are available, and can at any moment be located even in the interior districts, nor does it in the least signify that the posts at the chief ports and towns are weakened, now that we have so large a naval force around the coast. I yesterday arranged with Admiral Sir J. Hope that five men-of-war should, for the present, be stationed at different outposts, besides his own large vessel, the "Duncan," to lie off Kingston, and others at Port Royal, ready for any service required. I am also sending a large body of loyal Maroons, armed, through the country, to fraternize with the Maroons at Accompang, in St. James, and to show the negroes that if need were, we have a large force at once applicable, who could follow and hunt them out of the most secret and inaccessible recesses of the mountains. The object of all my arrangements is, if possible, to prevent the occurrence of any further outbreak, and gradually to bring back the negro mind to a state of quietude and good feeling. I should be glad to hear from you, and learn your impressions as to the state of matters or of feeling in the parishes you have visited.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 9 in No. 44.

Colonel Whitfield to Governor Eyre.

My dear Governor, *Falmouth, November* 21, 1865.

I DID not like to answer your letter of the 13th instant until I had visited all the detachments in my districts, and seen enough of the people to give an opinion. I quite agree with you in thinking that a seditious and disloyal spirit pervades the entire island, and that in all probability the negroes would rise were it not for the presence of the military. I think that a considerable amount of intercommunication has been and is taking place between the disaffected in the different parishes, for I observe men of sullen and dissatisfied looks riding about the country in all directions; about one-half the negroes look happy and contented, the remainder as if they would take much pleasure in cutting one's throat. I think the same feeling exists amongst the women, but I do not think this feeling is confined to that district between Savanna la Mar and Montego Bay, but everywhere.

I am of opinion that not a single man can be withdrawn from any of my detachments at Port Maria, Brown's Town, Montego Bay, Lucea, or Savanna la Mar, but they should be increased; this might be done by getting one company from Demerara (the only one in that command) and one from Belize, or adding 250 recruits to the regiment, which I have strongly advised the Major-General to recommend; in short, fully 600 men are required for the North-West District.

I must now remark on the police force of this Colony; they are in every district. I have seen a most inefficient body of men, in many cases old and infirm; they are badly clothed, and look badly fed. I should say if their services were required they would be next to useless; they are inferior to those in Barbados, St. Vincent's, and Demerara, and I attribute this entirely to the force being located in their own parishes. I should suggest that the whole police be under the command of a Chief, an active and intelligent young military officer, and the present Inspector under his orders; they should be frequently moved from one part of the island to another; they should be properly armed and drilled, and a portion should be properly mounted and attached to each station for the purpose of carrying despatches and making rapid movements in any direction required, escorts, &c.

With reference to the military under my command, you are no doubt aware that at present the men at each station are in a most unenviable condition; all the buildings are in ruins, and the soldiers are without barrack furniture or bedding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. W. WHITFIELD.

Inclosure 10 in No. 44.

Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Salmon.

Sir, *Malvern Police Office, November* 16, 1865.

ON Monday last I was informed that there were a large number of spears or lances at a place called the Buildings, near Round Hill, and a number of persons, male and female, keeping secret meetings, and have been doing so for a long time past. I immediately sent for the Inspector of Police and requested him to search the place, and if any such were found to apprehend all persons.

After the search was made and a large number of these spears were found, also a large quantity of stones, a loaded gun, and a paper signed Bogle, with several unintelligible sentences, such as the war to begin at Lucea on the 7th August, and buckras and brown men to be killed, also their animals and beasts. I believe the police apprehended twelve or fourteen persons, and conveyed them to Black River; these would be brought up at the Court to be held at Black River yesterday, and I requested Mr. Wheatle to ask the Magistrates to remand them till you had been consulted as to the mode of disposing of them. "There being no act in force to punish them," was the opinion of Mr. Wheatle. I think the new Bill for a Commission to try such cases was the intention of the Government. There are several other places in the parish where I think more of these spears are to be found, and I mentioned them to Mr. Wheatle, who says that he will come up at the end of the week and search. This delay ought not to take place, as the person supposed will have ample time to destroy them. I then went to Mr. Finlason, the senior Magistrate, and informed him of what I had done, and then learnt that Mr. Myers had

searched a man's house in his neighbourhood and found three spears similar to the others, and this man belongs to the same band or society called "Revivalists." If we have to wait till we can get sworn affidavits before we search suspicious places, I fear a number of these persons will evade justice. My opinion is that at once there is suspicion to search, and no loyal person would object.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) HENRY LAWRENCE, *J.P.*

Inclosure 11 in No. 44.

Mr. Finlason to Mr. Salmon.

My dear Sir, *Kensington, November* 16, 1865.

I WROTE you last post about some Revivalists' meeting-houses, &c., particularly as to one named "Hines," since which much more has come to light. At the time I was writing to you some one had informed Mr. Myers as to Hines' proceedings, when accompanied by a constable, he went to Hines'-house, close to Portsea, and there found some hard wood pikes about 7 or 8 feet long and well sharpened, secreted behind his bed. Mr. M. sent him on to B—— River. On his way he had to pass Mr. Lawrence's shop at Malvern, when a man said, Good, them catch him with the sticks, but if he sent police to Ricket's house, just below Flamone Hill, he would see more. On questioning the man as to how he knew it, he told Mr. L. that a girl, who had been living with them and who had managed to escape, told him that they had a large quantity of these pointed sticks in Ricket's house, and heaps of stones, and that a large number of people constantly met there. Mr. L. came to me late yesterday afternoon, and said that upon this information he sent for the Inspector of Police and four men on Monday, who slept at Malvern that night and left about 4 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday for Ricket's house, where they found a number of men and women, all of whom they took into custody and conveyed to the B—— River, leaving a constable to capture Rickets on his return, he being absent. The constable succeeded, and took him on to the Bay. The number caught is about fifteen, but there are, I believe, many more. The police took with them about three dozen of the sharpened iron-wood sticks, and, from what I could learn, left as many as would load a mule cart in the house. Wednesday was the day for Special Sessions; but I suppose the prisoners were not tried, as Mr. Lawrence desired the Inspector not to have them tried until further orders, &c. I have not heard anything further, but hope they have not been tried, as it is probable that something may turn up proving that some of them are in some way concerned with the Bogles and Gordon, for in this man's house several papers were found, which, no doubt, the Inspector has forwarded to you by this day's post. Mr. Lawrence says there was hardly any making out some of the papers from bad writing and spelling, but sufficient to show that one or both the Bogles (Paul and Henry) were mentioned when they were read by Mr. Wheatle; and some time ago I heard that Paul Bogle had been in the district, also Gilling; and from these papers Mr. Lawrence says the rebellion was to have commenced on the 7th August at Lucea.

I have sent a constable to another house of Ricketts in the savanna below Mr. Myers; also McPhersons, alias John the Baptist, and one named Newman and Isabella the Comforter, &c.; and if any guns or sharpened sticks are found in their houses or premises, to take them and bring them to me. Newman, I believe, visits three or four places to hold forth, and is, I believe, a great villain.

There is a rule amongst this society that they, the men, I believe, are not to work even in their own grounds; and that if they are found at work, they are to be flogged. I hear that "John the Baptist" himself was found transgressing the rules, when he was severely beaten; when being flogged, he declared he was starving, and had nothing to eat. This man at one time was well off, having a neat settlement, fine coffee-piece, tobacco, and provisions, and possessed some money, &c.; now he is reduced to beggary, and looks a most miserable emaciated creature. I am in hopes the Constable may return before I send this to post, that I may give you any further information as to his researches. I hope I may get a reply to my last letter by to-morrow's post.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. FINLASON.

6 o'clock P.M.—Constable McPherson, who went to John McPherson's house, alias John the Baptist, found seventeen of the sharp sticks about 7 feet long, three clubs, and

a red flag on a long pole; he also brought the man and his wife. As it is late, and I must forward this to post to-night, I have sent John McPherson to Noseberry Police Station for the night, in hopes of getting further evidence in the morning. The constable also brought one club and a lot of drawings from Rickets' second house; no written documents of notice. One of the constables will search Newman's house to-night. John McPherson will not say a word beyond that of "Give myself up to the Lord, who knows all things."

Inclosure 12 in No. 44.

Mr. Wheatle to Mr. Salmon.

Sir, *Black River, November* 16, 1865.

ON Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, I received a despatch from Henry Lawrence, Esq., stating a number of people in the Buildings district were armed with spikes. I went up during the night, accompanied by Captain Maxwell and some police, and searched the house, in which I found upwards of 100 spikes made of hard wood; they are about 8 or 9 feet long. Mr. Lawrence directed me, should I find any spikes, to apprehend the persons in the house, and take them to Black River, which I did. Mr. Myers has also sent down some from the Portsea district, also armed with spikes. Mr. Levy says there is no Act to try the people by; I have, therefore, written to ask you how I am to act. I believe all the Revivalists in this parish and Manchester are similarly armed. Mr. Lawrence wished me to apprehend them all in this parish. If I had done so, I would now have had in custody upwards of one hundred. I did not think it advisable, for if they were apprehended, and then discharged, it would do more harm than good. This sect are in the habit of prophesying the destruction of life and property; and if there is not some stop put to their wandering from parish to parish, I am afraid they will take care to make some of their prophecies come to pass. As there appears to be great apprehension amongst some of the people in the St. Cruize Mountains, I have ordered up nine of the police, as the soldiers are now here. I believe they are needlessly alarmed. Should you write to me by Tuesday's post, please direct to Malvern Police Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS WHEATLE, *Inspector.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 44.

Mr. Salmon to Messrs. Finlason and Wheatle.

Sir, *Spanish Town, November* 20, 1865.

IT is no offence to be in possession of any number of sharpened hard wood stakes, but it may well be coupled with the surrounding circumstances, an index of an intent to rebel, or commit some offence, or one of the offences as are specified in the Island Act, 4th Geo. IV, c. 13, s. 1. If upon examination of the prisoners, corroborative, circumstantial, or other evidence be obtained, showing a reasonable suspicion of a plot for any such purpose, they should be held to bail to answer for conspiring to, &c., &c. (Mr. Levy* will know all this), if not they should be dismissed with a judicious caution, but without any threat of the possibility of their bringing the infliction of martial law on themselves by the manifestation of a disloyal spirit, and should be informed that the Governor can declare it much more promptly now than heretofore.

Mr. Levy will tell the Magistrates that the 8th and 9th sections of 4 Geo. IV, c. 13, though originially enacted only for one year, are made perpetual by 7 Wm. IV, c. 12, and it may be well they let the people know this. By 24 Vict., c. 14, four years of penal servitude are substituted for seven years' transportation.

The Governor went to Flamstead on Friday; he returns to-morrow, when I will lay before him your letter, and copy of this I send to Mr. Finlason.

Any communications from Bogle when found should be carefully preserved and a copy sent me. I will endeavour to forward to Mr. Levy any Act which may pass the Legislature bearing on the matter of the communications I have received.

I quite agree with you that it is not advisable to apprehend any subject on a charge which, if proven, the law does not contemplate as a punishable crime.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SALMON, *Custos.*

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* Mr. Levy, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, St. Elizabeth.

Inclosure 14 in No. 44.

Mr. Mac Lean to Mr. Carr.

Dear Sir, *Lambkin Hill, November* 14, 1865, 5 P.M.

I HAVE just heard that Mr. Herbert Lindo has forwarded to the Custos a letter found in the box this morning threatening to burn down Gayle Store, Gayle Estate, and Lambkin Hill, and Sharpe and myself denounced, stating that the time is not long.

As I have all along condemned the apathy of the authorities here, so I now fear that, as in the rebellion in the east, all these things will be overlooked till the crash comes, which I have never ceased to think is not far off here, as they say in the letter. I am sure you will see the necessity of immediate measures of defence being provided, and the risk the property runs of being destroyed. I beg at least you will use your influence with the Governor to have a detachment of troops sent up to this district, for it is quite evident something is brewing. I am going to get a warrant out to-morrow for a man who spoke of setting fire to the estate in October, and was overheard by Nunroe, my head man. I would again ask you for the means of personal defence, in which I am entirely deficient, and a man would like to sell his life dearly, if possible, whatever the odds are against him. I only regret my weakness and inability to take an active part when it may be wanted. I am sure your influence with the Custos would induce him at once to swear in special constables, if nothing else can be done; but surely St. Mary's requires protection as well as other parishes.

Mr. De Cordova surely would not be refused, and I think he might give his overseer and book-keeper arms from the Arsenal, but I leave it to yourself. I think it right to send express to you, as there is no saying what or when the result may be. I myself think the parties are from Goshen way, and in 1848, if you remember, the 3rd West were sent up on account of a riot there. From all I can learn that is the quarter whence the disturbance will come, and that man and the Frenchman Silvera has been at the bottom of all, if I am not mistaken; but his tether is nearly out, I think.

Mr. Lindo at Moneague stated to me that the Custos told him revolvers were to be had by application to Colonel Hunt, and Mr. De Cordova's services to Government ought to command arms for the defence of his own property in such times as these.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MAC LEAN.

Would you think it too much for the Maroons to be asked to pass this way *en route* either going or returning? The moral effect would be great.

Inclosure 15 in No. 44.

Deposition of Charles Allen.

Jamaica, ss., St. Ann.

CHARLES ALLEN of St. Ann's Bay, in the parish of St. Ann, tinsmith, personally came and appeared before me the Undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the parish of St. Ann, and being duly sworn maketh oath and saith: I am a tinsmith, and live in St. Ann's Bay, in the parish of St. Ann. About the time of the rebellion in St. Thomas-in-the-East, I think it was either Tuesday or Wednesday, but I am not certain, nor can I remember the day of the month, Joseph Burton came into my shop and said how bad the people were going on at St. Thomas-in-the-East, and he said they would come with a cutlass prepared and put in any person's hand and say, take this and fight, and if you refuse they will just do away with you at once; he went away after this, and nothing more was said or done.

I have not had any further conversation with Burton.

(Signed) CHARLES ALLEN.

Sworn before me at St. Ann's Bay, in the parish of St. Ann, 14th day of November, 1865.

(Signed) R. PARKINSON, *J.P., St. Ann's.*

Inclosure 16 in No. 44.

Anonymous Letter to Mr. Hollingsworth, Custos of Manchester.

Honoured Sir,

IT is with regard to my country and the public in general that I now make this report about what the people on the borders of St. Ann's and Manchester is doing. They are doing some of the greatest wrong that any human tongue can tell. They are now ready to go on side of any rebel that will fight against the whites in the island, and I do beg the public to send either soldiers or volunteers to stop the riot at once; remember, I warn you as a Custos of the parish.

Try now to send up soldiers or volunteers at once, for they are at it now, gathering up men; they are fighting at St. Ann's now. Without delay send off men at once, for they are resolved to burn down all the places that they come to. I am a liver up that side, and do think it is my duty.

I remain,

A FRIEND TO THE PUBLIC.

Inclosure 17 in No. 44.

Threatening Notice.

MY name is Daniel Watson. Take notice, I going raise war. I will be a second Paul Bogle, and will take fire and burn down Kew Park-house, and kill all the white man. I, Daniel Watson, say so. Bring black soldier? Come! we will kill them too, and I will burn down Copse Estate. I, Daniel, going raise war this very night.

Inclosure 18 in No. 44.

Mr. Justice Ker to Mr. Jordon.

Sir, *Gordon Town, November* 21, 1865.

I AM informed that in no part of Jamaica is disaffection more prevalent at the present moment than in the parish of St. Ann's. That this has been largely owing, there as elsewhere, to the acts of demagogues, and the seditious and disloyal tone of an unprincipled newspaper press, there can be no room to doubt.

I am called upon to observe, however, that St. Ann's has long had a real grievance. That grievance is the fact that the confidential clerk and manager of the leading mercantile firm there, the Messrs. Bravo, is at the same time Clerk of the Magistrates and Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

It is utterly imposible but that a very large proportion of the cases which come before the magistrates for adjudication are cases in which the Messrs. Bravo are, either directly or indirectly, interested, or in which they have, or are believed to have, a bias.

But could an uninstructed population ever be persuaded that justice would be done in such cases? In point of fact, they do not believe it, as I have occasion very well to know.

The influence exercised by the Clerk of the Magistrates over the Bench is necessarily very great—sometimes paramount.

Some recent decisions from St. Ann's which have been brought to my notice have given me a most unfavourable impression of the administration of justice in that parish.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALAN KER, *J.*

Minute by the Governor on the above Letter.

Refer to the Attorney-General.

I do not think the Governor has any power to deal with the above matter beyond bringing it to the notice of the Custos and Justices.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

November 23, 1865.

Minute by the Attorney-General.

I take precisely the same view of this question as his Excellency.

(Signed) A. HESLOP, *Attorney-General.*

November 23, 1865.

No. 45.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 303.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a Resolution adopted by the Legislative Council of this Colony, expressive of the grateful thanks to the Military and Naval Forces, and to the Volunteers and Militia, for the prompt and effectual services rendered by them in the suppression of the recent insurrection in St. Thomas-in-the-East, and the prevention of its further spread throughout the entire Island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure in No. 45.

Resolution of the Legislative Council.

Jamaica, ss. *In the Legislative Council, November* 10, 1865.

Resolved—

That the Legislative Council desires to express its grateful thanks to his Excellency Major-General O'Connor, C.B.; to Captain De Horsey, R.N., late Senior Naval Officer; and to the officers, and non-commissioned and warrant officers, and the men of Her Majesty's Military and Naval Forces; and to the Volunteer Militia for their prompt and effectual services in quelling the savage and cruel rebellion in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and for their exertions in arresting its progress elsewhere thoroughout the Island.

(Signed) SAML. RENNALLS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

No. 46.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 304.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 24, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of correspondence which has passed between myself and General O'Connor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 46.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 9, 1865.

AS martial law is about expiring within a few days, I should be much obliged if your Excellency would cause me to be furnished, with as little delay as possible, with a list of the prisoners at Up Park Camp and at Morant Bay, still detained in custody, but not yet dealt with.

I have not heard whether Colonel Hobbs furnished the evidence against the rebels sent in by his party, but imagine he has done so, and that they have probably been dealt with.

The papers which I requested your Excellency would be good enough to cause to be

returned to me from Morant Bay, relative to the prisoners whom Brigadier-General Nelson declined to try by Court-martial, have not yet reached me. I should be much obliged by your requesting that they may, if possible, be transmitted to me during the present week, as Sunday next is the last day of martial law.

The prisoners taken up by the civil power and sent either to Up Park Camp or Morant Bay, I must beg you to order to be kept in custody under any circumstances, until the Government is in a position to deal with those cases.

I take upon myself the entire responsibility of the detention of these persons, although martial law will have expired.

I will duly transmit a list of such of the prisoners as the Government considers may be released on the expiry of martial law.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE

Inclosure 2 in No. 46.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarter House, November* 9, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that it is my intention to proceed in Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" on Monday next, the 13th instant, for the purpose of inspecting the military posts in the district where the recent outbreak occurred, and, taking Brigadier-General Nelson, continue the tour round the island. Mr. Bent, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Lieutenant-Colonel Mann, Commanding Royal Engineers; and Ensign Lanyon, Aide-de-Camp, accompany me.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, Deputy Adjutant-General, remaining to command and conduct the duties of the garrison at Head-quarters, Kingston, in my absence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 46.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, November* 10, 1865.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter of the 9th instant, in which you state that you have not heard whether Colonel Hobbs furnished the evidence against the rebels sent in by his party, I have the honour to inform you that Colonel Hobbs being unable to furnish any evidence against these prisoners, they were dispatched by the earliest opportunity to Morant Bay, there to be either identified or discharged, in accordance with your Excellency's request.

There are now but seventeen prisoners at Up Park Camp, political prisoners being deported daily.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 4 in No. 46.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, informing me of your Excellency's intention to proceed in Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," on Monday next, the 13th instant, to inspect the military posts in the county of Surry, and from thence to continue your tour round the island, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, Deputy Adjutant-General, to command and conduct the duties of the garrison at head-quarters in your absence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 46.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Head-Quarter House, November 10, 1865.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to inform you that, in accordance with instructions conveyed in your Excellency's communication of the 9th instant, the four prisoners named in the margin* were discharged from Up-park Camp last evening. Graham, March, Sinclair, Placide, and Bryan are at Morant Bay.

The several documents referred to by your Excellency, when returned from Morant Bay, will be forwarded without delay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 6 in No. 46.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Head-Quarter House, November 9, 1865.

Sir,

I DO, myself the honour to transmit, for the perusal of your Excellency, a letter from Brigadier-General Nelson respecting the establishing of permanent posts, and the state of the district under his command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 7 in No. 46.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

Head-Quarters, Morant Bay, November 6, 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that the arrangements submitted to you for establishing permanent posts have this day been carried out, namely (strength as per margin†):

Captain Hole, 2nd Battalion 6th Company, commanding at Port Antonio; Lieutenant Warmington, Volunteer, at Manchioneal; Lieutenant Neven, 1st West India Regiment, Golden Grove; Ensign Cole, at Morant Bay.

All troops in excess of these detachments returned in Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia," and I trust landed this afternoon.

The several detachments will have medical aid rendered by Civil practitioners.

The necessary Commissariat arrangements are being entered on, and I think will be concluded satisfactorily.

I consider it my duty to bring to your notice the celerity with which all my arrangements for the interchange of troops has been carried out by Commander de Wall, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia."

This vessel left Morant Bay at 5·30 on Sunday morning, with the men of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment here; proceeded to Manchioneal, sent boats on shore, and the detachment under Captain Hole were brought off, and the ship went on to Port Antonio and landed all about 4 P.M.

At 3 A.M. the following day the Royal Artillery and 1st West India Regiment, detachments under Captain Luke, embarked, arriving here at 10·30; a party of 25, 1st West India Regiment, was disembarked, and a similar number embarked. At 11·30 the "Cordelia" was off, and I apprehend must have been at Kingston at 3 P.M.

For myself, I have very much to thank Captain de Wall. He rendered me the most cordial co-operation.

I cannot conclude without expressing my belief that in this part of the island every probability exists of perfect quiet being maintained. I consider the troops, posted as they are, will maintain order; and no reason prevails, at least to myself, that the inhabitants should not return to their usual avocations with entire confidence.

* Viner, Williams, Morgan, and Whitfinch.

† 2 officers and 53 men 2nd battalion 6th Regiment, Port Antonio; 13 men 1st West India Regiment, Manchioneal; 1 officer and 25 men 1st West India Regiment, Golden Grove; 1 officer and 25 men 1st West India Regiment, Morant Bay.

The several officers commanding posts report perfect quiet in this neighbourhood, and that the negroes are returning to their work,

The most perfect confidence exists at Port Antonio, and the people who had fled to it in the commencement of the rebellion are rapidly returning to their homes.

I shall return with as little delay as possible to resume my duties, but some minor details remain to be carried out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

Inclosure 8 in No. 46.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing me a copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Nelson dated 6th of November, detailing the arrangements he had made for garrisoning the districts lately in rebellion.

The number of troops retained in the district is very nearly that specified in my communication of the 26th October, though the arrangement is slightly different.

Golden Grove I believe to be a more useful position than Bath, but when I selected the latter in my letter referred to, I was not aware that any accommodation could be procured for troops at Golden Grove.

Manchioneal, I think, scarcely requires any troops, but at all events it can do no harm to have them for a time.

In my letter of the 26th October I referred to certain arrangements relative to the Maroons, which I wish to be referred to Colonel Fyfe as understanding their character and habits.

I have reason to believe from a conversation I had with him since, that my suggestions were unsuited to that peculiar race, and that some other plan more in accordance with their tastes would have to be adopted.

If Colonel Fyfe has made any reports on the subject I shall be obliged by your Excellency furnishing me with a copy of all such reports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 9 in No. 46.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarter House, November* 9, 1865.

I DO myself the honour to forward extract of a letter just received from Brigadier-General Nelson.

May I request that your Excellency will issue such orders as you think fit to the Portland militia and volunteer riflemen at Port Antonio, and also carry out the suggestions of the Brigadier-General in reference to the hospital for the troops at Morant Bay if practicable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 10 in No. 46.

Brigadier-General Nelson to Major-General O'Connor.

(Extract.) *Head-Quarters, Morant Bay, November* 7, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice that at Port Antonio some fifty of the Portland militia are under arms, and I am not quite certain if there be not a few volunteer riflemen.

The services of these men can now, in a military point of view, be dispensed with if such should meet your approval.

The Colonial Government pay these troops when employed, and as it is a matter of finance, I bring the subject to notice in case you desire to communicate with the Governor on the subject.

I have the honour to acquaint you that the Alms-house at Morant Bay has been used for an hospital for wounded volunteers, &c., and Dr. Gerard, the Civil Practitioner, employed by the parish, and now in medical charge of troops, informs me in all probability it will, for some time to come, be required as an hospital. If two wards containing each one and two beds (total three) could be given up to the military it would be satisfactory.

I have the honour to acquaint you that at present the officers and men of the detachment 1st West India Regiment at Morant Bay occupy quarters in houses in the street, but there is a house lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Cooke, standing back from the main road, and on an elevated situation, I would desire to obtain. Every accommodation for officers and men is to be found therewith, the advantage of the officer being with his men.

I understand the rent to be 40*l.* per annum: as a matter of course the barrack accommodation will be provided by the Colony, and as the period which the detachment will remain rests with yourself, I simply desire to bring the matter under cognizance.

At Port Antonio the old barracks are sufficient; they are the property of the Colony; and at present I have, pending your sanction, authorized officers to draw lodging money, but there are good quarters in a building officers have always occupied. The Colonial Government let Mr. French have the use of them, provided he put them into repair at his own expense. This was nearly completed when the rebellion broke out. Mr. French says he will cheerfully give them up to the military, provided the expense he has incurred be reimbursed by the Government.

It would be desirable to have possession for the officers' use.

At Manchioneal and Golden Grove I apprehend no claim will be preferred for the quarters respectively occupied, as the planters have put them into houses belonging to estates.

(Signed) A. A. NELSON.

