OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Their Proceedings---Their Platform.

Nomination of John P. Hale for the Presidency.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Anti-Cuba -- Anti-Slavery -- Abolition and Intervention.

Official Proceedings of the Free Soil Convention—Free Democratic State Convention.

[From the Ohio Statesman, Feb. 12.]

Agreeable to a call of the State Free Democratic Central Committee, a convention of the friends of freedom in the State of Ohio, met in convention at the old Council Chamber, in the city of Columbus, on the 11th day of February, 1852, at eleven o'clock, A. M., and organized by appointing F. D. Parish, of Erie county, president, and J. F. Asper, of Geauga, secretary.

The following letters were read to the Convention, and ordered published, with the proceedings of the Convention:—

LETTER FROM SAMUEL LEWIS.

CINCINNATI, February 9, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—I should be glad indeed to attend at our State Convention, on the 11th inst., but am not able to get there, having suffered severely for some days, and only in part recovered.

It is probable the convention will be small, considering the magnitude of the subject before you; but you should not be prevented from transacting the business, as it is not probable there will be another State convention before the national nominating convention. One of your duties it seems to me will be to appoint your delegates at large for the national convention, which will be held, sometime, in June at Pittsburg. The call will be prepared and sent out in a short time. You should endeavor to induce the several districts to be prompt in their appointments of delegates to the national convention. That convention must be held, nominations made and ardently sustained, or we must abandon all hope of influencing the legislation of the country in favor of freedom.

It is now certain that neither the whig or democratic party will nominate any man that can be supported by the friends of freedom. We must have our own nominee, and must not incumber ourselves with too many questions, that do not bear directly in favor of our cardinal doctrines and measures. We must not be influenced by those persons, who, professing to be lovers of freedom, continue to support political parties that eschew liberty and sustain slavery. It is worse than idle to confide in any man who helps to put into power parties pledged by practice, or otherwise, to continue a national support of despotism; for when such a party is in power, the voice of individual advocates for freedom, in or out of office, is powerless for good, though the action of such must have been potent for mischief.

Let me entreat you to secure a support for several travelling agents or speakers, to traverse the State diligently, and get up organizations in each county. Our Buffalo movement, and the singular course of those who brought that measure about, has discouraged many of our old, tried friends of liberty. We have a host in Licking, Muskingum, Washington, and many other counties, who would gladly rally again, if they could confide in any movement resolved upon. We need the right men to visit all these counties, not only county sites, but villages, on the plan sketched in my letter to the *True Democrat*. I will stand to my offer of $25 to each of four agents toward making up a fair compensation, though some months have passed when this work ought to have been progressing.

Pardon these suggestions—I claim no right to influence your deliberations, and hope you will be guided by divine wisdom to the course that will produce the best results.

May the good God prosper the cause of liberty and justice, is the prayer of your friend,

SAMUEL LEWIS.

LETTER FROM JAMES MORROW.

To the President of the Free Soil Mass Meeting at Columbus:—

DEAR SIR—Being a private character, it may appear ostentatious to address you in this public manner; but circumstances not within my control prevent my appearance among the masses; yet my heart is with you, and I desire to express the hope that a providential blessing may attend your labors, and lead to a favorable issue; for I am one of those who believe in a higher law than a tinful act of Congress, and in a higher power to produce favorable results than the policy of men governed by sordid motives.

I am now, under a kind Providence, passing my seventy-eighth winter, yet my heart is warm in the cause of humanity, and it will doubtless be pleasing to my old friends to know that my zeal is nothing abated.

I have been favored with moral courage to bear with all the odium heaped upon abolitionists, all the taunts touching liberty men, all the abuse of free soilers, free democracy, or by whatever name right-hearted men may be called; under all these circumstances I was cheered by the feelings of a good conscience. In this I claim a preference over some of our great men. The consciences of Clay, Cass, and Webster appear to be worn out, and Fillmore in the pocket of Crittenden. We are not to expect success in any great undertaking without patience and perseverance. Let me say, then, to all true-hearted men, persevere. Let the honor of God and the rights of man be the motto, in capitals, on your banner. With all the obstacles thrown in the way by hunkerism, you have encouragement. Bear in mind that in the first national movement of liberty men, notwithstanding the whig forgery, to the injury of our candidate, about 7,000 [election of 1840] were found who would not bow the knee to the Moloch of slavery. The next such movement, about 66,000 [election of 1844] such men were found. And again, with all the unconquerable party prejudice, we found about 300,000 [election of 1848], and be assured that just as good men of all the old parties can overcome their prejudices, and, give conscience fair play, they will flock to the right standard, and may we not hope that under a higher law, and controlling Providence, the time is near when 600,000 will not tell the numbers. I say, then, persevere.

