

than I ever was before on any other question. But the very fact that thousands of you have assembled here to-night, in this inclement season, with the rain pouring down in torrents, shows that you have sympathy with your brothers in Central America. The Captain then made a special appeal to the poor, charging the rich with sordid cupidity, and concluded by proposing for Chairman, in very flattering terms, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT.

The General, rising to accept the nomination, thanked the audience for the kind manner with which he had been received. He declared the object of the meeting to be to express sympathy for General WALKER and the other gallant Americans who had been invited to Nicaragua; who had become citizens of that country, and who were now surrounded by four nations that were striving to drive them from their adopted home. He avowed a willingness to cooperate for their relief, and, after alluding briefly to the struggle of our own Revolution, and to the progress of events in Nicaragua, he concluded by saying: "The recent history of Nicaragua would be sufficient to induce me again to take the field, if I had not a family depending upon me. It is sufficient for us to know that Americans there are in want of food and clothing. That they have ammunition and arms, as well as courage to use them in defending themselves, we have every reason to believe. Let us, then, help them all we can. I am willing to do all I can, and the spirit you have shown in coming out such a night as this, amidst the pouring rain, only expresses what you are willing to do."

After the applause which followed the General's remarks had ceased, a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read by Mr. ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, and adopted, when the organization was as follows:

- President, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT.
- VICE-PRESIDENTS.
- Joshua W. Brown, Elijah F. Purdy, Daniel R. Taylor, William Minor, Thos. McSpaddon, W. M. Tweed, And. J. McCarty, Dennis Ryer, Thomas Dunlap, Andrew Sheehan, Thomas McCoy, Wm. Draise, Robert Donnell, John Brown, G. F. Thompson, John Clancy, T. Rowell, R. B. Connelly, Thos. W. Adams, Charles J. Bigg, John Chambers, J. McKibben, Jr., Bertrand Clover, Dan. E. Delaw, Samuel Long, John R. Briggs, Peter Stelle, Henry D. Johnson, Sidney Oaksmith, Andrew Nesbitt, Aaron D. Hollins, James B. Devoe, John Tipper, James Burnham, Thomas Hyrnes, W. P. McCormick, C. McConnell, Stephen Fecke, Horatio N. Will, Thos. W. Taylor, J. O'Keefe, Jr., John Chambers, George Caulfield, James Conroy, John D. White, John Caffrey, Jos. L. Taylor, Virgil Whitcomb, Nathaniel S. Seely, James J. Riley, Michael Murray, Thomas N. Carr.

- SECRETARIES.
- Edward Cooper, John Wheeler, Alexander Mason, Thomas Rogers, Junius Stagg, John Orr, George Inler, W. McConkey, W. M. Cook, Wm. N. Brown, William Mulligan, E. L. Donnelly, Charles Miller, John Creighton, Oliver Hibbard, Thos. W. Taylor, H. H. Hue, and Thomas Higgins, Samuel Brevort, Robert Gloss, John D. White, Peter McDermot, Robert Linn, John D. McGregor, Charles Meade, James Dunning.

When the organization was complete, Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH was requested to read the following resolutions, which he did after making introductory remarks, which were well received:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, in all times of national emergency—in all times of disaster, whether visited upon the children of our own soil or upon those of other lands—whether it be by famine, by pestilence, by the disasters of unsuccessful warfare, or by the great calamities of the elements—the citizens of New-York have always been the first to respond to every call, whether it be for the common good of their country or in behalf of the oppressed and suffering of every clime; and whereas, the recent advances have revealed to them the fact that at least one thousand of their fellow countrymen, struggling there in behalf of a principle which lies at the very root of all our institutions, are now surrounded by an overwhelming force, who are waging against them a war of extermination, and unless they receive immediate succor or assistance, either from the Government or people of this country, are in imminent danger of being massacred to a man; and whereas, the struggle now pending in Nicaragua is one which in its issue to determine our republican laws and institutions, the peace and prosperity of that country, and through that condition of peace, prosperity, law and order, as clearly promulgated and guaranteed by the Government of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, the legitimate President of Nicaragua, is to determine the commerce, citizenship and political supremacy of the United States upon this Continent, and especially as the foreign Governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador, countenanced and supported by one of the strongest Powers of the world, have combined to destroy those interests and violate those rights, therefore

Resolved, That we claim, as one of the first rights of American citizens, the privilege of extending our aid, our sympathy and support to all classes and all peoples who are struggling in behalf of their natural rights, or who are suffering from calamity or misfortune; and more especially do we claim this privilege and this right when such aid is required in the defence of the lives and the principles of American citizens.

