out a stone over them to keep them from moving, on the occurrence of the slightest wind they would immediately assume the property of animal organisation, and flutter and dance about, as if they had been haunted by the ghosts of the murdered Araignidæ and drowned Coleoptera.

The arrival of the “Louiza” had disconcerted the regulations respecting the disposal of the “Julia,” and its removal to James’ Town and sale were postponed. The Lascars shared the same fate as myself—were ordered to move out, but were nevertheless permitted to return direct to town without undergoing the three days’ purification at Old Woman’s Valley, which certainly appeared something like an infraction of the quarantine laws. On the departure of the Lascars, a party of Royal Engineers were despatched, with all the materials necessary to put a between-deck in the “Julia.” As they brought me no letter to inform me what they were sent to do, and as I had received stringent orders to permit no boat except the daily ration-boat to approach the station, I commanded the party to move off. After remaining three hours undetermined whether to proceed on board the “Julia,” or return to town, they at last embraced the latter alternative, and complained to the authorities of my treatment towards them. Upon this, Captain Alexander, chief officer of the Engineers, accompanied by the Collector of Customs, came down to the station, and having informed me of the object of the workmen’s visit, and of that visit having been sanctioned by the Governor, I of course could no longer obstruct them in the performance of their commission: still, in obeying the commands of my superiors, I could not help remarking that the present measure was fraught with danger, inasmuch as the permission accorded to the Engineers to return to James’ Town directly after their work on board the “Julia” was finished might be the means of propagating smallpox there. This was the second instance of a violation of their own instructions respecting the quarantine regulations by the Colonial Authorities. Fortunately no injury resulted therefrom. It could be wished that the same impunity always accompanied the observance of their commands. It was not, however, so; and an instance will be adduced hereafter wherein their wilfulness was the source of much misfortune. This strange system of uncalled-for severity in one case, and capricious relaxation of the regulations necessary to be observed in another, was what was complimented with the name of quarantine, more of the inconsistencies of which will be related in a future part of this work.

The plan I took to dispose of the slaves on board of the “Louiza” was the following, and I had much satisfaction in proving its superiority over the system adopted in the case of the “Julia,” and of ever afterwards finding it effectual in arresting the progress of smallpox, and extinguishing it in the space of less than a month. The people on board were divided into three classes:—1. Those who had been attacked with the disease at some former period, distant from the present, and who bore on their persons conclusive testimony of the fact from the existence of pits and marks; 2. Those who had never had the disease; and 3. Those who were at the time affected with it. The first
class was permitted to remain on board the "Louiza," it having been well scrubbed, and purified with the copious sprinkling of chloride of lime. Having had the disease before, they ran little risk by their detention there. I would, indeed, have preferred, after having them well washed and cleanly dressed, to have brought them on shore at once, as I afterwards did in similar cases, always without incurring danger; but at the present time there were no accommodations on shore for them. The second class I removed on board the "Julia," which had been well cleaned by the Lascars, and fitted up with a between-deck by the Engineers, for their reception. Under no circumstances except those of necessity would I have allowed them either to remain on board the "Louiza," or to go on shore. By detaining them on board, they would have continued to be exposed to the disease; and by locating them on shore, they would have carried the infection and spread it amongst the people already there. As any cases of smallpox broke out among them after their removal to the "Julia," they were immediately detected by me at the daily muster and inspection which I held on board of each ship, and were forthwith sent to the "Andorinha." As to the third class, they were immediately transferred to the Hospital-ship. By these simple means, the fresh cases that occurred were very few, only thirteen in number, although there were as many as thirty-eight smallpox patients on board at the arrival of the "Louiza." The mortality likewise that took place from the disease on this occasion was very inconsiderable, amounting to only eight. The contagion was soon lost among the people located on board the "Julia," for the disease was always discovered in its premonitory stage, and carried off to the "Andorinha." This was a happy state of things, that out of 340 persons amongst whom smallpox raged with so much violence at the beginning, so very few new cases and so trifling a mortality should occur, after the arrangements I have described were adopted and carried into operation.

