



Liberal Presbyterians and Enlightened Catholics

... with transcriptions by David Byers, 2019

As a preface to this document which is mainly about James Macnamara who was Robert Boyd's long-standing business partner in the ship-owning business, it's worth noting that *The Belfast Monthly Magazine*, March 1812 (Volume 8, pp. 237-239) listed those Protestants who were in favour of Catholic emancipation and who petitioned both Houses of Parliament.

The substantial lists for Belfast and Lisburn include many notable names including William Radcliff's father (also William), Arthur Crawford of Bloomfield, Henry Joy, Francis McCracken, R J Tennent, Cunningham Greg, Edward May, MP., John McCance, JP., James McDonnell, MD., Victor Coates and William Drennan, MD., There was no sign of either John Agnew or of John Holmes.

WE the Subscribers, hereunto, do most humbly petition your Honorable house in favour of our brethren and fellow subjects, the persons professing the Roman Catholic religion.

They apply to Parliament to be admitted to the privileges and franchises of the constitution.

We, their Protestant brethren, do consider such application to be just. We do most heartily join the Catholics in this their loyal and reasonable request; and convinced of its policy as well as its justice, we do most zealously implore your Honourable house to comply with the prayer of said petition, and to relieve the persons professing the Roman Catholic religion from all civil and political disabilities.

In July 1836, James Macnamara, was appointed one of the new Magistrates for the Counties of Antrim and Down (*Belfast Commercial Chronicle*, Saturday 09 July 1836, page 2).

Catholic Macnamara and Protestant Boyd reflected that more radical outlook which brought together liberal Presbyterians and enlightened Catholics.

The *Ulster Times* (1836-1843), Belfast's newest newspaper (the 'self-proclaimed newspaper of the Church of Ireland'), was clearly unhappy with Macnamara's appointment. It was an Orangemen's paper which championed the likes of Lord Roden, involved in the affray at Dolly's Brae (between Castlewellan and Rathfriland) in 1835.

On Thursday, 7 July 1836, the *Ulster Times* published apparently disagreeable comments on Macnamara's appointment. This sparked quite a controversy, covered by the *Northern Whig* and the *Belfast News-Letter*.

The following excerpts are from page 4 of the *Belfast News-Letter*, Tuesday 12 July 1836.

Macnamara was supported by John Sinclaire [sic], who was a signatory of the 1812 petition (or maybe it was his father?) and unlikely to be the brother of William Sinclair, jun., of Sinclair and Boyd.

Letter to Arbuthnot Emerson, Esq.

“Belfast, 8th July, 1836, 12, Great George’s-street.

“Sir — As you are the senior registered Proprietor of the *Ulster Times*, I beg leave to call your attention to an article which appears in your paper of yesterday, containing reflections on my father and myself. With respect to the charges, I should rather call them insinuations, against my father, I am not able to underhand the precise scope of the remarks in your paper; but, I beg leave to say, if, you meant to insinuate one syllable against his character, the charge is utterly and absolutely false. With respect to myself, the following words have been used: — ‘Having been sent at an early age to the West Indies, in the service of a respectable firm, he returned, after some years, with the reputation of having saved a sum, which, in proportion to his known remuneration, might be deemed considerable.’

“If it be meant, by the above paragraph, to insinuate any thing derogatory to my honour or integrity, I shall simply characterize the insinuation as a base and malicious falsehood: if such be not the meaning, I shall expect you to disavow it, in reply. My friend, Mr. John Sinclaire, waits upon you with this letter. Should you decline to be responsible for the article in which the paragraph above quoted appears, you will please communicate to him the name of the responsible individuals. — I have the honour to be,
&c. “JAMES MACNAMARA.”

Arbuthnot Emerson replied that he’d not seen the article in advance, but the quotes did ‘not bear the sense of imputing “any thing derogatory to your Honour or integrity”’: on the contrary, it appears to me to be highly complimentary, both to your industry and prudence.’

There was an exchange of letters and poor Mr Sinclaire had to wait upon the replies.

Apologies were given and deemed insufficient; eventually ‘it was determined that no further intercourse could be held with Mr. Emerson, on the part of Mr Macnamara’.

The *News-Letter* also published letters which had been sent to other newspapers:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BELFAST CHRONICLE.

