

Sept. 29th, 1928.

a few days they were  
er a separation of two

of 1857 saw Dr. Ross  
eans undertaking yet  
rous efforts on behalf  
s. He had decided to  
urney through the  
lower south, scatter-  
of knowledge of free-  
where and believing  
ults would be worth  
Accordingly he went  
Orleans to Vicksburg  
osed as a naturalist  
irds. Every favorable  
was taken to talk to  
the slave owners un-  
rew opportunity in  
sending out slaves to  
n his researches and  
wing him to roam at  
eir plantations. In  
became acquainted  
who spread the news  
ll over the south.  
urg Dr. Ross went to  
then to Columbus,  
he had one of his  
ous adventures. On  
t from Columbus he  
nied by a slave who  
ter's initials burned  
This man confided  
he had determined  
and asked directions.  
e days later, while  
supper table of the  
oss suddenly found  
center of a group of  
and angrily de-  
"d-d abolitionist"  
isting slaves to run  
a twinkling he was  
or a moment his life  
nger but making the  
of distress brought  
m a member of the  
be allowed to speak  
hat he be taken be-  
strate was granted  
ight spent in a filthy  
with rats and vermin  
l on trial. A crowd  
and evidence was  
that the prisoner  
bird-hunting with a  
who had failed to re-  
thet "negro thief"  
applauded by the  
was a tense moment  
as the judge turned  
if he had anything  
at this moment who  
the court room but  
who explained that  
to see his brother  
detained by sprain-

The judge immedi-  
l the release of Dr.  
ears later, in Bos-  
"Joe" a waiter in  
e had made his es-  
a week after the

abus Dr. Ross pass-  
then to Huntsville,  
gusta, Ga., actively  
nformation about  
the slaves at each  
ugusta he resumed  
ng operations and  
months equipped  
ty of eleven slaves,  
reached Canada.  
t actually engaged  
k," he says, "can  
ciate the extreme  
y position. There  
in fact scarcely an  
d not live in expec-  
sure.

# OUR = ANNUAL = THANKSGIVING = NUMBER



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## The Origin And Decline of Slavery In the Dominion

By Prof. Fred Landon.

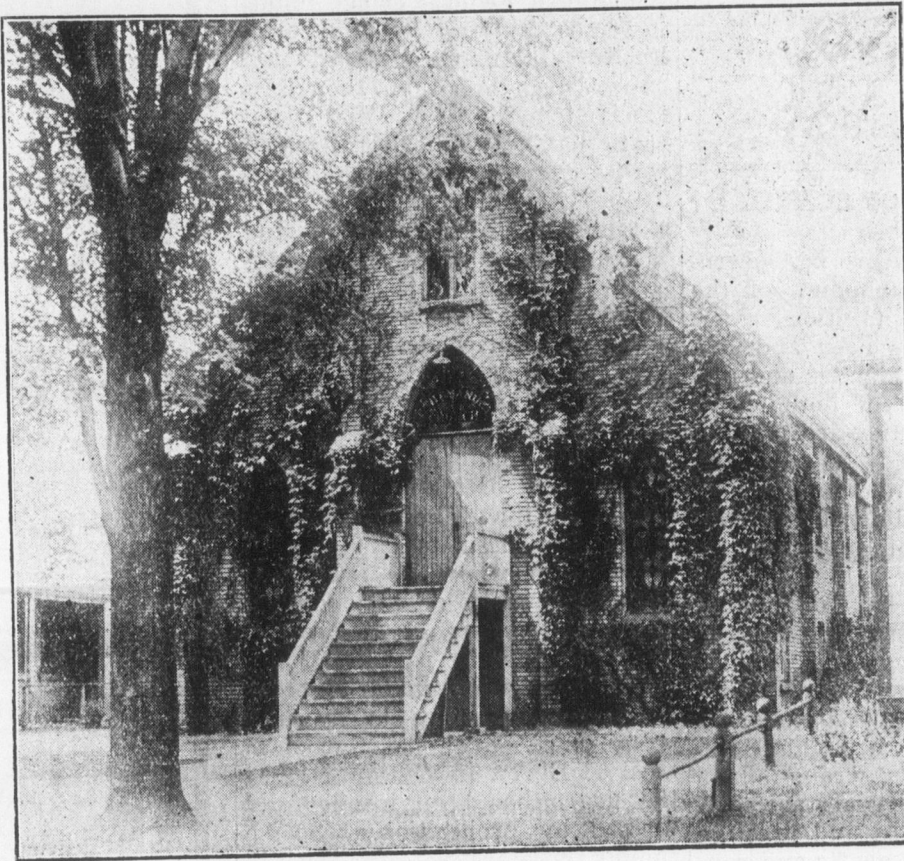
Slavery in Canada originated during the French regime, near the close of the seventeenth century, lingered on during the first half century of British rule in ever lessening degree and finally disappeared in the first quarter of the 19th century. Briefly, the causes of its disappearance were. Absence of any public opinion in favor of the system, the adverse climate, the uncertainty of slave property in so sparsely settled a country and the attitude of the courts both in England and in Canada.

