

The second report of the female society, for the relief of British negro slaves.

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THE SECOND REPORT
OF THE
FEMALE SOCIETY,
FOR THE RELIEF OF
BRITISH NEGRO SLAVES.

1825

THE
SECOND REPORT

OF THE
Female Society

FOR
BIRMINGHAM, WEST BROMWICH, WEDNES-
BURY, WALSALL,

AND THEIR RESPECTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS,

FOR THE RELIEF OF
BRITISH NEGRO SLAVES,

ESTABLISHED, 1825.

Birmingham;
PRINTED BY B. HUDSON, BULL STREET.

DQNA9.

R 107337-14-1

Secretaries.

MRS. C. TOWNSEND, West Bromwich, Birmingham.

MRS. S. LLOYD, JUN. Wednesbury, near Birmingham.

MISS STURGE, Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

Committee.

MRS. JESSE
MRS. LLOYD
MRS. MOILLIET
MRS. DAWES
MRS. PEARSON

MISSES RILAND
MISS CADBURY
MISS FORSTER
MISS STURGE.

District Treasurers.

MRS. ALLPORT, Atherstone.

MRS. E. ABNEY, Measham Hall, near Atherstone.

MRS. LLOYD, Bordesley, Birmingham.

MRS. PEARSON, Five Ways, Birmingham.

MISS CADBURY, Bull-street, Birmingham.

MISSES GROOM, Five Ways, Birmingham.

MISS STURGE, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MISS TOWNSEND, Dale End, Birmingham.

MRS. GREAVES, Deddington, near Banbury.

MRS. FORSTER, Bank, Bilston.

MRS. SAMUEL GREAVES, near Canterbury.

MRS. JOSEPH WILSON, Battersea Rise, Clapham.

District Treasurers, continued.

- MRS. JOSEPH CASH, Coventry.
 MRS. ORPEN, 50, Stephen's East, Dublin.
 MISS WAINRIGHT, Dudley.
 MISSES C. & E. FOX, Falmouth.
 MRS. MOILLIET, Hamstead Hall, Handsworth, near
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 MRS. DAWES, Leverets, near Birmingham.
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 MRS. R. HOWARD, Bruce Grove, Tottenham, Lon-
 don.
 MISS E. HOWARD, Tottenham Green, London.
 MISS A. FORSTER, Tottenham Green, London.
 MISS DALE, Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London.
 MISS HANNAH MESSER, Hampstead, London.
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 MRS. RILAND, Yoxhall, near Litchfield.
 MRS. J. H. TOWNSEND, Marazion, Cornwall.
 MRS. HERBERT MINTON, Longfield, near New-
 castle, Staffordshire.
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 MRS. HILL, Oxford.
 MRS. IRVING, Middleton Terrace, Pentonville, near
 London.
 MRS. DEAN, Reading.
 MISSES RILAND, Maney, Sutton Coldfield.
 MRS. JESSE, Hill House, West Bromwich.
 MRS. C. TOWNSEND, West Bromwich.
 MRS. HARPER, Heath, West Bromwich.
 MISS BULLOCK, Heath, West Bromwich.

District Treasurers, continued.

MISS FORSTER, Walsall.

MRS. H. WINDLE, Walsall.

MRS. S. LLOYD, JUN. Wednesbury.

MRS. HORNER, York.

MISS ROWNTREE, York.

N. B. In consequence of distinct Ladies' Associations having been formed in Bristol and Manchester, the names of these places will no longer be found in our Reports.

The address of each of the present District Treasurers is particularized, to facilitate the remittance of Donations, and Subscriptions; and from them may be obtained Work-bags, Albums, and the Documents mentioned in the sixth Resolution.

REPORT.



IN reporting the proceedings of the second year of this Society, we are anxious to remind its Members; that the chief object they have constantly proposed to pursue, has been the diffusion of as full and extensive a knowledge as possible, of the wrongs inflicted by the people of this country, on the much-injured African race.† Believing that no other human means are so likely to effect the extinction of the deep sin, and foul reproach, of Colonial slavery, as a universal and unalterable desire on the part of this nation, that it should cease, we consider it the first duty of this Society to endeavour, in every way consistent with the character of its Members, to disseminate correct and authentic information on the present state of Slavery, in the British West India Islands. For this purpose, at different times in the two past years, sixteen hundred and

† *The English were chiefly instrumental in bringing Slavery into those of the United States of America, which are now most wedded to this system, and have most peremptorily refused to break the bonds of their captives. In Queen Anne's reign, by the Assiento treaty, we obtained the infamy, for a time, of being Men-stealers to the rest of the world.*

twenty copies (full and exact†) of the Jamaica Royal Gazette of June 21, 1823, were printed by the Society,—having been first compared with the original by one on whose accuracy and integrity the most perfect reliance may be placed. Besides these, there were also put into circulation from the office of the King's Printer, many hundreds of extracts from Jamaica Royal Gazettes of the dates of June 18, 1825, and October 7, 1826. From these papers, and from other authentic and unimpeachable sources of information, it appears, that in Jamaica, our principal slave Colony, *the flogging of females is not abolished.** Runaway slaves of our own sex, are still identified by their scars, and the recent lacerations of the cart-whip. The separation of families in a variety of ways is still not only permitted, but is directly upheld by a cruel and unjust law, strongly reprobated so long ago as 1791 by Bryan Edwards, himself a Planter, who affirms, "that all other regulations that can be devised for the protection and improvement of this unfortunate class of persons, will be of little avail, unless they shall be exempted from the cruel hardships of their being sold by creditors."—

† That there might be no suspicion of selections unfavourable to the Colonists.

* No. 21, of the *Anti-slavery Reporter* contains some particulars of the Jamaica Debate on Lord Bathurst's proposition for "the abolishing of the driving-whip; the regulation and record of punishments, and the abolition of female flogging."

