# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. VOL. VI.---No 37.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

# TRAIN ON THE TRACK.

Meeting at the Musical Fund Hall Last Night.

American Nationality First, and Irish Nationality Afterwards.

Cheers for the "Head Centre of Constitutional Liberty," Andrew Johnson.

A Large Audience Assembled at the Hall.

The "Train" About Twenty Minutes Behind Time.

**Immense Applause on His** Entrance.

Speech of Hon. John Hogan.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FFECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH ]

At the Musical Fund Hall, last evening, the following speech was made by Hon. John Hogan, in which that gentleman introduced George Francis Train to the audience :--

Ladies and Gentlemen-1 nm very much gratified to have an opportunity of meeting you to-night, and presiding over this meeting. We come together here to night for a two-fold purpose. We meet to enjoy an intellectual treat. You know through whom that treat is to be communicated, and what you have come to enjoy, you will enjoy. But the purpose to be subserved is not so much your gratifica-tion by means of the intellectual treat to be imparted to you, as that, through this medium, you may secure something more desirable even than eloquence, more beneficial than intellectual attainments — and that is money. Now you have contributed your money and come here in order to this enjoyment. What is that money for? Well, you all know, my brethren. For off youder, over the briny deep, there rests in mid ocean a little isie oppressed by men for many centuries, who ave ao rights there, who have no authority there but that is usurped. And when men have sought to rid it of these spoilers, and sought there to assert the independence of their yoke, they have been seized with the grasp of power, and in a felon's cell incarcerated, because they dared to wish that Ireland might be free. (Cheers.) You come here to-night to commiserate their condition, for these men loved Ireland more than even their own wives or chileverything dren, and they sacrificed for Ireiand's prospects and Ireland's hopes; and will you-will you, for whom they for the elevation of whose people labored, they tolled-can you, dare you, should you see these wives and these little children deprived of tood, and raiment, and houses and friends, when you in this land of liberty can wouldn't do it. No, is it in the heart of an Jrishman to-day? Yea, his last dollar would be given rather than they should suffer. But that England which has oppressed Ireland, who has incarcerated these men, deprived them of their liberties and hopes, that England who could contribute its millions to free another race, but has not a penny for suffering Ireland, and are unwilling that these men should have any aid from home, when the ladies of Dublin sought to get up an entertainment of a musical character. For the benefit of the families of these incarcerated prisoners, England, I say deprived these starving women and children of this aid. England has no power here. (That is so. Cheers.) She cannot stop us in any way in trying to aid these poor suffering people; and liberality of these Irish-American chanics will be poured out for the relief of the distressed, and of those that are incarcerated. Now, my fellow-citizens, we want to give you your full money's worth that you have contributed of pleasure; and therefore I have the honor of introducing to you, as the orator of the evening, George Francis Train.

I told you then that I was not a Fenian. What I wished to do was to set the Irish thinking in this country. I wanted them to understand that they represented seventeen millions of the Irish race. There were six millions of Irishmen here, haif a million in Australia, halt a million in Canada; there is a million in Scotland, two millions in England, and in this country from six to seven millions of the Celtic race; and in the name of the Irish of this country I propose a resolution for the platform for this Convention to morrow in these words:-Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, our incomes, and our honor to maintain the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. (Cheers.) All those in favor of these millions of Irish

short, and to the point. But what I want is to get first in the country is American nationality, and when you have that you will soon have

Irish nationality. (Cheers.) The organization of the Fenian Brotherhood has done more to aid the Irish people than all the Saint Patrick and Hibernian Societies of the world. The lish are no longer sneered at in this country. For a lew years war and peace, through every newspaper of the country, has been teeming about the lish, and it is thus that they have been enabled to get themselves thoroughly advertised. (Cheers.) Now, then, regarding your hold in Ireland.

England is shaking as with the palsy. They say the Fenian Brotherhood have done nothing ! Why, they have brought down twenty of the largest banking firms of the country. I came over from England eight years ago, to survey the Atlantic and Great Western Ratiway. They all said I was wild in building a broad-guage railway. I remember, then, it was when I got my first £20,000. Since then over a hundred millions of dollars would have been spent in Penrsylvania if it had not been for the Fenian Brotherhood, and now over twenty of their best houses have failed, and Consols have gone down from 99 to 86-and even the Bank of England has suspended specie payment! Eh! they are on the eve of a revolution, started by the Fenian

srotherhood. Notice what happened the other day. They asked that Hyde Park might be opened. The Ministry refused, and half a million of men tore down three sides of the Park; and it was only the other day the Ministry said, "Let them so in." "We are on our way "said the Fourier go in." "We are on our way," said the Fenian Brotherhood. (Cheers.) Yea, over the waters there came the startling announcement that there came the starting antiducement that ten barrels of gunpowder were discovered under the House of Parliament. (Cheers.) Yes, this revolution must come to England unless the Ministry do something; and that, too, in not less than ninety days. A revolution is on the people, and Irishmen are free. (Cheers.)