There were now two vessels, the "Julia" and the "Louiza," both filled with negroes, in addition to the "Andorinha," to look after, and my duties increased in proportion. Two overseers and a matron were sent by the Collector of Customs, who was, indeed, an excellent judge of the qualifications requisite for the offices, but most unaccountably generally chose persons who were perfectly destitute of them to fill the situations in the Liberated African Establishment. William Huntley and his wife were installed in office on board the "Julia," and John Conolly was put in charge of the "Louiza." Both these men had been soldiers in the old St. Helena Regiment belonging to the East India Company. Conolly had been a drummer, and was not much liked, so report said, in that capacity by his comrades. He debuted in his new employment by getting drunk and keeping so for three whole days; and his conduct was so insolent, that I was under the necessity of reporting him. Huntley entered upon his duties with not much better behaviour; he was afflicted with the same failing as Conolly, with respect to his fondness for liquor, but was not so violent and abusive when under its effects. His spouse was sent, I suppose, to keep him company, to reward which tender con-
jugal duty the Custom-house allowed her 7s. 6d. a-day; and as Huntley himself received 10s. their combined salaries amounted to a nice little sum, quite sufficient to support a small domestic establishment like theirs, without any children. For what other purpose she was sent it would bother the brains of wise Solomon himself to divine, for she was unfit by age, and infirmities of all sorts, for the situation. She had but one faculty left, but that had been extraordinarily developed after the loss of all the others. It was an exceedingly loquacious tongue, that seldom ceased to talk, for while sleep, in other women, would put a term to the exercise of that organ, as she seldom slept, there was but little interruption to her noise. She was a regular trooper at an oath, and for chattering she could beat all the parrots in the world hollow: the negroes must have thought themselves in their native woods while listening to her. Indeed she possessed in a high degree all those vocal accomplishments which have rendered "Mrs. Caudle" so distinguished a character. This peaceful talent, it was believed, had driven her husband to drink, who, afraid it would likewise drive him mad, had, as he confessed to me, coaxed her to accompany him to Lemon Valley in the hope of affording her an opportunity of catching the smallpox, or some other disease, and thus get rid of her. His expectations were not disappointed—she died on board the "Julia" about a month after her arrival; and as I was afraid she might have come by her death by unfair means, I opened and examined the body, but found nothing to justify my suspicions. When I relate that on one occasion she was locked up in a bunk a whole night in order that her garrulity might not disturb the festivities that were going on on board, where some more of the overseers and two or three Portuguese had assembled to have a regular symposium, some idea may be formed of the life the worthy pair must have led on board the slaver. We buried her about half-a-mile up the valley, there being no smallpox at the time of her death on board the "Julia," and therefore no interdiction, as there was in the case of Smith, to carrying her corpse on shore. A small quadrangular wall, about three feet high, built of rough stones, was erected to mark the spot. At the period of my leaving the island, three years afterwards, the simple monument existed, and probably still remains a conspicuous object to attract the passing stranger's attention.

It was the season of high surfs, and at times the sea would be so turbulent that it was impossible to go off to the vessels. Whenever a day of calm occurred, which was rather unusual, we took advantage of it, and put the water and provisions on board in quantities sufficient to last for several days.

The cause of the high surfs that prevail at stated periods in hot countries has, I believe, never been properly accounted for. No phenomenon like it takes place out of the tropics. Imagine a line, distant about 500 fathoms from the shore, extending round the coast, being the boundary mark between the realms of peace and turbulence. All within the line towards the land is in a wild uproar; long continuous waves come rushing on in regular files, rising in a gentle ripple, but increasing in size as they approach the land, until they assume the mag-
nitude of enormous billows, sweeping with terrific fury against every obstacle that opposes their progress, and breaking in wreaths of foam against the rocks and stones of the beach. The moment before they break, they lift up their heads to a great height, bending and curling their crests like some gigantic sea-monsters; a moment afterwards they are shivered and broken up into mountains of spray. Once their fury is spent, the back swell, as it is called, draws the volume of the waters backwards, until from 50 to 100 yards of the bottom of the sea, which at all other times is covered with water, are exposed naked and dry. All this is accompanied with a dreadful din of hissing and boiling and rattling, so that the noise can be heard in the centre of the island, which, indeed, often shakes perceptibly with the shocks, as if some earthquake assisted with its torments to augment the dread commotion of the deep. While this scene of elemental warfare is taking place along the shore, at a distance of 500 fathoms, the sea is perhaps perfectly calm, at least it is not necessarily agitated. The surfs that occur along the shores of Madras, and the islands of Polynesia, have acquired a sort of historical reputation; those of St. Helena have seldom been alluded to; which is certainly rather singular, considering the number of strangers who must have witnessed them, and the peculiarity of their occurrence around a small island in the centre of the ocean.

