ing for help from among There is also evidence that the Negroes there existed a secret organization, known various names, which had as ects to assist fugitives and re eir masters. Help from this ation was also counted upon. says that Brown "never exany more aid from them than nich would give a first impeohn Brown himself is quoted If, one of his associates, as at Chatham that he expected free Negroes in the northern to flock to his standard, that ected the slaves in the south he same and believed that as f the free Negroes in Canada I do so would accompany him. would appear to misstate ; plans. It was not numbers wanted but quality, a few anted in the mountains of would have attained his obperhaps better than a thous-

'eal reason why the Canadian failed to respond in the sum 1859 when Brown's men were ng in Virginia seems to be long delay ensued after the vere laid at Chatham for agaction. The Chatham conwas held May 8-10, 1858, 1e raid at Harper's Ferry did e place until the night of Oc-6, 1859, nearly a year and a er. Warlike ardor had cooln the meantime, the magnet-Brown had been withdrawn w engagements had been ento. Had Brown been able to once from Chatham to Harerry there is no doubt but would have received substan stance from the Canadian Ne-

Frank B. Sanborn undercom Brown in April that he to strike his blow about May is within a few days after vention. The delay was by the exposure by Hugh to Senator Henry Wilson of plans and the panicky de-Brown's white supporters in gland that those plans must ged. Brown was full of red much discouraged by the necessity of postponement, ng penniless, he had to sub-I accordingly went to Kan-

was some effort made at a te to get thhe Canadiain Neilisted, the mission being in of John Brown, Jr., who also e help from Rev. J. W. Logwell-known Negro abolitionsether they visited Hamilton, London narines, Chatham, and Windsor, helping also to branches of the League of among the Negroes. The f John Brown, Jr. show that lusiasm of May, 1858, had lied out. There was a show st at Chatham but it did not enough to bring men. "Canthe freed refugees therein, broken reed," is the comone writer of the period, gainst this should be placed idence which indicates that nt of the raid being carried ewhat sooner than John Ir. anticipated there were a adians on the way south e end came. The proof of in the papers of John Brown were seized after the raid.



THE NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DARKER RACES

VOL. V., NO. 12.

LONDON, CANADA, JUNE 20th, 1930

Price 5 Cents

## 74th B. M. E. Conference Will Meet at Brantford

## THE NEGRO IN RURAL AMERICA

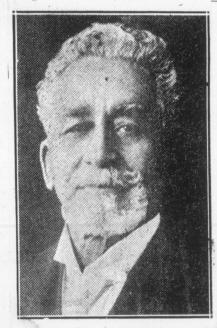
(From the Congregational Adult Bible Class Magazine)

The first Negroes did not come to America as slaves in 1619, but as explorers-some free, some enslaved, a hundred years earlier. The pilot of one of Columbus' ships was a Negro. Others came with Balboa and Cortez. The territory now forming New Mexico and Arizona was first explored by a party led by a Negro and Negro artisans helped found St. Augustine in 1565. The second settler in what is now Alabama was a Negro member of the De Soto expedition of 1540, who liked the country and settled among the Indians. Therefore, nearly all the present Negro population has a background of several hundred years of American-born ancestry.

Slavery was first permanently introduced in this country in 1619, when a Dutch trading ship landed ginia. These were sold to the colers, and some were wealthy. onists as slaves, or indentured ser-Negroes from the West Indies and velopment of America. Africa, until in 1800 there were one Besides this usefulness, these eargroes here in 1860. While most of pendence for America. these lived in the South, northern states built slave ships and shared in the responsibility of importing, buying, and selling.

These slaves were not unintelligent savages, as we have sometimes were perhaps the first to smelt iron and forge instruments of usefulness and beauty. They were skilled in the arts of weaving, rug-making, pot- ing. tery and wood-carving. So in America the Negroes soon were doing practically all the mechanical work in the South, either for their masters or as hired laborers earning enough to purchase their freedom.

There were 486,000 free Negroes in the United States in 1860, or more than one-tenth the total Negro pop-



RICHARD TT. GREENER Who was the first Colored Graduate of Harvard University-in 1872. He was a poet, writer and diplomat and served as U.S. Consul at Vlad-

twenty Negroes at Jamestown, Vir- ulation. Many were property own-

Slavery gradually declined and vants but some of them became free ceased in the North, but persisted in after a time. Until 1688, it was easy the South, because the latter was to get white indentured servants chiefly an agricultural community. the importation of Negro slaves as able in the production of tobacco, Massachusetts." a labor supply began in earnest. By cotton, rice and sugar. We must re-

nearly four and one-half million ne- sacrificed their lives to win inde- father died.

