

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

LONDON, June 10. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE REVOLT IN PARIS.

The accounts of the commencement of the hostilities are very contradictory; the Ministerial papers (including the *Moniteur*) state that pistol-shots were fired upon the dragoons before they used their carbines; and some accounts represent those shots as having been fired in consequence of the dragoons having attempted to arrest a man who was hoisting a bonnet rouge on the platform. This version is certainly erroneous, as, at the time the firing commenced, the dragoons were a considerable distance from the platform. However this may be, it is certain that, once commenced, the firing was kept up with vigor on both sides. The populace broke open several armourers' shops, and gained possession of the powder magazine on the boulevard de l'Hopital, which was only guarded by eight men, and by that means were plentifully supplied with ammunition. The headquarters of the insurgents, during the night, were in the Rue St. Antoine and its neighbourhood, which they had secured with strong barricades; but all the line of the boulevards, and also the Rue Montmartre, in which barricades had been raised, were in possession of the troops; and the inhabitants illuminated their windows in those streets in which the lamps had been broken. The Rue Montmartre was the scene of a severe contest. The passage due Saumon was occupied by a party of insurgents, who kept up an incessant firing from half-past seven until eleven, at which hour the troops of the line and National Guards succeeded in forcing the avenues, and clearing the passage. The insurgents, however, retreated into the upper stories of the house in the Rue Montmartre, whence they continued to annoy the troops so much, that it was determined to leave them for the night. About half-past three, the entrance of the passage which had been fastened, was again forced by the insurgents, who proceeded to pull down the shutters of the empty shops in the passage, to convert them into weapons of offence or barricades, as circumstances might require. The noise occasioned by this proceeding excited the greatest alarm among the inhabitants, as it was apprehended that the general pillage was about to ensue; this alarm was, however, unfounded, as no attack was made on any inhabited shop. The troops, hearing the tumult, returned in increased force, and a constant fire was kept up until past four, when the troops gained possession of the passage, and took a considerable number of the insurgents prisoners. They were generally young men of apparent respectability, mixed, however, with others of the lowest class. A great number were killed and wounded in this affair; the latter were placed in temporary ambulances formed in the passage Saumon. One peculiarly distressing incident occurred in the presence of one of our correspondents. The daughter of a respectable tradesman, at the corner of the Rue des Vieux Augustines, was attending her sick mother on the first floor, when a ball passed through the window, and killed her on the spot; she was only 17 years of age.

The King arrived in Paris from St. Cloud late in the evening, and immediately held a council of ministers, after which he reviewed the troops of the line, the National Guards, and the Artillery, in the Palace du Carrousel; he was most enthusiastically received, and the whole troops appeared animated by the firmest determination to put down the rebellion by the most energetic means.

In the course of the night seals were placed on the presses of the *Moniteur*, the *Quotidienne*, and the *Courier de l'Europe*, by orders of the police, and those journals have consequently not appeared. During the night and this morning (Wednesday), troops have been pouring in from every quarter with a circle of 15 leagues. The Artillery has also arrived from Vincennes. The total number of regular troops now in Paris is said to exceed 20,000 men.

In the early part of Wednesday morning, some severe fighting took place near the Halle, in which the insurgents were completely routed; a great number of prisoners have been taken, and are conveyed to the Prefecture and other places of safe custody, in detachments of from 20 to 50 each, escorted by strong parties of dragoons and the National Guards. The populace do not appear at all disposed to sympathize with the rioters. All is now quiet in that quarter, as well as in the Rue St. Martin and Saint Denis, in which some contest took place; but there is still some firing in the direction of the Quartier St. Antoine. The whole line of the quays is occupied by the troops. The shops are in general shut, and all business appears at a standstill. The groups of artisans and tradesmen who are seen in the streets appear indignant at the scenes which have occurred, and express themselves strongly as to the necessity of crushing the insurgents at once. We understand that the guard-houses at the barriers of Le Trone, Charenton, Bercy, and La Rapée were taken by the populace last night, but were afterwards retaken by the troops and National Guards, in whose possession they still remain.

