

who looked upon the movement with selfish coldness, if not with directly hostile feelings. Most opportune, therefore, was the visit paid to our city early in April, by that distinguished philanthropist George Thompson, Esq., M. P., who by his fervid eloquence, profound reasoning, and heart-searching appeals, broke down opposition, moved the indifferent and warmed anew the man of flagging zeal. The question—What have we to do with Slavery?—(then more frequently asked than now), he answered thus:—

"Everything. Are we separated geographically and politically from the country where Slavery reigns? We are for that very reason the persons best able to form an unbiassed and sound judgment on the question at issue. We have as much to do with this question as with any question that concerns the happiness of man, the glory of God, or the hopes and destinies of the human race. We have to do with this question, for it lies at the foundation of our own rights as a portion of the human family. The cause of liberty is one all over the world. What have you to do with this question? The slave is your brother and you cannot dissolve that union. While he remains God's child he will remain your brother. He is helpless, and you are free and powerful; and if you neglect him, you are not doing as you would have others do to you, were you in bonds. Know you not that it is God's method to save man by man, and that man is only great and honorable and blest himself, as he is the friend and defender of those who need his aid. You are dwellers on the same continent with three millions of Slaves. Their sighs come to you with every breeze from the South. Oh, haste to help them, that this glorious continent may be freed from its pollution and its curse."

To this we add, that we are compelled to consider this question whether we will or not. We are obliged not merely to listen to the "sighs wafted from the South," but our ears are pained with the groans of the bereaved, our eyes shocked with the sight of abject poverty, and our hearts sickened with the tale of desolation and misery, which is daily to be heard from those whose only crime it is, to have a skin a shade darker than their fellows. But, farther, the subject of Slavery is one in which all men have an interest, and which all have a right to discuss, for, as as has been well shewn,—

"It pertains to a great wrong done to our common nature, and affects great questions, relating to the final triumph of the principles of justice and humanity. The race is one great brotherhood, and every man is under obligation, as far as he has the ability, to defend those principles which will permanently promote the welfare of the human family. * * * The questions of right and wrong know no geographical limits; are bounded by no conventional lines; are circumscribed by the windings of no river or stream, and are not designated by climate or by the course of the sun. There are no enclosures within which the questions of right and wrong may not be carried with the utmost freedom."—BARNES on Slavery.

Accompanying Mr. Thompson were Mr. Frederick Douglass, whose manly eloquence ever wins the hearts of his audience, and the Rev. Mr. May of Syracuse, whose benevolence is only equalled by his generosity and self-denial in the cause of human freedom. Our Society thus became known, prejudices gradually disappeared, and members began to enroll their names. Funds, however, were wanting to meet the pressing demands of the Fugitives, who, landing in most cases completely destitute, solicited clothing, food, and employment. An appeal was addressed to