

THE

# ANNUAL REPORT

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE

## Wesleyan Auxiliary Missionary

SOCIETY,

### NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

#### DISTRICT

#### HELD AT POINT DE BUTE, WESTMORELAND

JUNE 1ST, 1824

HALIFAX, N. S.

1824

PROCEEDINGS  
OF AN  
**ANNUAL MEETING**  
OF THE  
**Wesleyan Auxiliary Missionary Society,**  
FOR THE  
**Nova Scotia and New Brunswick District.**

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1st, 1824.

The Meeting was commenced with singing and prayer by Revd. Stephen Bamford; after which, Thomas Reach, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair.

The Report was read by Revd. George Jackson.

Several motions were made as follows:—

Moved by Revd. James Priestley, seconded by Mr. Joseph Avard.

1. That the Report now read be received and published under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Revd. Robert Alder, seconded by H. Trueman, Esq.

2. That this Society is impressed with a deep and growing conviction of the necessity and obligation of endeavouring to promote by missionary exertions, the conversion of the whole world to the faith and practice of christianity; and cordially rejoices in the encouraging measure of success with which such exertions, under the direction of various religious bodies, have been crowned during the past year.

Moved by Revd. William Burt, seconded by Revd. Mr. Richey.

3. That amongst the missionary undertakings of the present age, those of the Wesleyan Methodists continue to deserve a large share of public support; and that this Society pledges itself to persevere in the plans, which it has adopted for obtaining in this district, the pecuniary supplies required for their extension and support.

Moved by Rev. R. L. Lusher, seconded by Revd. George Orth.

4. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to the different Branch Societies, throughout the district, including the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for their continued activity and zeal in raising funds in support of the objects of this Institution.

Moved by Revd. George Jackson, seconded by Revd. Sampson Busby.

5. That the warmest thanks of the Meeting are due to the Female Association of Halifax and of St. John; and to those Ladies of other places, who have so indefatigably and cheerfully exerted themselves in behalf of the Society.

Moved by Revd. John B. Strong, seconded by Revd. J. Snowball.

6. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting, be given to John Starr, Esq. Treasurer, and to the Secretaries, for their services during the past year. That John Starr, Esq. be requested to continue his services the ensuing year; and that the preachers of Halifax and St. John, together with Mr. John A. Barry, be requested to accept the office of Secretaries.

Moved by Rev. William Temple, seconded by Rev. G. Miller.

7. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the gentlemen of the Committee for their services the past year; and that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee for the ensuing year, viz.—Messrs. M. G. Black, A. Anderson, Esq. Alex. McLeod, Esq. J. Ferguson, Esq. Mr. D. Ansley, Joshua Newton, Esq. James Barss, Esq. Thomas Roach, Esq. Edw. Dixon, Esq. Mr. Thomas Pickard, Mr. Isaac Clarke, Mr. John Todd, Mr. David Scott, John Allison, Esq. Mr. W. Allison, Mr. Joseph Bent, Mr. T. S. A. Dewolf, Mr. George Siley, James Ratchford, Esq. and Winthrop Sargent, Esq.

Moved by Revd. J. Marshall, seconded by Revd. R. Crane.

8. That the thanks of this Meeting are due to Thomas Roach, Esq. for his kind attention to the business of this Meeting.

The Meeting concluded with singing and prayer.

## REPORT, &C.

**W**HEN a celebrated orator was called upon, to speak before the Areopagites of Athens, he prefaced what he intended to deliver by observing that, "whatever concerned human nature interested him." So impressed were his hearers with this sentiment of philanthropy, and patriotism, that it was received with loud acclamations, which lasted for some minutes. A similar sentiment should influence every human being; for all should feel that they are not born for themselves, but for the benefit of one another, and to the glory of him who loved, and who gave himself for them. Thus while many are employed in works of darkness, and in augmenting the sum of human misery, co-operating with the enemies of God and man, it is cause of great satisfaction and joy, that there ever have been the sons of active benevolence, who have employed their various resources, in executing the plans of mercy, which their piety and wisdom have invented. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to protect the defenceless, to commiserate and sympathize with the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to save the lost sons of men, have been objects peculiarly dear to their hearts, and which they have been desirous and emulous to promote. In this labour of love, they have had their reward; feeling the luxury of doing good, while they have been blessed with the approval of conscience, and the smile of Heaven. But the pleasure resulting from doing good, has not been the only, nor indeed the chief cause of their zeal: they regard this duty as resting upon the solemn mandate of their Lord—upon the trust devolved on them, along with every privilege which christianity has conferred upon the personal love and gratitude which they have to their Saviour, and upon the tender and sympathizing charity which is ever fed and matured by a religion of kindness and good will in every heart, over which it exerts its influence. As the end of the efforts to which those principles prompt, and to which they give the character of patient perseverance, the Committee contemplate their successes with joy; and



commend them to the consideration of their friends and coadjutors in this work. They are such as call for lively expressions of gratitude to God, the Author of all success, in the conversion of man to the knowledge and practice of his will; and encourage future exertions, by leaving the stamp and character of the Divine Blessing on the past,—the lost have been sought and found—

“The sheep for whom their Shepherd died.”

The sums of money received during the past year, though respectable, do not equal those of the year previous. But we cannot in fairness, attribute this to any diminution of zeal, but to a variety of causes well known; the detailing of which is therefore unnecessary. The spirit of active benevolence in this district, is still alive; and it is believed, that the people in this part of the world, are inferior to none in ardent wishes for the salvation of the heathen and the human family generally. The sums collected are as follows, viz:—

Halifax, - - -	£145	8	10
Liverpool, - - -	10	0	0
Shelburne, - - -	1	9	0
St. John, - - -	109	5	0
Frederickton, - - -	19	4	0½
Annapolis, - - -	5	0	0
Westmoreland, - - -	36	15	10
Windsor, - - -	18	0	9
Horton, - - -	9	0	2
Parrsborough, - - -	9	5	0
Newport, - - -	10	8	3½
Lunenburg, - - -	9	7	6
Sheffield, - - -	3	9	11
Charlotte Town, - - -	1	3	4
Tryon and Bedeque, - - -	1	13	4
Murray Harbour, - - -	1	18	4
	£391	9	4

From the most recent accounts which have been received from the Parent Society, it appears that the work is enlarging in all its departments. The number of Missionaries and Missionary Stations is increasing; and what is equally pleasing to state is, that the increase in the funds of the Society, seems to keep pace with the newly formed enterprizes in which the Committee have been encouraged to engage.