It was not even proposed, that driving in the field, or the flogging of females should be abolished, but merely that the cat should be substituted for the cart-whip, both to coerce labour, and to inflict punishment; and that, in

Speaking of the unfortunate slave whose body is to be made answerable for his master's debts, he says, "he is seized on by the sheriff's officer, forcibly separated from his wife and children, dragged to public Auction—and all this without any crime or demerit, on his part, real or pretended." He also adds, "I do not believe that any case of force or fraud in Africa can be productive of greater misery than this—unhappily it occurs every day."* Of such sales the Jamaica Gazettes of the most recent date exhibit numerous and most painful instances. These and other proofs which show, that "*we oppress and vex the stranger wrongfully,*" have been circulated in the small compass of a card,—of which 10,200 have been printed by this Society. Clarkson's argument founded on the Gazette of 1823, has also been constantly issued by the Society, with its other papers. His reasonings on this Gazette are closely applicable to any other of a subsequent date issuing from the same quarter. As it is

the whipping of women, there should be no indecent exposure.

The clause for substituting the cat for the cart-whip, was negatived by a majority of 28 to 12; as was that for prohibiting the indecent exposure of women. However painful to the feelings the knowledge of these proceedings may be, it is better they should be known and reprobated, with a view to their suppression, than perpetuated to future generations by a weak concealment of the truth.

* See the whole passage, of which the above is an abstract, in Vol. 2 p. 182—3, of the History, &c. of the British Colonies in the West Indies," by Bryan Edwards Esq. See also to the same effect, "The West Indies as they are," p. 19, by the Rev. R. Bickell.

impossible to give the exact number of the different publications dispersed by the Committee, they state in brief, that their Printers' bills for the first year, amounted to £194 5s. 9d, making a total, with the money expended this year for the same purpose, of £398. 16s. 10½d.; which sum, though so large a one, is in a good measure liquidated by the profits arising from the sale of the Society's Work-bags.

It is found by those who have been willing to try the experiment, that, by making a proper use of the evidence contained in these work-bags, the misrepresentations, which fill so many of the popular publications of the present day, are completely refuted, and the cause of the "Desolate and Oppressed" is thus pleaded by those who have hitherto contributed too largely to their misery, by partaking without scruple, of the fruits of their oppression.

Should any persons hesitate to give their support to this Society, on the ground that the benefit to be derived by the slaves, from the expenditure of large sums in the diffusion of information in this country, may be remote and uncertain, we would beg them to consider, that *one* of our objects is to extend *present* relief to the suffering Negro,—to "visit him in his affliction," while the heart of his taskmaster is yet hardened against him. For this purpose a further sum of £30 has been sent to the Antigua* Committee; making with the remittances of last year, a total of £62.

* *An account of the origin of this Society, may be seen in the Christian Observer, Vol. 16, p. 61.*

The sum of £30 has also been given to the Female Refuge Society in Antigua;* so that, in all, £112 has been devoted to the relief, protection, and education, of British Slaves and their offspring, since the commencement of this institution.

Amongst the feeble attempts of this society, to aid in the deliverance of our fellow-creatures from the cruel and degrading bondage in which they have so long been held by *Christian England*, the "land of bibles," it has contributed £50 this year, making a total of £130 to the funds of an institution, whose stronger efforts have, for years, been directed to the same object; and will, we trust, at last succeed. But in this land of light, of charity, and of benevolence, ought it to have been necessary for *us* to pour a scanty stream into a channel, which the deepening tide of public feel-

** The Committee of the Association for the Relief of cases of great distress in the island of Antigua, in their 13th Report, say, they "can with unabated confidence express their belief, as they have frequently done before, that the afflicted objects of their solicitude have their sufferings much alleviated, by the continued kind attention of our Correspondents in the island, to whom the distribution of the funds of the Association is committed, and who continue to send us a particular and satisfactory account of their proceedings."*

A few cases are added for the satisfaction of our readers.

No. 95. *Henry Shammon.—A poor cripple with one leg, and that so lame that he cannot walk: his owner left the island without making any provision for the afflicted poor creature. Allowed 2s. per week.*

No. 96. *Sarah Croil.—A lame old woman, unable to do any thing for her support. She was a good slave to her owner, who is dead, and being worth nothing, no one claims her. Allowed 1s. 6d. per week.*

ing should long since have filled to overflowing. In a cause, in which it is hard to say whether the claims of *Justice* or of *Charity* preponderate—but in which the claims of *each* of them are such as never have been, and never can be, surpassed—could it have been conceived that while tens of thousands of pounds are annually thrown into the treasuries of other charitable institutions, no more than fifteen hundred pounds a year, on an average, should have been contributed to the Society for THE ABOLITION OF BRITISH NEGRO SLAVERY?

In addition to the sums already enumerated, fifty pounds have been set apart for the purpose specified in the 14th Resolution, and is bearing interest in the hands of the Treasurer.

We regret that many who have not considered what we owe to Africa—"for all the blood spilt in African

No. 107. I've Garland.—Afflicted with the joint evil; has lost her fingers and toes: is in an humble, grateful, state of mind. Allowed 1s. 6d. per week.

One of the correspondents of the Society mentions, that amongst many cases casually relieved, were the inhabitants of twelve Negro houses, destroyed by fire. The Master of the sufferers had their houses put upon another part of the estate, and only assisted them with the walls.

"Bella, an elderly and valuable Slave begged of us an old door and window, for which we have no present use." It may be hoped that the blessing of these despised Africans, literally "ready to perish," may descend on those, who thus feebly desire to follow Him, "who knows the sorrows of these outcasts, and has said, that he 'loves the stranger,' and who, when on earth "went about doing good," and left us an example that we should follow his steps;" and who, though he had one great, and partly distant object, in view, yet, gave present relief to the miserable.

wars fomented by English capital—for civil war which we contrived to render interminable—for all the villages set in flames by the contending parties—for all the horrors and the terrors of these poor creatures, roused from their rest by the yells of the man-hunter whom *we* sent—for civilization excluded—for the gentle arts which embellish life excluded—for Christianity, and all that it comprehends, expelled for two centuries from Africa—for the tens and tens of thousands suffocated in the holds of *our* slave-ships—for the tens and tens of thousands of emaciated beings, cast ashore in the West Indies, “refuse-men,” (for such was the mercantile phrase,) lingering to a premature death—for the tens and tens of thousands still more unhappy, who, surviving, lived on, to perpetual slavery, to the whip of the task-master, to ignorance, to crime, to heathen darkness,—for all these, we owe large and liberal atonement.”* Those by whom all this is forgotten, look only on the distress of our own poor at home, and are persuaded that all our sympathy should be expended on the *nearest* objects of misery; that our charity should not only “begin at home,” but end there. They are ignorant, or unmindful, of the claims, the much-wronged, helpless slave has on our *Justice* as well as *Mercy*; and they forget that if two beggars presented themselves in distress at their door to ask for alms, they would *first* help the one to whose misery *they* had contributed, whose sufferings were chargeable

* See Mr. Buxton's speech in the Debate of the House of Commons, May 15, 1823.

to their oppression, their inhumanity, or thoughtlessness.

