

The Rev. HENRY GARNETT, a gentleman of color from America, then addressed the meeting. He said that if any one had told him when he was a slave in the Southern States of America, that at any period in his life he would tread on the free soil of Scotland, he would not have believed him. He was glad to have the opportunity of seeing the present demonstration in favor of anti-slavery principles, and to hear the disgraceful slave law of the American Democratic Republic exposed and condemned. (Applause.) That law which interfered materially with the social relations of the citizens of the United States, and he was glad to say that the masses of the people even in his own land were opposed to it. That law commanded the people not to entertain a stranger if he was black, and supposed to be a slave. It commands every man to steel his heart against providing for the wants and necessities of another. If, at the midnight hour, when the storm is howling fiercely around a man's dwelling, and the snow and sleet dashing against his window-panes, he should hear some poor outcast exclaiming, 'God pity me;' and if he should, in answer to that cry, look out of his window at which stands a poor destitute woman with a baby in her arms; if, when he looks, he discovers that her tears are being frozen on her cheeks, and her faltering tongue is only able to exclaim, 'Let me in, and let me rest till the morning;' should the man give her shelter, then in the morning comes to his dwelling a long, lank, Yankee-faced slaveholder, inquiring if he had entertained a slave through the night. The man would answer, 'Yes, I did; she was houseless and I gave her shelter, she was naked and I clothed her, and when the

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morning came, I took her off to Canada, where she cannot be a slave.' (Great applause.) The slaveholder, by the power which the law gives him, then makes a charge of one thousand dollars on this man who has sheltered the slave. The case stated was not one of supposition. A gentleman belonging to the Society of Friends in America had been fined in three thousand dollars for giving shelter to three slaves; and, although that noble man was not rich, he said to a slaveholder afterward—'Friend, if you ever see a poor man fleeing from the face of his unjust master, send him to Thomas Garret, and he will never want a friend.' Such was the law and such the conduct of the slaveholders in America. Did his audience not think that he was right when he said, that if two or three thousand men who had known the sweets of liberty were to get hold of a number of the planters—poor, shallow, puny slaveholders—they would seize them by the neck and give them a regular shaking? (Applause.) He (Mr. Garnett) was a peace man, but he would rejoice to see the same spirit displayed towards slaveholders that Barclay and Perkins' draymen had shown to Marshal Haynan. (Applause.) After relating an incident in the life of a slave who had escaped, and returned to Virginia for the purpose of bringing away his wife and children, then in slavery, the Rev. gentleman went on to say that the American slaveholders were impervious to reason on the matter of slavery. They found it profitable to maintain slaves, and such was the grasping nature of a Yankee's mind, that if he could possess himself of a bale of cotton, placed

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at the mouth of Pandemonium, he would have it, although his hair should be singed in the attempt. If other nations were to refuse to buy their goods, then slavery would be at an end, because it would not longer pay the planter to keep slaves. The reverend gentleman closed his address (which was much applauded throughout) by adverting to the power of public opinion.

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