Sir — I request you will have the goodness to state in your paper of to-morrow, that I have not in any way sanctioned the publication of the various paragraphs which have appeared in the *Ulster Times*, respecting the late appointments to the Magistracy. My name has been introduced without my knowledge or consent, in a manner any thing but gratifying to my feelings. I feel compelled to make this statement, as, without some contradiction, it might be inferred, from the tone of authority assumed by the *Ulster Times*, particularly in yesterday’s paper, that the gentlemen, whose names are so unceremoniously used, authorise or approve such publications. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, JOHN McNEILE

Parkmount, 8th July, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ULSTER TIMES.

Sir — I request you to state, that I have no connexion with the articles which have appeared in the *Ulster Times*, relative to magisterial appointments, nor with any other articles which have appeared in that paper. — I am your obedient servant,

Belfast, July 9, 1836.

WILLIAM CAIRNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ULSTER TIMES.

Sir — I observe my name again brought before the public, in your paper of yesterday, in a manner very disagreeable to me, and I am under the necessity of requesting your insertion of this note, in your next publication, as, without some contradiction on my part, the public must infer that I have not only expressed myself in terms of approbation of your paper generally, but also, particularly with reference to your paragraphs on the subject of the late magisterial appointments, which is far from being the case. — I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

Castle Place, July 8, 1836.

R. F. GORDON.

Clearly, feelings in Belfast were running high, thankfully in the liberal tradition of the 1790s.

No pistols at dawn then, but a public meeting was called in support of James Macnamara.

Good to see Robert Boyd listed (he was James Macnamara's business partner after all!), along with the Steen family, the Sinclairs, William Radcliff and all the best people in town (though notably without the Sovereign, John Agnew of Bloomfield House).

Belfast Commercial Chronicle, Saturday 16 July 1836, page 3

ON THURSDAY, the 14th instant, the following ADDRESS was presented to JAMES MACNAMARA, Esq. by a Deputation of six Gentlemen on behalf of the Subscribers:—

TO JAMES MACNAMARA, ESQ.

Sir — If at the moment when a most unjustifiable attack upon you has appeared in the columns of a journal claiming to be respectable, a number of your fellow-townsmen consider it proper to address you with expressions of esteem and regard, it is not because we believe such calumnies to be in themselves worthy of any notice but contempt, or to require any other refutation than that which is furnished by your own established character.

As little are we actuated in this expression of our sentiments by any political or party bias. Among us are to be found men of all politics, of all parties, and of all creeds.

Conscientiously attached, as we cordially give to each other the credit of being, to our respective principles and opinions, perhaps there is no one subject on which we are entirely agreed, save in the conviction that it is the duty and the interest of all men to check the too prevailing tendency of political contention to degenerate into personal animosity, and that, above all, public journals, whether influenced by private malice, or by intemperate party spirit, cannot be permitted to make themselves vehicles for slander against individual character, without producing consequences destructive of all the peace and freedom, all the advantage and happiness of society.

Our principal object, therefore, in addressing you at this moment, is to give utterance to the sentiments of honest indignation and disgust with which we read in the columns of the *Ulster Times* of Thursday, the 7th instant, an Editorial article, which under the pretence of criticising your qualifications for a public trust, rudely and malignantly intruded upon ground which a man of honour ought to have held sacred, by detailing pretended circumstances of your family history, and traducing your private character.

In thus addressing you, we conceive that we are only discharging a duty which we owe to ourselves and to the community in which we live. We should not consider ourselves entirely blameless, were we to give to such proceedings even the indirect sanction of our silence — and we believe that while everywhere, and under all circumstances, they must be pernicious and disgraceful, they are more peculiarly dangerous to a community so divided as that of Belfast.

Such of us also, as participate in the declared political principles of the Journal in which the article in question appeared, are desirous, on behalf of those principles, to relieve them from the discredit of such advocacy, as being more dangerous to any cause than the utmost efforts of open hostility.

We have candidly avowed the principal object which we have in view in soliciting your acceptance of this address — We are not, however, forgetful of the duty which we owe to yourself. You have been cruelly and most wrongfully attacked, and we have to assure you of the awakened sympathy and strengthened attachment of your fellow-townsmen.

