To the Principal Secretary of the State of

Guatemala, June 12, 1849.

Sir: Having seen in the Courier of the Isthmus of Nicuragua, of the 16th May last, a copy of the contract lately entered into between this government and Mr. Brown, of New York, to run a canal along the river San Juan, I consider it prudent to inform your government that the government of her Majesty, out of consideration to those Englishmen to whom debts are due in central America, will object to any arrangement which tends to any other object than satisfying the English holders of the different a of the State of Nicaragua, which, in common with those of the other States of Central America, being hypothecated by the federal contract to the fulfilment of that debt. If the creditors of Nicaragua, in consideration of their difficulties, have not exacted the ponetual accomplishment of this compromise, this indulgence is no reason why Nicaragua should destine for another object than the payment of its debts the rents which have been specially assigned for the fruqidation of 'the debt, and which belong to the English creditors; I therefore desire that the government of Nicaragua bear in mind, that the pay-ment of this boud-debt and the right owned by Reid Irving must be provided for by whatever foreign company the government may shoose to make arrangements with to form a canal along the San Juan river or to establish a line of communication through erritory of the State, for without this ation, whatever sales the State may ap-

I have the honor &c., FREDERIC CHATFIELD.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Leon, August 2, 1849. Mr. Consul General of H. B. M., Fredrons, can touch directly or indirectly the in- you accumulate by immaginary dangers, cent enterprise the American company have sufficient to pay her debts, the result will been censured, can there be found the slightfull upon her in its full force. The supreme est expression which can do them harm. ous and obedient servant,

SEBASTIAN SALINAS.

to the Principal Secretary of the Supreme Government of the State of Nicaragua.

Leon, Guatemala, July 18, 1849.

Sir: It was my intention to attempt asw. by means of a friendly representation, and injustice of leaning in your public pae British government, exciting odium and the Queen, who reside peacefully and inofnot allow this opportunity to pass, without ment of her British Majesty? dice British subjects may suffer in person or property, during the convulsions in which the government of Niceragua has unjustly recused them of participating.

I have the honor, &c.,

FREDERIC CHAFIELD.

## CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

ASK NOTHING THAT IS NOT RIGHT-SUBMIT TO NOTHING THAT IS WRONG .- Jackson.

[VOLUME I.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., OCTOBER 26, 1849.

**FNUMBER 46.** 

Jal. Inoche Wheele,

Leon, August 7, 1849.

To the Consul General of H. B. M., Fredric Chatfield: This is not the first time that the supreme government of the sovereign State of Nicaragua, and also the rest of Central America, received from you communieations wanting in that moderation which should always be the invariable standard of the conduct of every public functionary, and particularly of those charged with maintaining harmonious relations between goveraments; but that which you directed to me. dated the 18th inst., is, without dispute, most extravagant in its ideas and expressions.

In it you suppose that this government busies itself with attacking the British government in its manifestoes and public papers, and excites hatred against the subjects of Great Britain, who peacefully prosecute heir business in this country, at the same time that it charges this government with evincing hostile feelings with Great Britain in the gubernatorial decree of the 19th June inst, whose object is the re-establishment of public order, and the defence of the territorial integrity of the State.

Nicaragua has never undertaken aggressions of any kind against the English government, because it respects the rights which, agreeably to the nature and international principles, belong to all nations under the sway of civilization. It never has done other than defend its independence from the advances of those who, under the pretext of of their troubles, and malignantly represent a savage monarchy, not recognised by the that the State is not an organized society, enlightened world, attemps to snatch from it but a permanent anarchy. It complains alits most important property and possessions so that their representative in London should on the Atlantic seaboard, with the well be treated with contempt, while the British known intention of establishing an enormous government pays marked attention to comprepon lerance over the American continent. | missioners from far inferior States.