The Effect of the Civil War

During the Civil War, although the Negroes knew that the victory of their masters would mean permanent slavery, as slaves they were faith son of good fashion." ful and loyal to the white women been taught. The natives of Africa and children left in their care. No record of crime stands against them er, and in 1687 recovered from a es to try all such cases. During this to mar the glory of the gift of free wrecked Spanish ship off the coast period the Elizabethan age had ris-

> been feared, no attempt at revenge. New England. but speedy effort for readjustment to

(Continued on page 6)

## MASSACHUSETTS' FIRST GOVERNOR WAS A NEGRO

(from the Boston Chronicle)

Phipps. Although this truth is hist- to meet in the City of Brantford for ory, the fact has been so obscurely the Seventy-Fourth Annual Session. recorded that it is not generally It is significant in the history of the known.

authors and is in many publications as people. well as in the Encyclopedia Britanica, but in most if not in all of these counts his racial identity has been

cautiously concealed. No mention of his color is made in them.

booklet, a literary key to the three who will attend. hundredth anniversary selebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which is being observed here this year, to definitely mention Sir Witliam Phipps as being a "Negro boy." This fact is recorded in the Historical material section of the book under the general subject, "The Times in Which the Puritans Lived" and from England, but after this date, Slave labor was particularly profit. Hart's "Commonwealth History of

Cotton Mother, educator, minister ong our people. 1775 there were 500,000 slaves in the cognize, therefore, the vast contriband author of note in his time, in his colonies. Hundreds of ships were ution of the mechanical skill and la-book "Life of His Excellency Sir engaged in the slave trade, importing bor of the Negro to the economic de- William Phipps", says: "He was born in Pemmaquid (Bristol) Maine, February 1651. His father was Jammillion here. About this time Con- ly Negroes showed a loyal spirit of es Phipps, a gun-smith. His mother gress passed a law prohibiting the devotion to their country. Three gave birth to 26 children, 21 of whom further importation of slaves, but it thousand proved their loyalty during were boys. William was one of the continued illegally until there were the Revolutionary war and many younger set. He was 18 when his

"Sir Phipps married the young widow of John Hill, a well-known the influence of Increase Mather, Sir merchant. She was the daughter of Phipps was appointed first Royal Captain Roger Spencer, spoken of in Governor of Massachusetts. the language of the times as "a per- "During his reign this Negro gov-

tion, four million slaves were set ment awarded him the sum of \$1,500 the British colonies contributed more free—a helpless, uncertain company. 000. This gained him a knighthood to this progress than did Sir William Yet there was no revolution, as had and the appointement of sheriff of Phipps. Though his education in

the new conditions. Many influen- (now Annapolis) in Nova Scotia, but tensive." tial friends assisted in this upward failed in the following year in a na- "He died February 18, 1694, in val attack on Quebec. In 1692, thru London, England.

The first Royal Governor of Mas- in then next few days as the Ming sachusetts was a Negro, Sir William sters, delegates and visitors prepare British Methodist Episcopal Church, The biography of Sir William Seventy-Five Years of unbroken ad-Phipps has been written by many ministration has been given to our

> The 18th General Conference will onvene on Wednesday June 25th.

We are sure that Rev. C. A. Johnson and his committee have gone the It remained for the Tercentenary limit in preparing to entertain all

> The Annual Conference work will occupy Monday and Tuesday, 23rd, and 24th, because of the limited time for annual reports, etc, and etc., the Conference Executive would urge upon all to have statements accurate and presented on time.

The Woman's Missionary Society are extracts from Albert Bushnell will hold their session on Friday 27. when reports will show an increase in the interest of Mission Work am-

> The convention of S.S. and Y.P.S. will be held on Saturday and Mon-Youth is the future church, and it will be revealed to any who attend their session and observe the monner in which they deliberate that the church of tomorrow is being well established in the life of our young

ernor put an immediate stop to "Sir Phipps was successively a witchcraft persecutions. He appointshepherd, a carpenter, and a trad- ed a commission of seven magistratdom which came after years of wait of the Bahamas, bullion plate and en to magnificent heights, leaving an treasure valued at several million imperishable heritage in the arts and With the Emancipation Proclama- dollars, of which the British govern- sciences. No man of the times in letters was limited, his knowledge of "In 1690 he captured Port Royal affairs of state was termed "most ex-