VERY INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

New Phase of the Fight of the Transit Companies.

New Complication of the English in Nicaragua,

&c., &c., &c. &c.

PROPOSITION OF A NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN LIBERTY BY ENGLAND.

[Translated from the Boletin of Leon, Nicaragua, Nov. 21.]

We learn that in August last the Cargo of Great Britain, resident in Guatemala, proposed to his government propositions for a treaty for the settlement of the Mosquito question and the boundaries with Costa Rica.

Worthy friends of Nicaragua who have seen the propositions of which we are about to speak, moved by the great interest all have that this republic shall save itself from the great dangers that now surround it, and threatening to extend to the other States, have invited us to accept the terms proposed by Mr. Wyke, negotiating a treaty which will at the same time that it shall arrange the questions cited, establish peace and friendship between England and Nicaragua, by the mere fact of the obligation on the part of Great Britain to lend its power to Nicaragua to maintain in all their force the stipulations of the treaties, and to repel of adventurers who come to help those now upon her soil, or who may in future contemplate enterprises like that of Walker against our independence. Our friends argue that notwithstanding the propositions are not only advantageous in the present situation of Nicaragua, but that they are the only means by which its political existence can be secured. Let us examine the terms now under consideration.

The first article, as based upon the first article of the recommendations which we have given in our issue of April, 1852, between Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, and presented to the government of Nicaragua by Mr. Kerr, Minister of Leon for the United States, on the 3d of June, of the same year, with the following exceptions:—A slight alteration relative to the boundary of Mosquito, which is reduced to the line of the Wanks. The stipulations of the 1852 limit the titles of grants of land made by the Mosquito to a period subsequent to the 1st of January, 1848. Now these grants are to be limited to the 1st of January, 1820; the stipulations of 1852 annulled all such grants if they conflicted with legal grants made before that year by Spain; the Central American confederation, or the Nicaragua State consequent to the Atlantic Canal Company, or the Accessory Transit Company; now all these grants are ignored except those made by Spain.

The second article is the same as the second article of the propositions of 1852, with the addition of the stipulation that Great Britain will not cede to Costa Rica port, which is very injurious in itself and in its consequences to Nicaragua.

The fourth article is the same as the third article of the propositions of 1852, with the difference that instead of depositing Nicaragua of an immense territory, to an extent excessively injurious to the State, it includes a denial of the rights of Nicaragua to possession of the left bank of Juan river; and even to the four stations which the propositions of 1852 recognized the right of the State to grant to the canal company on both sides of the river, which denial is very injurious to the State, and gives Costa Rica a port, which is very injurious in itself and in its consequences to Nicaragua.

The fourth article is the same as the third article of the propositions of 1852, with the difference that instead of depositing Nicaragua of an immense territory, to an extent excessively injurious to the State, it includes a denial of the rights of Nicaragua to possession of the left bank of Juan river; and even to the four stations which the propositions of 1852 recognized the right of the State to grant to the canal company on both sides of the river, which denial is very injurious to the State, and gives Costa Rica a port, which is very injurious in itself and in its consequences to Nicaragua, in preference to the claims of Costa Rica to those of Nicaragua, in the proposed arrangement of boundaries.

The fourth article is as bad as the third, and is as bad as far as she can in carrying out the work of an interoceanic canal, that is, if its future it should be found practicable in the proposition, it is not the fault of those making the treaty, but of those where such a work should be constructed, clearly indicates a rival project in the same territory

THE NEW UNION BETWEEN COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

[Translated from the Boletin Oficial de Costa Rica, December 20.]

The documents set forth in the circulars which we copy below reflects us from any expression of our own ideas, which accord entirely with our Nicaraguan colemporary. Nevertheless, we believe it is a fact that the union of *Nicaragua, for her part, desires no renewal of the foregone, but anxiously longs to be united, from this time forward, side by side, with her sister States, and will find no difficulty in reverting to the ancient bonds, which are and on equitable, proper and honorable terms, every question of reciprocal interest.* Thus it should be. Let us have peace and friendship with our neighbors, but let us confide in any. We ourselves should settle our disputes, and we alone should defend our country.

If we do not, who will do it for us? Who has liberty then? Who has trodden them in the dust without regard to good faith or humanity? Surely it has not been so. It is well that we should respect the rights of foreigners, but it is not well that we should close the ties of civilizing intercourse, if we would not shut ourselves up in the barbarism of the nomadic tribes; but it is not well that we should be cowardly policy. Let us speak the truth and maintain it with the energy of men and of a free people.

We are, we are not, a nation or a people. If we are our country is our own, and no other power can exercise over it that sovereignty which appertains to us alone. If the interoceanic canal is a work of universal interest let all the nations contribute to it, and let all respect it and enforce respect for it as a neutral territory, and careful to all in peace or in war; but do not attempt, in tearing down the fabric of Nicaraguan rights, to perpetrate in humiliating and despoiling us always. The right of property is held sacred by every code; the land-mass of Nicaragua is the property of Nicaraguans, the jewel of which they are and should not be impeded by other nations; but over it she should have control, and hold its absolute, independent sovereignty according to the law of nations, which is respected by every people.

But if we are held to be incapable of doing any good thing, and that we are to be left to our fate, by withdawing and stipulating agreements about our property, protecting a flock of savages in Mosquito, burning our town, submitting the most scandalous robbery the sinkerwatch ever perpetrated, and complaining with frigid indifference our cities destroyed and our people massacred by an army of bandits publicly armed in the great metropolis of the Atlantic States, and yet we are the ridiculous doings is to gain possession of the most beautiful portion of our territory, say so, and let it be done openly.

The result is not doubtful; our weak nationalities cannot resist any powerful malice. But do not make us the victim of scorn and of filibusterism; to this the honor of nations and the rights of humanity is bound. Now and forever we shall have the right and the duty of self defence against all. Let us then defend ourselves; let us protect our property, if we can,