In the midst of this, and when these attempts have become most flagrant, disturbing the perce of the State, profaning its children, without even a declaration of war tes charge d'affairs at Nicaragua had suc on the part of the British government, far ceeded in negotiating a treaty with that from any animadversions against British government, defining the various commercial subjects having been excited by Nicaragua, and other privileges granted to the "Atlantic they have been treated justly, as though the and Pacific Ship Canal Company," all citicountry had not received any hostility from | zens of the United States. The treaty is a England, and the persons and property of very important one, not only as regards the those of the inhabitants of Nicaragua. And to the effect it is likely to produce in Easie Chatfield: I sequainted the supreme di- if this has been the conduct of this State at | gland, whose peculiar claims to the Mosquirector of this State with your communica- the moment when its territorial rights have to territorry, through part of which the ship tion of the 12th June last, in which you been profuned and its dignity insulted by cannal is to pass; the readers of the Express mention the Brown contract, because you British arms, what just motive can you give have been made familiar with. We thereelieve that it affects the interests of British for affecting such fears for the fate of your fore make the following abstract of the docabjects, holders of bonds against the State compatriots in this country while they remain ument, embodying the substance of the bypothecation. Neither that contract, quiet and peaceful? It is, therefore, proved by whole. The terms of the treaty are highly nor any other made with any person of per- the repeated unnecessary complaints which favorable to the prosecution of the magnifiterests to which you refer. Nicaragua can invoked by the Nicaraguan press upon alienate, without any restriction whatever, British subjects, that they have no other obits possessions and territories, either to es- ject than to attack the liberty of the press, tablish an interrior traffic, or to conduct the | whose tendency is more ostensible when it is great enterprise of the canal. If those alien- observed that in none of the public papers, stions do not furnish her with necessaries in which the conduct of the English has

beervations tend to contravene the princi- "that the Queen of Great Britain has decirie of non-intervention of one government | ded to sustain the rights of the Mosquito a the affairs of another, and that they may King, and, in consequence, whatever act of the canal shall be such as to admit the jure the friendly relations sustained until may be done against him will infallibly free passage of vessels of all sizes from ocean with the government of H. B. M. I draw down on Nicaragua the most severe to ocean. In case the engineers of the comm, with the greatest pleasure, your obsequi- chastisement." But the government of this pany shall decide upon two or more points State does not recognise in the consul the on the Pacific as equally practicable, the one faculty of making political declarations, much agreed upon shall be the most consistent less to announce so absolute a decision on with the mutual interests both of the State the part of its government in favor of a sup- and the company. posed claim of a savage, which by the laws that it does not recognise in the tribe of convince your government of the impolicy | Maquitoes the right to erect itself into a sovereign nation, and to receive, in conse- period of eighty-five years, counting from the quence, the protection of any nation.

As you, by your declaration, openly conat will against the subjects of her Majesty firm the refusal of justice of the English government to the pacific chaims made by Nica- treaty shall be ratified; \$10,000 at the exensively in the State of Nicaragua, in busi- ragua, even in the court, do you wish that ness of a legitimate character; but the guber- this government should not propare to compatorial decree of the 19th June last which ply with the most sacred right, which the until the completion of the canal. These received yesterday, is sufficiently cone usive principles recognised by all the powers of payments to be made in Nicaragua as the and possitive in its expressions, for me lon- the globe impose upon it-that of the de State may elect. The company also is to er to doubt of the hostile intentions of fence of the territories which the law has make a donation of \$200,000 of the canal caragua towards Great Britain : nothing confided to it? Do you pretend to prevent stock to the State. a left for me to do, but to inform the gov- the use of its constitutional powers, styling ernment of H. B. M., of this insulting and "offensive" its "defensive" decree of the caragua shall receive, for its proportion of immerited proceeding. I shall, nevertheless, 19th June, or threaten it with the chastise- the income of the interprise, for the first

declaring, as I now do explicitly and formal- International right does not recognise the net profits, after deducting therefrom the to your government, that the Queen of such formulas. What government has the interest of the capital employed in its conreat Britain has decided to defend the right to chastise another government for the struction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annce, whatever act may be done against the principles of non-intervention? But out of the said net profits, after deducitng will infallibly draw down upon Nicara- nothing of this is strange, when it is noticed the said 7 per cent., until the expiration of the most severe chastisement. Before that you consider so unbounded the power of the full period of the term granted. The ng this note, I deem it proper to in- England; that being the agent of its govern- State, also, is to receive 10 per cent. of the net ate to you, for the information of the Di- fleet they have their consul general, recog- nal. rector of the State, that the government of nised and confirmed by the supreme governicaragua will be held re-ponsible to that of ment, who made no complaint to the miniscation of the 20th proves.

