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**J A M A I C A.**

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RETURN to an Address to HIS MAJESTY, dated 25th July 1832;—*for*,

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE relative to the PUNISHMENT of  
Two FEMALE SLAVES belonging to Mr. *Jackson*, Custos of *Port*  
*Royal*, and the PROCEEDINGS held thereon.

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Colonial Department, Downing-Street, }  
15 August 1832. }

R. W. HAY.

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(*Mr. Burge.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
16 August 1832.

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## SCHEDULE.

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- 1.—Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich, dated Jamaica, 8 July 1831 - - - - - p. 3
- 2.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to the Earl of Belmore, dated Downing-street, 4 September 1831 - - - - - p. 8
- 3.—Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich, dated Jamaica, 31 August 1831 - - - - - p. 8
- 4.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to the Earl of Belmore, dated Downing-street, 1 November 1831 - - - - - p. 26
- 5.—Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich, dated Jamaica, 11 September 1831 - - - - - p. 30
- 6.—Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich, dated Jamaica, 18 November 1831 - - - - - p. 30
- 7.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to the Earl of Belmore, dated Downing-street, 10 January 1832 - - - - - p. 36
- 8.—Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich, dated Jamaica, 23 December 1831 - - - - - p. 36
- 9.—Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich, dated Jamaica, 17 January 1832 - - - - - p. 37
- 10.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to the Earl of Belmore, dated Downing-street, 10 April 1832 - - - - - p. 38
- 11.—Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich, dated Jamaica, 8 March 1832 - - - - - p. 38
- 12.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to the Earl of Mulgrave, dated Downing-street, 10 July 1832 - - - - - p. 39

J A M A I C A.

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE relative to the PUNISHMENT of Two FEMALE SLAVES belonging to Mr. Jackson, Custos of Port Royal, and the PROCEEDINGS held thereon.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica,  
8 July 1831.

I ENCLOSE, for your Lordship's information, a communication which has been received from a very intelligent magistrate of the parish of Port Royal, containing charges against the Custos of that parish of improper severity towards two of his slaves. I also enclose the copy of a letter to Mr. Pallmer, declining to adopt his suggestion of having the matter investigated by the magistrates of another parish, but desiring him forthwith to call a Council of Protection.

It appears that, before Mr. Pallmer had an opportunity of complying with my instructions, a Council of Protection was called by another magistrate, thereby taking the case out of the hands of Mr. Pallmer. This was certainly a very injudicious proceeding. A Council of Protection was, however, assembled, consisting of a sufficient number of members, when the Board came to a decision that no prosecution should be instituted against Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

I of course referred all the proceedings in this case to the Attorney-general; and, in concurrence with his opinion, I have directed him to adopt the necessary measures for bringing this question before the next assize court for the county of Surrey.

The charge against Mr. Jackson is very strong, and, if proved, certainly shows that he is very incompetent to discharge the duty of chief magistrate. At present, however, it may be premature to offer any decisive opinion upon the subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Belmore.*

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Flamstead House, Port Royal,  
2 June 1831.

Sir,

I DEEM it my duty to lay before his Excellency the Governor the particulars of a transaction which has recently come to my knowledge in my official capacity.

But before you proceed further with this letter, I beg you will have the kindness to peruse the annexed correspondence, which will put you into possession of facts from the commencement.

On Monday last, the 30th ultimo, according to Mr. Jackson's request, I went to Belle Vue, and the two women were brought before me.

The elder one, named Kate, is a Quadroon, about 40 years of age; the other, named Ann, is Kate's daughter, a Mestee, about 18 or 19 years old. Both are domestics.

I examined them separately, to prevent collusion, but could not detect the slightest discrepancy in their statements. Mr. Jackson and all his family were present during the whole of the examination.

## 4 JAMAICA :—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

The statement of the woman was as follows; I shall render it as concise as is consistent with the clear exposition of the facts.

About the middle of January last the girl Ann was engaged in some trifling duty, when a dispute arose between herself and Mrs. Jackson's daughter, a little girl about nine years old. Mrs. Jackson heard what passed, and with a supple-jack commenced beating Ann for being, as she said, insolent to Miss Elizabeth. The girl was beaten over the neck and shoulders; and one blow caught her ear, and broke away an ear-ring.

Mrs. Jackson then took a horsewhip, and repeated the flogging, and afterwards tore a necklace from her neck, and scattered the beads on the floor. Kate now interfered, and with some warmth declared that her daughter did not deserve such treatment, and it was Miss Elizabeth who gave the lie.

Mrs. Jackson threatened her with punishment for her interference and insolence; the girl Ann said she thought her mother had as good a right to take up for her as Mrs. Jackson had to take up for Miss Elizabeth. For this her mistress ordered her to stand up in a corner of the dining-room in her presence during the whole day, and she was compelled to work with her needle, although one of her fingers was much hurt by the beating. She remained in this posture till night without having tasted a morsel of food since the night before. About six o'clock in the evening dinner was offered her, which she refused, saying, if they choose to keep her other meals from her they might keep her dinner also. At this time Kate rushed into the room where the family were at dinner, and, with great vehemence in voice and gesture, called on all to witness that her daughter had been flogged in the morning, and afterwards kept standing and starving all day in a corner. A violent altercation took place between Kate and her mistress, during which Kate used some expressions too indecent for me to repeat in this letter. She was immediately put into the stocks with both legs; and about an hour afterwards, when her passion cooled, she sent to beg pardon of her mistress for the offensive language she had used, alleging that she had been in such a passion that she scarcely knew what she was saying. It was determined that she should remain in the stocks until Mr. Jackson returned home. It was satisfactorily shown that Ann's meals had been sent along with her mother's as usual into the house, but they were not sent to the room where Ann was confined, nor did Mrs. Jackson, although never absent from the room till four o'clock, make the the least remark about the girl not having her food. It was alleged by Mrs. Jackson that Kate herself kept back her daughter's meals on purpose to have stronger grounds of complaint: on the probability of this I shall offer no opinion. The following day Ann was sent again to stand in the corner under the eye of her mistress, and continued standing until afternoon, when she was allowed a bench to sit on. When she required to go out for natural purposes, a negro woman was sent with her as a watch.

On the evening of this day she found an opportunity of slipping out of the house unobserved, and got a negro to show her the way to Pen Hill, an adjoining plantation; here she remained all night and the following day, though next evening she was conducted to Mahogany Vale, where she had an acquaintance who had before promised to befriend her.

On being questioned by me as to her motive for going away, she replied that she wished to go to Kingston to complain to a bench of magistrates of her ill treatment; that she did not know the way to town, and that her friend at Mahogany Vale had previously promised, if ever she could get away, she would put her in the way of obtaining redress. Being asked why she did not apply to one or some other Port Royal magistrate, she said her friend told her she would get better justice in Kingston; and besides that, her master had told them that he was over all the other magistrates, and none had power over him. She said that one of her objects in seeking the magistrate was to complain of ill usage on a former occasion as well as the late one; that about the end of September last she was unjustly flogged with a cat, that her hair was cut off, and that she was confined in the stocks for one week. This was at Drummond Castle.

That at the end of the week the family removed up to Belle Vue, where she was again put into the stocks for the same offence, and was retained in such confinement until one week before Christmas; a space of about three months.

That

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

5

That on one occasion she was put into shackles which were too small for her legs, and the bar in passing through bruised the skin, and by the constant pressure caused severe pain. That she sent word to her master of the state she was in, but he refused to relieve her, and she lay crying the whole night in great torture. She had several other matters to complain of, but these were the most prominent. The morning after Ann arrived at Mahogany Vale, she was discovered by young Mrs. Jackson, who wished to send her home. She refused; she was put into the stocks, and intelligence was sent to Belle Vue. Two of Mrs. Supar's negroes were sent for her with handcuffs; these were placed on her wrists, and she was conveyed to Belle Vue.

The wearing apparel to which she had been accustomed was taken from her, and an Osnaburg frock, with short sleeves and low neck, put on her; she was then sent in charge of a negro man to work in the field along with Mrs. Supar's gang; was every evening brought home, and both legs put into the stocks; that for the first three months of her confinement both legs were shackled, but since that period one leg was confined.

That she and her mother were never allowed to have any intercourse with each other; that they were kept in separate stocks every night, and were kept at separate work every day; when Ann was in the field, Kate was on the barbiques, and *vice versa*, and that both were closely confined in the stocks every Sunday. After Ann had been in the field some time her neck and arms became blistered by the sun, and at length became so raw that they were obliged to keep her at home for three days to bathe the parts with goulard water. That the same thing occurred at three different times from the same cause, and each time, as the rawness was a little better, she was again sent out. Kate was at first kept in close confinement night and day for a considerable time, and was afterwards sent to the field and barbiques alternately with her daughter, in the manner already explained. And lastly, that both were thus kept under punishment from "two weeks after Christmas holidays, until Friday evening last the 27th of May."

These facts were elicited in the presence of Mr. Jackson and his family, and no denial was given to the assertions of the women of their having undergone the punishment; Mr. Jackson considered it quite justifiable, on account of the gross provocation given by the women.

On this subject I, at Mr. Jackson's request, gave hearing to the statement of Mrs. Supar (Mrs. Jackson's mother), Miss Jupp (a young lady residing in the house), the Reverend Mr. Turner and Miss Easteen (a free person of colour), and afterwards to the various explanations of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson themselves.

Kate, it was shown by several of the family, has been habitually insolent to her mistress; and it was proved on such occasions she resorts to language so grossly abusive and indecent as to render correction indispensable. It was clearly made out that such had been the case repeatedly; but to me it appeared that the woman's temper, which I believe is naturally irritable, has been rendered still more fretful by the peculiarity of her situation: she is not comfortable, and when excited by what she may consider harsh usage, she becomes reckless of consequences.

But supposing we give unlimited credence to all that is advanced as to Kate's insolence and violence, it must be obvious that the punishment is most singularly disproportioned to the offence. With regard to Ann, I could discover no plausible pretext for visiting her with such extraordinary vengeance; her greatest offence was, I suspect, her attempt to complain to the magistracy. The women are now released, and are restored to their former occupations; but from the bitterness of feeling manifested, I have little dependence on the continuance of harmony between the parties. I therefore consider it my duty to issue a warrant immediately to have them removed, and retained in the watch-house for protection, until their cases come before the proper authorities. I must now explain my motive for laying this matter before his Excellency in its present early stage, which is this: As the party complained of is the chief magistrate of the parish, who originally has the appointing of the rest of the magistrates, and is connected by local ties with many who might be called on to decide in this case, I would humbly suggest that his Excellency appoint the authorities of some neighbouring parish to undertake the investigation: not that I doubt the authorities of this parish doing their duty, but I conceive, judging  
by

## 6 JAMAICA :—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

by my own feelings, that they would feel grateful, could they with propriety be spared the performance of an obligation, at all times an unpleasant one, but in this instance peculiarly so.

I hope there is nothing improper in my offering this suggestion; should there be, I trust I shall stand excused by the correctness of my motives.

In the event of my proposition being disapproved of, and such disapprobation being signified to me, I shall of course proceed in the usual way to convene a Council of Protection.

Wm. Bullock, Esq.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. L. Palmer.*

Dear Sir,

Flamstead House, 23 May 1831.

I AM given to understand that there are two female slaves, mother and daughter (of colour), belonging to you, who have been for a considerable time under punishment.

I am told that the mother, some months ago, was for some offence closely confined in the stocks for an unusual length of time; that the daughter, during that period, left home for the purpose of complaining to the magistracy of some ill-treatment, either towards herself or her mother; that she was discovered before her object was accomplished, and taken back to Belle Vue in handcuffs; that her ordinary dress was taken from her, and an Osnaburg frock substituted in its place; and further, that she was sent into the field to work along with Mrs. Supar's negroes under circumstances of peculiar hardship; that as she had been all her lifetime confined to household duties, and never exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, her face, neck and arms became severely blistered by constant exposure to the sun, and that her feet, from being unaccustomed to walking over the stones, became excessively painful and tender; that the mother and daughter, under similar circumstances, were thus alternately worked in the field, and were altogether debarred from having the slightest intercourse with each other; and lastly, that the mother and daughter have been separately confined every night, and that they have been kept in such confinement regularly the whole of every Sunday and every negro Saturday.

This, I understand, has been carried on for several months, and that it is intended to continue for an infinite period.

I would fain hope, either that the facts have been grossly misrepresented, or that they may be so modified by explanation as to take from the transaction the offensive aspect it now bears.

You must be well aware that in the event of these reports being correct (they are in pretty extensive circulation), and ultimately coming before the public, I, as a member of the magistracy, and living in the immediate vicinity, should be exposed to the very unpleasant suspicion of having secretly connived at what might be deemed both illegal and improper; therefore, in protection of my own character, and in fulfilment of an imperative but painful duty, I feel myself called on to request that you will cause the parties alluded to, to be brought before me, that I may be enabled to judge whether they have any just ground of complaint, and that I may investigate generally into the truth or falsehood of these reports.

I suggest this mode of proceeding, as being more open and honourable towards you, but of course you can use your own discretion as to whether you choose to comply with my private propositions or not; but should you decide in the negative, I must candidly say that I shall feel it incumbent on me to pursue the usual course, in order to obtain satisfactory information.

Honourable J. R. Jackson.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. L. Palmer.*

Dear Sir,

Belle Vue, 28 May 1831.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 23d instant last evening. The statement of your informant is highly coloured in every shape, and requires the evidence of Mrs. Strupar and the rest of the family to show the conduct of the parties you allude to, and the mode of punishment I caused to be adopted. I have to request (particularly as Mrs. Strupar is unable to go to Flamstead) you will do me

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

7

me the favour of coming over this forenoon, and particularly as Mr. Turner, who is now here and obliged to go to town this afternoon, will be able to state the general misconduct of the parties in my absence.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *John R. Jackson.*

*P. S.* I have to state, that in consequence of the parties having acknowledged their errors, they were released from punishment last evening, and would have been so sooner, in accordance with a promise I made to them last Monday, but from my unavoidable absence from home. As it is now 11 o'clock, Mr. Turner is fearful he will not be enabled to get down in time for his duties to-morrow; he therefore requests it may be put off till Monday.