Inclosure 11 in No. 46.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 10, 1865.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, forwarding a communication from Brigadier-General Nelson dated 7th instant, relative to certain arrangements for the accommodation of Her Majesty's troops, and with regard to certain militia and other civil forces at Port Antonio not now required in a military point of view, I have the honour to state that the Executive Council will be obliged by your Excellency carrying out the following arrangements:—

Mr. S. Cooke's house to be rented by the Colony as a barrack for the troops at Morant Bay at the rate of 40*l.* per annum for as long a period as it may be required by the troops.

Mr. French to send in a statement (certified) of the expense he had incurred in repairing the officers' quarters, which the Colony will pay. The quarters to be given up to the officers.

The militia and other forces at Port Antonio and Morant Bay or elsewhere which Brigadier Nelson considers are not required, to be at once released from further duty, and the arms to be delivered up and taken charge of by the military, for the care and cleaning of which the Colonial Government will pay whatever the military authorities may recommend.

The arrangements with regard to the hospital at Morant Bay, proposed by Brigadier Nelson, to be carried out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 12 in No. 46.

Governor Eyre to Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington.

Sir, *King's House, November* 15, 1865.

IN the absence of his Excellency the General Commanding in Jamaica, I beg to acquaint you that it has this day been decided by the Governor in Executive Committee that as the rebellion is put down, and various arrangements have been made by the disposition of the naval and military powers for the general protection of the Colony, the

time has arrived when the active services of the volunteers and special volunteers may be dispensed with.

I have, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to issue an order to the Kingston volunteers, special or otherwise, dismissing them to their homes and ordinary occupations from and after Saturday the 18th instant.

At the same time I shall be obliged by your conveying to them the very grateful thanks of the Government for the ready, prompt, and zealous manner in which they came forward to protect the country at a time of great difficulty and danger, and for the able and energetic manner in which they have discharged the harassing and arduous duties which have devolved upon them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 13 in No. 46.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, November* 20, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency of my return in Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" yesterday morning from an inspection of the military posts round the Island of Jamaica, as per margin.*

When Lieutenant-Colonel Mann, commanding Royal Engineers, and Deputy Inspector-General Bent send me their reports I will be able to furnish your Excellency with a detail of repairs required in some of the barracks and buildings if troops are to be maintained in the detachments visited by me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 14 in No. 46.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 21, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, informing me that you had returned from an inspection of the military posts round the island, and state that I await the reports indicated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 47.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 307.)

Sir, *King's House, November* 24, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a correspondence which I have had with General O'Connor, relative to the retention of certain pensioners in the pay of the colony, now that the immediate occasion of their enrolment has passed away.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Falmouth, Maroon Town, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna la Mar, Black River.

Inclosure 1 in No. 47.

Governor Eyre to Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington.

Sir, *King's House, November* 17, 1865.

IT having been deemed expedient at a meeting of the Executive Committee, to dispense with the services of the pensioners called together during the recent emergency, I have to request that you will cause them to be dismissed from further service on and after Tuesday the 21st instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 47.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, November* 20, 1865.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, conveying orders for the pensioners to be dismissed from service on the 21st instant, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the paucity of the regular forces at my disposal renders it necessary for 100 pensioners to be retained in order to furnish the duties of the garrison, unless it be deemed more expedient to withdraw that number of men from their present detached posts in the island.

All in excess of the 100 shall be relieved from further duty; this number I shall retain pending the reply of your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 47.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, November* 21, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date pointing out that in consequence of the paucity of regular forces at your disposal, it is necessary to keep the pensioners in order to furnish the duties of the garrison, unless I deem it more expedient to withdraw that number of men from their present detached posts in the island.

I certainly do not consider it either desirable or safe to withdraw troops at present from any of the posts indicated in my letter of the 27th October, 1865; but I think that any guard at the penitentiary, if still kept there, or any other additional guards established elsewhere since the outbreak to meet purely Colonial requirements, may now be withdrawn.

Bearing in mind that the eleven stations at which I requested troops might be stationed only involved 550 men, or supposing an additional station to be formed between Savanna-la-Mar and Montego Bay, as suggested in my letter of 6th November, 1865, only 600 would be required; and that the arrivals from Barbadoes and Nassau considerably exceed this number, there would still remain in the colony, exclusive of the of the twelve outposts asked for, the full ordinary strength of the Jamaica garrison for ordinary duties.

Considering the very enormous expense to which the colony has been and still is being subject in consequence of the outbreak, it is very desirable that if possible it should be relieved from the additional burthen of providing for 100 pensioners now that everything has resumed its ordinary routine.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 47.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, November* 21, 1865.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this day's date, having reference to the retention of 100 pensioners, which in a letter dated the 20th instant I stated as needed for the carrying out of duties at this garrison, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that, fully alive as I am to the expenditure incurred, and likely to be incurred, in consequence of the late rebellion, I should not have thought of burdening the Colony with additional expenses in support of the regular forces under my command, had not such been indispensable. Sentries in increased numbers have been rendered necessary, and to preserve the health of the troops I have one of two alternatives,—to bring in a detachment from an outpost, or to ask at your hands aid, in the shape of the 100 pensioners alluded to in mine of the 20th instant.

I do not deem it probable that your Excellency would require a minute detail of the state of the troops in garrison, and I therefore refrain from inclosing such a document.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

No. 48.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 30.)

(No. 313.) (Answered No. 12, January 1, 1866, page 258.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 7, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit an authenticated copy of "An Act to alter and amend the political constitution of this island," together with the Island Secretary's summary thereof and the Attorney-General's opinion thereon.

2. It is with very great satisfaction that I forward this enactment. The experience of very many years past has proved beyond all doubt that the existing form of Constitution is unsuited to the changed circumstances of the colony, and has become unworkable under that change. The useful administration of the Government has become next to impossible, and a state of things has been gradually growing up which, if continued, must eventually lead to anarchy, confusion, and general ruin.

3. The absence of a large proportion of the proprietary body and the cessation of any influx of persons from Europe of high standing and character, possessing capital and energy, have led to such a diminution of the number of resident gentlemen, qualified to constitute the two Chambers of a Legislature requiring sixty-four members, that the representative branch of it has long since in a great measure fallen into the hands of persons utterly incompetent for and unfit to exercise with advantage to the public interests the important duties and responsibilities attaching to a House of Assembly. Gross personalities, private considerations, or partisan influences have almost entirely superseded and taken the place of public duty and conscientious action. The result has necessarily been an obstruction to public business, uncertainty and inconsistency of legislation, and an inability on the part of the Government to secure the enactment of measures required to suit the changed condition of the colony, or to promote the general interests and welfare. This state of things has again led to a want of confidence in England, and capitalists decline to have monetary transactions with any colony where no dependence can be placed upon an intelligent, consistent, and continuous course of legislation.

4. It is with a view of remedying this state of things and securing a strong Government that the law which I now transmit has been passed, and although it may be imperfect and defective in some respects, it will, I trust, be found to comprise all the elements essential to removing the existing cumbrous and unworkable institutions and substituting in their place a machinery which will be at once simple and suitable.

5. The Act begins by abolishing the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

It then substitutes in the place thereof a single Legislative Chamber, to consist of only twenty-four members, thus at once removing forty from the number of sixty-four now required to constitute the two branches.

Out of the twenty-four members of which the single Chamber is to consist, one half are to be elected by the counties and city of Kingston and one-half to be nominated by Her Majesty.

With the exception of one official to be nominated, no other person holding any office of emolument can be either nominated or elected.

The Chamber is to exist for seven years unless previously dissolved, the power of dissolving at any time vesting in the Governor.

The nominated Members are only appointed for the period during which the Chamber is in existence. Whenever it expires or is dissolved they cease to be members, and the Crown on the one hand, and the electors on the other, proceed to constitute a new Chamber. This feature was intended as in some degree to compensate for the absence of official members.

The Chamber is to sit under a President to be elected by itself, who is to have a salary of 600*l.* per annum.

Such are the general features of the new Legislature intended to be created in the place of the existing Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

6. But there is another feature in the Act now sent not strictly incidental to a reconstruction of the Legislature.

It provides that Her Majesty may appoint one Commissioner from Great Britain or Ireland, at a salary of 3,000*l.* per annum, to act in conjunction with a member of the Legislative Chamber, to be appointed by the Governor, at a salary of 800*l.*, as an Executive Committee.

7. Failing any action being taken by Her Majesty upon this clause, the present Executive Committee, consisting of three members, remains in office until the construction of the new Legislative Chamber, after which the Governor is to appoint two members from that body to be an Executive Committee until such time as the Chamber shall itself make some other provision for the administrative arrangements of the Government, and the Government is bound to bring this subject under their consideration within one week of the first meeting of the Chamber.

8. These clauses were admitted into the Bill under a compromise entered into for the purpose of securing its passage through the Assembly, but they were expressly made permissive only, and not an essential or imperative part of the measure, because a large number of the members of Assembly who coincided in the rest of the Bill was strongly opposed to the arrangement sought to be called into existence by the clauses referred to.

9. The other portions of the Act are of comparatively lesser importance, though the qualification of the electors has been raised with a view to diminishing the agitation kept up at elections by political demagogues amongst a class of the people who, being incompetent to judge for themselves, are easily misled by designing agitators, and who are consequently unfitted to enjoy the privilege of the elective franchise.

10. Had it been possible for me to have selected a form of Constitution which I considered best adapted to the present condition of Jamaica, I should certainly have chosen a purely nominee Council, because I think it would have been a great advantage to have avoided all agitation whatever, and which must to a greater or less extent take place whenever a general appeal is made to the constituency of the country.

11. At a juncture like the present, and considering the state of feeling which already exists amongst the peasantry in many parishes, it would have been especially desirable to shut out all opening for agitation, and more particularly so as it has become necessary, by raising the qualifications of voters, to disfranchise a considerable number of persons who, under the existing law, now possess votes.

12. But the question became one of practicability, and I felt satisfied from the first that a wholly nominee Council could not be carried in the Assembly. The history of the present measure has proved that I was correct in my supposition.

13. Acting upon my opinion, the Executive Committee concurred in preparing a Bill for the establishment of a partly nominated and partly elective Chamber. This Bill was drawn up by the Chief Justice, and comprised substantially the main features of the Act actually passed (excepting the clauses relating to the appointment of a Commissioner from England). But on the day before the Legislature met for the dispatch of business, when the members began to arrive from the country, and opinions could be interchanged with them, the Executive Committee came to the conclusion that a majority were in favour of a nominee Council. At the eleventh hour, therefore, that is, the very day that the House was to meet, a Bill was prepared to give effect to the supposed general feeling.

This Bill was printed and laid on the table of the Assembly.

14. It soon, however, became apparent that some misapprehension had arisen with regard to the views of certain parties, and that, instead of there being a large majority in favour of a nominee Council, the House was divided into three sections: one desiring the present form of constitution to remain as it is, another wishing for a nominee Council and the third requiring a single Chamber, consisting of two-thirds elected, and one-third nominated members.

15. With such widely-differing views it seemed difficult to arrive at any solution of the question at all; but by getting the leading members of the two latter parties to meet me in conference on the subject, mutual concessions were made, and a basis agreed upon, which is embodied in the present Act.

16. The great desire on the part of both was to get rid of the House of Assembly; and, in order to organize a party sufficiently powerful to carry a measure having this object in view, it became necessary for each section to give up some portion of the details which it desired, as well as to accept some which it disapproved.

17. There were also strong personal feelings at work antagonistic to the members of the present Executive Committee on the part of some of the gentlemen who were willing to co-operate in abolishing the Assembly, but who declined to be instrumental in confirming the present Executive Committee in their places. To these feelings the 7th and 8th clauses are in no small degree due.

18. Clause 7 originally enabled Her Majesty to appoint two Commissioners at 2,000*l.* each. The alteration to one at 3,000*l.* was made at the eleventh hour, when the Bill was brought up for a third reading; and as the subsequent clause (8) was not altered correspondingly, there is some incongruity between the two, and a want of clearness.

19. No further attempt was made to rectify this defect, because on every occasion when an opportunity offered every possible means was taken in the House to propose amendments calculated to destroy the efficiency of the measure, or to defeat it altogether.

20. Another ambiguity exists with regard to clauses 3, 7, and 33. It was intended by the admission of one office holder in clause 3, to provide a seat for the Attorney-General, and when clause 7 was added, it was no doubt intended to provide a seat for a second office-holder should a Commissioner be sent from England.

But reading all the three clauses named in connection with each other, it would seem doubtful whether the Act would admit of the evident intention of the Legislature being carried out.

21. For my own part I regard the proposal that a Commissioner should be sent out from England at a salary of 3,000*l.* as resting upon no good or solid reasons, whilst I believe there are substantial objections to its being acted upon.

22. It would create an *imperium in imperio* by the appointment of an officer with emoluments larger than those of the Governor, considering the relative claims entailed by position upon each, but over whom the Governor could have no direct control. The officer could have no knowledge of the country or its requirements, or of the means best adapted for managing its financial arrangements, or for carrying on the internal administration; and all sorts of crude or inappropriate proposals might be anticipated with regard to points requiring great local knowledge and practical experience to enable any one to arrive at a right judgment with regard to them. He would have no certainty of carrying influence with the Legislative Chamber, whilst, if he failed to secure support there, the Governor would be unable to remove him and nominate some one else who could command the necessary confidence and influence. He would entail upon the Colony a largely increased and unnecessary expenditure at a time when it is little able to afford it, since a local Member of the Legislative Chamber, with a salary of 800*l.*, would be a much more useful assistant to the Governor than a stranger from Great Britain with a salary of 3,000*l.* Great jealousy would exist on the part of the colonists in reference to the highest and best paid political appointment being filled up from home; it would be regarded as a standing grievance: for although this position may seem inconsistent with the Act of the two branches of the existing Legislature themselves creating the appointment in this very form, and apparently for this very purpose, it must not be forgotten that a large proportion of the Members of Assembly, and nearly the entire Council, dissent from the arrangement, and only passed the Act with this provision in it, because under no other condition could the support of a sufficient number of Members in the House of Assembly be secured to get the Act at all.

23. I have already stated that the arrangement under which the sections of the House coalesced to form a party strong enough to carry a measure for abolishing the Assembly, was a compromise in which many details were admitted that were disapproved by either one section or the other. But clauses 7 and 8 were so very distasteful to a large number of them who joined in this compromise, that it was insisted upon that they should not be imperative, but only permissive and contingent; and at the Conference at which it was agreed to admit clause 7, I most distinctly enunciated to the parties requiring its introduction, that I considered it only right and fair to tell them, that whilst willing that

the clause should form a part of the Bill, I had a very strong conviction that Her Majesty's Government would never act upon it.

24. Whilst thus expressing my own opinion, I at the same time promised to forward home for consideration any statement in support of the clause which might be sent to me for the purpose by the gentlemen favourable to it; and since the Bill was moved up from the House to the Council, I have again called upon them in writing to furnish such statement (if they wish to make any) in time to accompany this despatch.

25. Having succeeded in getting the new Constitution Bill safely through the Assembly, and carried up to the Legislative Council, it was evident that considerable difficulty might occur with regard to its passage through the latter Body, from the strong objections entertained by nearly the entire Body with regard to some of the details of the Bill, but more especially in reference to that part of it which makes the tenure of seats by the nominated members only temporary, and subject to the same termination by dissolution or expiring of the Chamber which necessarily attaches to the tenure of seats by the elected members.

26. Under ordinary circumstances this difficulty might have seriously delayed, if not have caused the absolute loss of the measure; but the members of the Legislative Council, from a view of the immense importance of securing a measure which would abolish the House of Assembly, and in deference to my earnest desire that the Bill should be accepted as it is with all its imperfections, rather than risk its further delay or loss by sending it back to the Assembly for amendments, have generously waived all considerations affecting themselves, and have nobly come forward in the most patriotic spirit to aid the Government in securing this great and most important measure. I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of the good feeling and desire to aid the Government evinced by these gentlemen; but the Legislative Council of Jamaica has always been most loyal and anxious to promote the general welfare.

27. In the present instance they have done so at the sacrifice of a point upon which they might naturally be supposed to be peculiarly sensitive—the change of tenure from life appointments as held by the present Council to quasi temporary holdings by the nominees who will represent the Council in the new Chamber. It is not, therefore, with full approval of the measure upon this and some other points, but as a measure of expediency, that the Council has accepted the Bill, and refrained from pressing that it might be amended.

28. I do not share in their feeling that the temporary holding is in any way derogatory to the proper independence of the nominees, nor do I see how their tenure of office could appropriately have been made different from that of the elected members who sit in the same Chamber, and on equal terms in all respects with themselves; but I go further and consider that as a matter of public policy it is undesirable that one half of a Legislative Chamber should be so constituted that under no possible circumstances could any change be made in its composition, whilst the other half must, at least, once every seven years, and might oftener, be varied. Practically I imagine the nominee members of the new Chamber would, as a matter of course, be re-appointed, unless in some rare instances where very grave reasons existed for a contrary course.

29. Another point to which my attention has been called, is that the third clause might prevent any one of the nominated members being chosen as President. This was certainly never contemplated. The object of the third clause was to provide for the admission of the Attorney-General, but exclude all other holders of office. It was not intended to apply to the selection of a President, for which special provision was subsequently made in the Act itself.

30. The inconsistencies and imperfections in the Bill arise chiefly from the hurried manner in which some clauses were prepared or amended, from the constant efforts made to mar or defeat the measure by a few interested individuals, and from the impossibility of sending it back for amendment without risking its entire loss.

Probably the best course would be to obtain the opinion of the Crown Law Officers in England, whether in the event of the Crown nominating an office holder (as provided) upon the first Constitution of the Chamber, a nominee could subsequently be elected President; if not it would undoubtedly be a great hardship, and in this case I think it would be politic not to nominate any office holder at all, but after the meeting of the Chamber get the Bill amended in this respect, and afterwards put the Attorney-General in upon the occurrence of the first vacancy.

31. I would strongly advise that under no circumstance whatever should the Act be referred back to the present Legislature for amendment, but that it should be accepted as it is, and if necessary any required improvements be made by the new Chamber when

it meets. If it can be worked without making any changes at all, and I don't see why it should not, I am of opinion that this course would be far preferable to re-opening the question in any shape.

One singular fact attending the passage of this measure through the Legislature, is that not a single petition against it has been addressed to either branch.

In the Assembly the division in favour of the second reading showed 26 to 7, and at the third reading 22 to 4. In the Council the division in favour of the second reading was 10 to 1, and the same at the third reading.

As several offices will be abolished by the coming into operation of the new Act, a Bill is now before the Assembly to compensate such officers as, losing their appointments under the existing Constitution, do not obtain any corresponding office under the new measure.

I inclose extracts from the existing Acts relating to the qualification of members and of voters, which, by comparison with the enactments in the new Constitution Act, will show the alterations made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S.—Since this despatch was written the Attorney-General's opinion on the Act has reached me, and I find from it that the objection stated in paragraph 29 does not exist, and that consequently on this point there would be no necessity for a reference to the Law Officers of the Crown as suggested in paragraph 30.

E. E.

Inclosure 1 in No. 48.

An Act to Alter and Amend the Political Constitution of this Island.

WHEREAS it is necessary to alter the present political Constitution of this Island: Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this Island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

First. That from and 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 those two bodies respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely.

Second. That in the place and stead of the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, there shall be constituted and established one Chamber, to be called the Legislative Chamber.

Third. That such Legislative Chamber shall consist of twenty-four Members, one-half of whom shall be nominated and appointed by Her Majesty, and of such half not more than one shall be the holder of any office of emolument, and whose seat in such Chamber shall, upon his ceasing to hold such office of emolument, *ipso facto* become vacant; and the other half of such Legislative Chamber shall consist of members elected in this Island, in the following proportions, that is to say:—four for the county of Cornwall, four for the county of Middlesex, three for the county of Surrey, exclusive of the city of Kingston; and one for the city of Kingston; but no person holding any office of emolument in this Island, other than members of the Executive Committee, shall be eligible for election as any such member: And within this Island and its Dependencies, such Legislative Chamber shall have, use, exercise, and enjoy the same powers, privileges, rights, and immunities as the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, or either of them, have heretofore at any time legally used, exercised, and enjoyed, together with such other rights, privileges, and immunities as are by this Act conferred.

Fourth. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize the Governor, in the event of any vacancy arising from time to time in the number of members so nominated, to summon, in Her Majesty's name, such other person qualified as herein mentioned, as Her Majesty shall approve, to fill the vacancy so arising in such Legislative Chamber. And it shall be lawful for the Governor, in the event of any vacancy in the number of the members so elected, forthwith, on Message from the Legislative Chamber to that effect, to issue a writ for the election of any person qualified as hereinafter mentioned, to fill such vacancy: Provided, that at any time within six months from the reduction of the nnmber of the Legislative Chamber below the number of twenty-four, either by death or disqualification under this Act, it shall be lawful for the continuing members of the said Chamber to exercise all the powers existing in them. And every

person who shall be so summoned or elected shall, by virtue of such summons or election, become a Member of the Legislative Chamber: Provided, that no person shall be appointed or elected to the Legislative Chamber who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, nor unless (save in regard to the office-holding member) he shall be possessed, in his own right, or in his wife's right, of freehold estate in this Island, producing to him a clear annual income of three hundred pounds, or shall possess a clear income, derivable from salary, business, or profession, of not less than five hundred pounds per annum, or shall pay taxes to the extent of thirty pounds per annum; and that no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Legislative Chamber who shall have a judgment entered of record against him in the office of the Supreme Court of this Island, and which shall remain unsatisfied.

Fifth. That the members of the Legislative Chamber shall not have any immunity from arrest for debt or other civil process.

Sixth. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect or take away any of the powers or authorities of the Privy Council, as a Privy Council, or Advising Council to the Governor, now exercised, enjoyed, and holden by such Privy Council, nor to prevent Her Majesty from nominating and appointing such persons as to her shall seem fit, nor to limit the power of Her Majesty to select, appoint, or remove any of such Privy Councillors, as to Her Majesty shall seem meet.

Executive Commissioners or Committee.

Seventh. That it may be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint from time to time, from Great Britain or Ireland, to the said Legislative Chamber, as a member thereof, at a salary not exceeding three thousand pounds sterling per annum, any fit and proper person, being of administrative and financial experience and ability, for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of this island, and otherwise, and to perform the duties which are now by law imposed upon the Executive Committee: Provided, that the number of the said Legislative Chamber shall never exceed twenty-four in the whole.

Eighth. That in the event of Her Majesty not appointing more than one Commissioner, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint one member of the Legislative Chamber to be associated with such Commissioner as an Executive Committee, which latter member shall receive eight hundred pounds per annum, as fixed by the seventeenth Victoria, chapter twenty-nine; or, in the event of Her Majesty not appointing any Commissioner at all, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint two members of the Legislative Chamber (not being the official member) to be an Executive Committee, with emoluments as fixed by seventeenth Victoria, chapter twenty-nine; and such Committee shall have the same powers, duties, and responsibilities towards the Governor and the new Legislative Chamber, as are provided for under the Act for the better government of the island (seventeenth Victoria, chapter twenty-nine), until the meeting of the new Legislative Chamber, and until some other provision shall be made by such Chamber in lieu thereof: Provided always, that it shall be imperative upon the Governor to submit this question to their consideration within one week after the first meeting of the new Legislative Chamber.

Ninth. That in case of the absence from this island, or of the death of any such person so appointed from Great Britain or Ireland, by Her Majesty, it may be lawful for the Governor to appoint some fit and proper person from amongst the members of the Legislative Chamber to discharge the duties of such person during such absence or vacancy, until such person shall have returned to this island, or until the vacancy shall have been filled up by Her Majesty.

Tenth. That the said Legislative Chamber shall meet and sit for the despatch of business at least once in every year, and shall be summoned in the manner heretofore adopted in calling the Legislature; but it shall be lawful for the Governor to call such Chamber together at any time occasion shall require; and such Legislative Chamber shall have power to adjourn from time to time, but not for any longer period than one fortnight, except by permission of the Governor.

Eleventh. That no member of the Legislative Chamber shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation before the Governor, or some other person or persons authorized by him to administer the same:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Island; and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, and dignity; and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her, or any of them; and all this I do swear (or affirm), without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation: And I do further swear (or affirm) that I am qualified by (state qualification) being one of the qualifications required by an Act entitled 'An Act' (title of this Act); (and in the case of an elected member) and I do swear (or affirm) that I obtained my election *bonâ fide*, and without improper influences used either by myself or by any other person with my assent or concurrence."

Twelfth. Each member shall, at the annual meeting of the Chamber, before taking his seat and voting thereat, be sworn to the qualification which he shall then possess.

Dissolution.

Thirteenth. That at the expiration of seven years after the first meeting of such Legislative Chamber, and on the expiration of every suceeding seven years, the nominated and elected members of such Chamber shall absolutely cease to hold their seats as such nominated and elected members; and it shall be lawful for the Governor, at any time he thinks fit, to dissolve such Chamber in like manner as he may now dissolve the House of Assembly; and upon the expiration of every such period of seven years as aforesaid, or upon any such dissolution as aforesaid, within one month thereafter respectively, the Governor shall, and he is hereby required to issue writs for the election of persons qualified, as by this Act is required, to serve in the said Legislative Chamber; and the Governor shall in like manner, and within the period of two weeks after the return of such elections as aforesaid, nominate and appoint twelve persons, qualified as hereinbefore provided, as members of the said Legislative Chamber, for and on behalf of Her Majesty.

Fourteenth. That until such elections have taken place, and nominations have been made on such lapse of seven years, or on such dissolution, no members shall exercise any functions as members of such Legislative Chamber.

Fifteenth. That it shall be lawful for the Legislative Chamber to elect a member of the said Legislative Chamber to be President thereof, and in like manner, from time to time, as and when any vacancy shall arise, by death or otherwise, to appoint another member of the Legislative Chamber to be President in lieu and stead of the person ceasing to be President; and the President for the time being shall be entitled to receive from the public Treasury a salary at and after the rate of six hundred pounds per annum; and such President shall have the right of speaking upon any question which may arise before the Chamber, or any Committee thereof, but shall not have the right of voting, except where, upon a division, the numbers shall be equal, when the President shall give the casting vote.

