

FILLIBUSTERS.

Meat and Men for Walker.

Departure of the Steamer Tennessee with 150 Recruits for Nicaragua.

THE STEAMER'S MANIFEST.

Gen. Cazneau and District-Attorney McKeon in Official Correspondence.

Scenes at the Wharf, at Mr. McKeon's Office, and at the Fillibusters' Head-Quarters.

The steamer *Tennessee* went to sea yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, according to advertisement. It was rumored all the morning that she would not sail at the appointed hour, and it may be presumed that several hundreds who embarked by her gave their parting kiss—conditionally. The common report that a large number of Fillibusters would embark in her for the relief of WALKER had naturally arrested the attention of the United States District Attorney at this port, and he had made no secret of his intention to prevent any violation of our Neutrality laws upon her sailing. It was not known, however—but it was true—that District-Attorney McKEON had received a dispatch from Philadelphia, during the morning, which expressed an official suspicion that a military expedition was about to leave by the *Tennessee*, for Nicaragua; that, in consequence, he had ordered the United States Marshal to have his entire force of Deputies in readiness to fulfill orders; that the United States revenue-cutter *Washington* was stationed near Staten Island, to intercept the fillibusters, if they proved to be such; and that the steamer *Arctica* was also ready, at a moment's warning, to give chase.

At 2½ o'clock, we repaired to the foot of Eighth street, East River, to see the *Tennessee* off—if she should be so happy. The air was intensely cold and the wind piercing, but it failed to abate the ardor of the Nicaraguan "emigrants." Doubtless the prospect of a speedy arrival in a more genial clime buoyed up their spirits, and supplied the place of overcoats. In small parties, and one by one, the Nicaraguan passengers appeared, some carrying bundles and some knapsacks, and some carrying neither. One reckless individual without the fear of the District-Attorney before his eyes, actually went on board with a shooting apparatus fully exposed to view. Two or three gentlemen in military undress carried swords in their hands, carefully encased in a leather covering. The *Tennessee* did not get off till 8½ o'clock; and while a large number of the emigrants were toasting their shins around the smoke stack the tedium of delay was relieved by an exciting episode. A well-dressed individual, of rather unsteady gait, attempted to get on board over the gang-plank, which was some fifteen feet above the water. The plank being slippery, he lost his foothold and rolled over into the water. The sudden shock sobered him in a twinkling, and he struck vigorously for a floating log. A rope was immediately thrown within his reach, to which he clung convulsively, and was raised clear of the water only to fall back again. His case began to look serious, when some one tied the rope in a noose; by a desperate effort, the bather slipped it under his arms, and so was drawn out in safety.

By 3½ o'clock a large crowd had collected on the pier, among whom we observed Capt. RYNDERS and Col. TOM HYER. The enthusiasm of the multitude found no vent until the cry of "all ashore!" was heard, and the fastenings were cast loose. Then, at the instance of Capt. O'KEEFE, who stood on the forward deck in full military costume, rounds of cheers were sent up in honor of the City of New-York, the prospective state of Nicaragua, Gen. WALKER, and Capt. RYNDERS.

Among those who sailed with the *Tennessee* were Gen. WHEAT, of Louisiana, Col. ANDERSON and Capt. O'KEEFE of the Nicaraguan Army. Capt. CREIGHTON intended to go, but was accidentally left behind. Capt. LEWIS, better known as "Count" LEWIS, and BILLY MULLIGAN, late of San Francisco, were likewise among the passengers for Nicaragua. Capt. LEWIS participated in the Mexican war, and Sergeant MULLIGAN also; they will doubtless prove valuable acquisitions to Gen. WALKER's cause.

The number of California passengers was about 200. The number of "Emigrants" bound to Central America was estimated at from 100 to 150. It was rumored that not less than 400 would sail, but whether the remainder were terrified by the warlike preparations of Mr. JOHN McKEON, or were detained by some other cause, it is certain they were among the missing. It is said that they paid their fare (\$30) in Nicaragua land scrip to the amount of 66½ acres—they being the recipients of grants of 350 acres each in that salubrious and delightful country, as an inducement to emigrate and thither. No tickets were issued to the Nicaragua passengers, the more easily to slip them through the fingers of the District-Attorney, in case the latter should interfere; we are therefore unable to give their names.

The *Tennessee* thus got off without molestation by the United States authorities, to the infinite delight of all the "friends" of the emigrants. The District Attorney took what precautionary measures the occasion seemed to call for, but no complaint having been preferred, and no evidence being in his possession that the neutrality laws were about to be violated, he made no effort to search or otherwise detain the steamer.