We have just learnt that the greatest carnage last night took place near the Marais, where a field officer, commanding the regiment of dragoons, having been killed by a shot from the populace, the soldiers, by whom he was much beloved, became so infuriated, that they rushed into the mob, and gave no quarter. We also understand that an attack was made on the Post Office, the gates of which were cut with hatchets, but it was repelled, and the court yard is occupied by a strong detachment of troops.

P. S. Up to the moment of going to press, the accounts from every quarter are highly satisfactory. The troops appear to be fully successful on every point, and the insurgents are merely keeping up a retreating fire. Numerous prisoners continue to be taken.

Weston the press to announce that a fusillade, mingled with reports of cannon, has recommenced; the sound appears to come from a distance, in the direction of the Place de la Bastille.

(From *Galignani's Messenger of Thursday*.)

The cannonade referred to in the conclusion of the last account proceeded from the Post Notre Dame and the adjacent quays had at first been occupied by detachments of the National Guards of the Ranelagh, who in their zeal misdirected their fire, which, instead of reaching the insurgents, entered the windows of some of the neighbouring houses, and, as we are informed, killed several persons, among whom were some females. The same troops, by the imprudent though gallant manner in which they exposed themselves, suffered considerably from the galling fire of the insurgents; we regret to learn that the Col. of one of the legions was among the victims. When these circumstances were known at headquarters, several battalions of the line, with two pieces of cannon, were sent to relieve the National Guards. The newly arrived troops immediately formed in three lines, the first kneeling, the second stooping, and the third upright, and commenced a terrible platoon fire, which, together with the cannonade, lasted a considerable time. The insurgents made several attempts to rush on the cannon, after they were discharged but they were always repulsed with great loss; and the survivors, amounting in number to several hundred, retreated towards the Rue de Mery, where they barricaded them-

selves in the Church; this was about half past four.

General L. Sebastian proceeded thither in person, and summoned them to surrender at discretion. They demanded to capitulate which was refused; and the Marshal told them that if they did not surrender in ten minutes, he should force the doors with the artillery.

At the expiration of the appointed time directions were given to storm, and the church being carried by assault, all who had not fallen in the skirmish were taken prisoners.

From this time the fusillade entirely ceased, with the exception of a few shots interchanged about 9 o'clock, near the Halle, between the troops and some detached groups of insurgents. The national forces were masters of all the posts formerly occupied by the rioters, who were either killed, prisoners, or seeking their safety by individual flight. As, however, the possibility of some of them rallying at night was contemplated, every precaution was taken; all the streets in which any disturbances had taken place were occupied by troops, and no one allowed to pass without being searched by the guards, to ascertain that they had no concealed arms. The lancers of Nemours and some other cavalry regiments remained in the Champs Elysees, where their bivouac assumed the picturesque appearance of a regular camp. Towards 11 o'clock, however, as nothing appeared to justify the apprehensions entertained, the majority of the troops were allowed to retire to their quarters, detachments only being kept in bivouac near the points of most importance.

No estimate has yet been attempted to be formed of the number killed and wounded, though it must be very considerable, and we regret to hear that several officers of the National Guard are among them.

The number of persons arrested is stated to exceed 1000, including those taken in the streets and those arrested at home. Among the latter are M. Sarrot, and another of the editors of the *Tribune*. It is also said that a warrant has been issued against M. Carrel, editor in chief of the *National*.

During the day the gardens of the Palais Royal were shut, and nearly all the shops were closed; but in the evening a great number of them were partially opened. The theatres were not open in consequence of many of the actors being engaged by their duties as National Guards.

Up to the hour of going to press, no intelligence of any fresh disturbance had reached us. (From the afternoon edition of *Galignani's Messenger*.)

Paris is tranquil. We have visited this morning the Rue St. Martin and the Chateaux St. Mery, and we find that it was not in the Church itself that the insurgents fixed their headquarters, after being driven from their grand barricade in the Marche des Innocents, but in the house No. 80, Rue St. Martin, which is opposite to the Rue Aubry le Boucher.

