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[The Chairman explained that Mr. Powers was expected to cut slavery all to pieces.]

Mr. Powers resumed, saying that he supposed that the meeting was to cut Charles O'Connor all to pieces. If he was worthy of an indignation meeting, and if he could give a true expression to the indignation of the "niggers"—(laughter)—of this city, it would be sufficient. But he believed pretty much with Dr. Smith, that he hardly thought the game was worth the shot. If anybody had thought it was before they came here, they must have been convinced to the contrary from what had already been said. But Charles O'Connor did not express the views of us American citizens up at the Academy of Music, said Mr. P., for I was there, gentlemen—(laughter)—and I know he did not express our views. Nor did he express the views of the slave-holders, the views of the South. There is no intelligent slaveholder the other side of Mason and Dixon's line—unless he came from the pine woods of North Carolina, where I came from, for if he came from there, he might take any position, as I do—(laughter)—Charles O'Connor does not express their sentiments. They would not hazard their reputation as

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intelligent men by taking any such position as that. You will see to-day, in the New York "Tribune," a strong indication that they do not believe he expressed the honest sentiments of the State of New York, or of the people anywhere, North or South. Do you believe, sir, that Henry A. Wise, in his speech to the medical students who went from Philadelphia to Richmond, when he was speaking of that great man—I mean the nigger, Frederick Douglass—I use the American term—(laughter)—believed any such thing as Charles O'Connor has said? No, sir; he spoke of him as of any other man, because he knew the power of that man's argument, and his ability, and quailed before it. He said if he had known what vessel Douglass was in he would have gone after him. It would have taken more soldiers than he had in the murder of John Brown to have induced him to have gone after Frederick Douglass. (Great applause.) Charles O'Connor is a lawyer, and, as has been truly remarked this evening, a professional liar; and if he had not lied more successfully than when he followed bricklaying, he would probably have been laying bricks now. (Laughter.) I will ask any gentleman here, if you were going to employ a lawyer would you not employ one who had a peculiar ability for a peculiar subject? I don't say that you would, Mr. Chairman—you might look for

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an honest one, and you would lose your case. Even if Charles O'Connor was not paid for that speech, he is to be paid for the slave speech he made for the State of Virginia in the Lemmon slave case; and he had to dance to the music there, or he didn't know whether Virginia would pay him. You spoke, Mr. Chairman, of the doctor dissecting O'Connor. I heard a native American describing the Irish, and he said that an Irishman had died very suddenly, and the doctors had been called and were holding a post mortem examination. They had the body on the dissecting table, and had chopped him all up some way or the other. The impression was that the man had died of the heart disease, but an Irish doctor was anxious to get at the head to find out the disease. While the other doctors were working about the carcass, looking for the heart, for they could not find it, he finally broke out—"What the devil are you about there? Why not go to the head and find out the cause of his death at once? Sure, a d—d heart an Irishman has to come to America; if he has a heart at all he leaves it at home with him. (Laughter.) And, sure, if he has got any heart at all, which I doubt, when you come to analyze it there you will find it." Mr. O'Connor is one of that sort of Irishmen. He has no heart. And if he has, if you meet the question fairly, when your

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anti-slavery physicians take and dissect him and analyze him, they will find it, and if they don't find it, you may know that he left it at home in Ireland. Mr. O'Connor did not express the views of the Irish of this city; because there are Irish people here who believe that negro men are fit for something besides slaves. If Mr. O'Connor could only see the beautiful Irish women with their black husbands and darling little babies, sir—(great applause)—if he could go throughout the country and find the nice, beautiful Irish women with some of the blackest kind of husbands you ever saw, and their nice little darling babies, as dear to them as O'Connor's baby is to him, Charles O'Connor might argue until the Academy of Music fell in upon him before [us] would make those noble, beautiful Irish women believe it. (Applause.) But the speaker did not consider Charles O'Connor worth his ability at all. He wished that the meeting could be resolved into a practical anti-slavery meeting. The amendment of the constitution of the State affecting the colored people was to be submitted to the people, and we wanted the country to be canvassed. One speech of any one of the principal colored speakers would be sufficient to drive the damnable lies of Charles O'Connor like dew before the sun. It would take several thousand dollars to canvass the State as it should be. Money

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would do anything. There was no class of people who spent so much as the poor black people, and all that was wanted was to turn it into the right channel. The dollar was the moving power of this country. Let a nigger murder a man to-night and take ten thousand dollars to Charles O'Connor, he would take him to heaven by telegraph. Mr. Powers complimented in flattering terms the multitude present for the interest taken in the proceedings, and declared himself re[-]inspired with that zeal manifested in the days of Theodore S. Wright, Wm. P. Johnson, Wm. Hamilton, Dr. John Brown, and others, whose memory we honor and treasure in our hearts. Great applause followed the mention of these names, evidencing the powerful influences yet lingering around the names of those great and good men. The practical good sense which characterized Mr. Powers' speech made it meet the full approbation of the audience, and much good will result from its delivery.

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