From Jours, Sem 33 Dake St, Glasgow, May 20 1842 My Dray Comson, I improve a frew minutes befor the mai Storts for Liverpool to explain to rudons why I am not on my way to Americas I am gratly did toped in consequence of my long absence from home, get I am confident that you all soil see the pricise position in which I am place, and all the circumstances conhected with our couse in this country, you world unon are the rulong which hor bern strongly pulse upon the by the Smeat form Murray, Her. Dr. Thistohing and others, to pursuase me to runnin a short time long troop day that I don detained, via I armis, for they ampert to got home is so great, that sometimes I first to let the course in this country Suffer a little of to gratify my own personal considerations would ten to let it Laffer, Though I hope such considerations are not permissed Glasgow was never in a grader fiver the clergy who rule by general condend of infield and christian, and hence how the finds, pulpit and popular from ein in their own pupelstion, are in grat consternation. Ren Is Wardlaw Mayby King & many others exercise all the counting of poleticians, all the best on the gers from of slong as our black hearth newon game atron whiners. It They are frightned. They are much they have none to defend newong angulation of they dan not openly much any direct attack upon as or our society. They are suffering for an A Phelps or a C. S. Joney on an A A Clair would perhaps, their Revenus purposes. Propably you hon seen an account of our public meetings the course pursure by the cludgow hoy Committee, 46. The beggs meeting in the Rev. Mrs. Asbites chap of was the largest Nati-Stay meeting run before held in this city= 2500 postent. The whol of that muting was most showeful. King's speech, which is reporten two ad bing nain with tormenduous cheering was an the contrary naceun with the definitions desaphrobation, so much so that King was about setting down anim my applause I speak of this to let you see the spirit of some of the founds. Bur munting in the Bagar was a splendin affair not for from 5 000 pullet Lome Lay mon, Som life - Papers Loy 4000. The propers how mode it as bow at they down It was got up by the most respectable cotigins of Blodgous leading minutes of the Rea Drs. congregations. Andurter who stroke was me with Jon morrow kinglet, I must the Ladies. Tursday mights I go the formation of the formation of the species of the second o to fraisly Widnesday right a soin is to be held in honor to the Am couls. Trobably son b hundre will be present to Thursday, I becken in the Trode's Hall to the ladies again. Inday, or early in the following work, they will get up another large musting in the Ragan, to show up heworgung ation;

old equitation The cause of with divisioness had tatten a dup and lasting hate of the tour from love the guistivin is understand. The clery hier, and in country when their own graves. For me to leave fish now would before the get setter on with organization of my later of also would grath of find and discourage the good person of my later and around me. I must then fire they this the food from the good pression of my later and around me. I must then fire they this the 4th of fun when I shall has find come home. I then for they this the 4th of fun when I shall has find come home. positivity come home. ] By platting & packing on the part of the clery, & sleepy & mach foole quinged. I then tole them that I would leave unlife they would fresh theme? belows under my discotion and do according to my communication which if they would, I would again noton the come to their they agreed to it. The com. how now to call a meeting at the regard of bod own called in the first place, at which the sichtonis were instructed to and a public musting of the Lociety, whole should be considered and official musting of broughtony resolutions were paper. A long number added to the court which throws the bolonce back into the hours of Smeal & Murray. They call? the worth back into their own honos, when they do not again foolishly mean to At a public muting in Garnock, after a discupsion of Leveral hours aly Res. Do. Metahir and myself the following helalitions were unonimously adopted. Granvell is rearly 25 miles from this place. "Resolved, that stands the possibility as we with the spirit of the gospel-"Resolved, that slay is inconsistent with the nature of civil library at wor with the spirit of the gospela milestion of the rights of humanity; and that notion which suttains is toterales a system which has nearly transfer upon very law, human and divine, has no claim to be called a first much life a chief than making Reselved, that this musting highly approved of the of throadening efforts made by ain the astonishing success when I has attended the labors of the Am Add & As amplianis, in driving for. The Mb. that foul scowys of God & man, Am Stery Resolve, that this meeting continues to how undeminished confidence in the integrity, ability and efficiency of the Am. ASS and elso in the pioneer and spottle in the first cause of American, and important of bloody, Mm Llagar Bornson, & a convince that inquirige into the callemnies that have been curculated for against both the whim, on both sives of the attantion, is all that is needed to stablish the buth and tights Resolve, Hut this mucking returns to since thanks to patoline ray, as Reporter taking of the time, A since for his all and stageout adding an also for the opportunity now furnished to it of learning the true upon a course absolutely and relating so important, and cordinally his him bear speed in his marking in behalf of the down travara slow who has no help in man, Resolut that his meeting tinders As thanks to the Rev. Dr Ritchir to Edinburgh for his very intersecting memory on day and the could of difference among our about him ists. Resolved. That Mr Tollins & Dr. Atches be runnelly invited to attend a public meeting in this perty on Monday soring Many 3; for the purpose of further examining the gurstions before as to myth, of that a committee of six be appointed to comey this usolution in After thanks honey born voted to the charmon the meeting at 11 d'alock & a half des -31 A conspondence of the sector of the Istely on in Sout is in the project of type getting. I must the whole is not in type or 20 that we could get the whole is not in the minutes relating to our question of the constraint which was a sure of the constraint of the co

