





THE
FIFTH REPORT
OF THE
Female Society
FOR
BIRMINGHAM, WEST BROMWICH,
WEDNESBURY, WALSALL,
And their Respective Neighbourhoods,
FOR THE RELIEF OF
BRITISH NEGRO SLAVES,
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

“Whatever is UNJUST, bears with it a germ of destruction.”
Humboldt's Personal Narrative, Vol. 7, page 265.

Thus saith the Lord; execute ye judgment and righteousness,
and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor: and
do no wrong, do no violence to the stranger, the fatherless,
nor the widow, neither shed innocent blood in this place.

Jeremiah, xxii. c. 3. v.

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THE BRITISH SLAVE.

Oh ! he is worn with toil ! the big drops run
Down his dark cheek ! Hold,—hold thy merciless
hand,
Pale tyrant ; for beneath thy hard command
O'erwearied nature sinks. The scorching sun,
As pitiless as proud Prosperity,
Darts on him his full beams ; gasping he lies,
Arraigning with his looks the patient skies,
While that inhuman Master lifts on high
The mangling scourge. Oh ! ye who at your ease
Sip the blood-sweetened beverage ! thoughts like
these
Haply ye scorn : I thank thee, Gracious God !
That I do feel upon my cheek the glow
Of indignation, when beneath the rod
A sable brother writhes in silent woe.

SOUTHEY.

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A Resolution was passed at the Yearly Meeting, held April 8, 1828,—That every Lady giving a donation of Five Pounds and upwards, shall be a member of this Society for life.

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- MRS. WEYLAND, Woodrising, Norfolk.
- MRS. GEORGE SMITH, Selsden, Surrey.
- MISS RILAND, Sutton Coldfield.
- MISS LUCY RILAND, Ditto.
- MRS MOILLIET, Hamstead Hall, Handsworth.
- MRS. MOORSOM, Little Linford House, near Newport Pagnell.
- MRS. J. H. TOWNSEND, Marizion.
- MISS WEDGEWOOD, Camp Hill, near Woore, Shropshire.
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- | | | |
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MRS. RILAND, Yoxall, near Lichfield.

N. B. The residence of the District Treasurers is particularized, to facilitate the remittance of Donations and Subscriptions ; and from them may be obtained Work Bags, Albums, Anti-slavery China, &c. and the Documents mentioned in the sixth Resolution.

REPORT.

No sensible approach having yet been made by the Colonial Legislatures, or by the Government of this Country, towards the attainment of the object which, by the 8th resolution, passed at the formation of our Society, we are pledged to see accomplished, before we withdraw from the work we are engaged in, we feel it our duty to continue to exert our feeble efforts, as far as we are able, towards the extinction of British Slavery; that crying sin, which, we grieve to say, is still supported and encouraged by many of those who make it their daily prayer that the *Will of God* may be done on Earth *as it is done in Heaven* !

Thirty years ago there was little hesitation amongst *religious* characters, as to the disuse of Sugar, that great staple and support of West India Slavery, which, with its protecting duties and bounties, still repays the Planter more than all he loses by the premature death of his

Slaves,* and encourages him to reject the measures of amelioration proposed by the Government at home.

If conscientious persons, thirty years ago, thus testified their abhorrence of the Slave Trade,† by the disuse of Slave-grown Sugar, is it not extraordinary, that, in these days of high religious profession, the religious world should exhibit no such proof of their abhorrence of slavery? Whence is it that they who deem themselves the Church of Christ are not anxious to protest against, and to dissent from, this our great National crime, (which, in fact, comprehends within itself almost every crime that can be mentioned;) and to take this beam out of their own eye, before they offer to take the mote out of the eye of their heathen brethren, whether at home or abroad? And even independently of the consideration of coming to the work of the Lord with clean hands, when they would aid in the spread of the gospel upon earth, can it possibly escape their knowledge that the great barrier to the conversion of the Negroes to Christianity is the existence of slavery? What does Dr. Philip say on this subject, who has exerted himself so much for the missionary cause? And what does the Society

* Appendix, No. 1.

† Appendix, No. 2.

for the conversion and religious instruction and education of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands say in their Report for 1828? Dr Philip says,* “ Let the advocates of religion and humanity use their efforts to put a period to the slavery of the Aborigines within the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and they will by that single act do more for the promulgation of the gospel in South Africa, than all the funds of the London Missionary Society could effect, while things continue in that Colony as they now are.” And the Society just referred to say, that the Bishop of Jamaica informs them “ that *the Planters are not disposed to permit more than oral instruction* to be given to the Slaves on their estates ;” and that “ even this, is still far from general.”† To the same effect the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge states in its Report for the year 1829, p. 43, that “ In Jamaica reading schools for slaves, are still, with the exception of St. Thomas in the East, confined almost entirely to the principal towns ; and *even oral instruction has been checked* in several instances by the refusal of Proprietors to admit Catechists on their estates.” But so long as Catechists are not

* Preface to Dr Philip’s Researches in South Africa.

† Missionary Register, October, 1829.

generally and freely admitted upon estates, the instruction of the Negroes *is still to be commenced.*

If we search the Scriptures with a sincere desire to learn from them our duty on this subject, without attempting to wrest them to our own purposes or opinions, shall we not perceive God's anger against oppression, and the abettors of oppression, indelibly engraven on the pages of that sacred volume as with a pen of iron? Undoubtedly we shall. And therefore when we know that the Christian World still countenances and supports a System in which the very foundations of equity are out of course, and which invites the oppressor to glut his appetite for cruelty and injustice to the full, without fear of punishment in this world, must we not believe that God is offended, and that he will one day demand a strict account from those who, in this respect, know his will, and do it not? It is true, the murder of an enslaved British subject under some circumstances, is now made a capital crime in some of our Slave Colonies: but while the West Indian rules of evidence render the execution of the laws for this offence all but impossible, and while the returns laid before Parliament since 1823, clearly establish the fact, that the slave population has decreased at the rate of nearly twenty eight

thousand in six years, any laws apparently made for their protection are in fact but mockery and delusion. The enormous excess of deaths over births in Trinidad being lately mentioned to a Planter who had resided in that Colony for twenty-five years, he remarked emphatically, "It is the Sugar which kills them ; more of it is made in proportion in Trinidad than any where else."* If these things are indeed so,—and that they are it is impossible to doubt—have we ever yet exerted ourselves on behalf of our enslaved fellow-subjects as we ought? Nay, have we ever yet exerted ourselves on behalf of the abettors of their wrongs as we ought? We see our fellow-creatures day by day acting fundamentally, and perhaps in some cases ignorantly, against the merciful laws of God ; and yet, unmindful, it should seem, of the extent of our pledge "to endeavour to awaken in the minds of our Countrymen, and of all those over whom we have any influence, a lively sense of the injustice and impiety of our present system of Colonial Slavery, and to excite in those, who never yet pitied British Slaves, feelings of regret for their past indifference,"‡ we have not to this day promoted, as we might have done, the employment of a

* See Anti-slavery Reporter, No. 30.

‡ See the 9th Resolution of this Society.

regular agency, for assisting in the formation of extended Associations in every accessible part of his Majesty's dominions, in order that the appalling wickedness of the Colonial system might become known (if possible) to all men. That we may no longer have to reproach ourselves with this part of our duty, it will be proposed to this Meeting—and we trust will be unanimously approved of—that we henceforth appropriate a certain portion of our funds towards the employing of travelling Agents, for the purpose just referred to, and also for the general purpose of declaring to all *those* who are willing to give them the hearing, that *the real upholders of Slavery are they who provide a market for the Slaveholder*; that they it is, and none but they, who furnish him with the direct incentive to all his injustice, all his inhumanity, and all his oppression. If, in answer to this it shall be said, and we grieve to say it *has* been said, that Saint Paul himself did not disapprove of Slavery in all circumstances, or else he would not have sent back Onesimus to Philemon;—the advocates of truth and justice will reply, that, as Saint Paul was well acquainted with the statutes and ordinances of the Jewish law, and possessed with a deep reverence for all its moral obligations,—he never could think it right to send back Onesimus *as a Slave* to his

master ; and therefore never did so. Had he done so, he would have been guilty of a direct violation of the rule of mercy delivered to the people of the Jews in the 23rd. chapter of Deuteronomy : “ *Thou shall not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee.*” It is absolutely inconceivable, that the Apostle, entrusted as he was with the dispensation of the gospel of mercy and of love,—should fly in the face of so plain and express a command as this, for the sake of re-consigning the Lord’s freedman, and the man for whom he himself felt all a father’s love, to a species of Slavery only surpassed in atrocity by that which is maintained in the Colonies of Christian Britain. Accordingly, it is evident from the express terms of the Epistle, that St. Paul did *not* send back Onesimus to Philemon as *a slave*, but as above a slave,—a brother beloved,—a brother not unfit to be associated (as we find in the Epistle to the Colossians he *was* associated) with Tychicus, a Minister of the Lord, in the ministerial office of “comforting the hearts” of the Christians at Colosse, and reporting to them all things pertaining to the state of the Church at Rome. No one, it is presumed, will go the length of saying that this was an office fit to be deputed to a Grecian *slave* !

