

## SPAIN AND THE ALLIED REPUBLICS.

### Mediation of the United States—The Humanizing of the War in Cuba.

We translate from the address of the President of Chile on the recent opening of Congress the following important paragraphs:—

The French and English governments, which have shown such solicitude to terminate our war with Spain, have been pleased to signify to us that their repeated endeavors to that end were no obstacle to the allied republics of the Pacific accepting the proffered mediation of the United States; for that their sole aim and desire was that a friendly understanding might be arrived at. This government, willing to accept the suggestions of these two friendly Powers and the kind offer of the United States, has acceded to an arrangement entered into at Lima by its allies on the 2d of January last, whereby it was agreed to conclude with the Spanish government, through the mediation of the United States, an armistice not to be broken without two years' previous notice, and then to discuss the conditions likely to lead to a final peace. Nevertheless, this government is resolved not to sign such peace unless Spain first agrees to make proper amends for the atrocious bombardment of Valparaiso. By thus acting this government considers that it attends not only to the exigencies of our national honor, but to the interests and rights of neutrals, who have suffered so much injury by this outrage against the laws of civilization.

Until now we are ignorant of the course that will be adopted in reference to that arrangement.

At the request of the government of Ecuador that represented the urgency of assisting its commerce after the disasters caused by the great earthquake of August 16, the government of Chile declared that it would respect the sea letters made by the authorities of Ecuador to the Spanish merchant vessels, save that they only enter our ports when obliged by the force of circumstances. Subsequently, in consequence of the resolution taken by the government of Peru in respect to that matter, the government of Chile expressed that it had included the necessary concession that the Spanish government should offer no hostilities to the ships belonging to the republics of the Pacific.

The people of Cuba have, as you know, set up the cry of independence, and for the achievement of that object are now battling with the forces of Spain. The cause of the Cuban patriots is that self-same noble and hallowed cause which, at the beginning of the present century, produced, after numberless heroic sacrifices, the emancipation of the different sections of this Continent, and for this reason it could not but engage the interest and sympathy of this government.

It being notorious that this war has assumed an inhuman character, and the present state of our relations with the government of Spain not permitting any direct suggestions for its modification, the government of Chile has requested the good offices of the government of the United States on their behalf, which, from its position and the existing circumstances can act powerfully in the sense indicated. In order to render this step more efficacious, the government of Chile has invited its ally, Peru, to act in accordance. I subsequently sent orders to our Chargé d'Affaires in Lima to request the representatives of Ecuador and Bolivia to send similar invitations to their respective governments.

Chile has, at the request of the provisional chief of the island, recognized as belligerents those who are fighting for their independence. This resolution was immediately communicated to the government of Peru and to the representatives of Ecuador and Bolivia at Lima.

I have much pleasure in announcing that, according to advices received per last mail from our Chargé d'Affaires in Peru, the government of that republic also has recognized the Cuban revolutionists. The representatives of Ecuador and Bolivia have expressed their conviction that their governments would pursue a similar course.