most on time quest deries of speak political in a minorly of 20 on the coming into sxistince in this come to moral principles Praple an willing to , provow that they meet thy approval; or that thou wouldst, for one moment, risk its maintenance, by even seeming to acquiesce in them. I am strongly of the mind, however, that the parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the proceedings alluded to, are beginning to think that matters have arrived at such a crisis, as will render it necessary they should come out with a very plain account of what they esteem their unesemly treatment, when that which may have been "spoken in the ear" as "in closets," shall come to be proclaimed on the house-tops. When the fruit is deemed ripe, the work, I believe, will be done. The Abolition cause is a good work—it has been signally favoured of Heaven. Let us all, while "zealously affected always in a good thing," avoid every thing like an arrogant temper, or the domineering spirit of mere partizanship, remembering the exhortation, "love as brethren; be pitiful, be courteous."—I am, thy sincere friend, Birmingham, 25th of 1st Month, 1841. DEAR FRIEND, -I received a copy of the Sixth Annual Report of the DEAR FRIEND,—I received a copy of the Sixth Annual Report of the Glasgow Emancipation Society a few days ago, observe my name entered as an honorary corresponding member. I have no recollection of having been informed that I stood in that relation to this body, and as I entirely dissent from some of the sentiments contained in the Appendix to that Report, I must beg to have my name withdrawn. I am unwilling to believe that the unjust imputations cast by that Appendix to this Report, upon some of the best and most devoted of the Abolitionists in America, could have received the sanction of the great body of the Abolitionists of Glasgow, and I should be obliged by thus informing me who were present at the Report in its present shape.—Very humbly and respectfully, WILLIAM SMEAL.

"At a Meeting of Committee, held 11th February, 1841.

"Present:—Dr. King in the Chair, Rev. J. M'Tear, and Messrs.

Gunn, Murray, Reid, Stewart, T. Watson, and Smeal.

"William Smeal intimated that he had received letters, apologizing for absence, from Dr. Heugh and George Thorburn, Esq.

"He further stated, that as indicated by the circular, the object of the Meeting was to receive John A. Collins, as the Representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

"On the invitation of the Chairman, Mr Collins then went into a detail of the present state and prospects of the American Abolitionists, their trials, sacrifices, persecutions, pecuniary difficulties, &c., particularly those of the Original American Anti-Slavery Society; giving, at the same time, an exhibition of their successful struggles against the Slave system, and showing the state of public feeling now, as compared with the commencement of the Abolition enterprize, of an exceedingly gratifying description.

"In reply to questions by the Chairman, principally, Mr C. went at some length into the differences between the Abolitionists in the United States, but as he had a pamphlet on the whole case about going to press, the Meeting deemed it highly desirable that it should be brought out forthwith, and distributed to each member of the Committee, before another Meeting was held, or any decision come to respecting the holding of a Public Meeting, to decide upon the claims of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to our sympathy and pecuniary support." WILLIAM SMEAL. JOSEPH STURGE. GLASCOW, 4th of 2d Month, 1841.

My Dear Friend,—My time has been so closely occupied with a variety of engagements, that I have not been able until now, to acknowledge and reply to thine of the 25th ultimo.