Resolved, That the people of the United States—in the firm belief that the course of President WILLIAM WALKER and his associates in Nicaragua, is the only course calculated to bring peace and prosperity to the Central American country, and to establish there a republic after the model of our own—are deeply interested in his success; and that, while indorsing in the past the progressive and eminently American principles which have marked his career, they pledge themselves to sustain him in the future, in the advancement of the same high and liberal aims.

Resolved, That there is no law, and we repudiate any Government of any law, whether written upon our statute books, or bearing no higher authority than an Executive proclamation, which can, or which shall, expatriate American citizens.

Resolved, That wherever our countrymen may go, whether in the pursuit of their several callings, in the prosecution of progressive measures, in the development of a civilization of free and equal principles, or in the aid of a people struggling to be free, they have a right to go; and if, while engaged in such noble and disinterested enterprises, misfortune should befall them, they have a double claim upon our sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the people of the United States cordially approve of the course pursued by Hon. JOHN H. WHEELER, late Minister of the United States to Nicaragua, and that he is eminently deserving of praise for the high and liberal stand which he took for the defence and propagation of American interests in that quarter.

Resolved, That the name of American citizen shall entitle every one who bears it in a foreign land, whatever may be his misfortunes or his faults, to the protection of the national flag, and that we hold, and will ever hold, the Administration of this Government responsible for the faithful fulfillment of this great and important principle.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York have twice before called upon the Administration of this Government for some decided action in regard to the cold-blooded butchery by the Costa Ricans of unarmed and defenceless American citizens at Virgin Bay; and now that to the long catalogue of unredressed grievances are added the inhuman murders of neutral American citizens of all ages and sexes in Nicaragua, we and our associates declare that we consider it the imperative duty of the Chief Executive of this Republic to adopt prompt and vigorous measures, if not to obtain redress for the past, at least to prevent a repetition of those sanguinary and brutal scenes.

Resolved, That we consider it necessary, not only for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, but also for the grave and weighty reasons of national interest, that a fleet of men-of-war be dispatched to San Juan de Norte and San Juan del Sur; and that the commanders of those vessels be instructed to protect at all hazards, and under every and all circumstances, the lives and property of American citizens, who may be sojourning in Nicaragua or passing from ocean to ocean on the great transit route; and that the people of the United States will support the President, as the Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in any steps which he may feel called upon to take in the defence of their national rights, and in the succor and support of any of their countrymen, wherever and whenever they may be in danger or suffering from misfortune or oppression.

Resolved, That in the present critical position of the brave Americans in Nicaragua, the Government and people of the United States should lose sight of all considerations except those which have for their end their speedy succor or support; and that neither the Government or the people of the United States should be deterred by matters of policy, or differences of political creeds, or by any other cause whatever, from giving them timely aid.

Resolved, That no more solemn appeal could be made to the people of this country than the spectacle of one thousand of our fellow countrymen, none of our best and best of our flesh, afforded by an overwhelming force of savage and relentless foes, suffering from famine and privation, and in hourly danger of extermination; and that in their present extremity these brave Americans in Nicaragua have a right to look to this country for aid; and we, the citizens of New-York, hereby declare, that while we respectfully and firmly call upon this Government to interfere in their behalf for the right, and while we exert every effort, of giving them such moral, pecuniary and physical aid as will result, not only in their immediate relief, but also in their ultimate and triumphant success.

REMARKS OF GEN. DUFF GREEN.

