THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859. VOLUME X.--NUMBER 70.

Daily Appeal.

THE CUBAN MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BROWN, VON JOHNSON, KANE AND MARSHALL, EVANSH.

From the New York Day Book.

Last Monday evening a large meeting assembled at Tammany Hall to express the sentiments of New York in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., offered a series of appropriate resolutions, commending the acquisition of Cuba as a great national measure.

Letters were also received from a number of distinguished men who were unable to attend, which were read to the meeting.

The Chairman then introduced Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who, on coming forward, was received with three cheers, three times repeated. When silence was restored he said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW YORK: I return the feeling you have expressed, with my whole heart, and with the more cordiality because of your unanimous adoption of the resolutions just read. Cuba must and shall be mine. (Applause.) The decision has gone forth, and there exists nowhere on earth power to remove it. The only remaining question for us to decide is this—by what means shall we make the acquisition? Three modes have been proposed. First, by purchase, that I regard the most honorable method for conquest, and that I regard as the most certain. (Applause.) and third, from the agency of the mysterious operation of that power known in political nomenclature by the name of Siboureism, and that I regard as the most probable. (Laughter.) but whether by one or the other, or by all of these agencies combined, I say again that Cuba must and shall be mine. (Cheers.) and the power does not exist on earth to prevent it. If Spain is disposed to sell the island, I for one stand prepared to pay for it. America is young, active, vigorous, prosperous, rich, and stands prepared to pay Spain one hundred millions, and if that is not enough, to pay her two hundred millions of dollars sooner, and if she be not disposed to sell, then my next proposition is to propose an investigation for the settlement of present and past difficulties. For the purpose of having indemnity for the past and security for the future—if Spain be disposed to sell—I would seize Cuba, (applause) and offer it as indemnity for the past, and then negotiate for future security. If we can't serve the Government up to that point, if the powerful timidity of old age, which presses heavily on Mr. Buchanan and General Cass, can't be brought to that point, if they will not direct the extending spirit of American freedom, I would repeat the lines, and cry, "Speed to the filibusters, and let slip the dogs of war." (Cheers.)

For one, my fellow-citizens, I have grown weary of this thing, of being a party to the glorious America knocking at the door of Spain, and asking for admission. It is our policy not to ask justice, but to demand it because it is our right. I would have no more alliance with Spain—(voice—"nor with any other country?") Yes, or with any other country. (Applause.) Why should we not, do we want with Cuba? I'll tell you what we want of it. First, we want it for territorial expansion. "Let no foot up Dixie contract our borders. Forward, forward, ye universe shall be ours." (Applause.) I belong to that school of politics to which these resolutions refer, and do that from the consequences of territorial expansion. If you had listened to those politicians who tell you that your Territory is already large enough, so few large, you would have had Louisiana, or Texas, or California. These were croakers who told you that your country was already large enough; Mr. Jefferson was overpowered by those who wanted to acquire Louisiana, statesmen from New England and some from New York said that it was a region of conceited and politicians, and for the habitation of the Indian, Mr. Jefferson and others—that it was a great and glorious country, and we must have it; he pushed the purchase, and the result was, Louisiana was added to the Union. He was told that the price paid was enormous; and now I ask you, if Tammany Hall was ten times its present size, and was to sell Long Island for a million of dollars, and take it? (Voices, "no," "no.") And, yet, it has only been a little over half a century since this country was a little over twenty years since we were told, with reference to Texas that our territory was already too large, that the acquisition of Texas was not to be looked on as a great thing, that it was, in fact, was of no value; in evidence of which it was stated that it lay between our possessions and Mexico, and had been for years, been settled. I stood on the floor of Congress and heard charges brought up against that good man—Polk. (Applause.) Texas was bought, and it proved a great deal better than any one had expected. Take California, too. A certain gentleman declared in the United States Senate that he would not give a single foot for the whole country, and, as evidence of its want of value, instanced its laying two hundred years in possession of Spain, and had never settled, nor improved it. Now, in less than fifteen years we have got our millions and hundreds of millions from that country; besides it has proved a most extraordinary agricultural country. Then we want Cuba for the purpose of national defense.

The island lays right in the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, and blockades the Mississippi, with all its products. It controls the outgoing and incoming of the exports and imports of most of the Western and Southern States. We want Cuba for the purpose of extending our agricultural resources, we want more sugar, and cheaper sugar, and the way to get it is to acquire the country where it can be produced in abundance and cheaply. We want it for the extension of our commerce. Down in Mississippi, upon the banks of the Father of Waters, there lives not a man, woman or child who does not glory in the expanding commerce of New York. We want Cuba to extend the commerce of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, as well as that of New York—to each according to its density (Capt. Rynders—"Boston would get a very small share, then, I reckon." Laughter.) These are the reasons why I approve of acquiring Cuba, and by conquest, of whatever political faith, must be imperative. If they will come peacefully wish them. Then I have a little private reason of my own, which it would not be proper for me to keep from you. I want Cuba for the extension of slavery. I speak for myself, and not for any party. (Sensation.) Let Greeley understand this, let Garrison understand this, let all the Abolition crew understand it. (Cheers.) I speak for myself and those who agree with me. We are told, if we take this island of Cuba we shall offend England and France. The devil we will. (Cheers and laughter.) Suppose these governments should go on a tilt, if we don't help them kick—as we should, (Applause and laughter.) What is it to us whether they like it or not? When England, the bloody old bruiser (applause) has been knocking round the world insulting everybody, and plundering everybody. (A voice here said something, which was not heard at the reporter's stand; other voices instantly cried, "Put him out, put him out; throw him out, throw him out."