The missions in FRANCE continue to present circumstances of encouragement. Prospects of a revival of true religion in this interesting country, in which the reformed Churches were once so greatly distinguished for the learning of their divines, and the courage and patience of their confessors and martyrs, are pecuniary gratifying to the friends of religion; and such prospects do certainly present themselves.

The GIBRALTAR Mission appears to be in a state of considerable prosperity. It is a station of great and increasing importance; from the facilities which it furnishes to our missionary employed there, as well as to other pious persons, to spread the light and influence of religion, by means of the Scriptures and useful tracts, among the foreigners who resort to that garrison, and in Spain, where a spirit of religious inquiry continues to increase.

From WESTERN and SOUTHERN AFRICA, where there are at present eleven Missionaries employed, the most encouraging information has been received. In *Western Africa*, notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the climate, which continues to interrupt the labours of the Brethren or remove them by death, the work is extending: prospects of usefulness present themselves on every hand; while men of piety, zeal, and ministerial ability, are found; who, not counting their lives dear unto them, so that they may win souls to Christ, cheerfully offer themselves as ambassadors to the heathen in this region of darkness, disease and death.

In *Southern Africa*, our missions wear the most encouraging aspect. Letters have been received from Messrs. Hodgson and Broadbent of a very gratifying nature, both as they state their personal safety, (for which great anxiety has been felt) and the commencement of a missionary establishment in a part of the country which promises to open the door to the diffusion of christianity among a numerous people.

Mr. W. Shaw, upon the commencement of the Caffre Mission, writes as follows:—"With the view of arranging with the Caffre Chiefs, and of selecting a situation for our first missionary station in Caffreland, I took a journey into that country the latter end of July, and returned in the beginning of this month. Through the good

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hand of God upon me, my life was not only preserved while travelling on horseback among barbarous and savage men, and wild beasts; but my health also; notwithstanding my generally sleeping on the ground, in the open air; and experiencing very heavy rains during the journey. These, however, are comparatively small mercies, to the more important particular of having through the blessing of God, succeeded in my object far beyond my most sanguine expectations." He further reports, that "the Caffre Chief or King Pato, with all his brothers; and a number of his inferior captains and counsellors, who were assembled on the occasion, acceded with evident pleasure to the proposal of our commencing a mission amongst them; and they have given the best proof of their friendly disposition, by allowing me to take possession of a place for the station, which lies between the immediate residence of Pato and that of his elder brother Congo."

With respect to the populous and extensive Island of Madagascar, the Committee in London has resolved to appoint two missionaries to Augustine's Bay, on the South Western part of that Island, and nearly opposite to Delagoa-Bay, where a new mission has been commenced. Two of the brethren now in South Africa will probably take this station, and their places be supplied by those who are about to be sent out from home.

Your Committee have also the pleasure to announce the commencement of a mission to Palestine during the last year. This arduous work has been intrusted to Mr. Cook, who has for some years laboured in France—a man of considerable ability, and extraordinary zeal. Mr. C. arrived in Malta on his way to the Holy Land, on the 7th December last, in good health. On his arrival at Jerusalem, he is instructed to collect information on the facilities which may exist there, or in any other part of Palestine, for the establishment of a permanent mission. One or two christian missionaries are already there; and it has been found easy to distribute the Scriptures, and to bring into instructive conversation many of that varied concourse of people, who from different parts of the world, are constantly "flowing," to use the language of Scripture, to this sacred place. In this work many more missionaries may be usefully employed; and Jerusalem will probably be the central point, from

which the agents of the different societies will ultimately send forth missions, in various directions, into the neighbouring countries, as Divine Providence may open the door.

The accounts from the Ceylon Mission continue to support the hope of extensive usefulness; and though not without exercises of difficulty and discouragement, is gradually progressing, and producing a striking and most beneficial change in the sentiments and conduct, of both the professed christian, and the pagan population.

From Colombo, Mr. Fox writes,—"Our congregation at the Mission-House have been for some time on the increase. The Portuguese congregation has generally been gratifying, and is still improving; and I cannot for a moment doubt, that many fruits of that service, will, in the great day, be found to the praise and glory of the Lord."

On the subject of schools for heathen children, Mr. Allen writes from Negombo, as follows:—"The progress which the girls have made in reading their own language, in learning catechisms, and in comprehending the grand truths of Revelation, is highly creditable to their assiduity; and cannot fail to be encouraging to us. In the midst of deep surrounding shades which Europeans seldom penetrate, and where ignorance and superstition excluded every ray of divine light from their ancestors, through unnumbered ages, they are taught in their youth, to know the Holy Scriptures—to believe and revere its doctrines—and to understand, and keep its precepts. Christian Schools in heathen lands, when carefully watched over, appear to be the grand means of exterminating idolatry."

On the Ceylon Mission generally, the following observations occur in the close of a joint letter from the missionaries of the Cinghalese District:—"The Committee would, we are persuaded, be gratified, could they see the regular and systematic little establishments we now have on all our stations, in almost every part of this heathen country, for the public worship of God, or the instruction of children. It is pleasing to go round the Island in imagination and take a view of these Christian Institutions. The mission house—the mission family—a family worshipping God in a heathen land—the places built publicly to honour him; and the assemblies of vari-



of different colours and languages, coming together to acknowledge Christ as the only Saviour; and, in different languages, to chaunt his praise. The rapid progress making by the brethren in the languages of the country, is also a matter of sincere congratulation. We are laying aside our interpreters; and, in at least four or five different languages, are constantly employed in making known the riches of Divine Grace."

The South Sea Missions,—those most distant scenes of missionary enterprise, appear to be in a state of growing stability and usefulness. The Mission in New South Wales being now divided into three Circuits, on which four missionaries are employed, it is affording religious assistance on a larger scale to the settlers in the interior; as well as ministering to the population of the towns, the moral state of which is well known, and calls for the deepest christian sympathy. The brethren however employed at this station, are encouraged to proceed in their labours of love; and their letters to the Committee furnish ground to believe, that their labours will not be in vain in the Lord.

