tion ; and, on the first of August 1838, there was not a slave left in any British colony, except the Mauritius alone, in which instructions from the home government have since carried the enfranchisement into effect. The act of the Assembly of Jamaica for putting an end to the apprentice­ship was accompanied by a protest, which, in its tone of mingled sullenness and pertness, is assuredly the strangest document that ever emanated from any legislative body.

Of the results of this mighty change, we are not yet in a condition to speak. From Jamaica the accounts have been of various complexions ; from the other islands almost uni­versally favourable. The negroes have scarcely anywhere

shown a disinclination to work, except during the few weeks immediately succeeding their complete manumission ; and we look forward with a confident hope to improvement both of society and statistics, believing firmly that the planters have now fairer prospects before them than they have en­joyed at any time during the last half century. If the event shall be otherwise, justice has at least been done ; and some atonement has been made for the most heinous crime which our nation ever committed. Nay more, a revolution has been averted, which, before many generations, would as­suredly have repeated in our Caribbean Islands all the hor­rors of Saint Domingo. (b. l.)

*Of the Twenty Millions voted by Parliament as compensation to the owners of slaves, the following Table shews the proportions assigned to each colony by the commissioners appointed by the Act for the Abolition of Slavery, with the value and numbers of slaves in each.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| COLONY. | Average Value of a Slave from 1822 to 1830. | Number of Slaves by the last re­gistration in this country. | Relative Value of the Slaves. | Proportion of the L.20,000,000, to which the colony is entitled. |
| Bermuda | *£ ». d.*  27 4 113/4  29 18 93/4   1. 15 21/4   120 4 71/2   1. 16 13/4 2. 12 101/2   36 17 103/4  39 3 113/4  36 6 101/4  43 8 71/2  47 1 31/2  59 6 0  58 6 8   1. 12 01/4   56 18 7  105 4 51/4  114 11 53/4  73 9 11  69 14 3 | 4,203  9,705  311,692  1,920  5,192  29,537  6,355  8,722  20,660  14,384  82,807  23,556  22,997  11,621  13,348  22,359  84,915  38,427  68,613 | *£ s. d.*  114,527 7 51/4  290,573 15 33/4  13,951,139 2 3  230,844 0 0  165,143 9 3  964,198 8 101/2  234,466 8 01/4  341,893 6 31/2  750,840 7 1  624,715 2 0 3,897,276 19 01/2 1,395,784 16 0 1,341,491 13 4  529,941 16 21/2  759,890 10 4  2,352,655 18 03/4  9,729,047 13 51/4 2,824,224 7 9 4,783,183 15 3 | *£ s. d.*  50,584 7 01/2 .41  128,340 7 53/4 ·47 6,161,927 5 103/4 ·58  101,958 19 71/2 ·92 72,940 8 51/4 ·76  425,866 7 01/4 ·13  103,558 18 50/0 ·38 151,007 2 113/4 ·35  331,630 10 71/4 ·82  275,923 12 81/2 ·30 1,721,345 19 70/0 ·87  616,444 17 70/0 ·03  592,508 18 01/4 ·93  234,064 4 113/4 ·55  335,627 15 113/4 ·19 1,039,119 1 31/2 ·11 4,297,117 10 61/2 ·30 1,247,401 0 73/4 ·76 2,112,632 10 113/4 ·06  ∙08 |
| Bahamas |
| Jamaica  Honduras  Virgin Islands |
| Antigua  Montserrat |
| Nevis |
| St. Christopher’s |
| Dominica |
| Barbadoes |
| Grenada |
| St. Vincent’s |
| Tobago |
| St. Lucia |
| Trinidad |
| British Guiana |
| Cape of Good Hope |
| Mauritius |
|  |
| 780,993 1 45,281,738 15 101/4 | | 20,000,000 0 0 |

SLEAFORD, a town in the hundred of Fleswell, part of Kesleven of the county of Lincoln, 116 miles from Lon­don. It was once the residence of the bishops of Lincoln. It has a fine ancient Gothic church, adorned with many monuments. It has a good market on Fridays. The inha­bitants were, in 1801, 1596; in 1811, 1904; in 1821, 2220; and in 1831, 2587.

SLEBEZE, a small island in the straits of Sunda. Long. 105. 24. E. Lat. 5.54. S.

SLEDGE, a kind of carriage without wheels, for the con­veyance of weighty things, as stones, bells, and the like. The sledge for carrying criminals, condemned for high treason, to execution, is called a hurdle. The Dutch have a kind of sledge on which they can carry a vessel of any burden by land. It consists of a plank of the length of the keel of a moderate ship, raised a little behind, and hollow in the middle; so that the sides go a little aslope, and are furnish­ed with holes to receive pins. The rest is quite even.

Sledge is a large smith’s hammer, to be used with both hands. Of this there are two sorts, the up-hand sledge, which is used by under workmen, when the work is not of the largest sort. The other, which is called the about sledge, and which is used for battering or drawing out the largest work, is held by the handle with both hands, and swung round over their heads, at their arm’s end, to strike as hard a blow as they can.

SLEEP, that state of the body, in which, though the vi­tal functions continue, the senses are not affected by the ordinary impressions of external objects. See Dreams, Phisiology, and Somnambulism.

SLEEPERS, in *Natural History,* a name given to those animals which sleep all winter, such as bears, marmots, dor­mice, bats, hedgehogs, swallows, and the like. These do not feed in winter, have no sensible evacuations, breathe little or none at all, and most of the viscera cease from their functions. Some of these animals seem to be dead, and others return to a state like that of the fœtus before birth. In this state they continue, till, by an increase of heat, the animal is restored to its former functions.

SLEIDAN, John, an excellent German historian, born of obscure parents, in 1506, at Sleidan, a small town on the confines of the duchy of Juliers. After studying some time in his own country, together with his towns­man, the learned John Sturmius, he went to France, and in