

CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem, said the colored people are in a position to form a pretty just and definite opinion as to the progress of the cause. He thought *their complexion* gave them a fair and true criterion of the public sentiment. And, said he, I may speak for the colored people of New England, at least, when I say, *We feel encouraged*. We were encouraged by the JERRY rescue, at Syracuse; by the death of Slaveholders at Christiana; and we are encouraged by the deaths of CALHOUN, CLAY, and WEBSTER, that trio of defenders of Slavery. All these things are helping forward the triumph of freedom.

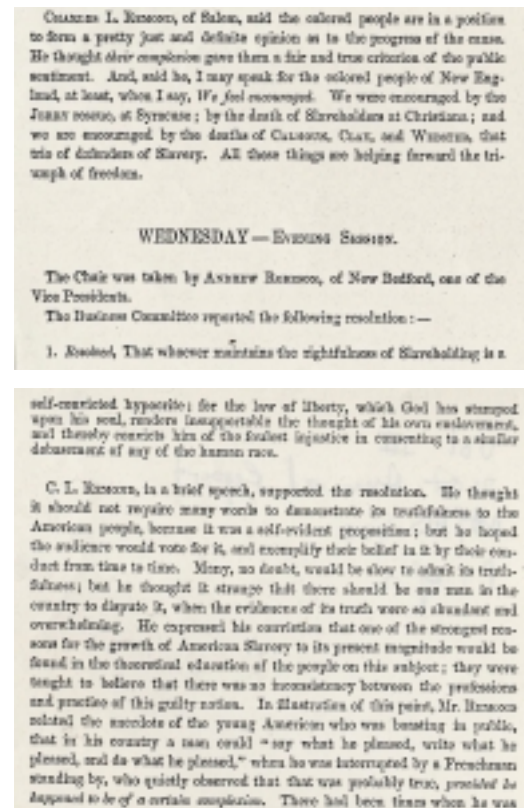
WEDNESDAY — EVENING SESSION

[The Chair was taken by ANDREW ROBESON, of New Bedford, one of the Vice Presidents.

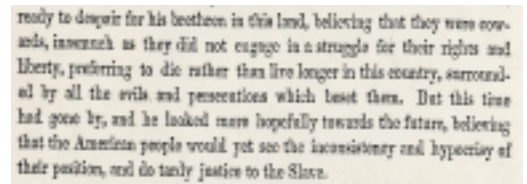
The Business Committee reported the following resolution:—

1. *Resolved*, That whoever maintains the rightfulness of Slaveholding is a self-convicted hypocrite; for the law of liberty, which God has stamped upon his soul, renders insupportable the thought of his own enslavement, and thereby convicts him of the foulest injustice in consenting to a similar debasement of any of the human race.]

C.L. REMOND, in a brief speech, supported the resolution. He thought it should not require many words to demonstrate its truthfulness to the American people, because it was a self-evident proposition; but he hoped the audience would vote for it, and exemplify their belief in it by their conduct from time to time. Many, no doubt, would be slow to admit its truthfulness; but he thought it strange that there should be one man in the country to dispute it, when the evidences of truth were so abundant and overwhelming. He expressed his conviction that one of the strongest reasons for the growth of American Slavery to its present magnitude would be found in the theoretical education of the people on this subject; they were taught to believe that there was no inconsistency between the professions and practice of this guilty nation. In illustration of this point, Mr. REMOND related the anecdote of the young American who was boasting in public, that in his country a man could “say what he pleased, write what he pleased, and do what he pleased,” when he was interrupted by a Frenchman standing by, who quietly observed that that was probably true, *provided he happened to be of a certain complexion*. There had been times when he was



ready to despair for his brethren in this land, believing that they were cowards, inasmuch as they did not engage in a struggle for their rights and liberty, preferring to die rather than live longer in this country, surrounded by all the evils and persecutions which beset them. But this time had gone by, and he looked more hopefully towards the future, believing that the American people would yet see the inconsistency and hypocrisy of their position, and do tardy justice to the Slave.



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