Our own poor do in many places want bread; and if any of us could witness the look of anguish and despair with which the father of a family regards his emaciated children, as they throng around him, and ask him for the bread, which he is no more able to give them, than he is to call down manna from the clouds,—if any of us could see the dying infant fruitlessly endeavouring with its parched lips to draw from the fountain of life the nourishment which the withering hand of famine has driven thence for ever, while the sunk eye of its wretched parent can no longer answer its feeble cries, even with a tear—surely we should ponder these things in our hearts, and ask ourselves whether this indescribable misery and wretchedness be not actually referable to the cause to which it has been assigned by those whose practical acquaintance with the varied operations of commerce makes them competent judges in this case. By such persons we are assured, that, the imposition of heavy duties*

**A duty of £10 per ton more (being 50 per cent on the prime cost,) is laid on East than on West India Sugar. The duty on West, being £27, on East India, £37 per ton.*

£28 per ton more is laid on East than on West India Coffee. The duty on West being £56, on East India £84 per ton.

£28 per ton more is laid on East than on West India Cocoa. The duty on West being £56, on East India £84 per ton.

£7 per ton more is laid on East than on West India Turmeric. The duty on West being £3, on East India £10 per ton.

11s. 6d. per gallon more is laid on East than on West

on the importation of the produce of *free* labour, beyond those which are laid on the produce of the labour of *slaves*, effectually dams up the channel of relief which our starving manufacturers would otherwise immediately find in the almost unlimited market that would be opened for their goods amongst a hundred millions of our fellow-subjects in the East. If such be the fact, which no one we believe, has yet ventured to deny, is it not clearly incumbent upon those who commiserate the sufferings of our manufacturing poor, as well as of our Negro Slaves, to encourage, by all lawful means, the use of such articles of consumption as are produced by the hands of free men; and to discourage, in an equal degree, the favoured but unrighteous commerce, which is the support of slavery abroad, and of misery and starvation at home? Is it for Christian females to be bribed by the greater *cheapness* of this, or the other article of daily consumption, to lend themselves to the support of a flagrant system of blood-guiltiness* and oppression, which

India Rum. The duty on West being 8s. 6d.: on East India, 20s. per gallon.

£6 per cent, is laid on East India Cotton Wool, while West India is admitted free of duty.

There are also higher duties on a variety of other articles, such as Dye-woods, Mahogany, Hides, &c. &c. than on similar Articles from the West Indies.

N. B. The Mauritius, a small island, (ceded to us by France,) is cultivated by Slaves: it has lately been selected as the object of favour, being the only spot in our Eastern Empire, put upon the footing of the West Indies, with regard to import duties.

** The evidence published by the House of Commons,*

cries to heaven for vengeance?—and can we think the cry will not be heard? The influence of females in the minor departments (as they are usually deemed,) of household affairs is generally such, that it rests with them to determine whether the luxuries indulged in, and the conveniences enjoyed, shall come to them from *the employers of free men, or from the oppressors of British Slaves*. When the preference is given to the latter, we see, therefore, with whom the responsibility must mainly rest;—we see at whose door the burden of the guilt must lie. Can we do better, then, than adopt the recorded sentiments of the highly esteemed Sir W. Jones, who, in reference to this subject, declared, “let sugar be as dear as it may, it is better to eat none, better to eat aloes or colequintida, than violate a primary law of nature, impressed on every heart, not imbruted by avarice,—than rob one human creature of those eternal rights of which no law on earth can justly deprive him.”

and the Debates on Mr. Denman's motion of March 2, 1826, “prove incontrovertibly to all England, that our feet are swift to shed blood—the blood of those who look to this Christian land for impartial justice.”

It appears from this debate that “eight Negroes were arrested, tried for a rebellious conspiracy, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck till they were dead; a sentence which was executed four days after it was pronounced. The graves of the miserable sufferers were dug beneath the gallows. An offer was made to spare the lives of any two, who would confess their guilt—they one and all refused to acknowledge the slightest criminality.”—These last facts were given by a respectable gentleman, an eye-witness of the scene. Mr. Den-

Pleasing accounts have been received from the Visitors who recommend Free Labour produce in the districts they have undertaken for this purpose. More than half the town of Birmingham has been visited, house by house; and efforts have been made in many places in the neighbourhood to awaken the attention of the inhabitants to the same important subject. Their labours have not been without encouragement; and, persuaded that their exertions are conducive to the furtherance of the great end they have in view, they are determined to proceed unweariedly in the work.

We have only further to remark, with respect to

man says, speaking from the papers before the House, 'In the course of the trials not a single witness appears to have been cross-examined. The discrepancies in the evidence were innumerable; not one of these was noticed. The charge was of the most vague description; they were accused of rebellion, conspiracy, and other crimes. Persons were mentioned as privy to the facts, who, though on the spot, were never called to give their testimony. The evidence admitted, was in some cases, indeed in all that were material, hearsay, and sometimes two and three deep: added to all which, a father was hanged on the evidence of his son, a boy of thirteen; and a husband on the evidence of his wife; and in their case, and that of the other witnesses, the strongest temptation which could be applied to the mind of slaves was applied to theirs, namely, the prospect of freedom,—of freedom to be obtained as the reward of their evidence. On such testimony, so loose, so contradictory, so inconclusive, not amounting, if the whole had been as true and consistent, as it was evidently untrue, were these eight men, unaided by counsel, without a witness in their favour, on the second day after their apprehension, condemned to die.'