Very respectfully, JAMES MORROW.

LETTER FROM A. A. GUTHRIE.

PUTNAM, Feb 10, 1852.

To the President of the Free Soil Convention at Columbus:—

DEAR SIR—Being unable to attend your convention, I beg the privilege of expressing in this manner, to that body, my unabated interest in the objects it professes.

I confess myself disappointed in the results of the Buffalo convention. To one at the time it did seem that the people had become thoroughly awake, both to their rights and their duties, and that party attachments are no longer to prevent a manly, fearless assertion of the rights of the free North to take the control of the government, and to wield it in favor of liberty.

While I believe that that demonstration did exert a salutary influence on the then pending election, I am constrained to admit that the high hopes then formed have faded away, and left the sad conviction that the people of the free States are yet to learn lessons of deep humiliation, before they will rise to the true position and dignity of freemen.

In the present state of public sentiment and of parties, I cannot doubt that the friends of freedom are called upon to unite upon the great principles so long contended for by anti-slavery voters, and again take the field as a national party.

To me there appears but one alternative, and that is an utter abandonment of the whole ground to the slave power—a thing forbidden by every consideration of honor and interest—a course involving treason to humanity and to God.

That your deliberations may be wise, and your decisions just; that harmony may characterize your counsels, and the highest good of our country result from your meeting, is the fervent wish of

Your co laborer, A. A. GUTHRIE.

On motion of E. Pardee, of Wayne, a committee of five, consisting of Eugene Pardee, of Wayne; Dr. Brisbane, of Hamilton; S. Plumb, of Ashtabula; L. L. Rice, of Franklin, and Judge Lee, of Harrison, were appointed to prepare business for the convention.

On motion of Mr. Reed, of Knox, a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Reed, of Knox, Ames Moore, of Hamilton, and Salmon Fitch, of Trumbull, were appointed to inquire into the practicability of raising means and appointing additional State lecturers to traverse the State, and present the cause of anti-slavery to the people of the State.

On motion, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Brisbane, from the business committee, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted separately, after discussion, and the blanks in last resolution filled, as follows:

Resolved That this convention does not hold the doctrine of intervention to enforce the law of non intervention merely, but of intervention to prevent the aggressions of despotism and that wherever man's liberty is violated, every other man in God's universe is bound to interfere, whenever that interference can be made available in breaking the fetters, and giving deliverance to the oppressed; and this is true equally as regards individuals, races, and nations.

Resolved, That we regard the question of human liberty paramount in all political questions, since with the loss of freedom all other rights are lost.

Resolved, That whatsoever issues may arise between the parties under our State or national governments, we shall try every proposed measure by its bearings on the question of liberty, both in the aggregate and in the detail, and that which does not square with the doctrine of human equality we shall oppose, and that which helps the oppressed to their freedom we shall support with all our heart.

Resolved, That we are against monopoly in every form, whether in respect of land or human stock, and we shall never cease to demand for all men equal rights in the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions will readily indicate to discriminating minds, where we will stand on all questions pertaining to civil government.

Resolved, That the Hon Samuel Lewis and Hon. J. R. Giddings be our delegates to the National Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that meetings be held in the various Congressional districts of the State, to nominate each a delegate to the National Convention, and an elector for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That Hon. Liecester King, of Trumbull Co., and A. A. Guthrie, of Muskiegum Co., be the Senatorial Electors of the State for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That, without intending to embarrass the action of the National Convention, we express our preference at this time for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, as our candidate for President, and Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, as our candidate for Vice President of the United States.