I may inform thee, that thy name has been among the Honorary and Corresponding Members of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, ever since its establishment in 1833; and have no doubt that, along with the others, thou wouldst be informed of its being placed there at the time. I know that thou hast been constantly apprized of our proceedings, through the madium of newspapers, regularly transmitted to thee and all our Correspondents; and atthough the circumstance appears to have escaped thy recollection, thou must have seen thy name in our Reports, as I have sent thee large numbers of them, the receipt of which thou hast acknowledged. The entering of thy name on our list of Corresponding Members, was intended as an honour, as it was with our other Correspondents; and no objection having ever been stated, it was continued this year as a matter of the continued of the correspondents. GLASGOW, 4th of 2d Month, 1841. tion having ever been stated, it was continued this year as a matter of course. But as thou art now desirous it should be "withdrawn," the omission, in our future Reports, of the name of Joseph Sturge, the omission, in our future Reports, of the name of Joseph Sturge, will be attended to.

The reason thou assigns, for begging to have thy name withdrawn from the list of the "Honorary Members" of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, is because thou "entirely dissents from some of the sentiments contained in the Appendix" to our Sixth Annual Report; in which, thou says, there are "unjust imputations east upon some of the best and most devoted of the Abolitionists in America. Thou art unwilling to believe that these "could have received the sanction of the great body of the Abolitionists of Glasgow;" and would be obliged by my informing thee, "who were present at the Committee when it was resolved to attach the Appendix in its present shape." III. GLASGOW, February 11, 1841. My Dear Sir,—I regret that I cannot attend the Committee Meeting this evening. And I regret farther, that our Report for this year, is said to contain something equivalent to a support of that section of the American Abolitionists, who support what is called the "Woman Question." You know our Society accords with the decision of the Convention on that head. You will excuse for withholding my subscription till I see farther into those Committee when it was resolved to attach the Appendix in its present shape."

Now, with all frankness, I honestly and candidly avow, that for the character and contents of the Appendix to our Report, my esteemed friend and co-Secretary, John Murray and myself, are wholly and exclusively responsible; and that in the present as in every former interest, we have been left to select and arrange the matter for that portion of the publication, according to our own discretion. We are perfectly joined to be a sent mind and in the same judgment about it; and have not the smallest reason to apprehend, that "the great body of the Abolitionists of Glasgow," will now, any more than heretofore, in thus exercising our discretion, for the promotion of the Great Cause of Universal Freedom, be disposed either to censure or condemn our course. We wish nothing unfair or underhand—but all above-board work; desiring to do justice to all, without partiality to any; and, if unable to approve their doings, are ready to assign our reasons. It is our desire to see all who have the same object in view, acting harmoniously together—if not in one body, at least in a friendly and Christians spirit, one towards another. If we cannot walk together, in unity of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would be the and the content an me for withholding my subscription till I see farther into those H. HEUGH. In reply to the preceding extract of Dr. H.'s note, it was stated that it was quite a pity (or words to that import,) that the Dr. had not been present at the Meeting to receive Mr Collins, that the statements he had laid before the Meeting were highly interesting, and that as he was about to bring out a pamphlet regarding the state of matters in America, it had been concluded to defer further proceedings on the part of the Committee, until that had been in the hands of the Committee. In reference to the Report, a contrary opinion to that of Dr. H. was expressed, and a reference made to the Appendix as containing important information, &c. see all who have the same object in view, acting hammonously together—if not in one body, at least in a friendly and Christian spirit, one towards another. If we cannot walk together, in unity of purpose, let us beware of the disposition that would "bite and devour one another"—a spirit, there is reason to fear, unhappily too prevalent. Has any one body a complaint against another? Let them, as men, boldly make known what it is—that the accused, the sometimes hiddenly accused party, may have opportunity to exculpate themselves, or be justly obnoxious to the charge.