NEW ZEALAND is another important station in that distant part of the world. The wretched state of the inhabitants present a deeply affecting picture of the effects of human corruption, and of the necessity of the Gospel. In no place is its pacific influence more pathetically invoked, by the groans and sufferings of the victims of barbarous cruelty, and infuriate passions; and in no part of the earth will its triumphs as the Gospel of peace and salvation be more strongly marked, or appeal with more powerful and delightful effect to the feelings of our common humanity. In addition to the horrible relation of Shungees cruelty and ferocity which has been made public by the natives—Mr. Leigh observes, in his journal, under date December 20th, 1822—"A tribe have killed four slaves, and eaten them within view of Rangahoo! A mother and son had been taken as slaves in war; the mother was given to a tribe in the Bay of Islands; and the people, fearing that the son would run from them after his parent, killed and eat him! They also murdered and devoured a beautiful young woman, the same evening, for a small offence." Mr. Leigh, however, is not without hope of succeeding by the blessing of God, in making an impression on the

minds of these cannibals, favourable to christianity ;—they are, it appears, desirous and capable of receiving instruction.

Mr. Lawry's reception by the chiefs and inhabitants of the FRIENDLY ISLANDS, was such as to encourage him to hope, that his residence among them, as a christian missionary, would be made a blessing to them. He observes—"I am much pleased with the conduct of PALAU and two other chiefs, his relations. I hope our way is beginning to open, by Divine Providence, for the erection of the standard of the Cross, at this beautiful place. I fully explained my object to them, and the good will which my brethren in England bore towards them; and then proposed many questions. Their answers were very satisfactory. The substance of them was, that they would be very kind to us, and send thousands of their children to school; and added, we will come ourselves and learn something from the white people."

WEST INDIES.—The calumnies and violence of our enemies on this important part of the missionary field, have frequently rendered it necessary, that we should act on the defensive; and it is greatly to be lamented, that the events of the past year have rendered this more imperious than those of any former period. These calumnies have, in every stage of the mission, owed their existence to the exertions of certain Editors of Newspapers and their anonymous supporters, who have left no stone unturned to destroy the influence of religion, where it is certainly necessary, in an extraordinary degree, and to put an end to the operations of the only agents, who, in many cases, are employed in its propagation, among the black and coloured population of the West India colonies. Your Committee however feel sincerely grateful, that that field which has so long produced those deliterious fruits has also been extensively productive of a most effectual antidote. Reproach has led to inquiry, and inquiry has, in a number of instances, led to a settled conviction of the absolute necessity and beneficial effects of the labours of the Wesleyan Missionaries; while their calumniators are happily opposed by a cloud of the most influential and respectable of the colonists.

The lamentable insurrection in the important Colony of Demerara, has occasioned much reproach. Those who know not what they say, nor whereof they affirm, have taken more than ordinary pains to convince the world, that it owed its disgraceful existence, and

its awful operations, at least, in part, to the influence of Methodism. The following extracts, however, from the Missionary Notices for January, will abundantly prove, that the Wesleyan Missionaries in that colony have taught their members to "Fear God and honour the king;" and that servants should be obedient unto their own masters."

"We stated in our last number," say the Missionary Committee, "that Messrs. Mortier, and Cheesewright, our missionaries in Demerara, were safe; and that only two of the members of our Society there, had been apprehended, on suspicion of being implicated in the late revolt. We have received a second letter, from Mr. Mortier, dated Demerara, Sept. 17th, which communicates the gratifying intelligence, that these two persons, who were servants of the Governor, had been liberated, upon full conviction of their entire innocence; and that not one of the members of our large Society, of twelve hundred and sixteen, chiefly slaves, had been in the least concerned in the revolt: and that the slaves of another estate, under the care of Mr. Cheesewright, had not only refused to join the rebels, but had conducted their master to a vessel, by which he reached Georgetown in safety. We indeed fully expected to learn, that they had in this time of trial, done credit to their profession, and to the faithful instructions of the missionaries who have laboured among them. The following extracts from Mr. Mortier's letter will show, that the confidence we indulged was not unfounded."

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Mortier, dated George-Town, Demerara, September 17th, 1823.*

"An estate upon which Mr. Cheesewright, my colleague, preaches, called Dochfour, about six miles on this side Mahaica, made a noble stand against the rebels. The negroes declared they should not approach their master, (Mr. Reid, one of the governor's *Sides-du-camp*.) They took him off the plantation, and conveyed him to the mouth of Mahaica Creek, after passing through much mud and water, where a schooner was lying, and on board of which they succeeded in getting their master, who arrived in town that afternoon. This account I had from one of our members who came to town by the same vessel with Mr. Reid. Another gang, on whose plantation Mr. Cheesewright catechises the children, came to the manager, and laid down their cutlasses, with which they cut down the sugar-cane,

and told him, that that was to show him, they had no design to join the rebels. The name of this estate is Spring-Hall, belonging to the Honorable Dr. Austin. This gentleman is a friend to the religious instruction of his negroes. He, with his lady and family, left the colony for England about two months ago.

"There is only one plantation up the East Coast, upon which we have any members, that I know of; and I am happy to be able to state, that that plantation remained in peace. One circumstance I cannot pass over in silence. One of the members of our Society in Mahaica, was returning from town to Mahaica, and was stopped by a party of the rebels, who commanded him to join them, or they would kill him. They knew and told him, that his master (who is Commander of the Mahaica militia) had killed so many of their people already, that he must join them. The poor man said he could not do it. They then forced him down to the main party, and said he must eat with them; he refused. At last they came upon him with their guns levelled, threatening to kill him, saying, he only wanted to carry news to his master. But the poor young man pleaded for his liberation, on the ground of having some medicine in his pocket for the parson, (meaning Mr. Cheesewright.) They thought this a pretence, but when he showed it, and a note directed to Mr. C., they let him go. Mr. C. had been, and then was exceedingly ill. But, had not the young man been able to show the medicine, no doubt they would have forced him to join them. This was the case with several slaves who, when they saw an opportunity, left them, and came to the town to the Governor.

"This morning, I hear that the Governor's two servants, the only members of our society who have been in confinement on suspicion, are set at liberty, without a spot of guilt being attached to them in this affair. These young men have been in our society for eight years; they are brothers: I had no doubt of their innocence. Not one of our people has been found in the revolt."