On motion of J. F. ASPER, of Geauga, the convention now proceeded to nominate one candidate for Supreme Judge, and one candidate for member of the Board of Public Works, to be supported by the friends of freedom at the coming State election. Thereupon,

Edward Wade, of Cuyahoga, was unanimously nominated for Supreme Judge, and

George W. Ells, of Montgomery, was unanimously nominated for member of the Board of Public Works.

Mr. REED, from the committee to report on the lecturing project, made the following report:—

Your committee beg leave to report as follows:—

In view of the magnitude and importance of the work which devolves upon the free democracy, as well as in view of the vast amount of good which it is believed can be accomplished thereby, your committee hesitate not in coming to the conclusion, that it is our duty to place in the field, in addition to Dr. Wm. Henry Brisbane, at least three other able, eloquent, and energetic speakers, who shall spend as much of the coming eight months as possible in canvassing the State, in speaking to the people, in effecting a thorough organization of our forces, and in doing whatever else, within their power, which may tend to advance the interests of freedom.

It is suggested that a committee of three be appointed, whose duty shall be to consult with our leading friends in different parts of the State, and then to contract with and secure the services, if possible, of three such individuals as above named, who shall commence their labors as early as the first of April.

In reference to the best means of procuring the necessary means of compensating said speakers, your committee are not so clear; but that the required amount can be raised, if earnestly resolved upon, we have no doubt. Granting that the end desired is a right one, our faith in principle should not be so weak as to question its practicable attainment.

As to the best method which suggests itself, your committee recommend that the committee appointed to procure speakers, be also charged with the duty of raising the amount of funds required, by such means as to them may seem best.

Your committee cannot doubt but there are hundreds, and even thousands, of true hearted men in our ranks, who, for the success of the work, will most cheerfully contribute their 5's, 10's, 20's, or 100's. They will do it, and they feel that they have made an investment which will yield to them a glorious future revenue.

DAVID JENKINS, of Columbus, offered for adoption the following resolution, which, after discussion, was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this convention that the elective franchise ought to be extended to all men, without distinction of color; and that we will use our influence to have it so extended.

On motion of Mr PARDEE, the Secretary was instructed to request the several papers of this city to publish the proceedings of this convention; and it was also ordered that the proceedings be published in the free democratic papers of the State, and the *National Era*, at Washington.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

F. D. PARISH, President.

J. F. ASPER, Secretary.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1852.

The Free Soil State Convention assembled in this city at the old Council Chamber. There was not a very large representation present.

The CHAIR stated that they were called for the purpose of vindicating the cause of human rights everywhere, and the appointment of delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. BRISBANE came forward and opened the proceedings with prayer.

The call of the State Convention was then read.

Mr REED moved that a committee of three be appointed to appoint travelling agents and lecturers to travel through the State. The Chair appointed Messrs Reed, Moore and Fitch.

Mr. PARDEE said he knew the cause looked gloomy, and that the sinews of war was money. He said he had been bled for the cause; and he knew the funds could be raised to sustain four lecturers in the field. He was willing to give, and would, that the work might go on.

Mr. MOORE remarked, he was unfit to serve on the committee. Things looked gloomy and discouraging. They were hedged in by the two great parties. He did not like to give his money when he saw no chance to do good; and he believed at present there was none. We have changed our name so often that we have got no name. We have lost by it.

Mr. LEE said he hoped none of his friends would get discouraged—that there were 3,000,000 of "Hungarians" in this country suffering, and they wanted liberty and freedom. He hoped his friends would work on—that he would, just so long as there was a slave in chains.

Mr. BRISBANE moved that the convention adjourn, to meet at two o'clock this afternoon. Carried.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention assembled at two o'clock, P. M. The President in the chair. * * * *

Mr. GRAHAM wanted to hear some discussion on the resolutions.

Mr. BRISBANE believed in intervention, where it was for human liberty, whether in Hungary or in this country. He did not think the resolutions required discussion.

The CHAIR said it was the duty of every man to interfere for the relief of every one in bondage. He held that the government was bound to give relief to the sufferer over the superior hand of the robber, because it possessed it.

Mr. MOORE doubted the propriety of passing the first resolution; but for one, he wouldn't stand back. He went for intervention; and if war must come, why, he said, let it come. Mr. Clay had told Mr. Kossuth we were for non-intervention; but he didn't care. Great men may say what they please; he wanted the people to go for intervention.