Captain Rynders (coming forward), but the cries continued. Then there was a great rush towards somebody, while from a dozen to thirty men stepped to the floor, beating the air some one toward the door. Rynders called out, "Clear the way there, and let them out; the rest of you keep back there, and let them put him out." and like, like, all the party was expelled.

Mr. Brown. I ask you, fellow-citizens, why England has gone around making the acquisition of territory everywhere, if she not interposed to prevent her? She has extended her dominion all over the world; there is not a country, there is not a quarter of the globe, in which she has not dominion. When did we ever object to her obtaining it? Well, France, she is a bad one to interpose. Has she not, like England, extended her dominion everywhere; and when did we interpose to prevent her? We do justice, and we must do it, and we must do it with a sword by the sentence of these great Powers. We will say to England and France: We will give you justice, and at your hands we will demand justice, let it cost what it will. (Applause.) Look at the island of Cuba lay across the English channel, or the Bay of Biscay, instead of in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Frank would have proposed to acquire it, and we should say no, it shall not be done, would not all the world say so? "Shall not England be the island in our near you, and you have no right to utter a word relative to it." Do will all the world say to England and France? they interfere with us in acquiring Cuba? Their interference would plainly be frowned down by the rest of the world. If they interfere they seek a quarrel. Will they do it? Will they dare? Will they do so much thing. No, England and France are not more anxious to fight you, my friends, than you are to fight them. (Cheers.)

They can do you a great sight of damage in time of war, but you can do them much more. (Applause.) I come from a State whose whole energies are in the cause of peace and its depends upon her cotton crop, which exports annually fifty thousand bales of cotton, and we are not frightened at fighting England and France. We can as well afford to lock up our fifty thousand bags of cotton as England to starve her operatives. We can lock them up until the war is over, but can England stop the hunger of her people? She might prevent the exportation of our produce, but when she does it, she turns out her starving millions to be complained against her government. Let them go to war with America, and I dare say, before this audience, that before the war would be over, you would see the Southern Confederacy hoist the stars and stripes over the Tuileries and over London—(great applause)—and we would conquer them at home. This is an appeal to my country. I do not ask this for fear that England and France will thrash you. What has become of the spirit of our revolutionary fathers? Is the country to now be stunted in its growth through fear? Then we are told it will be an insult to Spanish pride to offer to purchase Cuba. (Rynders—A good joke.) As much to Spanish pride is quite as sensitive. According to my recollection of history, in 1845, Spain ceded Malta to the Knights of St. John, and she kept on ceding until she ceded Mexico to Mexico, having made twenty-one cessions, and every one against her pride. (Laughter.) You might as well talk of a woman, who has been debauched twenty-one times will be insulted by the twenty-second offer. No, Spanish pride will not be insulted; and we must do it with a little eye at first. I tell you, now, by conquest, or through the agency of filibusters, two years will not elapse before Cuba will be in the embrace of the American Union; for it will take hold action—it will take determined action—it will take the resumption of all the responsibilities which our ancestors require blood and money to get it, and if you are not prepared to give them, why then it is better not to embark in the enterprise. (Capt. Rynders—These are plain facts.)

But I have heard it objected to by some of our friends, who are not Abolitionists, nor in the abolition interest, that Cuba is a slave State, and that its acquisition is not desirable on that account. Now, speaking for myself, and myself alone, and those who simply agree with me, if it were to come to us as a free territory, and a free territory alone, that my conscience would say would cut out of the points of my fingers. Look at slavery as it is there—is it all to be compared to slavery as it is in the southern States? I could appeal to the Abolitionists, to Banks, to Seward, to Garrison, and to one who is still lower in the mire, to Horace Greeley, whether the condition of slavery in Cuba is not infinitely worse than in the southern States? Then, does it not follow that by attaching them to the same government, those slaves will experience the same treatment as our slaves now do? I could not come here as a southern man, a Mississippian, and disavow any personal sentiment I may have upon this point. I am a southern man, and I believe that slavery is of divine origin—(applause)—that God decreed it from the foundation of the world—(renewed applause)—that the African race, from their creation, were doomed to be slaves to the white man, (continued applause) and my impression is that every out of you would be better off if he had a negro to wait upon you. (Cheering and applause.) (A voice—Three cheers for Brown. They were given with a hearty good-will.) I am sure that some gentlemen are balking name, and I dare say they mean to print them—all I ask is, that they betting extemate, and let there nothing in malice. Much more I have spoken. When I have spoken in favor of slavery, report me in the first person. I believe I have spoken the sentiments of my heart and a vast majority of the Democracy throughout the Union. The Democratic party are going into the next Presidential canvass upon the (the Cuban and other questions, and we intend to meet Seward face-to-face upon it. In Congress he lodged the lance.

When we proposed the $30,000,000 loan we declared that we did not want the money; we only wanted to declare to the world that we wanted Cuba, and we wanted to bring him and others out on this question. But we could not get him up to the point to vote—we could not get him up to the point to vote against it. And in so long to evade the question they defeated the Post Office Appropriation bill, and left the government alone in bankrupt. If you have your postal arrangements suspended one-half America is young, active, vigorous, prosperous, rich, and stands prepared to pay Spain one hundred millions, and if that is not enough, to pay her two hundred millions of dollars sooner, and if she be not disposed to sell, then my next proposition is to propose an investigation for the settlement of present and past difficulties. For the purpose of having indemnity for the past and security for the future—if Spain be disposed to sell—I would seize Cuba, (applause) seize it as indemnity for the past, and then negotiate for future security. If we can't serve the Government up to that point, if the powerful timidity of old age, which presses heavily on Mr. Buchanan and General Cass, can't be brought to that point, if they will not direct the extending spirit of American freedom, I would repeat the lines, and cry, "Speed to the filibusters, and let slip the dogs of war." (Cheers.)

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