

slaves, and received the family name at her baptism, a common custom.

In Upper Canada the institution was slower in dying out, although such men as Governor Simcoe and Chief Justice Osgoode were bitterly opposed to it. Solicitor Gray also was against it, although he owned two slaves. An Act was passed in 1793, making it unlawful to bring any more slaves into the province, and also ordering that the children of slaves should be made free at the age of twenty-five years. It is said that three hundred slaves were set free in 1800, following the declaration of Judge Osgoode, that slavery was contrary to British law. The Act of the first parliament under Governor Simcoe had made illegal any slave sales; but this did not mean freedom for all slaves. According to the statements of both Mr. J. C. Hamilton and the Rev. T. W. Smith, from whose papers many of these notes have been taken, slavery in Canada was not really abolished until 1834, when the British Emancipation Act, with the signature of William IV., made *slavery illegal wherever the British flag waves*. Mr. Smith says that a record was found which states that two slaves, named Hank and Sukey were claiming their liberty as late as 1834. So we see that some masters meant to hold on to what they considered their property as long as they could, in spite of public sentiment to the contrary.

Several instances have been found where the slaves would not leave their master. Such was the case with the slaves of Captain Elijah Miles, of Maugerville, N.B., whose kindness had so attached them to him, that it took a long lapse of time to detach them from their old master. Their baptisms are recorded in the parish register.