Returning one evening from the "Louiza," we were overtaken by one of these violent surfs. Just as we expected a lull had taken place, and I had made a spring out of the boat to leap on shore, a dreadful swell came in, and the boat being moved away from the landing-place by the rowers, who plied their oars most lustily to get to sea before the waves should rush in and drive the boat on shore, instead of alighting on my feet, on the rock, as I should have done, I fell upon it, with my side severely lacerated against its projecting point. I was stunned, and lay senseless until carried away; and so violent was the nature of the injury to the internal organs, that a profuse haemorrhage immediately ensued, followed by an obstinate attack of jaundice, and it was more than eighteen months before I recovered from the effects of the fall.

A few days after this occurrence, the same boat was smashed to pieces by the surf, and of the three persons in it, John O'Connor, the overseer, and the two negroes, the former only saved himself from injury by throwing himself into the sea and swimming until a lull took place, and the other two were very badly hurt. Marianno, one of the negroes, was rendered paralytic for months afterwards, in his inferior extremities, in consequence of a blow received on his back, from the prow of the boat striking him there, when he was thrown out, and both he and it were pitched by the violence of the waves upon the beach. The other negro got the integuments about his eyebrow and forehead lacerated in a frightful manner.

The British crew and Portuguese were, by order of the authorities, detained three weeks at Lemon Valley, during which time the jovial society of Mr. Roberts, the prize-officer, who took up his quarters with me in the fisherman's hut, was the source of great pleasure. Many an amusing anecdote he related to me of his adventures on the coast, where
he had been employed during the long period of eleven years. The
brilliant services he had rendered on several imminent occasions were
appreciated by the Admiralty as they deserved to be, and on his return
to England, which took place about a year afterwards, promotion, as
well as prize-money, awaited him. Never did any sailor more gallantly
earn both. The seamen, likewise, had lodged with the overseers on
shore, and a friendly intimacy had grown up between them. It was
therefore with feelings of regret that the overseers and myself witnessed
their departure for Old Woman’s Valley, the locality which was still
adopted by the authorities to send the crews of slave-vessels to, preva-
ious to allowing them admission into town. Why could they not have
been permitted at once to repair to Old Woman’s Valley, instead of be-
ing first detained three weeks at our station? It has been mentioned
that no sanitary regulations were executed from the Lascars after they
had been three weeks on board the "Julia," nor from the Engineers after
their visit for the purpose of putting a between-deck in that vessel;
why then could not the British crew and Portuguese of the "Louisa"
have been exempted from the observance? I do not pretend to argue
that an immunity from the observance of a quarantine should have
been extended to the last, because allowed to the others,—but, that it
should have been exacted equally from all, if not as a matter of neces-
sity, at least as a measure of prudence and safety. While the sailors
and Portuguese were passing away the period of their confinement,
engaged, like the great Scipio (but not quite so contentedly) during his
voluntary exile, in picking up the shells of the sea-shore, and collecting
limpets, crabs, and sea-stars, and drawing moral axioms from the occu-
pation, to soothe their spleen and cheer their dreariness, the "Marc-
cianna," another prize to the "Brisk," arrived with 256 slaves on
board.

The most disgusting scene I had ever beheld during the whole period
of my connexion with the Liberated African Establishment was pre-
sented to my notice on the present occasion. I had to take the num-
ber of the people, as usual, and, in order to ascertain it correctly, had
to descend to the forecastle, a little place, large enough to hold about
six persons with ease, but which was now filled with fifteen smallpox
patients, huddled together, with other accessories of a nature unimagi-
nable and unmentionable. The excessive heat and horribly offensive
smell exceeded everything I had ever before, or have since experienced;
a dissecting room was a garden of roses to it.

On board of the "Marciania" was a passenger of the ovine species
—a miserable lean goat that had been sickened by the pestilential atmo-
sphere on board, and was, like the negroes, suffering from the effects of
dysentery. The poor animal died three days afterwards, in spite of its
transference to the shore. I have alluded to this circumstance because
I am convinced that the brute was killed simply from the inhalation of
an impure atmosphere, and the other causes that engendered disease
among the Africans; they were the same delterious agencies and the
same sickness that affected both. The sailors, who are proverbial for
their kindness and attachment to animals, were very fond of this pet,
and attended it with care; and the weather had not been boisterous during the passage, so that it could not have sickened and died from the want of food, or from injury received from the rolling of the ship during storms.

