POLITICAL.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

Speech of Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

Concert Hall was again crowded on Saturday evening, by Republican citizens, and ladies were in the minority, notwithstanding the rain.

Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., was chosen President of the meeting, on motion of Lewis Wain Smith, Esq., and said:

Fellow-Citizens.—It was the intention of the Union League to present before you this evening Senator Yates and Senator Kellogg. Circumstances have compelled a change in the arrangements of the committee, and we hope, at some future day, to give you the pleasure of hearing those gentlemen address you. For this evening, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

Senator Wilson was received with deafening applause. When quiet was restored, he spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am grateful to you for this warm and cordial greeting. Coming as I do, from the Keystone State of Philadelphia, whose devotion to the country during the dark days through which we have passed is acknowledged all over this broad land, I am proud of it. I am grateful to and before you for this cordial address a few words to the hearts, to the consciences and to the intelligent faculties of the citizens of Philadelphia. We are to carry this country, if we carry it at all, not by telling stories or singing songs, but by appealing to the intelligent, nobler and better sentiments of the American people. We are carrying on a great contest, and we give never before or yet to be recorded in the annals of our race (Applause), that we are not fighting a battle on a higher plane than any on which human affairs have been brought in any portion of the globe. Almighty God has given us a magnificent continent, a land of wonderful fertility and beauty, to be developed for human power and happiness. A glorious destiny awaits us a republic founded upon the grand idea of human equality. Our fundamental principle, our government upon the great truth that God created man in his image, and that Jesus Christ died for all humanity, that we are to live together, to live in peace, to love one another, and to rise in the general resurrection as brothers. Great applause.) We have no more the idea of exclusive privilege or of caste; they saw no one race of men, but they looked upon all as the children of one Father. Our fathers, they founded our government upon the glorious idea that "all men are created equal." Great applause. I thought constitutes the great principle which republicanism gives to the world, and which, if possible, to make it the living faith of the North American continent, we are to carry out and throughout the country. (Applause.)

For the third time I have come before you to vote for a President of the United States. We find it divided into two great political parties—Democrats and Republicans. Democrats, who are for the rule of the white man, who have no faith in the idea that are as indestructible as the throne of God; its policies have brought upon the people of the whole country, it has a history, a history that is the darkest and the brightest page in the history of the human family will be found than those which we have passed through in the last seven years of struggle of the Republican party of the United States. I am not here to-night to apologize for the Republican party for anything. (Cheers.) It is not perfect, for it is human, and nothing is perfect in this world, but there is no political organization in existence, for any that have ever had the power, that can stand a comparison with it. We have lifted the degraded from amid the depths of the beasts that perish to be the crowning glory of manhood and of citizens of the great Republic of civilization. And in lifting up the from the depths we have lifted ourselves up. (Cheers.) I would not know where one of the Republican party of the United States, or to apologize for it. It saved the nation, it made it came into being to establish justice among men, to protect the rights of the Creator endowed, and sacrifice, as it protects the manhood of the citizen of your political institutions. And in lifting up the poor, the lowly, and the sun-smitten sons and daughters of toil, and to protect the weak and the defenceless.

Looking backward over this dozen of years, I might with a telescope discover some mistake in its course, but I would as soon think of spots on the face of the sun as to find fault with this great political organization of the country, and the cause of liberty on its shoulders, and carried its victory onward and forward to its ends and leagues towards God. My friends, this grand political organization has given to the nation to-day with ideas clearly and distinctly proclaimed. Its principles are plain, its principles are read of all men, and its candidate for the Presidency is the people's choice of the Republic. And, further, its principles, its measures, its policies, and its candidate will gloriously triumph in the struggle before us.

