

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S FIRST LECTURE.

LAST night Mr. Train gave his first lecture, in the Theatre, in this city, to a moderately good house. The speaker made his appearance at a very few minutes past eight o'clock, and was received with hearty applause.

A verbatim report of one of Mr. Train's speeches it would probably be impossible for any one to give, therefore we do not pretend to give one.

Mr. Train commenced by saying that according to all the rules of debate and public speaking he ought to be laid up in bed with a pretty severe sickness. Were he a politician twenty or thirty speeches would be sufficient to lay him up with diphtheria or bronchial trouble. But this was the 187th lecture he had given since he was delivered from a British bastille, when he gave three groans for England and three cheers for the Irish Republic in the presence of the military at Cork. There was a secret connected with the reason why he was enabled to speak so continuously, and he thought it was no more than fair that his audience should know it. The secret was that he never polluted his system in any way, nor never had; he had never tasted wine, gin, brandy, whisky or any intoxicating beverage, smoked a cigar or chewed a piece of tobacco in his life, hence he was able to speak day after day, for weeks and months together, and said he, "I expect to do so until you send your card to me at the White House in 1872."

He then spoke of the terms in which he and his lectures were spoken of by the press generally. He had been styled a mountebank, a charlatan, a lunatic and an ass, and his lecture was termed incoherent, rambling, erratic, eccentric, etc., and the people, in most places, turn out to see him with the curiosity they would some curious animal. He wanted his audience to know that he was no one-horse lecturer from Massachusetts who goes around the country to pick up the money of the people; he had never lectured without donating the proceeds to some charitable purpose or institution.

Mr. Train said he had announced that the "gas" would be turned on at the usual hour, but he complained that too much had been turned on, (at the foot of the stage) and requested that some of the lights might be extinguished. His request not being immediately complied with, he repeated it, when President Young stepped forth and extinguished them, using his hat as a fan for the occasion. "Well," said Mr. Train, "for once I consider myself beat, I might have done it myself; I am very glad, for once, to be thrown entirely in the shade." He continued: "I am very glad to have met your President. For many a long year I have been desirous of seeing the President of this very wonderful institution here in Utah. In 1863, December 2d, I telegraphed to Utah inviting President Brigham Young to be present at the banquet when I broke ground for the Pacific railroad. I was astonished to get a reply that very night cheering us on, and saying he would do all he could to build the Pacific Railroad. I am very sorry he has done so much, as our people have not paid promptly and I am highly ashamed of them."

This called forth thundering applause from the audience.

The lecturer then gave a humorous description between a coherent and incoherent lecturer. The coherent lecturers, lectured on one subject only year after year. Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips are among the coherent lecturers; Edward Everett was of the same school. Charles Sumner has delivered his lecture on the "Barbarism of Slavery" for thirty-two years; the last time he gave it was in the Senate in his speech on the Alabama claims, the only change made was the substitution of the word Alabama. Chapin has given his lecture on Columbus hundreds of times; Edward Everett used to deliver his lecture on Washington all the year round, and Wendell Phillips, on the "Lost Arts." Horace Greeley does the same thing. Lecturing of this kind may be very coherent. But the idea of delivering such lectures put him in mind of the man, who, somewhat intoxicated, entered a dark room and seeing a lady sitting there dressed in deep mourning he said, "G-o-d b-l-e-s-s m-y s-o-u-l how gloomy everything looks here." "Yes," said the lady, "my husband is dead." "Do you mean to say," said he scarcely able to articulate his words, "do you mean to say he is dead? Will you permit me to ask you how long he has been dead?" "About eighteen months," replied the lady. "God bless me," replied the man, "Then he must be very dead by this time." This is what I thought, said the lecturer, when

I heard Chapin's lecture on Columbus; it seemed to me that a man who lived as long back as 1492 must be very dead. He merely referred to these things to show how easy it was to be a coherent speaker. He asked them if they would have a coherent or incoherent speech, all in favor of the latter were to say "aye." The decision was unanimous.

The speaker next said, "I have stated to you that I have never drank wine or liquor or intoxicating beverages nor indulged in other evil habits; you may be curious to know how it happens that one who has traveled all round the world as I have does not happen to be dissipated in these respects. I was brought up by a kind old grandmother, in the backwoods of Massachusetts. When about three years old my father and mother took me and my sisters down the Atlantic ocean to New Orleans. I was such a little fellow when there that I can only remember there was much sickness and death from yellow fever. I can remember the death cart coming round and a man with a hoarse voice crying 'bring out your dead.' And they took out my little sister and placed her in that damp grave yard. A week after, in answer to the summons 'bring out your dead,' my little sister Josephine was carried out, and a week later my sister Ellen, as frail a little flower as ever bloomed, was carried away, and I had no sister. A month after that my dear mother was taken, and then my grandmother wrote for George to come and live North. I went aboard the ship, my father kissed me, and bid me good bye, and I was on that great ship without friends or relations, a little boy only four years old, and I remember floating down the Mississippi, through the Gulf of Mexico up the Atlantic ocean, and I have been floating ever since."