A. L. Palmer, Esq.

*J. R. J.*

Dear Sir,

Flamstead, 28 May 1831.

I CAN have no possible objection to go over to Belle Vue on Monday, as you propose; but I wish it to be distinctly understood that I go simply for the purpose of inquiring into the correctness of certain reports, without assuming any kind of authority to decide the question one way or the other.

I shall be most happy to find that matters have been misrepresented; all I wish is to perform my duty conscientiously, and not to identify myself either with one party or another.

I remain, &c.

Honourable J. R. Jackson.

(signed) *A. L. Palmer.*

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Sir,

King's House, 10 June 1831.

I HAVE received and laid before his Excellency the Governor your communication of 2d instant, with its several enclosures, which was only received this day.

His Excellency regrets to learn that a charge of so serious a nature as your statement details should be brought against the chief magistrate of the parish of Port Royal; but were there no other objections to prevent his Excellency adopting your suggestion of ordering an investigation to take place before the magistrates of a different parish, it would be a great reflection upon the magistracy of your parish to suppose for a moment that they will not impartially and conscientiously discharge their public duty, without bias upon their minds arising from their owing their seats on the bench to the accommodation of Mr. Jackson.

His Excellency requests, that you will convene a Council of Protection, and lay before them your letter to me and the documents which accompanied it; and you will be pleased to bring before that tribunal all the evidence you can adduce in support of your charge against Mr. Jackson. You will also give due notice to Mr. Jackson of the time when the Council of Protection is to meet, in order that he and his lady (who is also implicated in the charge) may attend, together with such other persons as they may be desirous to produce on their behalf.

His Excellency the Governor is persuaded that the same zeal which has induced you to propose an investigation will lead you to pursue that investigation in a spirit of fair and impartial justice; and when the investigation shall have been closed, you will be pleased to report to me the proceedings of the Council of Protection for the Governor's information.

I have, &c.

A. L. Palmer, Esq.

(signed) *J. Bullock.*



## 8 JAMAICA :—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

— No. 2. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to the Earl of *Belmore*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 4 September 1831.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 8th of July, reporting the charges of cruelty towards two female slaves, which had been brought against Mr. Jackson, the custos of Port Royal parish, and against his wife, and the decision which had been adopted by the Council of Protection assembled upon the occasion, that no prosecution should be instituted. Your Lordship has very properly directed this case to be brought before the assize court; and when the issue of the trial shall be known to me, I shall lose no time in conveying to your Lordship such instructions as that issue may dictate. In the meantime I have only to desire that copies of the proceedings before the Council of Protection, as well as copies of those before the court, may be transmitted to me.

I cannot, however, allow this opportunity to pass without requesting that your Lordship will convey to Mr. Palmer my sense of the judgment and good feeling which was evinced in the manner of entering upon the inquiry which his duty demanded, and of the candid and honourable spirit which characterizes his letter to Mr. Jackson of the 23d of May.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Goderich*.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Belmore* to Viscount *Goderich*.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 31 August 1831.

REFERRING your Lordship to my despatch of 8th ultimo, accompanied by the copy of a communication from Doctor Palmer, a magistrate of the parish of Port Royal, containing charges against the custos of that parish for maltreatment of his slaves; and also by a copy of the instruction I thought it proper to give Doctor Palmer upon that occasion: I am now to trouble your Lordship with the course of proceeding which was subsequently pursued in this disagreeable case.

Your Lordship will perceive, that without waiting for the result of Doctor Palmer's representation to me, the matter was taken out of his hands, and a Council of Protection convened at the instance of the brother of Mr. Custos Jackson. I referred the proceedings of that council to the Attorney-general; who being of opinion that Mr. and Mrs. Jackson ought to be indicted, a bill was in consequence of that opinion preferred against Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and returned ignoramus.

When I considered the purport of your Lordship's despatch of 23d February last, I ordered a letter to be addressed to the Attorney-general, of which the enclosed, as well as of his answer, are copies; and in compliance with the Attorney-general's advice, I immediately suspended Mr. Jackson from his situation of custos and chief magistrate of Port Royal until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

It is proper I should notice to your Lordship that Mr. Jackson is also the assistant judge of the assize court for the county of Surrey; but as I have no power to suspend a judge without the consent of the Council, and as it would be attended with great inconvenience to assemble the Council at this time of the year, I have thought it better to leave it to His Majesty's Government to judge how far it may be proper to visit him with this further mark of the King's displeasure.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Belmore*.

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

9

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Sir,

Flamstead House, Port Royal, June 13, 1831.

I HAVE just been honoured with your reply to my communication of the 2d instant.

For the further information of his Excellency the Governor, I have now to state, that on Saturday the 4th instant, I wrote Mr. Custos Jackson that I felt it my duty to bring the case of his two slaves before the proper authorities.

I then sent off to secure the attendance of a peace officer to take the two women into custody, for the purpose of having them removed to the workhouse for protection: in this I unfortunately failed, although I despatched several messengers, in consequence of being unable to ascertain the station of the constable attached to the district.

Immediately on the receipt of my letter Mr. Custos Jackson thought proper to procure the attendance of his brother, Mr. Campbell Robert Jackson, who was recently appointed to the magistracy. The complainants were brought before him; and on the girl, Ann, refusing to state her grievances, on account of his being her master's brother, he (Mr. C. R. Jackson) threatened her with punishment to the utmost extent of the law. He ultimately obtained from them a statement of their grievances, and immediately afterwards transmitted a letter to the clerk of the peace, ordering a Council of Protection to be held at Belle Vue on any day that might be most agreeable to Mr. Custos Jackson: he further remarks, in the same letter, that the complaints of the slaves were frivolous and vexatious. I shall not dwell on the singular indelicacy and impropriety of this proceeding as far as regards Mr. Custos Jackson, but I think I am entitled to complain of the very irregular and uncourteous interference on the part of Mr. C. R. Jackson.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, I was served with a notice from the clerk of the peace to attend a Council of Protection, convened by warrant of Mr. Justice Hyslop, to meet on Saturday the 11th instant, at Port Royal. I immediately wrote to Mr. Hyslop, requesting him to cause the meeting to be postponed for reasons which I fully stated; Mr. Hyslop, however, did not see how he could on such grounds legally recall a warrant already issued. I therefore attended the meeting, and on the opening of the proceedings moved for an adjournment on two grounds; 1st, that as I had laid a statement of the case before his Excellency the Governor, it would be proper, out of deference and respect, to await the decision of his Excellency on a proposition I had therein made: this was instantly and unanimously negatived. 2dly, That as the meeting had been so hastily and irregularly convened, the complainants were unprepared with the witnesses they could produce in corroboration of their statements.

On motion of Mr. Justice Dallas it was decided to call in and examine the complainants, and then to judge if such evidence were necessary.

Considerable warmth was manifested towards me on account of my suggestion to the Executive, but as I had acted from purely conscientious motives I could neither feel nor express the slightest regret for what I had done.

I must now observe that two or three errors crept inadvertently into my former statement, owing to the manner in which the complainants expressed themselves. I deeply regret this; for although in the aggregate my statement was less unfavourable to the cause of Mr. Jackson than what the late investigation has proved, still I wished to avoid all appearance of exaggeration even in the most minute and trifling particulars. The errors are as follows:

Mrs. Jackson did not tear the necklace from Ann's neck, but threatened to do so if not taken off.

Ann was not made to *stand up* in a corner on the *second* day; she sat on a bench or stool. Ann was not put into the stocks with *both* legs for the first three months of her punishment; she was so confined with both legs for *one* month, and afterwards with one leg.

I shall now proceed to detail the substance of the evidence that was adduced before the Council of Protection.

Catherine Whitfield stated, that one morning, which would appear to have been about the 13th of January last, her daughter Ann was feeding a little dog in Mr. Jackson's room. Miss Elizabeth Jackson (a little girl nine years old) got

got out of bed, and wished to take the puppy from Ann; that Ann refused, and said she was feeding it, to which Miss Elizabeth replied, you tell a story Ann, you are not feeding it. Ann said, you tell a story yourself, Miss Elizabeth. Mrs. Jackson then ordered Ann to take the dog in her lap and feed it. Ann snatched the dog in a pert forward manner, saying the dog's belly was full already; that Mrs. Jackson then got out of bed and flogged Ann with a small supple-jack until it broke. Mrs. Jackson then thumped and boxed Ann, and afterwards took a horsewhip from the top of the bed and again flogged her.

That she, Kate, then got vexed and interfered, and gave her mistress some impudence; that when threatened with punishment she said her former flogging was not well yet, and that they wanted to suck the little blood that was left in her. Her daughter was made to stand in a corner of the hall the whole day; that Ann's meals were sent with her's into the room where she, Kate, was working. She took her own and put Ann's by, and covered it up to keep the flies from it. When Ann's dinner was sent in she refused it, as she had been kept out of her other meals; that she, Kate, then burst into the hall in a great passion, stamping and calling on all to witness that her daughter had been kept standing up with nothing to eat all day; was very violent, and used bad language. She was then put into the stocks with one leg, and was kept in close confinement for two or three weeks, and not allowed to go out for the purposes of nature; utensils were brought to her. Soon after being put into the stocks, she sent, by Miss Easteen, to beg her mistress's pardon for the language she had used. During the two or three weeks she was closely confined, she was only once taken out of the stocks for an airing; was walked up and down before the front door, with Alfred and Louisa to watch her; that Miss Jupp laughed at her. The next day, when she was again to be taken out for an airing, she refused to go, as she would not be laughed at and made a puppet-show of. After being in the stocks for two or three weeks was sent to the field, and was brought home every night by the driver and put into the stocks; was watched by the driver and a negro woman. She was sent to the field alternately with her daughter. When she was not in the field or on the barbieue, she was kept all day in the stocks, and was kept in the stocks every Sunday; was taken sick with fever and ague, but was not taken out of the stocks. A fellow-servant, Louisa, attended to her. Mrs. Jackson offered her some medicine, which she refused, as men and boys were confined in the same room; was let out of punishment yesterday two-weeks (that is, on the 27th of May). Some time before Christmas she was flogged with a long whip, received about 12 lashes, and was confined for a month and one week in the stocks. This was because she was insolent to Mrs. Jackson. That the language she used on that occasion was grossly indecent and obscene; acknowledges that she is violent and abusive when vexed. Had asked her mistress to sell her, who replied she would not, but would keep her to punish her.—Many other unimportant facts were stated, but they related to what passed many years ago.

Ann Amelia King was then called, and said, that her first punishment was at Drummond Castle, about three months before Christmas. She was sitting behind the house singing, when a little boy named Titus peeped and ran back to Mrs. Jackson and told her that she (Ann) was talking to some of the negroes. Mr. Jackson came out with a stick, and asked Ann what she was doing there talking. Ann denied she was talking, and said her mistress believed the boy more than her. She was ordered into a room with a watch over her. Next morning she was ordered to give the boy Titus a clean shirt; she flung it at him; the boy said she was beating him with the shirt. Mr. Jackson then came in, and asked what was the matter; and Mrs. Jackson told him that Ann was beating Titus in the face with the shirt. This Ann denied; and asked her mistress how she could see what passed when her back was turned towards them. Mr. Jackson said Ann made her mistress out a liar, and took a strap and flogged her. While being strapped, Ann said, they have put my mother into the stocks for one black negro, and wish to put me in for another. Master said, it was impudence, and made a girl like myself flog me with a new cat: four negroes held her down, and she received eight or twelve lashes. That night, which was Saturday, (I have reason to believe the 26th of September), she was put into the bilboes, which were too small for her feet. On Sunday morning she complained to her mistress that the irons were too tight; that Mrs. Jackson examined them, and said nothing was the matter with them, and told

told her master so, who said she should remain there all day. On Monday morning she was taken out, and brought into the room to her needle-work, with a watch set over her; and at night was again put into the same confinement, by which her feet were bruised. She again told Mrs. Jackson that the irons were too small, who replied, that Mr. Jackson cared nothing about it. She showed two of her fellow-servants the bruises on her legs; but still she was put in every night, in the same manner, for one week; that at the end of that week the family removed up to Belle Vue, (this I know occurred on Saturday the 2d October); that she was sent in charge of two negroes up to Mrs. Strupar's, and was there put into the stocks, and was placed there every night for upwards of two months, until about two weeks before Christmas; she was then released, her master expressing a hope that she would be a better girl, or the next punishment should be more severe. She then detailed what occurred in the middle of January; merely adding to her mother's testimony, that when Mrs. Jackson was threatening Kate for her interference, she, Ann, said she thought her mother had as much right to speak for her as Mrs. Jackson had to speak for Miss Elizabeth; that her mistress then flogged her again, and lashed an ear-ring out of her ear; ordered her to take off her rings and necklace, and made her stand in a corner of the hall, with her face to the wall, the whole day; that at night her dinner was brought to her, which she refused; and the scene, as described in the evidence of Kate, ensued. The next morning she begged Mrs. Jackson to let her mother out of the stocks, as the flogging she had formerly received was not well; and when her master came home, perhaps she might get flogged again; Mrs. Jackson however refused, although Mrs. Strupar and Miss Easteen added their intercessions. On that night Ann got out of her mistress's room, and was going to make a complaint to the magistrates. She remained at Pen-hill for a night and a day, and the following night went down to Mahogany Vale, to a woman named Rebecca, who had promised to show her the way to the magistrates. Next morning she was discovered by Mrs. Campbell Jackson, who offered to send her home, but she refused, saying, rather than go back to Belle Vue she would break her neck. She was then put into the stocks; and in the afternoon her mistress sent two negroes to fetch her with a pair of handcuffs, and she was taken to Belle Vue; she was put into the stocks with both legs, and was kept there three or four days. When Mr. Jackson returned home, her clothes were taken from her, and an Osnaburg dress put on; she was then sent to the field under charge of the driver, and was brought back, and put into the stocks every night, with both legs, for about one month, after which one leg only was confined; that Mr Jackson told her as long as she belonged to him she should work in the field. She was kept working in the fields for three weeks, and was then put into the stocks, day and night, for one week; then she was put in the field, and the mother kept in the stocks. She was never allowed to speak to her mother, nor she to her, during the whole of her punishment. While in the field her neck and arms were blistered by the sun; she showed them to Mrs. Strupar, who gave her goulard water to bathe them with, and she was kept at home for three days until better; she was then sent back to the field; her arms and neck became blistered a second time, but she did not show it to Mrs. J. While working on the barbicues afterwards, her back became excessively blistered; she showed it to her mistress, who sent to tell Mr. Jackson, who said he did not care a d—n about it, she should keep turning the coffee, and ordered the handkerchief to be taken from her head, and put round her neck; she would not do so, as she might get a stroke of the sun. Mr. Jackson gave her a negro hat to put on her head, which she refused to wear; he then sent up for a comb and scissors, if she did not put on the handkerchief; she then put it on. On one occasion, during the punishment, she was flogged with bamboos; this was because she was said to be impudent to Mrs. Strupar; she was held down by four women, and flogged by another, in the presence of Miss Easteen; and that she was not released from this punishment until two weeks ago. She stated distinctly that she did not intend applying to any of the magistrates of the parish, because her master had told them all that he was over all the magistrates of the parish, and they were all under him; there was no use to go to Dr. Palmer; it would only get him into trouble, and perhaps get him broke.