The attorney-general did not, he said, "rise to justi-

D

our unremitted endeavours to fix the attention of our countrymen on the evils of Colonial bondage by the publications we continue to disseminate, that when at any time, Government has had any great and difficult measure to carry, it has always needed the support of the people. That the abolishing of West Indian Slavery is a difficult measure, is but too evident from the lamentable fact, that the very worst features of Colonial Slavery exist to the present day. *Why* it is that the Government of this country still delays to assert the right of our debased and enslaved fellow-subjects to be admitted within the pale of humanity, is a point

fy the proceeding in discussion; for no man could reprobate more strongly than he did, the whole system of the administration of justice in our Colonies, so far as the slave population was concerned. When a slave was to be tried, when the life, character, or property of a white man were not at stake, the evidence of slaves was freely admitted against the accused party; not under the sanction of an oath, but on his bare word; he having previously listened to an exhortation not to tell a falsehood."

Dr. Lushington stated, "that Mr. W. Horton had said, that he was authorised by the Duke of Manchester to declare, that none of the witnesses had received rewards for their evidence. And yet what said the Secret Report of the Jamaica Assembly now before them? It recommended to the house to re-imburse the parish of St. Mary, the sum of £376, paid for the manumission of certain slaves, who had rendered essential service by the discoveries they had made."

Mr. Brougham said, that at St. Mary's, the men were put on their trial, without many of the formalities resorted to in the other trials, and which, therefore, must have been omitted, not from ignorance, but intentionally, or from mere indifference. The charge was vague and indefinite; and the prisoners were condemned on evidence

on which we presume not to step so far beyond our province, as to hazard a single conjecture.

Before this Report is concluded, your Committee would plead for more assistance: they would entreat all, of every age and sex, whom their feeble voice can reach, "to conspire and co-operate in the general cause of civilized man, against a most intolerable system of cruelty and oppression." The funds of the Society *are not sufficient* for the work which lies before them. The Female Associations already formed for Sheffield, Colchester, Norwich, Worcester, Leicester, Manchester, Bristol, and Clifton, Liverpool, Calne, Devizes, Deddington, and Huddersfield, only shew, that the work *has commenced*,—that the field of labour has been partially entered upon. Were the funds of this institution equal to the sphere of exertion opening before

which would not have been thought sufficient in this country to convict the basest of mankind of the smallest penal offence. Those eight men were sentenced to death to gratify the headlong impatience and alarm, of some of their masters; and to deter others, they were ordered to be executed before Christmas." There was a similar haste, and a similar irregularity, in the trial of Leon, of St. George's; and similar discrepancies in the evidence of Corberand; for, it was on his varying and contradictory evidence the man was capitally convicted. The House was bound to shew the world, that if justice and mercy were duties, it was no less a duty in those intrusted with power to retain their self-possession and firmness; and it was no less imperiously required of them, not to allow themselves to be led away by a panic or terror, under the influence of which they might shed, or as in this case sanction the shedding of innocent blood."

Mr. Canning owned, "that Negro life was put to hazard, and Negro blood shed, by a system totally different from that which was applied to white men."

it, we might indeed rejoice in the prospect of its success; but, at present, your Committee feel deeply humbled, that so few professing Christians can be brought to ask themselves, "What have *I* done for much injured Africa? How have *I* shown my wish to alleviate the sorrows of our captives, in their house of Bondage, or to assist in delivering them from their oppressors? What aid have *I* given to those who are devoting their time and talents, and health, to this work of Christian charity?"



APPENDIX.

The history of the Negro Woman adverted to in the Frontispiece, whose heart-searching question should be put to every inhabitant of enlightened Europe, is taken from the Abbe Gindicelly's Observations on the Slave Trade, and is as follows:—

“The following, sir, are a few particulars of the massacre at the village of Diaman. The desire of obtaining information, led me to the house of a native, a neighbour of mine, who had bought a woman of twenty years of age, that had been lately captured. I learned from her, that not being able to flee, in consequence of wounds on her feet, she had been made a slave by the Moors; that her husband had been out hunting for eight days, her eldest daughter had been rescued by her grandmother; that her father had died in the defence of the village; and that the Moors at

the time of capturing her, had stabbed her infant of five months in her arms.

“This poor woman was much distressed at my enquiries, and it was with difficulty that I prevailed on her to accept of some little relief. I was obliged to tell her repeatedly, but perhaps without convincing her, *that all white people were not like those who had treated her with so much barbarity; and that the greater part of them detested such horrid cruelty.* “*Why then,*” she enquired, with much earnestness, bursting into tears, “*why then do they not prevent it?*”

“The destruction of the village of Diaman was the signal of the most dreadful atrocities; such as I should not have dared to suspect that *even cannibals* could have been guilty of. How often have my ears been assailed by the cries of those poor wretches, when, in the night, they were struggling against their persecutors.”

The Abbe Giudicelly was resident at Senegal and Goree. This account was printed at Paris, in 1820.

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 the 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 Member of this Society, may be furnished from time to time with Jamaica Gazettes, and Mr. Clarkson's Arguments 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, 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 advertised like beasts for sale, and sold like beasts at 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 injustices, 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,

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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.



At a Meeting held at Birmingham, Nov. 16, 1826, by the Female Society for Birmingham, West-Bromwich, Wednesbury, Walsall, &c. for the Relief of British Negro Slaves, the two following Resolutions were agreed upon :—

XIV. This Meeting being entirely persuaded, that it is no less a crime to make a new-born Creole a slave, than violently to consign a free-born African to the same calamitous and miserable state of being; and the government of this Country not having seen it *expedient* to deliver the unoffending offspring of British Negro Slaves from this most cruel destiny,—*Resolved,** That a part of our funds be appropriated for the rai-

** Since this Resolution was adopted and sent to the press, the Committee has learnt with the deepest sorrow and regret, that any combined plan, such as that above proposed, for aiding the work of emancipation, would not be allowed by his Majesty's Government to accom-*

som of infant slaves, in those of our Colonies where the state of the laws will admit of such an intervention of our bounty ; and that, in furtherance of the above-mentioned object, donations be received at the Autumn Quarterly Meeting of the Society in every year, and that the sums collected for this purpose be transmitted to the Anti-slavery Society with a request that they be applied to this purpose only.