The Committee appointed last Saturday evening at the Tabernacle meeting, to procure subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in Gen. WALKER's army, dispatched by the *Tennessee* a large quantity of provisions and clothing. Col. G. E. HALL, Commissariat of the Army of Occupation, has favored us with the following memoranda of supplies sent out by the *Tennessee*:

- 300 bbls. bread, purchased by Committee.
- 15 hds. smoked bacon, purchased by Committee.
- 12 bbls. salt pork, purchased by Committee.
- ½ bbl. mustard, purchased by Committee.
- 4 chests tea, purchased by Committee.
- 1 bale (200 pair) blankets, purchased by Committee.
- 8 bbls. salt mackerel, donated by various persons.
- 4 boxes and one bbl., (contents unknown), donated by various persons.
- 1 box hats, donated by W. H. PECK, hatter of Brooklyn.
- 1 hhd. hams, donated by various persons.
- About 40 packages of clothing, consisting principally of shirts and shoes, were also sent.

For the discrepancies between this *Mem.* and the annexed manifest we are responsible. Nor is it our province to give assurance that none of the pickles were bullets, and none of the flour gunpowder. Here is the

5 Barrels Pickles.	5 Half-bbls. Corn Meal.
10 Firkins Butter.	15 Half-barrels Flour.
5 Kegs Lard.	15 Barrels Pilot Bread.
6 Barrels Sugar.	2 Bales Domestic.
2 Barrels Molasses.	4 Boxes Clothing.
10 Cases Claret.	17 Half-barrels Flour.
14 Barrels Vegetables.	1 Trunk Clothing.
10 Boxes Coffee.	6 Boxes Drugs.
5 Barrels Beans.	12 Barrels Pork.
3 Barrels Rice.	1 Box Hams.
2 Barrels Vinegar.	3 Chests Tea.
4 Half-chests Tea.	3 Hds. Bacon Sides.
5 Cops Rope.	6 Tierces Bacon.
6 Papers Tacks.	10 Sacks Salt.
1 Case Salt.	112 Barrels Bread.
1 Case Matches.	175 Barrels Bread.
1 Barrel Tumblers.	1 Bale Blankets.
40 Half-bbls. Beef & Pork.	1 Corn Mill.
5 Hams & Tongues.	29 Packages Provisions.
10 Half-barrels Mackerel.	9 Packages Clothing.
1 Box Stationery.	

WHAT OCCURRED AT THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

It was a pretty lively day at the United States District Attorney's Office. Deputy Marshals, United States Revenue Cutter officers, fillibusters and anti-fillibusters were numerous and frequent in their calls upon Mr. McKEON. Each had something important to communicate, some making their communications in a whisper and a nod, while others were fearless in their movements. The clerks bustled about with unweary animation, dashed off copies of dispatches, and with astonishing celerity started them on their destination. It was unmistakable that something unusual, something absorbing, something of portent was afoot.

CHARLES MORGAN, Esq., agent of the Nicaragua line of steamers, was there. Gen. CAZNEAU, at present stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and having some sort of mysterious, not very definite, yet highly important connection with the Nicaraguan Government—he was there. General WARD B. BURNETT, Colonel of the New-York Volunteers in the Mexican War, was there. These three individuals made their call in concert upon the District-Attorney, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The conference was brief. The visitants stated that the object of their visit was to learn of the District-Attorney what action he contemplated in relation to the proposed departure of

the steamer *Tennessee*. The District-Attorney replied that he should not interfere with the departure of the steamer, unless he became satisfied that it was the intention to violate the neutrality laws of the United States, by the embarkation on board of a military expedition. Gen. CAZNEAU assured the District-Attorney that a large number of men, intending to leave in the steamer were emigrants, whose sole object it was to colonize Nicaragua, and take possession of land liberally offered by the Nicaraguan Government to permanent settlers in that territory. Mr. McKEON looked dubious at this last statement, and thought it singular emigrants should select, as a place of colonization, a country so disturbed by intestine war as Nicaragua was at present. Mr. MORGAN expressed his sentiment, that the United States was a free country, and that people had the privilege and right to select their own place of sojourn, and means of getting there. The District-Attorney did not assent to this unreservedly, and the party withdrew.

About 2 P. M., Mr. MORGAN called again at the District-Attorney's Office, this time alone. He stated that since his previous call, he had decided to allow no emigrants to go on the *Tennessee*, and had sent a special posse of Police officers to the steamer's wharf to prevent any from going on board who had not the regular passage tickets of the Company. He doubled his assurance that he was not going to be a participator in any violation of the United States laws.

Still later in the day, Mr. McKEON received the following letter, which explains itself:

GEN. CAZNEAU MAKES A CLEAR BREAST OF IT AND QUESTIONS DISTRICT-ATTORNEY MCKEON.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24th, 1856.
JOHN McKEON, Esq.—*Sir*: In consequence of the known hostility of the United States Government to the progress of American Interests in Nicaragua, the Transit Company has stopped the tickets of some four hundred emigrants, whom my agents had engaged to proceed to-day on the steamer *Tennessee* to Nicaragua, to settle there under a perfectly lawful, and on the part of the State of Nicaragua, a very liberal contract of colonization. I forward you a statement of the contract, and am prepared to show that no agent of mine has departed from its conditions.