Two slaves belonging to Mahogany Vale were then examined, but elicited nothing of importance.

Miss Elizabeth Easteen, housekeeper to Mrs. Strupar, was then sworn : she gave in evidence as to the disgraceful language of Kate to her mistress in January last ; that Kate, shortly after being put into the stocks, requested her to intercede for her with Mrs. Jackson, as she was sorry she had used such bad language to her, but that Mrs. Jackson refused to release her until Mr. Jackson returned home ; that Kate was kept longer in the stocks in consequence of Ann's running away. She proved that she had sent in the meals of Kate and Ann together as usual, on the day of the disturbance ; she corroborated Ann's statement of being flogged with bamboo switches, and also as to the state of her arms and neck, which she said Ann might have prevented by wearing her handkerchief ; she stated that the punishment by confinement began about the middle of January, and terminated about two weeks ago. She stated generally, that Ann and Kate were insolent and stubborn, or they would have been released earlier ; she never knew either of them refuse or neglect their work, and was not aware they were compelled to work at needlework on Sundays ; was quite sure that if they had expressed contrition they would have been released, but that almost every day they gave fresh impudence.

To a question from me, witness acknowledged that this impudence was almost always in reference to the punishment they were undergoing ; she was present when the two women were released, and heard Kate express her regret, and say she deserved the punishment she had received.

The Reverend Mr. Turner was examined, but proved nothing of importance.

Mr. Custos Jackson acknowledged that the women were released from punishment on the day he received my letter, viz. the 27th of May ; but that it took place before my letter came to hand, and he had intended to have done it some days earlier.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Jupp was then sworn : she proved several instances of pertness and petulance on the part of Ann at Drummond Castle ; she was aware that both Ann and Kate had been flogged at Drummond Castle, and that both had been confined in the stocks ; she heard Kate use very indelicate and insolent language to Mrs. Jackson, which was the cause of her being punished ; saw the shackles into which Ann was put at night, they were wrapped round with linen to prevent the people from making a noise in them to disturb the family ; says, that the shackles did not bruise or hurt Ann's legs ; that they were quite slack and easy, and that Mrs. Jackson turned them round and round. She remembers Ann being put into the bilboes for one week at Drummond Castle, and afterwards being kept in the stocks at Belle Vue ; that this was from the end of September until about three weeks before Christmas. She knew that Ann refused to do her needlework while in the stocks at Belle Vue ; knows that both Ann and Kate had their meals regularly while in confinement at Drummond Castle and Belle Vue ; never heard Mrs. Jackson order Kate and Ann to work on Sundays ; has seen them working for themselves ; is sure that had they expressed contrition they would have been forgiven.

Such, Sir, is the substance of what was given in evidence at this investigation ; other matters were spoken of, but they appeared to me to bear so remotely on the question as not to require specific notice.

The Board, after considerable discussion, came to the decision, that as the slave law does not specify any limitation to the punishment of confinement in the stocks, provided the slave have sufficient support, that therefore there were not sufficient grounds for a prosecution. The Council, however, in coming to this conclusion expressed their disapprobation at the conduct of Mr. Custos Jackson, notwithstanding the provocation which had been given. Mr. Justice Dallas dissented from this decision, and considered that the proceedings should be laid before the Attorney-general for his opinion.

I declined voting on the question, both from motives of delicacy, and because I could not give my assent to the decision of the Council. I could not bring myself to think that the law ever contemplated that punishment by confinement in the stocks was to be left entirely to the will and caprice of the master, and that he was not to be held as much responsible for any abuse of authority in this respect as for any other description of maltreatment. I do consider that the Council restricted their attention too exclusively to the fact of  
confinement,

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

13

confinement, without giving due weight to all the harsh and oppressive circumstances which accompanied it.

I beg leave to observe, that throughout this affair I have not in the slightest degree been biased by any personal ill-feeling towards Mr. Custos Jackson; we have had no dissension to give rise to such feeling, and I do trust that it will be considered that I have been doing my duty, and nothing more than my duty, in bringing to light what I thought, and still think, a flagrant act of oppression.

The women, of course, have been restored to their owners by the decision of the Council of Protection.

Wm. Bullock, Esq. &c. &c. I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. L. Palmer.*

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Port Royal, Saturday, 11 June 1831.

A Council of Protection was this day formed.

Present :

E. B. Warren, Esq., Senior Magistrate.

H. F. Leslie, Joseph Tyrrell, W. Hyslop, S. J. Dallas, A. L. Palmer,	}	Magistrates.	John M'Whan, Francis Elliott, Thomas Morton, William Wray, Alexander Anderson, James M'Kewan, Edward Tyrrell, and John Ferron,	}	Vestrymen.
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R. H. Clement, Clerk of the Peace.

Before the meeting was convened, Mr. Justice Palmer assented to the same going on with the business of the day with the number of justices present, on application to him by the senior magistrate for that purpose.

The following documents were read :

Sir,

Belle Vue, 6 June 1831.

In consequence of Dr. Palmer not having taken down the examination of the witnesses, in the charges preferred by two of Mr. Jackson's negroes, named Catherine Whitfield, and Ann King her daughter, against himself and Mrs. Jackson, I was called upon to do so; and having minutely inquired into the matter, I consider that a Council of Protection should be immediately summoned to appear at Belle Vue, on any day that may be most agreeable to Mr. Jackson.

I have therefore to request you will call one with the least possible delay.

I have further to remark, that the charges preferred by the above-named slaves are vexatious and frivolous; but Mr. Jackson is anxious that every publicity should be given to the matter; he is also of opinion that a Council of Protection should be called.

Robert H. Clement, Esq.  
 Clerk of the Peace.

I remain, &c.  
 (signed) *Campbell R. Jackson.*

Jamaica (L. s.) Port Royal:—THESE are to authorize you to summon, and cause to be summoned, all and every the magistrates, justices and vestrymen, in and for the parish of Port Royal aforesaid, to meet and assemble together at the Court-house, on Saturday the 11th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to form and constitute themselves into a Council of Protection, according to the Act of this island in such case made and provided, for the purpose of inquiring into and investigating a certain complaint preferred by two slaves, named Catherine Whitfield and Ann King, for maltreatment and wanton

## 14 JAMAICA :—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

wanton punishment, by and against their owner, the Honourable John Rawleigh Jackson, esquire; and that you likewise attend such meeting as aforesaid; and in the premises fail not. Given under my hand and seal, this 7th day of June 1831.

*W. Hyslop (L. S.)*

To the Chief or any lawful Constable of the Parish of Port Royal.

The following letter was then read :

Sir,

Kingston, 7 June 1831, 3 P. M.

IN consequence of a letter from Mr. Justice Campbell Robert Jackson, of date the 6th instant, and directed to me, to call a Council of Protection, to investigate the complaint of two slaves, named Catherine Whitfield and Ann King, against their owner, the Honourable John Rawleigh Jackson, for an alleged maltreatment (which letter I have this moment received), I have lost no time in waiting on Mr. Justice Hyslop with the same, who has issued his warrant for convening such Council of Protection on Saturday next the 11th instant; I have therefore to request that you will attend accordingly, considering this letter as a formal requisition.

A. L. Palmer, Esq.  
Port Royal.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *R. H. Clement.*

The following letters were read on the motion of Mr. Hyslop :

Sir,

Flamstead House, June 8, 1831.

I HAVE just been served with a notice from the clerk of the peace, announcing that you have issued your warrant for a Council of Protection to meet on Saturday the 11th instant, to investigate into the complaints of two slaves belonging to his honour the Custos.

Now, I have particularly to request that you will cause the meeting to be delayed until the opinion of his Excellency the Governor (before whom I have laid all the facts) can be obtained. I am the more urgent in this request, because it is quite apparent to me that there is some concealed motive for thus attempting to wrest the matter out of my hands, after I had openly engaged in the conducting of it. I do not think you can be aware how matters stand. The facts are simply as follows : On Wednesday the 23d of May I addressed a letter to the Custos, stating that certain reports were in circulation respecting the treatment of two of his slaves, whom I requested to be sent before me, that I might ascertain if there were any grounds for these reports. The Custos received my letter on the 27th only, and replied to it next day, requesting me to go over to Belle Vue on Monday to institute the inquiry there, as he wished me to hear the evidence of his family. I accordingly went there on the 30th; and after hearing the statements of all parties, I told the Custos on leaving, that I would communicate my sentiments by letter, on my return home, in a few days. On Friday last, the 3d instant, I wrote to Mr. Jackson, stating, that from what had transpired, I felt it my duty to have the matter brought before a proper tribunal. The custos received my letter on Saturday, and on Monday last he procured the attendance of his brother, Mr. Justice C. R. Jackson, by whom a second investigation was entered into, and the result has been a hasty application to you to convene a Council of Protection. Now, I am not disposed to permit a junior magistrate thus to take out of my hands an affair the management of which I have once assumed, but I trust that Mr. Justice Jackson was ignorant of my having done so.

What Mr. Custos Jackson's motives can be for acting in this very strange manner I cannot at present divine; but if it be for the purpose of preventing full and fair inquiry, most assuredly he will be disappointed. I most reluctantly engaged in the affair; but having once gone into it, it becomes a matter of conscience with me to see it thoroughly investigated. In my letter to the Secretary, I suggested that his Excellency might empower the authorities of some neighbouring parish to undertake the investigation. The reasons I gave for making this proposition were, not that I doubted our parochial authorities doing their duty honestly, but that it placed them in a situation of great delicacy, the party complained of being the chief magistrate of the parish, and who originally

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

15

ginally had appointed the very persons who might be called on to inquire into his conduct. Whether the Governor will act on this suggestion or not is very problematical, but out of deference to his Excellency I conceive that proceedings should be suspended until his opinion be ascertained. My letter was transmitted to Spanish Town on Saturday last, and no doubt an answer will be received in a day or two. I shall, however, write again to the Secretary immediately, so as to ensure as little delay as possible.

Welwood Hyslop, Esq.

I have, &c.  
(signed) A. L. Palmer.

Sir,

Kingston, 9 June 1831.

I HAVE just received your letter of yesterday, and on reference to the law I do not see that I would be justified in recalling the order to hold the Council of Protection for Saturday, nor can I see how I could have withheld the order without incurring the penalty of the law. At the time and place appointed I shall make a point of laying your letter before the Council; and as you, as one of the body, can and must be heard in reference to postponement or otherwise, your object will be attained.

A. L. Palmer, Esq.

I am, &c.  
(signed) W. Hyslop.

Mr. Justice Palmer moved that the Council be adjourned, no answer having been received from the Governor.

The Board resolved to proceed according to the law.

*Catherine Whitfield*, a female of colour, a mulatto, supposed about 40, a slave to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, complains as follows:

I was punished for speaking of my daughter, who was ill-treated. In the morning, a little after Christmas, about two weeks after, Miss Elizabeth Jackson got up; my daughter was feeding a little dog; Miss Elizabeth said she was not feeding it, she told a story; my daughter said to her, no, Miss, you told a story yourself. Mistress then ordered my daughter to take the dog in her lap; my daughter flirted, that is, got vexed, tossed herself about, got in a passion. Mistress jumped out of her bed and took a supple-jack, and flogged my daughter over her back till the supple-jack broke; when it broke, mistress boxed her and thumped her. I said, do not do that mistress, do not do that mistress, instead of doing that take a whip and flog her. Mistress then climbed on a stool and took a whip off the top of the bed and flogged her again. Then I begun and got into a rage. Then mistress said, hold your tongue you infamous wretch, hold your tongue you wretch. Old mistress (Mrs. Strupar) was in the next room. Old mistress said, Betsey, Betsey, (meaning Mrs. Jackson,) how can you jaw with that wretch. Old mistress said also, I wish your master was here. I replied to old mistress, yes, I wish he was here, when he is at home there is peace and quietness. Mistress replied, that is the case because he is a man, and that she would flog my mulatto bottom. She had flogged me before Christmas; had laid me down and flogged me by the driver. I said to mistress, there is no occasion for you to take and flog me, you wanted to suck the little blood out of me, as my flogging was not well yet. Mistress then put my daughter in the corner to stand up the whole day. I eat my meals in mistress's bed-room; I have no room of my own. My breakfast was sent to me as usual. My daughter did not get breakfast or second breakfast, as I kept it in the room. My daughter's dinner was sent to her, but she sent it away. I went out into the hall and said, good and bad (meaning every body present), hear that Ann has not ate anything to day. Old mistress said to mistress, go and put her (me) in the stock. I was put in one foot. I was kept in the stocks two or three weeks, night and day, until my daughter came home. I was confined in the stocks above my mistress's room for about two days. On my daughter's coming home I was taken out and carried to the hot-house. My daughter was put into the stocks from where I was taken, and I was kept in the stocks in the hot-house for about two or three weeks; I was then taken out and sent to the field. During the time I was so confined in the stocks in the hot-house I was confined, except once for half a day, when I was taken out for an airing. I walked up and down the front door; when doing so, mistress asked for Miss Jupp, who came



## 16 JAMAICA:—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

out and was laughing. I knew it was at me. I said, I was not a puppet-show; if you want to see puppet-show, go to towu. I believe I was in the stocks about two weeks before my mistress took me out. The day after I walked about, the boy came to let me out again, but I refused to go. Louisa and Alfred came to take me out. I said, I would not come out to be laughed at again. I remained in the stocks about a week after this. Louisa said, that massa and mistress said, I was to be taken out to have an airing; but I would not go. After discharged from the stocks I was sent to the field, where I was for two or three weeks. I took spell for four months, off and on, with my daughter, sometime in the field, sometime in the stocks; when I was in the field my daughter was in the stocks, and when I was in the stocks my daughter was in the field picking coffee. I hoed, but not long. I am not allowed to take in work for myself. Mistress gave me no clothing at Christmas. I get clothing, but not regularly this year. I got nothing but Osnaburg on Christmas-day; mistress gave me a pair of shoes, as always, and two handkerchiefs; but I would not wear them, as I did not get any gown. Whenever mistress saw me with a bit of work she takes it from me, and does not give it to me again. My daughter bought a gown, but mistress would not allow her to wear it. I bought a gown myself, but mistress said I should not wear it till I bought a shift. Mistress said my daughter should not wear her gown till she bought a pair of shoes. When I was going from Belle Vue to Drummond Castle before Christmas I put on the gown of my daughter's which mistress would not let her wear, as I had not one of my own decent. Mistress called me to take off her habit; while doing so, mistress said, pray madam who authorizes you to put on that gown; and said, if she had not ordered Ann not to wear it. I said, yes, ma'am, you did; but Ann has not it on, I have got it on. Mistress then said, stop, stop, my good woman. I began to cry. A black girl said, do not cry, and do not give any impudence. I said, before mistress shall have this gown I will burn it. Ann said, mamma, before you burn it, I will take it away. I then went behind the bed and pulled off the gown, and never put it on again. I have nothing more to say.

