

CHILE.

Opening of the Agricultural Exposition—Recognition of Cuba as a Belligerent—General Items.

VALPARAISO, May 11, 1852.

The great event of the week has been the formal opening of the Agricultural Exposition in Santiago. This ceremony took place on the 5th, in the presence of the President and Cabinet, the Diplomatic and Consular corps and the most distinguished inhabitants of the capital. The building is simple, no expense having been incurred in decoration and display, while every effort has been made, and successfully, to obtain perfect commodiousness and thorough utility.

The opening address was pronounced by Mr. Alvaro Covarrubias, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose note to the Spanish admiral accepting the war on the part of Chile was so highly commended. The speech was worthy of the occasion, and were it not for its considerable length your correspondent would translate it for the delectation of the readers of the HERALD. The orator expatiated principally upon the solid benefits to be derived by Chilean agriculturists and by the people of the republic generally from the acquaintance with the latest improvements in machinery destined for their use, and hoped that the market for foreign enterprise now being opened would redound to the profit of both producer and consumer.

The different South American republics are well represented. Chile, of course, is foremost with her wheat and copper ores; Peru sends a superb collection of sugar samples, together with the famed alpaca wool; quinine and silver ore from Cerro de Pasco; Bolivia contributes with ores—silver principally and specimens of tin; Ecuador with cocoa, while the Central American States are strong in their display of dyewoods, coffee and drugs. As regards machinery, England takes the lead, then comes France and finally the United States, the latter occupying the last rank, from the fact, possibly, that the attention of her manufacturers is directed towards home and other more promising markets. There are nearly 300 machines for agricultural and mining purposes on exhibition; 300 animals, among which we noticed some very fine Southdown sheep and some Peruvian llamas, and nearly 900 specimens of plants, trees, grain, &c. The Exposition may be pronounced a success, from the attention bestowed upon it by leading men, and from the fact that almost all the machines on exhibition have been already sold to farmers and miners in the republic. The agents of the manufacturers are confident of satisfactory results.

The debate in the Senate on the Cuban question was exciting as well as interesting, and finally, as is mentioned below, was carried favorably to the patriots. Reference was made to Mr. Seward's speech at Havana, where he was reported to have hoped that Cuba would be long under Spanish rule, and fears were entertained that the United States would not accept the Chilean invitation to co-operate. The President, it is understood, is determined to go even further, and shortly to recognize Cuba as an independent republic. This example would doubtless be immediately followed by all of the republics of South America, and the cause might be benefited thereby in opening so many ports to the numerous privateers that, should the war continue, would find lucrative employment in operating against the Spanish trade in Manila and the Philippine Islands.

On the 30th ultimo the following note was written, but not made public until such a short time before the sailing of the steamer that your correspondent had no time to forward the translation:—

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
SANTIAGO, April 30, 1852.

His Excellency the President of the republic, having received the favor of your Excellency's note dated the 11th of December last, which was remitted to this government by the agent of the provisional government of the Cuban republic at Kingston (Jamaica), has charged me with the duty of making the following reply:—

The cited note of your Excellency, after explaining the origin, object and progress of the insurrection in Cuba, begs the government of Chile to "recognize the Cuban patriots as belligerents, and to aid them as the similar character of the two countries would oblige this republic, at the same time employing all Chilean influence with other nations towards avoiding the continuance of the barbarous acts now practised by the government of Spain."

Before proceeding further I must be allowed to assure your Excellency that this government has regarded the recent events transpired in Cuba with that lively interest demanded by their importance, not only on account of the bonds of interest uniting two American countries, but also from the fact that the present insurrection in the Island of Cuba is exactly analogous to that which, occurring in the commencement of the present century, attained the glorious end of the independence of Chile and of the other nations of this continent. In view of the organization and extension of the present movement in Cuba the Chilean government believes that the Cuban patriots have justly earned the right to be considered as belligerents, and, therefore, recognizes them in that character. I have the honor to re-assure, &c.,

MANUEL LUIS AMUNATEGUI.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PROVISIONAL CHIEF OF CUBA.

Instructions were also sent to the Chilean representative in Lima ordering him to use all the means in his power to induce the Peruvian government to follow the example given by this republic, and the authorities here believe that there will be little hesitation on the part of President Balta to aid the struggling patriots with every measure within his reach.

Business is rather more brisk, and an increased activity in freights is noticed for grain and copper produce to Europe.

The United States steamers *Dacotah* and *Tuscarora* are in port. The *Powhatan* has sailed for Callao, with Admiral Turner and staff on board. We are expecting General Kilpatrick, our Minister here, by almost every steamer from the United States.