When the resolutions had been read and applauded, Gen. DUFF GREEN was announced as the next speaker. He said: I am very unexpectedly called upon to address you this evening. I came to this meeting to hear from those who have taken a more direct interest in the great subject which you have met to consider than myself, to be instructed as to the measures which were best calculated to promote the welfare of those who are now struggling for liberty in Nicaragua. It has been urged that what I might have to say would have some influence in promoting the great object for which this meeting was called. I am now an old man, and have taken a very active part for some years in the affairs of this country. My name has become somewhat identified with the cause of the Democratic Party throughout the United States, and the charge has been brought against me that I was one of the first filibusters in the United States. [Cheers.] It may be well known to you that it was at my instance, through the letters which I wrote from London, to President POLK, that the late was prompted to open negotiations for the annexation of Texas, which resulted in the annexation of that country. I think there are very few now, who look upon the interests which have been developed by the annexation of Texas, who would have the boldness to rise up in this or any other assembly, and say that the Government did wrong in annexing Texas. So far from that, the question is now, whether Texas shall be permitted to go off with the other Southern States if they want to take their departure. Those gentlemen in the North who were so much opposed to the annexation of Texas are now ready to go down with their bayonets to prevent its going out of the Union. I am one of those who believe in a superintending Providence. I was taught in my youth to read the Bible and believe in the truths which it inculcates. I was taught that it was the purpose of God to build up a nation preparatory to the first coming of the Messiah. That nation was his chosen people, the Jews. They were led out of the wilderness to the promised land,

and it became their duty to exterminate the inhabitants of that country. The Jews were filibusters who were sent there by the government of God for the purpose of making the redemption of man possible. God himself sent forth the Jews that they might take possession of the country for the purpose of preparing the way for the salvation of man. We are told in Holy Writ that there is to be a second coming of the Messiah, that there is to be a time when the sword shall be sheathed into the ploughshare, and when peace shall prevail throughout the land. But as the Jews had to fight, as they had to go forth and meet the Philistines, and make war that they might prepare themselves for the first coming of the Messiah, so it is found necessary that the Gospel shall be carried with the sword; it is found necessary in the providence of God that the heathen shall be exterminated or else brought under the mild influence of the Gospel by contact with the white race. I believe that He who made the earth, who created the sun, moon and stars, and placed them in the firmament regardless of the velocity with which they move with so much accuracy that man is enabled to determine their position in the heavens—I believe that He who created man and made it his duty to inhabit the earth, and fixed laws by which his conduct here is to be regulated—are known by the records of His will, given in the Holy Scriptures, and by the indications of His providence. I believe that when you come to look at the conflicts and blood, which have desolated the earth, you will find the hand of God in them in proportion to the number of Christians throughout the world. I believe He gave us white faces for nothing. I believe He built up the Caucasian race for the purpose of promoting the great cause of Christianity; and he is false to his Creator, and fails to discharge his duty who does not come forward on an occasion like this and stand by his own. [Applause.] You have heard of late, gentlemen, a great deal about dissolving the Union; you have heard something about the revival of the slave-trade; you have heard of the deep excitement which has run from one end of the country to the other; brother has been arrayed against brother, neighbor against neighbor, and section against section. I am one of those who do not despair of the Union. I don't believe there is coal enough in the Alleghenies to make sufficient steam to explode it. I believe that there is a good purpose in this agitation. When I myself felt it my duty to go forward and take a part in this discussion, I found that the intelligent Democrats of the North were ready to stand by the South in the maintenance of their rights, from one end of the country to the other. [Cheers.] One object I had in view in standing before you to-night is that supposing what I say would be reported, and may go forth upon the wings of the wind by means of the press, is that I may say to the South, do not do yourselves, and there is no need of dissolving the Union. [Applause.] Now, Gentlemen, I must be frank to say that, in the drafting of those resolutions which have been so cordially received by you this evening, I should not have framed them in the language in which they are couched; but upon the main purpose and spirit which those resolutions have in view, I cordially unite. Standing as we do, looking upon upon things as they appear to us, it is impossible for us to understand all the motives which regulate the conduct of the Government. I, as an individual, ask myself, with the knowledge which I already possess, should not I take WALKER by the hand and sustain him? [Cheers.] Yet I do not know what is the nature of the information which the Government has, and therefore, I am not disposed to censure them at present. Still, Gentlemen, I know that ours is a government of opinion; and I know, too—because I have lived at Washington—that the voice of the people coming out from a meeting like this is heard and felt at the national capital. Hence I would have you express your views with all the force which it is possible to give them, so that they may have their influence, not only in Washington, but throughout the world. [Applause.] I am an American citizen, and have been in Europe, and have been the prouder of being an American citizen when I was there. [Cheers.] I believe that the cardinal purpose which the Almighty had in building up this Government was that we might be channels in propagating the truths of the Gospel, and in spreading civilization throughout the world. I regret to say that I have been compelled to feel, when abroad, that the Government of the United States does not stand up in the support of her citizens as she ought. [A voice: "That's it!"] I will say still more, gentlemen, that Great Britain, as we have been told to-night, is a Governmental filibuster, and I am one of those who feel proud that I derive my pedigree—so to speak—from that little island; because next to the people of the United States—next to our Government, they are preferable to all other nations, and to all other Governments. [Applause, and great hissing.] The British people are always true to their own countrymen. [Renewed expressions of disapprobation.] Let any one of them squeal in any part of the earth, and they are ready to run, like a parcel of pigs, to assist him. [A voice: "Only an American could stay there."] I want you to remember, gentlemen, that this is a leading trait in the British character. You should also rally to the support of your own people—those who are born on your soil and approve of your principles, and aid in the great cause of civilization and Christianity. You should not stand and see your fellow-countrymen lacerated by the rival interests of other Governments. Now that I have said so much for Great Britain, let me say a little against her. Perhaps I will please you now.