Mr. PARDEE said he knew the sentiment contained in the first resolution was pretty strong language—that it might yet make the crowned heads of Europe tremble. He wanted to know where the man was who would not say the embodiment of this first resolution was not true! None but the stock-jobbers, &c. Henry Clay has done more against the cause of human liberty than any other man in this country, save Lewis Cass. It could not be denied.

The first resolution was adopted unanimously, as were the balance.

Mr. JENKINS (a colored man) offered for adoption the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that the elective franchise ought to be extended to all men, without distinction of color, and that we will use our influence to have it extended.

Quite a spirited discussion sprung up on the adoption of the resolution; after which it was adopted unanimously.

On motion, the convention then adjourned without day.

[Correspondence of the Cleveland True Democrat, Anti-Slavery.]

COLUMBUS, Feb 12, 1852.

The free democratic State Convention assembled in this city on yesterday, under the call of the State Central Committee. The convention was not large; but those who did attend were true as steel—the earnest men, who are always ready to bear testimony in the cause of freedom. Mr. Lewis was not here, on account of ill health. Dr. Brisbane, Mr. Parrish, Mr. Moore, Pardee, Judge Lee and other men known to be working men in the cause, were on hand in good working order. F. D. Parrish, of Erie, was chairman; and J. F. Asper, of Geauga, secretary. Resolutions of the right character were adopted. Intervention against despotism is not forgotten, as you will see when the official proceedings shall reach you. This will be good news to our friends of the Reserve, who have entered so warmly into the cause of oppressed Hungary in Europe and America. The senatorial delegation to the National Convention is a strong one. Joshua R. Giddings and Samuel Lewis are the men for that responsible post. How well and truly they will discharge that duty, their past services in behalf of freedom will be some little evidence. Our friends will respond to their appointment with great enthusiasm. Let the several Congressional districts now go to work and select their delegates and electors. A national convention will be holden. That is certain; and it will be held sometime in June next. Call upon our friends to move in the matter. Our selection for senatorial electors is peculiarly happy. Judge King, of Trumbull, and Mr. Guthrie, of Muskingum, are men who will command the respect and confidence of the friends of freedom everywhere. We trust they will buckle on their armor and go to work in the good cause, and not cease their labors until they shall have cast their votes in the electoral college of Ohio for some true friend of freedom for President. A State ticket was formed. Edward Wade, of Cuyahoga is the best selection that can be made for Supreme Judge. I hope he will be elected. He will, if the people of Ohio are true to themselves. The selection of G. W. Ells for member of the Board of Public Works is a good one. The convention expressed a preference for John P. Hale for President, and Samuel Lewis for Vice President. These are glorious candidates. With what assurance of victory we could go into their support, if they should be our standard bearers! Let Ohio raise her standard high; millions of true men will rally to it everywhere

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

Our Valparaiso Correspondence.

VALPARAISO, CHILE, Dec. 26, 1851.

Civil War in Chile Ended—4,000 Men Slain in Battle on the Plains of Longamille—Concessions and Treaty—Commodore McCauley and his Squadron—Interesting Correspondence—The Ladies of the Cortez Family to the Americans—Commerce, Trade, &c &c.

I have only time, by the steamer which leaves to-day, to advise you that the civil war which has agitated this young republic for the past four months, has happily been brought to a final issue.

On the 8th, the two hostile armies met on the fertile plains of Longamille, lying between the rivers Nubla and Moule, when one of the most sanguinary battles known in modern warfare was fought. We have, as yet, no detailed official account of the engagement; but eye-witnesses report the fighting to have been desperate and daring in the extreme, leaving on the field 4,000 men killed and wounded, out of a combined force of 9,000 strong. One entire regiment is said to have been cut to pieces—not a man surviving the fight. This slaughter was mostly effected at the point of the bayonet. From the best information we have, the loss on both sides seems to have been nearly equal; but Gen. Cruz, after maintaining his position for ten hours, retreated a short distance, leaving the government forces in possession of the field, and claiming the victory.

