

introduced; in 1733, peace was established with the Maroons, who were the descendants of negroes left by the Spaniards and increased by runaways; in 1774, the very valuable and luxuriant Guinea grass, which now abounds throughout the island, was introduced; in 1782, Admiral Rodney preserved the British West Indies, by signally defeating the combined French and Spanish fleets, and in the same year captured and brought to Jamaica a valuable collection of exotic plants, including the *Mangifera Indica* or Mango, the wholesome and palatable fruit of a beautiful tree that now abounds in the island; in 1794, Captain Bligh brought the bread-fruit, China orange, and other plants; in 1796, came the Bourbon cane; in 1798, nearly a million of money was raised by voluntary subscription to aid the military operations of Great Britain; on the first of August, 1834, slavery was abolished, and on the same day, 1838, the apprenticeship of the negroes was abolished, and full and equal civil liberty was established throughout the island.

Jamaica is about 150 miles long and 50 broad, and consists chiefly of hills and mountains, running through its whole length, from east to west, in an unbroken chain, which towers to the greatest altitude in the eastern end, forming the celebrated Blue Mountains, whose peak is 8,000 feet above the sea level; then dips towards the centre of the island, shoots up again in the Bull-head Peak, and sinks again, but never meanly, towards the western extremity. These mountains decline towards the sea; on the north side more gently and beautifully; on the south side, with greater boldness and abruptness, and sometimes in the form of huge spurs. The chief plains are on the southern side; the largest is Liguanea, on which the city of Kingston is built. The principal rock is white limestone; and in the parish of St. George there are vestiges of a volcano. There are several rivers, of which Black River is the deepest and gentlest. The chief harbours are five, besides several bays, roads and shipping stations. The largest town is Kingston, which is now both the political and commercial capital, containing about 40,000 inhabitants. Its spacious harbour is well protected by a narrow neck of land (as Toronto was till lately) called the Palisades, whose terminus forms the site and harbour of the town of Port Royal, at the