Absence or Death.

Sixteenth. That if any member of the Legislative Chamber shall die during a recess, his seat shall be declared vacant; or if any such member shall be absent during the session or sessions of any one particular year without leave of absence from the Legislative Chamber, such member's seat may be vacated, and the Governor shall forthwith appoint a person to fill such vacancy, or issue a writ of election, as the case may require.

Disqualification of Members.

Seventeenth. That if any member of the Legislative Chamber shall not be, or shall cease to be, qualified as herein provided, or shall become bankrupt, or shall be declared an insolvent, or shall become or shall have been a public defaulter, or shall have been or shall be convicted of felony, or of any infamous crime, or, in case of an elected member, shall have dishonestly, and by means of improper influences, by himself or by any other person, with his assent or concurrence, obtained his seat as such member, such seat in such Chamber shall, in any of such cases, become vacant; and any question arising in respect of any such matter, or any cause of disqualification, shall be inquired of by the Legislative Chamber, and be by them heard and determined: Provided that, if any member of the Legislative Chamber shall, for two consecutive years, cease or omit to give his attendance in the said Legislative Chamber, his seat therein shall thereby become vacant, notwithstanding any permission or leave of absence which may have been given to such member.

Voting Clauses.

Eighteenth. That every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and who is not affected by any legal incapacity, or convicted of any felony or offence in this Act mentioned, shall be entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Chamber, provided he possesses one or other of the following qualifications, namely:

1st. Any freehold land, as owner or trustee in actual possession, or cestuique trust in actual possession, or mortgagee in possession, or in actual possession in right of his wife, the clear annual value of which shall not be less than thirty pounds, and in respect of which land, all public and parochial taxes then due have been paid in full.

2nd. Or who shall be in receipt of a yearly salary of not less than one hundred pounds, and on whose claim to vote there shall be impressed a stamp of twenty shillings.

3rd. Or who shall have paid, on or before the thirtieth September preceding his claim to vote, taxes to the amount of five pounds, on property *bonâ fide* his own, and which shall have been in his possession at least three months before such payment, and which payment of five pounds shall be vouched by the certificate of the collector of dues to that effect.

4th. Or export duties to the like amount on produce, the growth and manufacture of his own estate or plantation, the payment of which amount of duties shall be vouched by the declaration of export and certificates of the officer or officers of Customs at the port or ports from which the produce shall have been exported, which duties for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be taxes.

Nineteenth. That in respect to the qualification to vote on payment of taxes, no claim to vote shall in any case be required to be registered by the claimant to vote, but that it shall be the duty of the collector of dues of each parish, within twenty days after the proclamation of this Act, to make out, for elections for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, a list of all persons who shall have paid taxes on the thirtieth September last, to the extent of five pounds and upwards, and in respect to those who, having paid one moiety on or before thirtieth September last, and shall have paid the other moiety on or before the tenth February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, both moieties amounting to five pounds or upwards; and to subscribe and swear to the truth of such list as aforesaid in duplicate, one of which duplicate lists shall be delivered to the clerk of the vestry by such collector of dues, and the other affixed to the door of the Court-house of the parish, within the aforesaid twenty days, by the collector of dues.

Twentieth. It shall be the duty of the collector of dues of each parish, on the first November, or within five days thereafter, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for elections in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and on the first day of November, or within five days thereafter, in every subsequent year respectively, to make out an alphabetical list, in duplicate, of all persons who have paid into his office taxes to the extent of five pounds or upwards, up to the preceding thirtieth September, for the year immediately preceding the thirtieth September in each year; and it shall also be the duty of such collector of dues, on the first November, or within five days thereafter, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in every subsequent year, to subscribe and swear to the truth of such lists in duplicate respectively, and to deliver one of such duplicates so subscribed and sworn to as aforesaid to the clerk of the vestry, and to affix the other of such lists to the door of the Court-house of the parish in each such year respectively, within such space of five days.

Twenty-first. That no person shall be entitled to vote on the qualification of freehold or salary for elections in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, or for elections in any subsequent year, unless he shall, within twenty days after the proclamation of this Act, in the case of elections in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, or prior to the first November in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for elections in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and prior to the first of November in every subsequent year, have, by himself or his attorney, in the case of his absence from the island, duly registered his claim to vote for elections in any such year respectively; that is to say, on freehold by a claim without any stamp, and on salary with an impressed stamp of twenty shillings, subscribed and sworn or affirmed to by him in the form hereunto annexed.

Twenty-second. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the vestry, within twenty days after the proclamation of this Act, and on the first November, or within seven days thereafter, in each year, after the passing of this Act, to make out an alphabetical list in duplicate of all persons who shall, within such period of twenty days as aforesaid, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, or prior to the first November, in the year

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in each subsequent year, have duly registered in his office claims to vote on freehold or salary, and also to subscribe and swear to the truth of such lists.

Twenty-third. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the vestry, so soon as he shall receive from the collector of dues any such duplicate list as aforesaid, forthwith to transfer to and insert in a register of voters of the parish, to be kept by him for elections in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and for each subsequent year, the name of every person mentioned in such list as a voter on taxes, and forthwith also, thereupon, to transfer to and insert in the said register of voters of the parish for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and for each subsequent year respectively, the names of every person mentioned in the list prepared by the said clerk of the vestry, as a voter on freehold or salary, and such register for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and each subsequent year, shall be the guide of the returning officer at elections, which register shall be in duplicate, subscribed and sworn to by such clerk of the vestry; and one of such duplicate lists shall forthwith be affixed to the door of the Court-house of the parish, and the other shall be kept by him in his office, and open to inspection.

Twenty-fourth. That no person shall be entitled to vote, in respect of more than one of such qualifications, as by this Act provided, in any county, or in Kingston; nor shall any person be entitled to vote at any election for members for the county of Cornwall, unless he shall be duly registered as a voter in some parish of the county of Cornwall; or for the county of Middlesex, unless he shall be duly registered as a voter in some parish of the county of Middlesex; or for the county of Surry, unless he shall be duly registered as a voter in some parish of the county of Surry, exclusively of Kingston; or for Kingston, unless he shall be duly registered as a voter in Kingston.

Twenty-fifth. That any voter at the time of recording his vote may be sworn by the returning officer, and required to state, on oath, whether the property on which he claims to vote was *bonâ fide* acquired by him, or was fictitiously transferred to him; and if it shall appear thereafter that such property was fictitiously transferred, and was not *bonâ fide* acquired, such property shall be deemed forfeited to the crown.

Writs of Election.

Twenty-sixth. That upon the coming into operation of this Act, the Governor may and shall cause writs to issue in the usual form, directed to the Provost Marshal-General for the election of four good and lawful men to represent each of the counties of Cornwall and Middlesex, and also for the election of three good and lawful men to represent the county of Surry, other than and exclusive of the city and parish of Kingston; and also for the election of one good and lawful man to represent the city and parish of Kingston, and to serve as Members of the Legislative Chamber: Provided, That there shall be in every instance twenty-one days between the *teste* and the return of such several writs. And the Governor shall appoint and alter and vary the several towns and other places in which polling places shall be held and the votes taken; and the Governor shall also appoint some central or other place where the list of voters taken at each polling-place may be opened as hereinafter provided: Provided, That due notice shall be given in the "Gazette by Authority," at least fourteen days before such election shall take place, of the times and of the several places appointed for taking the votes and holding the elections; and of the time and place at which the several lists of voters are to be opened, and notices of the several places and times of taking the elections shall be printed and distributed and posted upon or near to the doors of each church and court-house, and on such other places as the police shall be directed to post or put up the same at least five days before each election.

Twenty-seventh. That all elections under this Act shall commence between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, and close at four in the afternoon of the same day, at which time the poll or list of voters shall be at each polling place sealed up in the presence of not less than three electors, who, with the returning officer, shall respectively affix their signature and seal to such return; and the same shall, on the following or other day to be appointed, be produced by such returning officer at the central or other place appointed for that purpose; and the Provost-Marshal, or his lawful deputy, being then and there present, and the said several polls or list of voters being there also present, the same shall be opened, and the lists cast up in the presence of the said Provost-Marshal or his lawful deputy, and of not less than three electors; and the list of voters of the city and parish of Kingston shall in like manner be attested and sealed after the poll shall have been taken, and in like manner produced on the following or other day to be

appointed at the Court-house in the said city and parish of Kingston; and the Provost-Marshal or his lawful deputy, being then present at such central or other place, shall thereupon declare who has been duly elected, and make return accordingly, in the form and manner heretofore adopted in the return of Members of Assembly, or as near thereto as the case will admit.

Perjury.

Twenty-eighth. Any person making a wilfully false statement of any particular or in any respect in any oath or declaration or affirmation by this Act required to be made, or giving a wilfully false answer in any respect to any question by this Act authorised to be asked, and required to be answered on oath or declaration or affirmation, shall be liable to be punished on conviction, with all the pains and penalties with which wilful perjury is by law made punishable.

Twenty-ninth. That the fourth section of the twenty-second Victoria, chapter eighteen, so much of the ninth section thereof as relates to the stamp of ten shillings, and the twenty-eighth Victoria, chapter two, and all other sections or parts of sections in the twenty-second Victoria, chapter eighteen, as are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Thirtieth. That from and after this Act shall come into operation, so much of the seventeenth Victoria, chapter twenty-nine, as is repugnant to or is inconsistent with this Act shall be and stand repealed.

Thirty-first. That the Clerk and the Librarian to the Legislative Council, and the Clerk and the Librarian to the House of Assembly, do, each of them severally, upon the demand in writing of the President of the Legislative Chamber, deliver up to such person or persons as the said President shall appoint to receive the same, all the library and other books, and books of account, papers, vouchers, documents, plats, and all other writings belonging or appertaining to their offices respectively, or which shall have come to their hands while in the execution of their duties as such Clerks and Librarians respectively, under the penalty of fifty pounds for each and every neglect or refusal so to do, which said penalty shall be recovered summarily before any two or more Justices of the Peace of the parish where such neglect or refusal shall have taken place: And in like manner, and under a like penalty, and in the same way recoverable, the Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly shall deliver to such person as the President of the Legislative Chamber shall appoint to receive the same, the mace to the House of Assembly belonging.

Thirty-second. That the Clerk and other officers of the new Legislative Chamber shall be selected from the officers of the present Legislative Council and Assembly.

Thirty-third. That the words "office of emolument," as used in this Act, shall be understood to mean any office of emolument held under the Crown of England, or under the Goverament of this Island, or under the authority of any Act of Parliament of England, or of this Island, or under any parochial or other public body constituted under any Act of this Island.

Thirth-fourth. That no appointments or commissions, and no orders for the payment of money under this Act, shall be liable to the imposition of any stamp duties whatever.

Thirty-fifth. That all penalties and forfeitures under this Act shall be recoverable in a summary manner before any two justices of the peace; and one-third of such penalty and forfeiture shall go to the informer, or the party suing for the same, who shall be a competent witness respectively, and the residue shall go to the Crown towards the support of the Government of this Island.

Thirty-sixth. That this Act shall not come into operation until the same shall have received Her Majesty's Royal assent, and a Proclamation that such assent has been given shall have been made by the Governor; and upon and immediately after such Proclamation, this Act, and every clause and thing therein contained, shall commence and take effect.

No. 1.—*Form for Claim on Freehold.*

Memorandum of the claim of as a voter in the parish of , for the county of , or Kingston, on freehold (state whether a house in any town, plantation, pen, or settlement in the said parish; if a house, state the name of the street in which it is situated; if a plantation, &c., state the name of it or the district or the said parish in which it is situate), acquired by deed or will (deed or will) dated , recorded liber

folio , or by inheritance (stating how). Annual *bonâ fide* value of not less than 30*l.* per annum.

I, A. B. (or C. D., Attorney of A. B., now absent from this island) do swear that the above is a true and correct statement of the qualification on which I (or A. B.) claim (or claims) to vote in the said parish of , for the county of , or Kingston, and that the annual *bonâ fide* value of such freehold is not less than 30*l.* per annum.

A. B. or C. D., *Attorney.*

Sworn to before me, this day of , 18 .
E. F., *J.P. or C.V.*

No. 2.—*Form for Claim on Salary.*

Memorandum of the Qualification of A. B. as a voter in the parish of for the county of , or Kingston.
Annual amount of salary not less than 100*l.* per annum.
Situation (state nature of).
Obtained day of , 18 .
Parish in which employed .
Name of employer or office .
How long employed to date of claim .

I, A. B. (or C. D., Attorney of A. B., now absent from the Island), do swear that the above is a correct statement of the qualification upon which I, A. B. (or C. D.) claim (or claims) to vote in the parish of , for the county of , or Kingston, and that prior to this claim I, or A. B., was in such employment (o office) for the space of months immediately preceding the date of this claim.

A. B. or C. D., *Attorney.*

Sworn to before me, this day of , 18 .
E. F., *J.P., or C.V.*

No. 3.—*Export Declaration.*

I, do declare that
(1) Word "my" to be struck out if Agent declares. are the produce and manufacture of (1) my estate or plantation, in the parish of
(2) To be retained if Agent declares. (2), the property of for whom I am , and that such several articles were shipped on board the , Master, for for exportation from this island.

Declared before me, this day of 18 .

No. 4.—*Certificate of Payment of Export Duties.*

I, Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs, at the port of do hereby certify that* of the parish of on the day of 18 , paid the sum of for export duty under the Act of on as the produce and manufacture of his own (or the) estate or plantation named , in the parish of and belonging to,† and which several articles were cleared outwards as shipped from this port on the day of , 18 , on board the , Master, for .

* Proprietor or Agent.

† The name of the Proprietor to be inserted if the payment was made by Agent.

Given under my hand, this day of , 18 .
Collector or Sub-Collector at the Port of

Passed the Assembly, this 5th day of December, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON JACKSON, *Speaker.*
Passed the Legislative Council, this 7th day of December, 1865.
(Signed) SAML. RENNALLS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.
I consent, this 7th day of December, 1865.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 48.

Summary by Mr. Jordon of "Act to Alter and Amend the Political Constitution of this Island."

THIS Act provides that the functions of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly shall cease and determine upon its coming into operation, and that in lieu of them there shall be one Chamber, to consist of twenty-four members, one-half nominated by the Crown (only one of whom shall be the holder of an office of emolument), and the other half elected in the Island, in the proportion of four for the county of Cornwall, four for Middlesex, and three for Surry, exclusive of one for Kingston. That no holder of an office of emolument (except members of the Executive Committee) is to be eligible for election. That the Legislative Chamber is to enjoy the same power as has been enjoyed by the Council and Assembly. That the Governor shall fill up any vacancies which may take place in the nominated members, and issue writs for the election of elected members whenever vacancies occur. That upon the reduction of the number of members below twenty-four the Chamber is to continue to exercise all its powers for six months. That the members of it must be of full age, natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and possessed, each in his own right, of freehold estate of 300*l.* per annum, or in the receipt of income from salary, business, or profession of 500*l.* per annum, or shall pay taxes to the extent of 30*l.* per annum. That the members of the Council are not to have any immunity from arrest for debt, &c. That the powers of the Privy Council are not to be affected. That a fit person from Great Britain or Ireland may be appointed to assist the Governor in the administration of the finances at a salary of 3,000*l.* per annum. That in the event of such appointment not being made, the Governor may appoint two members of the Chamber to be an Executive Committee; if made, he may appoint one member of the Chamber to act with the Commissioner as such Committee, provision being made in case of the absence of the Commissioner. That the Chamber shall meet once, at least, in each year (but the Governor may call it together at any time), and have power to adjourn from time to time. That the members of it must take an oath, and annually be sworn to their qualifications. That the Chamber must be dissolved at the expiration of seven years, and may be at any other time by the Governor. That it may elect a President, who shall receive a salary of 600*l.* per annum, but shall not vote except when, upon a division, the numbers are equal, when he shall give the casting vote. That upon the death, or absence without leave, of a member, his seat shall be vacated. That members shall be disqualified upon becoming bankrupts, &c. The qualification, &c., of voters for members of the Chamber, and the duties of the Collector of Dues and Clerk of the Vestry, defined. Regulation as to the issuing of writs of election. Punishment for false swearing. Provision as to the Libraries of the Council and the Assembly, and the mace of the Assembly. Officers of the Chamber to be selected from the present officers of the Council and the Assembly. Definition of the words "office of emoluments." Appointments under the Bill exempt from stamp duties. How penalties shall be recovered. The Act not to come into operation until it has received Her Majesty's assent, and been proclaimed.

(Signed) EDWARD JORDON, *Island Secretary.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 48.

Opinion by the Attorney-General on "An Act to Alter and Amend the Political Constitution of this Island."

THIS Act on the whole is patch work. Compromises had to be sanctioned by the Local Government in order to effect what was practicable towards the amending a Constitution which experience had shown to be much too democratic for this community.

It is not very easy, therefore, to elicit from various, and seemingly contradictory provisions of the Act, an interpretation which shall be consistent with all of them, and not contradictory of itself.

As to the appointment of Crown nominees, the sections for consideration are 3, 4, 13, and 16.

1. I think by comparison of these sections that the first nomination must be by the Queen herself, and that if Her Majesty do in the first instance include among the twelve nominees the name of a person holding then an office of emolument (Section 33), the authority under Section 7 cannot be exercised until a vacancy occur, and by consequence the number is reduced below twenty-four (see proviso, Section 7).

The appointments under Sections 4, 13, and 16 can be effectually made by a generally delegated authority from the Queen.

2. By Section 3 the one salaried nominee is appointed by the Crown; this provision has no application to the appointment authorised by Sections 8, 9, or 15, and I have already alluded to its bearing on Section 7.

3. The change in the qualification for voters at elections will be best seen by a comparison of 22 Vict., cap. 18, Section 3, with the 18th Section of the present Act.

In reference to this section I may remark that mortgagees in possession are omitted from those qualified to vote, whatever may be their beneficial interest.

They have been, however, practically dealt with as freeholders for all election purposes in Jamaica.

(Signed) ALEXANDER HESLOP, *Attorney-General.*

Spanish Town, December 7, 1865.

Inclosure 4 in No. 48.

A Bill to Alter and Amend the Political Constitution of this Island.

(Brought in by Mr. Westmorland.)

WHEREAS in consequence of the altered state of circumstances and society in this Island, it is expedient to make some change in its political Constitution: Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this Island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

First. That from and 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 those two bodies respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely.

Second. That in the place and stead of the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, there shall be constituted and established one single Chamber only, to be called the Legislative Chamber.

Third. That such Legislative Chamber shall consist of [*twenty-one*] members, to be nominated and appointed for life by Her Majesty, of whom not more than [*five*] shall be holders of offices of emolument, whose seats in such Chamber shall, upon their respectively ceasing to hold such offices of emolument, *ipso facto* become vacant; and within this Island and its Dependencies, such Legislative Chamber shall have, use, exercise, and enjoy the same powers, privileges, rights, and immunities as the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, or either of them, have heretofore, at any time, legally used, exercised, and enjoyed, together with such other rights, privileges, and immunities as are by this Act conferred.

Fourth. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize the Governor, in the event of any vacancy or vacancies arising from time to time, to summon, in Her Majesty's name, such other person or persons qualified as herein mentioned, as Her Majesty shall think fit, to fill the vacancy or vacancies arising in such Legislative Chamber: Provided, that at any time, within six calendar months from the reduction of the number of the Legislative Chamber below the number of [*twenty-one*], either by death or disqualification under this Act, it shall be lawful for the continuing members of the said Chamber to exercise all the powers existing in them; and every person who shall be so summoned shall, by virtue of such summons, become a Member of the Legislative Chamber: Provided that no person shall be appointed to the Legislative Chamber who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, nor unless (save in regard to office-holding members), he shall be possessed in his own right, or in his wife's right, of a freehold estate in this island, producing to him a clear annual income of [*three hundred*] pounds, or shall possess a clear income, derivable from salary, business, or profession, of not less than [*five hundred*] pounds per annum, or shall pay taxes to the extent of [*thirty*] pounds per annum.

Fifth. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect or take away any of the powers or authorities of the Privy Council, as a Privy Council, or advising Council to the Governor, now exercised, enjoyed, and holden by such Privy Council, nor to prevent Her Majesty from nominating and appointing such persons as to her shall seem fit, nor to limit the power of Her Majesty to select, appoint, or remove any of such Privy Councillors, as to Her Majesty shall seem meet.

Sixth. That it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint from amongst the members of the Legislative Chamber who are not holders of offices of emolument, any persons, not

exceeding [*three*] in number, and, from time to time as he shall see fit, to revoke such appointment, and to appoint one or more in the place of the person or persons whose appointment shall be so revoked, to be members of and to form an Executive Committee, for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of this Island, and otherwise; and that the duties of such Executive Committee shall be the same in every respect as are now by law imposed upon that body.

Seventh. That the said Legislative Chamber shall meet and sit for the despatch of business at least once in every year, and shall be summoned in the manner heretofore adopted in calling the Legislature; but it shall be lawful for the Governor to call such Chamber together at any time occasion shall require; and such Legislative Chamber shall have power to adjourn from time to time, but not for any longer period than one fortnight, except by permission of the Governor.

Eighth. That no member of the Legislative Chamber shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation before the Governor, or some other person or persons authorized by him to administer the same:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Island: and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, and dignity; and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her, or any of them; and all this I do swear (or affirm), without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation. And I do further swear or affirm) that I am qualified by (state qualification), being one of the qualifications required by an Act entitled 'An Act' (title of this Act)."

Ninth. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, under the Sign Manual, to authorize the Governor, in Her Majesty's name, by an instrument under the broad seal of this Island, to appoint a member of the said Legislative Chamber to be President thereof, and in like manner, from time to time, as and when any vacancy shall arise by death or otherwise, to appoint another member of the Legislative Chamber to be President in lieu and stead of the person ceasing to be President; and the President for the time being shall be entitled to receive from the public treasury a salary at and after the rate of [*eight hundred*] pounds per annum; and such President shall have the right of speaking upon any question which may arise before the Chamber, or any Committee thereof, but shall not have the right of voting, except where, upon a division, the members shall be equal, when the President shall give the casting vote.

Tenth. That if any member of the Legislative Chamber shall die during a recess, or shall be absent during the session or sessions of any one particular year, without leave of absence from Her Majesty, or from the Governor, such member's seat may be vacated, and the Governor may, if he shall see fit, forthwith appoint a person to fill such vacancy.

Eleventh. That if any member of the Legislative Chamber shall cease to be qualified as herein provided, or shall become bankrupt, or shall be declared an insolvent, or take the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or become a public defaulter, or be convicted of felony or of any infamous crime, his seat in such Chamber shall thereby become vacant; and any question arising in respect of such vacancy shall be referred by the Governor to the said Legislative Chamber, to be by them heard and determined: Provided, that if any member of the Legislative Chamber shall, for two consecutive years, cease or omit to give his attendance in the said Legislative Chamber, his seat therein shall thereby become vacant, notwithstanding any permission or leave of absence which may have been given to such member.

Twelfth. That from and after this Act shall come into operation, so much of the seventeenth Victoria, chapter twenty-nine, as is repugnant to or inconsistent with this Act shall be and stand repealed.

Thirteenth. That the Legislative Chamber shall be at liberty to appoint a clerk, and such other officers as shall be considered necessary, who shall be entitled to receive out of the public treasury the sums set after their names, as follows:—

A Clerk, at and after the rate of [*six hundred*] pounds per annum.
Usher of the Black Rod, after the rate of [*three hundred*] pounds per annum.
Chaplain, after the rate of [*sixty*] pounds per annum.
Librarian, after the rate of [*one hundred*] pounds per annum.
Two Clerks, after the rate of [*two hundred and forty*] pounds each per annum.

And there shall be appropriated, for the necessary contingencies of the said Legislative Chamber, at the rate of, per annum [*four hundred and fifty*] pounds.

Fourteenth. That the Clerk and the Librarian to the Legislative Council, and the Clerk and the Librarian to the House of Assembly, do each of them severally, upon the demand, in writing, of the President of the Legislative Chamber, deliver up to such person or persons as the said President shall appoint to receive the same, all the library and other books, and books of account, papers, vouchers, documents, plats, and all other writings belonging or appertaining to their offices respectively, or which shall have come to their hands while in the execution of their duties as such Clerks and Librarians respectively, under the penalty of [*fifty*] pounds for each and every neglect or refusal so to do, which said penalty shall be recovered summarily before any two or more Justices of the Peace of the parish where such neglect or refusal shall have taken place, and in like manner, and under a like penalty, and in the same way recoverable: The Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly shall deliver to such person as the President of the Legislative Chamber shall appoint to receive the same, the mace to the House of Assembly belonging.

Fifteenth. That the words "office of emoluments," as used in this Act, shall be understood to mean any office of emolument held under the Crown of England, or under the Government of this island, or under the authority of any Act of Parliament of England, or of this island, or under any parochial or other public body constituted under any Act of this island.

Sixteenth. That the word "Governor" shall be understood to mean the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or the person authorized to execute the office and functions of Governor of this island; and that words importing the singular number only shall be understood to include several matters, as well as one matter, and several persons as well as one person, unless there be something in the context repugnant to such construction.

Seventeenth. That no appointments or commissions, and no orders for the payment of money under this Act, shall be liable to the imposition of any stamp duties whatever.

Eighteenth. That this Act shall not come into operation until the same shall have received Her Majesty's Royal Assent, and a Proclamation that such assent has been given shall have been made by the Governor; and upon and immediately after such Proclamation, this Act, and every clause and thing therein contained, shall commence and take effect.

Inclosure 5 in No. 48.

22 Vict., cap. 18.

Qualification of Members of Assembly.

First. No person elected a member of Assembly after the passing of this Act shall sit or vote in the Assembly unless he was, previous to his election, a freeholder in his own or his wife's right, and possessed besides of one of the following qualifications:—

1. A clear annual income, after payment of all just debts, of one hundred and fifty pounds arising from lands held by him in his own right or in right of his wife.