XV. 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 R. Cadbury's and Son's, Bull-street, Birmingham, where Subscriptions will be received, and the documents mentioned in the 6th. Resolution furnished for general circulation.

plish its work of mercy. In a dispatch of July, 1825, Lord Bathurst observes, for the removing of the apprehensions of the Slave Holders, that "such an attempt could not be made in secret ; and, as manumissions purchased under such circumstances would be against the principle of my regulation, that of making manumission the result and reward of habitual industry, measures could be easily taken to defeat any such plan ; if, indeed, provisions might not be introduced into the law itself to prevent it." Thus, while combined, or individual charity is permitted to redeem the Christian captive from the Algerine pirate, or the Turkish marauder, it is not to be permitted to redeem a fellow-subject from hopeless captivity, in any one of the British Dependencies in the West India Islands.

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 unpeople 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 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.

Abstract of the Cash Account,
FROM APRIL 13th. 1826, TO APRIL 10th. 1827.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balance in hand	62	12 11	Presented to the Anti-slavery Society, in London	50	0 0
Subscriptions.	145	8 10	Cash in the hands of the Treasurers, C. Forster and Sons, bearing interest for the purposes mentioned in the 14th Re- solution, and in the 3rd. Minute of the 8th. Meeting of the Society	50	0 0
Donations	141	3 10	The Society for the Relief of distressed and discarded Negroes, in the Island of An- tigua.	30	0 0
Work Bags, &c.	472	2 10	The Female Refuge Society, Antigua	30	0 0
			For copying to send to America "Frag- ment of an original letter on the Slave- ry of the Negroes, written in the year 1776," by Thomas Day, Author of Sandford and Merton. 40 pages 8vo.	1	4 0
			Printing	204	11 1½

	Materials for the Work-bags	402	2	7½
	Binding, paper, pictures, &c. for the Albums	31	10	6
	Given to the Charitable Bazar, at Leicester, four Work-bags	1	14	0
	Pictures, &c.	5	11	6
	Balance in the hands of the Auxiliary Society, Leicester.....	1	0	0
	Incidental expences.	16	1	7½
		<hr/>		
		£823 15 4½		
Advanced by one of the Secretaries	2	6	11½	
	<hr/>			
	£823 15 4½			

N. B. It will be gratifying to the Subscribers to know, that the Amount received for Work-bags, Books, Papers, &c. has more than covered their cost. The Society has discharged all its debts up to the time of the General Meeting held on April 10, 1827.

It must be apparent to every one who looks at both sides of the Cash Account, viz. on the Credit side as well as on the Debit, that, the receipts for Work-bags, &c. exceed the payments, by the sum of Seventy pounds. There is more than Three hundred pounds worth of these Articles in the District Treasurers' hands, and in the Depository belonging to the Society. Thus the Association is enabled by the profits arising from this source, to employ the large sum of Three hundred pounds in a way perfectly consonant with the principal object of the Society, mentioned at length in the Sixth Resolution.

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

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

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS & DONATIONS. 1827.

Subscribers residing in Birmingham and the Vicinity.

		Began to					
		Subs.	Donations.		Subs.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Anonymous, by Mrs. Lloyd							
Bordesley.		2	0	0	....	
Bacchus, Miss	1826	2	2	0	0	12	0
Bannister, Mrs.	1827	....			0	12	0
Barnes, Mrs.		1	0	0	....	
Berry, Miss.		0	10	0	....	
Betts, Miss, Oxhill, Hands-							
worth	1827	0	12	0	0	12	0
Bedford, Mrs.	1825	....			0	12	0
Birt, Mrs.	1825	....			0	12	0
Bullock, Mrs. William....	1827	....			0	12	0
By a Friend.		1	0	0	....	
Ditto		0	5	0	....	
Cadbury, Mrs.	1825	1	0	0	0	12	0
Cadbury, Miss.	1825	....			0	12	0
Capper, Mrs.	1827	1	0	0	0	12	0
Colmore, Miss, Green Lane	1825			0	12	0
Colmore, Miss S. Green							
Lane.	1825	.	.	.	0	12	0

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	Began to Subs.	Donations.	Subs.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cropper, Mrs.....	1825	0 12 0
Dawes, Mrs. Leverets	1825	...	0 12 0
Dawes, Miss, Leverets....	1825	....	0 12 0
De Lys, Mrs.....	1825	....	0 12 0
Dickenson, Mrs.....	1826	1 0 0	0 12 0
Donations by Mrs. Moillett		1 8 0	....
English, Mrs.....	1825	...	0 12 0
Evans, Mrs.	1825	....	0 12 0
Evans, Miss	1825	....	0 12 0
Evans, The Misses.		0 15 0	....
Freeth, Mrs.		0 5 0	....
Friend, by Miss Cadbury..		0 16 0	....
Friend, by Mrs. Moillett..		....	0 12 0
Gem, Mrs. Handsworth Hall		1 0 0	....
Gem, Mrs. R.....		1 0 0	....
Gem, Miss.....		0 10 0	....
Gibbins, Mrs. Handsworth		1 0 0	0 12 0
Glover, Mrs.....	1825	1 0 0	0 12 0
Hammond, Mrs. Handsworth	1827	....	0 12 0
Hardman, Mrs.		1 0 0	....
Hasluck, Mrs. J. H.	1827	....	0 12 0
Hawker, Miss.	1825	....	0 12 0
Hudson, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 12 0
Juxon, Miss A.	1825	....	0 12 0
Juxon, Miss E.	1825	....	0 12 0
Lawrence, Miss M.	1825	....	0 12 0
Lea, Mrs.		0 5 0	....
Ledsam, Mrs.....		1 0 0	0 12 0
Lee, Mrs.	1825	....	0 12 0