With the destruction of our excellent Chapel in Barbadoes, the public are well acquainted, through the medium of various publications; and however we deplore the consequences that may result from this event, and the temporary cessation of the labours of our



brethren on this station, we have real cause for joy in the discussion which it has originated. The principal alleged cause of the riot which led to this disgraceful affair, is a letter from Mr. Shrewsbury, the missionary on the station, to the Missionary Committee, in which he described the moral character of the object of his Mission. This description was intended to lead to a godly sympathy on the part of those who support our missions in favour of a people, who so greatly need the means of spiritual regeneration and moral culture. The mob of Barbadoes engaged to redress their supposed grievances, by defending their moral characters against the pretended calumnies of Mr. S. It may therefore not be improper to review the consistency of their proceedings.—One of the first evidences of morality in any community, is a regard to the Sabbath Day. What evidences therefore have we of this in the conduct of those who were so mightily offended, that their moral characters had been impeached? The answer of their actions to this question is such, that it would lead us to suppose, that instead of intending to shew the impropriety of Mr. Shrewsbury's representation, they wished to prove, that he had scarcely obtained a knowledge of the depravity of their lives. The characters of those who can pursue such measures as are depicted in the following extracts from Mr. Shrewsbury's letter, can scarcely be described, much less disgraced; and had he been portraying the lives of the persons in question (which was not the case) he is certainly more than innocent of exaggeration. He has done them no more than justice.

"Passing over the scoffs and sneers which fell to my lot daily in Barbadoes for more than three years, it is now about three months since the hatred of the carnal minds began to manifest itself in a more violent manner. In the public streets I was frequently abused as a villian in open day, not by mere rabble, but by the great vulgar, by merchants from their stores, or individuals in the garb of gentlemen, whom I accidentally met. Nor was the press unemployed; not only were the Methodists, as a body, spoken of as a people highly dangerous to the community, but I was also particularly alluded to, by the name Mr. RUFER, as one who was secretly undermining the West India interests, while I seemed in my preaching and my conduct to be a saint. But I was as a deaf man who heard not. I determined to regard the Apostle's words,—“By well doing to put

to silence the ignorance of foolish men?" They had known my life upwards of three years, and they knew that I had lived "holily and unblamably amongst them;" and I hoped, by patiently and meekly bearing ill, to constrain even mine adversaries to acknowledge, that from my principles and practice, nothing need be apprehended that would militate against their welfare. But the result has proved that I was mistaken. For on Sunday, October 5th, some unknown persons assembled at the chapel door, with the avowed design of molesting the congregation. Thin glass bottles were prepared, and filled with a mixture of oil and assafoetida; and all on a sudden they were thrown with great violence in the midst of the people; one was aimed at my head, and came between the pulpit lamps, just over my head; a second cut a young man in the head who was sitting just before the pulpit; a third cut another man slightly in the jaw; in all eight bottles were thrown, for the necks of so many were found the next day in the chapel, which was strewed all over with thin splinters of glass. Providentially no one received any serious injury; but the confusion and uproar that ensued cannot be easily described.

"I wholly omit the vexations we met with during the week, and come to notice the proceedings of the following Sabbath, October 12th. While in my study, a brother came and forewarned me, that that evening much was designed against us; and, just before I went down stairs, a second messenger came, and full of fear, informed me, that "trouble was near at hand." I felt concerned chiefly for my dear wife, as any fright or alarm might have cost her her life: having resolved to go into the pulpit, and commit myself to the care of God. I could not persuade her to keep from the chapel; she therefore was placed in the vestry. As I came down from the dwelling-house, and entered the side door of the chapel, the sight was really intimidating. Without the chapel, and throughout the whole length of the street, there was an immense concourse of people; some "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," and others merely lookers on. Within the chapel, besides a fine congregation of my regular and serious hearers, there were planted all around the pulpit, and by the pulpit stairs, from twenty to thirty of the gentlemen-mob, apparently ready for any mischief, when those

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without should make a beginning. My heart feared a little while singing the first hymn ; " Thou, Jesu, thou, my breast inspire," &c. ; but in prayer my heart was enlarged, and my fear was gone. Just as we arose from prayer, two men, wearing masks, and having swords and pistols, came galloping down the street, and, presenting their pistols opposite the door, they fired ; but only one pistol went off, and that discharged its contents, not within the door amongst the congregation, but without, beside the window ; so that the men, planted around the pulpit, were completely disappointed :— for it seems, the design was to have fired crackers among the *females*, to set their clothes on fire, when advantage would have been taken of the confusion, to have wreaked their vengeance on me. It also providentially happened that evening, that two military gentlemen were at the chapel, and their servants were outside on their horses. As the masked gentlemen came riding hard down the street, one of the horses began to prance, and threw the servant right against the foremost man, whom he seized ; but he instantly presented the pistol to his breast, saying, " You are a dead man, if you do not quit your hold." Of course he suffered him to escape. Meantime the second masked gentleman passed and fired, when the other officer's servant pursued him through the town ; while the one who had been for a moment seized, pursued the servant, and made three blows at him with the sword, but missed every time, so that one unarmed man was between the two who were armed. Finding he could not seize the man before him, he, with great dexterity, pulled up his horse as he turned a corner, and laid hold of the bridle of the horse behind him, which threw the man who was masked, from his horse, and threw the horse also ; so that he rolled upon the man, and injured his side ; but, while the brave servant was securing him, the other came up to his help, so that, standing no chance against two armed men, he could only lay hold of his hat which he rode away with, and brought to me the next morning.— Had it not been for this unexpected and spirited pursuit, I am persuaded those men would have returned, and others with them, and would have fired their pistols repeatedly, till they had effected their design. As it was, when the pistol which went off, had discharged its powder against the *jaalousie* window, and caused a momentary blaze, some voices from without cried, " Fire ! fire !" but a member of society,

who was stationed at the door, with great presence of mind ran in, and said; "It is only a cracker, do not be alarmed." The murmur subsided; I gave out my second hymn, and preached with considerable enlargement and freedom from 1 Cor. i. 22—24, having previously determined, that, as it was doubtful how long I should be able to preach to this people, while I had the opportunity I would make the great doctrine of the cross my frequent theme.—And it affords me comfort now to reflect, that from such a text I closed my ministry in Barbadoes.