2. A clear annual income as aforesaid, arising partly from lands held by him as aforesaid, and partly from income the produce of any freehold office or any business (after deducting all charges or expenses of such office or business) of two hundred pounds.

3. A clear annual income as aforesaid, arising from any freehold office or any business (after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business) of three hundred pounds.

4. The payment annually of land-tax, or other tax on houses, tax on horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, breeding stock, and spring carriages, and still and cart licenses, export-duty paid by the produce or any one or more of them to the extent of ten pounds or upwards.

Qualification of Voters.

Fourth. 1. *Freehold.*—Every male person of and above the age of twenty-one years, and not affected by any legal incapacity or convicted of any felony, who shall be registered and entitled to vote on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in any of the capacities of freeholder, in respect of lands held as owner, trustee, cestuique trust, mortgagor or mortgagee in possession, which lands shall be of the clear

annual value of six pounds, shall from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and so long thereafter as he shall continue to possess the same qualification, be entitled to vote on such qualification; the person claiming to be registered as an elector after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, being in the actual possession of lands as owner, trustee, cestuique trust, mortgagor or mortgagee, the clear annual value whereof shall be not less than six pounds per annum.

2. *Rent.*—The person claiming as above being in the receipt in his own right of a rent payable out of lands the clear annual amount of which shall not be less than twenty pounds.

3. *Tenant.*—The person claiming as above being in the occupation of a house as the tenant thereof the annual rental of which paid by him shall be not less than twenty pounds.

4. *Salary.*—The person claiming as above being in the receipt of an annual salary from the public, a parish, a company, a firm, or an individual, of not less than fifty pounds.

5. *Payment of Taxes.*—The person claiming as above paying annually land-tax, registration or other tax on houses, tax on horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, spring carriages, and cart licenses, or any one or more of them, or any other direct tax which may be hereafter imposed, a sum amounting to twenty shillings or upwards.

6. *Money.*—The person claiming as above, and having deposited in a saving or other bank, or having invested in Island securities a sum not less than one hundred pounds, and having a bank deposit receipt or Island certificate in his own name and in his own right for the same, dated at least twelve months prior to the day of election.

Fifth. No person shall be entitled to vote in respect of more than one of the said qualifications in any parish or at any election.

28 Vict., cap. 2.

First. That the Act of the 22 Vict., cap. 18, shall be amended in the respects following:—

1. Each freeholder whose land is of the actual annual value of six pounds, and who shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September preceding the years for which he claims to vote, pay taxes to the extent of twenty shillings per annum, shall be relieved from the payment of the stamp duty of ten shillings, imposed by the 22 Vict., cap. 18, on his claim to vote.

2. Each taxpayer to the extent of thirty shillings and upwards, who shall have paid his taxes on or before the thirtieth day of September in each year, shall be entitled *ipso facto* to be registered as a voter, and to exercise the right of voting at any election in the parish in which such taxes shall have been paid for the then succeeding year, without preferring or tendering any claim to vote under the provisions of the said 22 Vict., cap. 18, and each Collector of dues shall, on the first day of October in each year, or within five days thereafter, make out an alphabetical list in duplicate of all persons who shall have paid into his office taxes to the extent aforesaid up to the preceding thirtieth day of September, and he shall also on the said first day of October, or within five days thereafter, subscribe and swear to the truth of such lists, and shall deliver one of such lists so subscribed and sworn to as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Vestry of the parish, who shall thereupon transfer to and insert in the register of voters of the parish, the name of every such taxpayer, and the other of such lists shall be affixed to the outer door of the Court-house of each parish.

3. That the claim to vote may be preferred by Attorney or Agent in the absence from the Island of the voter, but the right of vote shall only be exercised in person, and the forms prescribed by the 22 Vict., cap. 18, may be adapted to such case.

No. 49.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(Extract.) *King's House, December 7, 1865.*

IN my despatch No. 313* of even date I had the honour of transmitting an Act amending the Constitution of Jamaica.

There are one or two points connected with this measure which I could not well discuss fully in a general despatch, and I now, therefore, propose to address you in reference to them.

These points are:—

(1.) The exclusion of office-holders (excepting one) from being either elected or nominated.

(2.) The appointment of the nominees only for the duration of the Legislative Chamber and not for life.

(3.) The power given to Her Majesty to appoint two Commissioners from England in the place of the Executive Committee, or one to act with and in conjunction with one other member of the Legislative Chamber, chosen in the Colony to form an Executive Committee.

(4.) The clause inviting the new Legislative Body, if the Queen does not act upon the power granted Her Majesty of sending out a Commissioner or Commissioners, at once to consider and determine what shall be the Administrative machinery by means of which the Governor shall conduct the business at present transacted by the Executive Committee, and making it imperative upon the Governor to bring this question before the Chamber within one week of its first meeting.

It is necessary to premise that there were three parties in the House of Assembly entertaining very different views with regard to the proposal made in my opening Address to abolish the existing Legislative Bodies, and replace them by some less cumbrous and more workable machinery.

These three parties may be considered in general terms as consisting numerically of nearly equal numbers; for the preponderance of any one over either of the other two was very slight.

The first of these parties was anxious to do all in its power to prevent any change whatever being made, or if a change could not be prevented to introduce as large a proportion of the elective element as possible.

A second party, representing the supporters of the Executive Committee, was desirous of having a wholly nominee Council.

The third party (known as the country party), representing the supporters of the previous Executive Committee, and, of course, antagonistic to the present Executive Committee, wished for a mixed Chamber of two-thirds elected and one-third nominated.

I am very thankful to say that in spite of all the difficulties, and although the measure was in the greatest jeopardy more than once, I have been enabled to overcome all obstacles and obtain the support of a large majority of the Assembly to the Act which has been passed.

But in order to obtain this end it was necessary to make compromises and to assent to the introduction of some clauses which I should have thought better left out, though as these latter are chiefly of a permissive and not of an imperative character, they do not in any way interfere with the efficiency or utility of the Act.

The exclusion of office-holders (excepting one) was strongly urged upon me by the country party, and I readily assented to it on condition of their agreeing that the nominee and elective members should be equal instead of one-third to two-thirds as they proposed.

There is also another great advantage and safeguard gained by the exclusion of office-holders, namely, the concession that the nominees should be appointed only for the period for which the Chamber lasts, and not for life as was originally proposed by the country party.

The country party considered that in adopting a change of Constitution which would strengthen the hands of the Government they would be perpetuating in office their rivals, the present Executive Committee, and however much they desired to see the Assembly abolished, they would rather risk the loss of the measure having that object in view than pass it in such a shape as would ensure their permanent retention. To meet this difficulty the clause was inserted, authorising Her Majesty to appoint one or two Commissioners, though I distinctly informed the gentlemen representing the country party tha

* Page 196.

whilst I did not object to the provision being inserted, it was only fair to tell them that I did not believe it would ever be acted upon at home. Still they insisted upon retaining it, as well as upon the subsequent additional proviso, that if Her Majesty's Government did not act upon it, the new Chamber should at once be called upon to decide whether it would retain an Executive Committee as at present constituted, but consisting of only two members instead of three, or whether it would adopt some other plan for carrying on the duties at present attaching to that body.

When stating my own strong opinion that Her Majesty would not act upon the power granted to send one or two Commissioners from England, I at the same time offered to send any statements which might be sent to me for the purpose, explaining the views of those who had inserted the clauses, and the grounds upon which such views were founded.

In my despatch of even date I transmitted the documents sent to me.

I have now to state my own opinion why it would be undesirable to exercise this power:—

1st. If Commissioners are sent out from England, though nominally to assist the Governor, they would probably be in antagonism to him, and create a divided responsibility, resulting almost in an *imperium in imperio*, never desirable or workable.

2ndly. They could have no knowledge of the country or its requirements, or of the means best adapted for managing its financial arrangements, or for carrying on the internal administration. Great local knowledge and practical experience in the country are essential to the formation of a right judgment upon such points.

3rdly. They would have no certainty of carrying influence with the new Legislative Chamber, whilst, if they failed to secure that support which is necessary, the Governor would be unable to change them for other gentlemen who are better able to command it.

4thly. It would entail a largely increased and unnecessary expenditure upon the Colony at a time when it is little able to afford it.

5thly. It would be a perpetual grievance that the highest and best paid officers in the Colony were drawn from the mother country, and not from within the Colony itself.

And lastly. It must be remembered that although the clause has been carried in the Assembly by a large majority, it has only been so carried by a compromise, effected to prevent the loss of the measure brought forward to abolish the Assembly.

Only a small proportion of those who voted for the clause were in favour of it (namely, the country party, or, rather a portion of that party). The others acquiesced in the insertion of the clauses, because the Bill would otherwise have been rejected, and because they hoped and believed they never would be acted upon at home.

Having thus fully expressed my own views, that it would not tend to promote harmony in the Administration, or secure any practical advantage to the Colony for Her Majesty to act upon the provisions of the clause to which I have referred, and believing, moreover, that the provision made for continuing an Executive Committee to be composed of two members of the new Chamber (instead of three as at present), with full power to the Governor to change them as often as he finds necessary, is the most convenient, and best adapted to the circumstances of the Colony, I leave the question to your consideration and decision.

Should you take the same view as I do, the existing arrangements will be continued until the meeting of the new Legislative Chamber, when the subject would have to be brought under their consideration; but the same arrangements would still go on unless and until that Body makes a change, a contingency which I do not at all anticipate.

The Legislative Council has accepted the Act rather as a measure of expediency than as wholly approving it.

I believe the entire Body (with one exception) is decidedly in favour of the abolition of the Assembly; but a considerable number of the members are strongly opposed to the clause which makes the nominated members of the new Chamber only have an existence during the continuance of the Chamber, and not for life. It was only natural that gentlemen who at present are appointed upon a life tenure should dislike its being changed to a more temporary one. Many of the members also object to the clauses enabling the Queen to send one or two Commissioners from England. On these two points I believe there would have been considerable opposition in the Council, and possibly the Bill might have been rejected had not the members been induced generously to give up their own feelings in the matter from a sincere desire to benefit the Colony by getting rid of the House of Assembly, even though the measure accomplishing that object was not in all other respects exactly what they wished.

My own view is that the Act remodelling the Constitution, notwithstanding its imperfections, is as a whole a great, a comprehensive, and a most valuable measure, and one which it may reasonably be hoped will soon lead to a material improvement in the position and prospects of the Colony.

I will only add my earnest hope that Her Majesty may be recommended specially to confirm and approve this Act, and with the least practicable delay, as it is important that the first session under it should be held as early in the ensuing year as possible to obviate the great inconveniences entailed upon the gentlemen from the country districts if called upon to leave their homes and their occupations at a later and unseasonable period.

P.S.—This despatch was written in anticipation of the passing of the Bill, after it had finally gone through the Committee, and stood for a third reading, and after I had ascertained that the Legislative Council were likely to waive their objections and accept the measure as it came up from the Assembly on the grounds of expediency and the risk to which the Bill would be subjected if sent back to the Assembly for amendment. But upon the Bill being brought up in the Assembly for a third reading on the 5th instant, the opportunity was taken to propose no end of amendments to it, and for some hours it was a question whether it would ever be passed at all, or at all events without such alterations as would greatly interfere with its efficiency. Eventually, however, the Bill was got through the House, and sent up to the Legislative Council. The only important amendment actually adopted was the substitution, in the 7th clause, of one Commissioner at 3,000*l.* per annum, instead of one or two Commissioners at salaries of 2,000*l.* each.

I have not been able to re-write this despatch to suit this modification of the Act, being anxious not to lose the opportunity of sending it home by the present packet. Nor is it necessary for me to do so, as the change made in the Act does not alter my views with regard to the inexpediency of sending out any one from England as a Commissioner; indeed one Commissioner from England would be even more objectionable than two at 2,000*l.* each, and would be a still nearer approach to the *imperium in imperio*.

This alteration of the measure after it had passed the Committee has left the 8th clause, which has not been altered to correspond, in some degree unintelligible, though as the words left in with reference to "Her Majesty not appointing more than one Commissioner" are mere surplusage, their presence cannot affect the working of the Act, whilst any attempt to get the incongruity rectified might have opened the door to further amendments, and possibly have caused the total loss of the measure.

No. 50.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 314.) (Answered No. 15, January 1, 1866, page 260.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 7, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a Resolution of the House of Assembly unanimously passed on the 23rd ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure in No. 50.

Resolution of the House of Assembly.

House of Assembly, Thursday, November 23, 1865.

Resolved—That the House of Assembly of Jamaica desire to convey its grateful thanks to his Excellency Major-General O'Connor, C.B., to Captain de Horsey, R.N., late Senior Naval Officer, and to the officers, non-commissioned and other Warrant Officers, and men of Her Majesty's military and naval forces, and the volunteer militia and Maroons, for their prompt and effectual services in crushing the wicked and blood-thirsty rebellion in the eastern part of this colony, and in checking its extension throughout the colony.

Resolved—That his Honour the Speaker of the Assembly be requested to transmit to his Excellency Major-General O'Connor, C.B., to Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, Knight, Commodore on this station, to Captain de Horsey, R.N., late Senior Naval Officer, to Colonel Hunt of the Volunteer Militia of this Island, and Colonel Fyfe of the Maroons, a copy of the foregoing resolution.

No. 51.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 317.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a letter dated 1st of August last which was addressed to a firm in Kingston.

The only object in forwarding this communication is to show that even five months ago the residents in the parishes to the westward had observed indications of a very unsatisfactory state of feeling amongst the negroes, and were apprehensive of insurrection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Mr. Nairne to Messrs. Grant and Co.

(Private.)

Dear Sirs, *Lilliput P. O., St. Elizabeth, August* 1, 1865.

IF there is any possibility of doing so, please forward by means of conveyance through book post without a moment's delay, one of your patent self-acting revolvers which I have been informed you sell at 64*s*.; at all events, let me have one, and forward your bill at same time.

The peasantry in this parish are in a very excited and disaffected state, owing, it is supposed, of a report being circulated among them that Her Majesty had sent out money to be distributed among them which had been withheld by those in authority.

Several influential gentlemen have had their families removed to Black River, where a gun-boat from Port Royal is expected to anchor to-day.

It is reported that a body of insurgents from Hanover and St. James will fraternize with the St. Elizabeth's people to attack the town of Black River at 10 o'clock to-day.

For my part, I placed so little credence in any possibility of a rising among the people (which had been fully discussed here for the last three weeks), that I delayed till now to put myself on the defensive in case of an outbreak, but serious appehensions are now entertained by others who are in a better position to judge from the character and temper of the people than I who have been only residing here for the last twelve months.

If the ordinary sort of gun caps will not suit the revolver, please forward such as you know to be required.

I am, &c.

(Signed) COLIN NAIRNE.

No. 52.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 319.) (Answered No. 10, January 1, 1866, page 258.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of two documents showing the kind of spirit still existing in several parishes.

One is an anonymous threatening letter, the other a statement on oath relative to secret meetings and drillings which there is every reason to believe still take place in several parishes.

The Government has taken steps to put a stop to these practices under a recently enacted law.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 52.

Statement by William Coley.

Jamaica, ss., St. Elizabeth.

I, WILLIAM COLEY, deserter from Her Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, was on duty with my commanding officer, Lieutenant Bates, in Vere, when I deserted about June last. Since then I have been four months at Appleton, and the last two months at Roses Valley in the district of Oxford Estate, at the house of one Mrs. Louisa Wilmott. Since the rebellion in St. Thomas-in-the-East, one Archibald McLeish in the district of Roses Valley, and William Chambers and Joe Levy, of Evergreen District, have been and are still in the habit of holding midnight meetings from 6 o'clock P.M. to 6 o'clock A.M. at the house of William Chambers, when one Joe Levy kept guard. They asked him if I was a soldier, and whether I would join and drill them; I refused, on which they threatened to report me. I reclined outside the house and heard William Chambers say they must make haste and get powder and guns, and those that had no guns must bring machetts; that they must go down and burn Mr. Coke's works at Oxford and shoot him; that he would keep his Bible in his hand, and when the buckras took him, he would swear that it was the Bible he was reading. I recognized at the meeting Charles Farquharson and his wife, William Mackintosh and wife, Crafton Cummings, Albert and Henry Cummings, William Foster, and Sarah Cummings, and one man called Parpy Hall, besides a good many others I do not know. They agreed to commence the first day of Christmas, and as soon as they fired the works they were all to come out with their guns and matchetts and take everything out of Mr. Kerr's shop, for he was not selling good to them; and Charles Farquharson said that whenever anything took place they would go to the bushman.

I, William Coley, make oath and state all the above to be truth.

So help me God.

(Signed) WILLIAM COLEY, his ✕ mark.

Sworn before us, this 27th November, 1865.

(Signed) W. H. Cobb, *J.P.*

J. E. Kerr, *J.P.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 52.

Further Statement by William Coley.

Jamaica, ss., St. Elizabeth.

I, WILLIAM COLEY, deserter from the 1st West India Regiment, further make oath, and state that at the house of Archibald McLeish in the district of Roses Valley, where I went to attend a meeting, supposing it to be a prayer-meeting, I found the door shut, and sitting down outside I heard Archibald McLeish holding a meeting, and saying that he was going to town to buy powder and arms, to bring them down and hide them at a place called Thateli Walk; that they must all throw up to buy the powder—they wanted a puncheon; that they would rise the first day of Christmas, and shoot all the buckras; that they would come down when William Chambers and his party came from Evergreen, and meet together at a place called Bell Hill in front of Oxford-house. I also saw a lot

of bows and arrows in a heap in a corner of the house, and I heard him say when they had killed the buckras they would all go to the shops and drink and make merry. I saw there at Archibald McLeish's house William Colley and his wife, George Maitland and his wife, many White, and very many others who I could not recognize, as directly I refused to join them they raised upon me with sticks and drove me down the hill.

Archibald McLeish saw me on Saturday at Bogue-market, asked me to join him, and on my refusing, threatened to report me as a deserter.

I, William Coley, make oath and state that the above having been read to me is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help me God.

(Signed) WILLIAM COLEY, his ✕ mark.

Sworn before us, this 27th November, 1865, at Oxford Estate.

(Signed) W. H. Coke, *J.P.*
J. E. Kerr, *J.P.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 52.

Anonymous Communication.

Dear old Massa Postmaster, *Westmoreland, November* 24, 1865.

SOME time ago I addressed you through this same channel, as you must observe now by my disguised writing. I then said, "You knew me well," but the subject then was one of caution, which I requested you to use as a relative of the parties now even still residing in these diggings. I was told you got my letter, but did not use it as requested: be it so.

This, however, is of a more serious and important nature, and I prefer this mode of assuring those in authority to be on their guard day and night; not to believe we are safe and free from the ravages and barbarities already felt and fearfully carried out. This my parish is considered by some quite free and safe from any attempt, while many, myself included, fully know what is to be attempted again during the Christmas. Let this be the warning to our worthy Custos. Let him not lose sight of his estates, every one knows he will be at his post of honour. Our zealous Captains of Volunteers, Farquharson and Adolphus, with their officers and men, would also do their duties to a man. Do not put me down as a simple alarmist. Wickedness and faction is still abroad. Beware!

Strong and efficient guards must be placed, well armed, in this town and country parts. Now as to yourself individually. It is foolishly believed by the ignorant that the American Government has offered the Governor to lend troops to aid and kill black people. The flag now and then hoisted at your office has been, and still is, a mark, so dear old massa, be cautious.

Yours in all, but no humbug.

No. 53.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 30.)

(No. 320.) (Answered No. 17, January 1, 1866, page 260.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of an address presented to me by the inhabitants of the parish of St. James and the vicinity, very numerously and respectably signed.

I also inclose a copy of my reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Address.

To his Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of Jamaica, &c., &c., &c.

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the parish of St. James and vicinity, beg most respectfully to tender to your Excellency the sincere expression of our gratitude and

thanks for the promptitude, energy and decision which distinguished your Excellency in suppressing the late atrocious rebellion in St. Thomas in the East, and to which, nobly seconded by Her Majesty's military and naval forces, Volunteers, and Maroons, we attribute under God the salvation of our lives and the very existence of the Colony.

2. We beg further to tender to your Excellency our respectful thanks for the proposal in your Excellency's opening address to the Legislature to abolish the existing Constitution of the Colony, and for the substitution of another more suitable to its requirements, deeply impressed as we are with the paramount necessity of such a measure, by which alone confidence can be restored to the minds of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Jamaica, and life and property rendered secure.

We have, &c.
(Signed) G. M. LAWSON,
Of Hampden Estate, Senior Magistrate, St. James.
(And 79 others.)

Montego Bay, November 28, 1865.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

Reply to the preceding Address.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you sincerely for your address, for although I only did my duty in endeavouring promptly to put down and punish the late atrocious rebellion, it is gratifying to me to know that the steps taken by me for that purpose have met with your approval.

2. I can assure you that it is my constant and anxious thought by day and by night how I can best provide for the future peace and safety of the Colony, convinced as I am that with such a population as we have, and with so much disaffection arising from ignorance and evil teaching pervading that population, it must be a long time before the same feeling of confidence and security can again be felt by the white and coloured inhabitants as existed prior to the late outbreak.

3. I rejoice to find that you concur with me in thinking that the only way of enabling the Government to cope successfully with the state of things which now exists, and is likely to exist for a great length of time to come, is so to modify the present Constitution of the Colony as, by creating a strong Government, will enable that Government to command vigour and efficiency of action within the Island, and respect and confidence in England.

4. Most earnestly do I hope that all those who have a stake in the country, and who are anxious to promote its true interests, will, under a state of things which, if continued, must render all property valueless, merge every lesser or personal consideration, and cordially co-operate to bring about this great and good work, of which (if achieved) the benefit will descend to and be shared in by all future generations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

To the Hon. J. M. Lawson, M.D.,
and other Gentlemen of the Parish of St. James, &c.

No. 54.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 321.) (Answered No. 13, January 1, 1866, page 258.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

HAVING been given to understand that some exception has been taken by a portion of the press in England (though I have not seen any of the articles referred to), to the steps taken by me to put down the rebellion in the eastern parishes, I think it due to you as well as to myself, to make the following general statement:—

2. Long previous to the rebellion breaking out in Morant Bay, Government had good reason to believe that a spirit of disaffection and disloyalty pervaded very many of the parishes; and as far back as August last I had occasion to bring to your notice that I had been obliged to send down a ship of war to certain parts to watch events and be prepared for any emergency.

3. The actual rising of the negro population took place at a different point of the

island, and it rapidly extended from that point along the coast line of the eastern end of the island for some fifty miles, until headed and turned by the landing of troops at Port Antonio.

It was also at the same time spreading to the north-west, up the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, until checked by meeting the troops detached from Newcastle to intercept its progress.

4. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the negro is a creature of impulse and imitation, easily misled, very excitable, and a perfect fiend when under the influence of an excitement which stirs up all the evil passions of a race little removed in many respects from absolute savages.

5. Under these conditions, and knowing the insecure and unprotected state of the entire Colony, and the small force available for our defence in the event of any general rising taking place simultaneously, it became a matter of absolute necessity and self-defence, not only promptly to put down the outbreak, but by proclaiming martial law in the districts where it existed and contiguous thereto, to ensure that the punishment inflicted should be summary and severe.

6. It was necessary to make an example which, by striking terror, might deter other districts from following the horrible example of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

7. In the long run, and viewed as a whole, any amount of just severity thus exercised became a mercy, and the exaction of the last penalty for rebellion from the few has in all human probability saved the lives of the many, as well as relieved the Colony and Great Britain from a long, protracted, bloody, and expensive strife; for it must be remembered that in an extensive, thinly populated, and mountainous country like Jamaica, without roads or means of traversing the mountain fastnesses, the subduing of a general rebellion would be no easy or short task.

8. All the general arrangements, as narrated in my despatch No. 251 of the 20th of October, were directed by myself personally, and for them I alone am responsible.

The subordinate arrangements and details with regard to the internal management of the districts under martial law, were of course in the hands of military authorities, whose reports, so far as they have reached me, I have duly transmitted to you.

9. It is, perhaps, impossible when a country is under martial law, imposed on account of scenes of violence, plundering of properties, burnings of houses and cruel butcheries, and when there is little time for that cool and careful investigation which takes place under more favourable circumstances, but that some occurrences must ensue which are to be deplored, and under which individuals may possibly suffer unjustly.

But taken as a whole, and bearing in mind both the vastness of the danger and the small means of meeting it, I do not consider that the punishment has been greater than the crime merited, or than was necessary to prevent a recurrence of it.

10. I have a perfect conviction in my own mind, after an experience of four years in Jamaica, and with the best and most varied means of obtaining information, that this Colony has had a most narrow escape from universal anarchy and tumult, and that this escape is due solely to the promptness and decision of action by which the first outbreak of rebellion was put down and punished.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 55.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 322.)

(Answered No. 14, January 1, 1866, page 259.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit communications which I received yesterday from the Administrator of the Government of Barbadoes, and the General commanding on that station, pressing upon me the early return to the Colony of the troops lent to aid in suppressing the rebellion in Jamaica.

I also transmit copies of my replies.

In the existing state of feeling which prevails in so many parishes of the island, I consider it would be unsafe at present to withdraw the troops belonging to Barbadoes, which are stationed over a large area of country, and to the presence of which, as you would gather from Colonel Whitfield's letter of the 21st November, transmitted in my

despatch No. 302* of the 23rd instant, we are indebted for the prevention of any further rising of the negro population.

I should be glad to receive your instructions on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 55.

Lieutenant-Governor Mundy to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Windward Islands, Barbadoes, November 24, 1865.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch of the 29th ultimo, and I learn with great satisfaction that the rebellion in the eastern districts of Jamaica has been quelled, and I sincerely trust that the energy with which this crisis has been met may effectually repress that unsatisfactory state of feeling which you inform me still exists in the other parishes of the island.

2. With regard to the concluding paragraph of your Excellency's despatch, I presume it is your intention to apply to Her Majesty's Government for such increase of the military force in your command as you describe to be necessary for a long time to come, and I would venture to urge on you a hope that you will bear in mind the desirability of returning to their head-quarters at as early a date as posssible the troops detached from Barbadoes.

