

CHARLES LENOX REMOND next spoke, FRANCIS JACKSON being in the chair. He said that he felt that the speeches which had already been delivered had answered every purpose of the occasion, and he had no disposition to occupy the platform, but he thought it no slight honor to be invited to follow the speakers who had preceded him. In the few remarks he should offer, he desired to call their attention to a subject which had attracted considerable notice, namely, the recent decision of Chief Justice Taney. He did this, not because he supposed his audience were not all well acquainted with this decision, but he differed in opinion with some who had commented upon and criticised that decision. He agreed in the sentiment so well expressed by Mr. FOSS and Mr. PHILLIPS, that no true patriot in the United States had any thing to hope for his country save in the dissolution of the American Union and the trampling under foot of the American Constitution. The decision of Judge Taney was the legitimate result of the bargain our fathers and grandfathers made with the slaveholders, by which they bartered away the rights of the colored man. He did not agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. CLARKE, that that decision was in opposition to the letter, or spirit, or character of the American government—he believed it was in accordance with them all.

Mr. REMOND said that while Mr. JACKSON and Mr. MAY were speaking in reference to the case of the young man—a fugitive upon the platform—he felt as he had never felt before. It was but a short time since a celebration had taken place on Bunker Hill, in commemoration of the deeds of JOSEPH WARREN—a man who had declared, only about a hundred days

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before he died, that the natural right of every man to his freedom, and to the exclusive disposition of what he had honestly acquired by his labor, was a truths which common sense had placed beyond the reach of contradiction. What, then, would have been the testimony of JOSEPH WARREN, if he could have come from his grave, and confronted the father of the Fugitive Slave Law, when he was introduced by the flunkey WINTHROP to a New England audience on Bunker Hill? He believed that if the men who had invited Mr. Mason to Bunker Hill on that day had put their ears to the ground, they would have heard the bones of the patriot martyr clattering with indignation. (Loud applause.)

It was true that the manhood and citizenship of colored men had been denied, but what were their constitutional rights in the United States until their natural rights were secured to them? The only effect that this decision could have upon their condition was to drive them to a defence of their natural rights, and in securing these, they would secure their constitutional rights.

He (Mr. R.) could not allow this occasion to pass without reminding those present, that in the life and self-sacrificing devotion of Mrs. FOSTER was to be seen an illustration of a great truth which the sooner they should all embrace the better. As long ago as the Revolution, there was an Anti-Slavery Society in this country, but it had died out. Subsequently, many other societies and organizations had been established. Where were they now? Gone; and why? Simply because American slavery is dominant; simply because of the strength it had obtained from that

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Constitution and that Union to which reference had been made. He was sorry to hear his friend CLARKE say that he did not conceive the Union to be based on slavery. He (Mr. R.) wished to know on what other foundation it stood. Was there a man present who did not know that if the spirit of New England should rise to-morrow, and demand what JOSEPH WARREN demanded, the Union would not exist a day? He was surprised that his intelligent friend did not see this. The North had compromised and compromised, until their every right was gone. Why were they there to-day? Not simply because the slaves in the West Indies were emancipated, but to review the ground in our own country, and devise ways and means for the removal of the curse here. He hoped they would resolve, in the language of Mr. SPRAGUE, of their own county, to 'make Massachusetts a Canada to the fugitive slave,' and when they had done this, such men as Everett and Winthrop and Choate would be banished from our soil, and no slaveholder be allowed to pollute our State with his unholy tread.

Although a small man, Mr. R. said, he must be permitted to say that he had outgrown all feeling of degradation on account of his color. (Applause.) As far as true humanity, true nobility, true Democracy, true patriotism were concerned, he thought he was as tall as the whitest man who stood on New England soil, and a great deal taller than many he could mention. For himself, he should infinitely prefer to have the character that WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will leave behind him, to that of Edward Everett, or Robert C. Winthrop, or Rufus Choate. And why? he asked. Because it cost nothing to eulogize GEORGE

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WASHINGTON, or to make eloquent speeches at Cambridge, but it cost a great deal to identify one's self with the black race in the United States.

In conclusion, Mr. REMOND said he did not care how soon Kansas and the other territories were admitted as slave States. He should go for slavery in Kansas as long as it was lawful, and constitutional, and patriotic, and democratic for it to exist in the District of Columbia. To the everlasting shame of the audience before him, and of the entire North, slavery was recognized and slaves punished, in the District of Columbia, by one hundred and four slave laws. Over the District of Columbia, every man and woman had jurisdiction; yet we lived on day after day in this recognition of those laws.

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