The overturning of Mosquera;

The Colombian question—

From New York Herald, July 5, 1852.

The dictatorship of Mosquera has been so suddenly overturned as it was inaugurated. His plans, born in Europe in 1852, have suddenly terminated in a manner little expected by Earl Clarendon and Louis Napoleon when they gave them their inception, and made Mosquera the tool to enforce them. General Santos Arias, second designate, has in absence of the first designate in Europe, struck a red blow at all the cherished hopes of France, Spain and England in Columbia and its province of Panama. The overturning of Mosquera is a blind stroke of the goddess Fortune in our favor; for, if she did not occasionally aid us in our Spanish-American affairs, our Secretary of State would soon return in that direction.

The Mosquera plans date back to 1852. In 1852, he was in Europe, and returned home to Colombia with many utopian ideas of what the Monarchical Powers of Europe proposed to do, to assist Colombia in resisting the aggressive tendencies of the Colossus of the North. His harping on his acknowledged relationship with the Empress Eugenie, was potted by royalty; and Louis Napoleon, Clarendon and Isabella II found him a ready tool. The latter wrote to him July 4, 1852: "Should you determine to become an absolute monarchist (as appears clearly to be your inclination), you can rely upon being rewarded according to the services you may be willing to render us in America." The scheme was hatched at that time by France and England to control Panama, and make that all-important transit of the world's commerce the boundary line of United States extension. Subsequent events gave no possibility of confining us to the line of Rio Grande or splitting us into conflicting fragments. Following all these finely tanned theories came the intervention of the three Powers above mentioned in Mexico, and the Colombian project became a secondary barrier, to be used in case of the failure of the pot Mexican scheme. The whole animating force of European policy with reference to the United States and the Spanish-American States was duly displayed in Napoleon's letter of instructions to General Persy, July 3, 1822. Said he: "We have an interest in the republic of the United States being..."
being powerful and prosperous, but not that the world take
possession of the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, hence conquered
the Antilles as well as South America, and be the only dispatcher
of the products of the New World."

We have seen the royal efforts against us fall in Mexico
by the tragic end of their too readily too furnished by the Spanish
House of Naples. On the same day the news was published,
by the Herald alone, of the present failure of the Allied Powers to
carry the barrier against American influence at Panama and in
Colombia. But the last Colombian effort was undertaken when the
beggars of twenty thousand American troops on the Rio Grande
reflected the western sunlight upon the French throne. Morgan
seizes the
in Europe; and in 1825 and 1826 a consultation for a new
by Napoleon American
progress took place. Napoleon and English influence perfected the
plot. Robinson Fleming &c. with other European bankers furnished
the means for the repugnance of the Colombian government by Morgan,
who, from the confiscation of Colombian Church property agreed to pay
one hundred thousand dollars per month to liquidate the debt. Refills
were contracted for on the continent, and the R. H. Thayer, which was
bought in the United States on Morgan's private account, was delivered
well armed, at a port of New Granada. The plan of Morgan was
backed by his European allies; but in a week another he rendered them.
Among other things he said, in October 1836, "It would not be improper
to obtain the support of Europe for the restoration and the consolidation
of Colombian unity?" * * * Colombia would become the buffer sought
for by the world against the United States—the strong intermediate
power between them on the one hand and Brazil on the other? The
publication of these words by the New York Herald drew the attention
of the Colombian Congress, who charged Morgan with a plot to overthrow
the government. They demanded that the war purchase in Europe and
the United States went; and finally forced a rupture which resulted
in the seizure of dictatorial power, of which he has now been deprived
by being made prisoner, thanks to the progressive sentiment of the
people of Colombia. They have, true to the instincts of Spanish
America, determined to cut aloof from the European Powers who
appear to have bound themselves against the progress of the Western
World. They have good reason to be jealous of European interference,
for they have seen it result in more curses than blessings, and since
theirs of
tenth of all the civil wars of those countries which are condemn
have been caused by the foreign machinations of the civilized Powers
which we hold up to the Spanish American States as examples of
national elevation which they should imitate.

Mexico has taught Europe a memorable lesson for which
the whole of the Spanish America will bless her. Colombia should be
urged by the United States, and aided, if need be, to say to Europe:
"Hands off! We have a great future. Stick it out for us, and let no
Power or combinations of Powers in the old world dare to impede
our progress. Especially do we say this of New Granada and the
Isthmus of Panama," and we echo, with reference to this great-
commercial transit, what M. Monier Bellel, in the largest
Legislature of France, said of Mexico on the 7th of February, 1854:
"There also great political vistas are opened to clear-sighted eyes;
"diverse interests come in contact, and it is not possible to
"neglect them."