

written orders to the commanders of the British cruisers, guaranteeing a safe and free passage back to the Brazils; and I saw the evil ship weigh anchor and leave Sierra Leone, the east of slavo liberation, with her large canvas proudly swelling, and her ensign floating as if in contempt and triumph. Thus a third time the dying wretches were carried across the Atlantic after seven months' confinement, few probably lived through the passage.

On a slave-ship being brought to Sierra Leone, and condemned by the mixed commission, the unhappy slaves on board, men, women, and children, are removed to the shore, and in a short time distributed over the colony; the men being made soldiers or given patches of land, the women taken as wives by all who choose to select them, and the children under fourteen years of age being apprenticed as servants for a period of three years to any description of applicants. Very little pains appear to be taken to consult their feelings in either case; but perhaps the best under the circumstances. The author presents a graphic account of a visit which he made to a slave ship on its arrival. "The craft showed Spanish colors, and was named 'La Pantica.' We easily leaped on board, as she lay low in the water. The ship fore and aft was thronged with men, women, and children, all entirely naked, and disgusting with disease. I stopped to the hatchway; it was secured by iron bars and cross bars, and pressed against them were the heads of slaves below. It appeared that the crowd on deck formed one third only of the cargo, two thirds being stowed in a sitting posture below between decks; the men forward, the women aft. Two hundred and seventy four were at this time in the little schooner. When captured, three hundred and fifteen had been found on board; forty had died during the voyage from the Old Calabar, where she had been captured by his Majesty's ship Fair Rosamond, and one had drowned himself on arrival.

The rainy season had commenced, and during the night rain had poured heavily down. Nearly a hundred slaves had been exposed to the weather on deck, and among them a heap of dying wretches at the foremast. After making my way through the clustered mass of women on the quarter deck, I discovered the slave captain, who had also been part owner, comfortably asleep in his cot, undisturbed by the horrors around him. The captives were now counted; their numbers, sex, and age written down, for the information of the court of mixed commission. The task was repulsive. As the hold had been divided for the separation of the men and women, those on deck were first counted; they were then driven forward, crowded as much as possible, and the women were drawn up through the small hatchway, from their hot, dark confinement. A black boatswain seized them one by one, dragging them before us for a moment, when the proper officer on a glance decided the age, whether above or under fourteen, and they were instantly swung again by the arm into the loathsome cell, where another negro boatswain sat, with a whip or stick, and forced them to resume the heat and painful attitude necessary for the stowage of so large a number. The unfortunate women and girls, in general submitted with quiet resignation to their absence of disease and the use of their limbs permitted. A month had made their condition familiar to them. One or two were less philosophical, or suffered more acutely than the rest. Their shrieks rose faintly from their hidden prison, as violent compulsion alone squeezed them into their nook against the curve of the ship's side. I attempted to descend in order to see the accommodation. The height between the floor and ceiling was about twenty two inches. The agony caused by the position of the crouching slaves may be imagined, especially that of the men, whose heads and necks are bent down by the boarding above them. Once or twice, relief by motion or change of posture is unattainable. The body frequently stiffens in a perma-

nent curve; and in the streets of Freetown I have seen liberated slaves in every conceivable state of distortion. One I remember, who trailed along his body, with his back to the ground, by means of his hands and ankles. Many can never resume the upright posture."

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 24.