On the 19th, there was no service at the chapel; but the Methodists all attended at the Established Church. This was the memorable day on which the chapel was destroyed: my account is given from *credible eye-witnesses of the whole proceeding*. In the course of the week, *Circulars* had been issued by a *secret committee*, which proposed to pull down the Methodist Chapel the *next Sunday evening*, requesting the concurrence of the individual to whom it was sent. No signatures were affixed that might discover names; but certain letters of the alphabet, which were understood by the parties. Accordingly on Sunday evening, by six o'clock, they began to muster, bringing with them carpenters, masons, &c. with hammers, saws, hatchets, crows, and every other necessary implement; and before seven they burst open the chapel gate, and the chapel doors, and fell to work till they demolished lamps, benches, pews, and pulpit, and left nothing but the bare walls. They next went up stairs into the dwelling-house; broke open the windows and doors; threw out the crockery-ware; chopped up tables, chairs, and every article of furniture; tore up my library, consisting of more than 300 volumes, besides some manuscripts of great importance to me; and began to unroof the house, which, when they had partly done, they made *flags* of such linen as they found, and gave three cheers; when they proceeded to demolish the roof, and break down the walls, as far as the dwelling-house floor. In fact, from 150 to 200 men were employed in this iniquitous work from seven in the evening till after one in the morning, it being full moon that day; besides an immense crowd of spectators, *without the least attempt being made to check them, either by the civil or military authorities*. All this time I and my wife were sitting in a relation's house, but a bout nine o'clock



a friend came in haste, and entreated us to fly, as the mob were swearing, that, when they had finished the chapel, they would come up there after me. Oh the distress of that hour ! ! My wife with tears begged to go with me wherever I went ; her brother said, " No ; you will cause your husband to be taken." There was no time to delay. She was secured in a neighbouring hut, where it was thought she would not be suspected, and I, having disguised myself, went with another of her brothers, through a cotton-plot, and retired about a mile and a half in the country, at the house of a friend, where we all remained till morning. We lay down with our clothes on, having agreed with our friend, that if I should be traced to his house, before he gave any one admission, he should let us out by a private door, that we might still have a hope of escaping. Early in the morning I returned to my brother-in-law's house, and found my wife there also ; all were well ; they had suffered no molestation ; but about two in the morning, four men rode by, shouting, " Down with all the Methodists ! down with all the Methodists ! " As soon as day dawned, all my friends who saw me urged me to leave the colony without delay ; every hour they became more urgent, saying, " No man's life was ever so much in danger as yours is." In fact, every one was afraid to give me shelter. I considered ; if I remain, I cannot preach ; my public usefulness is at an end here, for the present ; I shall certainly lose my life, or receive some personal injury, the effects of which will be felt for life ; besides, whatever risk I chose to run, it does not seem a just thing to expose my friends to danger for affording me shelter. Reasoning thus, I resolved to depart ; my wife also wished, saying that she was willing, in her trying state, to go with me, and commit her body and soul to the care of a gracious God. Hence a vessel was privately chartered and by three in the afternoon of Monday the 20th, about two miles down the coast below Bridgetown, we went on board, and sailed for St. Vincent's. Oh Barbadoes ! Barbadoes ! Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for thee !

The sense of the Managing Committee on this subject is expressed in the following extract from the Missionary Notices above alluded to :  
 " The whole affair is an additional reason why that colony should

have a large share in our sympathies, our prayers and exertions; and the return of good for this evil, which our friends will, we trust, enable us, by their liberal subscriptions, to make to this people, will be the employment of additional means to diffuse among them the spirit of the Gospel. Several respectable Gentlemen and Clergymen of that island have been exceedingly friendly to our Mission there; and they, as well as many others, we doubt not, greatly regret, and loudly condemn the outrage. Even, many of the active rioters themselves, led on by bad and designing men, must, if they have any right feeling or conscience, blush, upon reflection, to have been guilty of persecuting a most innocent and praise-worthy man; a man entitled, as the whole spirit of his letters will show, to their respect, and not their hostility."

For the redress to which we are entitled by the excellent laws of our country, we can confidently look up to the throne of the Royal Successor of the venerable and revered GEORGE III. It is reported that his Majesty has ordered, that this Chapel shall be re-built out of the Treasury of Barbadoes: and Messrs. Woolley and Goy,\* two of the Missionaries from other Islands, are ordered to Barbadoes, to superintend the erection. That the inhabitants of this colony will not, as they have supposed, be compelled to entail a curse on themselves and their posterity; but an important and lasting blessing is evident, from a variety of testimonies of the first authority. From the Representatives of his Majesty in the West Indies, to the lowest orders of society, we could crowd our report with the testimonies of all classes in favour of the conduct of our Missionaries, and the successes of their labours, as well as the absolute necessity of these labours being continued and increased. A regard to brevity, however, compels us to confine ourselves to one or two which have not yet appeared in these colonies, and have been lately forwarded to one of the brethren in this District, who has spent three years and a half of his missionary life on the Island, from which they were transmitted. They are extracted from the St. Vincent Gazette—a respectable West India journal—and owe their existence to the vio-

\*Since the presentation of this Report to the annual meeting, it has been ascertained, that these Brethren had proceeded to St. Vincent, on their way to Barbadoes: but it was thought proper for them to proceed no farther at that time, as there was little prospect of succeeding in the accomplishment of their Mission.

lent exertions of one of those anonymous correspondents already alluded to, and are sufficiently explicit to justify continued and increased exertion on the part of the friends of social, political and religious order.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"We thank '*Philatethes*' for his communication, which we are satisfied is well intended; but so many able writers have already treated on the same subject, that we are apprehensive of losing the attention of our readers by a repetition.

"*John Lump*' is mistaken in attributing to us a "strong appeal in favour of the Wesleyan Missionaries" when we merely commented on the disgraceful character of the proceedings adopted against their Society in Barbadoes,—pointed out the necessity of some explanation on this subject, to satisfy their friends here; and, subsequently, alluded to the good effects of their missions, as exemplified in the recent occurrences at Demerara. If we now offer a few words in their favour, it is merely to counteract the effects of a publication which would censure a whole body, and increase the weight of suspicion, which already exists against them, however groundless or undeserved. Attached, from early education and conviction, to the principles of the Established Church, we have learnt, at the same time, to treat with toleration and respect, those who entertain different sentiments; and our duty, in the conducting of this paper, always prompts us to assist every class of our fellow-creatures whom we find calumniated or oppressed, without regard to the odium that may arise from it. Of the Missionaries here, it would be poor commendation were we merely to say, they have done some good; when half the estates in the Colony attest the fact. That theirs has not been a life of voluptuous idleness or dissipation—of thoughtless revelry or criminal pleasure, the whole tenor of their conduct will prove; and we regret, that the indiscreet production of our correspondent obliges us to ask, where would the hundreds of negroes who have received religious instruction in this Colony have obtained it, but for the gratuitous exertions of the members of that Society?—and is not their acquisition of numbers, both at home and abroad, attributable, in a great measure, to their superior diligence, as compared with that of many Ministers of the established Church.