3. In making this request I feel sure your Excellency will acquit me of any desire to embarrass you in your present difficulties, but the Major-General commanding has very urgently put before me the pressure which the ordinary duties of the garrison impose on the reduced numbers at present in this island, and other considerations, which will be obvious to your Excellency, make me very desirous to see the force restored to its usual strength.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. M. MUNDY,
Lieutenant-Governor administering the Government, Windward Islands.

Inclosure 2 in No. 55.

Governor Eyre to Lieutenant-Governor Mundy.

Sir, *King's House, December 8, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch dated 24th ultimo, pressing upon me the importance of returning to Barbadoes at as early a date as possible the troops so kindly and promptly sent by you to aid in suppressing the rebellion in Jamaica.

2. I am very anxious that Barbadoes should not suffer any inconvenience or detriment from having so generously aided Jamaica; but at the same time, as I informed your Excellency in my former despatch, there is still a wide-spread spirit of disaffection in this Colony which is only kept under by the presence of the troops from Barbadoes stationed in small detachments over a large area of country, and were these to be withdrawn I have no other means of securing the peace of the country.

3. Under these circumstances I am sure your Excellency would not wish me to return the troops which are so essential to the safety of this Colony until such time as Her Majesty's Government have had time to reply to my representations and decide upon the provision to be made for the permant augmentation of the garrison of this island.

4. I have long since communicated with Her Majesty's Government on the subject, but will do so again by the present packet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 179.

Inclosure 3 in No. 55.

Major-General Brooke to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Barbadoes, November* 24, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 29th ultimo, reporting the arrival and disposition of the force lately dispatched from this command, at your Excellency's request, to aid in quelling the disturbances in Jamaica, and as your Excellency informs me that the rebellion is now crushed and almost put down, I trust that you will be good enough to permit the troops thus detached from Barbadoes to return to their station as soon as practicable.

2. I need not remind your Excellency that among the many Colonies included in this command, disturbances may at any time arise requiring military assistance to quell, and, at present, my force is so very limited that in such an event I would find it almost impossible to afford the necessary aid.

Your Excellency is aware that the force in question was lent to the Colony of Jamaica solely on your Excellency's application for a special purpose, and were not given for ordinary garrison duties, and they should not be considered as being in any way on the strength of the Jamaica command. I therefore trust that they may not be detained there after their presence for that special purpose has ceased to become absolutely necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. BROOKE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 55.

Governor Eyre to Major-General Brooke.

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 24th ultimo, requesting that the troops so kindly and promptly sent from Barbadoes to aid in quelling the insurrection in Jamaica may be returned to that Colony now that the rebellion is over.

2. In reply I have to state that, although the rising of the negroes has been put down in the districts where it occurred, a very bad spirit still prevails throughout most of the other parishes, and is only kept down by the presence of the troops from Barbadoes stationed in small detachments over a large area of country.

3. Were these to be withdrawn, I have no means whatever of providing for the security of the Colony, and I am sure your Excellency would not wish me to withdraw this safeguard until such time as Her Majesty's Government, to whom I have communicated the necessity of augmenting our permanent garrison, can decide what are to be the future military arrangements here, and make the necessary provision.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 56.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(Received December 30.)

(No. 325.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of a communication from the Consul-General in Cuba, and of my reply thereto, on the subject of the friendly aid recently offered to this Government by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, as already notified in my despatch No. 254* of the 24th of October.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

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* Page 48.

Inclosure 1 in No. 56.

Consul-General Bunch to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Sir, *Havana, November* 1, 1865.

I HAVE had the honour to receive this day your letter of the 16th ultimo, in which you convey to me the intelligence of a rebellion of the blacks having broken out in the eastern part of Jamaica, and request me to aid his Excellency the Governor in obtaining, as speedily as possible, reinforcements, both naval and military, from Nova Scotia.

In reply, I beg leave to detail to you the steps which I have taken in this unfortunate matter. You will see that not a moment was lost in demanding aid. and the result has even surpassed my expectations.

On the 18th ultimo, at 12·15 P.M., I received a telegram from the Acting Vice-Consul at Santiago de Cuba, which embodied the substance of the letter to which I am now replying. Most fortunately the American steamer "Liberty" was on the point of leaving for New York. I forwarded by her the intelligence to Her Majesty's Consul at that port. His reply informs me that he received it 3 P.M. on the 23rd, and at once transmitted it to Halifax. I see by an American paper of the 26th, that Sir James Hope sailed on the 24th from Halifax for Port Royal, with the 17th Regiment and a battery of artillery, on board of the "Duncan." By the steamers "Eagle" and "Corsica," leaving Havana on the 21st of October, I sent duplicates and triplicates of my despatch to New York.

By the latter vessel I wrote to the Governor of the Bahamas, and suggested the propriety of his communicating with the officer commanding any of Her Majesty's ships which might be at Nassau.

On the 23rd I sent to the senior officer at Vera Cruz the information which I had received.

On the 24th, Her Majesty's ship "Cordelia" arrived from her cruizing ground. I at once communicated with Commander de Whal, and on the following day he sailed for Port Royal.

I believe, therefore, that everything was done here which could be towards procuring assistance for Jamaica.

It is, however, a simple act of justice that I should bring to the notice of his Excellency the Governor the friendly and generous conduct of his Excellency General Dulce, the Captain-General of this island. So soon as he received intelligence of the rebellion, he offered to me the services of 1,000 men of the Spanish army, together with two vessels of war which were at Santiago de Cuba. I did not feel authorized to accept the land forces, but I gladly acquiesced in the ships being despatched to Port Royal. This, as you know, was done without delay.

I was glad to hear yesterday, by the return of these vessels, that the rebellion was suppressed, and order restored.

It is difficult to exaggerate the anxiety manifested by General Dulce to be of use, and I have taken care to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to his behaviour.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BUNCH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 56.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee to Consul-General Bunch.

Sir, *Executive Committee Office, Jamaica; November* 23, 1865.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor in Executive Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 1st instant. I am instructed to state in reply, that the Government of this Colony highly appreciate your prompt and energetic exertions in procuring aid to suppress the rebellion which had broken out in Jamaica; and I am to tender to you their grateful thanks for your very valuable services and good offices in the matter.

I am also to express the high sense this Government entertain of the obliging and generous conduct of his Excellency the Governor-General of Cuba, in his friendly proffer of troops and ships of war, a substantial proof of goodwill and friendship which is highly valued by the authorities and colonists of Jamaica, and has been thankfully brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MYERS.

No. 57.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 326.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of letters which have passed between General O'Connor and myself, in reference to the publication of an extract from a private letter of Colonel Whitfield's.

This correspondence explains itself, and shows the temper and spirit by which General O'Connor is actuated.

I inclose copy of the extract referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 57.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Kingston, November* 24, 1865.

IN the public papers this day published, I have read with surprise, not to use stronger language, a Message from your Excellency to the House of Assembly, wherein an extract from a communication from Colonel Whitfield, commanding troops in north-west district, to your Excellency forms the basis of the said Message.

Without canvassing the reasons of the Colonel in addressing your Excellency direct on the subject of the military operations, in a command solely under my superintendence, I cannot but think it is to be regretted that any military information should be accepted and acted on which does not pass through the hands of the officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in Jamaica. In these troublous times much alarm is created by injudicious reports; and though I trust the example set by Colonel Whitfield in addressing letters direct on military matters may not be followed or continued in by this officer, yet I would desire to submit and to represent to your Excellency the expediency—setting aside the advantage to the public service—of all letters received direct bearing on military points, being referred to myself before action be taken thereon; bnt I trust the steps I have taken will render such impossible; nevertheless, if any representations are to be made to your Excellency respecting military operations, such should emanate from myself. In this view I would venture to suggest that if your Excellency receives any information from officers in command of districts or outposts unendorsed by myself, that they be remitted to me for my observation before steps be taken; I believe thereby the tranquillity of the Island would be better maintained, not taking into consideration the fact that the General officer in command is alone the authority from whom all reports should emanate, when intended for your consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 57.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, December* 1, 1865.

IN reply to your letter dated the 24th ultimo, but only received late on the 29th, on the subject of an extract from a communication from Colonel Whitfield, commanding troops in north-west district, to myself, which forms the basis of a Message to the Assembly, and which communication your Excellency is of opinion ought to have been made through yourself as commanding Her Majesty's forces in Jamaica, I have only to remark that Colonel Whitfield is in no way to blame for what took place. The letter to me from that officer was a private one, and under ordinary circumstances ought not to be and would not have been made public.

2. The exceptional circumstances under which a different course was pursued, are simply these:—

3. The House of Assembly had shortly before called upon me to furnish it with any communications tending to show the unsettled and insecure state of the country, as it was important that it should be in possession of the best and most authentic information on this point, with a view to immediate legislation. When, therefore, I received Colonel Whitfield's letter and showed it to the Executive Committee as fully confirming the views the Government had been led to form from other sources of intelligence, my advisers considered it highly important that the extracts, to which you refer, should be at once sent down to the House, then on the point of meeting, and this was done without considering that the act might place Colonel Whitfield in the position of appearing to have transgressed military etiquette, because the extract specified no "military operations," but simply conveyed a general opinion as to the political condition of the country, and the state of the police force of the Colony, with some valuable suggestions for its improvements.

3. Certainly there was no intention to infringe a rule of the public service which in the abstract is no doubt a wise and salutary one, that officers of any branch of that service should only make reports through the heads of their respective departments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 57.

Major-General O'Connor to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, December* 5, 1865.

THE Deputy Adjutant-General submitted to me this morning a letter from Colonel Whitfield, 2nd West India Regiment, commanding the north-western district, Falmouth, November 28, 1865, in reply to a communication calling upon him to explain "why he had corresponded direct with his Excellency the Governor on military subjects," and in which that officer states "the same was a private note which I wrote on my return from Savanna-la-Mar in answer to one he wrote to me immediately after my arrival here. I had no idea this private note would ever have been made use of as a public document, and feel exceedingly grieved and hurt that the Major-General should have viewed my conduct in the way he had; at any rate, I should feel obliged, as the Governor has thought proper to make my private note public, that he would show it to the Major-General, who I am sure would be at once convinced that the instructions contained in his official letter of the 24th instant would not have been necessary."

In accordance with Colonel Whitfield's wish I have the honour to request your Excellency will transmit, for my perusal, the "private note" of that officer to you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 4 in No. 57.

Governor Eyre to Major-General O'Connor.

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

IN accordance with the request made by Colonel Whitfield, I transmit that officer's letter to me of the 21st ultimo for your perusal.

My despatch of the 1st December had already informed your Excellency that it was written as a private communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 57.

Colonel Whitfield to Governor Eyre.

(Extract.) *November* 21, 1865.

I DID not like to answer your letter of the 13th instant until I had visited all the detachments in my district, and seen enough of the people to give an opinion. I quite agree with you in thinking that a seditious and disloyal spirit pervades the entire island, and that in all probability the negroes would rise, if it were not for the presence of the military. I think that a considerable amount of intercommunication has, and is taking place between the disaffected in the different parishes; for I observe men of sullen and dissatisfied looks riding about the country in all directions. About one-half the negroes look happy and contented; the remainder, as if they would take much pleasure in cutting one's throat. I think the same feeling exists among the women: but I do not think this feeling is confined to that district between Savanna-la-Mar and Montego Bay, but everywhere.

* * * * *

I must now remark on the police force of this Colony. They are in every district I have seen, a most inefficient body of men; in many cases, old and infirm. They are badly clothed and badly fed. I should say, if their services were required, they would be next to useless. They are far inferior to those in Barbados, St. Vincent, and Demerara; and I attribute this entirely to the force being located in their own parishes. I should suggest that the whole police be under the command of a Chief, an active and intelligent young military officer, and the present inspectors under his orders. They should be frequently moved from one part of the island to another; they should be properly armed and drilled; and a portion should be properly mounted and attached to each station, for the purpose of carrying despatches and making rapid movements in any direction, required escorts, &c.

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No. 58.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 327.) (Answered No. 16, January 1, 1866, page 260.)

Sir, *King's House, December* 8, 1865.

JUST as I am closing my despatches, I have received from the members of the Executive Committee, from Mr. Williams, and from Mr. R. W. Smith, Minutes expressive of their views with regard to the new Constitution Act, or to particular portions of it.

I also inclose a Protest from Mr. Moncrieffe, a member of the Legislative Council, against the Act, a copy of the Memorandum of Agreement upon which it was based, of a Minute of Mr. Westmorland's in reference thereto, and of my reply, and of a Minute by Mr. Hosack.

It is impossible for me now to analyse and report upon any of these documents, and I would therefore only make one remark with regard to the first part of Mr. R. W. Smith's Minute. A nominee Council would, apparently, have fully met his views, and yet he positively refused to join in carrying such a form of Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 58.

Memorandum for the Executive Committee.

THE Governor would be glad to learn the opinion of the Executive Committee as to the number of members in the Legislative Council and those of Assembly respectively, in favour of or adverse to that clause of the new Constitution Bill being acted upon in England, which provides that the Queen may send out one or two Commissioners instead of an Executive Committee, or as part of the Executive Committee.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

December 4, 1865.

2. The Governor would be glad, also, to have the views of the Committee as to the policy or impolicy of acting upon the clause referred to.

E. E.

Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

Minute by Mr. Westmorland.

THE appointment of Commissioners from England to manage the affairs of Jamaica is distasteful to two-thirds or more of the Council, Assembly, and the intelligent inhabitants; they consider the proposal to be a reflection on their intelligence and characters.

2. It was proposed ostensibly for the purpose of putting an end to party strife and alleged scramble for place; in reality, to prevent any of the members of the present Executive Committee from continuing to possess any share in the Government.

3. How far great financial abilities could go in improving our present state, brought about by British legislation, is a matter of opinion; to my mind, prosperity must be looked for from other sources than mere manipulation of taxation and expenditure.

4. If it be thought advisable that, in addition to the Governor, British statesmanship should be resorted to, then I prefer one Commissioner at 3,000*l.* per annum to two at 2,000*l.*, on the score of the probability of our obtaining superior talent.

5. A question of course would arise whether such an officer would work harmoniously with the Governor or otherwise.

I have no private interest to serve in making these remarks; my retirement from the Government would be a matter of convenience to myself and of benefit to my private avocations.

7. I sincerely trust Her Majesty will be advised to consent to the new Constitution Bill, which, though objectionable in many respects, gets rid of the House of Assembly; a step rendered absolutely necessary by recent occurrences, and for the accomplishment of this great boon all its other imperfections should be overlooked.

(Signed) HENRY WESTMORLAND.

Executive Committee Office, Spanish Town, December 8, 1865.

Inclosure 3 in No. 58.

Reply of Dr. Hamilton to the Governor's Minute of December 4, 1865.

IN reply to the Minute of his Excellency the Governor of the 4th December requesting to learn the opinion of the Executive Committee on the number of members in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly respectively in favour of or adverse to that clause of the new Constitution Bill being acted upon in Englamd, which provides that the Queen may send out a Commissioner to act as one of the Executive Committee, and further asking for the views of the Committee as to the policy or impolicy of acting upon the clause referred to:

2. I beg to state that on the occasion of the Bill being committed in the Council there were present the Honourable the President Sir Bryan Edwards, Knight (Chief Justice), the Honourable Messrs. East, Mackinnon, Moncrieffe, Lawson, Logan, Hamilton, Heslop (Attorney-General), Vickers, and M'Dowell. Every one of these gentlemen were adverse to the clause, and Messrs. East, Mackinnon, Moncrieffe, and Logan spoke strongly against it. Had it not been for the paramount importance of securing the abolition of the House of Assembly, and a well-grounded apprehension that were the Bill to be amended in Council it would have been ultimately lost, this clause (the 7th) as well as several others would never have been acceded to by the Board.

3. The feeling in the Council was that the Bill should be passed at any risk, but that it contained many provisions which would require at some future time much careful reconsideration.

4. With regard to the second part of the question, as it has been thought advisable that each member of the Executive Committee should record his individual opinion, I beg to state that I believe the nomination of a Commissioner from England to be impolitic for the following reasons:—

1st. His position, both in a political, social, and pecuniary sense, would approximate too closely to that of the Governor, and his influence would have immense weight should he, in any disputed question, range himself either with the Governor against the Legislative Chamber, or with the Chamber against the Governor.

2nd. His position in the Chamber would be a very peculiar one. A Commissioner could scarcely be sent out whose tenure of office would depend on the caprice of a Colonial Legislature, and in event of grave difficulties arising between such Commissioner and the Chamber, one of two evils would result: either he would have to resign office, or

one or more dissolutions of the Chamber take place, thus keeping up party strife in the country; and considering the standing of the country gentlemen who will most likely compose the Chamber, not improbably a "dead lock."

3rd. Mr. Mackinnon, when speaking on the 7th clause of the Bill in Council, observed that whereas before the passing of the Act 17 Vict., cap. 29, there was a yearly and increasing excess of expenditure over receipts in the finances of the Island, that since the appointment of the Executive Committee, and under the management of the successive Executive Committees that have held office since that period, receipts and expenditure had been made to balance, and the finances of the country generally placed in a more favourable position; he therefore held that there was no want of financial ability in the country to manage its affairs, and that assistance on that point was not required from England; and his views met with the approbation of the other members of Council then present.

4th. The appointment of one Commissioner from England would not prevent the contest for place on which so much force has been laid, so long as another Commissioner remains to be appointed from the Chamber, and such Commissioner would be placed in a peculiar situation were his local colleague forced to retire and he (if immoveable) obliged to accept a new colleague from the former Opposition.

5th. Were such Commissioner moveable at the will of the Chamber, expressed by by the strong opposition of the majority of the members to his policy, and had he to resign office, as in like circumstances a local Executive Committee would have to do, a series of such Commissioners might have to be sent out; and as each would have to make himself acquainted with the general state, requirements, and resources of the country, all of which would take considerable time, the efficiency of such Commissioner and the services he could render the Colony would be much lessened.

6th. Unless the benefits to be secured to the Island by sending out such a Commissioner were very clear and well-defined, the Colony can ill afford the great increase in expenditure to which it would thereby be exposed.

(Signed) ROBERT HAMILTON.

December 8, 1865.

Inclosure 4 in No. 58.

Reply of Mr. Hosack to the Governor's Minute of December 4, 1865.

THE new Constitution Act is a compromise between a section of the Government party and the Opposition in order to attain one great object, namely, the abolition of the Assembly. The remaining minority of the Assembly were opposed to this being done, though generally supporters of the Government.

2. The proposals to appoint Commissioners from England, and to have a half-elected and half nominated Chamber instead of an entirely nominee Chamber as proposed by the Government, came from the opposition, and were only consented to in order to secure the support of the Opposition to abolish the Assembly.

3. The facts being so, the question arises whether the new Chamber about to be created should not have an opportunity of judging of the propriety, or otherwise, of having a Commissioner from England. I think it should, because the new Chamber will be a better judge of this than an expiring Assembly torn to pieces by bitter party spirit.

4. Should a Commissioner be appointed from England who shall not receive the support of the new Chamber, I cannot see how such a result is to be rectified without causing very great public inconvenience.

5. A Commissioner at a salary of 3,000*l.* a year would be too nearly on a level with, and would, I consider, be far better off than, the Governor of the Island with a salary of 5,000*l.*

(Signed) WM. HOSACK.

December 8, 1865.

Inclosure 5 in No. 58.

Governor Eyre to Mr. Smith.

My dear Sir, *King's House, December 5, 1865.*

AS it is possible the new Constitution Act may be passed in time to go home by the present packet, I beg to remind you that at a meeting held at King's-house at which an understanding was come to as to the main points to be combined in the Bill, I promised to send home with the Act any expression of opinion which might be sent to me for the purpose by yourself or the other gentlemeu who adopt your views in reference to the clauses which authorise Her Majesty to appoint one or two Commissioners in the place of or to aid an Executive Committee according as one or two might be nominated.

2. I shall be obliged by your letting me have any statement you may wish to have submitted to the Secretary of State, if possible, by Thursday evening.

3. It would, of course, be desirable in support of your views to specify the number and names of the Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council who support your views, in order that the Secretary of State may have full means before him of judging how far they are generally entertained by the present Legislative Bodies.

4. I shall be obliged by your communicating this note to Mr. J. S. Williams.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 58.

Mr. Smith to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Spanish Town, December 8, 1865.*

WHEN your Excellency did me the honour at the opening of the Legislative session to require my co-operation in the then grave state of affairs in the island, I represented to your Excellency as my opinion after mature deliberation that the Government of the island should be changed, and that it should be administered for a time at least by Commissioners to be appointed by the Crown, and invested with full powers.

2. I was led to this opinion from the antagonism that not only the outbreak in St. Thomas-in-the-East, but the discovery of a plot existing throughout the island disclosed, of the black to the white and coloured races, and I desired to remove that feature by getting rid, as far as possible, of legislation by the white and coloured resident classes, and the substitution of a more direct control by the Queen's Government, thus evidencing a determination on its part to put down all aspirations at domination by the black race as utterly hopeless, at the same time avoiding what would be considered by it as class legislation by the whites. I was the more confirmed, too, in this by the irritation in the Assembly and out of it arising from political jealousies since the institution of an Executive Committee. These opinions I knew were largely shared by members of the Legislature, and by many of the intelligent proprietary Body. Such a course of action, too, I was satisfied would restore confidence in the minds of the British capitalists, the gradual withdrawal of whose aid in later times has not failed to exercise a very prejudicial effect.

3. This proposal, however, was disposed of by your Excellency's assurance that it was opposed to the general policy of the Colonial Office, nor was that impression removed in your Excellency's mind by the argument that the crisis was exceptional and ought to be dealt with by exceptional measures.

4. In this conflict of opinion it became necessary to modify our views, and it was finally agreed at an interview with your Excellency and your advisers, Mr. Williams, the member for the parish of Westmoreland, and myself, that in the proposed Bill permission should be granted to appoint two Commissioners from England, who should be associated as your Excellency's advisers in the stead of the Executive Committee with a Council partly elective and partly nominated by the Crown, none being place-holders save the Attorney-General. This proposition in my opinion constituted the main features of the scheme as submitted to the Legislature, and although after long discussion it was decided on in the Assembly that two Commissioners should be appointed on the third reading of the Bill, an amendment was carried striking out one of the Commissioners caused by the suddenly changed opinions of some of the members.

5. This amendment in my opinion deprives the Act of the salutary effect it would otherwise have, and as it throws upon the single Commissioner an amount of work and

responsibility almost, if not completely, beyond his powers, while as an adviser of your Excellency there would be no referee to whom to apply in case of a difference of opinion, this would necessitate the appointment of some resident third person for whom provision, you will observe, exists in the Act, and which for the reasons above stated would militate against the policy of the form of government sought to be inaugurated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RAYNES W. SMITH.

Inclosure 7 in No. 58.

Minute by Mr. Williams.

Spanish Town, December 8, 1865

MINUTE for his Excellency the Governor in reference to the appointment of Commissioners and members of an Executive Committee under the proposed new Constitution:—

1. It is submitted that under recent and present circumstances and the present juncture of affairs in the Colony the appointment by Her Most Gracious Majesty of a gentleman from England as the Queen's Commissioner, to take part in the Legislative Chamber, would most beneficially operate upon the minds of the lower orders as inducing them to believe that Her Majesty had herself sent out her officer to take part in the Government, to inquire into the state of the country, and to redress any grievances under which the lower classes may have been led to think that they labour.

2. It is submitted that the appointment of a gentleman of well-known standing and experience from England as a Commissioner, to take an active part in the Legislative Chamber in the management of public business, would also tend to give confidence to English proprietors of estates in Jamaica, and also to British and Continental capitalists, who might be inclined to make investments in the cultivation of the soil and in fostering public enterprise in the Colony.

That the Governor ought not to be that person, experience drawn from other Colonies in which the Governor is allowed to appear in and take active part in the Legislative Chamber has abundantly shown. The influence which such an appointment from England would give could never be afforded by a person localized as a colonist.

3. It is submitted that the constant struggles for office and the lamentable party contest which have run riot for many years since the institution of an Executive Committee have brought about very considerable social dissension and public disorganization, and have operated to the utter impracticability of the passing of any large remedial measures for the welfare of the Colony. If an Executive Committee is to be continued on the present basis under the Act for the better government of the Island, it is much feared that even in a single Chamber the same disastrous results would to a great extent follow.

4. It is submitted that it is extremely desirable that there should be a strong Government at least for some time to come: the continuance of an Executive Committee on the present basis would not tend to any such result; the appointment of a gentleman of well-known ability, experience, and standing as the Queen's Commissioner in the Chamber would, it is believed, materially contribute to that end.

5. It is, however, further most respectfully submitted that any such appointment would be highly prejudicial to the welfare of Jamaica at home and abroad, as well as be a matter of great reproach to the Home Government if in the exercise of this patronage (and the colonists have too often been thus treated) the individual sent out was one nominated more with a reference to considerations of nepotism and political or personal requirement, than with a view to the ability, experience, and standing of the individual and the best interests of the Colony.

6. It is also submitted that it is evident from the divisions in the Assembly, as recorded in the minutes of the proceedings, that two-thirds of the members present were in favour of the appointment from England; the difference between the members forming this proportion being upon the point whether there should be two Commissioners at 2,000*l.* per annum each, or one Commissioner at 3,000*l.* per annum.

The very large amount of 3,000*l.* per annum fixed to be paid by the taxpayers of the Colony, when additional taxation and the creation of new offices are being strongly opposed, manifests the desire that such appointment should be made even at such a cost.

7. But objections have been raised to any such appointment, and they are threefold:—

1st. That the Colonial Secretary will nominate only some political partisan, or some unfit favourite.

It is admitted that if such is to be the nature of the appointment, the objection would be valid; but it is scarcely conceived that in the present state of the public mind in the Colony, in England, and abroad, such a course of conduct could possibly be pursued:

2nd. That the appointment from England would be a slur on the gentlemen in the Colony.

