

JAMAICA.

The Exodus from Cuba—Fears of Cholera—Improvement—Labor, Supply and Sugar Culture.

KINGSTON, Feb. 17, 1869.

The cholera which has broken out in Santiago de Cuba has greatly alarmed the inhabitants of this island, and the remembrance of the last visitation of this frightful plague greatly intensifies the fear of its approach. The passengers of the French mail steamer Tampico and Spanish steamer Guantanamo, from Santiago de Cuba (numbering in all one hundred persons), panic stricken, have been placed under quarantine of observation, under which they will remain for eight days. The Governor has meanwhile directed their location at Fort Augusta, and has desired that the barracks fortification should be fitted up as a lazaretto. There have been several meetings of the Board of Health since the arrival of information from Santiago de Cuba, and their officers have been instructed to require from the masters of vessels arriving in Jamaica bills of health from the British Consul. Ninety passengers were released yesterday afternoon from quarantine, and twenty-five commenced their term of probation, having arrived in the Spanish steamer Barcelona from Santiago.

Great satisfaction is manifested in the country by the announcement of the Financial Minister, Mr. Rushworth, in the Legislature that the colony is about to be relieved of an annual debt of some £16,000 by an arrangement to which the lords of her Majesty's Treasury have assented for the resuscitation of Jamaica's finances.

The government have directed the erection of a jetty by the market place, which will be used as a public landing place for boats coming with passengers or for shipping supplies; £20,000 have been voted for this work, and the Director of Roads, Colonel Mann, Royal Engineers, has been entrusted with its preparation.

News has reached us from Calcutta of three large ships having been chartered by Mr. Anderson there for the conveyance of Coolie immigrants to Jamaica for the estates of this island. Many thrown up sugar estates are now being put into cultivation again in consequence of government assurances that an abundant supply of labor will be brought from India for their cultivation. Large quantities of estates machinery are being landed from vessels arriving from England and the United States, and the planters are exhibiting great earnestness now in the cultivation of their properties. Such earnestness has not been witnessed in Jamaica since the abolition of slavery.