A number of the Deputies now in Paris have held several meetings at the residence of M. Lafitte, and a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Lafitte, Odilon Barrot, and Arago, was yesterday appointed to wait on the King, and confer with him on the state of the country. We have not heard any thing as to the nature or result of the interview.

On the morning of Thursday, an ordinance appeared in the *Moniteur*, which declared Paris to be in a state of siege. Ordinances have also been issued suppressing the School of Artillery of the National Guard, and the Polytechnic School, with a view to their future regulation.

Three of the Parisian journals—the *Quotidienne*, the *Tribune*, and the *Courier de l'Europe*—have been suppressed, and a number of other Journals were stopped at the Post Office on Wednesday and Thursday. It is said that the editor in chief of the *Tribune*, and one of the editors of the *Quotidienne*, have been arrested; and some accounts add, Viscount Chateaubriand. Chateaubriand has rendered himself an object of most legitimate suspicion, in acting as the agent of the Duchess de Berri's pretended charity.

We have not as yet received any accounts from Paris, subsequent to those of Thursday night. The work of blood had then ceased, and the work of justice or policy was to begin. The instruction had been put down by the National Guard and the regular troops, at a great expense of human life and every thing depended on the use which the Government was about to make of its costly triumph.

In the insurrection of last Tuesday and Wednesday in Paris, we perceive no justifiable causes of civil war. The King has been unpopular, and may have personally been hateful but he was not alleged to have done any thing notoriously illegal. The National Guards supported the interests of the Government; and the great body of the citizens, instead of taking part with the insurgents, applauded the necessary severity of the authorities in putting them down. The press announced no disobedience to any illegal ordinance, and no peer or deputy, even the most violent, professed any desire to overthrow the Government, or to change the dynasty. Indeed, so opposed are the most democratic deputies to any form of republican change, that in the very journals which detail the events of this republican insurrection, we find a letter of M. Galignani Barrot, deprecating any movement against the existing dynasty. "The other party," says he (speaking of the enemies of Louis Philippe), "who can only find a remedy for our critical situation in a revolution which would proclaim Napoleon II., or a republic, do a great injury to liberty. There is always danger in placing a people who are just emerging from one revolution in the necessity of making a new one."

Besides the sentiments of the immense majority of the nation ought not to be overlooked. This intelligent, though ardent lover of the late revolution, is thus opposed to all projects of a republic, and supports his opinion on the concurrence of "the immense majority of the nation." So different are the objects in public estimation for which the heroes of July fought the guards of Charles X., and those for which a body of republican rioters encountered the troops and civic militia of Louis Philippe.

The King and the Government have now in their power, by the conciliatory moderation of their measures, and by their timely concession to reasonable opinion, to render their recent success over the republicans subservient to regulated freedom—or to lay the foundation of another revolution, by the display of military despotism and the exercise of judicial vengeance.

Since the foregoing observations were written, we have received by express the Paris journals of Friday and Saturday, together with a letter from our correspondent dated Saturday afternoon.

The melancholy forebodings of the friends of liberty are likely, according to our correspondent, to be realized, and the best franchises of the people seem, for a time, in as great danger from the triumph of order as they would have

been from the tumultuous anarchy of the insurgents. Why does not the King immediately convolve the Chambers? We have however, no room for comment, and beg only to draw attention to the contents of our express.

We owe it to truth to state, that Captain Desolles, who commanded the 6th Dragoons, declares that twenty shots were fired upon his men by the rioters before he ordered a charge. The *Courier Francais*, a violently liberal journal, admits the truth of this fact, and expresses regret at having misled the public by a contrary statement.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

From the New York Mercury July 18.