But it is further said, that because St. Paul does not in this Epistle plainly denounce the inherent sinfulness of holding a fellow-creature in a state of slavery, it is sufficiently evident that he deems it an allowable practice. But nothing, surely, can be more unwarrantable than to take it for granted, that a Christian Teacher approves of every practice which he does not, whether in season, or out of season, formally and expressly condemn. Are we to imagine for instance, when we hear St. Paul alluding, in his 1st. Epistle to the Corinthians, to the bloody and indecent celebrations of the Cestus and the Pancratia in the Grecian Games, *without one word of censure*, that he therefore approves those cruel and disgusting exhibitions, or considers them as allowable, or endurable, in the followers of a holy Saviour? Why, then, is he to be accused of giving his sanction to slavery, only because he does not expressly condemn it in his letter to Philemon? We see, then, how perfectly unfounded a notion it is, that there is any thing in this Epistle to countenance slavery of *any* kind: and as to extracting from it any thing favourable to the continuance of the superlatively cruel and inhuman species of slavery maintained in the dependencies of the British Empire, the attempt appears to be little less creditable to the

understanding than to the heart of those who make it.

At the Quarterly Meeting held at Dr. De Lys's on the 26th of November, 1829, a very satisfactory report was received from the Auxiliary Visiting Committee of Birmingham, which had, at length, completed its laborious task, commenced four years ago, of diffusing information on the subject of slavery, from house to house, and recommending the use of free labor to the Sugar. They withdrew from their work with the pleasing reflection, that their efforts, though feeble, had been persevering; and if not successful to the extent of their wishes, yet had been by no means fruitless.

We regret to say, that owing to some particular circumstances, our attempts to effect the ransom of Betto Douglas have been unavailing; our application first to the Proprietor, and then to the Agent on the spot, having been alike unsuccessful. The Ladies of Reading have raised a sum of money for ransoming a pious female slave, who is well qualified for the office of a Schoolmistress; and the Ladies of Clifton are also collecting money for a similar purpose. One of the leading objects of the Dublin Negro Friends Society is stated in the Articles of their Constitution to be—"To aid in procuring the freedom of such pious Negroes as are suitable

characters to be employed as Schoolmasters, or Readers and Distributors of the Scriptures amongst their brethren.

It may not be generally known, that a Society formed in 1828, at the Cape of Good Hope, under the patronage of the Governor, "for aiding deserving slaves and slave children, to purchase their freedom," has succeeded in redeeming six individuals from bondage.*

As a portion of the funds of this Association is appropriated to assist the benevolent efforts of a Society which has for fifteen years afforded relief to distressed and deserted Slaves in Antigua, it may not be uninteresting to our friends to learn the manner in which the Agent of this Society has been treated for simply obeying the command of our Saviour, by ministering, like the good Samaritan, to the distresses of the helpless and the desolate. The Society's proceedings being adverted to by a friend of Africa, at one of the public meetings held in this country, a West Indian Planter, who was present, wrote over to his friends in Antigua, and represented the conduct of the distributors of this charity in such a light, that it was deemed worthy of the cognizance of the House of Assembly. Joseph Phillips, a resident of the Island, who had

* See Appendix, No. 3.

most kindly, and disinterestedly exerted himself in the distribution of the money from England among the Poor deserted slaves, was brought before the Assembly, and most severely interrogated: on his refusing to deliver up his private correspondence with his friends in England, he was thrown into a *loathsome* jail,* where he was kept for nearly five months; while his loss of business, and the oppressive proceedings instituted against him, were involving him in poverty and ruin. On his discharge by the House of Assembly, he was seized in their lobby for debt. "It was by much entreaty," he writes, "that the Marshall would allow me half an hour in custody of the Jailer, to go and see my dying mother-in-law and family, after near five months absence! The tears of my wife and children were almost more than I could support, when I was again dragged to jail." We regret that we could only vote fifteen pounds to the relief of this much injured man, and would earnestly entreat the help of other Ladies' Associations to deliver this victim of oppression from his persecutors. Let the followers of Jesus Christ remember the sorrowful sighing of this

* They who desire to be acquainted with the loathsomeness of a West Indian jail, have only to read an account of one in the Wesleyan Missionary Notice No. 156.

prisoner, now sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death, and by their charity visit him and show him mercy for the Lord's sake.

In our Report for the year 1826 we quoted a passage from the thirteenth Report of the Society for the Relief of Deserted Slaves in the Island of Antigua, in reference to a case of great distress. This statement fell into the hands of Mr. Macqueen, the Editor of the Glasgow Courier. Of the consequences resulting from this circumstance we only gained information through the Leicester Chronicle, which had copied an article from the weekly Register of Antigua, dated St. John's, September 22, 1829. We find from this that Mr. Macqueen affirms, that "with the exception of the fact, that the society is, as it deserves to be, duped out of its money, the whole tale" (of the distress above referred to) "is an abominable falsehood." This statement, which we are informed has appeared in many of the Public Papers, is COMPLETELY REFUTED in our Appendix, No. 4, to which we refer our readers. Mr. Macqueen's statements, we regret to say, would lead many to believe that there are no deserted Negroes to assist; and that the case mentioned was a perfect fabrication. He also distinctly avers, that the disinterested and humane Agent of the Society, Mr. Joseph Phil-
 man of the most worthless and aban-

doned character.”—In opposition to this statement we learn the good character of Mr. Phillips* from those who have long been acquainted with his laudable exertions in the cause of humanity, and from the Editor of the Weekly Register of Antigua, who speaks, on his own knowlege, of more than twenty years back, confidently appealing at the same time, to the inhabitants of the Colony in which he resides, for the truth of his averments, and producing a testimonial to Mr. Phillips’s good character signed by two Members of the Antigua House of Assembly, and by Mr. Wyke, the Collector of his Majesty’s customs, and by Antigua Merchants, as follows—“that they have been acquainted with him the last four years, and upwards, and he has always conducted himself in an upright becoming manner—his character we know to be unimpeached, and his morals unexceptionable.”

(Signed)

THOMAS SAUNDERSON

JOHN A. WOOD

SAMUEL L. DARREL

JOHN D. TAYLOR

GEORGE WYKE

GILES S. MUSSON

ROBERT GRANT.

Dated St. John’s, Antigua, June 28, 1763.

* See Philanthropic Magazine, N

We are anxious that Mr. Macqueen's *calumnies*, and their refutation, should be particularly attended to, in order that some little insight may be gained into the methods practiced by the opponents of abolition to deceive the people of England. The Anti-slavery Reporters contain many instructive statements of the measures adopted for this purpose; and we would particularly refer our readers to Vol. I, p. 191, which mentions, that £3000 were voted to Mr. Macqueen by the Jamaica House of Assembly; and to Vol. II, p. 429, which mentions, that he is supposed to have received £15,000 in all from the West Indies, partly in votes from the Houses of Assembly, and partly in public Subscriptions.* It is a curious fact, that while all the Journals in the Kingdom have been filled with details of the horrors of the Edinburgh resurrection men, and the Oddingley murders, scarcely any of them, with the exception of a single London Morning Paper, and two or three other London Papers, have taken the slightest notice of the multiplied horrors which have been incessantly enacted in our Colonial possessions. Mr. Huskisson, in his despatch to the Governor of the Ba-

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* Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, p. 462.

hamas, dated Downing Street, September 28, 1827, speaks of one of these cases of dreadful cruelty; and one that was "proved" he says, "beyond dispute, viz. that of a female slave, who" (we are using Mr. Huskisson's words, and not our own) "was flogged repeatedly, and red pepper rubbed into her eyes to prevent her sleeping:"† after detailing other atrocities, he mentions, "that she was again flogged at seven o'clock, and died at noon." Her murderers were sentenced to a slighter punishment than would have been awarded them in this country for killing a dog, or a partridge. Yet these and still more dreadful facts are not rung in our ears, but are totally omitted by the most popular part of the *Free Press of England*. We may form a probable conjecture, therefore, how some of the money is disposed of which is annually levied by a West-India Committee in London, on all produce imported from our Slave Colonies; of which levy the yearly estimate is conjectured to be about £20,000 per annum.*

It cannot, then, be wondered at that we desire to see proper Agents employed to convince the people of England, that nothing effectual, or becoming a Christian Nation, has yet been done for the deliverance of our enslaved fellow-sub-

† *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter*, p. 463.

jects out of the hands of their Oppressors, nor for the averting from this guilty land the displeasure of offended Heaven. From pity to the Masters, as well as to the Slaves, we are anxious to do our best to call forth the virtue and integrity at least of that portion of the Christian World who are desirous of proving their faith by their works, that, with the blessing of Him "whose eyes run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in behalf of those whose heart is perfect towards him," the chains of the Captive Negro may be peaceably removed at last, instead of being violently rent asunder by his own hand.