I was reared, as I have said, in the backwoods of Massachusetts, in the old Puritanic style, with the old fashioned Sunday, commencing on the Friday night and continuing to the Tuesday morning, during which time the curtains were let down, nothing but whispers were heard through the house, when they tied up the cat, plugged up the vinegar and would not allow the sweet cider to work. I was brought up in that faith by that kind old Christian lady. Now, she appealed to my ambition to become a great man; but her stupid idea was that to be great I must be good. What could be more absurd! I think she gave me fifteen commandments, among which were these: "I must not drink, smoke, chew, swear, gamble, lie or cheat. I grew up to the age of eighteen years old and had broken none of these commandments. I was then ambitious to see great men, and went to Washington, and there I saw Webster, Clay, Calhoun and the rest of them; but imagine my astonishment to see all of the great men in the world drinking, smoking, chewing, gambling, swearing, lying, cheating stealing and doing the very things I had been taught not to do. I, of course, said my old grandmother had swindled me in my education, or else she don't know what passes for great men. However, said I, it is all right, and I am sure I must come out right, for as the twig is bent the tree's inclined. Scar the sapling in its youth and the gnarled oak will tell you of it centuries to come. So powerful were the impressions made on the tablets of my mind by the education I received in my youth, that though I have traveled from one side of the world to the other, have traveled 300,000 miles, been in 300 cities, have seen high life below stairs and low life above, have talked with every kind of people, been in every gambling den, opium house and brothel on the globe, have dined with the President and been down in the rat-holes of life, and believe I have seen more looking through the key-holes in the night time than most human beings in broad day-light, yet so powerful was the impression made on the tablets of my mind by the education I received from my grandmother that, so help me God, I have never tasted wine, intoxicating drinks, never smoked a cigar, chewed tobacco, sworn or gambled, neither do I lie, cheat or steal. No wonder they think I am crazy and a charlatan; for I do none of these things, and I dare to say what I think in spite of church, party, home, kindred, man or woman."

The speaker then said he made up his mind to travel, he thought by so doing, the world would praise him as a traveler. He went into the world and learned languages, but got no credit for it; made books, which lived only in the libraries, no one seemed to think he had done anything remarkable. He was an American patriot in London, when Americans were scarce; and for two years, while there, he, holding Yancy by one hand

and Lord John Russell by the other, preached this text, "men have made railways to run east and west, but the Almighty, the greatest of typographical engineers, made the rivers to run north and south, and what God had put together let no abolitionist dare to put asunder." While base traitors in the States were preaching disunion throughout the land, he, there, "felt for the Union let us live and for the Union let us die."

He returned to Boston and was received with a carriage and six horses at the station, ladies throwing bouquets and carried through the streets in triumph; but only six days after he was knocked down and his life threatened, and henceforth compelled to carry his life in his hand because he would not join their infernal political parties.

Referring to the city of Omaha, Mr. Train said, "I saw that Omaha was the half way station to China and it would be the great central city of the continent,—the new Chicago of the new North-west, and I said, if it is connected with fifty thousand miles of lake and river navigation and railway, and a hundred thousand miles of telegraph in a very short time it must have a population of fifty thousand. He went to that city and opened negotiations for the purchase of land, and said he "now I own half the city of Omaha,—five thousand lots. When I bought it, it had only four thousand inhabitants; now it has twenty-five thousand; in five years it will have fifty thousand, and in ten years a hundred thousand." He gave a humorous account of his landing in Ireland, of his arrest as a Fenian, and his detention in British prisons; told about his letter of twenty pages on Fenianism, and denouncing the hypocrisy and corruption of British diplomats and commercial men, written to the Times newspaper, afterwards reduced to twenty lines of epigrammatic writing, which had not been fashionable since the middle ages. After his liberation from the Irish prisons, in three of which he was confined, he held large and enthusiastic meetings of the Irish people, at which, in spite of the warning of friends, he spoke his feelings in plainness to the people, although for seven hundred years before no man had dared to speak in that nation above a whisper. While there, he saw that Great Britain, through Exeter Hall in London, and Free-trade Hall, Manchester, govern the United States; and though he left this country a native American he returned an adopted citizen of the Irish Republic, feeling that to be an American citizen was the meanest thing on the face of the globe. He told about, afterwards effecting the liberation of Warren and Costello through his threats of mauling the British Lion, if within sixty days they were not free; the result was that they were free in forty-five by the clock."

The lecturer talked at considerable length on other topics, during which some not very complimentary remarks were said of San Francisco; referred to the principle of sustaining each other, now being practically carried out in Utah, and said it was the grandest system ever introduced, and that he wanted to do for the whole country what Brigham Young was doing for Utah. The American people were the most corrupt on the face of the globe, and Utah is the only place in which lawyers, doctors and clergymen cannot thrive, and where you cannot find gamblers, drunkards and prostitutes.