Our city is rapidly emptying of its inhabitants, and every day we seem to see less and less number about the streets. We should not be surprised to know that one third to half our population is missing. Several large mechanical and other establishments have been closed, and a great number of dwellings are vacated. All this appears strange to us, for, as we said the other day, we do not believe there is less danger to persons of correct habits, in the city than out of it. Already we hear of Cholera cases at Newark, Westfield, N. J., Newhaven, and several other places. The cases at Newhaven are two ladies, Mrs. Northrop and daughter, who left this city to get away from the cholera. We are happy to learn that they are likely to recover. Two other persons, it is stated, who were running away from the cholera, have been attacked by it in the interior of Columbia county.

The disease is now, more even than before, raging in the haunts of infamy and pollution. A prostitute, at 62 Mott street, who was decking herself before the glass at 1 o'clock yesterday, was carried away in a hearse at half past 3 o'clock. The broken down constitutions of these miserable creatures, perish almost instantly on the attacks of cholera. But the business part of our population, in general, appear to be in perfect health and security. Of the small number of persons of regular habits who have suffered, in every case of which we have heard the history, with a single exception, some act of great imprudence has been committed, or the distinct promontory symptoms been neglected. After all, not a single merchant has died, and only one has been attacked; and we do not believe that one half the religious societies of the city have lost a single member.

It has been remarked that in Montreal and Quebec, that the returns of every Monday, showed an increase of the disease, as compared with the previous days; and this fact was attributed to the excesses which took place among the lower classes on Sunday. We believe the same fact will hold true among ourselves; and we are afraid it is attributed to the same cause. Certain it is that the day which Almighty God has consecrated as peculiarly his own, is sadly abused by too many of our inhabitants, and instead of being devoted to the purposes of religion, is converted into a day of intemperance and excess.

Among the persons who have fallen victims to the cholera, we have to notice one physician, Stanford R. Knapp, M. D. aged 33. The circumstances of his case we do not particularly know, except that he had been a good deal among cholera patients. On the other hand it may be remarked, that in general our physicians, hospital attendants, nurses and undertakers, have suffered as little from the disease as any other class of citizens equally numerous.

P. S. We learn that the number of cases reported to the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, was comparatively small. We are encouraged to hope that the disease has passed its climax.

We understand that there were 62 interments in Potteryfield on Monday. In that burying ground, which receives much the larger portion of the cholera patients, the practice of digging graves for each of the bodies interred, is now dispensed with, and a large trench is dug instead, as was done in Montreal and Paris. None, however, are buried without coffins.

Cases at Dwelling Houses	521
Hospitals	412
Bellevue	330
Total of cases	1263
Deaths at Dwelling Houses	222
Hospitals	184
Bellevue	184
Total of Deaths	590

It would appear that little more than one-third of the cases have terminated fatally. We presume, however, the proportion of deaths is not less than the number of cases. If it is not, it is remembered that unless the patient dies before his case is reported, we have no information whether he dies or recovers. This ought not to be so, but so it is.

One word as to the number of cases. It is undoubtedly true that several cases have been reported as malignant cholera, which were not so. But on the other hand we are satisfied that a still greater number of real cholera cases which occur are not reported to the Board, so that on the whole, the numbers reported are rather below than above the truth.

The disease is still more confined to the wretched victims of sensuality and intemperance, than it was at first. There are some exceptions, though understood, here and everywhere, that what the cholera does in the moral, it does sometimes depart from the main object of their mission, but not withstanding these exceptions, the general rule remains. And we think it would not be a bad definition of cholera, that it is a judgment of God on unrestrained licentiousness.

WEST INDIES.

SLAVERY IN JAMAICA.

PROTECTION OF THE SLAVE BY THE SLAVEHOLDER.

Despatch from Lord Goderich to the Earl of Belmore.

Downing Street, Nov. 1, 1831.

MY LORD,—I received your Lordship's Despatch, dated the 31st of August last, No. 84, transmitting various documents connected with the case of Mr. Jackson, the Custos of the Parish of Port Royal, in Jamaica.

I am happily relieved from the necessity of entering into all the disgusting details of the cases brought under my notice in your Lordship's present Despatch.

In Dr. Palmer's letter of the 13th June, that task is very fully performed. I will advert only to some of the more remarkable circumstances.