We have more than once had occasion to notice the specious and plausible objection that is urged against the present emancipation of the Negroes on the alleged ground of their *not being yet fit* for the enjoyment of freedom. In

* Our conjecture rests on a circular, signed Alexander Macdonnell, Secretary, and dated West India Dock House, July 15, 1825, announcing an impost of six-pence on every cask of sugar, coffee, or rum, brought to this country, and on other articles in proportion. Now, at this rate, the three articles which are particularly specified, viz. sugar, coffee, and rum, ought to yield on the whole amount of their annual import into Great Britain and Ireland, at least £12,500 : the amount on the other articles of import must be very considerable. See *Anti-slavery Reporter*, Vol. III. p. 28.

the "Genius of Universal Emancipation" there are some remarks on this point, in a letter addressed by a Member of the Society of Friends to Thomas Clarkson, which set the matter in so clear a light, that we think the following extracts from them cannot but be acceptable to all who prefer *acknowledged right* before *presumed expediency*. After an assertion of the undeniable truth, that "it is no more justifiable in the sight of Heaven to make slaves of the offspring of slaves, than it is to fetch slaves from Africa;" the writer goes on to say, that since "the tendency of slavery is to lead directly down to a state of degradation, so nothing short of their being set at liberty therefrom can open the way for their (the slaves') rising out of it." The inconsistency of the plea for delay which he is contending against is also, he says, further evident, "from its supposing a capacity in man, of his own will, to produce good out of evil. And," he adds, "I may further observe, that I never knew an instance in the course of my life, of any honest, judicious man, being fully convinced of the unrighteousness of holding his fellow creature in bondage, that ever dare, or felt any inducement, to put off setting them free, under the plea of their not being fit for freedom; but I have known faithful men, who have been fearful of procrastinating, least something

might transpire, that might put it out of their power to do that justice to their slaves, by setting them free, which they were conscious was their absolute duty. Had the society of Friends in this country, yielded to such a plea, or admitted it to have been either rational or just, when they first became convinced of the unrighteousness and injustice of holding their fellow-creatures in a state of involuntary slavery, it is most probable, that the thousands, and tens of thousands, who have been manumitted and set free by them and others in our land, would still have been held under the galling yoke, or have ended their days in a state of thralldom and bondage,"——"and I never heard a single individual say that he had set one free too soon ; but was fully persuaded that what he had done in the case was not only his duty, but his best interest. And what is most just, and righteous, in such a case for an individual, is no doubt the same to a nation or government."——"And, I believe, strict and impartial justice is as much the right, and is as justly due from the English government to an African in the Island of Jamaica, as it is to an Englishman in the Island of Great Britain. Is it not therefore the duty of every real Christian, and a worthy and suitable exercise for every philanthropic mind, to attend to the exhortation of Solomon,

Proverbs xxxi. 8, 9, 'Open thy mouth for the dumb, in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy.' ”

“ E. H. ”

APPENDIX.

No. 1, Taken from an address (printed by one of the correspondents of this Society) to the consumers of West India Sugar, and the supporters of West India Slavery.

As the destruction of slave life forms the most appalling feature in Colonial Slavery, it is necessary to give some explanation respecting it, and also of the means by which the planters are enabled to afford such an enormous waste of their property. In the first place, they are protected in this market, against the competition of better, and less destructive systems, by high discriminating duties in their favour being laid on all other sugars. Secondly, they receive a bounty on refined sugar exported, which raises the price of all consumed in this country, and puts about £600,000 per annum into their pockets. Now as the amount of the loss of slave life, or of any other outlay incurred in raising sugar, can be afforded in proportion to the increased price obtained for it, this sum of £600,000, it is evident, affords the planters the means of wasting about a corresponding amount of slave life, and hence it has very appropriately been designated, a bounty on cruelty.

The case of a manufacturer and his machinery in this country, is precisely analogous to that of a Planter (or manufacturer of sugar) and his human machinery in the Colonies.—As the price of produce or goods is high, they are both alike enabled to give a higher price for the machinery, and induced to employ it more, and thus to wear it out more rapidly. This murderous effect of the bounty affords a strong additional reason for declining the use of sugar; as *slave life* may be emphatically said to form a large proportion of *its cost*. On comparing the quantity of Sugar raised in Demerara from 1818 to 1824, with the amount of the value of slave life destroyed during the same period of time, it appears that the latter amounts to about *one sixth* part of the net value of the sugar!! Independently therefore of other considerations, this article should be singled out as peculiarly objectionable, being the *main source of support to slavery, and of destruction to the slaves*. The following may be considered a pretty fair statement of the effects of sugar cultivation as carried on in our Colonies in destroying or preventing the increase of population, during the period of six years above referred to.

The total decrease of the slaves it appears was 28,000; had they increased as they do in the Bahamas, or in the United States, or as the

free blacks, in Jamaica, the increase would have been 105,000 in that period. Now this added to the actual loss makes 133,000 in six years. If Slaves are valued at £46 each, which appears to be the value by the amount of sales in different Islands, it will amount to £6,118,000; but this loss is more than repaid by the bounty, which during the same period was £1,200,000 per annum, (it has since been reduced one half) making a total of £7,200,000. The beneficial effects of a diminished demand for sugar, in hastening the abolition of slavery is strikingly exhibited in this statement. Every increase of the number of the Slaves rendering them less valuable, they would at length become quite valueless as slaves, and hence their liberation would rapidly take place.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

The following Extract from Mr. Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade may serve to show the probable effects that would result from an extensive adoption of the system of a travelling agency.

There was no town through which I passed (in a tour of six thousand miles through Wales and England,) in which there was not some one individual who had left off the use of sugar. In the smaller towns there were from ten to fifty by estimation, and in the larger from two

to five hundred, who had made this sacrifice to virtue. These were of all ranks and parties. Rich and poor, Churchmen and Dissenters, had adopted the measure. Even grocers had left off trading in the article, in some places. In gentlemen's families, where the master had set the example, the servants had often voluntarily followed it; and even children, who were capable of understanding the history of the sufferings of the Africans, excluded, with the most virtuous resolution, the sweets to which they had been accustomed, from their lips. By the best computation I was able to make from notes taken down in my journey, no fewer than three hundred thousand persons had abandoned the use of sugar.—Vol. 2, page 349.