Satisfied with one day of carnage and death, the belligerent generals afterwards entered on the more sensible and agreeable employment of negotiating for peace, which ended in concessions and compromise, granting, it is said, to the revolutionists all they demanded nearly—restoring Cruz to his rank and position in the army, and thus for the present, at least, sheathing the sword, and terminating this domestic quarrel. The details of the compromise have not yet been made known to the public, but probably will be as soon as it is ratified by the President at Santiago. News of the cessation of hostilities was greeted here by all the lovers of law and order with much rejoicing, and celebrated by illuminations, music, &c.

Commodore McCauly and his squadron have been active and efficient in affording all necessary protection and safety to American citizens and property on this coast, during these times of exciting danger—his entire course being eminently neutral and conservative, reflecting credit on his flag and country, and calling forth the approbation and admiration of both natives and foreigners, as an evidence of which, I enclose you for publication copies of several letters addressed to him and Captain Magruder, commanding the St. Marys, which have been published here and may be interesting to your readers in a national point of view. I also send you the translation of a card addressed to the officers of the frigate Raritan, which appeared in the *Mercurio* of this city, from the pen of two distinguished and beautiful Spanish ladies, who, owing to their great political influence and avowed revolutionary sympathies, were banished by the governor from the city, and, seeking protection under the "stars and stripes," for a few days, were most hospitably entertained by the gallant officers of the Raritan. The card will speak for itself, and is a beautiful tribute of gratitude to our countrymen.

The St Marys now at this port, will sail in a few days for China, and thence to the United States. Captain McKean arrived in the last steamer and takes command of the Raritan, which also sails in a day or two for Callao and California. The store ship Lexington arrived on the 11th, 140 days from New York, and will proceed immediately to San Francisco, taking Lieut. J. C. Carter, passenger, who is ordered to the command of the propeller Massitueless.

The whale ship Daniel Webster, out 42 months, with 1,650 barrels of oil, put in at this port for supplies, and has sailed for home. The Barnstable, 7 months out, with 50 barrels of oil, also put in for supplies, and has again sailed.

The exports of Chile flour to California for the last quarter of the present year, are only thirty thousand bags (200 lbs.), against one hundred and fifty thousand bags for the corresponding quarter of last year. Holders are still asking $8½ to $9 for the best brands, but prices must materially decline as soon as the new crops come in. Business has not yet resumed its wonted activity, but, with the return of peace, there is already some signs of returning activity in commerce. Annexed you have a list of all the American bottoms in this port up to this date.

SANTIAGO.

MARRIED.—At Talcahuano Pasa a Mio, Dansen Phenix, U. S. N., to the beautiful Senorita Dona Encarnation Iriguez, daughter of Senor Don Manuel Iriguez, Ministro de Aduena de Talcahuano.—Vive Chili! Vive Americana!!

THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS IN VALPARAISO TO COM. M'CAULY.

VALPARAISO, Nov 24, 1851.

SIR—The undersigned, American merchants established in this port, beg leave most respectfully to call your attention to the agitated state of the politics of this country, in two provinces of which a civil war is now raging to the great peril of foreign interests.

Acknowledging as we most gratefully do, the protection which the naval force under your command has ever been ready to afford to us since these troubles broke out, and especially thankful as we are, for the promptitude with which you came to our aid on the evening of the 28th ultimo, when an alarming riot in this city placed in imminent danger our persons as well as property, we now wait upon you with the expression of our conviction that your presence here whilst these unfortunate civil dissensions continue, is highly essential and necessary for the protection of American citizens and American commerce; and we respectfully solicit that you will be pleased not to withdraw the force under your command, from our waters, until peace and good order be re established.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your obliged and most obedient, &c.

(Signed.)

ALSOP & CO.,	GEO. H. BOWEN,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	RUSSELL LORING,
FRED. H. GRUNING & CO.,	C. P. HEMENWAY,
LORING & CO.,	PHINEAS LEACH,
HENRY W. WARD,	CHARLES RONQUAN,
NICKLE & CO.,	A. HEMENWAY & CO.,
J. V. FLEMMIC,	WM. H. VINCENT,
M. DE BORDES,	JOHN G. COFFIN,
WILLIAM BARTLETT,	EDWARD MICKLE,
EDWARD LORING,	T. V. CLEEMANN,
WM. H. SNELLING,	F. D. ATHERTON,
EDW. W. BARTORI,	F. A. RICHARDSON & CO.
ALFRED WARD,	JOHN BROWN,
GEO. J. FOSTER,	WM. WHEELWRIGHT,

To Com. C. S. McCauley, Com.-in Chief U. S. Naval Forces in the Pacific.