[Capt. Rynders—"Give her a fair shake." An uproarious burst of laughter followed this classical expression of the Captain.] Great Britain, with a territory not so large as New-York and Pennsylvania, has a population nearly equal to the United States. She has been so much of a filibuster that she has contracted a very large debt which bears an interest of three per cent, and is a charge upon the industry of Great Britain of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum. It is necessary that Government pay the interest upon the debt, or it breaks down, and every man acquainted with business knows that if a man is in debt, and his expenses are more than his income, he will soon run to the wall. Great Britain finds it necessary not only to pay interest upon the debt, but she wants to put something to the account of profit, and therefore it is necessary that she sell her merchandise at a profit which will enable her not only to pay interest upon the debt but to enrich her people. [A voice: "What has that got to do with Nicaragua?"] I will tell you presently, replied Gen. GREEN. Our reporter could not catch Capt. RYNDER'S soliloquy at this juncture. England found it necessary to get a market for merchandise, and she found it in India, and every nation that has enjoyed the commerce of India has been enriched. When Great Britain saw that Russia was disposed to make progress in India, she united with France to make war with Russia and to close up the Baltic sea. She sees that the transit by Nicaragua to California is sending the commerce to us, and therefore she is disposed to throw her influence against WALKER, because she believes that WALKER, with those who are associated with him, will sympathize with us and we will be benefited by the commerce of Nicaragua. [Cheers.] Is that enough of WALKER for you? Do you understand that? ["You are right, now" and much applause.] If you understand that this is the purpose of England and France, I will not say much relative to the rivalries that exist here. New-York is doing something against WALKER. You have a Panama in opposition to a Nicaragua route, and are about to make a railroad across to the Pacific. Do you not suppose that those parties interested in the rival route will not use their influence to break down WALKER because he has another route? Certainly, they will. Will you set by and bear of the calamities which are falling upon your brothers who have gone forth in a holy and just cause, and not go to their relief? I think not. Will your Government stand by with the facts standing before them, which it is impossible to conceal, that France and England are combining together for the purpose of rallying their forces to crush WALKER, and thereby destroy the influence which we are entitled to have upon the Isthmus? Do you think our Government will refuse to give aid in this movement? Is it not proper that you declare your belief that it is the interest of this Government to recognize WALKER, and render him the aid which they can properly give as neutral? The speaker retired amid applause, and

GEN. WHEAT

was announced to follow him. He said if they would allow him the prerogative of a soldier, he would call for a little music to begin with.

