

Mark's, Niagara, has the record: "Marriage, February, 5th, 1797, Moses and Phebe, negro slaves of Mr. Secretary Jarvis."

Sir John Wentworth, first Loyalist Governor of Nova Scotia, had nineteen christened on February 11th, 1784, at St. Paul's Church, and then sent them to his friend at Dutch Guiana. He wrote: "I am much interested in them, insomuch that I have had them christened, and would rather have liberated them than sent them to any estate that I am not sure of them being treated with care and humanity."

Several years before Mr. Clarkson had come to Nova Scotia, some slave owners had written out deeds of manumission. In 1781, Richard Wenman, Esquire, arranged to "give unto my negro named Cato, his liberty." In 1790, Colonel John Burbidge who was "beloved for his piety, integrity, and benevolence," freed his six slaves, but on certain conditions. They were to be dismissed with two good suits of clothing. All of these slaves had received baptism. At the same time, his nephew, Lieut. Henry Burbidge (the great-great-grandfather of the writer) freed all of his slaves on the same terms as those of his uncle. Both of these men came from England.

In 1808, a bill was introduced to regulate slavery in the province, but it did not become law. A number of cases came into the courts, and gradually one slave after another was freed, so that the early part of the nineteenth century saw this province pretty well rid of the system.

The last slave sold on New Haven Green, Connecticut, came from Halifax. She was baptized "Lois Tritton." The Tritton family moved to New Haven during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and Richard Tritton had inherited a slave named Tombo, valued at £80, from the estate of his father-in-law, William Best, Esquire. Lois was no doubt one of his