

After the Loyalists came to New Brunswick, there were many records of slave sales.

In 1797, Munson Jarvis of St. John, sold and delivered to Abraham DePeyster, one negro man Abraham, and one negro woman, Lucy, for £60. As late as 1799, in the St. John Gazette, a negro woman and child were offered to purchasers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND also received a number of slaves with the Loyalist settlers. The slaves of Col. Joseph Robinson lived in little cabins on the corner of his farm, at Little York. One, named Sancho, had saved his mistress from the sharks, when their boat had been upset at their first place of landing. Sancho lived to be one hundred and five years old.

CAPE BRETON too, which was largely settled by Loyalists, claims a number of slaves. Entries of burials, baptisms, and marriages in St. George's register, Sydney, testify to their presence on the island.

Let us go back still further, and we shall find that there were slaves in HALIFAX from the time of its settlement in 1749. Many of the upper classes were served by them. Some came from New England with their masters who were on the spot as soon as Governor Cornwallis and his retinue arrived. In the will of Thomas Thomas, late of New York, dated February 28th, 1752, we read: "All my plate and my negro servant, Orange, that now lives with me at Halifax, I leave and bequeath to my son."

In a Boston paper of 1751, there appears the following: "Just arrived from Halifax and to be sold, ten hearty, strong negro men."

SLAVES FROM ENGLAND.

Many of the English settlers who came over with Governor Cornwallis in 1749, had large numbers of "servants" on their household lists.