The band struck up the "Bold Soldier Boy," and then the General proceeded to say: I begin with an apology for calling for music, and as a soldier I know you expect something from me, but you must let me open my remarks by taking a very unsoldierlike position—by indulging in a drink of water to begin with. [Laughter.] I take it, however, gentlemen, merely to cleanse my throat, for I disdain any other uses for such an article. [Renewed laughter.] As I am now about to make a very intemperate lecture you will excuse me for making so temperate an exordium. [Laughter.] In other words, I appear before you to-night as the humble, though true and devoted friend of WILLIAM WALKER. The General then gave an eulogistic biographical sketch of his friend, and concluded by saying: Look at WILLIAM WALKER as the true American, who has sustained the prestige of our arms, and say shall we not help him? Thank God it is going to New Orleans, which is sending out two thousand volunteers. [Cheers.] and while so does so much New-York shall not be found wanting; for in the coming week stores, ammunition, all the forces of war, as well as true men, are going; too; and I say it with true reverence—by God, I have but one remark to make, which is this, and you will excuse me for making it when you know I am the son of a minister, and rather well-read in scripture lore, when I make this simple appeal to you all—to you, the wealthy men, I must say the rich of this world—those who clothe themselves in fine linen—seldom come to the assistance of those in distress; it is to the poor, the noble, it is to them that I would appeal—to the poor men—the laboring men of the City. I now suggest that each and every man in this house gives ten cents a shilling up as high as he can, and I feel certain that no man will leave this house without contributing something. And I also propose that beans first, shall be used in the purchase of pork and beans first, and powder and ball next, to give—let them go along who have not money to give—let them go along with us to help our countrymen who are now in distress. I propose that some persons will go round now, trees. I propose that some persons will go round now.

Gen. WHEAT retired amid applause; and then Captain RYNDER came forward and asked the audience whether it was their pleasure that the hat should be passed around.

A unanimous eye followed.

A number of persons now moved towards the door. The Captain called them back, and declared that those who went out were rich men, who never gave anything to help those in distress. Continuing, he remarked to a gentleman near him, "Now, you take the hat; you're

a good-looking man, and just the fellow to hand it round, and make them put in their shillings and quarters. I don't believe there's a man here base enough to fish a shilling from WILLIAM WALKER, and I will fight any man who says humanity is so degraded."

Here the Captain announced that a gentleman, who wouldn't allow his name to be given, had just contributed \$100.

The announcement was followed by cries of "Give us the name."

The Captain replied that the gentleman who gave the money refused to give his name, and he thought that was the right way to give. Any man who trumpeted his contributions ought to be viewed with suspicion. The Captain concluded by declaring that he would just put a square V in the hat himself. He said he had borrowed a square V from SANDY LAWRENCE for that purpose.

The hats were now returning, and as the captain looked at their contents, he said:

Now, there's many an honest man's quarter there. And when Gen. WALKER'S men are relieved by them they will not enjoy it the less because it came from the poor.

A VOICE—Has the gallery been properly canvassed? ANOTHER VOICE—Yes.

CAPT. RYNDER—How have you done? LAST VOICE—Only 60-80.

CAPT. RYNDER—Well, 60-80 is better than 40-50. After other remarks, Mr. OAKSMITH came forward and said the contributions, aside from those in the hats, were as follows:

By checks.....\$1,100

Guests of Mansion House..... 60

Guests of Washington Hotel..... 69

Collected from sundry persons..... 97

Total.....\$1,307

Also, 1,600 rifles, 100 barrels bread—St. Nicholas Hotel, 5,000 pounds bread—Metropolitan Hotel, 16 barrels corn meal—Eaton & Co., No. 151 Broadway.

The amount collected at the meeting was about \$370. Letters were now read from THOS. FRANK MEASLER, Gen. QUIMMAN, Senator JONES, of Tennessee, and Gen. WILKING, of New-York. General GREEN, of Texas, was then introduced to the meeting.