It is fortunate that this attack has been made upon one whose high character and unblemished honour can only come out the brighter from the ordeal, and whose amiable disposition and inoffensive manners have won for him the affection as well as the esteem of those who intimately know him. Wishing most sincerely that you may continue for very many years to enjoy the general estimation which you have proved yourself to deserve.

We remain, Sir,

Your Friends and Fellow-townsmen.

Belfast, 12th Julv, 1836.

John Stewart	Jacob Bell	Robert Gunning
Robert J. Tennent	John McKibbin	John McAdam
James Grimshaw, jun.	Jacob Bigger	Samuel Archer, jun.
William Boyd	Vere Ward	Wm D. Henderson
Hill Charley	P. L. Munster	John Cameron
William Gray	Theobald Bushell	James Keegan
James Boomer	James Maxwell	Robert Boyd
Valentine Whitla	John Curell	John Heron
Robert McKibbin, M.D.	R. Grimshaw	William Bell
James Grimshaw	Wm Coates	Peter McGouran
John Marshall	Michael Ferrar	Thomas Griffith
Robert Houston	William Dunvill	Wm N. Blow
John E. Sloan	J E. Kidley, M.D.	William Clark
Thomas Ward	James Baxter	Thomas Musgrave
W. Boyd, jun.	John Lamb	James Montgomery
John Workman	Samuel Cowan	John Hodgson
William McCaw	Charles McAllister	Andrew Marshall, M.D.
Alex. Mc Laine	W. A. Ohmann	Thomas Garrett
John Sinclair, Donegall-pl.	Edward Campbell	Allen Barklie

James O'N. Falls C. B. Grimshaw William Simms William McClure John Boyd William Sinclair William Steen Robert Tennent James G. Bell James Thomson Tennent John Murphy Francis McCracken Robert Marshall James Steen, jun. James Kennedy Henry Reid John Kennedy N. Fitzsimons Hugh Montgomery Thomas G. Folingsby Robert Stewart George McTear John Dunvill George Ash W. V. Ryan Andrew Mulholland Wm Radcliff Robert Patterson John Curell, jun. Wm Murphy Jno. Montgomery Robert Simonton Robert Neill John Hartley B. Coleman Thomas Ross Samuel Gibson William Hunter Francis McLaughlin John Bottomley Thos. Alexander A.B. Mills	Jas. Kennedy, Commercial-ct. John Kirkpatrick, jun. Henry Garrett Robert Hunter William Booker David Patton James Neill James McAdam Joseph Smith G. T. Mitchell Robert S. McAdam Wm Jno. Moore Thomas Sinclair John Dunn Richard Bell John Porter James F. McGee Thomas Greer Gustavus Heyn James Standfield David Grainger Thomas McCammon Joseph Gillis Adam McClean Henry Steen William Cowan James Gardner, York-street J. R. Newsam Robert McGee, M.D. John A. Stewart William Curell James Osborne Clotworthy Dobbin Richard Baxter Alexander Montgomery James F. McCaw John Sinclair John Gillis Robert Gray William Webb Andrew Gilmore Jos. Abbott	W. T. Harvey Sam. Luke F. McCracken, jun. Maurice Cross James Bailie Hugh Magill S. S. Thomson, M.D. Wm Martin Alex. Stewart Wm Johnson Joseph W. Bryson, M.D. Samuel Bryson John Riddel David McCance Hugh W. Armstrong Edward Coey James Reid, jun. Robert Simms, jun. James Bristow Henry Maguire Patrick McLornaa James Gardner Benjamin Gillis John Fisher John Hanlon John Gordon F. D. Finlay James Campbell John Charters William Harlin J. McKissack Edmund Grimshaw Samuel Boyd W. J. Campbell Allen James Davis W. Stevenson George Montgomery James Andrews, jun. Charles E. Kirk Wm Pirrie Robert McDowell
--	---	---

After the Address had been read, and in the course of the conversation which ensued, Mr. V. WHITLA, who was one of the Deputation, said — That of Mr Macnamara's conduct since his residence in Belfast, it was unnecessary for him to express any further opinion, but having been a member of the firm alluded to, and perhaps the only person in Belfast cognizant of the facts of the portion of Mr Macnamara's early life animadverted upon, he felt that his silence on this occasion might be construed as an acquiescence in the injurious inference which the publication in question was calculated to convey. For this reason, therefore, he considered it incumbent upon him to come forward, and declare in the most unreserved and unqualified manner, not as a matter of opinion, but from an intimate knowledge of the facts, that any imputation injurious to Mr Macnamara's character for integrity in early life was utterly groundless.