You can readily see that the people are roused. These reformers told the ministry that these injured men must be redressed; and there is no logic like the yell of proud denance; even kings can understand this. (Cheers.) England to-day is the favorer of aristocracy. You know those terrible statistics, that where there is one rich man in England there are sixteen paupers. People with pauper grandmothers and pauper grandfathers, who married pauper wives, who have borne pauper children. There are one million four hundred thousand paupers in the country; sixty thousand drunkards die every year, and there are over six hundred thousand habitual drunkards in the country; one out of fourteen is born outside of wedlock, and six millions of white people have no vote at all; and yet these very Englishmen have the impudence, when these six millions have no votes, to ask the American people to give four millions of black people their votes. (Cheers.) There are only one million of voters in the coun-try. The British Parliament represents so many acres of land, and so many black cattle, and the whole territory occupied by three hun dred thousand people; and yet when in England, in Hyde Park, addressing an audience, I said something like this:-You have seventy millions expenses to pay, and that in English rates; but it goes into the bands of the people who call you the mob, as your fathers were called the by their fathers, and their grandfathers called your grandtathers the mob, and their sons will call your sons the mob alter you. I told them the seventy-five millions did not enrich them-twenty-eight millions for the national debt. Have you any of the debt? No. much to the army and navy? Twenty millions nore-have you any interest or any sons in either? No. England was the pasturage for a proud aristocracy, and why are you rolling up ch an enormous national debt? I asked what right have you to monopolize the debt of the world (cheers), and I told them that we would have a debt one of these days that would make them ashamed of theirs. (Cheers.) When they spoke of our taxes I turned upon them and reminded them of Sidney Smith: you are taxed for everything which comes from abroad; from the rich ermine of the Judge to the rope that hangs the criminal, from the shroud on the coffin to the ribbon of the bride. In fact, everything is taxed. (Cheers.) Now that is the weak spot in England. The rate of discount is ten per cent. in England, while in France it is only four per cent., and Ireland is to-day only biding her time. All we have to do is to keep up our organizations and pay in ten cents per week. Hew much is that? Only one glass of whisky. Keep up the organization. There is a gigantic power in it, and one of these days you will see the moral power of speaking with a million of votes in this country. One million of votes will give you a hundred mem-bers of Congress, and a hundred members of Congress will say, "Pay the Alabama claims!" (Choeve )

enough to secure Irish nationality. There was no subject mentioned for my lec-ture, nothing, I believe, upon the bill. When I was written to, I had no subject given me whatever; and it has always been my custom to allow the audience to elect the subject. The Philadelphia Convention is here. Do you want Philadelphia Convention is here. Do you want me to draw the pith of that Convention, or talk about North, South, East, or West? (A voice, "No politics.") I tell you that this is my Con-vention. (A voice, "Tell us who to vote for, and who our friends really are.") I will tell you. Your friends are those who stand by you, those friends who have stood by you for twenty years. He is Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) He is the man that you must stand by in the coming contest. (Cheers.) The radicals could not be your triends. Who, I ask, burned down the convent? Who rode the Catholic priests on a rail? The radicals. (Groans.) Who have always called your people damned Irishmen? The radicals. And yet these men have the impudence; to bring up a proposition for you, and impudence to bring up a proposition for you, and to kill it in the Senate? (Cheers.) And there-fore they are not your friends.

It is easy enough for you to be your own fuends. You are a million of voters here; we want you to think for yourselves. I have often told my friends I don't belong to the dress circle. am a delegate; I am a member of the pit. find, in looking over the call, it says the people, It don't say we the politicians. Now then, your friends are yourselves—the people. You make yourselves known, and if you will refuse to go into the ranks of Andrew Johnson, then think for yourselves. You will all be a power in this nation, and will benefit and restore the shattered nion.