It is my firm conviction, that the statements in our Appendix are substantially and generally true; and that they exhibit a just view of the question, in connexion with which they are made public; at the same time, my esteemed colleague and myself are ready and willing to reconsider, when they are pointed out, the particular portions objected to, as containing "unjust imputations," and, on evidence being furnished, that unmerited severity has been exercised towards any "devoted Abolitionists in America," will make all the reparation in our power. The statements in our Report he is remembered, are given from Resolutions—bournets published to the world—in the authors of these, I believe, are incapable of propagating any thing like falsehood; nor would they knowingly cast "unjust imputations" upon any one, and what they have made public, there is no doubt they will be abundantly able to defend, confirm, and justify. Immediately after the above Meeting of Committee, it was discovered that Captain Stuart had sent to Dr. W. a printed letter, containing charges against the Original American Anti-Slavery Society. and Messrs Collins and Remond, its Representatives country. This letter found its way to Dr. H., and also to Dr. King, but no copy was sent by the Captain to the official organs of the Society, the Secretaries. The reason for this will be seen Society, the Secretaries. hereafter. The Captain knew that that was not the quarter; for his purpose. This discovery induced the Secretaries to propose, while Mr Collins's pamphlet was going through the press, that Captain Stuart should be invited to Glasgow, for the purpose of mittee defending hi Meeting Mr. C., and in presence of the Co They therefore addressed the following letter to four of the Vice-President's of the Society, viz. :-To Drs. WARDLAW, HEUGH, and KIDSTON, and WILLIAM PATON, Esq., Vice-Presidents of the Glasgow Emancipation there is no doubt they will be abundantly able to defend, confirm, and justify.

I cannot, my dear friend, conclude this letter, without apprising thee, that I am by no means ignorant of the fact, that "imputations," and these of the most unjust and injurious kind, have been industriously circulated in this country, affecting the character as well as prudence of "SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST DEVOTED of the Abolitionists in America," with this difference, however, that our course has been open and manly—bespeaking our motives to be at once honest and independent, (for we are independent, as & Society,) whereas, the policy of others has been secret; may I not say, mean and dastardly?—allowing the injured, if my information be correct, neither the opportunity of knowing directly the charges or insinuations brought against them, nor any effectual means of meeting them, in order to their own exculpation. Now, these things, I know thou wilt unite with me in saying, "ought not so to be." Thy character for consistency and open-handed dealing, is too well known, to favour the supposition that any such doings can Society. GENTLEMEN,—You are aware, that to bring about the Emancipation of the Three Millions of Slaves in the United States of America, constitutes now the main object of the Friends of Freedom;—and that for this the Abolitionists of Britain are still called upon to struggle with their Brethren every where, but especially with those in America.

You are also, we doubt not, aware that an unfortunate division exists there, amongst the Abolitionists, which is in some measure paralyzing the efforts of both parties, and will doubtless continue to do so, as well as tend to damp the energies of Abolitionists in this country, and perhaps be laid hold of, as an excuse for refusing cooperation in the great work of advancing Human liberty.

This unhappy position of affairs among our American brethren, has claimed our serious consideration, and we feel deeply anxious for the prosperity of the cause, which is alike dear to you as to ourselves; and there appears to be no remedy now, but a full and free examination into the differences which separate our American friends. in America.

will denounce in a short time nature of the charge is such, that I have felt it a duty to open my Charles Stuart,—or Captain Stuart as he is often termed—has been the most assiduous in spreading information regarding the state of matters in the United States; and is, we believe, the best acquainted with the circumstances of any man in this country—for which reasons, we beg respectfully that you would unite with us, in requesting Captain Stuart to visit Glasgow, for the express purpose of investigating the whole case; Captain S. to take up the side of what is commonly designated "New Organization;" while the side of "Old Organization"—or that of the Original "American Anti-Slavery Society," would be espoused by its accredited Agent, John A. Collins, now in this City, and who has already met the Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Society. envelope for the purpose of drawing your attention to it. It may not be true. I hope, in charity, it is not. But there it stands.— Yours, very sincerely, RALPH WARDLAW. To Mr Wm. SMEAL. I have not seen the vindication in Garrison's paper alluded to in Slavery Society, would be a committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Society.

As the most likely course to give satisfaction to all parties, we would recommend that the investigation should take place, first, in presence of our whole Committee; and afterwards before a General Public Meeting of the Members and Friends to the object of our Society, the arrangements for both Meetings to be hereafter agreed upon by the respective parties.

