

Two references to slavery there were given, one in a deed registered in Truro in 1779, in which one Harris conveyed to Matthew Archibald his interest in a twelve-year-old negro boy called Abram for 50 pounds cy. The other is an advertisement dated 23rd June, 1800, of sale of "a stout negro girl, aged 18 years, good-natured, fond of children, and accustomed to both town and country work. For particulars, apply at the Old Parsonage, Dutch Town."

The reader concluded with references to Africans held as slaves to Indians. He showed that while such slavery was common among the southern Indians, Creeks, Choctaws, and Cherokees, it did not obtain among Canadian tribes. This was owing to their nomadic habits and to the climate. The famous Mohawk, Captain Brant or Thayendenaga, is by some thought to have been a slaveholder. It was shown by reference to history and to enquiry now made of living descendants of Brant that such was not the case. He had large estates at Burlington Bay and on the Grand River. Here many runaway negroes from the States had come, were treated hospitably, and remained working and living with the Indians, often adopting their customs and mode of living. Several descendants of such fugitives are now living on the Six Nation reserve near Brantford.

Notwithstanding severe preventive laws passed by the Choctaw and other Southern Indian nations, mixture of blood obtained to a marked degree, the negroes, free and slave, intermarrying the Indians, becoming part of the nation. There is also a considerable intermixture of such blood in Ontario on certain of the reserves. Though the word *Panis* in the records referred to seems to have special reference to Indian slaves, it is sometimes used by old Canadian writers to signify all persons in servitude without regard to color. It is of Algonquin origin. Slavery in Canada was of a mild patriarchal type. Slaves could not be sold under compulsory process of law, nor members of families separated without the owner's consent. Marriage and ties of kindred seem to have been observed and regarded kindly.

It does not appear that Canadian owners participated in receiving any part of the £20,000,000 appropriated under the Imperial Acts for the indemnity of masters. The passing of our Act of 1793 was wise and opportune, and left the Province free to work in harmony with the Northern States of the Union and the other colonies which had already adopted, or which were soon to adopt, similar measures. When the harsh system of the Southern States drove many refugees to the Northern States, and, owing to the feeling and laws of exclusion there, the blacks went across the border they found in Canada a home. Here for half a