* * The effects of the two journeys by Dr. Dickson and myself were soon visible. The people could not bear the facts, which had been disclosed to them by the Abridgement of the Evidence. They were not satisfied, many of them, with the mere abstinence from sugar; but began to form Committees to correspond with that of London. Vol. 2, page 351.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Though our efforts for the ransom of our fellow-creatures from bondage may be esteemed

by many as less than the widow's mite, yet we hope they may assist in bringing to the recollection of some, that the "redemption of captives has long been deemed in the Christian World, one of the highest descriptions of that charity which is the glory of the Gospel." The following example of one who had been a Slave herself, and yet was anxious to emancipate a fellow-creature from a cruel and hopeless bondage, is taken from the Baltimore Courier, of the date of February 18, 1826, copied from the New York Observer, and we trust it may encourage some on this side the Atlantic to go and do likewise:—

The following interesting circumstance was brought to light by a young Lady of this city. On her weekly visit from the Bible Association, to which she belongs, she chanced to step into a low cellar, where she found a coloured woman far gone in a consumption, with her aged husband sitting by her bed side, acting in the capacity of nurse and servant. The young Lady told them her business. When the sick woman heard she was on an errand of mercy, her withered and sickly countenance assumed the glow and brightness of youth. After expressing a stedfast hope of salvation through the merits of a crucified Saviour, she gave the following epitome of her life. But a few years

ago, she was a Slave in New Orleans: by industry and economy, she and her husband were enabled to purchase their freedom; and in the course of two or three years to lay up about 400 dollars. Sitting in the door of her cottage one morning, she heard that a number of slaves were to be sold at Auction that day, she determined to go and see the sale, and if possible, to buy one of them. She said to herself, "I have so much money, and if I can make it the instrument of redeeming one of my fellow-beings from Slavery, then can I say to my soul, 'depart in peace.'" She went and purchased one for D250. But now, said she, I must place her under the sound of the Gospel. She took passage for herself, her husband, and her liberated friend for this city, where they arrived about six months ago. When they came on shore, "now," said she, "you are in a free state, where the privileges of the Gospel are enjoyed: all that I ask for my kindness to you is, that you strive to make your peace with God. If you live with me, and work for your support, I shall be rejoiced; you are at liberty to do as you please." She accepted of her invitation, acts as her nurse, and is now rejoicing in the mercy of God.

APPENDIX No. 4.

(Extract from the *Weekly Register*, Antigua, Sept. 22, 1829, headed "The Glasgow Courier.—Libel on an Inhabitant of Antigua.")

"We have been induced to set about this article from having seen an extract from the *Glasgow Courier* of the 16th of July, in which Mr. M'Queen has published a gross, scandalous and malicious libel on the character of an unfortunate individual of this community.

"It appears that there are *two* associations of Ladies in England, who profess to extend relief to the distressed Negroes in the West Indies. One of these is the Leicester Anti-Slavery Society, and the other the Birmingham Society. Not long since they issued circulars inviting the Ladies of other parts to make common cause with them, and as their circulation was very extensive, one of these invitations fell into the hands of Mr. M'Queen, who turned to carving and trimming it till he had wrought a tale which he expected would redound greatly to his credit.

"Among other incitements to obtain assistance in the pursuit of their object, the Ladies mentioned the following case: 'Thirty pounds were sent last year by the Birmingham Society to the Committee for the Relief of distressed Negroes in Antigua. The following case, among many, is added for the satisfaction of the

public : Henry Shannon, a poor cripple with one leg, and that so lame that he cannot walk. His owner left the Island without making any provision for him. Allowed 2s. per week from the Relief Society.' ”

“ On this and other statements put forth by the Ladies, Mr. M'Queen proceeds to comment at length, and the following is the extract to which we have alluded.—‘ But we chiefly notice this circular in order to expose the abominable imposition practised upon our countrywomen in the statement which it contains, viz. that Negroes in our colonies are left destitute by their masters, and that the Ladies of this Society have, in conjunction with the Birmingham Society, sent £30 to the relief of the distressed Negroes in Antigua, and particularly to one named ‘ Henry Shannon, a poor cripple with one leg, and that so lame he cannot walk ; his owner left the Island without making any provision for him: allowed 2s. from the funds of the relief Society.’ With the exception of the fact that the Society is, as it deserves to be, duped out of its money, the whole of this fine-spun tale we assert is an abominable falsehood: and we state this upon the authority of the proceedings of the legislature of Antigua, communicated to us the other day by a member of that legislature, into whose hands we put the

' present circular, and who, hearing of the tale
 ' and the imposition, set on foot an enquiry, and
 ' found that there was not only no negro of that
 ' name in Antigua, but no negro in that destitute
 ' situation, nor had any negro slave been relieved
 ' by, or sought relief from, the Relief Society ;
 ' but this is not all, for in the course of the en-
 ' quiry, the legislature found that the money had
 ' actually been received from the society by their
 ' informant and correspondent, a man of the most
 ' worthless and abandoned character, who having
 ' received it, applied the whole to his own use ;
 ' a character so thoroughly despicable and degra-
 ' ded, that he is known in Antigua, by the name
 ' of the *Affidavit-maker*, he readily making affi-
 ' davits at the rate of one dollar each, to support
 ' the cause of any scoundrel that employs him.
 ' This man was called before the legislature to
 ' give an account of the lie he had transmitted
 ' home, and requested to point out the distressed
 ' negroes whom he had relieved, but he refused
 ' to speak or answer, and was actually committed
 ' for contempt. His name is in our hands, but
 ' we wish some of our Antigua friends would send
 ' us home the full legislative and official proceed-
 ' ings in the case, that we may with safety to
 ' ourselves, place this man in *propria persona*
 ' before a deluded and insulted country. Such
 ' are the informants of the Anti-Slavery Societies
 ' in this country ;—such are the distributors of

‘ their charities! such are the falsehoods scattered over the stultified country, and such the kind of pests of society, whom our Anti-Colonists encourage and delight to honour, and to whom they so readily give their money!’

“Those who know any thing of passing events in this Colony, will readily perceive that the person here alluded to is Mr. Joseph Phillips, who was imprisoned by the House of Assembly in December last, and after an incarceration of one hundred and forty-one days, discharged by the interference of His Majesty’s Government. The circumstances detailed by Mr. M’Queen, are so plausibly told, and appear to be grounded on such undeniable authority, that had not the article come under our review, it would no doubt have passed for a fresh proof of his cleverness and perseverance in hunting up incontrovertible facts with comparative ease whenever it suits his pleasure. Fortunately, however, for the character of the present individual, the philippic came in our way, and we have it in our power to pronounce that it is a compound of the vilest, most wicked, and most premeditated falsehoods ever penned, and that the member of Assembly, whoever he may be, who gave such information to his worthy coadjutor, must be a man destitute of either honour or integrity. Before we proceed to dissect the article as it deserves, we have to notice that there are but

three members of our Assembly at present in the mother country, and we should be heartily glad to know which of these has made himself so acceptable to Mr. M'Queen. Two of them are well known to take very little interest in our political squabbles, and are too much engaged in their own concerns to be troubled with those of other people. If it be the individual we suspect, (and we think we are not in error) he is exactly the man to be at the elbow of a hired newspaper scribbler. But to proceed to the overthrow of the libel."—"Mr. M'Queen's honourable informant having set on foot an enquiry, and found that there was no Negro of the name of Henry Shannon, in Antigua, we became enquirers also, and found that the name is Henry *Shearman*,* and that *he* is the identical person alluded to, and if Mr. M'Queen's honourable informant had given the subject a moment's reflection, it would have occurred to him that there might be some error in the name, though the person might not differ, and very little additional enquiry might have elicited the truth. This Henry Shearman, it seems, belonged to a lady who was formerly a resident of this Island, and though he has latterly been dependent upon other sources for support, it is but justice to his owner to state, that after her

* The name is entered "H. Shireman," in a written document possessed by our Society.

removal to a neighbouring colony, he continued for some time to receive the very liberal allowance of 22s. 6d. currency per month, from her attorney, out of the rent of a small property; this property was afterwards sold, and she being herself in poor circumstances, the invalid no longer received the allowance which his mistress would fain have given him. In this situation he was discovered by the Rev. Mr. Richter, of the Moravian Church, about the month of July, 1825, and from that period to the present, allowed the sum of 2s. per week, out of the funds received from England for such purposes. This man is also a pensioner on the *daily meal society*, lately established in the town, under the immediate superintendence of the Rector of the Parish, and supported by the liberality of his Excellency the Governor, and a number of Gentlemen of the first rank, both of town and country, as well as the inhabitants generally, according to their circumstances. Mr. M'Queen's *honourable* informant also adds these words, 'nor had any Negro Slave been relieved by or sought relief from the Relief Society.' This, on "an enquiry set on foot" by us, turns out to be (according to Mr. M'Queen's graceful and courteous manner) a "lie!"*

* This Extract from the Antigua Register may be seen in the Leicester Chronicle, of Dec. 26, 1829, from which we copy it.

RESOLUTIONS.



I. That we form ourselves into a Society for the melioration of the condition of the unhappy children of *Africa*, and especially of Female Negro Slaves, who, living under the British Dominions, receive from British hands their lot of bitterness.

II. That in performance of these efforts of mercy, we abstain as much as possible from needlessly offending the West India Planters, while we use every proper exertion in aid especially of the Female Negro Slaves.

III. That all members of this Society shall subscribe towards the furtherance of its object, from 5s. to 12s. annually, and give what donations they please, and endeavour to obtain them from their friends.