He was, he said, a part of an old fossil specimen of filibustering of many years' standing. He had gone to Texas with his friend Gen. CAZNAK twenty-five years ago. Filibustering was then an honorable trade, but then JACKSON was in the Presidential Chair. [Applause.] The Tories in England and France, and in our own country, do not like it now. He was sorry to see that he was reported the other night as having said something personally offensive to Mr. MARCY. He would now repeat what he said. It was, that he did not believe that President PIERCE or Mr. MARCY had stood up to the Monroe doctrine as they should have done according to the inaugural of President PIERCE. He had seen by yesterday's Herald that in San Domingo the flag of the United States was shot off the staff at the Consul's house, and he had to leave. He hoped and believed that the next steamer would bring good tidings of WALKER.

Mr. THOMAS J. MURPHY, of New-York, was called for, and made some brief observations, appealing for material aid to WALKER.

And then Captain RYNDER, a little after 10 o'clock, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

SYMPATHY FOR WALKER.

CHARACTERISTIC CROWD IN THE TABERNACLE.

Filibustering Speeches of Captain Rynders, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, E. Appleton Oaksmith, Duff Green, Gen. Wheat and Gen. Greene—Strong Resolutions—Handsome Contributions—Pork and Beans—Scriptural Quotations—Hand-Mills, Rifles, Letters, &c., &c.

An audience, comparatively large for such weather, and excessively enthusiastic, convened last Saturday evening in the Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of "expressing their sentiments," as was asserted in the call, "relative to the present political condition of their fellow-countrymen in Nicaragua."

Over the entrance was a transparency with the inscription:

ENLARGE THE BOUNDS OF FREEDOM.

Within, the pictorial adornments were limited to a tri-color flag of Nicaragua—the sun breaking over the top of the highest of a group of five volcanoes—which was suspended over the stage; and a couple of American flags on either side of the platform, with the flag of the Seventy-fifth Regiment draping the Chairman's table. A band behind the platform regaled the throng now and then with stirring airs:

Captain RYNDER, in consequence of the Chairman's absence, at a few minutes past 7 o'clock, took advantage of the opportunity to make a speech. He said: The hour having arrived at which the meeting was called, and the Chairman not being here, perhaps, if you excuse me, I will say a few words myself. I would not intrude myself, in truth, on the people, but justice to myself requires that I should disavow a charge that has been laid at my door in the DAILY TIMES, and perhaps in some other papers. It is here stated that, at a meeting the other night, some abusive language was used towards the President of the United States, and towards the Secretary, Mr. MARCY. It was stated that I participated in that meeting, and it is generally believed that a portion of that language has been attributed to me. I take occasion here to say that the charge is entirely false. [Cheers.] There was no such language used in my presence. I was at a preliminary meeting that night, but I heard no such language used; and had that language been used in my presence, I should have immediately protested against it. [Cheers.] I indorse no sentiment of that kind. It is well known to you all that I hold a position under the General Government, and as long as I do hold that position I shall perform my duties honestly and faithfully, without regard to consequences, and independent of any feeling or sympathy that I may have of my own to the contrary. My duty as a public officer is one thing; my sympathies are another. I here take occasion, then, to deny that. I do not say it was not uttered, but I say that it was not uttered in my presence; and I say that I do not indorse the sentiment; and I should have protested against it, and that immediately, had it been uttered in my presence. Not that I wish to criticize any man, it is one of the highest privileges of the American people, to discuss all public measures and all public questions. It is the prerogative of every citizen to criticize the conduct of officials. That is one of the great elements of democratic government and of a free people. We were right to discuss the principles of great men in office; we were right to criticize their actions, and as far as I am concerned, I always like to see it done in a courteous and respectful manner. That I may differ with Mr. MARCY on some points in this question, is very true. I do differ with him. I differ with him respectfully as the Secretary of the United States—a high and important position which every true American must respect; and, I have no doubt, every true American does respect it. But the TIMES seems to think, if I should judge of the tenor of that article, that because I hold an office under the United States Government, I consequently have no independent opinions of my own. I beg leave to differ, Mr. TIMES and Mr. Herall, and all other prints in the City that attribute motives of that kind to me. I don't want them to measure my corn in their servile measures. [Laughter and cheers.] I am willing to meet the vindictive feeling of political opponents. I don't think it hurts me a great deal, and I do it with care nothing about it myself.

