

Miss Remond then rose, and said she was the representative in the first place of four millions of human beings held in slavery in a land boasting of its freedom—of 400,000 persons of colour nominally free, but treated worse than criminals. She was the representative also of that body of abolitionists in the United States, reproachfully called Garrisonians; an epithet, however, which she deemed it an honour to appropriate. What was the crime of the millions thus enslaved? The head and front of their offending was the colour of their skin. She did not represent the politics of the country, nor even the religious sentiment of the country, for that had been corrupted by the influence of slavery. She pleaded especially on behalf of her own sex. Words were inadequate to express the depth of the infamy into which they were plunged by the cruelty and licentiousness of their brutal masters. If English women and English wives knew the unspeakable horrors to which their sex were exposed on southern plantations, they would freight every westward gale with the voice of their moral indignation, and demand for the black woman the protection and rights enjoyed by the white. It was a dark and evil hour when the first slave-ship landed its unhallowed cargo on the soil of Virginia. But it was a still darker one when the patriots of the revolution compromised their principles, and incorporated slavery in the federal constitution. There was this immeasurable difference between the condition of the poorer English woman and that of the slave woman—that their persons were free and their progeny their own; while the slavewoman was the victim of the heartless lust of her master, and the

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children whom she bore were his property. The situation of the free coloured population was also one of deep degradation. They were expelled from railway cars and steamboats, and excluded, even in the house of God, from the privileges common to other worshippers. Miss Remond then traced the career of Mr. Garrison from the year 1833 to the present time, and recounted in a touching manner the perils to which he had been exposed, the sacrifices he had made, and the progress which had been affected by his unwearied labours during the last quarter of a century. She had listened with indignation a few nights before to the statement that the slaves were happy and contented. If so, why had more than 40,000 fled to the free soil of Canada, and were ready to sell their lives in defence of the sovereignty of Queen Victoria? The lecturer read an affecting account of the sale by auction of a woman who was recommended on account of her being undistinguishable by complexion from the white race, for her unsullied virtue, her personal beauty, and her elevated piety, and who, for these reasons, brought a high price that she might become the mistress of some depraved monster. The lecturer paid a high tribute to Mr. Wendell Philipps, who, with Mr. Garrison, had been traduced by the person whose assertions she already noticed, and concluded by pointing out the value to the American anti-slavery cause of those expressions of sympathy which it was in the power of the people of England to send across the Atlantic, which would cheer the hearts of those engaged in the great struggle now going on, and tend greatly to advance the cause of negro emancipation.

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