"Poor Mr. Shrewsbury will doubtless be much indebted to our correspondent for his proffered sympathy, after he has taken advantage of the curiosity excited by the expulsion of that individual from Barbadoes, to brand the whole society of Missionaries with which he is connected, as a set of idle, dissolute, and ignorant characters ; more requiring information upon points of religious faith, than capable of instructing others in its principles and practice. Does he suppose the public are intended to admit the train of the position he thus assumes, or the justice of its application ; or that they will tolerate this being done by an anonymous writer, and not allow us to refute it, when well known, and responsible for the opinions which we maintain ! The observations in our last number were distinctly declared to be in favour of the missionaries here, and intended as an antidote to the mischief aimed at them by our correspondent.

"*John Lump*' carefully avoids replying to either of the questions we put, as to the result of the labours of the missionaries in this colony, and very covertly asks, how "does Mr. Drape know that hundreds of negroes have been religiously benefited by these missionaries ?" has he "examined into the state of the negroes" in this respect ? To these questions Mr. Drape replies, that a constant residence of many years in this colony, and an invariable attention to every thing pertaining to its interest, might entitle him, in the opinion of the public, to offer as confident an assertion on this subject (supposing that the fact were not generally notorious,) and with equal probability of this being correct, as though the same had come from an anonymous writer, who, except for the last few months, has been only a visitor occasionally in this island, and whose general conduct gives no indication that he has much "examined into the state of the negroes," as regards their religious condition, any more than the individual who, we suspect, assisted him in his lucubrations.

"Further we are not at present disposed to gratify our Correspondent. We inserted his former communication, although fully aware that it was not only indiscreet, but illiberal and ill-timed. His attack upon ourselves, we regard not ; let its publication, and that in our last number, satisfy him of our impartiality ; but if he

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feels disposed to continue the controversy which he has raised—not us—let him do so in his proper name and character, and we pledge ourselves not only “*seriously and soberly to point out the real benefit which has been achieved in this Island*” by the Wesleyan Missionaries; but are much mistaken, if a more general knowledge of him, does not dispel the triumph which he may imagine he has obtained over us—

“Like the baseless fabric of a vision,

And leave not a wreck behind!”

The number of stations in the West Indies is thirty-four, occupied by sixty-five missionaries, who have under their pastoral care 24,699 members,—of whom 23,819 are coloured and black people, chiefly slaves. The increase in the course of the last year amounted to 1419.—The Reports of the Missionaries are in general very favourable, especially as to the facilities which are afforded for extending their labours. Many of the most opulent planters and proprietors have opened their estates, for their slaves to be instructed by our brethren. A number of agents, who are possessed of every necessary qualification for the arduous work, are ready to occupy these stations; and all that is required, is, the means of sending them forth. This Mission, therefore, owing to the blessings which have already resulted from its operations—the destitute condition of its objects as to the means of religious improvement, and the difficulties through which it is called to struggle, is heartily recommended to the sympathies, the support, and the prayers of the friends of mankind.

The Committee cannot conclude without again recognizing the utility of Branch Societies, and earnestly and affectionately recommending an imitation of the Ladies of Halifax, and of St. John, as well as of other places, who have employed their commanding influence in the furtherance of this good work.

Your Committee would just suggest, that your patronage is not solicited for an institution, the energy of whose exertions, and the success of whose operations are problematical. For nearly half a century, have its missionaries been engaged in the great work of evangelizing men. Many through their efforts, under the divine



Duffus, Mr. J.	7 6	Parker, J.	10 0 0
Esson, Mr. A.	10 0	Prescott, J. Esq.	1 3 4
Fairbanks, Chas. Esq.	2 0 0	Prescott, Mrs. S.	21 3 8
Fiddes, Mr. A.	5 0	Ritchie, Geo.	5 0
Finlay, Capt.	1 0 0	Robinson, W. & J.	10 0
Foster, Mr. W.	7 6	Robinson, Mr.	5 0
Friend, by Mr. Loveland, i	3 4	Ross, Capt.	5 0
Friend, by J. L. Starr,	5 0	Sargent, W. B. Esq.	1 3 4
Friend, Do.	5 0	Sargent, John	1 3 4
Friend to missions,	5 0	Sargent, Winthrop	1 3 4
Friend to missions,	5 0	Sawyer, J. I. Esq.	5 0
Gammon, Mrs.	1 0 0	Shannon, J. N. Esq.	1 0 0
Garry, Mrs.	5 0	Sinclair & McLean,	5 0
Goreham, Mr.	3 4	Skerry, John	5 0
Grant, P.	1 0 0	Slayter, John, Esq.	2 0 0
Grant & Fraser,	1 0 0	Smith, John	1 0 0
Hague, Mrs.	10 0	Smith, Capt. Geo.	10 0
Hamilton, Mr. Jas.	3 4	Smith, Joseph	10 0
Hare, Mr. D.	1 0 0	Smith, Elkin	15 0
Hargie, Mr. J.	5 0	Starr, John, Esq.	1 3 4
Head, S. Esq.	1 0 0	Starr, Joseph, Esq.	1 3 4
Hill, Mr. C. W.	10 0	Starr, Mr. J. Leander	1 0 0
Hoffman, M. F. Esq.	10 0	Starr, John Edward	1 0 0
Holland, P. J.	5 0	Stamper, J.	5 0
Holland, A. H.	5 0	Stewart, Capt.	10 0
Hoskings, G.	5 0	Storey, Samuel	10 0
Innes, Geo.	10 0	Strachan, John	10 0
Innes, F.	10 0	Street, Samuel	1 0 0
Ives, Mr. James	1 0 0	T. C.	5 0
J. H. B.	10 0	Tapp, J. W. Esq.	1 3 4
Johnston, J. W. Esq.	1 5 0	Templeton, Mrs.	1 0 0
Lank, R.	5 0	Tropelet, Mr. C. S.	1 0 0
Leishman, J.	5 0	Turnbull, Geo.	5 0
Lindsay, John	5 0	W. L.	5 0
Livingston, Mr. D.	1 0 0	Weston, Mrs.	5 0
Loveland, Mr. Chas.	3 4	Weston, R.	5 0
Lusher, Rev. R. L.	1 3 4	Weston, W.	5 0
Lyle, John	5 0	Wilkie, J. C. W.	5 0
McKay, Mr.	5 0	Wilson, William	1 0 0
McKie, T.	5 0	Sums under 5s. collected by	
McNab, James	5 0	Barry, Mr. J. A.	1 0 0
McQueen, Duncan	5 0	Black, Mr. S.	2 10 6
Marshall, Capt.	5 0	Loveland, Mr. C.	12 0 6
Martin, Joel	5 0	Parker, Coporal	11 0 9
Merkel, Mrs.	5 0	Starr, Mr. J. L.	13 0 9
Miller, Jacob, Esq.	1 0 0	Turnbull, Mr. Geo.	1 0 0
Mitchell, George	5 0	Wilson, Mr. W.	13 0 9
Morris, Mr. R.	1 0 0	Collections at miss.	
Munday, Mr. R.	1 0 0	prayer meetings,	
Murdoch, W.	5 0	Collection at An-	
Munro, Mr. J.	1 0 0	nual Sermon,	18 12 6