	Began to	Subs.			Donations.			Subs.		
			£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Lloyd, Mrs. Bordesley	1825	1	0	0	0	12	0			
Mansfield, Miss.....	1825	1	0	0	0	12	0			
Mason, Miss	1825				0	12	0			
Matthews, Mrs. William..	1827				0	12	0			
McGregor, Miss Heathfield		1	0	0						
Moillett, Mrs. Hamstead										
Hall, Handsworth.	1825				0	12	0			
Moillett, Miss, ditto.....					0	12	0			
Mort, Mrs. Hagley.		1	0	0						
Pearson, Mrs.....	1825	1	0	0	0	12	0			
Peart, Mrs.....	1825				0	12	0			
Pumphrey, Mrs.....	1825				0	12	0			
Rabone, Mrs.....	1827				0	12	0			
Rollason, Mrs.		0	5	0	0	6	0			
Rotton, Mr.	1825				0	12	0			
Rotton, Mrs.....	1825				0	12	0			
Rotton, Miss.....	1825	0	5	0	0	12	0			
Scott, Mrs. Red House, Gt.										
Barr.		1	0	0						
Scott, Miss, Red House,										
Gt. Barr		1	0	0						
Shorthouse, Mrs.	1825	1	0	0	0	12	0			
Smith, Mr. W. H.....		0	10	0						
Spooner, Mrs. Lillington..	1827				0	12	0			
Sturge, Miss.....	1825	0	5	0	0	12	0			
Watt, Mrs. Heathfield. ...		1	0	0						
Whately, Miss, The Aus-										
tins		1	0	0						
Whately, Miss E.....		1	0	0						

	Began to Subs.	Donations. £. s. d.	Subs. £. s. d.
Whittingham, Miss	1825	....	0 12 0
Wilson, Mrs.....	1825	....	0 12 0

All donations under £1 0 0 in former years, and all Annual Subscriptions under 12s. are omitted in the foregoing list.

BILSTON.

Ashwin, Mrs. C. M.....		0 5 0	....
Best, Mr. Norris		0 10 0	....
Best, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 6 0
Best, Mrs. Edward	1827	....	0 6 0
Bruenton, Mr.....		0 10 0	....
Eagleton, Mrs.	1827	....	0 8 0
Etheridge, Mr.		0 5 0	....
Foster, Mrs.	1826	....	0 12 0
Lockley, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 10 0
Pretty, Mr. J. R.		0 10 0	....
Rowley, Mrs. William....	1827	....	0 6 0
Rowley, Mr. T. New Town		....	0 10 0
Several small Subscriptions,			
by Mrs. Foster .....		. . .	1 15 0
Several Small Donations,			
by Mrs. Foster		1 12 0	....
Taylor, Mr. Montague....	1827	....	0 8 0
Thompson, Mr. Richard ..		1 0 0	....
Vernon, Mrs. Moorcroft ..	1827	....	0 6 0

DEDDINGTON & OXFORD.

Beaufort, Her Grace the			
Duchess of.....	1826	....	1 0 0
Brown, Mrs. Heidington ..	1826	....	0 12 0

	Began to Subs.	Donations.			Subs.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Abney, Mrs. Measham Hall, Derbyshire	1825	....			0	12	0
Bosquet, Mrs. Northamp- ton	1827	....			1	0	0
Collingwood, Mrs.	1826	....			0	12	0
Davenport, Mrs. Oxford ..	1826	....			0	12	0
Donations by the Rev. Mr. Meredith		1	0	0	....	
Fortescue, Miss, Knottes- ford, Stratford.	1826	....			0	12	0
Fortescue, Miss H.	1826	....			0	12	0
Fortescue, Miss M.	1827	....			0	12	0
Francis, Mrs.	1826	....			0	6	0
From the profits of a Ba- zaar, by Mrs. H. Walker, of Blythe Hall, Notts. ...		5	0	0	....	
Gould, Mrs. Worton.	1826	...			0	12	0
Gould, Miss M. Worton ..	1826	....			0	6	0
Gould, Miss E. Worton. ..	1826	....			0	6	0
Greaves, Mrs.	1826	....			0	12	0
Hemmings, Mrs. Banbury .	1827	...			0	6	0
Hicks, Mrs. Oxford	1826	....			0	12	0
Hill, Mrs.	1826	...			0	12	0
Hoare, Mrs. Drayton	1826	....			0	12	0
Jenkinson, Mrs. Alverston.	1826	....			0	12	0
Jenkinson, Miss.	1826	....			0	12	0
Kimber, Master.	1826	....			0	6	0
Kimber, Master A.	1826	....			0	6	0
Linsey, Miss, Heidington..	1826	....			0	6	0

	Beganto Subs.	1826	Donations.			Subs.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lock, Miss M.	1826		....			0	12	0
Long, Mrs. Banbury.	1826		....			0	6	0
Mayers, Mrs.....	1826		....			0	12	0
Mills, Miss, Stratford	1826		....			0	6	0
Paine, Mrs. Heidington. ..	1827		....			0	12	0
Pearce, Mrs. Oxford.....	1826		....			0	12	0
Perrott, Mrs. Sandford Park			....			1	0	0
Pike, Mrs. Oxford.....	1826		....			0	12	0
Smalley, Mrs. Brailes, War-								
wickshire.	1826		....			0	12	0
Smith, Mr.....	1827		....			0	12	0
Stratton, Miss, Park Hall,								
Warwickshire.	1826		....			0	12	0
Weston, W. Esq. Queen's								
College.	1827		....			0	12	0
Wetherell, Mrs. Byfield ..	1826		....			0	12	0
Williamson, Mrs. Oxford..	1826		....			0	12	0

DUDLEY.

Bond, Miss		0	5	0	....
Dudley, Miss.....		0	10	0	....
Gardener, Mrs.....	1826		....		0 12 0
Gordon, Mrs.....	1827		....		0 12 0
Lister, Mrs.		0	10	0	....
Vehr, Miss.....	1827		....		0 12 0
Wainwright, Mr. (For any					
of the Schools in the					
West Indies)		1	0	0	....
Wainwright, Miss.....	1826		....		0 12 0

LONDON.