ing as you do a nation of the first class, whose come and expenditures.

THE RESIDENCE OF STREET STREET, IN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

favor of English subjects, and meddling in may desire. the sovereignty of their country, which shall any other limits than those by which nature citizens of the United States. and the laws circumscribe it, as a province of the old government of Guatemala, erected in Spain by its political institutions.

The Consul will please accept my consideration as his attentive servant.

S. SALINAS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.—The following clause appears in a letter from February 9, 1849:

"And I have to say in reply, that the government of her Majesty is desirous to cultivate the most friendly relations with the State of Nicaragua; but that the government of her Majesty can do nothing that could be interpreted as admitting a doubt that Greytown belongs exclusively to the Mosquito territory."

The Correo proceeds to comment on this declaration, saying that the English government is determined to possess this territory and at the same time takes advantage of the weakness and domestic dissensions of the State of Nicaragua; while the English journals publish the most exaggerated accounts

From the New York Express.

its subjects have been respected more than magnitude of the work in question, but as

undertaken. Article 1st grants to the aforesaid company the exclusive right to construct, at its own expense, a ship canal by a single route across the territory of Nicaragua from the port of St. John's, or any other more feasible point on the Atlantic, by means of the St. John's river, to the port of Relijo, or any restor desires that you notice that these. You declare emphatically and formally other port on the Pacific the engineers may decide upon.

Article 2d provides that the dimensions

Article 3d binds the company to construct of universal justice does not exist, nor can it custom house buildings at the extremities of be called other than a direct usurpation, and the cannal, on the Atlantic and Pacific, for before the same nation solemnly protests the use of the State and the company itself. Article 4th promises the the privileges granted by the treaty shall be enjoyed for a

> day on which the canal shall be completed. Article 5th binds the company to pay the State of Nicaragua \$10,000 as soon as the piration of one year from the date of the contract, and \$10,000 each year thereafter

Article 6th stipulates that the State of Ni-

twenty years, 20 per cent, annually out of

institutions have proclaimed the liberty of Article 8th stipulates that the government | United States, provided always, such nations | that the port of St. John's, now called Grey | the American States.

the press, the rights of man, and the inde- shall have the privilege of taking canal stock | shall first enter into such treaty, stipulapendence of nations, you pretend to suppress to the amount of \$500,000, within a year tions, and guarranties respecting said canal. that same liberty with suppositions falsified from the ratification of this contract; said as may hereafter be entered into between by the actions of the Nicaraguan public, in stock to be ditributed wherever government | the State of Nicarague and the United States.

Article 9th, however, promises that a mabe sustained at all hazard, without heeding jority of these stockholders shall always be

> Brtiele 10th binds the company to commence surveys of the work within a year of the date of the ratification of the contract. In case of earthquakes, epidemics, wars, etc., the time necessarily so lost will not be included as part of the given time.

Article 11th provides that, none of these Lord Palmerston to Senor Castellon, dated by the company shall be forfeited to the fair to be something more than a question State, without indemnity. Article 12th grants to the company the

> right to use, free of charge, and take from the public forests, all the wood, lime, eet., necessary for the construction of the canal Public lands, for the erection of houses and wharves, are also awarded.

> Article 13th provides that these materials, if taken from private property, must be paid may agree on.