In answer to questions from Dr. Palmer and other magistrates, she replied: During the time I was working in the field I was watched by the driver and a woman. At night I was locked up in the stocks by Louisa, for the night, and Louisa let me out in the morning. I used to see my daughter on the barbecues, and used to nod to her. Every Sunday morning, during my confinement in the stocks, I was kept there. I never threatened to run away, to cause mistress to put me in the stocks: my daughter went away. I was kept in the stocks all the time, and not allowed to go out to answer the calls of nature: chamber vessels were brought to me. I have been at liberty about two weeks before this day. I had my victuals and meals regularly every day while in the stocks. I was sick with a fever and ague, and Louisa attended me. When sick, mistress brought me medicine, which I refused to take, as there were a parcel of boys and men about the place in the stocks along with me: only one boy, Sam, was alongside of me, the others came in at night. I had camphor to rub my head; I got soup. I never complained to master. After being in the stocks I sent to call mistress to me, to beg her pardon for my improper conduct one day. I did beg mistress's pardon, saying I was sorry for it; I was in the heat of passion; this was two weeks ago. When I was flogged I was flogged by driver John; I was laid down and my clothes lifted up; I do not know myself how many licks; my daughter told me 12 licks; Master John was present; I was flogged with a long whip. I was punished because I gave mistress impudence; I said to mistress, when she said she would turn up my clothes to flog me, if you want to see anything I can show it to you, it is as good as your own. This was what I was flogged for three months before Christmas. Mistress and I never agreed. I asked mistress to sell me, but she said she would not, but keep me to punish me. I have belonged to mistress for 22 years; she treated me well after she first bought me; her treatment was generally good till lately. I belonged to Mr. Bennett before. I was treated well in town. I and my daughter some years ago went to Spanish Town to the Governor to make a complaint. I admit I am very violent and passionate, and am very sorry for what I have said. I have no complaint against Mr. Jackson; he punishes me when mistress tells him of me, and he advises me to beg her pardon. I am compelled to work needlework every

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

17

every Sunday by mistress, except Sunday night. I was never allowed to go off the property, but I never asked for leave. Mistress's word is her bond. I never asked her to go to town from the time I went to the Governor with a complaint. Mistress did offer to sell me if I could get any one to purchase me, after I went to the Governor; master said I must get some one to purchase me; I should not remain on the property. I worked out for two dollars, and afterwards 10 s., for master. When my master was in England I was allowed to work out; I was paid for the work, and used the money. I worked for myself about 13 months. Mistress left me to work for myself to purchase myself, but I could not get enough. Old Mrs. Strupar, when master and mistress were off, allowed me to go to town two or three times, and lent me a horse to ride down to town. I had my victuals from the house. I employed my time in buying ginger-bread and flour, which I sold. I was working for 11 months at a milliner's shop for myself, to purchase my freedom. I spent my money in dances, and as I liked; and I am fed during all this time by mistress. I never asked for any witnesses to come down.

*Ann Amelia King*, a female slave of colour, a quadroon, about 19 or 20 years old, to Mrs. Jackson, complains as follows: My first punishment was at Drummond Castle. I was sitting behind the house one day singing. Mistress sent a little boy to see who was talking, who returned, and said it was me. I met mistress coming down the house with a stick in her hand, and she asked me what I was doing there talking; I said I was not talking; mistress said I was; I said to mistress that she believed the little boy more than me. She sent me into the room, and put a watch over me, and said I was not to come out, and sent the girl Louisa to watch me. Next morning I got up to give the boy Titus a clean shirt to put on; the boy said I licked him in the face. Master came and asked what was the matter; mistress told him I had licked the boy in the face, which I denied, and asked mistress how could she see when her back was turned to me. Master said I made mistress out a liar, and he reached down a strap, and strapped me. While I was being strapped I said, they put my mother in the stocks for one black negro, and wish to put me in for another. My master said it was impudence, and made a servant flog me with a new cat. He brought me in, and put Louisa as a watch over me. I got about eight or twelve licks; four negroes held me down; I was flogged on the rump by a girl like myself. At night I was put in the bilboes, which were too small for my one foot which was put in, right under mistress's bed-room; it was on Saturday night. Sunday morning I told mistress the irons were too tight; mistress came and looked, and said there was nothing the matter with it, and told master, who said I should stay there that whole day. Monday morning I was taken out, and brought into the room to my needle-work, and a watch over me. Monday night I was again in bilboes, in the same way as before, which bruised my feet; I again told mistress the irons were too small, but she said master did not care about it. I showed two of the servants my feet were hurt; but I was put in every night in the same way for a week, working in the room in the day at my needle-work, with a watch over me. I was then sent up by two negroes to Mrs. Strupar's, and there put in the stocks, where I was kept at night for more than six weeks or two months, above three months; this was two weeks before Christmas, when I left. On being sent to the stocks, mistress having let me out, master having expressed his hope I should get a better girl, or else the second punishment would be more severe. I was put in the stocks because master said I was impudent to mistress. When I was punished at Drummond Castle, a woman named Rebecca said to me, that if she lived close to me she would put me in the way to go before a magistrate. She asked me if I was free; and I said I did not know. Another time I had a puppy in mistress's room feeding; Miss Elizabeth Jackson came out of the bed, and wanted the puppy; I did not give it to her, and said I was feeding it; when Miss Elizabeth said I told a lie, I was not feeding the puppy. Mistress turned round, and told me to put the puppy in my lap, which I did in a passion. Mistress said I must feed the pup, when I said its belly was full; mistress then jumped out of bed, and flogged me with a supple-jack till it broke in two, when she boxed and thumped me. My mother said, take a whip, madam, and flog her, (meaning me). I said to mistress that my mother had as much right to speak for me as she, mistress, had to speak for Miss Elizabeth. Mistress then flogged me with a horsewhip, which she took off the bed, and ordered me to take

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off my ring and beads off my neck, and to stand up in the corner of the hall with my face to the wall. She had licked out my ear-rings with the whip. I stood there a whole day. At night they brought my dinner to me, which I returned, as I had had nothing since morning; that I did not want dinner. Mother then said, "Every body in the house, black and brown, open your ears and hear that Ann has not ate anything since morning." Old Mrs. Strupar then told mistress not to let my mother give her any impudence, but to put her in the stocks, which was done. After that I was still in the hall till mistress went to bed. Next morning I begged mistress to let my mother out of the stocks, but mistress refused. I told mistress that the flogging my mother had had was not well, and begged her to let her out of the stocks, for fear, when master came home, she might be flogged again. Miss Easton also begged for her, and old Mrs. Strupar likewise: still mistress would not let her out. The next night I got out of mistress's room, and was going to make a complaint to the magistrate, and went to Penn Hill, where I was for a night and a day. I was asked by a woman there, and I said mistress had given me leave to go to see my uncle at Mocho. I then went on to Mahogany Vale to the woman Rebecca, with whom I slept that night. Next morning Rebecca's mother carried me to a place called Doctor's Shop, close to the house. Some one told Mrs. Campbell Jackson I was there, and she found me there. The woman who put me there, in my presence told Mrs. Campbell Jackson I belonged to River Head. Mrs. Campbell Jackson said, no, I belonged to Mrs. Jackson, and called one of her people to convey me home to my mistress, when I said, rather than go I would break my neck. My mistress sent up to Mahogany Vale for me, and I was handcuffed and carried home. I was afterwards at home put in the stocks, both feet. Next morning I was put where my mother was in confinement, and she was put where I had been. I was there three or four days confined. When my master came home my good clothes were taken off, and those I have got on were put on, and I was sent to the field. My shoes were brought to me by a girl, but mistress sent them back again, saying, I was not to wear them. Master met me afterwards and said, as long as I belonged to him I should work in the field and not wear shoes. I was in the field three weeks, and was then put in the stocks for a week. One week I was in the field, and my mother in the stocks; another it was turn about; I was in the stocks and my mother in the field. When in the field all my arms and neck were blistered. When I came home I showed them to old Mrs. Strupar; she gave me goulard to bathe them with, and I was kept home three days till I was better, and then I was sent back to the field. My arms and neck were blistered a second time, when turning coffee on the barbiques; but I did not show them to mistress. My back was blistered quite bad, and I showed it the second time to mistress, who sent to tell master. Master said he did not care a d—n about it, I should keep turning the coffee; and ordered my handkerchief off my head, and to be put on round my neck. I did not do so. Master gave me a negro hat to put on my head, but I would not put it on. I said I should have a stroke of the sun. When master sent up for a comb and scissors to cut off my hair if I did not put on the handkerchief, I then put on the handkerchief. When I went into the field I had one handkerchief. Mr. C. Jackson asked me some questions, when I said I would say nothing, as I had already spoken to Dr. Pallmer. Mr. C. Jackson told me, that if I would not answer him he would go as far into law as he could to punish me. Dr. Pallmer came to me this morning at the workhouse in this town, and asked me who brought me down from the mountains? I said, Master George. He then asked me if Mr. Campbell Jackson did try me? I said, Yes. He asked me if I told the truth to him? I said, Yes; I said I would not speak to Mr. Campbell Jackson at first, as he, Dr. Pallmer, had tried me first, and was the properest person to try me. Dr. Pallmer said, I must recollect what I said to him and to Mr. Campbell Jackson. Dr. Pallmer told me that I was to recollect and tell everything that I told him at first. I never went to make a complaint to any one of the magistrates, because master said he was over all the magistrates, and they were all under him, and there was no use to go to Dr. Pallmer. I never go to prayers of a Sunday; I cannot read; I do not know prayers. There are no prayers at Drummond Castle. I work every Sunday. Both my legs were in the stocks for one month one time; this was after I had been to Mrs. Campbell Jackson. When I was flogged four women held me down behind the window. When I went away to  
Rebecca,

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

19

Rebecca, it was for her to show me the way to go to a magistrate. I never was laid down but that one time. I have been switched at times. I remember when my mother was flogged; it was with a long whip; she had 12 licks. Every evening when I returned from the field, during the period I was there, I was put in the stocks, and was not allowed to speak to my mother, nor she to me. One time I was laid down and switched with bamboos; four women also held me, then two; and I was flogged by a woman. Miss Easton stood by at the time. This was because I was told I was impudent to old mistress, but I was not. I never was flogged or put into the stocks till before Christmas. Master and mistress was always kind to me before, only I was not allowed to take in work. I and my mother always slept in mistress's room. I was accused by master of having allowed an improper character through the window into my mistress's bed-room in his absence, which I denied, and asked master to prove it, or bring the person who said so before me.

*Maria*, a slave to Mahogany Vale, sworn: When Ann was discovered at Mahogany Vale, and was about to be sent down, she said she would break her neck down the gully rather than go home. She was therefore put in the stocks at Mahogany Vale till she was sent for from Belle Vue; she was only in the stocks at Mahogany Vale half a day. Ann said to me when I discovered her that she was going to take her master to court because her mother was in punishment.

*Rebecca*, to Mahogany Vale, a slave, sworn: I never told Ann in my life that if she wanted to go to a magistrate that she was to come to me, and that I would put her in the way how to do so. Ann came to my house late at night and said she wanted to go to town, as her mother was in punishment. I told her to stop till the morning, when I would get a letter from mistress to go home. She then said, no, that she had leave to go to Mocho to see her aunt. (Witness again repeats) I never told Ann to come to me if she wanted to go to a magistrate, I would show her the way.

*Elizabeth Easton*, a free person of colour, sworn: I am the housekeeper of Mrs. Strupar, and have been such for two years and a half, at Belle Vue.