After talking an hour and a half Mr. Train said he had only got through the preliminaries, and had not commenced the lecture, which he would defer until to-night if the people would come and hear him. The sense of the meeting being taken it was unanimously decided that he should deliver his lecture this evening, the price of admission, at his suggestion, being lowered so as to give all a chance to attend.

In this brief outline nothing like justice has been done to the speaker, his peculiarities rendering such a thing impossible. George Francis Train to be appreciated must be heard; no representation in print can do him justice. His manner is not so graceful as it is full of animation; his powers of mimicry are good, and he tells a story with capital effect, keeps the audience in continual good humor by his lively sallies of wit and sarcasm.

On appearing he had on an overcoat and gloves, of which he divested himself before commencing to speak; he was in full dress,—having a dress coat with gilt buttons, white vest and black pantaloons; on the left breast of his coat he wore the badge of the Fenian Legion of Honor.

THE "SENATUS CONSULTUM."

FREQUENT allusions have been made in the telegraphic dispatches, of late, to the French *Senatus Consultum*, without, however, throwing much light upon the real nature of this instrument, which promises such an increase of Constitutional liberty to the French people. The following is a copy of this document, upon which the attention of a large majority of the French people is just now centered:

Article 1. The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif have the initiative in the formation of all laws.

Art. 2. The Ministers depend only from the Emperor. They deliberate in council under his presidency. They are responsible. They can only be subjected to an accusation emanating from the Senate.

Art. 3. The Ministers can be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif. They have entrance to both assemblies, and must be granted a hearing when demanded.

Art. 4. The sittings of the Senate are public. A request made by five members suffices to establish a secret committee. The Senate arranges its internal operations.

Art. 5. The Senate can suggest any suitable modifications to be applied to a project of law, and can decide that the same be returned to the Corps Legislatif and submitted to a fresh course of deliberation. It can in all cases, by a reported resolution, oppose the promulgation of a law.

Art. 6. The Corps Legislatif arranges its own internal operations. At the opening of each session it shall appoint its own President, Vice President and Secretaries. It appoints its own questors.

Art. 7. Every member of the Senate or of the Corps Legislatif has the right of addressing an interpellation to the Government. All reported orders of the day can be adopted. The Government reserves the right of returning the reported order of the day to the office when it may be deemed advisable.

Art. 8. No amendment can be deliberated if it has not previously been submitted to the commission charged with the examination of proposed laws, and communicated to the Government. When the amendment is not accepted by the Government, it is notified by the Council of State; the Corps Legislatif then pronounces definitely.

Art. 9. The budget of costs is presented to the Corps Legislatif in chapters and articles. The budget of each Ministry is noted by chapters, conforming to the nomenclature affixed to the present *Senatus Consultum*.

Art. 10. Future modifications in reference to customs, duties or postal tariffs, by reason of international treaties, can only be obligatory by virtue of a law passed to that effect.

Art. 11. The relations of the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and of the Council of State with the Emperor and with each other respectively, are defined by an imperial decree.

Art. 12. All dispositions contrary to the present *Senatus Consultum* are hereby repealed, and especially those of Articles 6 (second paragraph), 8, 13, 24 (second paragraph), 26, 40, 43 and 44 of the Constitution, and the first of the *Senatus Consultum* of December 31, 1861.

The law-abiding character of the people of Chicago was nicely illustrated the other day. A woman assaulted her husband, pulled his hair, slapped his face, and otherwise abused him; but the husband was under bonds to keep the peace, and did not retaliate.

A gentleman said to one of his sons who used to stay in bed late in the morning, "Your brother got up this morning at five o'clock, and found on the sidewalk a purse of gold." "Very well," replied the lazy young man, "if the poor fellow to whom it belongs had remained in till ten, he probably would not have lost it."

ESTRAYS.

CAME to my enclosure about the 1st of July, 1869, One Matched Span of White HORSES, branded J with an M formed on the lower part of the J.

Also one Dark Bay or Brown MULE, with roached mane.

The owner can obtain his property by calling upon me and paying expenses.

ISAAC BULLOCK, Provo City, Utah Co.

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By obtaining the CURTIS "Premium MODELS," and learning to use them, which can be done in a very short time, any lady will be enabled to cut out all kinds of garments worn by males or females, adults or children. There may be other models in the Territory by which ladies' dresses can be cut, but the Curtis "Premium Models" are positively the only ones that will do as above stated, and abundance of unquestionable testimony can be given that they will do all that is promised. Female Relief Societies will find these Models of great service, enabling all, however ignorant of the art of cutting out, previously, to insure a perfect fit in every style of garment required. Mrs. Jos. Bull, of the 17th Ward, S. L. City, is sole agent for the Territory.