Slavery as it existed under the old regime has been carefully investigated by historians of the period who have shown that it existed not only in fact but in law. It was, indeed, a subject of government oversight and regulation. On April 13, 1709 the Intendant Raudot, issued an ordinance which declared that under the King's good pleasure all the Panis and Negroes who had been or might subsequently be purchased should belong in the fullest sense to those who had acquired them in the quality of slaves. In this ordinance there is indication that slavery had been in existence in the colony for some time, but heretofore without legal sanction. On Sept. 1, 1736, the intendant Hocquart issued an ordinance regulating the emancipation of slaves and declaring all emancipations null and void which had not been registered before notaries, of which registration there must also be a minute in the office of the royal jurisdiction. This judgment indicates slavery as an order of things already well established and capable of being nullified only by due legal procedure. Still further evidence with regard to the slavery of the old regime is given by a royal judgment issued in 1745 and declaring that Negroes escaping to the French colonies should become the property of the crown. There is here an indication of the very early date at which runaway slaves began to take refuge in Canada. In this connection Abbe Ferland men-

tions the coming to Montreal in 1732 of three Englishmen, supplied with passports from Albany, to demand the surrender of a negro slave who had fled to Canada and taken refuge at Quebec. The reply of Beauharnois was that the right of asylum would not be denied to the slave if he preferred to remain in Canadian rather than return to his master. Ferland concludes from this that there were few slaves in Canada and that their servitude was much less severe than that which prevailed in the British colonies.

Abbe Tanguay prepared a list of about 150 slaves whose names he found in parish registers of Quebec. The majority of these were Indians, only a few being negroes. A few were the children of married slaves.

Slavery as it existed in French Canada was an effort to meet the ever-present shortage of labor caused in part by the tendency of the younger men to go off to the woods rather than remain on the farms along the St. Lawrence. In 1689 a request was made to the French government for permis-



The Congregation of the B.M.E. Church, London, of which A. E. Richardson is pastor, celebrated its 78th anniversary, October 28th. The special speaker for the occasion was Rev. Claud Stewart, of Hamilton, who spoke at both services. He brought timely messages to large and interested congregations. A feature of the service was the presentation of bouquets to the oldest and youngest members of the church.

## 20 Years Member Of The N.A.A.C.P.

New York, Oct. —Y. Kikida, a Japanese, living at Bedford Hills, N.Y., has sent his check for \$100 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., covering a 20 year membership at \$5 a year up to an including the year 1947.

sion to bring in negro help. Not much encouragement was given to the proposal, the government pointing out how unsuited the climate was to such immigration. In 1716 Vaudreuil renewed the request, urging the government of France to do as the Dutch and English colonies in America had done in the way of securing negro labor.

The disinclination of the French government to move in the matter was probably the reason the colonists took the matters into their own hands and proceeded to

(Continued on Page 6)

## Abolitionist's Daughter Continues Father's Interest in Association

New York, Oct.—Miss Mary Ware Allen, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose father was much interested in the question of slavery, is continuing his interest in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Thanked by the N.A.A.C.P. for a \$50 contribution, Miss Allen wrote:

"It was not I who contributed the 50 dollars, at least I sent it only as one of my father's children. He was very much interested in the question of slavery and of course all the rest of the injustice is a part of that. It is very great and very wretched, but it will pass.

"Thank you for your letter. I hope always to send it, the contribution, and wish it might be much larger, but we are not rich people, by any means."