

stolen silver and gold from their master's desk, and then escaped."

"York, September 2nd, 1803.—The subscriber's black servant Peggy, not having his permission to absent herself from his service, the public are hereby cautioned from harbouring or employing her without the owner's leave. Whoever will do so after this notice may expect to be treated as the law directs." Peter Russell.

In the New Brunswick Advertiser for March, 1799, a reward of five guineas was offered for the capture of two negro men, "Gill, a dark mulatto, with short curly hair, square shoulders, bow legs, and walks clumsily; also Dick, remarkably black, with a scar on his cheek, and another on his chin."

#### CLERGYMEN SLAVE OWNERS.

In 1791, Lieutenant Clarkson came from England in the interests of the slaves. His journal has some startling revelations. Although he could find few instances of cruelty, he was disgusted that the masters would not all give up their slaves. He had come from intercourse with Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, and John Wesley, who had fired him with their zeal, and he found most of the residents of Halifax of the Conservative school. They were, he would have to admit, apart from this so called "sin," humane and godly men, generally speaking. In every part of the country, slave owners were leaders in social and religious life. Here is a record of the Rev. John Stuart, the Loyalist clergyman from the Mohawk Valley, who came to Upper Canada. "My negroes, being personal property, I take with me, for one of which being a young man, and capable of bearing arms, I have to give security, and to send back a white man in his stead."