The answer is that, although there are gentlemen of experience, ability, high standing, and honour in the Colony, the necessities of the times and the state of parties in the Colony absolutely demand such an appointment for the good of the Colony, and, also, that the Act, as it has passed the Local Legislature, provides for the appointment of one gentleman of Jamaica to be appointed to act with the one gentleman from England: and—

3rd. That the appointment of a Commissioner from England of such standing and at such pay is questionable as in relation to the position of the Governor.

The answer is, that the appointment of the Commissioner is to be at the pleasure of the Crown; and that he is to be subordinate to and under the control of the Governor; and that any such objection could to a very considerable extent, if not wholly, be cured by the British Government itself in regard of his authority, by placing the Governor in higher relative power under his Commission or instructions, and in regard of his emoluments by increasing his salary out of the perpetual annuity, and thereby also greatly benefiting the Colony itself.

(Signed) J. S. W.

The Undersigned beg leave to forward to his Excellency this Minute, as arranged at the interview which, in endeavouring to aid the Governor in amending the Constitution of the Colony, they recently had the honour of having with his Excellency and the honourable members of the Executive Committee.

(Signed) JOSEPH STONE WILLIAMS,
Member of Assembly for Westmorland

I concur generally save in the respects alluded to in my letter of the 8th December, 1865.

(Signed) RAYNES W. SMITH.

I have no objection to state that, in my opinion, the primary object of the measure to get rid of the House of Assembly as a separate Legislative Body.

(Signed) J. S. WILLIAMS.

December 8, 1865.

Inclosure 8 in No. 58.

Protest by Mr. Moncrieffe.

(Extract.) *In the Legislative Council, December* 7, 1865.

THE Honourable Mr. Moncrieffe having dissented to the passing of the Bill from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the Political Constitution of this Island," in his place handed in his reasons for such his dissent.

2. "I dissent from the principle of this Bill, because political history proves that in a Legislature consisting of a single Chamber there is no check to passionate, precipitate, and capricious laws, and to the tyrannous domination of majorities over minorities."

(Signed) PETER MONCRIEFFE.

Inclosure 9 in No. 58.

Memorandum of Agreement as to Basis of Constitution Act.

ONE Chamber. Governor to have veto.

Twelve members elected; four from Cornwall; four from Middlesex; three from Surry; one from Kingston. Not to be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown.

Twelve members to be nominated by the Crown, of whom one only to be an office-holder, viz., the Attorney-General.

Members of the Executive to be chosen from the whole Council, without exception; only the Attorney-General not to be so appointed.

Propositions left to the Crown to send out two Commissioners at 2,000*l.* a-year each, to replace the Executive Committee. In the event of the Crown declining, the existing system of Executive Committee to continue. Qualification:—300*l.* on land; 500*l.* income; or 30*l.* taxes.

Franchise.—Voters to have vote in only one county or town at any election. He shall not be able to vote in two or more counties, although possessing the qualification:—

Any freehold of 30*l.* per annum; rent charge, 30*l.* per annum; house rental, 30*l.* per annum; salary not less than 100*l.* per annum; or, taxes not less than 5*l.* per annum.

Dissolution every seven years.

Power of dissolving at will.

Crown nominees to go with the other members.

Inclosure 10 in No. 58.

Minute by Mr. Westmorland.

I DO not think that the advocates of the nominee Chamber can do better than agree to the terms as arranged yesterday in the presence of his Excellency the Governor in order to carry out the great object, the abolishing of the Assembly.

2. Mr. Allwood should prepare the necessary clauses to carry out the alterations, and be printed for Tuesday morning.

But it appears to me that the proposed franchise is too low, the 50*l.* in the original Bill having been reduced to 30*l.*

3. Care must be taken with respect to the 5*l.* tax qualification, that property is not borrowed for the purpose. There should be a heavy penalty in such cases,—borrower and borrowee.

4. I think one Commissioner from England quite sufficient. Had my proposition in 1854 to limit the number of Executive Committee to one in the House and one in the Council been adopted, I think much party work would have been avoided.

5. In recommending this course, I have not altered in my opinion one jot any. Many of those who are now opposed to a nominee Council will live to change their opinions, and wish the Government measure had been carried in its integrity.

(Signed) H. W.

November 17, 1865.

I quite concur that a Nominee Council would be best, and that many of those who now advocate a partly elective one will live to change their opinion; but I feel satisfied that in the present state of feeling and opinion on the subject, the Government cannot carry a purely nominee Council, and that it is better and wiser to get a half-nominated and half-elected Chamber, than to lose all and let the existing state of things continue.

The other points are matters chiefly of detail.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

November 17, 1865.

Inclosure 11 in No. 58.

Minute by Mr. Hosack.

I AM prepared to do anything in order to abolish the Assembly.

I, however, have no expectation that a new Chamber, half elected and half

nominated, would give a strong Government, nor that a Chamber so constituted would reform itself when once formed.

2. I firmly believe that a Chamber entirely nominated by the Crown would give a strong Government.

3. The Government should, I think, not give up the seventh clause of the amended Bill, nor if defeated on it give up the whole Bill, because the Home Government have the power to send us a new Constitution, and might under the extraordinary circumstances of the case do so, and would have plenty of time to do so, rather than allow an imperfect Constitution Act to become law, or send it back for amendment.

4. The elective franchise can no longer be safely entrusted to an ignorant, rebellious people, such as the mass of the people of Jamaica, after all that has happened. The present franchise would, if the Assembly be continued, very soon fill the Assembly with men without character, property, or education; so that the Home Government would very soon be compelled to interfere, to prevent anarchy and confusion, while such an interference might lead to the same fearful consequences which followed the intervention of the French National Assembly with the Constitution of Saint Domingo.

(Signed) WM. HOSACK.

November 29, 1865.

P.S.—I showed the above to Mr. Westmorland and Dr. Hamilton.

W. H.

No. 59.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(No. 329.) (Answered No. 13, January 1, 1866, page 258.)

Sir, *King's House, Jamaica, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 341* of the 17th ultimo in reply to mine, No. 251† of the 20th October, reporting the breaking out of a rebellion of the negroes in the eastern districts of Jamaica and the steps taken to repress and punish it.

2. It is very gratifying to me to learn that you approve of the course pursued by me under this great and painful emergency, and that the narrative I was enabled to give amidst the interruptions and pressure of the circumstances under which I was placed, has conveyed to you a clear idea of the occurrences which took place.

3. I shall have much pleasure in making known to the inhabitants of Jamaica the feeling expression conveyed in your despatch of the sympathy entertained by Her Majesty's Government towards those who have sustained family bereavements in the late distressing events, and with regard to the losses which the Colony in general has been subjected to. I feel assured that this sympathy will be highly valued by the unfortunate sufferers.

4. It will be an agreeable duty to me to inform the parties interested of your intention to bring under the notice of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-chief and the Lords of the Admiralty the services rendered by Her Majesty's military and naval forces, and your appreciation of the good conduct of the well-affected subjects of Her Majesty and of the Maroons.

5. With regard to the various letters which accompanied my despatch and to certain passages in some of them which you say call for further explanation and justification, I have to remark that whilst all the general arrangements for the suppression and punishment of the rebellion were made under my own immediate direction, the subordinate details and the internal management of the districts under martial law, including the appointment of Courts-martial, the trial of prisoners, the approval of sentences, and the carrying out of such sentences, vested entirely with the military authorities, were reported to the General in command, and only partially came under my notice in a general manner through the letters to which you refer.

Many of these letters I only obtained a hurried glance at when overwhelmed with the labour and anxiety of the most pressing events; and although copies were eventually furnished to me, most of these only reached me just in time to be appended to my despatch without my being enabled to have other copies made for my own use.

6. After despatching the October mail, the thought, work, and anxiety entailed in

* Page 239. † Page 1.

arranging for the safety and protection of the western districts of the Colony absorbed my attention from a very early hour in the morning to a very late one at night, and even during the few brief hours that I attempted to obtain rest there was rarely a night during which I was not called up at all hours, one, two, or three times, by expresses from one place or another, requiring me to get up at once and reply to or give directions connected with such communications.

Added to this was the ordinary work of the Colony, the correspondence with the subordinate Governments, and the preparation for and the current work of a most important legislative session.

7. I mention these particulars only to show the pressure that was upon me (a pressure which has seriously affected my health), and how impossible it was for me to scrutinize or investigate carefully the details of the enormous mass of papers which were continually coming before me.

As regards those connected with the rebellion, my desire was to place you in possession of the fullest and most complete information with the least possible delay, and in order to effect this I was often obliged to transmit documents which had been but hastily glanced at without analyzing or reporting upon them, and without retaining copies.

I will now endeavour to procure such copies and read through the correspondence with the view of calling for fuller information upon such points as seem to require explanation or justification; but I should be obliged by your also causing me to be informed of the particulars in regard to which you desire further reports, so that nothing may be omitted which it is in my power to do to place all the circumstances in a clear manner before you.

8. It is very probable that some occurrences may have taken place which cannot be justified during the prevalence of martial law, and where so much was necessarily left to the discretion of, or where an unforeseen responsibility was by circumstances forced upon, subordinate authorities, differing greatly in character, ability, temper, experience, and judgment.

Such cases can only be sincerely deplored. It would have been impossible, under the excitement and urgency of the circumstances attending the outbreak, to have either guarded against or prevented their taking place.

It must be remembered, too, that the threatening accounts received from the other districts of the Colony and the limited means of meeting any difficulties which might arise there made it a matter of simple self-defence that the outbreak in the east should both be put down with the least possible delay and be punished in the most summary manner. The safety, in fact the preservation, of the Colony made this imperative.

9. As regards the general features of and mode of carrying out the retribution which was so necessarily and justly dealt to those who were principals in this most cruel and unprovoked insurrection, I do not doubt but that ample justification will be forthcoming by the officers under whose immediate directions and supervision it took place.

Those officers were Major-General O'Connor in Kingston, Brigadier-General Nelson in the districts east of Morant Bay, and Colonel Hobbs in the district north-west of Morant Bay.

The high rank and character of all these officers is, I think, a full guarantee that nothing improper or unjust took place with their knowledge or sanction; and I do not doubt but that they will be ready and able to afford full explanation and justification upon any points which, without such further information, may at present seem unsatisfactory.

10. If I recollect aright there was in one of Colonel Hobbs' own letters a statement to the effect that having some prisoners whom he could not take with him, he had found it necessary to shoot them.

I presume this implies after trial by Court-martial, and either upon their being taken in arms against the Queen, or upon direct testimony of their complicity in the rebellion.

It must be remembered that the military officers in the field wrote under great disadvantages, and when worn out in body and mind by the fatigues and anxieties of the day.

Under such conditions their reports could scarcely be expected to contain all the details which it is desirable to know.

With regard to Colonel Hobbs there may also have been circumstances connected with his position which made an immediate decision with regard to his prisoners essential; for I distinctly remember in another of his despatches that he stated he was surrounded by thousands of rebels, that his position was very precarious, and that he required immediate reinforcements.

A copy of this report was refused to me by General O'Connor, as notified in a communication from the Deputy Adjutant-General, which I duly transmitted to you.

11. Since the receipt of your despatch, I have had no time or opportunity to communicate with any of the military authorities, and I am now therefore only writing from the impressions made upon my own mind at the time; but as soon as I can get together fresh copies of the letters which I forwarded to you, I will lose no time in seeking direct explanations upon such points as may seem to require them, through General O'Connor.

Brigadier-General Nelson is now in England, and will be able to afford personally any information required in reference to the occurrences in the eastern districts over which he was placed in command during the prevalence of martial law.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 60.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

Sir, *King's House, Jamaica, December* 8, 1865.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the draft of a confidential despatch, proposed to be written to me in reply to my confidential despatch of the 24th October, pointing out the necessity of an immediate change in the Constitution of Jamaica, and recommending that if the existing Legislature refused to make such a change Parliament should be appealed to.

2. My despatch No. 313* of the 7th instant announced to you that, after great difficulty, I had succeeded in passing through the Legislature an Act abolishing the existing Constitution, and creating in the place of it a single Chamber of twenty-four members, one half of whom are to be nominated by Her Majesty and the other half elected by the counties and by the city of Kingston.

All office-holders (excepting one) are excluded from sitting in such Chamber, either as nominees or as elected members, but to compensate for this the nominees only hold their appointments during the existence of the Chamber, which may be dissolved by the Governor at any time, and must expire at the end of seven years.

This provision gives the Governor a very necessary control over the nominee portion of the Chamber.

The Governor has also the power to choose an Executive Committee of two, either from the nominated or elected members, and if he takes them, or either of them, from the elected members, it, of course, strengthens the Government to that extent.

From the tenor of your confidential draft I conclude that this form of Legislature is one in which you are prepared to acquiesce; though you appear to agree with me in thinking that a purely Nominee Council, consisting of twelve members, as in Trinidad, would have been better and more suitable to the present state and requirements of Jamaica.

3. There is no reason why, if Her Majesty's Government regard this as an important point, an appeal should not even now be made to Parliament, and the grounds for doing so will be both strengthened and simplified by the fact that the Legislature of the Colony has itself fully recognised the necessity of a radical change being made from the existing state of things, and has actually passed an Act making such change.

4. The great advantages of a Nominee Council would be, first, that as there would be no elections there could be no agitation raised from time to time amongst the people by political demagogues under the cloak of electioneering; but, secondly, by having one-half of the Council composed of office-holders under the Crown, the Government would be able to counteract the preponderance in favour of the planting interests, which would necessarily exist in such a Chamber as that created by the Act to alter and amend the Constitution. In this latter there can be no office-holders, and, therefore, the Governor will be driven to select, and the people to elect, chiefly planters.

There are very few merchants or professional men who would be qualified, and at the same time fit, to undertake the duties and responsibilities of Legislators under the new Act.

This is a very important point to bear in mind, considering that one class, numerically small, would consequently have to legislate for the mass of the population, and for other interests as well as for their own.

5. It is for you to consider whether the power of removing any obnoxious nominees

* Page 196.

by a dissolution would exercise a sufficient check over that portion of the Chamber so as to prevent their legislation having too much of a class character.

I believe the Colony at large would cheerfully acquiesce in Parliament's overriding the action which has been taken by the Local Legislature, and that a considerable number of the members of both branches of that Legislature would themselves approve of such a course.

6. Had I in the first instance been certain that Her Majesty's Government would have sanctioned an appeal to Parliament, I should have had no difficulty in getting an address to Her Majesty passed by the Legislature, praying that such appeal might be made, or even in getting an Act passed to abolish the existing Constitution, and authorise the Queen to create a new Constitution by an Order in Council without reference to Parliament at all.

Several members were inclined to adopt this course, but in view of the ordinary policy and practice which has of late years characterised the Colonial Office, I felt it my duty to point out that it was probable that Her Majesty's Government would inform the Colonists that if they desired a change in their Constitution it would be necessary for them to make it themselves, for doing which they had full and ample powers, and that it might reasonably be urged that with their local experience and knowledge they ought to know better what form of government was best suited to the state and requirements of the Colony than any one else could at a distance, and not possessing these advantages.

7. It would now probably be impracticable to get such an enactment in the face of the Act recently passed. Moreover, the most influential members of the Legislature have returned, or are returning, to their homes in the country, which they do not like to leave at the Christmas season, and especially under the unsettled state of feeling which still pervades the negro population.

Should you, however, wish me to make the attempt, and authorise me to state the views of the Government as to the best course to be taken, and as to the form of Constitution which is considered best suited to Jamaica under present circumstances, I shall use my best endeavours to give effect to whatever wishes you may express, and at all events there would always be the new Act sent by the present mail to fall back upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

No. 61.

Governor Eyre to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.—(*Received December* 30.)

(Answered, January 1, 1866, page 259.)

Sir, *King's House, Jamaica, December* 9, 1865.

FOR many months past my health has been suffering from a too long continued residence in a tropical climate, whilst the unceasing anxiety and overwork occasioned by the late rebellion have so far increased this indisposition that I feel a change of climate and a few months of comparative rest are necessary to enable me to recruit.

I shall be much obliged, therefore, if you would kindly grant me a year's leave of absence, to commence about the 20th April next, by which period I hope public matters will be so far arranged here as to admit of my leaving without the public service being inconvenienced.

I sincerely trust that the steps taken to secure the public tranquillity will prove effectual, and that by the date I have named the first session of the new Legislature may be over, and such measures passed as are of pressing importance, so that whoever you may appoint to administer the Government during my absence may have as little trouble or difficulty as possible in conducting it.

In soliciting your favourable consideration of my application for leave of absence, I would respectfully remark that my service in the West Indies has extended over a very considerable period of time, first at St. Vincent, to which I was appointed in October 1854, subsequently at Antigua, to which I was appointed in April 1859, and latterly at Jamaica, where I assumed the Government in March 1862. I shall thus have served, before my leave would come into operation (if granted), over four years of continuous resident service in the administration of the Government of Jamaica, in addition to my previous tropical service in the other Islands named.

The records of the Colonial Office will also show that these last four years have been a period of unparalleled difficulty, anxiety, and hard work, in a Colony long noted as the most turbulent and unmanageable of all Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

P.S. * * * * *

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 341.)

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 17, 1865.

BY the mail from the West Indies, the arrival of which did not take place till yesterday, I have received your despatch No. 251* of the 20th October last, reporting the breaking out of a rebellion of the negroes in the eastern districts of Jamaica, which has involved the cruel massacre of many of the principal white and coloured persons in that part of the island, and acquainting me with the measures which, in concert with the officers in command of Her Majesty's military and naval forces, you have taken to suppress the insurrection, and to prevent its spreading to other parts of the island.

I have been greatly shocked at the barbarities which you describe, and I wish you, in the first place, to inform the inhabitants of Jamaica how deeply Her Majesty's Government deplore the losses which the Colony in general has sustained, and how sincerely they sympathise with those who have to lament family bereavements incurred under circumstances so distressing.

I have next to convey to you my high approval of the spirit, energy, and judgment with which you have acted in your measures for repressing and preventing the spread of the insurrection.

I have also to express my gratification at the clear and succinct manner in which, under all the great difficulties of your position, you have been enabled to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the narrative of the transactions.

It was the first duty of your Government to take, as you did, effectual measures for the suppression of this horrible rebellion, and I congratulate you on the rapid success by which those measures appear to have been attended.

Time has not sufficed for any adequate examination of the reports which you have been able to send me by this mail; and no doubt you will have much further intelligence to communicate to me hereafter on the subject of the measures of severity to which you have felt it to be necessary to have recourse. If you had time in forwarding those inclosures to make yourself acquainted with all their contents, it will have been evident to you that they contain many passages which will require to be explained as soon as there shall be sufficient leisure for the writers to explain fully the proceedings to which they relate. In the mean time I rely on your high character and on the character of the officers by whose efficient aid you have repressed rebellion and restored safety, and receive with much satisfaction your assurance that these measures will prove to have been a merciful substitute for the much larger measure of punishment which would have had to be executed had the rebellion been allowed time to gather head and extend itself.

I entirely agree with you that measures of severity, when dictated by necessity and justice, are in reality measures of mercy, and do not doubt it will appear that you have arrested the course of punishment as soon as you were able to do so, and have exerted yourself to confine it meanwhile to ascertained offenders and to cases of aggravated guilt. I observe with pleasure the hope you express that if no further outbreak occurs you will, in a short time, have been able to proclaim a general amnesty except to actual murderers.

I will not fail to bring under the notice of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Lords of the Admiralty the high sense you entertain of the services rendered by Major-General O'Connor and Captain De Horsey, R.N., and the other officers of the army and navy whom you mention, and of the soldiers, sailors, and marines under their orders. And it is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive the high and,

* *Vide* page 1.

I doubt not, deserved commendation which you bestow upon the members of the Executive Council, the Custos at Kingston, Inspector Ramsay of the police, the volunteers, and the militia officers who accompanied you in the "Wolverine."

I recognize with great satisfaction the alacrity with which the well-affected subjects of Her Majesty placed themselves at your disposal, and I shall bring under Her Majesty's special notice the loyal and gallant behaviour of the Maroons.

The "Constance" frigate will sail for Jamaica in a few days, and will call at Barbados on her way out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 2.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 343.)

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 23, 1865.

I AVAIL myself of the sailing of the "Constance" frigate to address you on the subject of those enclosures in your despatch of the 20th of October* to which I referred in my last despatch as requiring explanation, but which there was not time adequately to examine during the brief interval of the mail.

I rely on the assurances conveyed to me in your despatch, and do not doubt that no time will have been lost in checking at the earliest possible moment those measures of instant severity which only an overwhelming sense of public danger justifies, and in returning to the ordinary course of legal inquiry, and of the judicial trial and punishment of offenders. It remains, therefore, now to examine the statements contained in those inclosures; and in doing so I shall bear in mind the pressure under which they were written, and the great probability that much remains to be said in those cases which, so far as they are yet before me, require explanation; cases in which, without such explanation, the severity inflicted would not appear to have been justifiable. In calmly reviewing, when the danger is believed to be over, all the occurrences of an outbreak in which the spread of the insurrection over the whole island was apprehended, with the massacre of all the principal inhabitants, great allowance must be made for acts which have resulted from that apprehension. Her Majesty's Government will not fail to bear this consideration in mind in the judgment which they will ultimately form upon all the circumstances of the present case.

I have to request that you will furnish me with copies of the proceedings of the Courts-martial, and of the evidence taken in the several cases. These documents are referred to in your despatch and the inclosures, but it was no doubt impossible that you should have been prepared to forward them by the last mail.

On the case of Mr. Gordon I have addressed you in a separate despatch.

That your attention may be drawn to the nature of the cases which require explanation, I have caused several passages from the reports of the military officers to be extracted and copied in the enclosed memorandum. I request that you will furnish me with all the particulars in your power on the subjects to which they relate, and with any other information which may tend to elucidate the whole course of these proceedings. It is my earnest hope that they may be capable of full explanation, and that I may be able to express, as I should desire, without qualification or exception on account of these circumstances, the commendation to which the officers and men are entitled at the hands of Her Majesty's Government for the promptitude and vigour with which they suppressed the insurrection and prevented its extension to the other districts of the island.

In conclusion, I have to assure you that Her Majesty's Government will await the explanations for which I have called with all the confidence to which your high character fully entitles you, and with the greatest consideration for the painful anxieties and difficulties of the position in which you have been placed. I have also to repeat the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that long before this despatch or that which I addressed to you by the mail can have reached you, the Colony will have been restored to safety, and you will have been able to return to the ordinary course of public justice and to the regular administration of the law.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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* *Vide* page 1.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Memorandum of passages referred to in the preceding Despatch.

IN his report to Major-General O'Connor, dated 15th October, 1865, Colonel Hobbs writes: "We, however, secured six persons, whom I would have shot but from the fact of their being unarmed. I now regret I did not do so, as they are no doubt rebels. We have, however, killed between fifteen and twenty of them at extraordinarily long distances, having discovered since several groups of them on the hill-sides, and in trees."

Again, in his further Report, dated 19th October, Colonel Hobbs says: "I have reached Stony Gut from my Head-quarters, Moncklands, having shot a number of rebels on the way. I have directed this rebellious settlement to be utterly destroyed."

In his report dated 19th October, midnight, he writes: "I found a number of special constables, who had captured a number of prisoners from the rebel camp. Finding their guilt clear, and being unable to either take or leave them, I had them all shot. The constables then hung them up on trees—eleven in number. Their countenances were all diabolical, and they never flinched the very slightest. From this we at once went to Stony Gut, and to be brief, can only say that had the rebels been brave and met us there, not a man of the 6th Regiment would have returned to tell the tale." Again, he speaks of having utterly destroyed "this (Bogle's) vile and rebellious settlement."

Further in the same despatch: "I have in my possession the most conclusive proof of Mr. G. W. Gordon being a chief mover in this rebellion, and have sent an express to Morant Bay requesting him to be sent to me (if there) for execution, and request you to give this publicity." And again, "I must not forget to tell you that I have Paul Bogle's valet for my guide, a little fellow of extraordinary intelligence; a light rope tied to the stirrup, and a revolver now and then to his head, causes us thoroughly to understand each other, and he knows every single rebel in the Island by name and face, and has just been selecting the captains, colonels, and secretaries out of an immense gang of prisoners just come in here, whom I shall have to shoot to-morrow morning."

Captain Hole reports on 17th October, 1865: "On arriving yesterday at Long Bay I found the huts full of plunder. I had every house within a quarter of a mile of the road in which plunder was found fired, and in doing so upwards of twenty of the rebels were killed. After remaining about an hour I pushed on for Manchioneal. The rebels were firing some of the houses in front, and everywhere fled at our approach. A house called the Cottage was in flames. Within a mile of us every black man who did not stand at our approach to give an account of himself was shot." . . . "I am of opinion that upwards of sixty rebels were killed yesterday by the troops under my command, among whom I hear there are some ringleaders." . . . "I intend to have destroyed all houses in which proved rebels have resided."

In his subsequent report of 19th October, he states that "three men of the 1st West India Regiment * got separated from this party and proceeded as far as the Plantain Garden River District, and from their reports I learn a great number of rebels are lurking in that district. They informed me on their return last evening that they had shot about ten rebels, three of whom were concerned in the murder of Mr. Hire. They brought back with them two cartloads of recovered property, some of which belonged to Mr. Hire (as in one of the pockets of a coat I discovered the two accompanying letters) and some to Mr. Shortridge (the same being discovered by the crest on two plated teapots). They also brought in various other articles not yet identified. I consider that these three men have done good service."

No. 3.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 344.)

Sir, *Downing Street, November 23, 1865.*

IN Brigadier Nelson's despatch to Major-General O'Connor, of which a copy was transmitted in your despatch 20th–24th October,† it is stated that documents are enclosed proving the guilt of G. W. Gordon, the member of the Assembly who was tried by court-martial and executed. Colonel Hobbs also states in his despatches that he was in possession of additional evidence of Gordon's guilt. And in your own despatch (paragraph 48), you state that throughout your tour in the "Wolverine" and "Onyx" you

* Privates Beckley, Bates, and Moody.