Submitting these proposals to your calm and unprejudiced consideration, and requesting to be favoured with a reply at your earliest convenience, we are, Gentlemen, sincerely yours, the second of the two paragraphs. VIRGINIA BUILDINGS, 22d Feb., 1841. To John Murray and William Smeal, Esqrs., Secretaries, My Dear Friends,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of the 18th instant, addressed to me and the other Vice-Presidents of the Society, and after giving the subject of it the best consideration in my power, it appears to me that your suggestion is a very judicious one, for counteracting the evil effects which may arise from the unhappy division which has arisen amongst our American Abolition brethren, and I will be happy to co-operate with you in the matter, as far as may be in my power. With every good Glasgow Emancipation Society. earliest convenience, we are, Gentlemen, sincerely yours,

JOHN MURRAY. "Alm WILLIAM SMEAL. you in the matter, as far as may be in my power. With every good wish for the success of your labours, I remain, always faithfully, Secys. to the Glasgow Emancipation Society GLASGOW, 18th February, 1841. WILLIAM P. PATON BELLERROVE PLACE, 24th Feb., 1841.

Messrs J. Murray and Wm. Smeal.

My Dear Friends,—To the benevolent object of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, I am very far from being indifferent, and I am sorry that I am not able to give effectual aid in promoting this object. For some years, I have from necessity been nothing more than an Honorary Vice-President. I did expect, that the other Vice-Presidents would have arranged with you as to the proposed Meeting, and what they and you think proper will meet my cordial approbation. I think it likely, that the Secretaries have the power of calling such a Meeting as is proposed, and if they have not, the sooner it is given to them the better.—I am, my dear friends, your sincerely, VII. LINN, February 26th, 1841. MY DEAR FRIENDS, -I have received and carefully perused your right Dear Relends,—I have received and carefully perused your friendly letter. I thank you for the assurances of regard for the regrets, and for the counsels and wishes, which it contains, as well as for the pains you take to convince me that I am wrong. That this should be the case, is far more than possible. I must, however, proceed upon my own views and convictions; and these, I must contest, remain quite unaltered. I may be one of those who were the convention of these who were the convention of the own proceed upon my own views and convictions; and these, I must consess, remain quite unaltered. I may be one of those who "prefer remaining in darkness, and will yet give opinions, while refusing the light"—but on the great general question, and the principle of it, on which my resignation is grounded, I must beg leave, however presumptuously, to consider myself quite sufficiently competent to form a judgment for myself, without the illumination of either Captain Stuart or Mr Collins, or the aid of any discussion between them, whether private or public. I refer to the "Woman's rights" question, and the principle which it involves;—the one-sidedness of our Report upon the merits of that question; and the consequent committing of our Society to the particular side which the Report, both in the body of it, and especially in the contents of the Appendix, manifestly espouses. sincerely, WILLIAM KIDSTON. VIII. MONTROSE STREET, Feb. 24th, 1841.

Gentlemen,—I regret that I have been prevented from replying to your joint letter, or indeed to any other letter, for a few days next. It is vain to say, that "no opinion is expressed," and that you "neither approve nor disapprove, by resolution or otherwise, any decision of the London Convention." Is it necessary to remind you, how many ways there are of conveying a statement, without formally and in so many words expressing it, or throwing it into the shape of a resolution? If any have read the Report and Appendix, without considering it as paipany one-sided on the subject in question; to an only marvel what principles of interpretation they have applied to it. I would enter into details; but I forbear. The "esteemed correspondent" to whom I referred, never expresses the remotest doubt about the character of our Report, but, proceeding on the assumption of its favouring a particular side of the absurdly designated "Woman's rights" question, regrets that the countenance of my own name, and that of others, should go across the Atlantic on that side of the question. He brings no charges. He enters into no proof. Your wish for his name, therefore, is useless. I have no idea that he would care though his name were proclaimed to the whole world; but my giving it would answer no end, but the gratification of curiosity. It is a name eminent, excellent, and honoured. I referred to the fact of my attention having been called to our Report by that friend, for the purpose of showing the light in which it appeared to persons—and persons well qualified to judge—unconnected with our Society.

I am very sorry that anything should have been introduced into our Beport at all, on what you call "the very denestion." But since past.