IV. That the business of this Society be conducted by Secretaries, and a Committee of ten of the District Treasurers, to be chosen annually, with power to add to their number; and

that the Secretaries be members of the Committee in virtue of their office.

V. That the Committee shall meet once a quarter, or oftener, if necessary, on a day to be fixed by themselves: and that there be an Annual Meeting of the Members of this Society, when the Accounts shall be presented, the proceedings of the last year reported, and the Secretaries and Committee chosen for the ensuing year.

VI. That this Meeting is persuaded, that the progress which has hitherto been made towards removing from this Nation the foul reproach and deep sin of African slavery, by abolishing the detestable traffic in Slaves, is to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the diffusing throughout the Country the knowledge of the real miseries, with which the trade in human beings is attended, and to that general sentiment of great abhorrence which necessarily followed; and that nothing is more likely to promote the accomplishment of that which yet remains to be done, than the continuing to diffuse correct information concerning the present state of Slavery, in the British West India Colonies. It is therefore requested, that every Lady attending this Meeting, or who shall hereafter become a Mem-

ber of this Society, may be furnished from time to time with Jamaica Gazettes, and Mr. Clarkson's Argument, founded on them; and also with other documents which may serve to show the evils of Slavery, and the guilt of England in continuing a system, the parent of so many crimes.

VII. That some portion of the funds of this Society remaining after the payment of its current expences, be placed at the disposal, in the first instance, of the Association for the Relief of distressed Negroes in Antigua, to benefit and console the aged, the sick, the lame, the blind, the broken-hearted, and the deranged, amongst the deserted Slaves whom no one will own; and for the formation and support of Schools, whether for Infants, Children, or Adults; and that the funds of this Society be also employed for any other purpose which may best promote the happiness and freedom of British Slaves.

VIII. That this Society do continue its exertions for the melioration of the condition of the unhappy children of *Africa* till the time shall come, when the lash shall no longer be permitted to fall on the persons of helpless Female Slaves; when our fellow-creatures shall no longer be advertized like beasts for sale, and sold

like beasts in a West India Slave Market ; and when every Negro Mother living under the British Dominion, shall press *a free-born infant* to her bosom.

IX. That the Members of this Society be requested to endeavour to awaken in the minds of their Countrywomen, and of all those over whom they have any influence, a lively sense of the injustice, inhumanity, and impiety, of our present system of Colonial Slavery ; and to excite in those, who never yet pitied British Slaves, feelings of regret for their past indifference, and of compassion towards their fellow-subjects whom this country has so long kept in worse than Egyptian bondage ; and that they be entreated to adopt every measure in their power, for the relief of their degraded fellow-creatures, the British Slaves ; and that it be one of the chief objects of this Society, to strive to promote the formation of Ladies' Associations for their Relief, in every part of his Majesty's Dominions to which their influence may extend.

X. That the Members of this Society be requested to bring in the sums they collect, yearly, quarterly, or monthly, to one of the District Treasurers ; and that they who are willing to undertake this office, do enter their names and

residences in a book provided for that purpose ; and that if their services be required in the district in which they reside, they shall be supplied (on application to the Committee) with authentic documents, &c. for promoting the objects of this Society.

XI. That this Society, convinced that abstinence from the use of Slave cultivated Sugar is one of the best modes to which recourse can be had to express its abhorrence of the system of Colonial Slavery ; and that the exclusive consumption of the produce of free labour is the most effectual means of annihilating the existence of that scourge of humanity, not only in our West India Colonies, but also in other parts of the world,—earnestly desires, that its Members will endeavour by their influence, as well as by their example, to promote the exclusive use of the productions of free labour in the neighbourhoods in which they reside.

XII. That, in pursuance of the above Resolution, the District Treasurers in the following places, viz. Birmingham, West Bromwich, Walsall, and Wednesbury, be requested to call a Meeting, in order to divide their respective neighbourhoods into Districts, and to appoint Collectors and Visitors to each, who shall be

requested to exert their best endeavours in recommending the use of that Sugar only which is known to be raised by the labour of free men.

XIII. That there be appended to these Resolutions, a brief statement, of the reasons why a decreased demand for the produce of Slave labour will not be hurtful to the Slave.

XIV. This Meeting being very apprehensive that the *Monthly Reporters* are much neglected,—*not even once attentively perused by Members of this Society*,—earnestly recommend an increased regard to these authentic and interesting sources of information on the subject of Slavery.

N. B. The Depository of the Society is at B. and J. Cadbury's, Bull Street, Birmingham, where Subscriptions will be received, and the documents mentioned in the Sixth Resolution furnished for general circulation.

A decreased Demand for the Produce of

SLAVE LABOUR NO INJURY TO THE SLAVE.

The decreased demand for West India Sugar, and its consequent decreased cultivation, would tend to encourage the growth of the proper food of the Negro British Subject in the Slave Colonies, and thereby to diminish his fatigues, his privations, and his sufferings; and by rapidly increasing the Black population, might so reduce the price of Slaves, and facilitate manumissions, that the Slave system might gradually become extinct without violence or commotion;—if the justice of England, and the patient submission of the Slaves, should allow it to exist till it died a natural death.

It is a fact fully and clearly established, that the loss of Slave life in our different Colonies, bears a direct proportion to the quantity of sugar which they respectively supply. In the Bahamas, *where no sugar is grown*, the Slaves increase in number, at the rate of upwards of two and a half per cent. per annum. The only other British Colony in which they increase, is Barbadoes; and that is the Colony, which (with one exception) raises the smallest quantity of sugar in proportion to the number of its Slaves. In St. Kitt's and Jamaica, where the proportion of

Sugar is greater than in Barbadoes, the number of Slaves is gradually, though slowly decreasing; while in St. Vincents, Grenada, Tobago, and Demerara, *where the proportion of sugar is the largest*, the decrease proceeds at a rate, which in half a century would unpeuple the earth.

The subsistence of the great majority of the Slave population in our West India Colonies is provided for, not by any regular allowance of food, (with the exception of a few herrings, or a little salt fish, merely to serve as a seasoning to their yams, and plantains, &c.) but by the allotment of such a portion of land, and of time, as are deemed sufficient to enable them to raise provisions for themselves. In what way, then, can the reduced demand for the produce of their labour, and the consequent reduction of its price in the market, be conceived to operate to the disadvantage of the Slaves? Can we suppose, that because Sugar and Coffee shall have fallen in price, the Planter will therefore prevent his Slaves from cultivating their provision grounds as formerly, and will oblige them to sit down and starve in inaction, during the time the law allots them for the raising of food? Or are we to imagine, that the low prices of Sugar and Coffee, &c. will make the land less fit than it was before to produce the food of the Slaves, or the Slaves less capable of tilling it? That, when

prices are high, and sugar-planting gainful, a proprietor may be tempted to abridge the time and land allowed to his Slaves, in order to enlarge his crops, is indeed conceivable ; but, it is not conceivable that he should do so without the remotest prospect of any advantage to himself ; much less, when it would be in manifest opposition to his own interest, by lowering the condition, and consequently the value of his live stock, that is to say, of the human animals employed on his estate.

LIST OF
SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, &c.

1830.

MRS. ALLPORT, ATHERSTONE,
District Treasurer.

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Anti-slavery Box	0	3	7	....	
Friend by Mrs. A	0	10	0	....	
Sale of Articles, £1. 5s.						

BIRMINGHAM.

MRS. W. BULLOCK, and MRS. D. LEDSAM,
District Treasurers.

Behean, Mr. ....	....	0	5	0
Bridgens, Mrs.....	....	0	5	0
Bickley, Mrs.....	0	5	0	....
Bullock, Mr. W. ....	....	0	12	0
Friend by ditto	0	10	0	....
Harding, Mr.....	....	0	5	0
Jackson, Mrs.....	....	0	12	0
Lea, Mrs. ....	....	0	5	0

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ledsam, Mrs.....			0	12	0
Messenger, Mrs.....			0	5	0
Mogridge, Mrs.....			0	5	0
Parker, Mrs.....			0	10	0
Price, Mrs.....			0	5	0
Rushton, Miss			0	5	0
Ward, Miss			0	4	0

Collected by MRS. LLOYD, Bordesley,
District Treasurer.