† Page 1.

had found everywhere the most unmistakeable evidence that Gordon had not only been mixed up in the matter, but was himself, through his own misrepresentations and seditious language, addressed to the ignorant black people, the chief cause and origin of the whole rebellion, and that you had therefore obtained a deposition on oath that certain seditious printed notices had been sent through the post-office, directed in his handwriting to the parties who had been leaders in the rebellion, and had thereupon caused him to be arrested and conveyed to Morant Bay, where he was tried and executed. You add that great difference of opinion prevailed in Kingston as to the policy of taking Mr. Gordon; that nearly all coincided in believing him to be the occasion of the rebellion, and that he ought to be taken, but many were apprehensive that his capture might lead to an immediate outbreak in Kingston itself. You state, however, that you did not share this feeling, and that you considered it right in the abstract, and desirable as a matter of policy, that whilst the poor black men who had been misled were undergoing condign punishment, the chief instigator of all the evil should not go unpunished, and you therefore at once took upon yourself the responsibility of his capture.

In your letter to Major-General O'Connor of the 22nd October, you approve the execution of Gordon, which had taken place under the orders of Brigadier-General Nelson, stating in this letter that you had little doubt that whatever Gordon's intentions might have been, the rebellion was entirely due to his agitation, bad advice, and seditious language.

It is necessary that Her Majesty's Government should be, as speedily as possible, placed in a position to understand the proceedings at every point, and that you should send me all documents and evidence which, though adverted to in your own and in Brigadier-General Nelson's and Colonel Hobbs's despatches, were not transmitted with the despatches adverting to them, or (in the case of Brigadier Nelson's despatch) purporting to enclose them.

I wish to know whether your approval of Gordon's execution rested on evidence of his participation in the insurrection itself, or the actual resistance of authority out of which it arose, or, as your letter to Major-General O'Connor might give occasion to suppose, on evidence of the lesser offence of using seditious and inflammatory language, calculated indeed to produce resistance to authority and rebellion, but without proof of any deliberate design of producing that result.

It is matter of obvious remark that Gordon was arrested at Kingston, to which martial law did not extend, and taken to Morant Bay for trial, under martial law. Her Majesty's Government await with much anxiety your explanation on this subject.

I desire also to see it clearly established that he was not executed until crimes had been proved in evidence against him which deserved death; and that the prompt infliction of capital punishment was necessary to rescue the Colony from imminent danger, and from the horrors of a general or wide-spread insurrection, and the repetition elsewhere of such a slaughter of the white and coloured colonists as had taken place in the eastern part of the island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 4.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 345.)

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 23, 1865.

HER Majesty's Government have taken measures for replacing the troops withdrawn from the garrison of Nova Scotia for service in Jamaica, and those troops will therefore continue to be stationed in Jamaica for the present.

When circumstances shall permit, you will, no doubt, send back to Barbados, and concur with Major-General O'Connor in sending back to Nassau, the whole or a portion of the troops withdrawn from those garrisons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 5.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

No. 348.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

IN your despatch No. 251* of the 20th of October, you say that you cannot doubt that he rebellion of the negroes in Jamaica is in a great degree due to Dr. Underhill's letter, nd the meetings held in connection with it. That letter was originally addressed, not to liscontented persons in Jamaica, but to me; and was by me forwarded to you for your eport. I am desirous to know whether it was by your sanction that it first obtained ublicity in Jamaica, and if not, what, so far as you know, were the circumstances under vhich it became the cause of political agitation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 6.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

No. 349.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the numbers and dates oted in the margin,† forwarding copies of correspondence which has passed between Major-General O'Connor and yourself, as to the authority of the Governor and of the officer in command of Her Majesty's forces respectively, in matters relating to the lisposition of the troops in the Colony.

I have pointed out to Earl de Grey that there is much danger to the Colony in the want of a good understanding which seems to exist on the part of Major-General O'Connor, of the limits of the authority of the Governor and General respectively, and his Lordship has taken such steps as enable me to assure you that no such danger will arise, and that the directions you may give respecting the march and disposition of the troops within your government will be promptly and cordially acted upon, and all information as o the proceedings adopted in pursuance of them be communicated to you without delay.

In thus procuring the interposition of the Secretary of State for War, my anxiety has been to guard against the risk which any doubt as to your ultimate authority might occasion. On the other hand, I feel assured that you will not fail to consult, and pay all due respect to, the opinion of the General in command; and I need scarcely point out to you the very serious responsibility which attaches to you if you order the troops into posts not approved by the General in command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

P.S.—Since the above was written, the letters, of which copies are enclosed, have been received from the War Office.

E. C.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

The Under-Secretary of State for War to Sir F. Rogers.

Sir, *War Office, December* 1, 1865.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, with its enclosures, from the Governor of Jamaica, submitting for decision a question which had been raised by Major-General O'Connor as to the right assumed by Governor Eyre (as on the occasion of the recent despatch of Her Majesty's ship "Urgent" to Barbados) of applying to the Governor of another Colony for troops without previous communication with the Major-General.

In reply I am to request that you will acquaint Mr. Secretary Cardwell that Lord de Grey entirely concurs in the view of this question taken by Governor Eyre, namely, that the troops applied for in this instance being stationed in and forming part of the

* Page 1.

† No. 252, October 23 (page 41); No. 259, October 30 (page 61); No. 261, November 2 (page 63); No. 266, November 4 (page 82); No. 269, November 7, 1865 (page 90).

garrison of a distinct and separate command, over which the Major-General in Jamaica had no authority or control, the requisition was properly addressed by Governor Eyre himself to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

At the same time it is the duty of a Governor in such cases to communicate the proceeding immediately to the officer commanding, or with as little delay as circumstances would admit: and as a general rule, indeed, to consult him previously on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DOUGLAS GALTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

The Under-Secretary of State for War to Sir F. Rogers.

Sir, *War Office, December* 1, 1865.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting, for the consideration of Earl de Grey, copies of three despatches from Governor Eyre, with copies of correspondence with Major-General O'Connor respecting a question which has arisen as to the authority of the Governor to prescribe the distribution of Her Majesty's troops in the Island of Jamaica.

The views entertained by Lord de Grey upon the subject of the respective functions and duties of the Governor of a Colony and the officer commanding Her Majesty's troops, embodied in the letter from this Department of the 20th November last, have been so lately made known to Mr. Cardwell that it is unnecessary to do more in regard to the general question than to refer to that communication.

It is there laid down that as the supreme authority in each Colony is entrusted to the Governor, it is for him to determine the general nature of the operations to be undertaken by Her Majesty's troops for the suppression of rebellion, and to order such steps as the safety and welfare of the Colony may appear to him to require to be taken by the commander of the forces; while it is the duty of the officer in command of the troops to obey such orders as he may receive from the Governor, and to adopt such military measures as may be best calculated to give effect to them.

If the officer in command of the troops should feel any objection upon military grounds to the measures ordered by the Governor, he is entitled, and it would be his duty, clearly to make known those objections to the Governor; but if the Governor, upon his own responsibility, should think fit, in spite of these objections, to adhere to his original orders, it would then be the duty of the officer in command of the troops to make the best military dispositions in his power in order to carry them out.

A communication to this effect shall be addressed to Major-General O'Connor by the present mail; but Lord de Grey has learnt with much satisfaction that Mr. Cardwell intends, upon his part, to instruct the Governor of Jamaica to consult, and pay all due respect to, the opinion of the General in command in that Colony, as his Lordship agrees with Mr. Cardwell that very serious responsibility will attach to the Governor if he orders the troops into posts not approved by the General.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DOUGLAS GALTON.

No. 7.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 353.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 253* of the 23rd October, reporting the circumstances under which, with the approval of your Executive Committee, you thought it right to examine some of the letters arriving by the last mail from England, for certain Baptist ministers in Jamaica.

At a moment when the Colony was placed, as you say, in imminent jeopardy, it was doubtless within the discretion of the executive authorities to resort to such a measure.

I trust, however, that order having been restored, no further interception of letters passing either to or from the Colony will have been thought necessary. The objections

* Page 46.

to any interference with the free course of private correspondence are obvious, and it is only under very exceptional circumstances that such a departure from ordinary practice can be justified.

The letter from Dr. Underhill which you enclosed to me has been returned to the writer, and I have to instruct you to forward any other letters which may have been detained, to the persons for whom they were destined, unless in any instance you should have the strongest reasons for believing that serious mischief would follow.

However reasonable may be the apprehensions which you express as to the general effect of injudicious and inflammatory language upon an excitable and imperfectly instructed people, it is not easy to see what steps can be taken for the prevention of the evil. The measure which you suggest is not one to which I should wish you to have recourse. The repression of overt proceedings might lead to secret proceedings not less, but more dangerous; and the banishment of persons who are known, and may be made responsible to the law, might have the effect of devolving their influence upon persons who are more obscure, and less amenable to observation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 8.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 354.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 257* of the 28th October, enclosing a communication addressed to me, by the Rev. J. E. Henderson, the Rev. Walter Dendy, and the Rev. James Reid.

I request that you will inform these gentlemen that I have received their communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 9.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 355.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 256† and 260‡ of the 28th and 31st of October, respecting the publication, by Major-General O'Connor, without your consent, in the "Tribune" newspaper, of an official communication from yourself respecting certain measures to be taken in the suppression of the negro insurrection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 10.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 356.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

IN my despatch of the number and date mentioned in the margin§ I called your attention to passages requiring explanation in the reports of officers employed against the insurgent negroes, and to the absence of the minutes of proceedings of courts-martial which one of the despatches addressed to you by Major-General O'Connor had purported to enclose.

I have now received your further despatches enumerated in the margin,‖ but they do not contain any minutes of the evidence taken by the courts-martial. No doubt the extreme pressure of business consequent on the insurrection and attendant on the

* Page 53. † Page 52. ‡ Page 62.

§ No. 343, November 23, 1865 (page 240).

‖ No. 262, November 2 (page 72); Nos. 264 and 265, November 3 (pages 75 and 79); Nos. 268 and 271, November 7 (pages 85 and 106); Nos. 272 and 275, November 8, 1865 (pages 130 and 149).

meeting of the Legislature must account for the absence of these enclosures, and render your present reports in some points incomplete. I assign to this cause that many important points are still unexplained on which it is necessary that Her Majesty's Government should be in possession of all the information that can be given.

I enclose a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, with a copy of a despatch from Commodore Sir Leopold M'Clintock, dated the 8th November. This officer states that it will be impossible to ascertain the total loss of life in the insurrection, but that 1,500 would perhaps be a moderate computation; that, at the date of his letter, arrests were being daily made, and the prisoners sent to Morant Bay, and a large proportion of them hanged.

I enclose also extracts from a report made by Lieutenant Adcock, of the 6th Regiment, dated 25th of October, and transmitted to Lord De Grey in a despatch from Major-General O'Connor, of which I enclose a copy, dated the 7th November; and I enclose an extract from a newspaper of a letter purporting to have been written by Captain Ford, in command of the St. Thomas in the East irregular troop. These extracts, equally with those accompanying my despatch of the 23rd November, require explanation. I should be glad to learn that the letter in the newspaper is not authentic, and if any official reports have been made by Captain Ford, I should wish to be furnished with copies of them.

And, in reference not only to the particular reports adverted to in this and in my former despatch, but to the proceedings generally, I am desirous to point to the main topics which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, demand your report:—

1. The number of persons tried, and of those sentenced by courts-martial, specifying the charge and sentence, and whether or not the sentence was executed, and under whose authority, and whether minutes were taken of the evidence on which the sentence was founded in each case; all minutes of evidence so taken to be appended to the return. The return should show also at what places and times respectively the offences were charged to have been committed, and the accused persons were arrested or captured and tried, specifying in each case whether the offence was committed before or during martial law, whether the arrest or capture was made during martial law, and in a place to which martial law extended; and if the person accused was arrested or captured in a place to which martial law did not extend, and removed to a place to which it did extend, there to be tried by martial law, and for an offence not committed during and under martial law, it should be stated by whose authority this was done, and whether under the advice of the Attorney-General of Jamaica.

2. Whether any persons were hanged, flogged, or otherwise punished without trial; and if so, by whom and under whose authority in each case, specifying the name, sex, colour, and quality of the person punished, the nature and date of the punishment, the nature and date of the offence, and the grounds on which it was assumed to have been committed.

3. The number of persons, so far as can be ascertained, who were shot in the field or in the bush, their names, sex, quality, and colour, and whether adults or children, specifying in all cases whether they were resisting or flying, whether armed or unarmed, and if armed, with what weapons, whether such as are used only for purposes of offence, or such as are used also in agricultural or other peaceful occupations.

4. Whether any and what oral or written instructions were given to officers in command of detachments sent in pursuit of rebels, whereby they might know on what evidence or appearances, other than hostile action or attitude, they were to assume that those they might meet with were rebels: and whether those officers, or any of them, were led by their instructions, or otherwise and without authority induced, to assume that all persons flying or hiding from pursuit, or all persons found with plunder, or all persons leaving their labour on plantations, were to be regarded as rebels and shot when met with. Copies of all written instructions should be furnished.

5. Colonel Fyfe being the only officer mentioned as employed with the Maroons, whilst divers parties of the Maroons appear to have been sent in various directions out of the immediate observation of Colonel Fyfe, was there any and what control exercised over the operations of those parties, and what was it expected that the nature of those operations would be; and of what nature, in point of fact, did those operations prove to be.

In your despatches, in the Addresses of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and in the reports of the naval and military officers engaged in the suppression of the insurrection, the loyalty of the Maroons in resisting and defeating the efforts of the rebels has been spoken of in terms of grateful commendation, no doubt sincerely felt and well deserved; and I observe one of the measures now to be proposed to the

Legislature by one of the Members of your Executive Committee is intituled "A Bill to employ the Maroons as a permanent Auxiliary Militia Force."

I have, however, been greatly concerned to find in the enclosed despatch from Sir L. McClintock the following statement: "At least 800 were shot, chiefly by the Maroons, who entered with fierce zeal into the bush hunt after rebel negroes." I have to request your immediate attention to this subject. I trust it will appear that Sir L. McClintock has been misinformed, and that an impression so unfavourable to the employment of the Maroons—an impression which I certainly should never have derived from your despatches and those to which I have above ~~referred—will not turn out to~~ have been well founded.

It appears from your Speech to the Legislature, and from the Addresses of both its Branches in reply, that you and they were of opinion that there had existed a wide-spread and diabolical conspiracy to murder the white and mixed races, and amongst those races themselves this opinion would appear to be almost universal. Proofs of this conspiracy were adverted to as existing, but they are not to be found in the papers yet sent home. I request that you will furnish me with them as fully and completely as you can without delay.

In making these enquiries, I beg to be understood as directing your attention to the principal points on which I desire to be informed, and not as prejudging any person concerned in any proceeding.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir F. Rogers.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 29, 1865.

WITH reference to my letter of the 16th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, a copy of a letter, dated the 8th instant, from Commodore Sir Leopold McClintock, with copies of its enclosures from Captain De Horsey, of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," respecting the insurrection in Jamaica.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Commodore Sir F. Mc Clintock to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope.

Sir, "*Aboukir*," *at Jamaica, November* 8, 1865.

BY the last mail Captain De Horsey forwarded, to you full particulars, up to that period, of the proceedings consequent upon the massacre at Morant Bay on the 11th ultimo. In continuation I beg to inclose a copy of his letter dated 31st October, on which day I arrived here in Her Majesty's ship "Aurora."

I found Her Majesty's ships "Galatea" and "Wolverine" in port. The "Urgent," "Fawn," "Rosario," "Lily," "Cordelia," "Steady," and gun-boats "Onyx" and "Nettle," were employed at various ports round the island in assisting the military authorities in overawing malcontents, arresting and conveying rebels to the appointed places of trial, and in conveying small bodies of troops from port to port.

The insurrection had been completely quelled. I am informed that no white people were assaulted subsequent to the first fearful outrage on the 11th ultimo; and the following day, at Golden Grove, about 300 persons had been hanged, and at least 800 were shot, chiefly by the Maroons, who entered with fierce zeal into the bush-hunt after rebel negroes.

On the 30th ultimo Governor Eyre issued a proclamation pronouncing a general amnesty to all those who submitted, excepting only persons implicated in the late murders. It is also announced that martial law is to cease on the 13th instant.

The troops destined for Africa—about 140 in number—can be spared; and if they can be assembled at Kingston in time, the "Urgent" will convey them and proceed via Bermuda, in obedience to her original orders, this evening.

Arrests are daily being made. The prisoners are generally sent to Morant Bay for trial, and a large proportion of them are hanged. It will be impossible ever to ascertain

the total loss of life, as great numbers were shot down by the Maroons in the woods: 1,500 lives would perhaps be a moderate computation.

With reference to the fever on board the "Wolverine," alluded to in Captain De Horsey's letter, no less than 53 cases of low fever have been landed, and with one exception only, all of them are rapidly recovering.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. L. MC CLINTOCK.

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

Major-General O'Connor to the Right Hon. Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, *Head-Quarters, November 7, 1865.*

IN continuation of my despatch of 21st ultimo, I have the honour to report for your information that, through the energetic and judicious measures of Brigadier-General Nelson, and the patient, steady perseverance of the officers and men under his command, the rebellion has been entirely crushed in the eastern part of Jamaica, and prevented to a certain extent spreading among other disaffected parishes and districts.

His Excellency the Governor seems from time to time to apprehend danger from the inhabitants of Black River, Brown's Town, Mandeville, Vere, and has called for so many detachments as to render it a difficult task to meet the urgent demands of his Excellency from the very limited force at my command.

The arrival of the troops named in the margin* from Barbados and Nassau on the 25th ultimo, proved a seasonable reinforcement, and I have placed Colonel Whitfield, 2nd West India Regiment, an officer of long-tried experience in Jamaica, in command of the western district, with perfect confidence in his zeal and ability to carry out the measures I have adopted for the safety and welfare of this part of the island.

Not only was Uppark Camp, but Morant Bay, crowded with political prisoners and rebels, handed over by the civil authorities, captured in districts not under martial law, but whom the Governor and his Excellency's constitutional advisers desired might be tried by military Courts-martial.

Brigadier-General Nelson, entertaining some doubt as to the legality of this proceeding, called upon me for my opinion, which endorsed his own, that, although he might have the authority and power to try the prisoners, he would not be justified to bring them before a military Court-martial for political offences committed prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, attending or uttering treasonable language at seditious public meetings, their proceedings published and commented upon in newspapers, and whom the Government, either from weakness or mistaken lenity, did not at once arrest, thus operating as an indirect encouragement to the disaffected to persevere in their lawless designs.

I consider I adopted a safe and sound course, and the proof, his Excellency has not pressed the trial of the prisoners by the military authorities, but seeks the opinion of his Attorney-General to arraign them before civil tribunal.

I intend next Monday, the 13th instant, to proceed in a man-of-war on a tour to inspect all the military posts; in the first instance visiting the disturbed districts, and, aking Brigadier-General Nelson with me, go round the island. The course and extent will be seen from the map inclosed.

Mr. Bent, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Lieutenant-Colonel Manor, C.R.E., will accompany me.

I leave Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, 2nd battalion 6th Royal Regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General, in command at head-quarters, Kingston, and to carry on the duties of the garrison.

In conclusion no doubt rests upon my mind that when an investigation is instituted to trace this most important rebellion to its true origin, your Lordship will find that Her Majesty's troops in Jamaica have fully and faithfully performed every duty demanded of them, and, according to the universal expression of the community, proved the means of saving the colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR.

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* Royal Artillery:—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 44 rank and file; 2 9-pounder field guns. 2nd Battalion 3rd Buffs:—1 captain, 5 subalterns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 136 rank and file. 2nd West India Regiment:—2 field-officers, 3 captains, 8 subalterns, 25 serjeants, 5 drummers, 282 rank and file. 1st West India Regiment:—1 field-officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 10 serjeants, 6 drummers, 185 rank and file; 4 assistant-surgeons; 2 commissariat officers.

Inclosure 4 in No. 10,

Lieutenant Adcock to Major-General O'Connor.

(Extract.) *Morant Bay, October* 25, 1865.

I BURNT seven houses in all, but did not even see a rebel during the day.

On returning to Golden Grove in the evening sixty-seven prisoners had been sent in by the Maroons. I disposed of as many as possible, but was too tired to continue after dark.

On the morning of the 24th I started for Morant Bay, having first flogged four and hung six rebels. I beg to state that I did not meet a single man upon the road up to Leith Hall. There were a few prisoners here, all of whom I flogged and proceeded to John's Town and Beckford. At the latter place I burnt seven houses and meeting-house, in the former four houses.

Inclosure 5 in No. 10.

Newspaper Extract.

CAPTAIN FORD, in command of the St. Thomas in the East Irregular Troop, writes as follows:—

"On our march from Morant Bay we shot 2 prisoners, and catted 5 or 6 and released them, as these latter were only charged with being concerned in plundering, not murders. When we reached Golden Grove we met skirmishers from the Manchioneal party, reporting their arrival at the Suspension Bridge. As we had determined on making this our head-quarters, our commander sent off to order them to join us here, which they did; that company consisted of about 40 of the 1st West Indian Regiment, under Lieutenant Cullen and Dr. Morris. This morning we made raid with 30 men, all mounted, and got back to head-quarters at 4 P.M., bringing in a few prisoners, and having flogged 9 men and burned 3 negro houses, and then had a court-martial on the prisoners, who amounted to about 50 or 60. Several were flogged without court-martial, from a simple examination. One man, John Anderson, a kind of parson and schoolmaster, got 50 lashes; 9 were convicted by court-martial; one of them to 100 lashes, which he got at once; the other eight to be hanged or shot; but it was then quite dark, so their execution is postponed till morning. G. W. Gordon had his black coat and vest taken from him as a prize by one of the soldiers, also his spectacles by another; so you will see he was very little differently treated from the common herd. I am told that one of his cattle at Rhine is killed every day for the benefit of the people and constables in Bath, and to-day we sent there and fetched away one for this party. We quarter on the enemy as much as possible; small stock, turkeys, &c., we take *ad libitum*; other supplies we give receipts for. We press all the horses and saddles we can find; but the black troops are more successful than ours in catching horses, nearly all of them are mounted. They shot about 160 people on their march from Port Antonio to Manchioneal, hanged 7 in Manchioneal, and shot 3 on their way here. This is a picture of martial law; the soldiers enjoy it, the inhabitants have to dread it; if they run on their approach, they are shot for running away. The contents of all the houses we have been in, except only this very house, but including the barracks, have been reduced to a mass of broken and hacked furniture, with doors and windows smashed by the rebels."

No. 11.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 357.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 262 of the 2nd November,* enclosing the proclamation of amnesty which you have issued.

Her Majesty's Government entirely approve your having proclaimed an amnesty, and are glad to learn that martial law would cease on the 13th ultimo. They sincerely trust that no occasion will again arise for placing any portion of the Colony under martia

* Page 72.

law, and they are confident that nothing but the most urgent and manifest danger to the community will induce you to have recourse to it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 12.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 358.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 284, 285, and 286, of the 8th and 9th of November,* enclosing copies of the speech which you delivered to the Legislature of Jamaica, and the replies of the two branches, on the opening of the Legislative Session.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 13.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 1, 1865.

IN the day which intervened between the arrival and departure of the last mails, I was unable to reply with sufficient deliberation to your despatch of the 24th October,† to which I now therefore revert.

The delay has enabled me to receive your despatches Nos. 284, 285, and 286, of the 8th and 9th November,* enclosing your address to the Legislature on the opening of the Session, and the answers returned to it by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

If the fact of the revolt should lead to the reconstitution of the Legislature by its own act, the community may receive some compensation in future good government for the calamity with which it has just been afflicted. For many years the disposition and practice of the Crown has been rather to devolve on Colonial Representative Bodies the powers and responsibilities of government than either to keep the power it possessed or to assume powers and responsibilities which had not hitherto belonged to it. But in a case in which local self-government is incompatible with the welfare and even the safety of the Colony, there would be no hesitation on the part of Her Majesty's Government, if called upon by the colonists, to accept such an amount of additional responsibility as the circumstances might seem to require.

You consider the choice to lie between a wholly nominated Council, like that of Trinidad, and a Council partly nominated and partly elective.

A nominated Council would probably best give effect to the object which the Legislature will have in view in altering its own Constitution; but while I should be ready to acquiesce in a Council partly nominated and partly elective, I should not approve a Council in which a small number of elected members should have a majority of votes. Where there is no wide basis for constituent and representative power and responsibility to rest upon, there is no eligible alternative but to vest power and responsibility substantially in the Crown. This is done in Trinidad, where the Council consists of six official and six unofficial members, with a casting vote in the Governor. The control which the Colonists possess over the proceedings of the Governor and his officers consists in the free exposition of adverse views in debate, and the right of recording protests which the Governor is bound to transmit to the Secretary of State. The ultimate control over the Local and Home Government alike is to be found in the power of appealing to Parliament, which is at all times ready to listen to complaints of an undue exercise of authority on the part of the Minister of the Crown.

If the Legislature of Jamaica should not be found willing to devolve its powers upon a body thus constituted, you suggest that Parliament should be applied to for the purpose of rescuing the Colony from the evils and dangers to which, under its present form of government, it has been exposed.

In the numerous communications which you have received and transmitted in the

* Pages 162, 165, and 166. † Page 50.

course of the last twelve months, from persons of influence and good position, on the subject of Dr. Underhill's letter, I have observed that there occurred repeatedly an expression of opinion that the existing constitution of the Local Legislature was unsuited to the circumstances of the Colony. If this has been a growing opinion hitherto, it may be reasonably expected that is will now be strengthened and developed.

I am of opinion that Parliament would listen with attention and respect to any expression of the views of any considerable portion of the more instructed and enlightened inhabitants of Jamaica.

But I think that Parliament would expect information on divers points in elucidation of such views and wishes:—

1st. The constitution of the Assembly as it now exists should be set forth; and this has been already done in the main by the analysis of its composition furnished in your despatch No. 303 of the 19th December, 1864, showing that if the City of Kingston be excluded, the members are elected on an average by twenty-two voters each; if included, by about thirty-one.