Article 14th stipulates that all articles the company require for the surveys and explorations shall be admitted into the State free of duties; but the company cannot introduce within the territory of the State any goods, merchandise, or any other articles of commerce, for sale or exchange, without paying the duties established by law. They are also prohibited from importing any articles which may be monopolized or

Nicaragua to aid the work every way in its carved out for him along the Mosquito shore. power. Foreigners may work on the canal. It has been stretched so as to take in the ply to this enterprise will be legally reclaiming the perce of the State, profaning its the English tenants, and cousing the bloodshed of its stated yesterday the fact that the United Stated yeste

Article 17th stipulates that the canal shall may be established by the company.

Article 18th provides that all tariffs of some 34,000 square miles. toll established by the company shall have the force of law from the moment in which it chall be communicated to the government of Niearagua, which shall be obliged to San Juan, commencing on the southern part scanction the same within eight days after its reception. Whenever these tarriffs 'are altered, the company are bound to give six during the rains to the whole extent, at all months' previous notice of such determina tion in the State paper of Nicaragua, and in the principal sca-port towns of the United feet of water some thirty-five leagues from

Articles 19th. 20th, 21st, and 22d stipulate that Nicaragua shall have a more favorable tariff than other countries; government grants free ingress and egress to all vessels, free of any duties or charges of any kind; no duties to be levided on any goods passing through the canal on board any vessel.

Articles 22d, 23d, and 24th, oblige the company to furnish annually a list of what vessels it employs. Passports to all parts n Nicaragua, to these vessels, are to be granted by government. Natives of Nicaragus are to have a free navigations of the of this great commercial pathway would be canal with all vessels, except steamers in cases of government necessities, the company promises to transport all officers of the state from one end of the route to the other, free of change.

that the correspondence of the State shall be opening a communication between the conveyed free on the canal; in return for lantie and Pacific by the San Juan route. which, government will carry all the corres- We will not stop here to discuss the impondence the company may have, within its mense advantages such a work, well done,

jurisdiction, free of postage. bridges upon that part of the canal that may pany do not intend to build a canal for the be made between the lakes and the Pacific. ships of one nation only, but to make a upon such principal highways as may be highway for all nations-for all mariners agreed upon between the State and the com- and merchants who will pay for using it. pany. Provision is also made for the col- Under these circumstances, it would be nalection of tolls, which are to be equally di- tural to suppose that all civilized nations vided between the parties respectfully. would give such an enterprise a hearty God-Eight sections of lands are granted to the speed. Not so however, is it with Great company along the banks of the river St. Britian. It induced its Mosquito pupppet John, each section to be six English miles of a king to make a grant to it of the exin length and six in width. [This to facili- clusive navigation of the San Juan, and, untate the colonization of lands contiguous to der the cover of such a title, it refuses to the canal. ] The State reserves the right allow the American company to go on with to erect military fortifications and buildings its enterprise. The State of Nicaragua has aliented to any government whatever.

that all persons settling on the lands granted try. It alleges that it never recognised the rights of the Mosquite King, and in consecretise of its sovereignty, without violating num: and 25 per cent. each year thereafter to the company shall be subjected to the laws Mosquito king, or paid any attention to his

These are the most prominent and important features of the contract. The remaining artiticles provide that the State binds itself to orm the government of Nicaragua that I ment for commercial relations, you presume profits, without any deduction of interest, of protect and defend the company in the full prove of the means taken by the Vice to arrogate even the representation of the any route which the company may establish enjoyment of the rights and privileges grant-between the two oceans, whether it may be ed in this contract; and also binds itself not tisen who fied to him, demanding protect nised agents, as you did in your before-cited by railroad or carriage road, or by any other to contract with, or cede to, any government, the lamentable state of public affairs letter, constituting yourself representative of means of communication, during the twelve individual, or companies whatsoever, the in Nicaragua; and I have also to communi- the French, to whom you refer, when you re-Article 7th binds the company to make ritory between the two oceans. It is exan annual report and account to the Nicara- pressly stipulated on the part of the State of guan government of the receipts and expen- Nicaragua, that the vessels, products, manuditures on the work, to be properly certified. | factures, and citizens of all nations, shall be And the government reserves the right to permitted to pass upon the proposed canal, inspect at any time, the books of the compa- through the territory of the State, subject It is, Mr. Consul, very sad, that represent- ny, to satisfy itself the correctness of the in- to no other or higher duties, charges or taxes, than shall be imposed upon those of the

From the Boston Post. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE MOS-QUITIAN TERRITORY.