I regret that such a necessity should exist under what is reputed to be a strictly constitutional administration, but the losses and delays to which these emigrants have been subjected, by threats of the Government interfering with what I have hitherto deemed the sacred and unassailable right of an American citizen, to trade and travel when and where he will, in the lawful prosecution of his affairs, have compelled me to inquire of you, in your official capacity, if there is any law, and, if so, where it may be found for reference, ordering the arrest of vessels or emigrants leaving this port under the written contract. If it is lawful and constitutional thus to interfere with the trade and travel of American citizens, I would respectfully inquire in what form of complaint, or under what form of suspicion, and on whose private judgment, the arrests can be made, as it is of the highest importance to hundreds of poor but industrious heads of families to know what they can do to avoid ruinous arrests and imprisonments, without entirely sacrificing their hopes of enjoying the gift of a fine farm under the generous colonization system of Nicaragua.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU.
To Hon. JOHN McKEON, U. S. District-Attorney.

CONTRACT OF COLONIZATION, MADE BETWEEN THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT AND GEN. CAZNEAU.

Be it known to all men, that WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU was, on the 15th day of August, 1856, authorized by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua to procure and embark for the port of San Juan del Norte, one thousand colonists, able-bodied men, of good moral character, and capable of performing all the duties of stable and industrious citizens, on the following conditions, viz:

1. Said colonists are to be landed on the Territory of the Republic within the term of one year from the above date.
2. The Government of Nicaragua undertakes on its part to transport said Colonists from the port of Nicaragua to suitable points for their settlement as mechanics and agriculturists in the territory of Nicaragua, and to locate them in companies of at least fifty heads of families in each settlement.
3. Each independent settler will receive eighty (80) acres of land in free donation as a homestead in fee in their selected location, and enter into the immediate possession and control thereof; but he shall have no right to sell and convey the same to other parties until he shall have perfected his title thereto by one year's occupation of the land.

The said WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU is also authorized to issue to any agents he may select land scrips not exceeding in amount 100 acres for each colonist, in satisfaction for their services and outlays in obtaining and transporting said colonists to Nicaragua.

(Signed.) F. FERRER, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Witness PEDRO Y SILVER, Secretary of Legation. I certify that the above is a true statement of my contract with the Government of Nicaragua for the introduction of *bona fide* settlers on the public lands of that State. I also declare and certify that I have no power, instructions, or intention to raise men for military service, or to send out any other class of emigrants, than persons disposed to accept farms in Nicaragua upon the sole condition of cultivating them as good and orderly citizens, and I would now respectfully give notice that I have engaged about four hundred settlers of this description to go out in the steamer *Tennessee*, on the 24th inst. This statement, and this notice are given to protect those citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of their just and inalienable right to proceed at their discretion to any part of the world in the legitimate pursuit of their affairs.
WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1856.

In reply, Mr. McKEON wrote forthwith the following:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MCKEON'S REPLY TO GEN. CAZNEAU.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, }
U. S. DIST. ATT'Y'S OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1856. }
WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The document referred to in your note of this date purports to be signed "F. FERRER, Minister Plenipotentiary." No such Minister has been received by the President of the United States. The right of such recognition belongs solely to the President. The document has no official authority, in my judgment, and ought not to affect my course.

You ask if there is any law to prevent emigrants from departing from this port? I state that the Government of the United States has not pretended, and does not pretend to interfere with the movements of parties leaving the United States, except when they contravene the laws of the United States. But if, under the head of emigrants, it should be made to appear by evidence that they are in fact a military expedition, or parties enlisted, or retained with an intent to enlist elsewhere, in violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States, it would be my duty to act.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that what are the supposed American interests in Nicaragua are determined not by private individuals, but by the Government of the Union. The duty of executing the acts of Congress in relation to the neutrality of this country belongs to the executive branch of the Government, and for the execution of which, you will readily admit, they cannot be questioned by agents of any interest out of the limits of the United States.

With great respect, I remain
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McKEON,
United States District-Attorney.

Nothing further worthy of note transpired at the District-Attorney's office. In due time the official announcement was received of the departure of the *Tennessee*. The statement accompanied the announcement that some one hundred and fifty fillibusters had left in the steamer despite the protestations of Mr. MORGAN. The District-Attorney congratulated himself that his vigilance had at least prevented the departure of some two hundred and fifty of the four hundred who had designed to leave. Mr. JOACHIMSSON congratulated himself that he could go quietly home without suffering a renewal of the disturbing anxieties which aroused him last Christmas eve, when—and the coincidence is remarkable—the seizure of the *Northern Light* took place.

AT THE FILLIBUSTER HEAD-QUARTERS.

At the head-quarters of the fillibusters the manifesto of the District-Attorney was a prominent topic of conversation. The opinion was freely expressed that Mr. McKEON would not detain the *Tennessee*, but there seemed to be some doubt on the subject. During the forenoon the agents of the *Tennessee* sent up a notice that no passengers for Nicaragua would be taken on board. This announcement created some loud conversation, but the belief was finally expressed that MORGAN & SONS knew what they were about, and would do the fighting, if any was to be done, with Mr. McKEON. Several officers of the Nicaragua Army were present, taking a long leave of their friends, preparatory to going on board the steamer.