

Lauretta again, he sent her a farewell letter, in which he mentioned that he had visited the little cottage where she used to set and sing :

"The moon had oiled the highest hill,
Which rises o'er the source of Deo,"

For the last time, 'but,' said he, 'I did not go up to that sacred bowler at the end of the grove. It had been the scene of too much bliss ever to be visited in such sorrowful times as these.'

This was the situation in which Lauretta was placed. Yet her mother's grave was the only confidant she trusted her sorrows to,—there would she sit alone, and watering the flowers she had planted, with her tears, exclaim, 'Mother, thou canst not see me weep now—once, when I was full of sorrow, I suppressed it, and seemed gay that thou mightest be cheerful—but now I will weep and weep till I come to thee.'

It was here I saw her for the first time—and the few scraps I then gathered of her story interested me so much, that in the summer of—from my long residence at the southward, I drove up to the residence of an old acquaintance in the neighborhood of the cottage, where Lauretta had lived, purposely to obtain some information of her. Mr. B. when I questioned him took my arm, and said, smiling—'Walk with me to the other end of the lane, and I will show you what will unfold the tale.'

I went with a heavy heart—and as I kept my eyes bent toward the old burying-ground, to catch the first glimpse of her marble memorial, I observed a fine new building standing near the place where the cottage formerly stood, and to it we directed our steps. Mr. B. entered without giving me an explanation, and bade me follow—but judge my surprise when the first face I met was Lauretta's—no longer, it is true the sorrowing Orphan Girl, but the happy wife of her earnest lover.

Mr. W. had made a short but prosperous voyage to the Mediterranean, and on his return to England, hearing of the death of Mr. Seldon, he followed Lauretta to Philadelphia, where, in a short time after, their mutual constancy was rewarded by a union, and their joint property promised ease and elegance to the remainder of their days.

The following Correspondence has been furnished the Editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser for publication.—*Boston Paper.*

Dear Sir: Understanding that you have in your possession some facts in relation to the fate of a portion of the slaves taken by the British from the southern states, during the last war, I would take the liberty, if it be not too much trouble to you, to ask you to furnish the public with a statement of whatever may have fallen under your observation in the premises. There is no little excitement at the present moment on the subject of the immediate emancipation of the slaves

in the United States, and different opinions are held by men of sense; it would therefore be acceptable to those who take an interest in the question, to receive any information you may possess. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUELL KNAPP.

W. Anderson, M. D., 14 Courtland-st.
New-York, Aug. 20.

To Colonel Knapp: Dear Sir: Acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 14th inst. I hasten to answer the inquiries respecting what I know of the negroes sent into the British North American provinces during, or soon after the late war. This I do with great pleasure, because I think what occurred is a strong rebuke against the immediate emancipation system as performed in England by the late Grey ministry, and attempted to be accomplished in the southern part of this Union, by persons undoubtedly delagated and otherwise influenced by a coterie in Great Britain.

Immediately after the termination of the late war between Great Britain and this country, the navy under the command of Sir John B. Warren brought into Halifax, N. S. and St John, N. B. about two thousand five hundred or three thousand negro slaves, of every grade of age, sex, and occupation, captured or enticed principally from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia, for the purpose of being made free. Those of these helpless mortals that were landed in Halifax, were placed on Melville Island, just evacuated by the American and French prisoners of war; I being then attached to the staff of the army, by an order from deputy inspector of hospitals, Blackwell, they were placed under my medical superintendence. For their accommodation the buildings in that airy and salubrious situation, were cleaned and white-washed, and in an especial manner prepared for their comfortable reception. I must here do justice to the location, the hospital and other advantages of Melville Island, of which to my certain knowledge, many American citizens at present in this country have a favorable reminiscence, from the kindness, liberality, and hospitality experienced by them while there, although under the mis-
"fortune of war." * * * * *

I was greatly surprised to find that soon after their arrival, between forty and fifty were taken down with small pox. There had been always more or less of this disease on the island, among the French prisoners, and the difficulty of eradicating the infection of small pox by any means, is reason enough why it should not have been removed by the exertions for cleanliness I have alluded to. The disease occurring among many in a very short time, led me to examine if they were vaccinated, when I found they had all been entire strangers to the benefits of the cow pox. This, of course, called for my aid, and the whole were vaccinated. I recollect of vaccinating, on one occasion, five hun-

dred in one day. By this effort the small pox at once disappeared; and there was not the recurrence of another case while these people remained on Melville Island. These facts are testimony in favour of cow pox, which few medical men have witnessed under similar circumstances, but being matters of record, should put to rest all cavil upon the efficacy of kine pox. It became my duty not only to direct attention to the sick, the hospital being conducted after the order of a military establishment, but by solicitation, I was required to devise some method to give employment to those in health, congenial to their wishes, constitutions, and habits, in order that they might have healthy exercise and become capacitated at a future time to take upon themselves the responsibility of their own support, and be enabled to enjoy the benefits that were designed to be afterward afforded to them. With this intention, I had instituted an inquiry as to their particular habits of labor. Knitting needles and yarn were obtained for several of the woman; spinning wheels and sundry housewifery materials for others; some of the men had been used to rough carpentering, and these were invited to exercise themselves in that way; but the most of them having been accustomed to agriculture, a lot of land, of ten acres, adjacent to the island, was appropriated to their tillage, accompanied with a promise of a supply of implements of husbandry for their use, and a perfect property in the produce of their labor, if they would continue to work. These, with many other arrangements, were planned, all having a tendency to invite and persuade them to enter into the employment that should be most congenial to their dispositions and habits, and under the assurance that what they earned or made, should be their own individual property. Nevertheless, it is lamentable to relate that in all instances the knitting was neglected, and the spinning wheel did not revolve. The tillage proposed, was considered, although only in prospect, a labor, and complained of as a burden, and was not entered into. Their plea was, that they had been promised *Freedom*. So that, by them, into the ten acres a spade never was entered, nor a potatoe or other vegetable sowed or planted. To be sure a few who were willing to go to service were taken into families in the town of Halifax, and perhaps a half dozen rough carpenters also found a temporary employment. And it was soon seen by the government that it had got a burden on its hands, notwithstanding the high hopes and expectations of the projectors of the measure, Messrs Wilberforce, and Vansittart.

After a time it was thought best by the authorities in England, that these people should be otherwise provided for. Accordingly, orders were received to have distributed to the several families five acre lots of land each, in the neighbourhood of Halifax, on a location formerly occupied by the