	Began to Subs.	Donations. £. s. d.	Subs. £. s. d.
Beaumont, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 12 0
Christy, Miss.....	1825	....	0 12 0
Dale, Miss.....	1825	....	0 12 0
Grane, Mrs.	1827	....	0 12 0
Howard, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 12 0
Howard, Mrs. R.	1825	....	0 12 0
Howard, Miss.....	1825	....	0 12 0
Howard, Miss R.	1825	....	0 12 0
Hepburn, Mrs.	1826	....	0 12 0
Inman, Miss.....	1827	....	0 5 0
Irving, Mrs. Pentonville ..	1825	....	1 4 0
Soley, Miss M.....		2 0 0	....
Stacey, Mrs.....	1825	....	0 12 0
Trove, Treasure		1 0 0	....
Wright, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 12 0

LEICESTER.

Alexander, Mrs. Danet's		....
Hall.....	1827	....	0 5 0
Babington, Mrs. Rothley			
Temple		2 0 0	0 5 0
Bankart, Miss	1827	....	0 5 0
Burgess, Mrs. Wigston			
Grange	1827	....	0 5 0
Burgess, Mrs. Grooby Lodge	1827	....	0 5 0
Burgess, Miss	1827	....	0 5 0
Burgess, Miss H.	1827	....	0 5 0
Blankart, Mrs.	1827	....	0 5 0
Coltman, Mrs. Samuel....	1827	....	0 5 0

		Began to Subs.	Donations.			Subs.
			£.	s.	d.	
Coleman, Mrs. Henry	....	1827	....	0	5	0
Coltman, Miss E.	.....	1827	1	0	0	0 5 0
Coltman, Miss A.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Ellis, Mrs. Beaumot Lees,		1827	....	0	5	0
Evans, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Friend, by Mrs. Heyrick..			1	0	0	....
Ditto, Ditto	.....		0	5	0	....
Foster, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Green, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Heyrick, Mrs.	.....	1827	1	0	0	0 5 0
Kirshaw, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Mansfield, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Nunneley, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Raby, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Ranyard, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Rose, Mrs. Rothley Vicar-						
age	.....	1827	....	0	5	0
Webb, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	5	0

NEWCASTLE.

A few friends, by Miss C.

Hollins.	....		2	5	0	....
Astle, Mrs. (two years.)	..	1826	....	2	0	0
Dickenson, Mrs. Stafford..			1	0	0	....
Hollins, Miss C (two years.)		1826	..	1	1	0
Leigh, Miss M. Cunsall ..			1	0	0	....
Leigh, Mrs.	.....	1827	....	0	12	0
Minton, Mrs. H. Longfield						
Cottage	.....	1827	....	1	1	0
Minton, Mrs. H.	.....	1827	....	0	12	0

	Began to Subs.	Donations.	Subs.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Russell, Mrs.....		0 5 0	....
Scarrett, Mr.....		0 10 0	....
Small Subscriptions	0 12 6
Small Donations.		0 8 8	....
Wedgwood, Mrs. J. Maer Hall.....		2 0 0	....
White, Mrs.		0 5 0	....

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

Bracken, The Misses.	1826	....	0 12 0
Croxall, Mrs. Shustoke, near Coleshill... ..		1 0 0	....
From Friends, near Sutton		0 5 7	....
Mendham, Rev. Joseph. ..		2 0 0	....
Perkins, Miss	1826	....	0 12 0
Riland, The Misses	1825	5 0 0	1 4 0
Two Friends, by the Misses Riland.....		10 0 0	....
Small Collections, by ditto		0 16 6	....
Webb, The Misses.....		1 0 0	....

YOXALL, near LICHFIELD.

Arden, Mrs. Longcroft's Hall	1826	....	0 12 0
Bailey, Miss M.	1826	....	0 12 0
Bailey's, Mrs. Pupils.	1826	....	0 12 0
Bailey, Miss, Burton.....		0 6 0	....
Bird, W. G. Esq. Lichfield	1827	....	0 12 0
Blagg, Mrs. Uttoxeter....		0 5 0	....
Blair, Mrs. Uttoxeter	1827	....	0 12 0
Bott, Mrs. Cotton Hall....	1826	....	0 12 0

		Began to Subs.	Donations.		Subs.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Brown, Mrs. Wood Gate..			1 0 0	....
Clay, Rev. Joseph, Stapen-					
hill	1826	1	0 0	....
Clay, Miss, Stapenhill....	1826		....	0 12	0
Clay, Miss Sarah	1826		....	0 12	0
Cooper, Mrs. Hamstall					
Ridware	1826		....	0 12	0
Fell, Mrs. W. W.	1826		....	0 12	0
Freeman, Mrs. Tamworth	1827		....	0 12	0
French, Rev. Peter, Burton		1	0 0	....
Gisborne, Mrs. Yoxall Lodge	1826		....	0 12	0
Howe, Miss.		0	5 0	....
Herbert, Miss, Abergavenny		1	0 0	....
Holland, Miss, Barton under					
Needwood		1	0 0	....
Hopkins, Mrs.	1826		....	1 4	0
Mills, Mrs. Uttoxeter		0	10 0	....
Mosley, Lady, Rolleston					
Hall.		2	0 0	....
Riland, Mrs. Yoxall... ..	1826		....	0 12	0
Robinson, Miss, Tutbury .		1	0 0	....
Stubbs, Mrs.	1827		....	0 12	0
Small Donations, by Mrs.					
Stubbs		0	5 0	....
Small Donations by Mrs. Ri-					
land		1	16 0	....
Worthington, Mrs. Burton	1826		....	0 12	0
Worthington, Miss.	1826		....	0 12	0
Worthington, Miss R.	1826		....	0 12	0