Without subjecting the prize-officer and the crew of the "Marciana" to the annoyances that would have resulted from a preliminary detention at our station, they were permitted to remove at once to Old Woman's Valley, and after their residence in that interesting spot during the prescribed period, they were, in quarantine parlance, allowed pratique. This was as it should have been. It was necessary to exact a quarantine, for smallpox existed on board the "Marciana," as well as the previous slave-vessels, and therefore the isolation of Old Woman's Valley was required; but it was certainly an improvement on the original system, not to insist upon the detention at Lemon Valley, which had been, indeed, a ridiculous farce, subjecting the crew to much inconvenience, without attaining in the least degree the alleged object of security. Mr. Roberts and his party, then, had scarcely left Old Woman's Valley before the prize-officer and sailors of the "Marciana" arrived there.

To take charge of the "Marciana," Samuel Blake, a glazier, and Richard Young, a Sawyer, were sent; but the one fell ill, and the other became frightened; so that in a short time I was obliged to accede to their wishes to officiate on shore, and not long afterwards they resigned their situations. At the same epoch a few more officials were sent, although certainly not required. Mrs. Weller, a worthy substitute for Mrs. Huntley, and her two grown-up children, James and Joshua, were put upon the establishment. The first salutation I received from the new matron, was an interminable description of all the maladies with which she was afflicted: they comprised the whole catalogue of Cullen's nosology, and many diseases besides unknown to him; had she been affected with a hundredth part of the ailments she assured me she was labouring under, she would only have been a more worthy illustration than she was, of the judgment of the officers of the Custom-house in her selection for the office she was to hold in the establishment. With respect to James and Joshua, they were more engaged in quarrelling with each other, than occupied in anything else. They were naughty boys, so their mother assured them times out of mind, and quite as often promised them a whisping for their misdemeanours. We likewise made the acquisition of Henry Knipe and Robert Mason about this period. As in a lottery the greater part of the tickets are blanks, so in our establishment there were but few prizes; but among them Henry Knipe happened to be of the number. The second evening after Mason's arrival, he took a bleeding at the nose; and as nothing could convince him that the hæmorrhage was not the smallpox, he became so excessively alarmed, that he too resigned his situation. His detention, with several more of the overseers, at Old Woman's Valley after their resignation, will be described hereafter. Not content with the addition of seven officials, six of whom were useless, the Collector of Customs despatched a further number of nine Portuguese to act
likewise as overseers. These had been brought to St. Helena by the "Fantome," after capturing the slaver "Dous d'Abril," to which they belonged. The employment of Portuguese slave-dealers in a public establishment ought surely to have been avoided under any circumstances; in the present case, when there was no use for their services, the establishment being actually burthened with salaried servants, the introduction of these barterers and purveyors of human blood was highly reprehensible. Over the very Africans they had torn away from their homes, and subjected to the sufferings of a slaver's hold, and purposed to expose to the blood-sweats of the cane-field, they were now set to instruct as teachers, and conduct as overseers. These Portuguese too were rewarded with salaries which would have been gladly accepted by honest Englishmen; and why have given the preference to foreigners, even supposing their previous habits had not been incompatible with their present avocations? This certainly must have appeared to the negroes something very like recompensing the Portuguese for their atrocities towards them.

Impressed with a belief that they could return to their native country from St. Helena, the Africans often effected their escape from the station, hoping they would find some way of reaching their homes. They generally left the station at night, availing themselves of the darkness to avoid detection; for they, as well as the officials, were under the impression that strict orders had been given to the quarantine guard, to shoot any person belonging to the station who might be found beyond its precincts. Complaints had been made, on one or two occasions, respecting these irruptions over the island by parties of Africans. They had committed depredations, it was said, and perhaps truly, on the gardens of the farmers; and it was alleged, but I suspect not quite so correctly, that they had stopped a young gentleman, and forcibly pulled him off his horse, and demanded money from him. It is impossible to imagine what improbable conceptions would have been formed respecting the thieving and desperate propensities of the negroes, by the natives of the island, when returning after a "feast of a devil and a flow of Cape wine," had not a little tragical occurrence, which is just as well suppressed, taken place, that put a stop for a while to the erratic delusions of the Africans, and an extinguisher on the flaming imaginations of the inhabitants. Indeed, in the course of a short time, in the fancies of the last, the simple, timid children of Africa, would have been converted into ferocious banditti; the poor fawning, crouching wretch, who had been in the habit of receiving with submission, and without murmur, the scourge of the cat from a vile, cowardly Portuguese, nearly as abject as himself, would have been made to assume, all at once, the undaunted courage of Dick Turpin, or any other notorious highway robber.