Bedford, Mrs. New Street ....	....			0	12	0
Capper, Mrs. Mary, Dale End..	1	0	0	....	
De Lys, Mrs .....	....			0	12	0
English, Mrs.....	....			0	12	0
Juxon, Miss .....	....			0	12	0
Juxon, Miss L. ....	....			0	12	0
Lloyd, Mrs. James, Bingley ..	....			0	12	0
Lloyd, Mrs. Bordesley.....	....			0	12	0
Two small donations by ditto ..	0	5	0	....	
Lloyd, Mrs. Neach Hill .....	....			0	12	0
Pumphrey, Mrs.....	....			0	12	0
Peart, Mrs.....	....			0	12	0
Rotton, Mr. ....	....			0	12	0
Rotton, Mrs.....	....			0	12	0
Rotton, Miss .....	....			0	12	0
Shorthouse, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0
Taylor, Mrs. Jas, Moore Green	....			1	1	0
Thornton, Mrs. Bradford Street	....			0	12	0
Whittingham, Miss, Bellefield	....			0	12	0
Contributions from the Young Ladies at Bellefield .....	....			1	0	0
Received for Articles and Pamphlets	£5	19s	0d			

Collected by MISS CADBURY, Calthorpe Street,

District Treasurer

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brewin, Miss, Halesowen.....			0	12	0
Cadbury, Mrs. B. H. Bull Street			0	12	0
Cadbury, Mrs. Calthorpe Street			0	12	0
Cadbury's Mrs. Anti-slavery box	0	3	0	....	
Gem, Mrs. R.....			0	12	0
Cropper, Mrs.....			0	12	0
Hawker, Miss			0	12	0
Hudson, Mrs.....			0	12	0
Lawrence, Miss.....			0	12	0
Lawrence, Miss M.			0	12	0
Lee, Mrs.....			0	12	0
Winfield, Miss			0	12	0

For Anti-slavery Articles £22 8s. 5d.

Collected by MISS STURGE, Edgbaston,

District Treasurer.

Dickenson, Mrs. Summer Hill..	....			0	12	0
Evans, Miss, Bath Row .....	....			0	12	0
Glover, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0
Hill, Mrs. Hazlewood House ..	....			0	12	0
Hill, Miss .....	....			0	12	0
Hodson, Mrs. G .....	....			0	12	0
Mansfield, Miss.....	....			0	12	0
Pearson, Mrs.....	....			0	12	0
Rowlinson, Mrs. Hagley Road.	....			0	12	0
Rabone, Mrs. St. Paul's Square	....			0	12	0
Sturge, Miss, Edgbaston .....	....			0	12	0

Donations. Subs.
£. s. d. £. s. d.:

Collected by the MISSES GROOM, Five Ways,
District Treasurers.

Received for Articles 16s. 2d.

MISS BACCHUS,
District Treasurer.

Bacchus, Miss .....	....	0	12	0
Rabone, Mrs.....	....	0	12	0

MRS. DAWES, LEVERETS,
District Treasurer.

Betts, Miss.....	....	0	12	0
Betts, Miss E. ....	....	0	12	0
Dawes, Mrs. ....	....	0	12	0
Dawes, Miss .....	....	0	12	0
Deane, Mrs. H. from the Sale of Fancy Articles,	2 13 11½	....	
Fletcher, Mrs.....	....	0	12	0
Hammond, Mrs.....	....	0	12	0

MRS. MOILLIET, HAMSTEAD HALL,
NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
District Treasurer.

Bagot, Miss .....	....	0	12	0
Bagot's, Miss, Pupils .....	....	1	1	6
Hopkins, Mrs. Stone House, Rugeley .....	....	0	12	0
Knight, Mrs. Impington Hall, Cambridgeshire.....	....	0	12	0
Moilliet, Mrs.....	....	0	12	0

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Moilliet, Miss				0	12	0
Contents of Anti-slavery box ..	0	9	0			

MRS. FOSTER, BILSTON,

District Treasurer.

Best, Mrs. Edward				0	6	0
Best, Miss Norris.....				0	6	0
Best, Mrs.				0	6	0
Corbet, Mrs.....				0	5	0
Corbet, Miss				0	5	0
Corbet, Miss Eliza				0	5	0
Eagleton, Mrs... ..				0	8	0
Foster, Mrs.				0	12	0
—— Charity box	0	3	9			
Small Subscriptions by Mrs.						
Foster				0	8	0
Lockley, Mrs.....				0	10	0
Lister, Miss				0	6	0
Mander, Mrs. Elms, Wolver-						
hampton.....				0	12	0
Rowley, Mrs. Wilm.....				0	6	0
Smith, Mrs. Bradley.....				0	6	0
Taylor, Mr. Montague.....				0	8	0
Vernon, Mrs. Morecroft				0	6	0

MRS. J. CASH, COVENTRY,

District Treasurer.

Cash, Mrs. J				0	12	6
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Anti-slavery Articles £1 4s.

Donations. Subs.
 £. s. d. £. s. d.

MISS S. CLAY, Burton on Trent,
District Treasurer.

Bass, Miss .....	.....	0	12	0
Bass, Miss S.....	.....	0	12	0
Bass, Miss F.....	.....	0	12	0
Bailey, Miss .....	.....	0	12	0
Bailey, Miss M.....	.....	0	12	0
Boden, Miss	0 5 0	.....	
Clay, Rev. J.....	.....	0	12	0
Clay, Mr. J.....	.....	0	12	0
Clay, Miss .....	.....	0	12	0
Clay's, Miss, Anti-slavery Box	1 15 8	.....	
Holland, Mrs. (2 years) .....	.....	0	10	0
Robinson, Mrs. Worley, (2 years)	.....	1	4	0
Shore Miss .....	.....	0	5	0
Thomewill, Mrs. R. (2 years)..	..	1	4	0
Worthington, Mrs.....	.....	0	12	0
Worthington, Miss Ann .....	.....	0	12	0
Worthington, Miss R.....	.....	0	12	0
Yeomans, Miss .....	.....	0	6	0

Anti-slavery Cards, 1s.

MRS. S. GREAVES, Canterbury.

District Treasurer.

A. O. Female Servant .....	.....	0	2	6
Bundock, Mrs. ....	.....	0	5	0
Bartlett, Mrs. Kingston Rectory	.....	0	10	0
Clark, A. Esq.....	.....	0	10	0
Gilman, Mrs.....	0 2 6	.....	
Greaves, Mrs. S.....	.....	0	6	0
Horton, Mrs. Sidney.....	.....	0	12	0

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Hagger, Mrs. Ashford.....			0	5	0
Jones, Mrs.....			0	5	0
Jones, Rev. W. P.....			0	5	0
Nickalls, Mrs. Ashford.....			0	5	0
Parnell, Mrs.....			0	5	0
Powell, Mrs.....			0	5	0
Spencer, Mrs.....			0	5	0
Two Friends, by S. Ash.....	0	12	0	....	
Trumaine, Mr. E.			0	5	0
Vallance, Rev. H. London.....			0	5	0
Willyams, Mrs.....			0	10	0
Willyams, Miss M. A. (2 years).....			0	10	0

Sale of Articles, £6. 9s.

Mrs. E. ABNEY, Measham Hall,

District Treasurer.

Abney, Mrs. E. ....	....			0	12	0
Abney, Mrs. W. W. York, per Mrs. Walker, Clifton House, Rotherham, Yorkshire.....	0	10	0	....	
Douglas, Miss, New York, America, per Mrs. Walker ..	1	0	0	....	
Newton, Mrs. Barbot Hall, Yorkshire, per Mrs. Walker	1	0	0	....	

Sale of Articles, £3. 18s. 6d.

MISSSES FOX, Falmouth,

District Treasurers.

Their own subscription.....	....			1	4	0
Small Donations	0	7	0	....	
Roberts, Miss (2 years) .....	....			0	10	0

	Donations.	Subs.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.

MISS WAINWRIGHT, Dudley,
District Treasurer.

Dudley, Miss .....	....	0	12	0
Gardner, Mrs.....	....	0	12	0
Gordon, Mrs.....	....	0	12	0
Wainwright, Mr.	0	10	0	....
Wainwright, Miss.....	....	0	12	0
Williams, Mr. J.....	0	10	6	....
Anti-slavery box	0	5	0	....
Sale of Articles, 6s 6d.				

MRS. MOORSOM, Selaby Hall, Darlington,
District Treasurer.