The proposal you make took me by surprise, I did not think any member of our Committee or Society would have made such a proposal. For my own part, I should as soon propose for discussion, whether women should be eligible to the Glasgow Magistracy, or to a seat in the British Parliament, as this "Woman Question" of America. When that question was forced on the Convention, you know have it was disnosed of: and you also know that our Society, with all but perfect unanimity, declared for the opinions of the Convention. As for British Ladles, we know their convictions and feelings, and they would thank no man to advocate imaginary rights, from the exercise of which were they conceded they would shriply It is vain to say, that "no opinion is expressed," and that you an feelings, and they would thank no man to advocate imaginary rights, from the exercise of which, were they conceded, they would shrink with becoming sensitiveness. Indeed, (although nothing, I am aware, can be farther from your intentions,) I am persuaded, that few discussions could more effectually succeed, than the one you propose, to bring upon us the merited derision of the public in Glasgow—of that portion of the public at least whose opinion is much worth.—I am, Gentlemen, yours withfully, H. HEUGH. Messrs. SMEAL and MURRAY. IX.

GLASGOW, 23d February, 1841.

TO DR. WARDLAW.

DEAR FRIEND,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 19th current, declining to comply with our request, that you would join us, as the Secretaries of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, in inviting Captain Stuart to visit Glasgow, for the purpose of discussing both privately and publicly, with Mr Collins, the unhappy differences existing among our Abolition brethren in America; and desiring us, at the same time, to lay before the Committee, your resignation of office as one of its Vice-Presidents, and of your connexion with the Society. I am very sorry that anything should have been introduced into our Report at all on what you call "the vexed question." But since it has been introduced, and introduced in a way that throws the weight of the Glasgow Society's influence into what I believe to be the wrong scale,—the scale of Woman's misnamed rights in opposition to Woman's appropriate character,—I must adhere to my resignation, as the only way of bearing my decided testimony in favour of the decision of the London Convention, to which, in the whole scope, and spirit, and effect of it, our Society's Report is in diametrical opposition. nexion with the Society.
You will believe us, dear friend, when we assure you, that whole scope, and spirit, and enect of it, our bookers and diametrical opposition.

Into your special pleading, in vindication of the Report, I do not enter, farther than just to say, that it has produced the very opposite effect to that intended by it,—confirming, instead of shaking, my You will believe us, dear friend, when we assure you, that few circumstances have occasioned us deeper regret, than receiving from you such a communication, and we are decidedly of the mind that had you been present at the Meeting of Commune on the 11th instant, to receive Mr Collins, or had heard the conclusion to which instant, to receive Mr Collins, or had heard the conclusion to which the Meeting came, you would not so hastily, as appears to us, have made up your mind on a question, before hearing all the circumstances of the case—and far less have resigned your Vice-Presidentship and connexion with the Society—"a Society to whose great and glorious object," you inform us, your "whole heart remains, and while it beats, must remain as warmly attached as ever."

At the Committee Meeting we have referred to, Rev. David King, LL.D., in the Chair, "Mr Collins," as appears from the minutes, "went into a detail of the present state and prospects of the American Abolitionists, their trials, sacrifices, persecutions, previous convictions. With every feeling of personal regard, with unabated interest in the Anti-Slavery cause, and with regret that I should feel myself under the necessity of adopting such a course, I have to repeat the request of my former letter,—with the additional request that this subsequent correspondence accompany the laying of my tender resignation before the Committee, and to subscribe myself, my dear here friends, yours very sincerely, RALPH WARDLAW.

Mr John Murray and Mr Wm. SMEAL.

LINN, February 27th, 1841

DEAR SIR,—Since writing the enclosed, I have chanced to cast my eye on two paragraphs in the Massachusetts Abolitionist, headed John A. Collins—the one in the paper of January 7th, the other in

John A. Collins—the one in the paper of January 7th, the other in that of January 21st.

Was the alleged stain on Mr C?s character, there so confidently stated, fairly met and satisfactorily wiped away before he came this country? This has no connexion with my letter; but the

a haple hour who is hereoden

minutes, "went into a detail of the present state and prospects of the American Abolitionists, their trials, sacrifices, persecutions, pecuniary difficulties, &c., particularly those of the Originul American Anti-Slavery Society; giving at the same time an exhibition of their success, and of the state of feeling now, as compared with the commencement of the Abolition movement, of an exceedingly gratify-description. In reply to questions by the Chairman principally, Mr C. went at some length into the differences between the Abolitionists in America, but as he had a phamphlet on the whole subject about going to press, it was deemed desirable it should be brought out forthwith, and distributed to each member of the Committee, before coming to any determination either to hold another Committee Meeting or a Public Meeting, to decide upon the claims of the American Anti-Slavery Society to our pecuniary support," &c.

all needs in it 77 le this thousings event, congrift denote by their