THE AMERICANS AT CONCEPCION, CHILI—TO CAPT. MAGRUDER, OF THE ST. MARYS.

CONCEPTION, CHILI, Dec. 5 1851.

SIR—We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, resident in this city and its vicinity, beg leave to hand you herewith a letter of thanks to the commanding officer of the naval forces on this station, for having sent so opportunely a vessel of war to the port of Talcahuano, for the protection of the lives and property of his fellow citizens, during the troubles which have agitated this part of the country for nearly three months.

In the letter referred to, we have expressed to that officer the high sense we entertain of the gentlemanly and kind manner in which you have fulfilled the mission with which you were charged; but, notwithstanding, we cannot allow you to depart without repeating the same to yourself, and at the same time assuring you, that we shall ever bear in grateful remembrance you kindness and readiness to afford every assistance that might be required.

It is highly gratifying to us to know that we can depend on the protection of our country in any emergency, even at the great distance we are from it, through the foresight and activity displayed by our naval officers in the discharge of their duty, in which no place, however apparently insignificant, where American citizens are to be found, is left without that protection which the humblest has a right to expect.

With our best wishes for your health and prosperity,

We remain, sir, very respectfully,

Your obliged and obedient servants,

(Signed)

PAUL H. DELANO, JAMES CROSBY,
THOMAS WITHERALL.

And many other United States citizens, resident in Concepcion, Chili.

CAPTAIN GEO. A. MAGRUDER, commanding U. S. ship St. Marys, Talcahuano, Chili.

CAPTAIN MAGRUDER'S REPLY TO THE AMERICANS.

U. S. SHIP ST. MARY'S
VALPARAISO BAY, Dec. 8 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., in which you have been pleased to devolve upon me, the pleasant duty of conveying to my commanding officer, Commodore McCauley, in writing, the grateful sense you entertain of his promptness in sending for your protection the ship under my command, during a period of anxiety and political agitation in the province of Concepcion. Having fulfilled this duty, it remains for me to return my most cordial acknowledgments for the flattering manner in which you have alluded to myself as the agent in offering the protection desired.

Reciprocating the assurance of my regard, and with best wishes for your safety, health, and happiness,

I am gentlemen, very truly, your obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) GEO. A. MAGRUDER.

Commander U. S. Ship St. Marys.

To Messrs P. H. Delano, James Crosby, L. M. Lang, and others, U. S. citizens, residing in Concepcion, Chile.

THANKS FROM THE ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH RESIDENTS OF CONCEPCION, CHILE, TO CAPTAIN MAGRUDER.

CONCEPCION, CHILE, December 4, 1851.

SIR—The undersigned, foreign residents in the city of Concepcion, in Chile, beg leave to tender to Captain Magruder, of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys, their most grateful acknowledgments for his encouraging offers of protection, during the alarm excited by the proximity of the armies of Chile, now engaged in civil war, between whom an action was hourly expected to take place, in which event the inhabitants of this city would, in all probability, have been exposed to all the unlicensed outrages of armed marauders. Anxiety on this account is now considerably diminished by the recent movements of the belligerents; but the undersigned do not less feel the importance which the presence of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys has been to them during the period of suspense and alarm; nor can they adequately express their sense of the humane manner in which Captain Magruder volunteered, in case of necessity, to extend the protection of his flag to all who might require it.

Deign, therefore, sir, to receive this simple expression of our acknowledgments, and believe that our appreciation of your conduct towards us (in the absence of a force of any of our own nations) far surpasses any verbal manifestation. We have the honor to be, your most grateful and obedient servants,

Signed, MATTHEW BIGGS,
OLOF SILJEVACH,
A. WATLY,

And many others, foreign residents in Concepcion, Chile.

To GEORGE A. MAGRUDER, Esq., Captain U. S. ship St. Marys, Talcahuano.