Among the inventions concocted at the Custom-house for the guidance of the Liberated African Establishment, the plan suggested by Mr. Stephen Pritchard, the senior clerk and storehouse-keeper, to classify the negroes by their heights, by the different marks on their bodies, and by the appellation of English names, was about the most ingenious
and useless. Stephen was certainly possessed of talent, if it consisted in an imagination to contrive impracticable schemes; he was, however, troubled with so lamentable an inconstancy of purpose, that he would seldom give his plans, extravagant as they were, a fair trial; but as soon as they would be carried into operation, he would annul them by the substitution of others quite as ridiculous. To judge by the constant changes in the regulations, it might have been supposed that the grand problem of perpetual motion had been discovered. These incessant alterations, however, consisted only in the shifting and changing of the wheels of the machine, which had the effect, not of continuing the movement ad infinitum, but sometimes of accelerating it, at other times of retarding it, and in some instances of occasioning a dead stop, so that no regular work could be executed by it. Stephen was peculiarly happy in invention, but as remarkably infelicitous in practice. So very erudite and intricate were his ideas, that none but himself could comprehend their meaning; and it is reasonable to suppose they would have been unintelligible to himself, had he been like anybody else, who has common sense. But he had no occasion for that commodity, for he possessed genius; and had he lived in the palmy days of ancient Greece, there would have been an addition to the limited number of her seven wise men. About all his actions there was something very extraordinary; even his speech was pompous, and his words high-sounding: but, again, it was extremely unfortunate that the sound was generally at variance with the sense: the longest words in the English language, with an occasional plagiarism from the Greek and Latin, were chosen by him in preference, to elucidate his conceptions, without any regard to their adaptation. The nickname in which he prided was "The Dictionary;" and indeed he might be likened to one, containing lists of words of ten syllables and upwards, but without any explanation to them.

To assist in carrying out Mr. Stephen Pritchard's classification, a two-feet rule was sent us with due pomp and solemnity: one would have thought this rule was to be as wonderful an instrument as Lord Rosse's telescope. The Africans were called to a muster, and ten of the tallest of them were conducted away to the chief overseer's room. They were measured, and their heights accurately ascertained; they were also baptised, without the ceremonies of the church. Many of them received appropriate names—as Jim Crow, Billy Black, Sam Snow, Susan Sloe, Sally Sly, and Sukey Slut: others were called after illustrious characters—as Julius Caesar, Pope Pius, Napoleon Bonaparte, Daniel O'Connell, and Walter Scott—not forgetting their universal godfather, Stephen Pritchard. All this was very easy; but it began to be a far more difficult matter to describe and classify the different marks and spots on their bodies, whether occasioned by tattooing, or the result of wounds or sores. The whole science of mathematics would not have furnished terms to define with precision the complicated figures inscribed by tattooing on their skins. I began also to be afraid I should exhaust the English Dictionary for words to explain the characters of the hieroglyphics depicted by accident or disease over every
part of their bodies, and that I should be obliged to write to friend Stephen for the loan of his Greek and Latin Lexicon. Just imagine the difficulty of describing every pit, mark, and cicatrix occasioned by confluent smallpox, or an individual who is left disfigured by the disease from head to foot. Well, after going through twenty negroes the first day, and about fifteen the next, I had to give up the job as impracticable. It would have beat Hercules—the cleaning of the Augean Stable was nothing to it.