Q. Miss Easton, you have heard Catherine and Ann's evidence, relate to the Board all you know of the treatment they declare they have received at Drummond Castle and at Belle Vue?—A. I cannot speak of anything that passed at Drummond Castle, but only of what passed at Belle Vue. Mrs. Jackson goes and comes to and from Belle Vue. When I first knew the people they seemed fond of master and mistress of them; they were used to be altogether in one room talking. I heard Kate say, in a great rage, "Blacks, whites and browns, hear that Ann has had nothing to eat all the day," and used very rude and bad language to her mistress. I heard Kate use such language to her mistress that I cannot repeat it here before this court; they were too indecent and shocking for me to mention them. She was put into the stocks to my knowledge on account of the language she used, by the advice of Mrs. Strupar, for nothing else. Kate afterwards was sorry, and begged me to go to her mistress and beg for her. I went to Mrs. Jackson, who said, from her insolence, she would not let her out until Mr. Jackson came home. About Kate saying her daughter had nothing to eat, I can state that I myself sent her breakfast and second breakfast, but she, Kate, kept it, and would not send it to Ann. Ann was very rude to Mrs. Strupar, and she was switched in my presence and at my discretion. Kate would have been taken out of the stocks had she begged her mistress's pardon. Mr. Jackson desired me to go to her and recommend her to beg pardon, as he would not allow their conduct to go unnoticed. I have often talked to them myself not to be insolent. The general conduct of Ann to her mistress is insolent; she is not half so bad as her mother; she is only learning her mother's way. I do not know whether Mrs. Jackson makes them work on a Sunday. Ann could have prevented her neck and arms from being blistered, if she chose. She was insolent to me when Mr. Jackson told her to put her handkerchief over her shoulders, and wanted to fight the woman that was ordered to put it on. Her master sent for two handkerchiefs from the house for Ann, when she told to put the one she had on her head over her shoulders. During the whole of their confinement Ann and Kate continued insolent conduct. I have often heard Mr. Jackson regret that from the bad conduct of these people to his family, he was compelled to put them into confinement, and he has often told me to go to them

and tell them to beg pardon, and behave well. I have gone to them myself and done so, but they were stubborn, they would not beg their mistress, or they would have been taken out, every day they added to it. Ann's running away was the cause of her, Ann, being put in the stocks, and of Kate being continued in them. When Ann came home from running away, her mistress asked her, where are your shoes; Ann said, I dropped them. Mrs. Jackson said, where are your clothes and your gown and your hat. Ann said, I have sold them. Ann was in a passion. She did not say she was sorry. When Mrs. Jackson flogged her, she said, well, you have been punished, you begged me pardon, and I have nothing to say. Ann ran away that very night. I never heard or saw Ann or Kate refuse to work when they were ordered. The punishment of confinement in the stocks commenced [as was admitted by Mr. Jackson] about the middle of January. I am sure if Kate and Ann had begged they would not have been kept in confinement; they were only confined at night. When I advised Kate to beg pardon of her mistress, Kate said she would if she had an opportunity, but Kate knew distinctly that I had been sent to her to reason with her, and try to prevail on her to express contrition, that she might be released. Kate never asked me to go to Mrs. Jackson and beg for her (except the first night, then I went to Mrs. Jackson). I recollect going on the day on which they were released with Mr. Jackson to the stocks room, when he remonstrated with Kate on the conduct of herself and Ann. Kate then expressed her regret that her conduct and language had been such that the punishment they had suffered they had brought on themselves, and that they deserved it; and they also stated that they had always been taken care of in their confinement and fed, or observations to that effect. Every time I advised Ann to beg she would not, and was stubborn. Ann said, "I no care nothing, make me set down as I am." When Mr. Jackson released Kate I heard Mr. Jackson say, "Well, Kate, I have released Ann too, and I hope by your good example in future you will bring up Ann decently." [Mr. Jackson admitted that the releasement of Kate and Ann was on the day that Mr. Pallmer wrote to him, but before he received the letter, or knew of Dr. Pallmer having written it, or knew that anything had been made public. It was his intention to have released them before, but he was unexpectedly called from home.] Miss Easton resumed: The people were released about three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

*Q.* by Mr. Dallas: You have been present at the examination of Kate and Ann; you have heard the statements given by them as to the punishment they received; are such statements true or not true?—*A.* I do not know what passed at Drummond Castle.

*Q.* Are the statements as regard what passed at Belle Vue true or not true?—*A.* A part is true and part not true.

*Rev. T. B. Turner, sworn:* Were you at Belle Vue on Monday the 30th May, when Dr. Pallmer went into the examination of Kate and Ann?—*A.* Yes, by the request of Mr. Jackson I went up.

*Q.* Had you any conversation with Dr. Pallmer when the said examination was concluded?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* State the purport?—*A.* During the investigation I was in the garden the greater part of the time. When I heard the business was concluded, I casually asked Dr. Pallmer what he thought of this business, and the nature of the evidence. Dr. Pallmer said he never heard such horrible language made use of by any female before, (meaning Kate), and that the greatest provocation possible had been given, or words to that effect; and that his only astonishment was that Mr. Jackson had not got rid of those persons long before. I immediately replied, that Mrs. Jackson had once or twice given Kate the opportunity of purchasing her own freedom.

*Q.* How long have you known Mr. and Mrs. Jackson; were you for any and what length of time domiciled with them and their family in any particular character; and are you aware of their general conduct and treatment to their slaves and peasantry under them. State at length your answers to these several points?—*A.* I lived with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson for four years, and during the whole of that time I never saw any cruelty towards their dependents; they were always very kind to their house servants and slaves generally.

*Q.* Do you know the people complaining, and if so, how long? What is their general occupation, their disposition and conduct, to the time you speak of;

of; and can you state any specific acts of improper and disorderly conduct of them, or either of them, to their master and mistress?—*A.* I knew the people complaining while I was there. The whole time they were always treated with the greatest kindness. Kate has been very impertinent to her mistress. On one instance she was very violent and turbulent, using improper language to her master and mistress, so much so that Mr. Jackson was obliged to put her in the stocks. The next day she was sent to the field, when Mr. Jackson requested me to see her and speak to her on her improper conduct, and to beg for her, when he would let her out. I did so. She then acknowledged she was a violent disposition, and requested me to beg for her, which I did, and Mr. Jackson then forgave her. I told her that she made the house quite unhappy with her noise. I am not aware of any conduct on the part of Mrs. Jackson to produce such behaviour from Kate.

*Q.* by the Custos: Were you not at Belle Vue House when I, accompanied with Mr. Fyfe, came there; and were you not present with Mr. Fyfe when I released the complainants and brought them to their mistress; and what did they say to their mistress on that occasion?—*A.* Kate expressed her extreme sorrow at what had occurred, and said it should never occur again: she trusted she would return to her work. She also acknowledged that she deserved the punishment she had got, and that whilst she was in confinement every attention was paid to her.

*Q.* by Dr. *Pallmer*: Did you hear me say I considered the punishment of the people proper?—*A.* No.

*Q.* Did you not hear me say, in answer to Mr. Jackson, when he observed, I hope you are satisfied, that, I have a good deal to say which I will communicate by letter?—*A.* No, I did not hear this; but when Dr. *Pallmer* was going away I heard him say he would write to Mr. Jackson.

*Mary Elizabeth Jupp*, spinster, sworn:

*Q.* by the Custos: Do you recollect Ann's extreme insolence to me and Mrs. Jackson at Drummond Castle, about August or September last?—*A.* Yes, I do. I asked Ann if she was not ashamed of being put into the stocks; her reply was, no, the shame was to her owner; she had long wished to give her master a piece of her mind, and that she now had an opportunity of doing so. The next evening she was sending her mother's bed to her, and Mrs. Jackson desired her to open it, that she might see what was in it. She then took out an old gown, and said, she was going to send it to her mother, to take off her fine one. Mrs. Jackson then said she should not, but remain in a fine dress; Ann then took up the gown and flung it at her mistress in a very insolent manner.

*Q.* Does it consist with your knowledge that Kate and Ann received punishment at Drummond Castle?—*A.* Yes, they both did.

*Q.* As far as is consistent with your knowledge state the nature of the punishment?—*A.* I do not know how long Kate was in the stocks; but I know that Ann was only put in at night in the shackles. I know Kate was put in, but not for what period.

*Q.* Was either of them to your knowledge whipped?—*A.* Both of them.

*Q.* Did they receive more than one whipping each?—*A.* No, they did not.

*Q.* Was this not at Drummond Castle, in August or September last?—

*A.* Yes.

*Q.* You have stated certain instances of Ann's improper conduct to her mistress at Drummond Castle; whilst at Drummond Castle do you know of any other instances when she was insolent?—*A.* Yes, but not to the same extent.

*Q.* The impudence of Ann that you speak of was in language and in gesture, was it not?—*A.* Yes; and in such language by Kate that I cannot repeat, so much so that I was obliged to take up Mrs. Jackson's child and leave the room.

*Q.* Were the whippings, which you state both Kate and Ann received at Drummond Castle, given previous or subsequently to Ann throwing the gown at her mistress?—*A.* Previously.

*Q.* For what cause?—*A.* Because Kate was very impudent to her mistress, and making use of improper expressions, too indelicate to mention; but I do not know for what Ann was punished.

*Q.* Have you ever seen the shackles alluded to at Drummond Castle, and were they wrapped round with cloth, and if so, for what purpose was such cloth put on?—*A.* I have seen them; they were wrapped round with linen because

## 22 JAMAICA:—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

the people confined in them purposely made a noise with them to annoy the family.

*Q.* Are you aware that Ann was put into the stocks at Drummond Castle about a week before the family went up to Belle Vue in September last?—

*A.* Yes; she was in the bilboes at Drummond Castle, and in the stocks at Belle Vue. She never was in the bilboes at Drummond Castle, except the one week I allude to.

*Q.* Do you recollect Ann being sent up to Belle Vue when the family went up?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Did she not come up of her own accord with the other servants?—*A.* Yes, she did.

*Q.* On your arrival at Belle Vue was Ann put into the stocks there in the same way as at Drummond Castle?—I believe she was.

*Q.* How long was she confined on each night, and for how many nights was she confined at Belle Vue in the stocks?—*A.* I cannot say, but I think she was let out about three weeks before Christmas.

*Q.* Are you aware whether Ann was put into the stocks at Belle Vue for the same offence as that for which she was put in at Drummond Castle?—*A.* I believe she was, but she added more impudence to her mistress while in the stocks at Belle Vue; she would not do her needle-work during the day.

*Q.* Do you happen to know that Kate and Ann, while in the stocks both at Belle Vue and Drummond Castle, were well attended to, and had their meals and wants supplied regularly?—*A.* Yes, they had.

*Q.* Do you know whether Ann and Kate are kept at their needle-work on Sundays?—*A.* I never heard Mrs. Jackson desire them to work on Sundays; I have seen them working on Sundays, and I believe voluntarily for themselves, their own clothes, &c.

*Q.* Was such work intended as or required by Mrs. Jackson of them as punishment?—*A.* No, it was not. The daughter (Ann) often on Sundays amuses herself by making dolls' clothes for Mrs. Jackson's little daughter.

*Q.* When Ann complained, while in the stocks, that they were too tight, did you and Mrs. Jackson go to the stocks to see her, and if they, the stocks, were comfortable?—*A.* Yes, the shackles, or bilboes, were quite slack and perfectly easy. Mrs. Jackson examined them herself, and turned them round and round. Ann's feet were not bruised nor hurt, not in the least.

*Q.* Did you hear Mr. Jackson say that Ann should only be one night in the bilboes?—*A.* I heard Mr. Jackson say she should only be one or two nights, until after she threw the gown at her mistress; on account of throwing the gown at her mistress she was kept in.

*Q.* Did you ever hear Ann beg pardon, either of Mr. or Mrs. Jackson; or did she ever request you to beg for her?—*A.* No, never.

*Q.* Are you aware whether, whenever they showed contrition and begged pardon, they were forgiven?—*A.* Yes, always, when they do so, or when any one else, or a neighbour, begs for them.

*Q.* Does it consist with your knowledge that Ann and Kate are permitted to work for themselves at any time when they ask permission?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* When Ann was told to stand up all day in the hall, was it not only for the time she was insolent?—*A.* Yes, she only stood up a part of the day, during the time she was insolent; and when she ceased her insolence, she had a bench brought for her to sit down on.

*Q.* When Kate was in the stocks, and complained she was sick, did you know Mrs. Jackson went to see her, and that Mrs. Jackson said there was nothing the matter with her, and that she, Mrs. Jackson, said she offered medicine to her, which she refused?—Yes.

*Q.* Were not Kate and Ann at all times, to your knowledge, well clothed?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* Do you know that, at Mrs. Jackson's expense, they are allowed to keep poultry for their own use?—*A.* Yes, they do; Mrs. Jackson very often takes their eggs, and sends them to Kingston by her own servants, to sell them.

*Q.* Does not Mrs. Jackson herself, with her own hands, nurse and attend the sick people?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* How long have you resided with Mr. Jackson?—*A.* Fourteen months and upwards.

*Q.* Has

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

23

*Q.* Has not the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson to their servants, for that time, been kind and attentive?—*A.* Yes.

*Q.* If Kate and Ann, or either, had begged pardon when in confinement, do you know whether they would have been pardoned and released directly?—*A.* Yes, I am sure so, from what I have heard Mr. and Mrs. Jackson say often.

*Q.* by the Custos: Do you know that, when Kate and Ann were under confinement in the stocks at Belle Vue, I sent to Mrs. Jackson to let them out every day to take the air?—*A.* Yes, I heard Mrs. Jackson so state; but I do not recollect whether she stated Ann or Kate; I have, however, myself seen both take the air, when extreme insolence was given by Ann to Mrs. Jackson.

*Q.* Kate has declared this day that, at Belle Vue, when she came out one day to take the air, from the stocks, and walked by the house, that you and Mrs. Jackson came to the window, and laughed at her; is that true?—No, it is not true. Kate was standing under the window, and I asked Mrs. Jackson who that was; Mrs. Jackson said it was Kate; Kate then turned round, and said she was not a puppet-show, and that if we want to see puppet-show we must go to Kingston; and that she was not an old woman to be sunned, and that she would not come out of the stocks again.

*Q.* State generally the conduct of Kate on the occasion when she came out of the room, and said that Ann had had nothing to eat; her gesture and manner of delivery, to the best of your means?—*A.* The dinner was sent to Ann in the hall, where she had been all that day. Ann said, Carry my dinner to those who kept my breakfast and second breakfast from me. Mrs. Jackson asked her who kept her breakfast and second breakfast from her. Ann said, You to be sure, in a tone of indignation and insulting manner. Mrs. Jackson then got up to ascertain who had received her breakfast and second breakfast for her, when Kate flew out of the room in a violent rage, stamping and cursing, holding up her arms in a menacing position, and said aloud, Blacks, whites and browns, good and bad, all must listen, that hereafter when they were called upon they might say that Ann had had nothing to eat that day. One circumstance I just recollect, and beg to mention: One day in August last, at Drummond Castle, Kate went up to her mistress with her fist clenched as if to strike her, and said that she, Mrs. Jackson, was always threatening to tell her master of her, but never did, and she, Kate, defied her to do so. I heard Ann say that her mother had offered her breakfast and second breakfast, but she, Ann, refused to take.