Maude, Mrs. Newport Pagnell..	1	1	0	....
Miller, Mrs. ditto.....	....	0	5	0
Moorsom, Mrs .....	....	0	12	0
Ditto, by small donations	0	6	3	....
Ditto, ditto.....	0	10	6	....
Osborne, Mrs.....	....	0	5	0
Redden, Mrs.....	....	0	5	0
Rogers, Mrs.	0	2	6	....
Smith, Miss .....	....	0	2	6
Ward, Mrs.....	....	0	5	0

MRS. HEYRICK and MISS WATTS,
District Treasurers

List of Subscribers to the Leicester Anti-Slavery
Society in 1830.

Allen, Mrs. Thurmaston .....	....	0	5	0
Babington, Mrs. Rothley Temple (for 1827).....	2	0	0	1 0 0

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Babington, Mrs. Matt. Rothley	1	0	0	0	5	0
Babington, Miss, Rothley Temple	....			0	5	0
Barkart, Mrs. F. Leicester	....			0	5	0
Bolton, Miss, Ditto	....			0	5	0
Bolton, Miss, her Young Ladies	0	15	0	....	
Burgess, Miss Maria, Wigston Grange	....			0	5	0
Burgess, Miss Eliza, Ditto	....			0	5	0
Burgess, Miss Hannah, Grooby Lodge	....			0	5	0
Burgess, Mrs. Thomas, Leicester	....			0	5	0
Brown, Mrs. Suffield, Cold Ov- erton	....			0	5	0
Beasley, Miss, Thorp	....			0	5	0
Boyer, Mrs. Skeffington	....			0	5	0
Brown, Mary, (Miss Watts' servant)	....			0	3	0
Clarke, Mrs. Paris	1	0	0	....	
Coltman, Mrs. Elizabeth, Lei- cester, (for 1827)	1	0	0	0	5	0
Coltman, Mr. Samuel, Ditto	....			0	5	0
Coltman, Miss Ann, Ditto	....			0	5	0
Coleman, Mrs. Henry, Ditto	....			0	5	0
Cockshaw, Mrs. Albert, Ditto	....			0	5	0
Dawson, Mrs. Watton House, (for 1827)	1	0	0	....	
Dalby, Mrs. Castle Donington, (for 1827)	0	5	0	0	5	0
Evans, Mrs. Leicester	....			0	5	0
Ellis, Mrs. Beaumont Leys	....			0	5	0
Frewen, Miss, Old Overton Hall	....			0	10	0
Frewen, Miss, (friend by)	1	0	0	....	
Foster, Mrs. Leicester	....			0	5	0

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Heyrick, Mrs. Leicester, for (1827)	1	0	0	0	10	0
Heyrick, Mrs. William, Thur- maston Lodge, (for 1827) ..	1	0	0	0	5	0
Hodgson, Mrs. Thurnby House, (for 1827)	0	10	0	0	5	0
Hutchenson, Miss, Leicester ..	....			0	5	0
Kershan, Mrs. Danet's Hall....	....			0	5	0
Mansfield, Mrs. Leicester.....	....			0	5	0
Normon, Rt. Hon. Lady Eliza- beth, Melton, (for 1827)....	1	0	0	0	5	0
Noble, Mrs. Danet's Hall ....	....			0	5	0
Nunnely, Mrs. Leicester .....	....			0	5	0
Pares, Mrs. Thomas, Frith Hall	....			1	0	0
Phillips, Miss, Garringdon Park	....			1	0	0
Phillips, Miss, friend by	1	0	0	....	
Pochin, Mrs. Barkby Hall, (for 1827)	2	0	0	0	10	0
Paget, Miss, Leicester .....	....			0	5	0
Potter, Miss Elizabeth, Ditto..	....			0	5	0
Rose, Mrs. Rothley Vicarage ..	....			0	5	0
Ranyard, Mrs. Leicester .....	....			0	5	0
Rawson, Mrs. William, Ditto..	....			0	5	0
Ryley, Miss, Ditto .....	....			0	5	0
Simpson, Mrs. Finch, Laund Abbey, (for 1827).....	1	0	0	....	
Simpson, Miss, (for 1827)....	1	0	0	....	
Shenton, Mrs. Joshua, Leicester	....			0	5	0
Simkim, Mrs. Thurmaston ....	....			0	5	0
Smith, Mrs. Lorain, Leicester..	1	0	0	....	
Turner, Mrs. Frewen, Cold Ov- erton Hall .....	....			1	0	0
Vann, Mrs. Belgrave, (for 1827)	5	0	0	....	

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Watts, Miss, Leicester.....			0	5	0
Webb, Mrs. Ditto.....			0	5	0

MRS. GOE, Louth,
District Treasurer.

Allenby, Mrs. H. R.....	....			0	5	0
Allison, Miss.....	0	5	0	....	
Goe, Mr. F. F.....	....			0	10	0
Goe, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0
Collecting box.....	0	6	0	....	
Langhorn, Miss, Alford, collected by.....	2	8	4	1	14	8

Sale of Articles, £2 2s. 6d.

MRS. KEAL,
District Treasurer, for Birmingham, &c.

A Statement of Subscriptions and Contributions
TO THE
OAKHAM LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
1829.

PRESIDENT,
MRS. FREWEN TURNER.
VICE PRESIDENTS.

MRS. CLARKE and MISS WATTS.

Treasurer, MRS. KEAL.—Secretary, MISS ADCOCK.

Burgess, Mrs. Ridlington Park.....	....			0	5	0
Burgess, Miss, ditto.....	....			0	5	0
Bullivent, Mrs.....	....			0	5	0
Clarke, Mrs.....	....			0	5	0
Cook, Mrs.....	....			0	5	0

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Doncaster, Mrs.....	....			0	12	0
Forster, Mrs.....	....			0	5	0
Gillson, Mrs. Hambleton .....	....			0	5	0
Hawley, Miss.....	....			1	0	0
Hawley, Mrs.....	....			0	5	0
Hicks, Miss .....	....			0	5	0
Jones, Miss .....	....			0	5	0
Keal, Mrs.....	....			0	10	0
Lowth, Mrs. ....	....			0	5	0
Pettenger, Miss.....	....			0	5	0
Royce, Mrs. ....	....			0	5	0
Scott, Mrs.....	....			0	5	0
Watts, Miss .....	....			0	5	0
Frewen Turner, Mrs.....	0	10	0	....	
Frewen, Miss.....	0	5	0	....	
Godfrey, Miss, Belton	0	3	0	....	
By Friends.....	0	2	6	....	

Sale of Articles £6 11s.

Profit on Articles 14s. 5d.

MRS. J. H. TOWNSEND, Marazion, Cornwall,

District Treasurer.

Allen, Miss, St. Just.....	1	0	0	....	
Borham, T. F. Esq	0	10	6	....	
Potts, Miss.....	0	1	6	....	
Richards, Miss .....	....			0	3	0
Richards, Miss J. ....	....			0	3	0
Townsend, Mrs. J. H.	1	0	0	....	
Ditto, from the sale of her own Drawings, and presented to the Society.....	5	12	0	....	

Sale of Articles, £3 18s. 6d.

	Donations.	Subs.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MRS. HILL, Oxford,		
<i>District Treasurer.</i>		
Collingwood, Mrs.....	.....	0 12 0
Davenport, Mrs.....	.....	0 12 0
Hicks, Mrs.....	.....	0 12 0
Hill, Mrs .....	.....	0 12 0
Loch, Miss M.....	.....	0 12 0
Meredith, Rev. Mr. Hagbourne	0 8 0	.....
Pearce, Mrs. ....	.....	0 12 0
Pike, Mrs. ....	.....	0 12 0
Smith, Mr.....	.....	0 8 0
Williamson, Mrs.....	.....	0 12 0
Weston, Mrs.....	.....	0 12 0
P. B. P.....	0 3 0	.....
Produce of Mrs. Hill's Collect- ing box	0 8 8	.....
Sale of Articles, £1 15s. 4d.		

Profit on China 10s.

Miss Cook, Ross,

District Treasurer.

Cook, Miss... ..	.....	0 12 0
Langston, Miss E. R.....	.....	0 12 0
Friend, by ditto.....	1 0 0	.....
Webb, Mrs. Alton Cottage	0 2 6	.....
Anti-slavery Articles, by Miss Langston,		£7. 8s.

MRS. CLARK, Southampton,

District Treasurer.

Cash, £3 10s. 9d.

The particulars not sent.

	Donations.	Subs.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MISSES RILAND, Sutton Coldfield,		

District Treasurers.