Mr MACNAMARA then replied in the following terms:—

I receive, Gentlemen, with feelings of extreme gratification, this testimonial of your approbation and esteem. — The good opinion of his neighbour is dear to every man; but the kindly and cordial manner in which I have been addressed by so numerous and so respectable a portion of my fellow-townsmen, at a moment when I had sustained a very unprovoked attack, does indeed afford me no common pleasure.

From many of you I differ in politics, from most of you in religious opinion, but I rejoice that Belfast is not likely ever to reach that point, in which either political or religious difference would induce you to let the private character of a fellow-townsmen be calumniated for the pretended promotion of a public cause. To those among you, who agree in general politics with the Journal which has assailed me, I feel particularly grateful. They have not allowed any political difference to interfere with this expression of their feelings when the character of a friend was coarsely calumniated.

That, at the moment, I felt indignant at the wanton attack upon me, and the malicious falsehoods, insinuated and stated against myself and my family, I will not deny, and I was naturally anxious to adopt any honourable means for the purpose of setting myself right with the public.

I congratulate myself, that in this disagreeable business I had the advice and assistance of a friend, whose spirit is high, as his honour is exalted, and whose manly and straight-forward proceedings could not be checked by either artifice or quibble.

I must also thank you, Gentlemen, for this gratifying assurance, that the attack upon me has failed, and that I ought not to have felt it so much as I did. You with whom I have been so long in habits of daily intimacy, have borne a testimony to my character, which is certainly far too flattering, but which I shall at least try hereafter to deserve. — I have never thought less favourably of any man, for differing from me in opinion; and I am sure I shall best show my gratitude to you for your present kindness, by proving, in my future conduct, that I continue to appreciate all men according to their moral worth, and in proportion as they are good members of society.

Again, Gentlemen, allow me most heartily to thank you; believe me this unexpected kindness I never can forget; it is in truth more gratifying than I can express.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
With sincere respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MACNAMARA.

Belfast, 14th July, 1836.

The Sovereign, John Agnew of Bloomfield, may not have attended that meeting, but of course he was a fellow Magistrate:

Belfast Commercial Chronicle, Monday 16 July 1838, page 3

Twelfth of July — Rioting in Belfast — It was mentioned in our last, that several of the rioters had been brought in during Friday, and their cases remained over for trial. On Saturday J. Agnew, Esq. Sovereign, W. Molony, A. M. Skinner, W. Cairns, J. Macnamara, and J. T. Tennent, Esqrs. were the Magistrates on the Bench. *Bartholomew Lynch* was put forward, accused of being with the mob in York-street, throwing stones, and breaking Francis Campbell's windows. After a patient investigation, the Magistrates found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to pay £5, or lie two months in the House of Correction. *William Warnock*, *James Connor*, and *David Warnock*, charged with the same offence, were acquitted. *Alexander Blackwell*, for being with the mob in Donegall-street, and breaking Doctor Denvir's windows, acquitted.

On the subject of sectarian differences and liberal outlooks, it's worth noting that both Robert Boyd and James Macnamara were at the great Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847) meeting held in the Belfast Theatre on 7 June 1844 in support of civil and religious liberty. Indeed, it was the two of them who proposed and seconded James Grimshaw as the meeting's chairman.

Vindicator, Saturday 08 June 1844, page 2

GREAT O'CONNELL DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST.

The great O'Connell meeting, advertised and announced in our last, took place, yesterday evening, in our theatre.

