

**THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AND  
THE MONROE DOCTRINE: A LETTER  
FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO  
THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES  
AT LONDON, DATED MAY 8, 1882**

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The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the Monroe Doctrine: A Letter from the Secretary of State to the Minister of the United States at London, Dated May 8, 1882 by Various

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**VARIOUS**

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FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO  
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THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

AND

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

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A LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES AT LONDON,

DATED MAY 8, 1882,

WITH SUNDRY PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS EXPLANATORY  
OF THE SAME, SELECTED FROM THE ARCHIVES  
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1882.

MESSAGE  
FROM THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
TRANSMITTING,

*In response to the Senate resolution of the 15th of July, 1882, a report of the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.*

AUGUST 3, 1882.—Read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AUGUST 4, 1882.—Ordered printed.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, in response to the Senate resolution of the 15th instant, a report of the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, July 29, 1882.

*To the President:*

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of the declaration of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer and Mr. Clayton on the exchange of the ratifications of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty on the 4th day of July, 1850, and any other documents referred to in the instruction of Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Lowell dated the 8th day of May, 1882," has the honor to lay before the President, for transmission to the Senate in response to the resolution, the accompanying copy of the declaration of Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Clayton described therein, together with a selection of such other documents cited in the instruction of May 8 to Mr. Lowell as seem to come within the purview of the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 29, 1882.

## CONTENTS.

### I.

NOTE: Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Lowell, No. 368, May 8, 1862 .....	Page. 9
---	------------

### II.

#### LIST OF EXPLANATORY DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS:

1. Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Paris February 10, 1763. (Extract).....	26
2. Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Versailles September 3, 1763. (Extract).....	26
3. Convention between Great Britain and Spain, relative to America, signed at London July 14, 1786 .....	27
4. President Monroe's message to Congress March 8, 1822. (Extract).....	31
5. Observations of John Quincy Adams on the claim of Russia to territorial possession on the continent of North America, communicated with Mr. Adams' letter to Mr. Middleton, of July 22, 1823. ....	33
6. Mr. Rush to Mr. John Quincy Adams, August 19, 1823. No. 323 .....	33
7. Mr. Rush to Mr. John Quincy Adams, August 23, 1823. No. 325 .....	36
8. President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823. (Extract)...	38
9. Mr. Rush to Mr. Middleton, January 9, 1824. (Extract).....	39
10. Mr. Rush to Mr. John Quincy Adams, August 12, 1824. (Extract).....	39
11. Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between Great Britain and Mexico, signed at London December 26, 1826. (Extract).....	40
12. Treaty between the United States and New Granada, December 12, 1846. (Extract).....	40
13. Convention between the United States and Nicaragua June 21, 1849. (Concluded, but not submitted to the Senate in consequence of the subsequent conclusion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty).....	41
14. Contract between Nicaragua and the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, signed at Leon, August 27, 1849, containing the grant which was subsequently accepted under Article VII of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.....	49
15. Mr. Crampton to Lord Palmerston, September 15, 1849.....	55
16. Mr. Crampton to Lord Palmerston, October 1, 1849. (Extract).....	56
17. Mr. Crampton to Lord Palmerston, November 4, 1849.....	59
18. Mr. Abbott Lawrence to Lord Palmerston, November 8, 1849 .....	59
19. Sir Henry Bulwer to Lord Palmerston, January 6, 1850. (Extract).....	60
20. Sir Henry Bulwer to Lord Palmerston, February 3, 1850, inclosing a project for the convention afterwards known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.	61
21. Lord Palmerston to Sir Henry Bulwer, March 8, 1850 .....	65
22. Decree of the Director of Nicaragua of March 9, 1850, incorporating the American Atlantic, and Pacific Ship Canal Company .....	66
23. Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Clayton, No. 44, April 19, 1850. (Extract) .....	67
24. Clayton-Bulwer treaty, signed at Washington, April 19, 1850.....	82
25. Sir Henry Bulwer to Lord Palmerston, April 28, 1850. (Extract).....	55