Bracken, Misses .....	.....	0 12 0
Perkins, Miss.....	.....	0 12 0
Riland, Misses	5 0 0	2 2 0
Collected by Misses Riland ..	0 8 0	.....
Fowler, Mrs. W. Birches Green	.....	0 12 0

MISS WEDGWOOD,

District Treasurer.

Clarke, Rev. H. Harmston	1 0 0	.....
Wayland, Mrs. Bassingham....	1 0 0	.....
Wedgewood, Miss, (2 years)..	.....	1 4 0
Sale of Articles, £2. 9s. 6d.		

MISS ANN FOSTER,

District Treasurer.

Smith, Mrs. family of little children.....	1 0 0	.....
For Articles, 10s. 6d.		

MRS. R. HOWARD, and MRS. J. HODGSON,

District Treasurers.

Anti-slavery box	0 3 6	.....
For Articles, £4 17s.		

MRS RUSSEL, Bescot Hall, near Walsall,

District Treasurer.

Barker, Mrs. Vaughn, Broom Hill Lodge, (2 years)	1 4 0
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	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cotterall, Mr. C. F.			0	12	0
Forster, Mrs.			0	12	6
Forster, Mrs. C. (2 years)			1	4	6
Forster, Mr. John, (Ditto)....	....			2	1	0
Mills, Mrs. (Ditto).....	....			1	4	0
Russel, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0
Russel, Miss .....	....			0	12	0
Russel, Miss Jane, contributions by.....	0	9	0	....	
Windle, Mrs. A. S. box.....	0	3	6	....	

MISSES SMITH, West Bromwich,

District Treasurers.

Donations	0	17	6	....	
Hill, Mr. ....	....			0	12	0
Smith, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0
Wagstaff, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0

Sale of Articles, 8s.

Ditto, by Miss R. Smith, 17s.

MRS. HOOD and MRS. HARPER, West Bromwich,

District Treasurers.

Bullock, Mrs. E. ....	....			0	12	0
Bagnall, Mr. T. ....	....			0	12	0
Guest, Mr. ....	....			0	12	0
Ford, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0
Gilbert, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0
Horton, Mrs. Isaac .....	....			0	12	0
Hartland, Mr. ....	....			0	5	0
Hood, Mr. ....	....			1	0	0
Hood, Mrs. ....	....			0	12	0

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Haynes, Mrs. B.....			0	12	0
Holden, Mrs.....			0	12	0
Hepburn, Mrs. J.....			0	12	0
Harper, Mrs.....			0	12	0
Jesson, Miss.....			0	12	0
Jesse, Mrs.....			0	12	0
Nock, Mrs.....			0	12	0
Parker, Miss.....			0	12	0
Whyley, Mrs.....			1	0	0

MRS. JESSE, West Bromwich,
District Treasurer.

A Friend to the Society 2 0 0

MRS. TOWNSEND, West Bromwich,
District Treasurer.

Bracebridge, Charles Holt, Esq.	5	0	0	....
Bond, Mr.....	....			0 5 0
Benwell, Miss, Bay's Hill Lodge, Cheltenham	1	0	0	....
Bond, Miss.....	....			0 5 0
Friend, by Mrs. Greaves.....	1	0	0	....
Gay, Mrs. Titherton, Wilts....	....			2 0 0
Hawes, Mrs. Brighton, (2 years)	....			2 0 0
Hasluck, Mrs. Charlemont Hall, (2 years).....	....			1 4 0
Holden, Mrs.....	....			0 12 0
Jesson, Miss.....	1	0	0	....
Marsh, Mr. J.....	....			0 5 0
Sylvester, Mrs.....	....			0 12 0

	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Thomas, Mrs. Pentonville				1	0	0
Townsend, Mrs.	1	0	0	0	12	0
Friend by Ditto	0	5	0			
Weyland, Mrs. Woodrising, Norfolk	5	0	0			
Wright, Miss and Master, for Negro Infant School	0	1	0			

Sale of Articles, £19. 5s. 4½d.

MRS. S. LLOYD, Jun. Wednesbury,
District Treasurer, and Secretary.

Adams, Mrs				0	5	0
Crowther, John Esq.				0	12	0
Clarkson, Mrs				0	5	0
Crippin, Mrs				0	5	0
Constable, Mr.				0	5	0
Danks, Miss				0	5	0
Frost, Mrs				0	5	0
Jones, Mrs.				0	12	0
Hughes, Mrs				0	5	0
Loxton, Mrs.				0	10	0
Friend, by ditto				0	2	6
Price, J. T. (2 years)				1	4	0
Stokes, Mr. W.				0	5	0
Wright, Mrs.				0	12	0
Wilks, Miss				0	5	0
Lloyd, Mrs. S.				0	12	0

Sale of Articles, 6s.

Ditto by the late Miss Forster, Walsall, 18s. 6d.

MRS. RILAND, Yoxall,
District Treasurer.

Arden, Mrs. Longcrofts Hall.				0	12	0
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	Donations.			Subs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arden, Miss, ditto.....	0	5	0		
Bott, Mrs. Coton Hall.....			0	12	0
Bird, W. G. Esq, Lichfield			0	12	0
Blair, Mrs. Uttoxeter .....	....			0	12	0
Blagg, Mrs. ditto .....	....			0	5	0
Epworth, Miss, Lichfield.....	0	5	0	....	
Evans, Mrs. Edenhall .....	....			0	12	0
Fell, Mrs. W. W. Barton.....	....			0	12	0
Freeman, Mrs. Tamworth ....	....			0	12	0
A Friend	0	10	0	....	
Fell, Miss, Warwick.....	0	10	0	....	
Hainzlemain, Miss, Uttoxeter..	....			0	5	0
Howe, Miss, ditto.....	....			0	5	0
Hixon, Miss, Wicknor.....	....			0	5	0
Mills, Miss, Stowe Hill.....	1	0	0	....	
Mills, Mrs. Uttoxeter .....	....			0	10	0
Ram, Mrs. Colwich	1	0	0	....	
Riland, Mrs. Yoxall .....	....			0	12	0
Riland, Rev. John, ditto .....	....			0	12	0
Stubbs, Mrs. Uttoxeter.....	....			0	12	0
Stretton, Miss, Wicknor.....	....			0	5	0
Wyatt, Mrs. Harvey, Barton ..	....			0	12	0
A Little Boy	0	1	0	....	
Riland's Mrs. Anti-slavery Box	0	10	4	....	

MRS. WARD, Newport Pagnall,

District Treasurer.

Mrs. Ward's Young Ladies.... 0 16 0

Sale of Articles £6 18s. 6d.

Ditto, from Mrs. Moorsom, £2 12. 3d.

Anti-Slavery China may be purchased, at prime cost, of SARAH BEDFORD AND SON, China Rooms, New Street, Birmingham; and Associations and District Treasurers can have any quantity by writing to HERBERT MINTON, China Manufacturer, Potteries, Staffordshire.

ERRATA.

<i>page.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
54	Mrs. Fletcher, <i>instead of</i>	12		<i>read</i>	1	4	0
56	Mrs. Thomewill, ———	1	4	0	—	0	10
57	Sale of Articles, ———	6	9	0	—	6	19
57	Small Donations, ———	0	7	0	—	0	0
58	Mrs. (Miss) Moorsom ———	0	12	0	—	0	5
63	Mr. Smith, ———	0	8	0	—	0	12

[For Cash Account, see other side.]

Manchester Association	7	0	0	including Books for dispersing infor-	
Newport Pagnell and Darlington	3	14	6	mation,—	
Oxford	9	5	0	Bags	8 4 9
Oakham Association	14	2	11	Purses	2 17 0
Reading	5	18	3	Portfolios	10 0 0
Ross	2	14	6	Seals and Medals	24 5 6
Southampton	3	10	9	Books	69 17 4½
Sutton Coldfield	9	6	0	Monthly Reporters	8 16 6
Walsall	8	9	0	Printing the Annual Report	29 18 6
West Bromwich	58	17	10½	Incidental Expences	7 16 3
Wednesbury	6	15	6	Anti Slavery Boxes	5 0 0
Wore, Shropshire	5	13	6	Cupboard for the Depository	2 11 0
Yoxall	12	6	4	Balance in hand	47 17 11
Sales at the Meetings	5	19	0		
	<hr/>				
	£372	4	9½		
	<hr/>				
	£372	4	9½		

TREASURERS: MESSRS. C. FORSTER & SONS, WALSALL.

Subscriptions and Donations will also be received by Messrs. Moilliet, Smith, and Pearson, Union Street, Birmingham.

THE
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