Therefore I would ask you to stand by those who stand by you. Have no faith in this new found desire of the radicals to cater to the wish of the people. I went on to Washington early where see an organized body of men; I want to be there; I cannot resist the wish to go after it. I have distinctly laid down in my former lectures two or three points-That any thing can go out with the fide-straws, dead-wood, stinking fish, etc. It is only the strong fish which goes up the stream. It is only the

hve salmon that goes up the falls. So in England I went again-t the aristocracy. who were trying to break as up. England has had this design long ago. She did so in India and m China, and has worked on the everlasting nigger question in this country. She sent mis-sionaries North and South. George Thompson was sent into New England to get over th New England women, and the women would teach the children, and the children would do the work; and so it has been done in thirty years. It was done. We owe this war to England. She was at the bottom of it, and that because we are always toadying to Engson en.

I have stated that Englishmen were ruled by two Halls-Exeter Hall and Free Trade. When kxeter Hall took a pinch of snuff we sneezed. This was the reeson I proposed this proposition -a resolution which I propose to you. All our legislation comes from England. I put it in this Wav:-

Resolved, That free trade, pro-slavery, seces-sion, Monroe doctrine, and Freedmen's Bureauism, were all links of the same political sausage made out of the same English dogs. (Cheers and laughter.)

Therefore, I answer your question, sir. You are the friends of yourselves, and I stood upon the platform of the Fenian Brotherhood because it was the only American platform that I have ever seen in this country. (Cheers.) Now, then, you ask me to say something about the Convention.

Let me tell you it is going to be a success, and the greatest success the world has ever wit-nessed. (Cheers.) We come here with the same carnest spirit they had ninety years ago, when

out his plan, you will find then you have time enough to secure Irish nationality. There was no subject mentioned for my lec. This seems like the fox who lost his tail and

This seems like the fox who lost his tail and then recommended the amputation to all the rest, so that he would be in the fashion. I am the friend of the African; but I main-tain that this people have been guilty of greater acts of cruelty than the world has ever witnessed before. Here were four millions of happy people—the happiest people of the world —plenty to eat, occupation, and a habitation. I have seen cruelty, but, I ask you, where was there a great cruelty like this? You re-member the English blowing the Sepoys from the guns in Calcutta. But where is there an instance of English cruelty equal to the consigning of four millions of colored people to destruction, misery, and death? (Cheers) Half a million of these men have already passed away. a million of these men have already passed away. Diseases have been introduced among them. the Freedman's Bureau is a deception and a snare to them, and yet they often ask the more grog. And now we have a massacre in New Orleans. It was stated that there would be a Convention called, and that the negroes would be armed. There is Boutwell's speech as reported in the *Globe*; therefore Congress is

reported in the Globe; therefore Congress is guilty of this massacre, for political effect and political purposes, and Andrew Jonnson has done his best to prevent it. (Cheers.) See what this Congress has done. It has burst up the Pacific Railroad. It has destroyed that great line by destroying the main line. Do that, and the branches will die. Irishmen were build ing the road. Had niggers been employed there hig the road. Had niggers been employed there they would have stopped to think. They would not have done what they have, repealed and re-enact again. Second, you know as well as I know, that they had it in their power to stop the British goods from coming into the coun-try. I would have a resolution passed which was passed by the Femans:-*Resolved*, That we never will again use anything of British manu facture until Ireland is free. (Cheers.) I say it is a shame to ask these Irish patriots to wear

It is a shame to ask these Irish patriots to wear English cloths when their people are almost starving at home. I say it was a shame in these radicals who had the opportunity to shut out these goods. For party purposes they have post-poned the question till November, and I am very sorry to see Mr. Than, Stevens and John Hogan, Esq., sleeping in the same trundle-bed on the question of tariff. (Mr. Hogan-I wear cloth made in St. Louis, out of Missouri wool, (Good good). Then what is the action of Com-Good, good.) Tuen what is the action of Conress in postponing the tariff? It is something ke this:

Imagine the sheep of Missouri taken from Misscuri, carried to Erie, then brought over the aniroad to Philadelphia, put aboard the ship, sent three thousand miles across to Liverpool, pay the port charges there, send them to Man chester or Leeds, and work them up; bring the goods back again to Liverpool, pay ten dollars per ton to an English ship to bring them back to Philadelphia, carry them over the Pennsyl-vania Central Railroad back to Missouri to give the farmers shop cloths of British manufacture, (Cheers.) It is a very clear case, the free-trade uestion, and yet there are those of that party who believe in that same thing, and they want to introduce free trade into the country.

Now again I give you point first-when men have thus reduced wages at the risk of putting white men out of employment, why should we tive fifty millions to the Mexicans, and not a shilling to the Irish nationality? (Cheers.) And yet these radicals had no money for the Irish nationality, and I pronounce the Mexican scheme the most gigantic scheme the world has ever witnessed; and if the people veturn Thad. Stevens from Lancaster, they will return a man who spends the most of his time at a gaming table.