	Page.
26. Declaration made by Sir Henry Bulwer at the Department of State, June 29, 1850, prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty .....	87
27. Memorandum touching Sir Henry Bulwer's declaration filed by Mr. Clayton in the Department of State at Washington, July 5, 1850 .....	87
28. Charter granted to the Accessory Transit Company by Nicaragua, August 14, 1851 .....	88
29. Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster, No. 164, February 27, 1852. (Extract)....	90
30. Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster, No. 168, March 26, 1852. (Extract).....	90
31. Arrangement for settling Central American affairs, agreed upon between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Webster, April 30, 1852 .....	91
32. Mr. Webster to Mr. Lawrence, No. 77, May 14, 1852. (Extract).....	95
33. Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster, No. 188, June 8, 1852 .....	96
34. Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster, No. 194, July 2, 1852. (Extract) .....	97
35. Proclamation of the organization of the British Colony of the Bay Islands, July 17, 1852 .....	97
36. Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster, No. 198, August 13, 1852 .....	98
37. Mr. Marcy to Mr. Borland, No. 8, December 30, 1853. (Extract) .....	99
38. Statement of Mr. Buchanan for Lord Clarendon, January 6, 1854. (Extract) .....	100
39. Statement of Lord Clarendon for Mr. Buchanan, May 2, 1854. (Extract).....	101
40. Remarks by Mr. Buchanan in reply to Lord Clarendon's statement of May 2; July 22, 1854. (Extract) .....	102
41. Decree of the President of Nicaragua annulling the grant to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, February 18, 1856 .....	103
42. Additional article to the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between Great Britain and Honduras, signed at London August 27, 1856 .....	105
43. Lord Napier to Lord Clarendon, March 12, 1857 .....	106
44. Lord Napier to Lord Clarendon, May 6, 1857. (Extracts) .....	108
45. Mr. Cass to Lord Napier, May 29, 1857 .....	109
46. Lord Napier to Lord Clarendon, June 22, 1857. (Extract) .....	112
47. Lord Napier to Lord Clarendon, October 13, 1857. (Extract) .....	112
48. Mr. Cass to Lord Napier, October 20, 1857 .....	112
49. Lord Napier to Lord Clarendon, October 22, 1857. (Extract) .....	114
50. The Cass-Yrisarri treaty, concluded November 16, 1857, but the ratifications never exchanged .....	117
51. Lord Napier to Mr. Cass, November 30, 1857. (Extract) .....	125
52. President Buchanan's message to Congress, December 8, 1857. (Extract).....	126
53. Lord Napier to Mr. Cass, February 15, 1858 .....	128
54. Lord Napier to Lord Malmesbury, March 22, 1858 .....	129
55. Lord Malmesbury to Lord Napier, April 8, 1858 .....	132
56. Mr. Cass to Mr. Lamar, No. 9, July 25, 1858. (Extract).....	133
57. Mr. Cass to Lord Napier, November 8, 1858 .....	137
58. Lord Malmesbury to Lord Napier, December 8, 1858. (Extract) .....	146
59. Convention between Great Britain and Guatemala, signed at Guatemala April 30, 1859 .....	146
60. Treaty between Great Britain and Honduras respecting the Bay Islands, the Mosquito Indians, and the rights and claims of British subjects, signed at Comayagua November 28, 1859 .....	148
61. Treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua relative to the Mosquito Indians and to the rights and claims of British subjects, signed at Managua January 28, 1860 .....	151
62. President Buchanan's message to Congress, December 3, 1860. (Extract).....	155
63. Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, No. 1745, April 25, 1866 .....	155



## CONTENTS.

7

	Page.
64. Report from Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, on the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish-American States, July 14, 1870. (Extract) .....	157
65. Mr. Fish to General Schenck, No. 375, April 26, 1873. ....	162
66. Message of President Hayes to Congress, March 8, 1880. (Extract) .....	164
67. Extract from the report of Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, accompanying President Hayes's message (No. 66, <i>ante</i> ) and the Wyse concession for the Panama Canal which it inclosed .....	165
68. Mr. Blaine to Mr. Lowell, No. 187, June 24, 1881 .....	174
69. Mr. Hoppin to Mr. Blaine, No. 218, November 11, 1881; inclosing Lord Granville's note to Mr. Hoppin, November 10, 1881 .....	177
70. Mr. Blaine to Mr. Lowell, No. 270, November 19, 1881 .....	178
71. Mr. Blaine to Mr. Lowell, No. 281, November 29, 1881 .....	184
72. Mr. Lowell to Mr. Blaine, No. 266, December 15, 1881 .....	190
73. Mr. Lowell to Mr. Blaine, No. 277, December 27, 1881 .....	191
74. Lord Granville to Mr. West, January 7, 1882 .....	191
75. Lord Granville to Mr. West, January 14, 1882 .....	194
76. Mr. Lowell to Mr. Frelinghuysen, No. 376, June 1, 1882 .....	203

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable records, it is difficult to track expenditures, assess performance, and ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for standardized procedures to ensure consistency and comparability of data across different departments and time periods. The text also discusses the challenges associated with data integration and the importance of investing in modern information systems to streamline data management processes.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of data in decision-making and policy formulation. It argues that data-driven insights are crucial for identifying trends, understanding the needs of the population, and evaluating the impact of various programs and initiatives. The text stresses that decision-makers should rely on robust evidence and analysis to guide their actions and allocate resources wisely.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the issue of data security and privacy. It recognizes that the collection and storage of sensitive information pose significant risks, and therefore, it is imperative to implement strong security measures and adhere to strict privacy regulations. The text also discusses the importance of educating staff and the public about data protection practices to minimize the risk of breaches and misuse of information.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a holistic approach to data management, one that encompasses the entire lifecycle from data collection to analysis and reporting. The text calls for continued investment in capacity building, technology, and governance frameworks to ensure the long-term success of data-driven initiatives.

I,

NOTE.

*Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Lowell.*

No. 368.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., May 8, 1882.*

SIR: Mr. Sackville West has handed me copies of two dispatches from Lord Granville to him respecting the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; the first, dated 7th January last, comments upon Mr. Blaine's 270 of the 19th of November; the second, of the 14th January, comments upon Mr. Blaine's 281 of the 29th November.

They have been read with interest and with attention. After careful consideration, the President is not without hope that the views of the two governments may be harmonized in this matter. He therefore directs me to communicate to you, somewhat at length, the opinions entertained here respecting the traditional continental policy of the United States and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

A canal across the isthmus for vessels of all dimensions and every character, under possible conditions hereinafter referred to, would affect this republic in its trade and commerce; would expose our Western coast to attack; destroy our isolation; oblige us to improve our defenses and to increase our Navy, and possibly compel us, contrary to our traditions, to take an active interest in the affairs of European nations. The United States, with their large and increasing population and wealth, cannot be uninterested in a change in the physical conformation of this hemisphere which may injuriously affect either the material or political interests of the republic, and naturally seek that the severance of the isthmus connecting the continents shall be effected in harmony with those interests. This government, while believing that the isthmus should not be severed so as to do unnecessary injury to the United States, at the same time appreciates the desire of Great Britain that she should be able, by a short and easy passage from ocean to ocean, to reach her eastern and American possessions on the Pacific, and that other nations of the world have a similar interest in such a passage.