Stephen Pritchard, however, was not so easy to be put off; so, finding that one plan would not succeed, he quickly adopted his usual practice of inventing another to attain the end. He enlisted the services of a tinsmith, and got a number of flat circular bits of tin struck off, numbered from 1 to 500, with the letters m, w, b, and g, on them in small text, to distinguish the sexes and the ages, and with the addition of the initials of the cruzers in Roman capitals. Thus, a tin with WW on the top, and an m below, with the number 20, denoted that the ticket belonged to a man whose number was 20, and who had been captured by the "Waterwitch." In like manner, a large B stood for "Brisk," an F for "Fantine;" and so on for the rest of the cruzers. These tallies, as they were called, were elegantly suspended from the neck by a hempen cord, about the thickness of a finger; and when thus decorated, the Africans looked a little worse than with their bead necklaces and copper rings. They seemed to be a little suspicious, at first, at the investiture of these ornaments; and no wonder! for the cord naturally gave rise to unpleasant associations, and they could never be reconciled to their use, on account of the edges of the tins cutting and scratching their flesh. I have often been obliged to consent to a negro laying them aside, owing to their irritation on the skin, bringing out eruptions. I began to felicitate Stephen on having solved the enigma of a classification; but about a month afterwards I examined all the people at a general muster, and found that one-third of them had lost or thrown away their tallies—another third had made exchanges, the men with the women, and the girls with the boys—and of the remaining third, a great part were worn, not on the neck, but on various other parts of the body, and not a few had been converted, by hammering and beating, into knives and spoons. How often do the best-laid schemes end in disappointment! I have heard it said, when the news of the failure of the tin-tally scheme was brought to Stephen, he was quite overcome with vexation. *Hinc illae lacrymes!*

The Africans who had arrived in the "Julia" having now thoroughly recovered from sickness, and became hearty and strong, it was an object with the Government to remove them to some other place, where they might be employed in some useful labour. Having been located on shore ever since their arrival, and never been allowed communication with the slaves of the "Louiza" and the "Marcianne," there was no fear of their spreading the infection of smallpox among the inhabitants of the island, for it was now some weeks since the last case had occurred among them. Their removal was beneficial by affording room on shore for the others, who were rather closely confined on board-a-
ship, and by giving an opportunity to the people of St. Helena to select from among them whatever servants they might require, thus saving the expense of their maintenance to Government. Let me add, also, that their removal was of advantage in relieving their minds of the suspicions created by their long detention; they could not imagine for what reason they were kept so long in confinement, and as they could not be made to understand the nature and the usefulness of a quarantine, they were often distrustful respecting their future destination. Another station was formed at Rupert's Valley, about a quarter of a mile from James' Town, and a little to the east, and thither were the negroes removed.

Rupert's Valley possesses a little more pretension to be dignified with its appellation. It may be designated a vale, for the mountains that embrace it assume not the rugged and steep character of precipices, and there is a greater extent of ground, which is also more level than at Lemon Valley; but the absence of vegetation, for nothing but a few saline plants will grow on its sterile soil—the desolation and dreariness of the place, and the want of water, were great objections against its adoption for a station. Here, however, some barracks had been erected for the accommodation of soldiers, and as they were capable of containing 200 negroes, in the way they were usually lodged, they were employed for the purpose, and the valley was given up for the use of the Liberated African Establishment. At the formation of this station a surgeon was appointed, Mr. Henry Solomon, who was likewise health-officer, to attend to 200 healthy negroes who were sent there. Besides the surgeon, there was a large complement of clerks and overseers and matrons; so numerous were the officials that were placed there, that the Collector of Customs must have been considered at the time, by all parties seeking situations, as an object extremely worthy of paying their court to.

On the 16th March, the "Minerva" arrived with 316 slaves, likewise suffering from smallpox, but, as regarded dysentery and scurvy, in a much healthier condition than the preceding slave-vessels. The greater part of the slaves were Congos, whose language was new, and therefore unintelligible to me, although I was able at that time to converse with the Benguelas. They were different from these last in many respects were smaller—if anything, uglier; but they appeared to be more reconciled to their situation, for they were not so morose and melancholy. There was a negro on board, engaged in an occupation I did not expect to meet with in a slaver; he was making hats in imitation of European straw hats, out of the split leaves of a species of palm tree; many a shilling he subsequently earned, as he was really clever at the business. Another man presented himself to my notice on board. He had an enormous lump on the upper part of his back, occasioned, as he said, by having been flogged with a rope an inch thick. This proved to be an abscess, which, after it had been discharged, became converted into a large ulcer, exposing a great portion of the shoulder plate, as black as ebony, and completely detached from the flesh around. This man, of course, died, and his death may be attributed to the punishment inflicted on him; the rope, owing to its weight and thickness,