It appears, then, that a complaint was preferred to Dr. Palmer, as a Magistrate, of extraordinary cruelties committed by Mr. Jackson, the Custos, of senior Magistrates, of the parish of Port Royal, and by his wife on the persons of two female slaves. Dr. Palmer immediately endeavoured to effect the arrest of the two females, with a view to their protection, pending the necessary inquiry; and wrote Mr. Jackson, to apprise him of the measures which it was intended to take. On receiving that letter, Mr. Jackson seems to have applied to his brother, Mr. Campbell Jackson, who was also in the commission, to undertake the investigation of the complaint.

Mr. C. Jackson accordingly summoned the slaves before him. He has assigned as a reason for this proceeding, that Dr. Palmer had omitted to take down in writing the examination of the witnesses. One of the complainants is stated to have refused to state her case to Mr. C. Jackson, because he was the brother of the accused; and it is added, that Mr. C. Jackson compelled her to enter into such a statement only by threats of punishment. Upon hearing her narrative he determined that a Council of Protection should be immediately summoned, and with that view, addressed to the Clerk of the Peace a letter, directing him to summon such a Council, which, it was observed, ought to meet "on any day that may be most agreeable to Mr. Jackson." "I have further," observes Mr. Jackson, "to remark that the charge preferred by the above named slaves are vexatious and frivolous."

This letter was written on the 6th of June. On the following day the Council of Protection was accordingly summoned by a third Justice, Mr. Hyslop, and Dr. Palmer was required to attend it on the 11th of the same month. Dr. Palmer, having brought the case under your Lordship's notice, answered this summons by a letter, dated the 8th of June, in which he requested that the meeting might be delayed until the Governor's opinion should be known. He at the same time pointed out the extraordinary conduct of the Messrs. Jackson in thus transferring the case from the cognizance of himself to that of a junior magistrate, and he notified the brother of the accused party, and he notified as a reason for awaiting your Lordship's intentions, that every Member of the Council of Protection virtually owed his appointment to the magistracy—to the recommendation of the Custos, whose conduct they were required to investigate. The Council, however, met on the 11th of June, when Dr. Palmer moved that the proceedings should be adjourned until your Lordship's answer had been received. This motion was overruled by the unanimous voice of the whole body, who then proceeded to investigate the complaints which Mr. Jackson had already declared "frivolous and vexatious." Declining, for the reasons already assigned, to enter at large into the details of this evidence, it is unfortunately necessary that I should recapitulate some of the facts which were substantiated.

It appears then, that the elder of these slaves was the mother of the younger, and that they had both passed their lives in domestic service, and without having been employed in field labour. A dialogue seems to have taken place between Mrs. Jackson and one of her children and these women, in which it may be inferred that the slaves exhibited some violence of demeanour, attended with language unbecoming the relation in which they stood to Mrs. Jackson. It is not without a painful sense of the degrading light in which the narrative exhibits a lady in Mrs. Jackson's rank of life, that I proceed with it. She with her own hands took a "supplejack" and flogged the younger slave with it till the instrument broke. The flogging was then renewed with a whip. On this the mother broke out in violent remonstrances, when Mrs. Jackson (in terms which I will not venture to transcribe or to characterize) threatened to punish her. In her renewed remonstrance the mother stated that her mistress "had flogged her before Christmas, had laid her down and flogged her by the driver." The daughter is said to have then been placed in the corner of the room to stand up the whole day. The mother was placed in the stocks, and kept there "two or three weeks, night and day." At the place called the hot-house, where she was kept "for about two or three weeks," the daughter being placed in those stocks from which her mother had been removed. For no less than four months these unfortunate women, though bred as domestics, were employed in the field, and when not in the field, were confined in the stocks; and both the labour and the confinement were so arranged, that during the whole period of the punishment, they should have no opportunity of speaking to each other. This protracted confinement in the stocks appears to have been peculiarly strict, and even the Sundays were passed in this dreadful situation. Incredible as it might appear, the mother, even while labouring under fever and ague, was still kept in the stocks. She had lived for twenty-two years in the service of the family by whom she was thus treated.

