

incidents of the anti-slavery campaign. The biographies of Fred Douglass, Josiah Henson, Austin Steward and other escaped slaves, also describe many personal incidents and adventures. A very vivacious volume entitled "Heroes in Homespun," by Ascot Hope (Robert Hope Moncrief), gives vivid pictures of the prolonged anti-slavery struggle. The investigations of Dr. Samuel G. Howe on the condition of the refugees in Canada after the Secession War were very painstaking and exhaustive, and his book on the subject gives much valuable information. Other memoirs, biographies, local histories and magazine and newspaper articles describe various aspects of the great moral crusade for the abolition of slavery and succour of the slave.

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" gives a graphic account of Underground Railway methods, and the Key to that work furnishes corroborative statements vindicating the general truthfulness of her novel — Levi Coffin, for instance, being faithfully portrayed under a pseudonym. Several of the anti-slavery poems by Whittier, Lowell and Longfellow catch their inspiration from the stirring episodes of this great movement.

The latest, best digested and most comprehensive book on this subject is "The Underground Railway from Slavery to Freedom," by Wilbur H. Siebert, Professor of European History in Ohio State University.¹ No other writer has so carefully investigated the sources of information, so admirably digested the vast multitude of facts he has discovered or presented them in such a luminous manner as Professor Siebert. To his volume and to those of several of the other writers referred to above we are indebted for much of the data of this paper. To this we add our own recollections of the antebellum period, our personal acquaintance with not a few fugitive slaves and our intensely interested observation of the struggle for the rendition of Robert Anderson, which was one of the *causes célèbres* of Canadian jurisprudence.

It is somewhat remarkable that such law-abiding and peace-loving people as the Friends or Quakers should be such active agents in the violation of law and defiance of authority involved in the abduction, concealment and forwarding to their destination of the hunted slaves. The zealous abolitionist and Underground Railroad agent, to use the words of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, argued thus: "In aiding fugitive slaves he was making the most effective protest against the continuance of slavery; but he was also doing something more tangible; he was helping the oppressed, he was eluding the oppressor; and at the same time he was enjoying the most romantic and exciting amusement open to men who had high moral

¹ Macmillan Company, New York, 1898. 8vo, pp. 478.