When the last election came that the men who eight years ago elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, who, many of them, on their bended knees, with love of country and fear of God before them gave to the world Abraham Lincoln, when they were told that it they did it the waters and green sods of America would redden with the blood of our people—when they supposed that those men are to surrender to the rebels they conquered and to their friends who apologized for the rebels? I tell Horatio Seymour, I know, that he has been pledged into a "sea of troubles, [laughter—] to the revolutionary party. Great applause. [Hisses—] I tell the chiefs of the rebellion and those who sympathized with them, that the first word to show that they regarded the rebels as their comrades or as the country's enemies—one and all I tell them that we are going to make Grant President. (Great cheering and waving of hats.) I tell them we are going to elect a Congress to meet in this House of Representatives, and that we are going to stamp these principles, which I have been trying into the very soil of the North American continent. (Applause.) We mean to restore the country they tried to destroy and to secure to it the blessings of peace forever and liberty for all. I tell them we mean to encourage industry, after doing this, that we mean to diversify our interests, to develop the mighty resources that God has given us to do so, to keep, and to work out a condition for humanity higher by far than has ever been found on any portion of the world. And I will tell you another thing we have in view. We intend to make it perfectly safe for any one of the brave men who fought for the cause of liberty, for the old musket, if he chooses, his blanket, overcoat, or whatever belongs to him, and carried by our portion of the United States and abide there and be protected in his rights. (Great enthusiasm.) The men who rolled back from the immortal field of Gettysburg on advancing array of Lee, said, broke the power of the rebellion forever, have the right to live where they please. They may take their knapsack or their carpet-bag [applause] and go down into the Carolinas, settle in any part of them, and pursue any lawful occupation they please, while fully protected in their opinions, in the expression of their sentiments, and in the right to speak and to vote as they please, provided they do not interfere with the rights of other people. And if Wade Hampton does not like the carpet-bagger, if South Carolina is not large enough for the carpet-bagger and Wade Hampton to live together, let Wade Hampton come and settle down in South Carolina. (Long continued applause.) I tell the people of the United States, I would speak in the cause of seven million American people, who saved the Republic, when we made the contraband, and who have fought and mean to hold the Government, and that we mean to secure to those men the blessings of the Republic, think as we plead, and vote as we please, and that if any person has got to leave any portion of the United States, it must be the men who have rebelled against it. We have in a party with principles so pure, policies so comprehensive, so grand, so full of hope, so comfort to look down on the intellections of statesmen, but they must understand that we, who have merited the rights of our fathers, and who have not going to be dominated by him any longer. (Applause.)

I would not, if I could, do an unkind act towards that portion of our misguided countrymen. From the day that Lee surrendered under that apple tree at Appomattox, down to this hour, I have been in favor of lifting up and sustaining the fallen foe of the country. How can we afford to forgive in them a great deal of folly? whether we can afford it or not, we shall have a great deal of folly from them. They are misguided children, led by seven or eight generations of human slavery, that would spoil the best people the world—and in their arrogance and pride they dashed their brains out against the rock of a great Republic, and been terribly punished, and I have only to wish that they may be kind to themselves and kind to them. I think if it had not been for their Northern sympathizers they would have behaved better than they have. When they were first defeated, when the best of our power was upon them, when the government was unknown, but the object, some of them for I like a little spirit in a man of my acquaintance, when the flag of the United States threatened and swaggered, and said to the President of the United States, kill them; but he did not do it. Why they came to Congress with swaggering in the presence of the President, and instead of their surrendering, he had to hire a revolver to shoot the fellow who was that we had caught up one of those "mean white men" of the South, who had been touched and degraded by the institution of slavery. We had to hire a revolver to shoot a fellow who never stand in the presence of one of these men without taking off his hat and kissing their feet; and you cannot make them understand that the men who were their vassals are the peers of the men of South Carolina. No wonder is it then that when our President, a slaveholder, expressed his wish, they came into that convention at Tammany Hall that was seen before and heard of throughout the world. Thank God, sir, you and I belong to a party that does not see the color of a man's face, and that does not look up to anybody. We have never learned to look up to any privileged class in our country, and when any one pretends to claim that he has a better blood than another, when the battle-cry of human equality, and instead of bowing to our institutions for all, we will not bow to them. (Great applause.)

Now, gentlemen, the Republican party has its radical to-day three millions of voters. We have in the old anti-slavery party the men who saw the evils of slavery and the aggressive policy of the slave power, and who fought and prayed against them. We have the great body of that party who fought the battle of the Union in the City and Webster and Sargent, and the great men of another generation. We have with us at this seventh hundred thousand men who fill the ranks of the Democratic party, who believe in the principles of Jefferson, and in the firmness and nerve of Jackson. We have with us a hundred thousand men, brave men in the South, men who fought with their blood, who saved the Union, men who fought and died, and who were insulted and hunted through forests, and hunted down for their lives for their opinions' sake. And we have three-quarters of a million of colored men, who shed their blood to lifted to citizenship and clothed with the ballot, and who are to bringing back to the Union and footing. This great organization, embracing so much of our population, animated by such motions, ideas, principles, and policies, and led by such men as Abraham Lincoln, saved the country and wrou them all [applause], is sure to triumph and to establish its policy upon the country.

Our Democratic friends during the last seven years have undertook to overthrow what we have proposed, only to support it when carried out by others. They will oppose a proposition to-day, for instance, and when it is achieved and accomplished they will come forward and vote to accept all that has been done previously, and claim to be the men who did it. Now, they are traveling along about a year behind the times, and they are talking about a year behind, and they have not standing to-day a single idea, or principle, or measure, which they have advocated within the last twelve years. I think they are going to have some. But they met in convention in New York, and these 186 Southern men who came there dictated their platform, and with the aid of Vallandigham and Seymour, and the rest of them, they went out to the country, and in their hour of recognition of the country that if the Democracy triumphed, if Seymour was elected, then the Union would have war in less time than it fought in the war. Now, sir, if we had anything in common with the Democratic party, if we had anything in common with the men who composed the convention, if we had any thing in common with the men who composed the convention, if we had any thing in common with the men who composed the convention, if we had any thing