TELEGRAPHIC.

THREE PRECEDENTS.

Why the United States Should Not Interfere in the Dispute

BETWEEN ENGLAND AND NICARAGUA.

The Whole Subject Carefully Reviewed—The Port of Corinto Closed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—In the case of Nicaragua to secure protection from the United States in its controversy with Great Britain there are, by well-established precedents, three new factors to be considered, which, in the opinion of Secretary Gresham, cannot fail to prevent the intervention of this country.

The position taken by the President in this matter is that the dispute is entirely between Great Britain and Nicaragua, in which the United States is in no sense involved, and in which it is not in the interest of any American citizen to intervene, or, if there should be such a disposition, it would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine to permit the intervention of Great Britain in behalf of Nicaragua against Nicaragua.

Yet, perhaps, was not finally decided, for the sudden origin of our relations to the dominion of Canada, America was quickly and successfully appealed to, and they have remained undisturbed ever since. Again, in the case of the Dominican Republic, it was the United States that was called upon to settle the case. The dispute was finally set at rest in the message of President Buchanan to Congress in 1858, in which he recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, which was done, and the President was given authority to adjust the claims of the United States and Great Britain by treaty, which was done, and the Senate ratified the treaty. Mr. Sagasta, the Spanish minister, at Washington, in a note, said: "The government of the United States will understand that while all the nations are strongly inclined to sympathize with our warring republic, that the republic which is engaged in the war of 1868 to 1878 (Cuba) never could, and never will, be subjugated, and that it could not be subjugated as an island in battle, but by European power, that for all the time the United States government will not, and it would not, seriously consider the question of recognizing Cuba, or the Spanish minister, in a note to Secretary Fish, said: "The government of the United States, and nations and people with all the nations, are strongly inclined to sympathize with our warring republic, but the republic which is engaged in the war of 1868 to 1878 (Cuba) never could, and never will, be subjugated, and that it could not be subjugated as an island in battle, but by European power, that for all the time the United States government will not, and it would not, seriously consider the question of recognizing Cuba, or the Spanish minister, in a note to Secretary Fish, said: "The government of the United States will understand that while all the nations are strongly inclined to sympathize with our warring republic, that