Mr. Jackson addressed the Board at length.

The Chairman having put the question, whether any prosecution should be instituted against Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, it was carried in the negative, (Mr. Justice Dallas dissenting); and the following resolutions, expressive of the opinion of the Council, were ordered to be recorded:

The members of the Council of Protection are of opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for a prosecution, inasmuch as the letter and spirit of the slave law of 1816 (the only one now in force) has not been infringed; the 25th clause of that law distinctly recognizing the principle, that in cases of confinement it is only incumbent to show that proper support has been given, without any limit as to the duration of such confinement. The Council, however, in coming to this conclusion, feel bound to declare, that notwithstanding the exaggerated insults so 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 not brought the slaves to trial before a competent tribunal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the minutes taken at the Council of Protection above mentioned.

(signed) *Edw. B. Warren,*  
Senior Magistrate and Chairman.



(Enclosure No. 3.)

Jamaica ss. Surrey :—At a Court of Assize, Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, held at the city and parish of Kingston, in the county of Surrey and island aforesaid, in and for the said county, before the Honourable Sir William Anglin Scarlett, knight, chief justice of our said island, and the Honourable Maurice West and John Mais, esquires, justices of assize, oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, for the said county, the first Monday in August, in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, and of Jamaica Lord, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. It stands presented, on the oaths of the honourable John Bell, James Brydon, Philip Lucas, William Chrystie, Andrew G. Johnson, Duncan M'Kenzie, Robert Gibson, James F. Colthirst, Thomas Barnes, R. W. Mein, Moses Delgado, Thomas Lundie, William Douglas, George Gibson, John S. Brown, Henry Smith, Judah P. Levy, John Wilson, James C. Stewart, James M'Feat, Edwin Sainsbury, Robert Reid and Jacob A. Melhado, good and lawful men of the said county, then and there returned, sworn and charged to inquire for and on behalf of our said Lord the King, and for the body of the said county; and the jurors of our said Lord the King, upon their oaths do present and say, that the Honourable John Rawleigh Jackson, of the parish of Port Royal in the county of Surrey and island aforesaid, esquire, and Elizabeth Walker his wife, being persons of wicked and malicious minds and dispositions, together with divers negro and other slaves whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the said negro and other slaves being instigated and procured by, and being under the order, direction and command of him the said John Rawleigh Jackson and Elizabeth Walker his wife, heretofore, to wit, on the 25th day of September, in the first year of the reign of our said Lord the King, with force and arms, at the said parish of Port Royal, in the county of Surrey and island aforesaid, in and upon two certain female slaves, named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King her daughter, in the peace of God and our said Lord the King then and there being, wantonly and cruelly did make an assault; and that the said John Rawleigh Jackson and Elizabeth Walker his wife, together with the said negro and other slaves whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the said last-mentioned negro and other slaves being as aforesaid instigated and procured by, and being under the order, direction and command of them the said John Rawleigh Jackson and Elizabeth Walker his wife, the said female slaves named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King did fix, place, put and fasten in certain fixtures called stocks or bilboes; and the said John Rawleigh Jackson and Elizabeth Walker his wife did keep and continue the said female slaves named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King, so fixed, placed, put and fastened in the said fixtures called stocks or bilboes, for and during the periods hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, from the said 25th day of September in the said first year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the King, until the 1st day of October in the same year, and again from the 15th day of January until the 27th day of May in the said first year of the reign of our said Lord the King; and other wrongs to the said female slaves named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King then and there wantonly and cruelly did, to the great damage of the said female slaves named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King, against the form of the Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of this island, in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and say, that the said John Rawleigh Jackson and Elizabeth Walker his wife, being persons of wicked and malicious minds and dispositions, heretofore, to wit, on the 6th day of September in the first year of the reign of our said Lord the King, and the divers other days and times between that day and the 7th day of May in the year aforesaid, with force and arms, at the said parish of Port Royal, in the county of Surrey and island aforesaid, in and upon two certain female slaves, named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King her daughter, in the peace of God and our said Lord the King then and there being, wantonly and cruelly did make another assault, and them the said two female slaves named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King wantonly and cruelly did imprison and confine, maltreat, whip

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

25

whip, beat, bruise and wound, and other wrongs to the said female slaves named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King then and there wantonly and cruelly did, to the great damage of the said female slaves named Catherine Whitfield and Ann Amelia King, against the form of the Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of this island, in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

*Robert Davis, Cl. Co.*

Sworn in Court :

*Archibald Leighton Pallmer.*

*James Colquhoun.*

*Mary Elizabeth Jupp.*

*Elizabeth Easteen.*

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Sir,

King's House, 20 August 1831.

His Excellency the Governor feels himself in a very delicate situation, in consequence of the grand jury of the county of Surrey having thrown out the bill preferred by you against the Custos of Port Royal, more especially as that measure had been recommended by you ; and further, that the Council of Protection, before whom Mr. Jackson's case was brought, had pronounced " that he had acted improperly towards his slaves."

His Excellency the Governor would be extremely unwilling to adopt any harsh measures towards Mrs. Jackson ; but as Lord Goderich, in a despatch, of which I enclose an extract, alludes to cases where, though an individual may not expose himself to the penalties of the law, he may still be unfit to be entrusted with magisterial authority, and as his Excellency has been instructed upon all occasions of difficulty to avail himself of the legal knowledge of the Crown officer, he requests that you will give this subject your best consideration, and favour his Excellency with your opinion whether the case of Mr. Jackson is one of those contemplated by Lord Goderich, and in which the Governor is called upon to act in removing Mr. Jackson from the magistracy of Port Royal.

Hon. Mr. Attorney General.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. Bullock.*

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Sir,

Spanish Town, 30 August 1831.

I BEG to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing an extract from a despatch received by his Excellency the Governor from the Colonial Secretary, and requesting that I would give my opinion, whether the case of Mr. Jackson of Port Royal is one of those contemplated by Lord Goderich, and in which his Excellency the Governor is called upon to act, by removing Mr. Jackson from the magistracy of Port Royal.

Looking at the proceedings before the Council of Protection on the complaint preferred against Mr. and Mrs. Jackson by two of their slaves, the answer given by one of the witnesses who was examined, Elizabeth Easton, to a question from a member of the Board, whether the statement of their grievances, as made by the slaves themselves, was true or false, " that part was true and part not true ;" that Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, although present and capable of producing testimony of persons resident in the family, who were cognizant of all that had passed, did not attempt to falsify their statements, but confined their exculpation to repeated acts of insolence which they experienced from the slaves, which rendered the infliction of punishment indispensable ; I cannot subscribe to the resolution to which the majority of the Council arrived, that the letter and spirit of the Slave Law of 1816 had not been infringed, as the 25th clause of the law distinctly recognized the principle that in cases of confinement it is

## 26 JAMAICA:—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

only incumbent to show that proper support has been given, without any limit as to the duration of such confinement.

It cannot for a moment be imagined that the law ever contemplated that the owner should possess such a power as is to be inferred from this resolution, that of unlimited confinement, when in the 103d clause, which invests two magistrates with summary jurisdiction in misdemeanors and minor offences not specified by the Act, their authority is expressly circumscribed by limiting the punishment to six months' imprisonment; and the concluding part of the resolution indicates that the members of the Council of Protection were conscious that the proper mode of proceeding was before the local magistracy of the country, instead of resorting to so protracted a punishment at the mere will and caprice of the owner.

Under this impression I felt it my duty to prefer a bill against Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, for a system of unrelenting severity practised by them, under their immediate eye, on two of their slaves, by imprisonment in the stocks for months, and by subjecting them to labour in the field, to which, from their colour and the mode of life in which they had been brought up from infancy as house servants, they had not been accustomed. The grand jury ignored the bill; but I must take the liberty of making this observation, that the slaves themselves, although sent into the grand-jury room in order that their complexion and condition might be inspected, were of course not permitted to make any statement; and the only other persons, with the exception of Dr. Pallmer, who were examined, where those who composed part of the family of Mr. Jackson, and who, unless interrogated to particular facts of which the grand jury were ignorant, inasmuch as they had not the proceedings of the Council of Protection before them, would, it is to be presumed, only depose to such as were in favour of the accused.

With this detail, I beg leave now to advert to the extract of the letter of Lord Goderich, in which his Lordship observes, that "a justice of the peace may often make an improper use of his powers, without exposing himself either to an action or an indictment, or he may, by personal misconduct unconnected with his judicial duties, render himself unfit to bear His Majesty's commission;" and I cannot refrain from offering to his Excellency my opinion, that this is a case which falls within the scope of these observations, more especially when regard is had to the official rank held by Mr. Jackson as chief magistrate of the parish and an assistant justice of the assize court, whose example, in the exercise of alleged undue severity towards his slaves, must be fraught with more pernicious consequences than in the case of an humble individual, should no notice be taken by the Executive of his conduct.

I venture, therefore, to recommend to his Excellency the Governor, that Mr. Jackson be suspended from his magisterial functions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known, and that an opportunity be afforded him of transmitting to England his vindication of the conduct imputed to him.

I have, &c.

William Bullock, Esq. &c. &c.

(signed)

*Hugo James.*

I beg leave to annex a copy of the bill of indictment which I preferred to the grand jury, as well as the authenticated copy of the proceedings before the Council of Protection.

See Enclosures 2 & 3.

— No. 4. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to the Earl of *Belmore*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1st Nov. 1831.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, dated the 31st of August last, 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 of June that task is very fully performed.

I will

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 or senior magistrate 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 to 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 of the peace, to undertake the investigation of the complaint. Mr. C. Jackson accordingly summoned the two 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 said 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 upon 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. C. Jackson, "to remark that the charges 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 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, who was the brother of the accused party; and he noticed as a reason for awaiting your Lordship's instructions, 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 vote of the whole body, who then proceeded to investigate the complaints which Mr. C. Jackson had already declared "frivolous and vexatious." Declining, for the reason 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 ever 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 hand took "a supple-jack," 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 into 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 end of that time she was carried to other stocks, in a 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

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 22 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 order with a new cat; 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 that her arms, neck and back were blistered; that on complaint being made of this to Mr. Jackson, he answered merely by a brutal oath, and that he proceeded to send for scissors 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 her 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 of June, and Mr. Jackson is represented, in the minutes of the 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 was no 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 so 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 that 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 of 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 demanding the most vigorous 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 injured party, and with language towards 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 too gross for repetition. Culpable as the words 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 negress? With such a provocation, what self-government could reasonably be anticipated from a mother? No condition of life ought to have repressed

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 grounds of their proceeding can 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 examined 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 that 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 in ignorance of the main ground on which his own 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 fails altogether. I must also express my entire disbelief of 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 fact to which the examination of the witnesses should 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 to suggest 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 been assailed, is brought to light this extraordinary circumstance, that one magistrate perpetrated, and five others concurred to screen from punishment, offences against two helpless female slaves 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 performing that duty with effect is left to myself or others, when the magistracy and official guardians of the slaves betray so flagrant a disregard of their domestic and public duties? With what reason or plausibility can it be alleged that the slaves at 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, was 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 never 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 of inevitable necessity.

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 to rescue his brother from prosecution by Dr. Palmer, 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

## 80 JAMAICA :—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

of such extraordinary apathy for the sufferings of this class of society, that I cannot be satisfied to entrust their interests 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 should prevent the Attorney-general proceeding in such a case as the present by a criminal information; and unless there is some local enactment which has escaped my inquiry, which would prohibit such a measure, your Lordship will immediately instruct the Attorney-general to adopt it.

Your Lordship will communicate to the Council of Protection of the parish of Port Royal, or to the individuals who constituted that body in Mr. Jackson's case, a copy of this despatch, admonishing them of the urgent and indispensable 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.*

— No. 5. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Belmore* to Viscount *Goderich.*

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 11 Sept. 1831.

SINCE I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship, in my despatch of the 31st ultimo, the necessity I had been under of suspending Mr. Jackson from his situations of Custos and chief judge of the court of Common Pleas for the parish of Port Royal, I have received a communication from that gentleman, of which the enclosed is a copy; and I shall take care to furnish your Lordship with such statements as he may forward in exculpation of the charges against him, by the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Belmore.*

Sir,

Port Antonio, 2 Sept. 1831.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, which was handed to me only last night, apprising me of my suspension by his Excellency the Governor from my public situations of Custos and chief judge of the parish of Port Royal, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

Being on my tour of inspection, I regret it will not be in my power to prepare such documents as I could desire to accompany the statement his Excellency intends forwarding to Lord Goderich. It would perhaps assist me in my vindication could I be furnished with a copy of Mr. Palmer's letters referred to in your despatch.

I have to express to his Excellency my acknowledgments for the manner in which he has been pleased to direct his communication to be made to me.

William Bullock, Esq.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John R. Jackson.*

— No. 6. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Belmore* to Viscount *Goderich.*

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 18 November 1831.

REFERRING to my communication to your Lordship of the 11th September last, I have now the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information a letter from Mr. Jackson, whom I found it necessary to suspend from his office of Custos of Port Royal, containing his justification, and accompanied by several affidavits, numbered one to seven.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Belmore.*

Sir,

Spanish Town, 10 November 1831.

I SHOULD not do justice to my own character, nor acquit myself of the debt of gratitude I owe to his Excellency the Governor for favouring me with a copy of Mr. Palmer's correspondence, were I not to account for the delay which has taken place in vindicating my conduct by documentary statements at an earlier period.

My neighbour, Mr. J. P. Levy, the proprietor of Trafalgar, a coffee plantation lying in the direct road between Mrs. Strupar's property and my own (Drummond Castle), having heard of the proceedings against me, came forward and voluntarily tendered his evidence to prove that Mr. Palmer, smarting under the severe reprimand he received from his Excellency in respect to the summary trial of the slave Robert Friend, from that instant determined on throwing up his commission of the peace, and that he only postponed that determination until he could gratify his revenge against me. I could further show, were it not troubling his Lordship with irrelevant matter, Mr. Palmer having on several occasions on that account refused to act in his magisterial capacity, but he was not slow in doing so when it gave him an opportunity of attacking me.

