

interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bond, etc. For ready money, one-fourth less would be taken. In Halifax, in 1769, the executors of the estate of John Margerum, deceased, acknowledge the receipt of nearly thirty pounds, "net proceeds of a negro boy sold at Carolina." In their report, in 1770, from the estate of Joseph Gerrish of Halifax, the executors announce a loss of thirty pounds on three negroes appraised at one hundred and eighty pounds, but actually sold for one hundred and fifty to Richard Williams and Abraham Constable. The executors of the estate of Col. H. D. Denson, one of the original proprietors of Falmouth, Hants county, in 1780, stated that for "Spruce" they had received seventy-five pounds, for "John" sixty pounds, and for "Juba" thirty. Two of these were disposed of in Halifax. Among the items of the inventory of the personal estate of the deceased John Rowland, rector of Shelburne, made in 1798, were these: "Samuel, a black boy, thirty-five pounds; William, a ditto, thirty pounds; a girl, twenty-five pounds." In December, 1801, Dr. Bond, of Yarmouth, paid thirty-nine pounds for a man slave, and for a woman slave, a few months later, he gave forty pounds. The sum of thirty-nine pounds was also paid, in 1807, by Simon Fitch, of Horton, to the executors of the estate of Joseph Allison, late of Horton, for "a certain negro woman named Nelly." In St. John, N. B., in 1789, Abraham Treadell, surveyor, sold to John Ward, merchant, also of St. John, "his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever," Toney, a negro boy, for twenty-five pounds. In Westmorland, in 1804, James Law sold a negro boy to Titus Knapp for forty-two pounds; and in 1808 Sarah Allen sold to the same purchaser a mulatto boy named "Bacchus," "in consideration of thirty pounds." From the details of an interesting trial held, in 1788 in the Magistrates' court at Shelburne, I learned that Jesse Gray, of Argyle, had sold a negro woman to a citizen of Shelburne for one hundred bushels of potatoes! The court heard the evidence; and, concluding that Gray had been the legal owner of the chattel, confirmed the sale.

Slavery in Canada was of a mild type, like that of the Northern States. Nevertheless, contemporary history and tradition combine to produce instances of great harshness and even of absolute cruelty. On the other hand, however, though Lieutenant Clarkson, on sailing from Halifax in 1792 with twelve hundred free negroes for Sierra