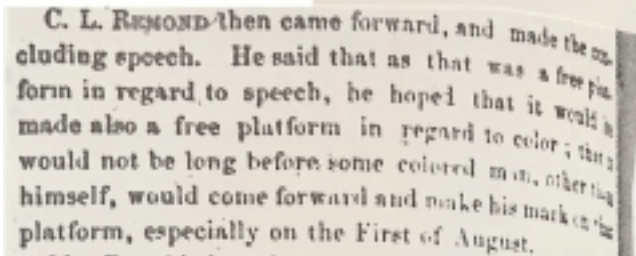


C. L. REMOND then came forward, and made the concluding speech. He said that as that was a free platform in regard to speech, he hoped that it would be made also a free platform in regard to color; that it would not be long before some colored man, other than himself, would come forward and make his mark on their platform, especially on the First of August.

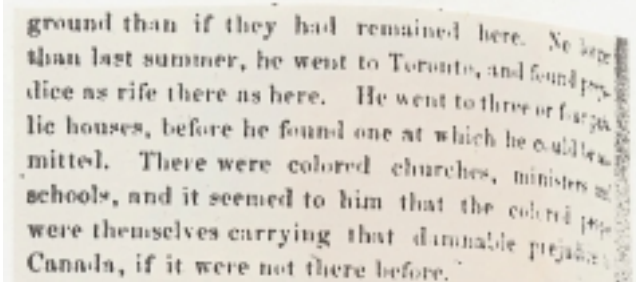
Mr. R. said, in reference to the remarks of the preceding speaker, that he was not in favor of fugitive slaves going to Canada even, because he wanted it kept constantly and plainly before the world, that they had a *right* to stay in this land. If they must flee, let them flee from one State to another, until they should stir up humanity enough to defend them on their own soil. (Cheers.) Another reason was, that he believed the day was not far distant when that country would become so identified with the United States, that the colored man's rights would be no more respected there than here, and then they would occupy less advantageous ground than if they had remained here. No longer than last summer, he went to Toronto, and found prejudice as rife there as here. He went to three or four public houses, before he found one at which he could be admitted. There were colored churches, ministers and schools, and it seemed to him that the colored people were themselves carrying that damnable prejudice to Canada, if it were not there before.

He protested, before God and his fellow-men, against the colored man's flying to Canada. Let them stay here and fight the battle out. The day was coming when the fugitive slave might remain here in safety and that day was hastened just so far as his friends would sustain the society that had gathered them together. The anti-slavery movement would yet make



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the atmosphere so warm with righteous sentiments that no disgraceful Curtis, nor shabby Loring, nor contemptible Freeman could be found in our midst, but every one of them should be more despised and disgraced than the colored man now. His heart had been greatly gladdened at seeing so many colored people on the ground. They had acted for some time as if they were discouraged, and had not shown their faces. They should come forward anywhere and everywhere the freemen come, and especially on such occasions as [this.]

If they would only continue faithful, they would redeem Massachusetts, and Massachusetts would magnetize her neighbors, and all New England and all the North would become free.

He was glad to hear Mr. Higginson's remarks in reference to his change of feeling in regard to the efficiency of any political organization in the anti-slavery movement. It was of no use to mince matters. He had stood by the Free-Soil party when he thought [that] party needed a friend to stand by it; but the only organization which could do anything effectually for the slave, was that organization which knew no [sense of] color, and no clime—and on the platform of such an organization, he then stood. He would tell his white friends that when they, like WILLIAM LLOYD GARRET, should come to be considered in England, Ireland and Scotland as black men and women, because of their zeal for the slave, the question would be settled—
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