Great Britain has put in a claim of no small moment, both as to the politics and to the commerce of this country, and one which the people will insist on being resisted. This relates to the Mosquitian kingdom, so called ; the claim set up by Great Britain to the exclusive navigation of the river San Juan, occuring, if the canal be not completed in which it alleges is derived from a personage twelve years, whatever may have been done known as the Mosquitan king. This bids of etiquette.

The Mosquito shore lies on the coast of Honduras and in the State of Nicaragua; called such from the vast number of mosquitoes that infest it. This shore is inhabited or roamed over by a race of wild Indians, naked savages in the lowest state of civilization, consisting of but a few hundred in number. Within a few years they have set up for all any price the company and the owners | the ridiculous claim, amounting to no small part of the States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, including the corn islands. These claims the regular government have ridiculed. Lately they have preferred them through what is called their King. The British, through their agents offered to protect this Mosquito king. They began their work of "mediation" in 1841; and from that time to this they have been hard at it in making him legitimate. They toted a half-naked savage to their colony at Belize, went through prohibited by the State for any purpose, ex- the ceremony of crowning, and he came out Article 15th engages the government of dom; and one has been unceremoniously ography that describes the boundaries of this Mosquito kingdom, or any history that gives the pedigree of this Mosquito king, we be open to the commerce of all nations, sub- should like to see either. If these claims be ject to fixed and uniform rates of tolls that all enforced by his British protector, his

But the fact is, this king and kingdom have been hashed up by Great Britain to serve a very important purpose. The river of the Mosquito shore, forms the outlet of the great Nicaragua lake, and is navigable times for crafts of three or four feet of water, and for vessels drawing ten or twelve the sea. The lake is navigable for ships of the heaviest burden, while there is only a space of about sixteen miles from it to the gulf of Popayago, in the Pacific. It is by this route that a project for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific ocean by a canal has long been mooted. It is said to be the most feasible route, and to present fewer difficulties than that of any route in Central America, or than the isthmus of Panama. This will account for the strong affection manifested by Great Britain for his Mosquitian Majesty. The exclusive possession no small acquisition. Now the State of Nicargua, which never

allowed the absurd pretensions of the Mosquito savages or their king, or even the existence of their kingdom, has lately granted Articles 25th, 26th, and 27th, provide to an enterprising company the privilege of would vield, not only to our own trade, but The company binds itself to construct to the commerce of the world. This comthereon. Moreover, these lands cannot be remonstrated against this absurdity, not only is likely to be carried into execution. At with Great Britain, but it sent, in November,

acts or his requisitions.

This British remonstrance was first preferred officially in this country by Barclay, the British consul at New York. a further extent for 20 years, and secures to In a communication (July 30' 1849) made the campany the right to construct a ship by order of the British government, Mr. canal or railroad, or to improve the present Barclay first defines the "Mosquito king-means of conveyance, (one or all,) as they dom," and then its rights. This is proba- may think proper. I have no doubt the bly the first definition there is on record." company will proceed at once to improve the or any other communication, accross its ter. caragua company that "the boundary line will prove a formidable rival to the Panams of the Mosquito kingdom touches the St. rote. John's river at the Machuca rapid, about It is understand that a most important thirty miles below the lake Nicaragua, and treaty has just been concluded between the that from thence to the mouth of the St. American minister, Mr. Squier, and this John's the navigation of that river belongs government, embracing some provisions conto Mosquito."