What else did they do ? They introduced a bill for the Freedman's Bureau-that made the nigger the pauper institution of the South-and they tax the white man for this pauper institu-

## DOUBLE SHEET .... THREE CENTS.

viously intimated to more than one of our friends it will not be in my power to go to Philadeiphia next

Violaty intimated to more than one of our friends it will not be in my power to go to Philadeiphia next week.
I am quite unwilling, however, to destine the appointment without a distinct expression of my hearty concurrence in the general views of those by whom that Convention has been called, and of my earnest hope that its deliberations may conduce to the earlies practicable restolation of all the States of the earlies practicable restolation of all the States of the earlies practicable restolation of all the States of the earlies practicable restolation of the constitutional powers, and to the enjoy ment of their Constitutional privileges in the national Government.
I can add nothing, I am aware, to the arrunewis which others have already presented on this subject, and I g adly avral my-eif of the lanemage of Judge Curits in his late admirable letter:—"To suppose that the Government of the United States can, in a state of peace, rightfully hold and exercise absolute and unlimited power over a part of its territory and people just so long as it may choose to do so, appears to me unwarranited by any rules of public law, abhorenet to right reason, and inconsistent with the nature of our Government." With Judge Curits, too, i hold to the opinon, "that the Southern States are now as rightfully, and shoud be as effectually in the Union, as they were beiors the matomess of their people attempted to carry them out."
Most happily, Congress did not adjourn without administing to their seats the Senators and Representations to the other Southern States. Congress has ample means of protecting itself, and of protecting the balls of legis ation, by the simple exercise of the power, which each branch possesses, of decading wower, which each branch possesses, of decading the balls of legis ation, by the simple exercise of the power.

Bepresentative elected from ten States, laiely in Re-be lion, b-en taken up by itself and fa riy considered on its own merits, agreeably to the wise suppositions of Preent Johnson, no one could have compained whatever might have been the result. But I know not how either branch could have coverned, as it has done, to compromise its constitutional inde-pendence by submitting any quistion as to its mem-bers either to legislative or excentive discretion. This great question of representation is not aques-tion which concerns only the Southern States, who, I know, are rogarded by not a tew unrecenting men as having forfeited all rights which the Northern States are bound to re-pect. It is a question which concerns the Constitution and the whole country. The people of the whole Union have a right to de mand of their public servants an exact and faithful observance of the Constitution and of all its pro-visions. It was to enforce and vindicate that Consti-tution that their blood and tressure have been poured observance of the Constitution and of all its pro-visions It was to enforce and vindicate that Consti-tution that their blood and treasure have been poured out so laviably during the last four years of civil war. Who could have believed, in advance, that a year and a half after that war had ended, and after the Union had been rescued and restored, so far as our rallant armies and navies could accompilabilit, nearly one third of the States should atlib be seen knocking in vain at the doors of the Capitol, and should be denied, even a hearing in the councils of the country? Such a course may, indeed, be calcu-lated to prolong the predominance of a party, but it seems to me utterly inconsistent with the supre-macy of the Constitution. I have no disposition, however, to indulge in any imputations either upon parties or upon individuals. I hope that a spirit of forbearance and moderation will prevail at Philadelphia, notwithstand ng the insulting and proscriptive tone in which the Cop-vention has been assated by so many of the coppo-nents of the President of the United States. But I shall be greatly disappointed, i confess, it through

vention has been assailed by so many of the oppo-nents of the President of the United States. But I shall be greatly disappointed, I confers, if through the influence of that Convention, or through some other influence, the people of the whole country are not soon aroused to the danger of allowing the Constitution of the United States to be longer the subject of par-tial and discretionary observance on the part of those who are sworn to support if. It is vain to offer test oaths to others, it we fail to fulfil our own oaths. The necessities of a state of war may be an excuse for many irregularities, both legislative and exceutive. But now that, by the blessing of God, a state of peace has been restored to us, we are entitled to the Constitution and the Union in all their legitimate authority and extent. Nothing less than the who e Constitution and the whole Union ought to satisfy us. For one, I should despair of the restoration of the maintenance of our own mational credit, if there should fail to be exclusived at Washington something of that serupu-lous adherence to the constitution and the laws ous adherence to the Constitution and the laws which characterized the earlier days of the Republic, which characterized the earlier days of the Republic, Nor could any thing, in my juagment, be of more baleful influence upon the future career of our country than that Congress should ever seem to be holding in abevance any provision of the Constru-tion, until they shall have been changed, under durers, in order to suit the opinions or secure the interests of a predominant party. Against such a course of proceeding, I trust, the Convention at Philadelphia will put forth a scasonable and effective protest. protest.