The younger female, in her evidence, describes herself as having been beaten with a strap by the hands of Mr. Jackson himself; as having then been flogged by Mr. Jackson's orders with a new cap; as having been confined in stocks so narrow, as to wound her feet; as having been kept there at night for more than six weeks or two months. During her labours in the field, she states her arms, neck, and back, were blistered; that on complaint of this being made to Mr. Jackson, he answered merely by a brutal oath, and that he proceeded to send for scissars, with a view to cut off her hair, to compel her to remove from her head, and place round her neck a handkerchief, which was the only defence from the sun.

It was admitted that the release of these women from the stocks, did not take place until the very day on which Dr. Palmer's letter was received by Mr. Jackson. This is stated to have been on the 4th June, and Mr. Jackson is represented in the minutes of Council to have admitted that the confinement commenced in the middle of January. It must, therefore, have lasted very nearly six complete months!

Respecting the alleged tightness of the stocks, the witnesses for the defence contradicted the statements of the younger slave. Much was stated of the insolence of these women, and of the gross impropriety of their language and much respecting the habitual humanity of the accused parties, but to the specific imputations of cruelty, no defence was made or attempted.

The Council of Protection decided that there sufficient grounds for a prosecution; that neither the letter nor the spirit of the Law had been infringed; that in cases of confinement the duration of the punishment was not limited by law, the owner being bound only to show that proper support had been given. They however felt bound to declare that notwithstanding the aggravated insults repeatedly offered by the complainants, it would have been desirable that a less protracted punishment had been resorted to by the parties accused, or that they on finding that confinement had not the effect intended, had brought the slaves to trial before a competent tribunal.

The preceding recital scarcely admits of any commentary in this measured tone, which it is on every account so desirable to observe in an official communication of this nature. A series of the most revolting outrages on humanity were admitted without reserve, or tacitly acknowledged. A perseverance for several months together in cruelties of the most scandalous character, on the persons of a young woman, and of her mother, were unhesitatingly avowed. One of the offenders was the chief Magistrate of the District, the other was that Magistrate's wife. A case more urgently de-

manding the most rigorous enforcement of the law, or appealing more strongly to the compassion and indignation of all who heard it, could scarcely be imagined. Yet what was the result? One magistrate, the brother of the criminal, declared the complaint "frivolous and vexatious." Four other magistrates, members of the Council of Protection, dismissed it with a sentence full of harsh expressions respecting the conduct of the offenders conveying nothing more than the most gentle and even respectful dissent, from the soundness of the judgment exercised by them on the occasion.

The crimination of these unfortunate women for the use of insolent and indecorous language, scarcely merits serious notice. Here was a mother compelled to witness the scourging of her daughter with instruments of punishment at once painful and degrading. The mother was then herself subjected to a chastisement attended with every circumstance of suffering and indecency; and was addressed by a lady in Mrs. Jackson's rank of life in terms gross for repetition. Culpable as the wrongs extorted by such shameful conduct may have been, the apology was such as should have silenced the reproaches of the owners. With such a domestic example what decorum could be expected from an ignorant negro? With such a provocation what self-government could reasonably be anticipated from a mother? No condition of life ought to have repressed those emotions with which a parent must witness the infliction, on her offspring, of such great and unmerited suffering.

When your Lordship, after the decision of the Council of Protection, ordered the Attorney General to prefer a bill of indictment, the result was, that the Grand Jury ignored the Bill! The ground of their proceedings, of course, be known only to themselves; and the Attorney General suggests, that the inadmissibility of the evidence of the slaves was fatal to the bill; for he observes that the only witnesses before the Grand Jury were Dr. Palmer, and the inmates of Mr. Jackson's family, who the Attorney General presumes, would depose only in favour of Mr. Jackson, unless interrogated as to particular facts, of which the Grand Jury, not having before them the minutes of the Council of Protection, were ignorant.