Before the hour appointed, every part of the theatre was occupied. The square in front was literally thronged with persons who came to witness the proceedings, but could not gain admission. Some delay having occurred to prevent the proceedings being entered upon immediately at the hour appointed, the evening advanced, the house was getting dark, and scarcely any object could be discerned by the eye; but the ear was filled with the murmur of many voices. When the lights at last discovered to the assembled thousands their strength, a loud shout of applause burst from every part of the theatre. The popular favourites, as they were severally recognised on their appearance, were saluted with the heartiest demonstrations of good will. The presence of many of the fair sex gave grace to a scene, to which numbers gave importance, intellect dignity, and O'Connell's name enthusiasm. Every mind recurred to the PRISONER — every heart yearned to pour out its affection for him, as soon as his name should be pronounced. We never saw a fuller theatre. In the gallery, and in other parts of the house, several had, for want of other accommodation, got themselves astride on the cross sticks. On every spot that furnished a fulcrum for a limb, a body was perched. We observed, through a hole in the ceiling, a hand waving a cap, the wight who possessed it having no more convenient way of testifying his enthusiasm during the proceedings.

On the platform we observed the following gentlemen: — Robert James Tennent, Esq., J.P., D.L.. James T. Tennent, Esq., J.P., J. Macnamara, Esq., J.P., Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Rev. P. Dorrian, Rev. Jas. J. Hughes, Rev. Jas. Maginn, Rev. E. Kelly, Dr. Clarke, Dr. McBurney, Dr. Dorrian, Dr. Harkin, Messrs. J. Charters, C. Duffin, A. Duffin, J. Sloan, Wm. Murphy, A.

Russell, H. Steen, J. McEntyre, Wm. Crawford, Robt. McDowell, John Workman, James Grimshaw, jun., J. Campbell, C. B. Grimshaw, H. Grimshaw, G. K. Smith, Edward O'Rorke, B. Lennon, J. Magennis, H. Garrett, Samuel Carson, J. Gillis, J. Steen, R. Boyd, H. Dunlop, — Fisher, C. Dobbin, H. Magill, J. Magill, Samuel Archer, Capt. Boyd, Thomas McKeown, A. McFarland, John Bell, Edward Campbell, T. Bushell, S. Campbell, D. McKeown, H. Murney, F. McLaughlin, C. McAlister, C. Lennon, P. Magouran, B. Coleman, P. Macaulay, P. Keegan, J. Keegan, Bernard Hughes, Charles McDonnell, J. Close, H. Graham, I. Skene, J. Moore, D. Davis, J. Bogan, J. Canavan, &c., &c.

On the motion of J. Macnamara, Esq., J.P., seconded by Robert Boyd, Esq.,

JAMES GRIMSHAW, Esq., was called to the chair, amid tremendous shouts of applause.

The Chairman then read the notice of the meeting, and apologised for the delay which had occurred, and which, he stated, was occasioned by the absence of the principal speaker (Mr. R. J. Tennent, we believe).

R. McDowell, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, then came forward, and proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., and carried amid shouts of applause.

James Campbell, Esq., next came forward to propose the second resolution, and was heartily greeted. He said — Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have never until this moment addressed a great public meeting; but this is an occasion on which I am forced to come forward. I will tell you, gentlemen, candidly what I am, and what I am not. I am no Repealer; I did not approve of the monster meetings, but neither do I approve of the recent measures of the government. I think the government was wrong, in the whole tenor of its proceedings, from first to last. If the meeting of Clontarf was illegal, so was that of Mullaghmast, so was every other which preceded it, and yet no steps were taken to suppress them. Let me suppose that a merchant of Belfast had a man in his employment, who had been for a long time doing wrong, that he, nevertheless, connived at his conduct, never rebuked him, never reminded him that he was acting against his wishes, and then suddenly discharged him, would you think he had acted honestly by him?

With regard to the government, gentlemen, they have began with prosecution, but ended with persecution. (Loud applause) Why, I ask, did they let this man — I beg pardon, this great man — go on for so long a time with his monster meetings if they thought he was acting illegally? (Hear, hear, hear.) However, we may differ from him in politics, on the subject of his imprisonment, I am sure there can be no second opinion among honest men. That a man should be incarcerated, while his guilt is yet undecided, and ere the higher tribunal, before which such decision is to take place, has sat upon the question, is, gentlemen, a circumstance which should make us alarmed for our own liberties. (Hear and loud cheers.) Having been unexpectedly called upon to propose this resolution, gentlemen, I am quite unprepared to address you at greater length, and shall, therefore, conclude by submitting it for your approbation. — (Cheers.)

James Grimshaw, jun., Esq., seconded the resolution, and it was passed amid loud and long-continued applause.