When the sun arose this morning he was aboring under an evident embarrassment. It was for that reason that he hid his troubled countenance behind a mottled cloud, and congratulated himself upon the wretched little drizzle which his voluntary absence thus permitted to continue.

THIRD EDITION

THE COMMOTION OF THE CITY.

Thousands of Delegates on

Hand, but the "Great Guns"

Present Only in Spirit.

Some of Them Absent Themselves

in Spirit as Well as in Body.

Letters from R. C. Winthrop, Fernando

Wood, Edwards Pierrepont,

and H. C. Deane.

Vallandigham Backs Out, for Fear

of a Summary Ejectment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The sun was not the only individual who labored under an embarrassment. The city of Philadelphia, taken as a mass, was equally disturbed. Everybody knew the cause of his neighbor's excitement, but that only made the matter worse. It was the great day appointed for the great meeting of the great Convention in the great wigwam.

This Convention, as our readers have already been made aware, is composed of delegates from nearly every State and Territory in the Union. Its assembling in our midst is certainly a momentous event, for it has not had a counterpart since the adjournment of the celebrated "Peace Congress," in Washington, on the 27th of February, 1861. For over five years the representative men of the different sections of our country have encountered each other only at swords' points in the shock of battle.

It was on account of this great event that the city was thrown into such an unusual commotion. And on all sides was heard the universal desire to witness the pro-

#### TRAIN'S SPRECH.

Amidst tumultous cheering Mr. Train spoke as follows :- The Irish are a generous people You are so kind hearted that I am sure you oblige me by allowing me to pass that applause over to Ircland to cheer her on. (Cheers.) believe you are true to those who are true to you, that you like those who like you, and that is all there is of life. (That is so.) The Irish like me and I like the Irish. (Cheers.) But for twenty years, when you know there broke ont in New England a disease which was so con tagious in the land, called "nigger on the brain," I ten years later caught a disease which has never left me, but which I tear is not very contagious, am sorry to say, known as "Irishman on the brain." (Cheers.)

For I am thoroughly devoted to your cause, and have done what I could to preserve an Irish nationality. You have just listened to the most eloquent Iriehman in this country: he is Irish all over. (Cheers.) He was one of the few men who dared to stand up for you in this late Congress, demanding that the Irish prisoners in Ircland should be at once released. (Cheers.) refer to Mr. John Hogan; you are well aware that some of these men are suffering. When ] was telegraphed and asked if I would speak to night I said yes; but I thought it too late to fill a house. Only twenty-four hours ! but I congratulate you on having so many here to-night

When Mr. Hogan alluded to those Irishmen who wanted a munical entertainment in Dablin to alleviate their sufferings, it was the same idea I alluded to in my telegram --- 'Yes, Erin E. Pluribus Unum, Erin Go Eragh, Bown with English Despotism and up with Irish Nation-ahty. 'Our Lish girls, they should be united-to a man,'" (Cheers.)

Three cheers for the Philadelphia Convention and Andrew Johnson, its prophet, or the head-centre of constitutional liberty. (Cheers.) You remember what was referred to as to the attempt in Dublin, when they tried to aid the wives of the prisowers. It is only the other day, it seems to me, that i

spoke to that great audence in the Academy of Music, when there were over 600 Fenian Head-'Centres on the stage; and they say the Fenians have done uothing since then. They seem to have forgetten that they have frightened Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland inte a common war, and they have been under arms ever since; for all we have no thought of going there. They seem to have forgotten that Canada has called out a hundred thousand volunteers; and still they are alread of their country. The Femian invasion of Canada has frightened it into a respect for Irish power in America.

Pay the hundred millions for destroying our ships upon the seas, and we will elect a Democratic Congress that will repeal the neutrality laws, and not try and fail, as did the radicals the other day. (Cheers.)

We want no wars with England. All we have to do is to do as England did, remain strictly neutral. Undoubtealy we did not want war. wanted her to remain strictly neutral, and at Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, fit out fast sulling vessels. (Cheers.) I wanted no war in this Christian age. All I wanted was to remain strictly neutral, and put aboard these private vessels Parrott guns, revolvers, and man them with Irishmen, volunteers of the Fenian Bro therhood (cheers), and to send them out. But everything is going smooth. We are bound to win.