UNEMPLOYED LABORERS.—The largest class of individuals who must suffer more severely than any other, and who have more claims to commiseration than any other, are the thousands of labouring men who must be deprived of employment and consequently of their only means of subsistence. There are few of this class who, in the recent period of high prices, could have saved any thing to carry them through a season without employment. If they remain in this city, therefore, they can see nothing but a dismal prospect before them. However, they need not despair. We have often recommended to them a course which if they will now take, they may save themselves from the evils which threaten them. Let them go to the country and turn farmers. This is a business free from the ruinous fluctuations experienced in other callings. As sure as the sun warms and the rains water the earth, so sure are the products of agriculture, and those products are what we all require for our subsistence. The wealth of the farmer is real, his resources always at hand, and his peace is undisturbed by pressures, protests and failures. Yet the people of this country have been foolish enough to neglect this business, where such great facilities are afforded for carrying it on, and to that neglect may be ascribed much of her present suffering. Men have embarked in idle and visionary schemes, which could produce nothing but bubbles and disappointments, while over our extended domain millions and millions of acres of fertile land lie in waiting to yield a rich harvest and substantial wealth to the cultivating hand of the husbandman. Those acres must be cultivated, and we must cease to import bread stuffs from foreign lands, before we can experience real prosperity. Let our unemployed laborers think of this.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.—The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains, at length, the Royal Ordinances, appointing the Ministers. M. Mole, as we previously announced, has been preferred to all his rivals, and the Cabinet is of his selection. He remains President of the Council; M. Barthe succeeds M. Persil as Minister of Justice; M. Montalivet, M. Gasparin as Minister of the Home Department; M. de Salvandy, M. Guizot as Minister of Public Instruction; and M. Lacave Laplague, M. Duchatel as Minister of Finance. The Ministers of War, M. Bernard; of Commerce, M. Martin (du Nord); of Marine, Admiral Rosamel, remain. We are led to suppose that M. Guizot and his friends will not oppose the new Ministry, but we would not pledge ourselves for this, as the deficiency of Parliamentary talent does not promise it a long life.

The Paris journal *l'Europe* has the following:—In the permission which the Pope granted for the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, the subjoined clause is remarked:—"On the express condition that our well-beloved son, the Duke of Orleans, &c., shall every day pray and exhort the woman who is about to be united to him, and shall endeavour to bring her back into the flock of the Church; on condition, also, that all the children born of this marriage, whether male or female, shall be

brought up in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion."

SPAIN.—The *Sentinelle des Pyrenées*, of the 22d instant, gives the following:—"The loan ordered by Don Carlos appears to announce important projects, and the assurance with which he speaks of his entrance into Madrid indicates a firm reliance on his resources and on the ultimate success of the insurrection. Don Carlos doubtless dreams of making an irruption into New Castille, and organising an imposing force in Loyer Aragon and the province of Valen. The success of Cabrera, and the tardy pursuit of the Queen's troops, otherwise discouraged, and in small numbers, leave the Carlists every thing their own way in that vast extent of the kingdom. It is stated, on the other hand, that Don Carlos has recalled the batallions of Cabrera into the Basque provinces—to oppose more efficaciously the movements of Espartero. There is no doubt but the campaign will be again opened with vigour, at least by the Carlists."

A letter from Bayonne, of the 21st instant, says, "Colonel Leguia arrived at Bayonne yesterday from Bilbao. He is going to General Irribaren, to make him acquainted with the plans he is to occupy, according to the plan of operations agreed upon between Espartero, Evans, and Seoane, and which are decidedly to be commenced in a few days. Upwards of four millions have been received lately from the Bank of Bordeaux for the pay of the Queen's troops; and Colonel Leguia declares that there never was a greater degree of enthusiasm for the cause shown by the Spanish and English soldiers. At the same time the Carlists are confident of gaining a triumph, and flatter themselves that within a fortnight their head-quarters will be removed to Aranda de Duero."

The French embassy courier, who was despatched on Saturday, the 15th, to Paris, was robbed and beaten within a league of Madrid.

COLONIAL.

St. John, N. B., May 30.

Yesterday, His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, with Lady Campbell and family, arrived in town from Fredericton, on their way to Great Britain; and we hope he may carry with him the conviction of having acted throughout his administration with impartiality, prudence, and good faith—if he enjoys such feeling, it will mitigate if it does not prevent the glaring conviction which must press on his mind, that all around him so widely differ from him in opinion.—*Observer.*

P. E. Island, May 30.

A letter has been received from the Hon. Samuel Cunard, in answer to a letter addressed to him by order of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, calling for an explanation of the circumstances attending the recent deviations of the Cape Breton from her regular route. It is almost unnecessary to add, that Mr Cunard disclaims all previous knowledge of or participation in the transaction, and expresses himself in strong terms of disapprobation of the conduct of those who took the liberty of ordering her, under any pretence, off the station; at the same time his letter contains an assurance that care shall be taken to prevent a recurrence of a similar cause of complaint.—*Gazette.*

Quebec, May 15.

We are requested to say, that the Bank of British North America has reduced its rate of Exchange on London to 13 per cent. prem.—*Mercury.*