

Among several advertisements of similar character in Halifax papers of that period, but one can here be given, under date of November 1st, 1760 :—

“To be sold at public auction, on Monday, the 3rd of November, at the house of Mr. John Ryder, two slaves, viz., a boy and a girl, about eleven years old ; likewise a puncheon of choice cherry brandy, with sundry other articles.”

With the New England settlers, who in 1760–61 came to take possession of the fertile lands whence the Acadians had a few years before been driven, came a number of slaves ; but a much greater number were brought by the Loyalists in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary struggle. Of these Loyalist slave owners, not a few sought new homes on the attractive intervals of the St. John river ; others settled in the fertile county of Annapolis ; while yet others found at least temporary homes in the new town at the head of the beautiful harbour of Port Roseway, on the southern shore of Nova Scotia. Slaves were also taken by their owners at this period to several parts of the present counties of Cumberland, Kings and Hants ; to Halifax and its neighborhood ; to the eastern section of the province, and to the islands of Cape Breton and St. John. Additions then made to the lists of slaves in Quebec, as that province is now defined, were not numerous ; but to Upper Canada, settled almost wholly by United Empire Loyalists, bondmen not a few were taken. The number of these was somewhat increased in Upper Canada through English legislation in 1790, intended to facilitate the introduction into the remaining British Provinces of persons desirous of removing thither from the United States.

The value of slaves in the British Provinces varied with time and locality. At a sale at Montreal, in 1780, of slaves captured from Whig owners across the border, the Rev. David C. Delisle, the rector, paid twenty pounds, Halifax currency, for “Charles” ; and Samuel Judah twenty-four pounds for “Jacob,” and sixty for a negro girl. The sums received for others sold at the same time varied in amount, one negro man bringing seventy pounds. In Upper Canada, in 1806, the Hon. Peter Russell, of Toronto, who had previously been Receiver-General of the province, advertised for sale, in the *Gazette and Oracle*, two of his slaves. For “Peggy” the price was one hundred and fifty dollars ; for “Jupiter,” her son, about fifteen years old, and “tall and strong for his age,” two hundred dollars, payable in three years ; with