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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

It is a source of satisfaction to every right-minded American that the House of Representatives of Congress have, at the very commencement of the session, rejected a proposition to lay upon the table the resolution providing for the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. The public will no doubt remember that at the last session this resolution was reported by Mr. CLINGMAN, of N. C., as chairman of the Committee of Federal Relations; that it was received with marked favor, and failed to be consummated solely on account of the lateness of the session. The attempt to get rid of it, almost at the opening of the present session, brought up a test question on the motion to lay it on the table, and the defeat of that effort and the reference of the resolution to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union are, we trust, a prelude to its ultimate adoption.

If there is a policy in relation to which the people of the United States are well nigh unanimous, it is this very abrogation of an ill-advised and inauspicious compact. The Clayton Bulwer treaty was founded in a signal misconception of the rights and obligations of our government. It was a surrender of that cardinal principle of action which refuses to recognize the pretensions of other powers to make the sister republics of America the theatres of intrigue and ambition machinations. It was a direct departure from the fundamental dogma involved in the Monroe doctrine. It has proved a miserable and unsatisfactory piece of diplomatic blundering, open to the most discrepant and varied interpretations, leading to dissatisfactory controversy between both the contracting parties, breeding ill-feeling and dissension, and at one time dragging the United States and Great Britain almost to the verge of war. It should never have been passed, and might, with all convenient haste, to be repealed. While it continues to bind us it will prove a positive seminal principle of evil, awarding to Great Britain equal prerogatives with ourselves in matters acquisitory, but always in embracing the principle of non-interference, as a perpetual barrier to our legitimate expansion, and compelling us to war against our clear and paramount interests, while benefiting a distant nation. So well understood were the pernicious results of that treaty at its inception, that the first message of which it became necessary to recommend its abrogation, was the National Legislature extended a most immediate disposition to acquiesce in his suggestions.

Unfortunately the resolution of repeal did not pass Congress at the close of the last session. Since then, however, nothing whatever has occurred to abridge its expediency or dissipate, on the contrary, the condition of affairs in Central America, the unrelaxed efforts of Great Britain to use it to an ascendency in that direction, all thwart and impede our progress in every one of those directions, and serve to enforce the necessity of the repeal. Yet, strange to say, the President's message does not appear to have undergone a change. He no longer recommends the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, but suggests that Great Britain be allowed to act as the controversy be separate contentions with the States of Central America. We cannot see the policy in the even more questionable than that embodied in the treaty itself. It is a flagrant encouragement to Great Britain to persist in her schemes of intrigue and dissension in the Spanish American States, to the sacrifice of her most adroit and unscrupulous diplomacy. We concur entirely with the opinion expressed by the *States* in the annexed paragraph:

At last the mystery is to be cleared up and a solution found. The new Grand Master is perhaps near at hand. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with its unlimited sojourn. His services, with its unlimited sojourn. His services, with its unlimited sojourn. His services