

Mr. Remond would refer to the course of some in the meeting to day, and to the views expressed by some. He wished not to be considered ungrateful towards any who had advocated the cause of the oppressed, whether of his own color or another. But, in view of the comparison made here to-day between this city and Boston, he must say that truth was truth, and that justice had not been done to Boston in the remarks made here to-day.

Mr. Remond alluded to the differences to-day between Frederick Douglass and Mr. Garrison. He himself was impartial between them. A change of locality did not alter facts. A time was when things appeared differently in Boston than they do now. When Frederick Douglass made the boast that Syracuse had made Jerry free, while Boston had let Burns go, why did he not state to the audience that, prior to the trial of Burns and Sims, a fugitive named Shadrach was arrested and a band of feeble men went into that Court House and set Shadrach free.— The rescuers were tried and acquitted. If the impression is going about that Syracuse is all right on the anti slavery question, he must differ. Five hours before Anthony Burns was carried off word came from Worcester that if a thousand muskets were necessary to rescue Burns, they were ready— The impression had been scattered that Commissioner Loring would set that man free; and but for that Burns, he believed, would have been liberated. The Government sent

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word that troops would be sent, if desired, to enforce the rendition of Burns. If Syracuseans, under such circumstances, would have achieved a rescue, he would like to know it. He would do justice to Syracuse, but denied that injustice should be done to Boston. Mr. Douglass gives us to understand that prejudice against color does not exist in Rochester. He overstates. Are colored men in the Jury box? Are they in business with other men? No! Where are my rights?— I know no difference between Rochester, Syracuse and other cities. My friend Loguen will not deny that we are liable to disabilities here to-day. In Eastern Massachusetts, in Essex, colored people may pass on all the conveyances. We are eligible to office; but what is it, when public sentiment forbids us to be elected? There is a law which forbids the mail bags to be touched by any but a white man. Thus the United States denies our citizenship. In Syracuse and Rochester, this is the case. The white man is considered a citizen and entitled to the rights of an American. In what does patriotism consist if it does not in being protected abroad? I am about to assume that the most genuine patriots here are black men. They have exhibited as much courage and energy as the white man, without his incentives. The white man has the soil to contend for; the colored man has not. Office is open to the white man; to the colored man no such hope

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exists; yet when your country's liberties were in danger, no one had shown more readiness in the struggle than had the colored man. I claim to be a man, not on my colored skin, not upon my curled hair, nor upon my flat features, but from possessing the virtues of a man. I ask my rights because I am willing to concede to you the rights possessed by an American citizen.— While I may differ with friends here, I ask you to accept the truth for its own value, without reference to local pride or any other consideration. Some think anti slavery about large enough to secure the colored men their rights; I do not; slavery is as busy now as it was twenty years ago. The aristocrat in Salem is as bitter against us now as formerly. I conclude that a fugitive slave in Salem is as much liable to be retaken as in Boston. The little republic of Hayti is to be blotted out. I regret it. I had hoped that some spot would remain where the colored man could stand safe, and property in man was not acknowledged. When it is blotted out, there will no such place exist.— Because I am an American, because I desire to see my country free, I utter these sentiments. Is there not a plague spot which may prove fatal?

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