J. Thomson Tennent, Esq., then presented himself, and was received with deafening acclamation. He said — Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I need not inform my own friends

here, that I was taken quite by surprise, and am not prepared to address you at any length. I need not, I think, tell my townsmen of Belfast, at this time of day, what my opinions are upon either religious or political questions. Little more is therefore left for me to say on the subject of this resolution, than that I agree in all that has fallen from my friend Mr. Campbell, and particularly on the great question of the state trials.

Gentlemen, this meeting is called as well to assert the right of the people to meet and petition the legislature for the repeal of any law, which they may have reason to complain of, as to condole, in his imprisonment, with the great leader who drew the Irish people out of bondage, and made them free. Gentlemen, I perfectly agree with the judges in their definition of conspiracy — I do not question the accuracy with which they have declared the law, but I have been, from a very early period of my life, engaged both on record and crown cases, as a juror, and I tell you, that had I been one of Mr. O’Connell’s jury, I would, assuredly, have declared him innocent of the crime of conspiracy. (Tremendous applause.)

The prosecution of Mr. O’Connell has been conducted less in a spirit of unbiassed justice than vindictiveness; and I do believe that public prosecutions of this kind are generally conducted in the same spirit. If we look to the history of all state prosecutions, we shall find that most of them seem to have been prompted by vindictiveness; and, in the present case, I see nothing that should make me regard it as an exception. (Loud applause.) In my conscience, I do not believe that Mr. O’Connell, or his associates, ever conspired to do one illegal act. — (Loud cheers.)

The consent of many men to meet and petition for the repeal of a law, which they consider oppressive, cannot be construed into conspiracy. There must be some proof that they laid their heads together to break the law. But in the case we are considering, there is not one jot of evidence, not one act of the traversers that goes to prove anything more than that they agreed in opinion on certain questions. And, gentlemen, if such conduct as this be illegal, why we, who are assembled here now, are guilty of conspiracy. (Loud cheers.) — Gentlemen, the right by which we are here assembled tonight, is one which, I trust, we are all resolved never to surrender except with our lives. (Tremendous applause.)

I do not say that Mr. O’Connell was right in all that he did; he might have done this thing better, and that thing better; but, gentlemen, I think we are all agreed that he did many, very many things well. He gave freedom to his Catholic countrymen, he has ever asserted civil and religious liberty for all men, and his name shall be for ever honourably recorded in the history of his country. — He therefore deserves our sympathy and support in his present situation. I regret, gentlemen, I am unprepared to address you any further, and you will permit me to conclude by proposing this resolution.

John Workman, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Rev. Mr. Dorrian came forward and was received with loud cheers He said — It is not necessary that I should remind you, that we have come here for the purpose of giving expression to our feelings on the subject of the insult that has been offered to the greatest man of the age. (Cheers.)

I believe that this great meeting comprises within its numbers persons of every shade of politics and of religion. (Cheers.) I believe I am stating a fact when I say, that amongst those who fill these boxes, even some Tories are to be found. (Cheers.) The resolution which I hold in my hand, has reference to what has been the leading feature in the political life of

O'Connell — I mean his advocacy of the great cause of civil and religious liberty; and I do think that the subject of civil and religious liberty is one upon which it would not be unbecoming in a Catholic clergyman to speak. (Cheers.) — I say that it is especially right he should do so in such an assembly as the present, where there are so many whose religious opinions differ from his so widely. (Cheers.)

O'Connell, the greatest man of the age, has been, during his long and brilliant career, the consistent advocate of civil and religious liberty; he has been the friend of the slave of every creed and of every clime; and this fact, I think, furnishes the most conclusive proof that, in the Catholic faith, there is nothing inimical to civil and religious liberty. (Loud cheers.) But, gentlemen, while O'Connell has proved himself the friend of the oppressed in strange lands, he has not allowed himself to become forgetful of his own; and, while we regard in him the general advocate of civil and religious liberty, we recognise in him, particularly, the Liberator of the Irish Catholics. (Immense cheering.) The reverend gentleman proceeded, in very eloquent terms, to challenge any man to point out a ...

[page 3 of the *Vindicator* continues all of this report, including the speech by R J Tennent.]



Poster by Alfred M. Hoffs (1790-1860), Pennsylvania, 1847.