There is a man at Washington who is head and shoulders over every other man on this con-He is an earnest man. He has been tinent. misunderstood. You know as well as I do, that he could not break the law on this neutrality question. You know as well as I do, that he was obliged to do what he did. But he did more, he offered them transportation home again. I think the President, perhaps, has been misled by his constitutional advisers about that question. If they were in carnest, why did they not advise him to issue a proclamation before it was so far gone? But no; they wanted to wait till the act was done, and then pounce on the whole of them. In less than three weeks this member was kleked out of the Cabinet. (Cheers.) I was surprised to hear any one censure him. Who was it, ask, fifteen years ago, who stood by your people and defended you against the Know-Nothings Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. (Cheers.) And yet he has been with the people and of the people, and is one of the people. I saw him on Saturday, and he told me to say, "That he had been in the past and should be in the future the friend of Iriah nationality." (Cheers.) And friend of Irish nationality." (Cheers.) And yet he has been censured; and he has told us in his inaugural, "That all power came from the people, and he was of the people." Who was it that called Thad. Stevens and Charles Summer to account for talking of enfranchising the Johnson, of Tennessee. (Cheers.) I say that when you do all you can to secure American nationality, and assist the President in carrying

man read the Dectaration of Independence (cheers), and when nine Irishmen signed the immortal document. (Cheers.) We come here as earnest, dignified men, and say this country must and shall be preserved. (Cheers.) The Union must and shall be restored. (Cheers.) I told you the best Union men to-day are in the I say there is no reason why this nation be crucified between two thieves, South should Charles Sumper, of the Senate, and Thaddeu Stevens, of the House. (Cheers, hisses, and groans.)

Let me say to you that these men commence weaty years ago on this platform. "The Union league with hell, and a compact with death. When I was in New England I fought the battle of the whole country. I told them man made his railways run east and west. The Almighty was His own topographical engineer. made the rivers run north and south and He and what God put together let no secessionist and no abolitionist dare to put asunder. (Cheers.) Hence I have never yet been able to be a Democrat or a Republican, a Northerner or a Southerner. I am proud enough of being an American. (That is it, Cheers.) I think it is about time that philanthropy should be allowed to govern the whole nation

Four years ago I went to W ashington, and challenged Wilson and Sumner to open debate before the people. When I got to Boston imagme my surprise, my astonishment, to see placarded everywhere, "No admittance, except on Nigger business." When I got into the streets I found people whispering and then people did not wish to be called disloyal. What is the distinction ? Are you for the Union They did not ask that question. What is the distinction? Can you swallow a nigger whole No. Then you are a d-d secessionist. (Cheers, And then of course I knocked the man down and kicked him after he was down. I went around and was astonished. I went into Fancuil Hall-I supposed it belonged to the people-Sumner got up and made his speech, and then he challenged any one to confute his statements. I stepped up and said I should be very happy as this was an open debate, to express my iews. They knocked me down five or six times They knocked me down and I surrendered to a policeman. At that time I was the most popular man in the country, and because I dared to have opinions, even in Boston, my native city, which I apologize to you for having been born m. (Cheers.) You well know that a man has no control over his birth-place; it is entirely controlled by the place your maternal ancestors may happen to be in-mine was in Boston. However, I got a hall and called around me my Irish boys of Boston.

Now, then, if you ask why I have accepted the Irish I will tell you. The Irish did not knock me down in Faneuil Hall; the Irish did not shoot at me in Dublin; the Irish did not try to bayonet me in Dubuque; they did not try to assassinate me nor arrest me in the city of St. Louis, although you will remember I unexpectedly found myself by a change of base over in Illinois, when it was considered a military necessity that I should not touch upon tary necessity that I should not touch upon the cotton speculations of a certain Major-General. Well, when I got back to Boston I took the Music Hall, and I thanked God that I had got back to I thanked God that I had got back to the old nigger State, and that I belonged to a nigger State. I then jammed Faneuil Hall tull of nigger patriots, and nigger Otis and Adams and the nigger Washburne, and I found everything as black as the ace of spades. I said three cheers for the nigger barber-for the nigger Bunker Hill. Thank God, we have a nigger Bunker Hill. Thank God, we have a nigger Union, a nigger South, and a nigger Star Spangied Banner, and a nigger Hail Columbia, and a nigger Yankee Doodle. (Cheers.) And I found that it was utterly impossible to make a speech without noticing the African. Not that I had I liked the nugger: I liked to see him brought from the barbarism of Africa to see alm brought being in this country. I told them that England introduced slavery here, and macadamized the Atlantic Ocean with the skulls of thousands more; that she had cursed us with African

ceedings of the assemblage. A slight canvass of

Now they have got the nigger, I maintain they cannot destroy him.