For his Lordship's perusal I enclose a copy (No. 1) of Mr. Levy's document, which will plainly show that Mr. Palmer, though he would have his Excellency believe that he was acting on purely public grounds, must have, in fact, been deliberately planning my degradation. The document I hold is in Mr. Levy's own handwriting, excepting the last paragraph, commencing with "And dependent," which was written, at the request of Mr. Levy, by my son; but unfortunately for me, Mr. Levy, being a timorous man, has shown a disposition to retract, and it was in consequence of that shyness of his which occasioned the delay I now account for.

Accompanying this will be found the testimony of Mrs. Strupar, a lady sufficiently well known, and Mr. Nesbitt, my overseer (Nos. 2 and 3), and three Christian slaves (Nos. 4, 5 and 6), the parties who were not before the Council of Protection.

The documents, Nos. 2 and 7, are in addition to the evidence given by the parties at the Council. To these several documents I particularly call his Lordship's attention, to show the continued and irreclaimable bad conduct of the two women, proving a series of acts of high insubordination, and of bad example to my other people, which rendered a continuance of restraint imperatively necessary.

I presume that had the members of the Council of Protection considered me called upon for further explanation they would have done so, my having expressed a wish to bring forward further testimony, viz. that which I now produce and others.

Had the grand jury found a true bill (which I solemnly declare I wish they had done), I would have had an opportunity of having my character thoroughly investigated, and I am quite sure the result would have been such as would have justified me in the eyes of the world, and proved me to be a humane and indulgent master, even under the most aggravating instances of indecency and refractory conduct, daily repeated, in defiance of every exhortation made to the individuals the subject of the complaint against me.

I should also have proved by Mr. Justice Hyslop, in support of Mr. Levy's oath, that Mr. Palmer declared to him, at the Council, that he knew of the treatment of Catherine and Ann two months before he sent in his accusations: and Mr. Hyslop would have proved that Mr. Palmer was desirous to vote in the Council, but that he, Mr. Hyslop, dissuaded him.

I am in possession of many documents, all tending to establish my innocence, but I am unwilling to trouble his Lordship with them, hoping that the great respectability of Mr. Turner, a clergyman of the established church, who lived in my family as tutor to my two sons for four years, and of course had an opportunity of witnessing my conduct through my private hours, but who had ceased to do so when he gave his evidence; and a further testimony of two most respectable ladies, one of whom possesses a property of her own, and whose slaves are happy and contented; will acquit me of any act of cruelty, or anything that can bring discredit upon my name.

Had I acted upon what I am aware is the general opinion of the community, I should have refused making any explanation in vindication of my conduct,



## 32 JAMAICA :—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

after having been publicly acquitted by two legally constituted tribunals of the country; but I refrained from doing so, from a conviction of my own innocence, and of my having acted in accordance with Mr. Huskisson's eighth proposition, submitted to the House of Assembly in the year 1826 (instead of having recourse to the revolting practice of flogging women, or the alternative of sending them to the workhouse, to be loaded with chains and hard labour, agreeable to law), as well as the obligation I am under to his Lordship for the considerate manner in which he has acted towards me, and the duty I owe to His Majesty as the chief magistrate of the parish of Port Royal.

I cannot conclude this letter without endeavouring to remove from his Lordship's mind any unfavourable impression which the summoning a Council of Protection may have excited, before his Lordship's pleasure had been conveyed to Mr. Palmer; but the same kind consideration which his Lordship has shown to spare my feelings as much as possible, I trust will induce his Lordship to make due allowance for the anxiety I felt to submit my conduct to the earliest and most public investigation; a desire, I sincerely hope, which will never be construed as an imputation of guilt: and I may only refer to the number and respectability of the Council of Protection which did actually meet, to prove how entirely I should have failed in my object had I hoped for anything from that Board but a fair and dispassionate consideration of my case.

I will not trouble your Lordship any longer. To say that my mind has not suffered severely from a charge founded in the basest malignity, and proceeding from the worst motives, would be inconsistent with truth. On the contrary, I am sensibly alive to the publicity which has been given to this transaction, and the cruel manner in which my character has been assailed. I have hitherto lived without reproach. I have never unjustly interfered with my parishioners; and I had always endeavoured to act with the greatest kindness towards my slaves. But in all communities, amongst the highest as well as the lowest classes, vindictive and base individuals will be found; and between such characters a conspiracy had been formed to effect my ruin.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John R. Jackson.*

William Bullock, Esq. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Jamaica ss.:—Personally appeared before me *Judah Philip Levy*, of the parish of Port Royal, island aforesaid, planter, and being duly sworn saith, That in or about February last, when he had a conversation with A. L. Palmer respecting his giving up his commission of a magistrate, &c. on account of an offence which he took at a letter from Lord Belmore, censuring his conduct regarding the summary proceeding about Robert Friend, the said Dr. Palmer told this deponent, "not until I can get hold of Mr. Jackson about the two women;" meaning Catherine Whitfield and her daughter Ann King. And deponent finally saith, that he considers and firmly believes that Dr. A. L. Palmer's proceeding has been actuated by vindictive feelings towards Mr. Jackson.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Jamaica ss. Port Royal:—WE the undersigned, *Frances Massey Strupar* and *Mary Elizabeth Jupp*, both of the parish aforesaid, do make oath and depose, That we were at Belle Vue Plantation in the said parish on the 30th day of May 1831, and were present at an examination taken by Archibald L. Palmer, justice of the peace, to try the merits of a complaint lodged with him by two female slaves, Catherine Whitfield, a mulatto, and Ann King, a quadroon, mother and daughter, against their owners, the Hon. John R. Jackson and Elizabeth Walker Jackson his wife, for alleged improper and cruel treatment towards them the said complainants. That at the said examination the said A. L. Palmer took no notes whatever in writing of any of the proceedings, either questions or answers; but having apparently fully satisfied himself, declared that such infamous conduct as that of the two said complainants towards their said owners

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

33

owners he never had heard, desiring complainants to go immediately to their work, and to be careful how they behaved in future; adding subsequently, in the presence of the deponent Mary Elizabeth Jupp, his surprise that the said Mr. and Mrs. Jackson had not long before got rid of such creatures. That we the deponents have, within the last few days, read a copy of a letter, of date June 2, 1831, signed by the said A. L. Palmer, and directed to William Bullock, esq., Secretary, &c. &c., purporting to be the minutes of the proceedings at the aforesaid examination on the 30th May 1831, for the information of his Excellency the Governor; and we do without hesitation declare the said letter to be not only an incorrect and garbled account of what occurred at the said examination, but to contain some gross and apparently intentional misrepresentations of facts. For example:

The girl Ann King never had any marks from the slight correction given her by her mistress with a slight switch, nor were her ear-ring nor necklace broken. The said Ann King acknowledged, in the presence of Mr. Palmer, that her being the whole day without food was her own fault and choice, as she made signs to her mother, who had her meals, not to bring them to her. Of this circumstance Mrs. Jackson was ignorant, not having been in the room where Ann was for a considerable part of the day; neither was Ann King kept standing, but a bench was brought to her to sit on.

Ann King left Belle Vue for Pen Hill at midnight, and not in the evening, as stated by A. L. Palmer; this is a proof that she was not in the stocks that night. Catherine Whitfield had declared that she and her daughter would run away as soon as an opportunity offered: this made their confinement at night a necessary precaution.

Ann King acknowledged also, in the presence of A. L. Palmer, that her hair was not jagged and hacked as a punishment, as implied in his letter, but was cut in a proper manner by her mother; nor did she attempt to contradict the explanation made to Mr. Palmer, that her treatment at Drummond Castle had not been harsh and severe.

Ann King had declared at Mahogany Vale that she would destroy herself rather than return to Belle Vue; this made the use of handcuffs, or some means of securing her, necessary.

Ann King, from the apparel that was given to her, could have prevented any ill effects of the sun upon her neck and arms while in the field; as it was, no blisters appeared. The skin was slightly inflamed; goulard water was applied to the part, which was well in two days. No order ever was given, to our knowledge, that Ann and her mother should be kept apart from one another, and not allowed to communicate together: in fact we saw them together during the period they were turned into the field. Ann King never was put in the shackles at Belle Vue. Catherine, when in confinement for insolence to her mistress, refused to leave the stocks when desired to do so for exercise; and when she did come out, always added to her misconduct by fresh and shameful abuse.

Upon Mrs. Jackson wishing to reply to the charges made against her by complainants, she was stopped by A. L. Palmer, who said he had heard quite enough, and took his leave, expressing himself as before stated.

With regard to the observations of A. L. Palmer, on the credibility of our testimony and that of the Rev. Mr. Turner, we can make but this comment, that they are as uncalled for as ungentlemanly.

In conclusion we most solemnly declare, that during the whole period of our acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, we have always known them to be kind and considerate owners of slaves; nor has any instance of cruelty or oppression committed by them ever for one instant been hinted to us.

So help us God.

(signed)

*F. M. Strupar.*

*M. E. Jupp.*

Sworn before me the 22d day of Oct. 1831.

(signed)

*Campbell Robert Jackson.*

Belle Vue, Port Royal.

## 34 JAMAICA:—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Jamaica ss.:—*George Nisbett*, of the parish of Port Royal, in the county of Surrey and Island aforesaid, planter, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, That he, this deponent, has been employed by Mr. Jackson as overseer on Drummond Castle, the property of the said Mr. Jackson, since the 1st day of January last: when deponent took charge of Mr. Jackson's property, he was desired by Mr. Jackson not to allow the driver to take a whip into the fields, or to punish the negroes under him in any manner whatever without the sanction of deponent. And deponent further saith, that the negroes under his charge very frequently deserve chastisement, but Mr. Jackson invariably intercedes for them, in consequence of which they are pardoned: That the negroes attached to Drummond Castle are allowed every comfort, get their days and clothing regular, their wants strictly attended to, and when sick every attention paid to them. And deponent finally saith, that he has resided in this country upwards of 30 years, and during such his residence he has always had the management of negroes on various estates, and he can solemnly declare he never saw a more mild, lenient and attentive master to his slaves, than Mr. Jackson.

(signed) *George Nisbett.*

Sworn before me, this 24th of October 1831.

(signed) *Jos. Tyrrell.*

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Jamaica ss. Port Royal:—*John Jackson*, a negro slave, belonging to Drummond Castle plantation, in the parish aforesaid, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, That he has been head driver on the property for a very long period, and that he never heard any good or well-meaning negro say a word against either his master or mistress, the honourable John R. Jackson and Elizabeth Walker Jackson: That he was once called on by his master to punish a mulatto slave named Catherine, sometime before last Christmas; that seeing his master was not vexed, and seemed to wish to disgrace her more than to punish her, her flogging was not above 12 lashes, and laid on so lightly as hardly to leave a mark, as he struck the ground on the other side of her; that her punishment was in consequence of her having used such abusing and indecent language to her mistress as the other house-women were ashamed to repeat; that she was sent into the field, but there did no work, but stood in one place abusing her master and mistress in the grossest terms, and trying to stir up the other people to discontent and mutiny.

his  
*John × Jackson.*  
mark.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of October 1831.—*J. T.*

The within sworn to before me, this 24th day of October 1831, being first read by me to the deponent, who seemed perfectly to understand, and made his mark thereto.

(signed) *Jos. Tyrrell.*

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Jamaica ss. Port Royal:—*Charles Andrew Strupar*, a negro slave belonging to Belle Vue plantation, in the parish aforesaid, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, That he is head driver on said plantation; that two slaves, Kate, and Ann her daughter, belonging to Mrs. Jackson, were occasionally placed in the field by Mr. Jackson, with orders to this deponent not to exact work from them

as

## PUNISHMENT OF TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

35

as from the other people, as they were turned out of the house as a disgrace for their insolence to their mistress: that while under his charge in the field, Kate was constantly abusing his mistress, as also Mr. Jackson; and in spite of all his endeavours to prevent her, trying to excite the other slaves under his charge to act disobediently, and to set their mistress, Mrs. Strupar, (the mother of Mrs. Jackson), at defiance. He further deposes, that Ann's dress while in the field was the same as Kate's, good clothing, and was quite sufficient to protect Ann's skin from the sun, but that she exposed herself purposely; and when deponent spoke to her about it, desiring her not to do so, she replied, "I do so purposely, and will not hear what you have to say." Deponent desired her to show it to her mistress, when she said she would not, she wanted it to burn. Deponent heard Kate say that Ann was a fool for going to Penn Hill and Mahogany Vale, saying she ought to have gone to town, and she would have got her freedom. Deponent advised Ann to beg her mistress; she, Ann, said she would not, that she preferred staying in the field to the house.

So help me God.

his  
*Charles Andrew* × *Strupar*.  
 mark.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of October 1831, being first read by me to deponent, who seemed perfectly to understand it, and made his mark thereto.

(signed) *Jos. Tyrrell*.

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(Enclosure No. 6.)

Jamaica ss. Port Royal:—*Eleanor Maria Strupar*, a negro slave belonging to Belle Vue plantation, in the parish aforesaid, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, That she knows two female slaves, Catherine Whitfield, a mulatto, and Ann King, a quadroon, her daughter, and that they belong to Mrs. Elizabeth Walker Jackson: that, while picking coffee in the store at Belle Vue, she has often heard Catherine abuse her mistress so shamefully that the other slaves present all cried shame, shame, when she, Catherine, told them to tell her mistress what she had said, as she wished her to know it; and that it was her intention to run away whenever she had an opportunity.

Deponent further saith, that once having a quarrel with the other above-mentioned quadroon slave, Ann King, she said, "If I can abuse and curse my mistress (Mrs. Jackson) to her face, what do I care for a black wretch like you;" meaning deponent.

So help me God.

her  
*Eleanor Maria* × *Strupar*,  
 mark.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of October 1831.

(signed) *Campbell Robert Jackson*.

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(Enclosure No. 7.)