	Began to Subs.	Donations.			Subs.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wyatt, Mrs. H. Barton							
under Needwood.	1827	....			0	12	0
<i>WEST-BROMWICH.</i>							
Bagnall, Mrs. T.	1826	....			0	12	0
Bagnall, Mrs. J.	1827	....			0	12	0
Beddow, Mrs.	1827	....			0	12	0
Blakemore, Mr.	1826	....			0	13	6
Bullock, Miss.	1825	0	5	0	0	12	0
Bullock, Mrs. Edw.	1825	....			0	12	0
Collected by M. Whyley..		1	10	0	....	
Friend, by Miss Langston .		1	0	0	....	
Friend, by Miss Hately ..		0	10	0	....	
Friend, by Mrs. Jesse		4	2	0	....	
Guest, Mrs.	1826	....			0	12	0
Hadley, Mrs. W.	1826	....			0	12	0
Haines, Mrs.	1826	....			0	12	0
Harper, Mrs.	1825	0	5	0	0	12	0
Hately, Miss		0	5	0	....	
Horton, Mrs. J.	1826	....			0	12	0
Izon, Mrs.	1826	....			0	12	0
Jesse, Mrs.	1825	1	0	0	0	12	0
Jesson, Miss	1825	....			1	4	0
Langston, Miss..	1825	....			0	12	0
Marsh, Mr. J.		0	5	0	....	
Nock, Mrs.	1826	....			0	12	0
Parker, Miss.	1826	..			0	12	0
Salter, Mrs.	1825	....			1	4	0
Townsend, Mrs.	1825	....			2	10	0
Whyley, Mrs. Oak.	1826	0	16	0	1	4	0

WALSALL.

	Began to Subs.	Donations, £. s. d.	Subs. £. s. d.
Barber, Mrs. Vaughan,			
Broomhill Barr	1825	....	1 4 0
Beavan, Mrs. Womborne		0 5 0	....
Forster, Mrs. C.....	1826	....	0 12 0
Forster, Miss.....	1825	....	0 12 0
Holloway, Mrs. Birch Hill			
Hall.....		1 0 0	....
Holloway, The Misses		0 5 0	....
Jones, Mrs. New Mills....	1825	....	0 12 0
Lowe, Mrs.....	1826	....	0 12 0
Mills, Mrs.....	1825	....	0 12 0
Windle, Mrs. H.....	1826	....	0 12 0

WEDNESBURY.

Adams, Mrs. Dodo.....		0 5 0	....
Best, Mrs.....	1826	....	0 12 0
Constable, Mrs.....		0 5 0	....
Crippin, Mrs.....		0 5 0	....
Danks, Miss		0 10 0	....
Danks, Misses		0 5 0	....
Duce, Miss.....		0 5 0	....
Friend, by Mrs. S. Lloyd			
Jun.....	1825	....	0 12 0
Frost, Mrs.....		0 5 0	...
Hughes, Mrs.....		0 5 0	...
Lloyd, Mrs. S. Jun.....	1825	1 0 0	0 12 0
Russell, Mrs. Bescott Hall	1825	....	0 12 0
Russell, Miss, Bescott Hall	1827	....	0 12 0

	Began to Subs.	Donations.	Subs.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Saunders, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 12 0
Whitehouse, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 5 0

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Cresswell, Mrs. Barnesby			
Hall.....	1826	....	0 12 0
Cresswell, Miss.....	1826	....	0 12 0
Woodcock, Miss, Evesham		1 0 0	....
Wylie, Miss, Broadway ..		1 0 0	....

YORK and SCARBRO.'

Croft, Mrs.....		1 0 0	....
Dyson, Mr. Howden.....		1 1 0	....
Fothergill, Miss.....	1827	....	0 5 0
Horner, Mrs.....	1826	....	0 12 0
Murray, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 12 0
Rowntree, Miss.....	1826	....	0 12 0
Tindale, Mr. Scarbro'....	1827	...	0 12 0
Tindale, Miss	1826	....	0 12 0
Tindale, Miss S.....	1826	....	0 12 0
Tuke, Mrs.....	1827	....	0 12 0
Walley, Mrs.	1826	....	0 12 0
Williams, Mrs.....	1826	....	0 12 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Biddle, Miss, Neach Hill..	1827	....	0 12 0
Birch, Mrs. Staunton, Wilts		0 11 0	....
Bond, Miss, Birberry		0 10 0	....
Cash, Mrs. Joseph.....	1825	....	0 11 0
A Friend, by ditto.....		....	0 12 0
Cash, Mrs. Josiah.....	1825	....	0 12 0

	Began to Subs.	Donations. £. s. d.	Subs. £. s. d.
Dancer, Mrs. Burton on			
Trent	1827	....	0 12 0
Donations by Mrs. Allport,			
Atherstone		0 7 6	....
Donations by the Rev. Ro-			
bert Mendham		0 6 0	....
Evans, Mrs. Warwick		1 0 0	....
Ford, Mrs. Pritchard-street			
Bristol	1827	....	0 12 0
Fox, Miss	1825	....	1 4 0
Fox, Miss E.	1825	....	1 4 0
Gabriel, Miss, and Friends,			
Devizes		1 0 0	....
Gay, Mrs. Titherton, Wilts		0 13 4	....
Grant, Lady Kier, Bath...		1 0 0	....
Hartop, Lady, Clifton....		1 0 0	....
Kent, Miss, Bathwick, Bath		1 0 0	....
Lessert, Madame De, Paris		1 0 0	....
Merryman, Mrs. Marlbo-			
rough		1 0 0	....
Mounsey, Mrs. Sunderland	1825	....	0 12 0
Philips, Mr. Pontipool....		1 0 0	....
Price, Mr. J. T. Neath Ab-			
bey, Glamorganshire...	1826	5 0 0	0 12 0
Puddicomb, Miss, Bovey,			
near Exeter		0 8 0	....
Reynolds, Miss, Bristol...		0 5 0	....
Roberts, Miss	1825	....	0 5 0
Sutton, Miss, near Devizes		0 10 0	....

	Began to Subs.	Donations.	Subs.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Shepherd, Miss, Melton,			
Mowbray.....	0	7 0	....
Small Donations from va-			
rious Persons and Places	3	19 0	....
Sweet, Miss, Cradeley....	1825	1 0 0	....
Townsend, Mrs. J. H. Ma-			
razion, Cornwall	1	1 0	....
Two little Girls.....		0 5 0
Weyland, Mrs. Woodrising			
Hall, Norfolk.....	1826	5 0 0

THE END.



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ERRATA.

Page 16, For *alloe*s read *aloes*

..... *colequentida* read *coloquentida*

.... 31, In Cash Account, for *Bazar* read *Bazaar*