What else have they done? They got the Tennessee official to send a despatch to the Clerk of the Senate, officially calling the President of the United States a dead dog. Now then, the Senate received and the House en oorsed it, and Congress, as you know, asked Tennessee to come in on that insulting despatch. Now a name will kill a party. It was the Copperhead name which they hurled at the Democrats which killed them. It was the term 'Yankee Doodle" given to them by the English and which they accepted. Now I see they are apologizing for that dead dog despatch.

Now, when you come to speak of the party in Congress, you may let it be known in the future as the dead-dog party. (Cheers.) (A voice "How about dead ducks?") That was only a joke. It was simply an off-hand speech, but the other was a cold-blooded despatch -an insult to the President of the United States. Boutwell read the resolution. Now, then, this is not the spirit of 1776. It was, what the Southerners intended to bring about, a revolution. But They these radicals fight like Job. were like a friend of mine, who saved his life by putting his breast-plate on behind. They are doing all they can to bring on the red deed.

Now give us first the assistance to re-elect a longress which will give us American nation ality, and then we will have an Irish nationality atterwards. (Cheers.) For you must support this Convention—it is going to be a success, if a halt a dozen men will take themselves out. (Voice—Turn out Adams first.) Charles Francis dams I don't think is much of an American and unless he does something to get those prisoners out of Irish jails, he had better take the back track and go home. (Hisses and cheers.) You hear a great talk about the dis (Hisses and turbance here. There is no disturbance. There is nothing but harmony among the members. There are delegates from thirty-six States, some of the best menin the country. There are five or six men who are offensive to the mass of the people. I know them all personally, and if these men would censent to be shut out of that Convention it would give us a half million votes.

One of them has written a splendid letter. aying that if he was offensive he would retire The letter has gone to the press, saying we want nothing but good-will and peace all over the and, and therefore I decline to be a delegate of this Convention. That man was Fernando Wood. (Cheers.) I then went to work on my friend Henry Clay Dean, and told him he had a chance to do what was right, and he wrote a letter delining to be a delegate. Now there is Alexander H. Stephens. He will not be present. Another one from Georgia has declined. There is only one man left, and that is Vallandigham. I have nothing against him at all. He means right He was an old triend of mine. (Cheers.)

If these men leave the Convention it will give as a million of votes.

All of those who are in favor of politely re questing Vallandigham to remain outside, that we may have a million of votes say aye. (No! no!) Because I know you are in earnest on this occasion, and really I believe Vallandigham is true man, and would not try to create any want of harmony in the Convention. He will do all he can; and I heard he also had retired from the Convention. (So he ought.)

All those, I say, in favor of having harmony through the Convention, manifest it by saying app. (No-no-aye.)

will now give three cheers, in conclusion for the Union, Constitution, and Laws, for the success of the Convention, with reference to the people, and for that head centre of constitu-tional liberty, Andrew Johnson.

[Another meeting was announced to be held on Friday next, at which John Hogan and Alexander H. Stephens, with a dozen others, will be present, the object of the meeting being to render assistance to the wives of prisoners in Ireland. ]

the subject soon convinced nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand that the thing was an utter impossibility. Business must come in for attention, even before politics, with the mass of the people. And then, even those who had the leasure time hanging on their hands grew pale at thoughts of the fearful, surging multitude who would be actuated by a like curiosity with themselves, Should they endure the jam and pressure of this crowd? Assuredly not, if it could possibly be avoided. It was just at this point that the magmificent enterprise of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH recurred to them, and they fetched a sigh of relief as they abandoned the idea of personal attendance upon every sitting of the great Convention. It would answer just as well, so ran the argument, for every one to remain at home; for in the evening he could take up his TELE. GRAPH, and there he would find every jot and tittle of the day's proceedings spread before him in clear type. Of course there was nothing at all unusual in this; it was the manner in which the managers of that journal expected to obtain their news, which created an excitement carcely less intense than that produced by the meeting of the Convention itself. In these days a telegram from over the ocean has become a commonplace and every-day occurrence; but a telegram from across the street, or around the corner, is indeed a novelty. The fact that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH had erected from one extremity of the city to the other a line of teleraph wires for their own exclusive use in obtaining the latest possible proceedings of the Convention, was universally conceded to be a teat hitherto unsurpassed in the world of journalism.