## WESTMORELAND CIRCUIT.

## Sackville.

Allison, Charles T.	11	8	Fawcett, Mrs. J. 2d	5
Allison, Henry B.	5		Fawcett, John 3d	5
Allison, Joseph F.	5		Fawcett, Mrs. J. 3d	5
Atkinson, Jane	5		Eawcett, Elen	5
Avard, Joseph sen.	1		Fawcett, William 2d	5
Avard, Elizabeth	5		George, James	5
Bamford, Mrs. Stephen	10		Harris, John	10
Bowser, Richard S.	1		Humphrey, John	9 4
Bowser, Mary A.	5		Humphrey, Mrs. Widow	5
Bowser, George	7	6	Humphrey, Mrs. C.	5
Bowser, Thomas	10		Morrice, John	9 4
Bowser, John	5		Morrice, Mrs. J.	5
Bowser, Layton	5		Payson, Abihud	10
Bulmer, Mrs. J.	5		Richardson, Christ'r. 2d	5
Bulmer, Edward	5		Richardson, Mrs. C.	10
Burnham, William	5		Shaw, Stephen H.	5
Callahan, Susan	5		Venning, William N.	10
Crane, William Esq.	1	3 4	Wilson, Mrs. Ann Widow	5
Crane, Mrs. W.	10		Wry, John sen.	5
Dixon, Edward Esq.	18	8	Small sums under 5s.	1 1 7
Dryden, James M.	5			
Fawcett, John 2d	10			17 6 5

## Dorchester.

Atkinson, William	7	6	Grannel, Delany	5 4
Black, George	5		Keech, Robert	18 8
Black, James	5		Wheldon, Andrew Esq.	15
Chapman, John Esq.	18	8	Wheldon, Mrs. A.	5
Chapman, John jun.	5		Wheldon, Ann	5
Cutler, Jonas	5		Wheldon, John	12
Cutler, Mrs. J.	5		Wheldon, Mrs. J.	5
Gilbert, H. Esq.	1	3 4	Taylor, Mr. Ruben	5
Gilbert, Mrs. H.	10		Small sums under 5s.	13 1
Gilbert Thomas	5	4		
Gilbert, Robert	5	4		8 19 3

## Point De Bute.

Avard, Joseph, jr.	10	0	Johnston, John	5 0
Bent, James	5	0	Lawrence Gilbert	1 0 0
Beckworth, Nelson	5	0	Myers, Thomas	5 0
Carey, John	5	0	Roach, Thomas	1 3 4
Chapman, Philip	10	0	Read, Peter	5 0
Chapman, Smith	5	0	Read, Wm.	5 0
Chappell, Bill, Esq.	16	0	Sums under 5s.	11 3
Dobson, John	10	0	Trueman, Harmon, Esq.	1 0 0
Glending, George	5	0	Trueman, Wm.	15 0
Irving, David	10	8	Trueman, Wm. jr.	5 0

Trucman, Thomas	5 0	Trenholm, Margaret	5 0
Trueman, John	5 0	Trenholm, William J.	5 0
Trueman, Robert	5 0	Ullittz, Stephen	5 0
Trueman, Policone	5 0	Wood, Valentine	7 6
Trueman, Cynthia	5 0	Wood, Edward	7 6
Trueman, Eunice	5 0	Wells, Margaret	10 0
Trueman, Thompson	5 0	Wells, George J.	5 0
Trueman, Jane	5 0	Wells Joseph D.	10 0
Trueman, Mary	5 0		
Trenholm, John	10 0		15 16 3

## FREDERICTON CIRCUIT.

Barker, Sarah	5 4	Pickard, Humphrey	5 4
Barker, Zebulon	5 0	Pickard, Mrs. Hephzibah	10 8
Blair, John	5 4	Pickard, David	5 4
Blair William	5 4	Payson, John	8 8
Burpe, Hannah	10 8	Payson, Mrs. Abigail	5 4
Clark, Isaac	1 0 0	Simpson, John	1 0 0
Fisher, Peter	5 4	Sums under 5s.	2 8
Fisher, Lewis	5 4	Sunday School chil-	
Friend, W. M.	1 0 0	dren per Mr. Mar-	
Friend, per Mr. Marshall	10 8	shall, to be appro-	1 2 6
G. M. a friend,	5 4	priated to the schools	
Gaynor, Joseph	1 0 0	in the West Indies,	
Gill, Thomas	1 0 0	Public collection at	2 1 4
Gill, Margaret	10 0	Fredericton,	
Gill, Mrs.	5 4	Do. at Nashwalk,	2 2 10
Gill, Mary Ann	5 4	Various gold rings	
Gill, Catharine	5 4	and trinkets,	
Marshall, Rev. Mr.	1 0 0		20 9 8
Murray, Christopher	5 4	Deduct 4d. on each	
Murray, William	5 4	dollar, for difference	1 5 7½
Nevers, John	5 4	of currency,	
Pickard, Thomas	1 3 4	Amount reduced to	19 4 0½
Pickard, Mrs. Mary	10 8	Halifax currency,	
Pickard, Elizabeth	5 4		
Pickard, Hephzibah	5 4		

## SHEFFIELD CIRCUIT.

Public Collection, Nova Scotia Currency,	3 9 9
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## WINDSOR CIRCUIT.