2nd. What have been the specific measures required for the well-being of the people which the Legislature has neglected or refused to enact.

3rd. Whether if such measures, or some of them, have not been proposed by the Government to the Legislature, the omission to propose them has arisen from the certainty that if proposed they would be rejected, and if so, the grounds on which this has been assumed to be certain; showing, if such be the fact, that a recommendation known to proceed either from the Home or the Local Government would often be more likely to defeat than to promote the desired enactment.

4th. What specific measures for the benefit of the people it is expected that a Legislature otherwise constituted than the present would enact: and these would probably fall under some such heads as the following;—

(*a.*) Measures of economy and fiscal reform, and the subjection of parochial as well as general expenditure to due supervision and control.

(*b.*) Measures for the better administration of justice by paid magistrates in the rural districts.

(*c.*) Measures for the improvement of the police and of the prisons.

(*d.*) Educational measures.

(*e.*) Poor laws; laws for facilitating the purchase of land in small lots; and other laws for promoting the industry and improving the condition of the peasantry.

If these and other measures are to be expected from a remodelled Legislature, either speedily or gradually and in the course of time, it would be desirable to show what expense they would involve, and in what manner the expense is to be met, consistently with giving to the unofficial members of the proposed Council, as Her Majesty's Government are accustomed to do in Colonies where the Legislature is so constituted, a decidedly influential voice in all matters of taxation and expenditure.

Being desirous to give you what assistance I can at the earliest possible moment, I have thus indicated briefly the topics which appear to me to be likely to be brought into discussion in the event of any proposal being made to Parliament for an alteration in the Constitution of Jamaica. But your own experience and local knowledge will no doubt greatly enlarge, and will serve also to rectify, the views of these matters which I have been led to entertain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 14.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 364.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1865.

I TRANSMIT to you the copy of a letter from Mr. Cave, M.P., written on behalf of the West India Committee, together with a copy of the reply which has been returned to it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

Mr. Cave, M.P., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Sir, *West India Committee, Walbrook House, December* 8, 1865.

THE West India Committee received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the unhappy outbreak in Jamaica, and of the atrocities committed by the negroes, as well as the severe punishment which it was deemed necessary to inflict upon them. They deferred, however, addressing Her Majesty's Government, in the expectation that some more precise information might arrive. But they are now impelled by the general feeling of alarm and want of confidence which pervades all parties interested in the welfare of Jamaica, respectfully to inquire what are the measures contemplated by Her Majesty's Government in this unfortunate conjuncture. It is very strongly felt that the causes which led to this calamity, and the unsatisfactory condition of Jamaica even in comparison with the other West Indian Colonies, demand immediate and earnest attention.

It is at the same time obvious that any public inquiry into the state of the island, unless conducted with extreme caution, would have a tendency to unsettle the minds of so ignorant and excitable a people as the negroes. It has transpired that the reports of the Custodes which were made to the Governor, in consequence of a requisition from the Colonial Office, are in the possession of Her Majesty's Government. These, if carefully prepared, ought to contain as reliable information as could be acquired in any other way.

The opinion has long prevailed that the Constitution of Jamaica is ill adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, and that this has been one of the chief causes of its continual decline. Incessant disputes between the Assembly and the Council, and the Assembly and the Governor, have been most prejudicial to the general welfare. The stoppage of the supplies on various occasions by the Assembly, leading to a suspension of the import duties, to the pecuniary benefit of some of the members of that body, have wasted the revenue, and prevented the adoption of many useful measures.

The mail which has lately arrived has brought a proposal for the reform of the Constitution made by the Governor to the Legislature of Jamaica itself. This accords with the views of the great body of Jamaica proprietors and merchants unanimously expressed at a most influential meeting recently held here.

The Committee earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Government will give their serious consideration to the lamentable state of this once flourishing Colony, and that they may be successful in restoring confidence and prosperity among all classes of the community.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN CAVE, *Chairman.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

Mr. Forster, M.P., to Mr. Cave, M.P.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1865.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, written on behalf of the West India Committee.

I am directed to state in answer that Her Majesty's Government consider it indispensable that an inquiry should be made into the recent events and proceedings in Jamaica, but in making the necessary arrangements they will not overlook the prudential considerations suggested by the Committee.

I am also to assure you that the state of Jamaica generally, and the means of restoring confidence and prosperity to that island will engage their most anxious attention.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. E. FORSTER.

No. 15.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 366.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 283* of 8th November, inclosing copy of a Resolution of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, recording their deep regret at the loss of the valuable services of so upright and able a member of their Board as the late Baron Von Ketelhodt.

I am sensible of the loss which the community of Jamaica have sustained in the death of the Baron Von Ketelhodt, and share the deep regret which is expressed by the Legislative Council at that lamentable event.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 16.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 367.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1865.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, the copy of a letter from Mr. H. B. Edenborough, late Lieutenant in the Confederate States' Navy, communicating the substance of a conversation which he had with the late G. W. Gordon in June last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Mr. Edenborough to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Sir, *5, Sheffield Gardens, Kensington, W., December* 12, 1865.

THE evidence to which I referred in my letter to you of the 29th ultimo, connecting certain Haytian negroes with the rebel Gordon, and which you desire I should furnish you with, is, that in June last I was at Kingston, Jamaica, for a few days, having landed from a vessel the property of the Confederate States of America, which remained in the offing. Whilst in Kingston I was called upon by Gordon, who said he was connected with the Government of the island. He stated he understood it was my desire to dispose of the vessel and armament, the war being concluded, and said he wished to purchase the arms on board and the vessel (a beautiful clipper-schooner) if possible. The arms he wished to purchase consisted of breech-loading rifles, nine shooting pistols, hand-grenades, small torpedos, and whatever accoutrements, fixed ammunition, and gunpowder there might be on board. He wished them to be landed on the south side of the island, in the neighbourhood of Black River. He expressed himself as a strong sympathiser with the Confederate States in their struggle for independence.

On learning that I intended sending the crew of the schooner to England on board a vssel then lying in Annotto Bay, on the north side, he proposed to charter the vessel for a voyage to the Island of Great Inagua and back, there to receive on board a certain refugee Haytian General, and one or two others, and to touch at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, for another on the return voyage. A quantity of arms and powder, which he stated had arrived at Inagua from the United States, were also to be brought down to Jamacia and landed in the neighbourhood of Black River.

He was accompanied at the time by a bright mulatto, whom he introduced to me as a General, and whom I frequently saw afterwards in Kingston, where he resides. He referred me to a mercantile house of credit in Kingston, who would become responsible in case he should become the purchaser of the vessel and armament, or the voyage to Inagua should be made, both of which I declined.

I was then under the impression he was connected with the Dominicans agianst Spain, as in his conversation he and his Haytian friend inquired the possibility of converting ordinary small boats into torpedo rams against war-vessels blockading ports, &c. I imagined then he referred to the Spanish squadron blockading the coast of San Domingo,

* Page 162.

and that he was, in conjunction with certain Haytians, organizing an expedition in the cause of San Domingo at Black River. He spoke of a "new West India Republic."

When the late news from Jamaica arrived, connecting him with the insurrection, I deemed it my duty to make you acquainted with these facts before leaving England; and regretting that absence prevented my placing myself and crew at the disposal of Governor Eyre, I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY B. EDENBOROUGH,
Lieutenant, late Confederate States' Navy.

No. 17.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 373.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 276* of the 8th of November, in which you request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for an advance of from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* from the Commissariat Chest, if the necessity for it should arise, to meet the expenses occasioned by the recent rebellion.

I regret that your request cannot be complied with. I concur with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to whom I have referred it, in considering it undesirable to advance from the Commissariat chest, money which should properly be raised in the Colony on the credit of the Colonial Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 18.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Eyre.

(No. 374.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1865.

IN former despatches respecting the recent troubles in Jamaica, I have called your attention to many important matters on which Her Majesty's Government have desired to be furnished with the fullest information. I have now to state to you that, after taking the case, so far as they are at present acquainted with it, into their mature consideration, they have determined that, in order to the complete investigation of the subject, and in justice to yourself and to all parties, it is right to institute in the island a full and independent inquiry. The inquiry will embrace the origin, nature, and circumstances of the troubles, and the measures taken in the course of their repression. This determination has rendered it necessary to consider in what manner the Government of Jamaica ought to be administered during the inquiry.

That the peace of the colony may not be disturbed by the means taken for collecting information, and in order also that the investigation may be effective and satisfactory, it seems to Her Majesty's Government that the supreme authority in the colony, military as well as civil, must for the time be vested in the officer who is to preside over the Commission. This must evidently be an officer who has himself borne no part in the proceedings, and whose reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to yourself, and to all whose conduct or whose grievances may in any way come under review, for the perfect fairness and impartiality of the inquiry. As he must combine the military with the civil authority, he must be a soldier. It is very desirable also, upon other grounds, that the government should for a time be administered by a soldier, in order to secure unity of view and action in the military precautions which will be necessary to guard the colony against the possible risk of further outbreak.

For these reasons we have selected Lieutenant-General Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., at present Governor and Commander of Her Majesty's forces at Malta, and have requested him to proceed at once to Jamaica to carry these intentions into effect. His appointment will be only temporary, and he will not vacate the appointments which he holds at Malta. It will doubtless be necessary that for at least a portion, if not for the whole of the time occupied by the inquiry, you should be present in the island. I inclose you a copy of the Commission given to Sir H. Storks,† from which you will learn the mode in which we have endeavoured to overcome the difficulties inseparable from the institution of such an inquiry.

* Page 158. † Page 255.

In conclusion I will only repeat on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that while we feel it to be our imperative duty to institute this inquiry, we desire by every means in our power to guard against in any way prejudging its result. Our earnest hope is that the result will be to satisfy us on the points on which it is necessary for us to be satisfied, and at the same time to exhibit the conduct of those whose duty has compelled them to take part in these proceedings, and to whom the repression of the outbreak has been due, in a light which may show it to have been consistent with their position and character, and especially in your own case with that high character for courage and for humanity by which you have always been distinguished.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 19.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 1.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the Queen's Commission under the Great Seal appointing you to be Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Island of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 19.

COPY of a Commission passed under the Great Seal appointing Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Henry Knight Storks, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Our Island of Malta and its Dependencies, a Major-General in Our Army, having the local rank of Lieutenant-General while in command of Our Troops in Malta and its Dependencies: Greeting.

I. Whereas We did by Our Commission, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the twenty-eighth year of Our Reign, Constitute and Appoint Our Trusty and Well-beloved Edward John Eyre, Esquire, to be Our Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over Our Island of Jamaica, and the Territories depending thereon, during Our Will and Pleasure, as by the said recited Commission, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear: And We did by Our said Commission make provision for the Government of Our said Island in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of him, the said Edward John Eyre, but no provision was therein made for the Government of Our said Island by any other Person than the said Edward John Eyre during his presence therein: And whereas it is alleged that great disaffection hath prevailed in Our said Island, and that sundry evil-disposed Persons have concerted the destruction of other Our Subjects resident therein: And whereas grievous Disturbances have broken out in Our said Island, and have been suppressed, and the said Disturbances and Suppression have been attended with great loss of life, and it is alleged that excessive and unlawful severity has been used in such Suppression: And whereas it greatly concerns us that full and impartial Inquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the said Disturbances, and with respect to the measures adopted for the Suppression of the same: And whereas it may be advisable that the said Edward John Eyre should be present in Our said Island during the whole, or part, of the said Inquiry, but it is requisite for the sufficiency of the said Inquiry that the Powers vested in him as Governor of Our said Island should not be exercised by him while so present therein, but should, during the Prosecution of the said Inquiry, and for such further time as may seem to us requisite, be vested in such other Person as We may think fit: Now know you that We have Revoked and Determined, and by these Presents do Revoke and Determine from and after the time when Public

Notice hereof shall be given by Proclamation or otherwise in Our said Island, and thenceforth until We shall think fit to Determine these Presents, so much of the said recited Commission as did Constitute and Appoint the said Edward John Eyre to be Our Captain-General and Governor-in-chief over Our said Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies: And further know you that We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you the said Sir Henry Knight Storks, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have thought fit to Constitute and Appoint, and do by these Presents Constitute and Appoint you to be Our Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over Our said Island of Jamaica, and the Territories depending thereon, and also of all Forts and Garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the same, for and during Our Pleasure. And We do hereby Authorize, Empower, and Command you, while these Presents shall remain in force, to Do and Execute all Things in due manner that shall belong to your said Command, and to the Trust We have reposed in you, according to the several Powers and Authorities granted or appointed to him the said Edward John Eyre by Our aforesaid Commission, and by Our Instructions under Our Sign-Manual and Signet therewith given him, and according to such further Powers, Directions, and Authorities as have been or shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed him or you under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to such reasonable Laws and Statutes as are now in force, or as shall be hereafter made and agreed upon by you, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Our said Island. And We declare Our Pleasure to be that except in respect to the Appointment of the said Edward John Eyre, the afore-mentioned Commission, and all Instructions heretofore issued to the said Edward John Eyre, under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and all Appointments, Nominations, and Dispositions, made by or by virtue of such Commission or Instructions, shall remain in full force and effect.

II. And we do hereby Require and Command all Officers, Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the Inhabitants of Our said Island, and the Territories depending thereon, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you or to the Officer administering the Government for the time being in the execution of this Our Commission, and of the Powers and Authorities herein contained.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent: Witness Ourself at Westminster, the fifteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the twenty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign-Manual.

(L.S.) C. ROMILLY.

No. 20.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 2.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December 16, 1865.*

YOU have received your temporary Commission as Governor of Jamaica.

It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that you should proceed forthwith to that island, holding for a time not only the office of Governor, but also the supreme military command, and the office of President of a Royal Commission, which will shortly be appointed to inquire into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the recent disturbances, and into the measures taken in the course of their repression.

I inclose, for your information, copies of despatches which have been addressed to Governor Eyre since the commencement of these troubles, in order that you may be aware what information Her Majesty's Government have desired to receive from the Governor of Jamaica. Governor Eyre will now be relieved from any further obligation of replying to those despatches, and the task of investigating the subject will devolve upon you, and upon the Commission over which you will preside.

It has been represented to Her Majesty's Government that any public inquiry into the state of the island, unless conducted with extreme caution, would have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the negroes. Her Majesty's Government have not been unmindful of this consideration; but by placing the supreme power of the Colony, military as well as civil, in your hands, and making you at the same time President of the Commission, Her Majesty's Government feel that they have taken the best security against any such danger, without compromising the prospect of a full and impartial investigation.

The Royal Commission and Instructions will be issued with the least possible delay. It will be sufficient to say now that Her Majesty's Government desire that the inquiry shall be full, searching, and impartial. You will, I conceive, require statutory powers to enable you to collect the necessary information, and these powers I do not doubt the Legislature of Jamaica will readily confer upon you.

By entrusting to you these important duties, Her Majesty's Government evince their confidence in your ability to deal with a subject so painful and difficult. Their first anxiety has been that security should be restored to all, of whatever race or colour, who desire to live in peace and orderly submission to the law, and that any further sacrifice of life by the renewal of these disturbances should be effectually prevented. Those objects attained, they desire to investigate calmly, thoroughly, and impartially, the origin, nature, and circumstances of these lamentable events, and with full information before them to arrive at a deliberate and a just decision upon the whole case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 21.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 3.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1865.

IN my despatch conveying to you your Commission as Governor of Jamaica, I made no reference to the pecuniary arrangements which the peculiar circumstances of your appointment will render necessary.

The salary of the Governor of Jamaica is 5,000*l.* per annum, consisting of 1,500*l.* which is secured as part of the civil list by the schedule to the Local Act, 17 Vict., cap. 29, "An Act for the better government of this island, and for raising a revenue in support thereof;" and 3,500*l.*, which is annually applied to the Governor's salary out of what is called the perpetual annuity charged on the Jamaica revenue by the Imperial Act 25 & 26 Vict., cap. 55, "An Act for the settlement of a loan due from the Island of Jamaica to the Imperial Government," and the Local Act 26 Vict., cap. 1, which was passed with the same object.

This annuity, by the 2nd section of the above mentioned Act, is applicable "to such expenses of the Government of the said island and objects connected therewith, and of the local improvements therein, as the Governor of the said island may from time to time direct, in pursuance of such instructions as may from time to time be issued by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State."

You will, of course, receive 2,225*l.* half salary as absent Governor of Malta. You will also receive as Governor of Jamaica the 1,500*l.* reserved to the Governor by the Civil List. And I instruct you to appropriate a further sum of 1,275*l.* from the Perpetual Annuity to make up your emoluments to the sum of 5,000*l.* a-year salary, and table allowance, as Governor of Malta.

From the still unappropriated part of the Perpetual Annuity, namely, 5,125*l.*, you will direct that Mr. Eyre shall continue to receive the salary which would be payable 5 him had he continued in the exercise of his functions, which will be at the rate of ,000*l.* a-year while he continues in the island, and 2,500*l.* if he shall quit it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 22.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 8.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 22, 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Governor Eyre's despatch No. 302* of the 23rd of November, forwarding various documents illustrative of the state of Jamaica.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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* Page 179.

No. 23.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 10.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Governor Eyre's despatch No. 319* of the 8th of December, transmitting copies of documents showing the kind of spirit still existing in several of the parishes of Jamaica.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 24.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 11.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE had under my consideration Governor Eyre's despatch No. 273† of the 8th of November, reporting that he had directed the deportation from Jamaica of certain Haytian refugees, in consequence of their being engaged in plots against the present Government of Hayti, and having fitted out a schooner for the purpose of conveying aid to the insurgents in that country.

So far as I am aware, there is no law in force in Jamaica authorizing the deportation of aliens, and, if so, the banishment of the Haytian refugees is an act the justification of which must depend upon its necessity, and cannot be supported upon any grounds of international obligation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 25.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 12.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Governor Eyre's despatch No. 313‡ of the 7th of December, inclosing an authenticated copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Jamaica, "to alter and amend the political constitution of this Island."

Her Majesty's Government will not fail to give to this important measure their most full and careful consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 26.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 13.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE received Governor Eyre's despatches Nos. 321 and 329§ of the 8th of December.

The appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the circumstances of the recent outbreak of the negroes in Jamaica renders it unnecessary for me to do more than acknowledge the receipt of these despatches.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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* Page 216. † Page 138. ‡ Page 196. § Pages 218 and 232.

No. 27.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 14.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE received Governor Eyre's despatch No. 322* of the 8th of December, inclosing copies of communications from the Administrator of the Government of Barbadoes, and from the General in command on that station, pressing for the early return to Barbadoes of the troops sent to Jamaica to aid in the suppression of the disturbances. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of Governor Eyre's previous despatches, Nos. 289 and 290† of the 15th of November, reporting that he had been able to dispense with the services of the troops brought from Nova Scotia, but giving his opinion that 500 or 600 troops, in addition to the ordinary garrison, should be stationed in Jamaica for some time to come.

You received before leaving England instructions from the Secretary of State for War, upon your arrival in Jamaica, to give the measures to be taken for the military protection of the island your full consideration, making the best arrangements in your power for restoring, when, practicable, to Barbadoes and the Bahamas, the troops withdrawn from those islands; and with authority for sending to Halifax for the 2nd battalion 17th Foot, should you deem it to be absolutely necessary to have an additional force in Jamaica.

The Admiral on the station has received instructions to maintain an adequate naval force at Jamaica, and also to insure prompt communication with the several islands, so that immediate aid may be afforded, if necessary, at any point.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 27.

The Under-Secretary of State for War to Lieutenant-General Sir H. K. Storks.

Sir, *War Office, December* 16, 1865.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that he has had under his consideration a letter from Major-General O'Connor dated 11th November, addressed to the Military Secretary, in which he submits an arrangement for the redistribution of the troops serving in the West Indies with a view to giving to Jamaica the additional force which Governor Eyre deems it necessary to maintain there.

Lord de Grey is not prepared to adopt this proposal, and considers it advisable that no alteration should be made in the scheme of reliefs of the West India Regiments and West Coast of Africa respectively, as explained in the letter from the Horse Guards, of which a copy is inclosed.

Upon your arrival in Jamaica you will, with the aid of the information contained in this letter, give the subject your full consideration, making the best arrangements in your power for restoring, when practicable, to the Bahamas and to Barbadoes the troops which have been withdrawn from those islands.

I am further to acquaint you that you have his Lordship's authority for sending to Halifax, for the 2nd battalion 17th Foot, should you deem it to be absolutely necessary to have additional force in Jamaica.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. LUGARD.

No. 28.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Governor Eyre, dated 9th December,‡ in which he expresses his desire to obtain a year's leave of absence, to commence from about the 20th of April.

I greatly regret to learn that Mr. Eyre's health has suffered so much from his long

* Page 219. † Pages 168 and 171. ‡ Page 235.

residence in the West Indies, and from the labour and anxiety which have devolved upon him during his administration of the Government of Jamaica.

I observe that he does not propose to leave immediately, and under the arrangements which you are authorized to make by my despatch of the 16th December, it will not be necessary to wait for a further reference to me. You will have the goodness to arrange with Mr. Eyre at what time it will be most desirable for him to leave Jamaica, and he may consider himself at liberty to leave accordingly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 29.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 15.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Governor Eyre's despatch No. 314* of 7th of December, inclosing a copy of a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, expressing the thanks of the House for the services rendered by the officers and men of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, by the Volunteer Militia, and by the Maroons, in the suppression of the rebellion of the negroes in the eastern districts of the Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 30.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 16.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Governor Eyre's despatch No. 327† of the 8th of December, inclosing Minutes by the Members of the Executive Committee and by Messrs. Williams and R. W. Smith on the subject of the new Constitution Act, and forwarding a protest against the Act from Mr. Moncrieff, a member of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 31.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 17.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Governor Eyre's despatch No. 320‡ of the 8th ultimo, forwarding copy of an Address presented to him by the inhabitants of the parish of St. James and the vicinity, together with a copy of his reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

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* Page 214. † Page 225. ‡ Page 217.

No. 32.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(No. 18.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Governor Eyre's despatch No. 317* of the 8th of December, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed to a firm in Kingston, indicative of a feeling of apprehension amongst the inhabitants of the western parishes of Jamaica in August last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 33.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., to Governor Sir H. K. Storks.

(Separate.)

Downing Street, January 1, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet appointing you, together with Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. J. B. Maule, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring respecting the recent disturbances in the Island of Jamaica and the measures taken for their suppression.

I also inclose a Commission appointing Mr. C. S. Roundell to be Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

Copy of a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet appointing Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,—Russell Gurney, Esquire, Queen's Counsel, Recorder of the City of London,—and John Blossett Maule, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of the Town of Leeds,—to enquire respecting certain Disturbances in the Island of Jamaica, and the Measures taken in the course of their Suppression.

(L.S.)

Victoria R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Henry Knight Storks, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Island of Malta and its Dependencies, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our Island of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon, a Major-General in Our Army, having the Local Rank of Lieutenant-General while in Command of Our Troops in Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Russell Gurney, Esquire, One of Our Counsel Learned in the Law, Recorder of Our City of London; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Blossett Maule, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Our Town of Leeds; Greeting:

Whereas it is alleged that great Disaffection hath prevailed in Our said Island, and that sundry evil-disposed Persons have concerted the destruction of other Our Subjects resident therein: And whereas grievous Disturbances have broken out in Our said Island, and have been Suppressed, and the said Disturbances and Suppression have been attended with great loss of life, and it is alleged that excessive and unlawful severity has been used in the course of such Suppression: And whereas it greatly concerns Us that full and impartial Inquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the said Disturbances, and with respect to the Measures adopted [illegible] of their Suppression: And whereas it is requisite for the sufficient [illegible] be conducted by Persons not having borne part [illegible] during the existence of the said Disturbances [illegible] know ye that We, reposing especial Trust [illegible] fidelity of you, the said Sir Henry Knight Storks, R[illegible]ossett Maule, have constituted

and appointed you to be Our Commissioners for the purpose of making such Inquiry as aforesaid; and We do authorize and Require you, with all convenient dispatch, and by all lawful ways and means, to enter upon such Inquiry, and, jointly or severally, to collect evidence in Our said Island respecting the origin, nature, and circumstances of the said Disturbances, and respecting the Means adopted in the course of the Suppression of the same, and respecting the conduct of those concerned in such Disturbances or Suppression, and We do Require you to communicate to Us through one of Principal Secretaries of State, as well as the said Evidence as any opinions which you may think fit to express thereupon. And We do further require that you do in all things conform to such Instructions as shall be addressed to you by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State: And We do strictly Charge and Command all Our Officers, Civil and Military, and all Our Faithful Subjects, and all others inhabiting the said Island and the Territories depending thereon, that in their several places and according to their respective Powers and Opportunities they be aiding to you in the execution of this Our Commission. And for so doing, this shall be your Warrant.

Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the twenty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Countersigned) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

Copy of a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing Charles Saville Roundell, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to the Commissioners for prosecuting an inquiry into the origin, nature, and circumstances of certain Disturbances which had occurred in the Island of Jamaica, and with respect to the Measures adopted in the course of their Suppression.

(L.S.)

Victoria R.

TO Our Trusty and Well-beloved Charles Saville Roundell, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Greeting:

Whereas by a Commission under Our Royal Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the twenty-ninth year of Our reign, We have constituted and appointed Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Henry Knight Storks, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over Our Island of Jamaica and the territories depending thereon, a Major-General in Our Army, having the local rank of Lieutenant-General while in command of Our troops in Jamaica and the territories depending thereon; Our Trusty and Well-beloved Russell Gurney, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, Recorder of Our City of London; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Blossett Maule, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Our Town of Leeds, to be Our Commissioners for prosecuting an Inquiry into the origin, nature, and circumstances of certain Disturbances which had occurred in the Island of Jamaica, and with respect to the measures adopted in the course of their suppression:

Now know you that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty and fidelity of you the said Charles Saville Roundell, have constituted and appointed you to be the Secretary to the said Sir Henry Knight Storks, Russell Gurney, and John Blossett Maule, in such their capacity of Commissioners as aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the twenty-ninth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Countersigned) EDWARD CARDWELL.