

offence. In 1850, Mr. Newton, of Michigan, was fined the sum of \$2,850 for aiding fugitive slaves, and against Mr. R. R. Sloan, of Sandusky, Ohio, was given a verdict of \$3,330 for aiding the escape of fugitive slaves, besides \$1,393 in law costs. For hindering the arrest of a fugitive in 1855, Mr. Booth, of Wisconsin, was imprisoned one month and amerced in a penalty of \$1,451. In 1856 Margaret Garner, a slave woman, fled with her four children to Cincinnati, Ohio. Frenzied with fear of capture she killed her favourite child, but with the surviving children was restored to slavery.

The Canadian freedmen gave a warm welcome to the fugitives. A declaration which they issued ran in part as follows: "Including our children, we number here in Canada 20,000 souls. The population in the free states are, with few exceptions, the fugitive slave's friends. We are poor. We can do little more for your deliverance than pray to God for it. We will furnish you with pocket compasses, and in the dark nights you can run away."

Upon the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, declared: "The freemen of Ohio will never turn out to chase the panting fugitive. They will never be metamorphosed into bloodhounds, to track him to his hiding-place, and seize and drag him out, and deliver him to his tormentors. Rely upon it they will die first . . . Let no man tell me there is no higher law than this Fugitive Bill. We feel there is a law of right, of justice, of freedom, implanted in the breast of every intelligent human being, that bids him look with scorn upon the libel on all that is called law."

"Villages, towns and cities from Iowa to Maine," says Professor Siebert, "but especially in the middle states, witnessed scenes calculated to awaken the popular detestation of slavery as it had never been awakened before. Pitiable distress fell upon the fugitive settlers in the North and did much to quicken consciences everywhere. The capture of a fugitive in the place where he had been living invariably caused an outburst of indignation."

The appearance of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in 1850, and of its Key of corroborative evidence in 1853, aroused the conscience of the North like the peal of a clarion. In 1854, Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave was arrested in Boston; but, through the zeal of the abolitionists the city was set ablaze with excitement. At a meeting held in Faneuil Hall it was decided to rescue Burns by force from the Court-House gaol which, defended by troops, had the air of a beleaguered fortress. A thousand soldiers furnished with loaded cannon, assisted by four platoons of marines and battalion of artillery conducted Burns to the United States revenue cutter by which he was carried back to Virginia. Fifty thousand people lined the

[WITHROV

streets,
emblemIt
Free Sc
Professo
Ferry c
the ext
agreed
whole a
historian
slavery.
endure
must ha
DomingGer
the Sou
value h
and thei
to these
object y
Africa,
solution
their oriIn
in the c
ever tric
forth an
this tria
and Con
John Ar
left his
About t
working
he had r
to run a
number,
was stab
son in t
This was
AndersoQuee
Term, 24
Ed., pp. 9