

“a healthy strong negro woman about 30 years of age; “understands cooking, laundrying and the care of “poultry. N.B.—She can dress ladies’ hair. Enquire “of the printers, York, Dec. 20, 1800.”

Now we come to an advertisement which is a revelation to me for it proves a fact which I have failed to find elsewhere clearly established; namely that *Indian slavery* continued to exist after the Conquest and even into the early years of this century. It is contained in the Niagara Herald of the 28th August 1802.

“Notice: All persons are forbidden harboring, employing or concealing my indian slave Sal. As I am “determined to prosecute any offender, to the extremity of the law; and persons who may suffer her to “remain in or upon their premises for the space of “half an hour, without my written consent, will be “taken as offending and dealt with accordingly.

(Sgd.) CHARLES FIELD.

Dr. Scadding in Op. cit. page 292 writes: “On the “last of March, 1811, we have it on record that William “Jarvis, of the town of York (Provincial Secretary), “informed the Court that a negro boy and girl, his “slaves, had the evening before been committed to “prison for having stolen gold and silver out of his “desk in his dwelling, have escaped from his said master, and prayed that the Court would order the said “prisoners and one Coachley, a free negro, also committed to prison on suspicion of having aided and “advised the said boy and girl in elopng with their “master’s property. Ordered that the said negro boy “named Henry commonly called Prince be recommitted to prison and there safely kept until delivered “according to law, and that the girl do return to her “said master, and Coachley be discharged.”

Solicitor General Robert Gray manumitted (gave freedom), by his will, dated August 27, 1803, to his faithful black servant Dorinda, as well as her children, and further that they might not want, directed that £1200 of his money be invested and the interest applied to their maintenance. To his black servants,