

officer or a magistrate in the neighbourhood; should the injury be committed by a Maroon on a white person, he was to be given up to justice. No mention is made in the treaty of the penalty, which it is plain from all the circumstances was to be the usual punishment for the particular offence, whether that had been committed by a Maroon or by a white. For crimes committed among themselves the punishment, short of death, was to be decided by the captains. So extreme an offence as subjected the criminal to such an expiation was to be in the same manner as was done in similar cases among other free negroes.

Chudjoe's treaty did not, however, restore peace at once. A party under Quaco, known as the Windward body, still held out, and inflicted a signal defeat on the troops sent after them, so complete, indeed, that the troops were glad to escape, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. It was more than a year before a complete pacification was effected, the treaty with Quaco being signed in the summer of 1739.

Peace once established, the regulations so solemnly passed by the Legislature of Jamaica appear to have become a dead letter. The character and habits of the Maroons are so differently described by the two authors, Edwards and Dallas, as to be altogether irreconcilable. The descriptions by Edwards appear, on the whole, to be nearest the truth; Dallas, whilst attempting to explain them away, unconsciously admitting their correctness. The accounts of the occurrences in the slave revolt of 1760, furnish a good example of this diversity of opinion. In pursuance of the treaties, the Maroons were to take part in the attack on the revolted slaves. Edwards states that they set out on the expedition and returned with the ears of the rebels, whom they represented they had slain, so that they might get the stipulated reward, but that it was discovered afterwards they had simply cut the ears off corpses and had been of no service. A few nights after this occurrence, he continues, the troops were attacked by a concealed enemy and a number of the soldiers killed, but not a Maroon was to be seen, so that it was at first supposed they were the assailants, but after the fight they were found lying down in concealment. "The picture," says Edwards, "which I have drawn of character and manners, was delineated from the life, after long experience and observation." Dallas, on the other hand, speaking from hearsay, says they were active in the suppression of rebellion, and stood forth with determined spirit against the insurgents, and in 1760, the same year spoken of by Edwards, they lost several of their people. Their long contest, even under every advantage of concealment, proves they were not cowards; but Dallas, agreeing with Edwards, states the fact of their marital, or *quasi* marital, connection with the plantation s, which may fully account for the inaction described by Edwards.

For some years after the treaties of 1738 and 1739, they led a wandering, idle life, any cultivation that was done on their farms being the