Mr. Barelay further says:

town, at which they have agreed with the Nicaragua government to build a store, also belongs to Mosquito; that her Majesty's government is bound to Protect the King of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses over Grey Town, and over the lower part of the St. John's river, and that the government of Nicaragua has entered into an agreement in regard

to places where it has no competence. John Bull seldom does things by halves, and there is no half-way work here. The announcement of what belongs to the "King of Mosquito" is made with a coolness equalled only by its audacity. His sable Majesty never loomed up larger, while the government of Nicaragua is set aside as a very little

Now here is a question for the Taylor cabinet worthy of the gravest action. It is not a question of petty etiquete, but of a grand monopoly; not a question of tobacco lamage or ship detention, but of a great national pathway; not a mere temporary or local affair, but one of lasting import, and involving the honor of the American name. President Monroe, with the voice of the nation with him, declared that this continent was closed to further European colonization. Here is not only colonization, but coloniza-tion in its worst form. Nothing like the pretension set up by Great Britian has ever existed in this country, although things akin to it may have been done in India, or other spots where the British lion has put his clase. Really this claim looks more like a farce than a reality. The Mosquitians are just so many wild savages, permitted by regular governments to live on an almost uninhabitable coast, because nobody else would live there. These gentry have their rival chiefs and kings, who at various times have set up ridiculous claims to half the lands of these regular States. Great Britain, informed of this by their subjects at Belize, where there is a British colony, steps in and becomes the wild King's friend sends ships of war to his coast, forms treaties with him, and gets grants out of him. Then, when the regular government, Nicaragua, has made an agreement, which, if carried out, will be of immense advantage to the whole civilized world, and accomplish a project which for half a century it has in vain tried to accomplish, then Great Britain steps in to clog it with a contemtible title of monopoly from a sans culotte king. Was ever anything more absurd? Such sort of business may do in India, or in Australia, ment in North America. Such diplomacy as this the United States cannot submit to

Under these circumstances, what have the administration done? We are now in the breechless savage majesty will lord it over dark about it. A week ago its presses were lauding it for its prompt remonstrance a gainst Britain; but now the official report that no correspondence has taken place on this subject. If so, it is to be regretted. We trust that such will not continue to be the case long, should Great Britain continue her pretensions. In the latter case she should be told decidedly that it cannot be submitted to, and that the sooner she backs straight out of them the better. The country will sustain this administration or any administration in steadily resisting further British encroachment on this North American continent. Great Britain can spread in India, or in the South seas, or in Africa, without let or hindrance so far as this country is concerned. But it is the manifest destiny of the North American continent to enjoy the blessings of American institutions; and this generation would be false to itself and false to prosterity if it allowed the monarchies of the Old World to advance another step on its shores.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM NICAR-

AGUE: A decree has been issued by the President (of Nicaragua) stating that inasmuch as David L. White had presented to the supreme government ample powers on behalf of various persons in the United States, to contract for the opening of a grand SHIP CANNL, commissioners were appointed with full power to conclude an arrangement with Mr. White, to shorten maritime communication across the Isthmus on the basis of the previous agreement with Dr. Brown.

The New York Tribune has the following

LEON DE NICARAGUA, Sept 14, 1849. A large number of contracts have heretofore been made for the great inter-oceanic canal, among which is one with Aaron F. Palmer of New York, another with the late King of Holland, and another, still later, with Louis Napoleon, now President of the French republic. But none seemed to have secured any considerable amount of public confidence, nor was anything done under

A contract has now been made, under a fortunate conjunction of circumstances, which Articles 28th, 29th, and 30th stipulate and agent for this purpose to this country. It alleges that it never recognised the head of which stands Cornelius W. Vander-1 bilt of New York. The terms are far more favarable, both to Nicaragua and the compa-

ny, than those of any previous contract. It is obtained for ninety seven years, with

carning the proposed canal. It is probably more favorable to our interests than any "I have likewise to inform the company which has yet been negotiated with any of Was a man and a second

through it is to take the second of the

man appropriate weekly bearing himself to be the