Jamaica ss. Port Royal:—THE Reverend *Thomas Bryett Turner*, of the city and parish of Kingston, clerk, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, That during the investigation of Kate and Ann's complaint at Belle Vue, on the 30th of May, before Mr. Palmer, he was occasionally present: that deponent recollects hearing Mr. and Mrs. Jackson say to Kate and Ann, in the presence of Mr. Palmer, at the close of the examination, "You have already been forgiven by us (meaning Mr. and Mrs. Jackson), and hope your future conduct (meaning Kate and Ann's) will be such as to enable us (meaning Mr. and Mrs. Jackson) to forget what has passed," or words to that effect; when Mr. Palmer, addressing himself to Kate and Ann, observed, "You hear what is said to you; now go back to your usual avocations, and let me hear that you behave well for the future." Deponent further saith, that he has lived with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson for four years, and during the whole of that period never

## 36 JAMAICA:—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

never knew or saw any acts of cruelty committed by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, or either of them, towards Kate and Ann, or any one else; they were always very kind and indulgent to Kate and Ann; and deponent is aware they are in the habit of being excessively insolent to their mistress, and has observed it frequently. Deponent further saith, that the above would have been stated, in addition to his evidence at the Council of Protection, had the questions been put to him.

(signed) *T. B. Turner.*

Sworn before me, this 14th day of November 1831.

(signed) *Joseph Tyrrell.*

## — No. 7. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to the Earl of *Belmore*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 10 January 1832.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 18th of November, enclosing a letter from Mr. Jackson, with various documents in exculpation of his own conduct, as Custos of the parish of Port Royal, towards his two female slaves, and preferring accusations against Dr. Palmer, the gentleman by whom that case was originally brought to light.

I have also received from Dr. Pallmer a letter, dated the 28th of September, part of which relates to the same transaction.

I regret that it did not occur to your Lordship that the documents which you have transmitted from Mr. Jackson would lose all their value, as far as they are intended to influence my judgment, unless they were first communicated to Dr. Pallmer for such explanations as he might be able or desirous to offer. It is obviously impossible that I should arrive at any safe conclusion upon a question of this nature upon reading the evidence adduced by one of the parties without the knowledge of his opponent, and without any opportunity having been afforded to that opponent for controverting or explaining the additional statement which might thus be made. The difficulty of the task imposed on me is still further enhanced by the entire silence which your Lordship has observed on the whole question; your despatch simply transmits the documents, unaccompanied by any remark upon their contents.

I am therefore to desire that your Lordship would call upon Dr. Pallmer to transmit to you a copy of that part of his letter to me which relates to the case of Mr. Jackson; and that each party may have full opportunity for considering and controverting the statements of his opponent. When it shall appear to your Lordship that the discussion has been properly brought to a close between those gentlemen, you will have the goodness to transmit the documents to me, accompanied with a full report of the view which your Lordship may then find reason to take of the question.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Goderich.*

## — No. 8. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Belmore* to Viscount *Goderich*.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica,  
23 December 1831.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 1st November, and shall lose no time in issuing a new grand commission for the appointment of magistrates for the parish of Port Royal, in which the names of the late Custos and his brother will not be included. I shall also take the earliest opportunity of submitting to the Council the propriety of removing Mr. Jackson from the bench as justice of the assize court.

Should

Should the Attorney-general be of opinion that any further proceeding can be had against Mr. Jackson with any prospect of success, I shall of course instruct him to adopt it. But I entertain very great doubt whether it be practicable.

In regard to your Lordship's instruction to lay your despatch before the Council of Protection who sat on Mr. Jackson's case; as Councils of Protection are not fixed and permanent bodies, but are collected together casually, it may be difficult to re-assemble all the individuals who composed the late Council at Port Royal, as there is no authority to enforce their attendance. I think, however, at present of furnishing a copy of your Lordship's despatch to the person whom I may appoint chief magistrate, desiring him to make such use of it as may put the parochial authorities in possession of your Lordship's sentiments relative to their proceedings.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Belmore.*

— No. 9. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Belmore* to Viscount *Goderich*.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica,  
17 January 1832.

REFERRING your Lordship to my despatch of 23d ultimo, I have now the honour to inform you that I submitted your Lordship's instructions relative to Mr. Jackson to a Privy Council on the 28th of the same month, when they came to a resolution, of which I enclose a copy.

I also forwarded to Mr. Jackson a copy of your Lordship's despatch, together with a resolution of the Council; and I have the honour to enclose a copy of his letter in reply to the communication I directed to be made to him.

I have given the command of District No. 2 to Major-general Yates. I had previously issued a new grand commission, constituting Mr. Dallas custos of Port Royal; and I have bestowed upon William Brooks King, esquire, the appointment of assistant judge of the Surrey assize court.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Belmore.*

In Council, 28 December 1831.

THE Council having taken into their most serious consideration the above despatch, and the communication made to them thereon by his Excellency the Governor, came to the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to his Excellency the Governor to suspend the Honourable John Rawleigh Jackson from the situation of justice of the Surrey assize court until His Majesty's pleasure may be known.

(signed) *W. G. Stewart,*  
Clerk of the Council.

District No. 2.

Sir,

Kingston, 31 Dec. 1831, 12 o'clock P.M.

I HAD the honour to address you at nine o'clock this night, communicating the insubordinate conduct of the slaves on three properties in Portland; subsequent to which your letter of the 30th instant was put into my hands, notifying my suspension as a judge of the Surrey assize court, accompanied by a copy of Lord Goderich's despatch of the first ultimo to his Excellency the Governor in relation thereto.

Without adverting to the extraordinary course which has been adopted in making such communication at this peculiar and critical period, it is quite impossible, with a due regard to the feelings of a gentleman in the maintenance of his character, designated as I have been in my Lord Goderich's despatch, to hold

## 38 JAMAICA:—CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE

hold any commission under His Majesty's Government; and I have therefore to request that you will at once lay this communication before his Excellency the Governor, and solicit of him that I may be permitted to surrender the command I now hold of Major-general of the second district.

As regards the situation of assistant judge of the Surrey assize court, I will spare his Excellency the trouble of referring my suspension from that office for His Majesty's pleasure, by at once throwing up that commission.

I have, &c.

W. Bullock, Esq. Spanish Town.

(signed) *J. R. Jackson,*  
Major-General Commanding.

## — No. 10. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to the Earl of *Belmore*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 10 April 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, dated the 17th January last, reporting the resolution of the Council upon my despatch of the 1st November, relating to the conduct of Mr. Jackson; and the arrangements which you had made in consequence of the resignation of this gentleman of the command of District No. 2, and of his removal from the offices of Custos of Port Royal and assistant judge of the Surrey assize court; and I am to convey to you His Majesty's approval of these arrangements.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Goderich.*

## — No. 11. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Belmore* to Viscount *Goderich*.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 8 March 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 10th January, referring to certain papers transmitted to your Lordship on the 18th of November, in the case of a complaint made by Doctor Palmer against Mr. Jackson, of cruelty practised towards a female slave. My first despatch on this transaction bears date 8th July, in which I informed your Lordship that charges had been exhibited by Mr. Palmer against Mr. Jackson; that I had procured a copy of the proceedings of a Council of Protection which had been assembled to inquire thereon, and that these proceedings appearing to me very unsatisfactory, I laid the same before the late Attorney-general, Mr. James, when it was determined to send up an indictment against Mr. Jackson at the ensuing sitting of the court. In a despatch, dated 31st of August, I informed your Lordship that the grand jury had returned ignoramus to this indictment; but as I considered that a charge of flagrant cruelty had been established against Mr. Jackson by the evidence elicited before the Council of Protection, I determined on suspending him from the office of Custos of the parish of Port Royal until His Majesty's pleasure should be known. I also informed him, that if he desired to offer any remark, or take any exceptions against my decision, I should be ready to afford him the benefit of such explanation as he might choose to make, by forwarding it to your Lordship, together with my despatch. Mr. Jackson informed me of his intention of availing himself of this offer, but that he was unable to prepare the document he proposed to submit in time to be sent by the packet, which was then about to sail: a copy of this letter I transmitted in my despatch dated September the 11th, and your Lordship will observe that this despatch, as well as that bearing date August 31st, were transmitted to your Lordship by the same packet. It was not until the month of November that I received any further communication from Mr. Jackson, a copy of which I enclosed to your Lordship in my despatch of 18th November; but your Lordship, I presume, considering the case so decisive against Mr. Jackson, did not wait the arrival of his explanation, and in a despatch, dated 1st November, you informed

informed me that His Majesty had been pleased to confirm Mr. Jackson's suspension from the office of Custos, and also directed his dismissal as an assistant judge. On the 23d December I informed your Lordship that His Majesty's commands had been carried into effect : the several situations he held have since been bestowed upon other persons.

Here then I considered this transaction at a close. If Mr. Jackson feels himself in any manner aggrieved by Mr. Palmer, the law is open to him for redress. Your Lordship's approbation has been notified to Mr. Palmer of the part he has taken in this affair, but I am not aware of the contents of the statement which I learn from your Lordship he has forwarded to the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Belmore.*

—No. 12.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to the Earl of *Mulgrave*.

My Lord,

Downing Street, 10 July 1832.

I HAVE received the Earl of Belmore's despatch dated the 8th of March last, on the case of Mr. Jackson, the late Custos of the parish of Port Royal. His Lordship recapitulates the correspondence which has taken place in this case, in order, as it should seem, to draw my attention to the fact (as he understands it) that I had, in the first instance, declined to wait for Mr. Jackson's explanations of his conduct, and that I had taken no notice of them when they at length arrived. It is not unimportant, therefore, that I should place your Lordship in complete possession of the real state of the case ; since, considering the serious nature of the censure which it became my painful duty to advise His Majesty to pronounce, it is necessary to advert to the imputation which seems to be conveyed of precipitancy or an improper neglect of Mr. Jackson's defence.

I have on the whole received from Lord Belmore six distinct despatches on this subject. In the first, of the 8th of July 1831, received on 28th August, his Lordship apprised me of the charges preferred by Dr. Palmer, of the refusal of the Council of Protection to prosecute, and of his intention to prefer an indictment before the assize court of the county of Surrey. The receipt of this communication was acknowledged in my despatch of the 4th of September 1831.

Lord Belmore's second despatch was dated on the 31st August 1831, and received on the 17th of October. It reported the proceedings before the Council of Protection, the failure of the indictment, his Lordship's suspension of Mr. Jackson as Custos ; and it suggested his removal from the office of judge of the assize court. Lord Belmore entered very briefly into the grounds of his own proceedings. Feeling it necessary to explain with the utmost distinctness the motives of the advice which I humbly tendered to His Majesty in support of his Lordship's decision, I entered upon an explanation of those motives in my despatch of the 1st of November.

Lord Belmore's third despatch was dated on the 11th September 1831, and reached this office on the 17th October following. It enclosed a letter from Mr. Jackson to Mr. Bullock, in which Mr. Jackson expressed his regret that it would not be in his power to prepare such documents as he could desire to accompany the statement which Lord Belmore intended forwarding to myself ; and Mr. Jackson observed that it would perhaps assist him in his vindication could he be furnished with a copy of Dr. Palmer's letters. Here however was no application for a suspension of His Majesty's decision, nor even any direct promise of an exculpatory statement. It was not till the month of May last that I learned, for the first time, from Lord Belmore's despatch of the 8th of March, that a promise had been given to Mr. Jackson to transmit to myself any defence which he might choose to make, and that Mr. Jackson had declared his intention of availing himself of that offer. I had certainly supposed that Lord Belmore himself considered the discussion to have been pursued to its proper close before he suspended Mr. Jackson from his office ; and that gentleman's language in his letter of the 2d of September did not seem to me to claim or



## 40 CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO TWO FEMALE SLAVES.

to justify any postponement of my own advice to his Majesty. I felt it my especial duty to uphold the Governor by a prompt approbation of his conduct in the discharge of an invidious and painful duty.

The fourth despatch in this case, dated the 18th of November 1831, and received on the 28th of December following, transmitted the defence made by Mr. Jackson, after an interval of two months from his suspension. Lord Belmore seems to suppose that this communication passed without notice. The fact however is that it was answered by the first possible opportunity in my despatch of the 10th of January last, in which I pointed out the impossibility of my reaching any conclusion upon the conflicting statements as to matters of fact, of Dr. Palmer on the one hand, and of Mr. Jackson on the other, until those gentlemen had been invited to controvert or explain each others assertions; and until I had the aid of the Governor's advice for my guidance through the controversy. I therefore desired Lord Belmore to call upon Dr. Palmer for a copy of so much of his letter to myself as related to the case of Mr. Jackson, and then to investigate and report upon the whole subject.

The fifth of the series of the Governor's despatches is that dated the 23d of December. It merely acknowledges the receipt of my own despatch of the 1st of November, and the execution of the instructions contained in it.

The last of these communications is that dated on the 8th of March. The obvious intention of his Lordship is to convey his opinion that Mr. Jackson's defence not having been awaited in the first instance, nor considered when it did arrive, it is too late to resume the examination of the question now, Mr. Jackson having been displaced from his employments, and they having been bestowed on other persons; and that all that remains is, that Dr. Palmer and Mr. Jackson should be left to adjust their disputes like any other individuals, without any reference to the executive Government, or any appeal to its authority. Lord Belmore, therefore, seems to have declined to call upon Mr. Palmer for the paper to which I have referred.

I am of course anxious that the present, in common with all similar discussions respecting the conduct of the magistracy and Councils of Protection of Jamaica, which preceded your Lordship's arrival there, should be allowed to pass into oblivion. They are indeed topics of which many personal feelings and many public interests would alike have induced me to decline the discussion, had I not been compelled by an urgent sense of duty to resist my own inclinations. Should Messrs. Jackson and Palmer be satisfied to allow the affair to rest in its present position, your Lordship will of course acquiesce: should either of them insist on the prolongation of the inquiry, you will have the goodness to pursue the course pointed out in my despatch of the 10th of January. I hope however that it may be found possible to avoid this necessity; nothing but inconvenience to the public at large is to be anticipated from such an investigation. But it is my duty, however, to perform the promise which Lord Belmore states himself to have made of further inquiry, if Mr. Jackson should claim the performance of it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Goderich.*

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COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE relative to the  
PUNISHMENT of TWO FEMALE SLAVES belong-  
ing to Mr. Jackson, Custos of Port Royal, and  
the PROCEEDINGS held thereon.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
16 August 1832.

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