

Mr. Remond, on rising to address the company, was loudly cheered. That he felt deeply (he said) the honor they were inclined to bestow by assembling on the present occasion, he needed not to express, and he hoped that his appreciation of the demonstration so far as regarded himself, might be verified in another way than words. The temperance and anti-slavery reformati-ns were two of the most popular subjects of agitation of the day, on which mere fine speeches were little, but he hoped if his life was spared to be able to show his appreciation of their kindness by his conduct, not only with regard to temperance and slavery, but with regard to every other cause which had for its object the good of his fellow-creatures. (Cheers.) The temperance cause was not new to him, although he had never joined but one temperance society in his own country, but he believed, that conduct was of much more consequence than profession, in this, as well as in other matters, and he could with sincerity avow, that he was a warm friend of the temperance movement. In the United States, the anti-slavery cause and the temperance cause were almost synonymous. It was true that many supported the temperance cause who were not abolitionists, but there were no abolitionists who were not likewise friends of the cause of temperance. (Cheers.) The abolitionists of America felt interested in the temperance cause for many reasons—as friends of suffering humanity, of good morals, and of the good of society in general; but when they learned, likewise, that intemperance had been one of the chief supports of slavery in that country, then they felt doubly strong in their indig-

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nation at the venders of such an article. The temperance cause had made rapid progress in the United States, but there was much yet to be done in that country, and a great deal more to be done in this. (Hear, hear.) The slave trade on the coast of Africa was sustained by ardent spirits. Where could they find a man not excited by the use of ardent spirits, who could lay his hand on innocent man, woman, or child, fasten fetters upon them, and consign to all the horrors of a middle passage? Where could they find a man, even for filthy lucre, who would be disposed to throw into the sea an entire cargo of human beings, when pursued by British cruisers, if they had not indulged in the use of ardent spirits, and were thus rendered reckless in the commission of the most atrocious crimes? That he had at one time disposed of ardent spirits, he would regret till the day of his death, and he would make any sacrifice, if he could stand there and say he had never been engaged in dealing in that article, the cause of so much misery and war. He felt borne down with the view of the amount of intemperance in his own country and in this, and he hoped they had come there that night determined to carry forward the great work of temperance. (Loud cheers.) A great change was going on in America on this question, and it would do more if it should succeed, to benefit not only the slave, but society in general, than any other question that could be agitated there at this time. (Cheering.) In order to carry it into full effect, they must have the co-operation of England. The notice of such a meeting as that would have a vast effect on the other side of

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the Atlantic. It was known to the most of them that when temperance commenced there, it was very unpopular indeed, but what had been the result of that agitation? Hundreds of societies had been formed, the decrease in the consumption of ardent spirits had been immense, thousands had ceased to deal in the article, many distilleries had been stopped, and the capital employed in them turned into better, and he hoped as profitable channels of manufactures or commerce. (Cheers.) The time was not distant, he hoped, when the temperance cause would become the great enterprise of the day, and he hoped they would make up their mind so firmly and fully, that no threats or influence would be sufficient to deter them from being faithful laborers in the cause of temperance, and chase from the face of society in this country, as well as the United States, the last vestige of intemperance. After noticing the shocking scenes which were so frequently exhibited on the streets, and which were the result of the use of ardent spirits, he referred to the immense number of public houses on the roads of Scotland, where almost nothing could be got by the traveller but whiskey; and concluded this part of his address by reading 'The Drunkard's Will.' Mr. R. then turned the attention of the meeting to the subject of American slavery. He showed the unfounded nature of the prejudice which existed in that country against the entire free colored population. They were told, he said, that the colored man was only fit to be a slave and servant, and while they were content to continue slaves, they were the finest fellows in the world; but when they would be men, when

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they would prove themselves industrious and sober citizens, then they were considered almost unfit to breathe in the same house with those whose sole right to the possession of the privileges which they enjoyed was founded on the principle that all men were equal. Mr. R. read extracts from an American paper to show the way in which the emancipation of the West India slaves was celebrated by the colored population of New-York, and the grateful and manly sentiments which they entertained towards those who had shown themselves attached to the cause of humanity and justice. After a long address on the same subject, he concluded by urging upon the meeting to persevere in their endeavors to emancipate the American slaves, as essential to the destruction of that prejudice which was so baneful to the happiness and true interests of the whole community of the United States. Mr. Remond resumed his seat amidst the most marked demonstrations of applause.

The chairman said, if there was a single individual in that meeting who entertained any doubt that the colored man was not a human being, he would not now need to consult the American slaveholder on the subject, for he must be convinced that Charles Remond was a man. (Cheers.) After a few further remarks, the chairman concluded by announcing a supply of fruit. The company having likewise been favored with a song from Mr. Water-son.

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