The gallant Captain, after this elaborate disavowal, addressed himself to the subject proper. He was here, he said, in favor of the American people establishing a government in Nicaragua. [Loud cheers.] He believed that it was our right to do so. They wanted American institutions there, and established there. And he believed WALKER had done all he could do to establish there a government upon free principles similar to that of our own. [Cheers.] And although there were many presses that would say they were filibusters—he did not know the peculiar definition; it was a Spanish word, but he understood what it meant in America; it meant that if there was a country open to the Americans or any other people might go there and establish a government and out what was not a government, but a rule of semi-barbarians, where the fairest portion of God's creation was under their control—why then he was a filibuster. He wanted to be one. He wanted the great resources of that country developed. And who were to develop them? Half-negroes, half-Indians, half-bullfrogs? Why, assuredly not. It was the great preserving industry of the American spirit that was to develop the great resources of that country and to establish a Democratic Republic Government there. [Loud cheers.]

Now, the English said we were a set of filibusters. Well, he said, he would ask an intelligent community to read the history of the world from the time that Adam was a boy until JOHN WILSON'S heir, who, he (WILSON) said was to be President in 1904, that being the time precisely, and they would find in the history of the world all men who have developed the great resources of a country, who have established commerce and relations between civilized countries, who have brought out the great resources of all countries far and near, were from the first to the last called filibusters. We were called filibusters here by England; but, thank God, we were a glorious set of filibusters who established the American Government with Democratic Republican principles. By what means, he asked, did England acquire her vast possessions all over the globe? How came she to get possession of the East Indies? She sent commercial agents there—for what purpose? Not to establish trade and commerce between them. No, to quarrel with the natives; and when they sought pretext for a quarrel without just cause, the English soldiers went in and took away their homes and enslaved them. And they are not even Victoria ordered a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the victories of her armies in the Eastern countries. That presented a curious spectacle, too—praying to the Lord! [Laughter.] The English were putting up prayers and thanksgivings for the victories of their arms in India, while the poor Indians were praying to God to relieve them from the English. [Hear, hear.] The poor Indian was defenceless, with no means of fighting, with one man holding up his gun, and the other fellow touching it off with a match. [Laughter.] Why, the English were very brave on that occasion. To do them credit—to speak the honest sentiments of his heart—he would say that the English are a nation of brave soldiers, as far as courage goes; but as filibusters they are worse than we are. That was only a single instance of English filibustering. When our people go down on the borders of our own coast to establish a transit route, and to establish a government like our own, we are called filibusters and robbers; and yet the English can come across the ocean, get the Mosquito king—a little, dumfounded negro—and put him up, and hold the whole territory—and they are called honest men.

They charged us with dishonesty, and wanted to take away the lands of those people. He wondered where they got their lands. All over the earth there was not a solitary space worth having that the English had not filibustered the people out of some portion of them, and then they went home and thanked God that they were successful. He did not know whether the Lord heard their prayers or not. If He did, he (the Captain) did not understand the Bible correctly—that was all. [Laughter and cheers.]

The Captain then had a fling at the shrieks from Kansas; disclaimed any personal interest in the Nicaraguan contest at all; held up the example of England in defending her subjects everywhere; dilated on the commercial advantages to New-York of WALKER'S success, and appealed for aid to WALKER'S army on the ground of their being American citizens.

I would say a man, he said, who had my father or mother down beating them, and I would not ask whether they were right or wrong. I would kill him and first and then arbitrate the matter afterwards. And now say I will these men. They ask us only to give them aid; clothes to keep out the inclement weather, and food to keep them alive. They will fight for themselves. Will you refuse a little aid to those gallant fellows? If you do I am more mistaken as to the feelings and sentiments of the people of New-York