In the meantime the preliminaries of the Convention were making tearful headway, and he reporters of THE TELEGRAPH were kept upon he tramp in search of items. The scene that they encountered at the Continental Hotel last evening and this morning was almost bewildering. That spacious edifice was full, in every sense of the term, with a dense mass of humanity, and the most marvellous part of the story is the fact that every man whom you encountered was a delegate or an alter nate to the Convention. So great was the crowd of guests that the proprietors of the hotel had found it necessary to till several of the parlors and passage-ways with cots for their accommodation.

Notwithstanding the fact that every train arriving in the city for days past has brought a large instalment of the delegates and their alterpates, it is an undisputed fact that many of the most prominent men who were expected to par ticipate in the deliberations of the Convention are still absent, and not likely to be present at any time during its session. Ewing, of Ohio. who had been fixed upon as the permanen chairman, was given up several days ago. In his absence, the name that met with mos favor for this prominent position was probably that of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. But last evening the delegates were thrown into a commotion by the announcement that he also would be present only in spirit. He has, however, written the following letter, which has tended greatly to assuage the grief caused by his absence:-

#### LETTER FROM ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

BECCHLYN, August 9.—Hon. Leverett Saltonstall. —My Dear Sir.—I am sincerely sensible to the honor conferred upon me yesterday by the meeting at Fanemi Hall over which you presided, in placing my name at the head of the Delegrates at Large to the Rational Union Couvention. But, as I had pre-

protest. Once more regretting my inability to be present at the Convention, and thanking all to whom I am indebted for the honor of being named as delegate, I remain, dear sir, with great regard, very faith-fully yours. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

While Mr. Winthrop thus fully endorses the Convention, although unable to be present, ludge Edwards Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has refused to have anything to do with the flair. He writes the following letter to the editor of the New York Tribune:-

Sin:-Please correct the statement in your issue of to day that I am a delegate to Philadelphia, I decimed to take part in that Convention. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Poughkeepsie, Monday, August 13, 1866. The absence of Judge Pierrepont will be a evere blow to the Convention, for he is one o the men who carry weight in the affairs of the political world. There will be some compensation for this, however, in the absence of Fernando Wood and his brother Ben, who are generally considered as "dead weights" upon everything in general and conventions in par-ticular. He has written the following meek epistle, the reading of which caused rejoicing in the select conservative ranks. After Senator Doolittle, to whom it was addressed had received it, he is said to have rushed into the rotunda of the Continental, and to have 

PFILADELPHIA, August 18.—To the Hon. James R. Doolittle, Chairman, etc.—Dear sir;—I am ear-nestly desirous for the entire success of the movement proposed to be initiated by the Couvention to-morrow. It successful, the results to the country will be of the most satisfactory character, and it cannot be successful if its proceedings shall be disturbed by any cause whatever. I am informed that a seriou disagreement is likely to arise in consequence of an attempt to be made to exclude some delegates, my

attempt to be made to exclude some delegates, my-self included, because our political record is dis-tastorii to the radicals and their sympathizers. Now, although I feel confident that such an out-rage would not be perpetraled by the Convention, and though I have nothing to regret or take back as to my course during the war, and do not admit the right of any one to raise that question in the Convention, yet I am too muck devoted to the high and patriotic objects in view to permit my presence there to be a means of disturbing its enemies outside. Therefore I shall not attend the Convention as a delegate.

By the time that Fernando's withdrawal had become generally known, Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, had come to the conclusion that the Democratic party had been sold out by its leader. He therefore sat down and gave vent to his feelings in the following epistle:-

Hon. JOHN M. ELWOOD, Chairman of the Democratic Isous State (entral Committee. My Dear Sir—Through the kind confidence of the Democratic party I have been honored with the ap-pointment of delegate to the Union Conservative National Convention, for which, to that invincible body of true men who constitute the Democracy of Iows, I return my profound thanks. I most hearting suppose of the avoued numbers of the Convention to lows. I return my profound thanks. I most heartily approve of the avowed purpose of the Convention to sustain the President of the United States in his effort to restore the supremacy of the Constitution, and the laws, and the States to their legitimate au-thority and representation to the people; but I can-not join with anybody in elevating any mere man to a supremacy over the Constitution. We must form our estimate of the man by the Constitution, and not of the Constitution by the man, and in so far as the President sustains if, it is the duty of all Domo-crate to sustain the President with their lives, for-tunes, and sacred honors.

crats to statish the President with their inves, for-tunes, and sacred honors. But this support Democrats should be allowed to give in their own way-through their own organiza-tion in accordance with the principles and mages of the great Democratic party, which made the Union by the Constitution, made our history illustrious,

[Continued on the Bighth Page.]