I fear that this apology can scarcely be accepted as satisfactory. Dr. Palmer was present at the Council of Protection, and was also examined before the Grand Jury. He must have heard the admissions, which, from the Minutes of the Council, appear to have been made by Mr. Jackson himself. Dr. Palmer, therefore, was able, as assuredly he was willing, to prove the confinement for several months together, of the mother and daughter in the stocks. It is incredible that he, the accuser, should have left the Grand Jury ignorant of the main ground on which his charges rested; and if they were not in that state of ignorance, the Attorney General's excuse for their rejection of the Bill of Indictment is altogether unsatisfactory. I must also express my entire dissent from the fact, that a Grand Jury could have been brought together from the contracted society of Jamaica, who were really unaware of so very remarkable an occurrence as that of the proceedings, in their own vicinity, against the Custos, of the Parish of Port Royal, for cruelty to two female slaves. The story must have been notorious throughout every part of the Island; and every gentleman in the Grand Jury room must have known, that a protracted confinement in the stocks was the real cause to which the examination of the witnesses could have been addressed.

The gentlemen of the Grand Jury delivered their verdict under the sacred obligation of an oath. I am bound, therefore, to presume that it was an honest verdict. I do not venture to assert, or suggest to the contrary. I can only state that the grounds of their decision are to me at least quite incomprehensible.

This occurrence is no less unfortunately timed than it is melancholy. At the very moment when the West India body are complaining, not perhaps without some justice, of the indiscriminate and violent reproaches with which they have assailed, is brought to light this extraordinary circumstance that one magistrate perpetrated, and five others concurred to screen from punishment, offences against two helpless females of the most revolting and unmanly character. With the utmost anxiety to protect the Colony and its inhabitants from all calumnious imputations, what power of reforming that duty with effect is left to magistrates, when the magistracy and official guardians of slaves betray so flagrant a disregard of their domestic and public duties? What reason of plausibility, can it be alleged, that the slaves in Jamaica have no need of additional protection, when in a case so outrageous as the present, the council of protection would neither prosecute, nor even censure the criminal, and the Grand Jury would not entertain the indictment?

Your Lordship's suspension of Mr. Jackson, the Custos, is perfectly right, or rather, was a measure which it would have been culpable to omit. His Majesty is pleased to confirm your decision, and to direct that Mr. Jackson be ever again entrusted with the authority of a magistrate. As the removal of Mr. Jackson from his office of Judge of Assize, cannot be effected, except by the advice of the Council, your Lordship will convey to that body the opinion of His Majesty's Government that it is a measure inevitably necessary.

I am under the painful necessity of further directing the removal, from the commission of the peace, of Mr. Campbell Jackson. That gentleman's interference was, under all the circumstances of the case, most indecorous. His decision that a complaint of several months imprisonment of two women in the stocks was "frivolous and vexatious," though the fact neither was nor could be disputed, is an evidence of such extraordinary apathy, that I cannot be satisfied to entrust him any longer to his care.

The failure of the bill of indictment against Mr. Jackson ought not to be conclusive of the case. I am aware of no technical reason which would prevent the Attorney General from proceeding with such a case as the present, by a criminal information; and unless there is some local enactment which has escaped my enquiry, which would prohibit such a measure, your Lordship will immediately instruct the Attorney General to the Council of Protection of the parish of Port Royal, or to the individuals who constitute that body in Mr. Jackson's case, a copy of this despatch, admonishing them of the urgency and indispensability of necessity of their acting on any future occasion in a manner more consonant with the sacred trust imposed upon them, of doing equal justice between all ranks and classes of the King's subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GODERICH.
Earl Belmore, Sec. &c. &c.

PROVINCIAL.

From the St. Andrews Courant of July 20.

MR. EDITOR:

Among the many unjust and liberal attempts that have been made, through the medium of the public press, to throw odium upon the Provincial Collegiate Institution, and upon those whom His Majesty has thought fit to trust with the government thereof—and thereby creating a public prejudice against the establishment to prevent, if possible, any benefit