Alder, Rev. R.	10 0	Dewolf, Benjamin, Esqr.	5 0
Coburn, Mrs. Ann	5 0	Evans, L.	5 0
Coburn, Michael	5 0	Halibarton, Mrs.	5 0
Chandley, William	1 3 4	King, William	5 0
Chandley, Mrs. Frances	5 0	K, Mr. William	5 0
Church, William	5 0	Leavers, Thomas	5 0
Cunningham, Mrs.	5 0	Leavers, John	5 0
Caldwell, James	5 0	Leonard, John	5 0

Bayard

Mc Kay, J. Esqr.	5 0	Sprott, Rev. Mr.	5 0
Pratt, Mr. Isaac	1 0 0	Sums under 5s.	1 11 3½
Rickards, Mr. Joseph	11 8	Todd, J.	3 4
Rickards, Mr. W	5 0	Timlin, Thomas	5 0
Raben, Mr.	10 0	Public Collection at Windsor.	1 13 3
Russell, Mrs. S.	5 0	Public collection at Falmouth	17 6½
Rathbun, Mrs. S.	5 0	Mill, William	5 0
Ross, Mr. Job	10 0	Umphry, William	7 6
Ryer, Mrs. Mary	7 6		
Smith, M.	15 0		
Smith, G. F.	10 0		
Scott, David	1 3 4		
Stark, John	10 0	Deduct incidental expenses	1 3 0
Scott, Mrs. Margaret	10 0		
Scott, John	5 0		
Scott, Abijah	5 0		
Scott, Miss. Jane, Ann.	5 0		

## NEWPORT CIRCUIT.

Allison, John Esq.	10 0	Shaw, Arnold	5 0
Allison, William	10 0	Shaw, John	5 0
Allison, James	10 0	Shaw, Anthony jun.	5 0
Allison, Ann	5 0	Shaw, Israel	5 0
Allison, Hannah	5 0	Shaw, Maria	5 0
Bennett, Rev. William	10 0	Smith, John	5 0
Card, Perry	5 0	Salter, John	5 0
Chambers, Absalom	5 0	Salter, Robert	5 0
Collections, Public	1 3 3½	Salter, Michael	5 0
Liswell, William	5 0	Sanford, Peleg	5 0
Miller, Rev. George	1 0 0	Sterlin, William	5 0
Mosher, George	5 0		
Mosher, Jehu	5 0	Deduct incidental expenses,	11 1½
Mosher, Ira	5 0		
McLellan, Thomas	5 0		
McDonald, William	10 0		
Shaw, Anthony	10 0		
Shaw, Sarah	5 0		

## PARRSBOROUGH CIRCUIT.

Desbrisay, A.	10 0	Deduct postage of miss. notices,	15 0
McDonald, Donald	5 0		
McNeely, Alex.	5 0		
Ratchford, James, Esq.	8 0 0		9 5 0
Ratchford, James, jr.	1 0 0		
	10 0 0		

## ANNAPOLIS CIRCUIT.

Bayard, Mrs.	10 0	Kerr, Wm.	10 0
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Nichols, Henry	5	0	Watters, James	5	0
Strong, Rev. John	1	3	4		
Sums under 5s.	2	1	8	5	0
Tupper, John	5	0		0	0

## HORTON AND CORNWALLIS CIRCUIT.

Busby, Sampson	1	0	0	Harris, Wilhelmina	10	0
Borden Jonathan	5	0		Johnson, Joseph	10	0
Campbell, Francis Letitia	5	0		Kirkpatrick, John	5	0
Campbell, William Esq.	10	0		Randle, Charles	5	0
Crane, James N. Esq.	10	0		Reynolds, Edward	10	0
Chipman, Elizabeth	5	0		Sheffield, John	5	0
Crane, Rebecca	10	0		Sums under 5s.	12	6
Collection,	6	2				
Dewolf, Thomas A. S.	1	0	0		9	19
Dennison, James Esq.	1	0	0	Deduct Postage of		8
Dewolf, William	5	0		Missionary Notices,	19	6
Donaldson, Benjamin	10	0				
Dewolf, Elisha Esq.	10	0			9	0
Harding, Ebenezer M. D.	5	0			2	

## LUNENBURG CIRCUIT.

Bolman, Edward	5	0	Knack, Frederick	5	0
Boehner, Jacob	10	0	Manning, Mary	5	0
Bolever, John	5	0	Morris, Charles, Esqr.	10	0
Creighton, John, jr. Esq.	10	0	Meda, Frederick	5	0
Comingo, J. B.	5	0	Oxner, John, N. Esqr.	10	0
Drew, William	5	0	Oxner, George	5	0
Drew, Lamech	5	0	Oxner, Henry	5	0
Drew, Matthew	5	0	Orth, George	5	0
Forsyth, Alexander	5	0	Pentz, Martin	10	0
Gorkum, William	5	0	Rudolf, Philip	5	0
Heckman, John, Esqr.	10	0	Rudolf, John, Esqr.	5	0
Herman, George, sen.	5	0	Rudolf, William	5	0
Herman, George, jun.	5	0	Rudolf, Michael	5	0
Henericy, Jacob, sen.	5	0	Selig, George	5	0
Henericy, Jacob, jun.	5	0	Sums under 5s.	2	6
Henericy, Henry	5	0			
Henericy, Barbara	5	0		9	7

## SHELburnE CIRCUIT.

Cocken, A. H.	1	3	4
Crane, A. H.	1	3	4
	2	6	8
Deduct postage of notices,	17	8	
	1	9	0



**CHARLOTTE TOWN CIRCUIT.**

Burt, Rev. W. 1 3 4

**BEDEQUE CIRCUIT.**

Jackson, Rev. Geo. 1 3 4

Wood, Joseph 5 0

Wright, Stephen 5 0

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1 13 4**MURRAY HARBOUR CIRCUIT.**

Snowball, Rev. John 1 3 4

Collection, 15 0

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1 18 4

Deduct postage of notices, 5 0

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1 13 4

Dr. *The Treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the Nova-Scotia and N. Brunswick district.* Cr.  
*From June 1823, to June 1824.*

To Cash rec'd from Halifax Branch Society	£	142	13	1	1	By Amount paid to the General Committee in London	£	278	12	5	1
St. Johns	do	76	16	8		By Cash paid for printing this Report, &c.		9	2	6	
Westmoreland,	do	36	15	10							
Frederickton	do	19	4	0	1						
Windsor	do	18	0	9							
Liverpool	do	10	15	1							
Lunenburg		9	7	6							
Newport		9	17	1	1						
Horton		9	0	2							
Parsonsborough		9	5	0							
Annapolis		5	0	0							
Sheffield		3	9	11							
Shelburne		1	9	0							
Charlotte Town, P. E. I.		1	3	4							
Bedouque,	do	1	13	4							
Murray Harbour		1	13	4							
		356	4	2	1						
						By balance in hand		68	9	3	
								356	4	2	1

Signed { JOHN STARR, Treasurer,  
W. TEMPLE, Secretary.