CAPT. MAGRUDER'S REPLY TO THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. MARYS,
TALCAHUANO BAY, December 6, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—I have but a moment to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering communication, of the 4th inst., conveying to me your approbation of the offer of protection, which it was my good fortune to be able to tender to the foreign residents of Concepcion, Chile, during the progress of the present unhappy revolution. I beg you will receive my hearty thanks for so unexpected a testimonial of kindness and good feeling, and my acknowledgments for the handsome manner in which they have been communicated.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant.

Signed GEORGE A. MAGRUDER,
Commander U. S. ship St. Mary's.

Messrs. Olof Seljevach, A. Watty, H. H. Rogers, and others, foreign residents in Concepcion, Chile.

TRANSLATION OF THE LADIES CORTEZ CARD TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FRIGATE RARITAN.

(From the Valparaiso Mercurio, of Dec. 18, 1851.)

We insert with pleasure the following tribute of gratitude from the ladies of the Cortes family to the Americans. We have, indeed, taken the liberty of omitting some sentences in which the fair proscribed ones have given full expression to their resentments. Whilst the *Mercurio* considers it a duty, at this time, to inculcate clemency and generosity, we cannot give place in its columns to feelings less worthy:—

"The Ladies Cortez to the Americans:—Before leaving these shores, upon which we are forbidden to land, we deem it a sacred duty at parting to express our gratitude to the noble American people, who, through their representatives on board the Raritan, have given us generous hospitality and protection. May these lines serve as a protest against any malignant rivalry, which would ever impeach the virtues of this great and free people; let them be an evidence to the world that there still exist hearts for which gratitude is a sweet bond and not a humiliation or a chain. We can do nothing for our protectors—our good wishes only can reach them. Called to conquer the world by the force of their principles, we pray they may continue their glorious career, and oh! may that regenerating light of freedom one day pierce even to the land of Araneo.* "Happy are they," said our Saviour, "who have loved much, and who have wept much." We have been happy with you, oh! noble Americans."

* Araneo is the most southern and unenlightened portion of Chile, inhabited mostly by native savage Indians.

Our Chilian Correspondence.

MOULE, (CHILE) December 23, 1851.

Visits to Various Places in Chile—The Recent Attempted Revolution—The Terrible Battle—Our Consul at Talcahuana.

Since my arrival in the Golden Gate, I have been travelling over this beautiful yet distracted country. From Valparaiso, I went to Santiago; after spending a few days there, I turned my course south, and passed through that beautiful valley, lying between the capital and the city of Concepcion. After spending a few days at Concepcion, I returned to Chilian, and thence to this place.

As Chile is at this time attracting some attention in the world, I will give you a brief account of the civil war that is now cursing this country, its causes, &c., &c.

No doubt but you are familiar with the circumstances of the revolution in April last. In the latter part of July last, Cruz left the capital and embarked at Valparaiso, for Talcahuana. Upon his arrival in Talcahuana, he proceeded to Concepcion, where he addressed the people from the portico of his own house, telling them that the day was nigh at hand when they should be free. He then retired to his estate, and all was quiet until the appointed day arrived, when Chile, from the extreme south to the borders of Bolivia, was in a state of excitement and confusion. The steamer Vulcan, which carried the mail from Valparaiso to Talcahuana, arrived in the latter port on the day the revolution broke out, bringing the news that Montt had taken his seat as President. The steamer was seized by the revolting party—the officers and crew sent on shore, and an armed force placed on board the vessel. All the authorities in the province of Concepcion were deposed, from the intendente to the watchmen of the cities. The Vulcan was then armed as a vessel of war, and preparations made for general hostilities. The people in Coquimbo having succeeded in overthrowing the government in that province, sent the little steamer Fue-Fly to Talcahuana, to bear the tidings of their success to their brethren there. When the drew near the port of Talcahuana, a shot was fired from one of the batteries, across her bow, when her crew sent up a shout of "Vivi Cruz," and from the forts and city one loud hurra told the enthusiasm that warmed the hearts of their friends in the south. The revolutionary party then set about raising an army, and in less than six weeks, Cruz had about five thousand men in the field. The government at this time was busily employed keeping possession of Santiago and Valparaiso, and strengthening their forces at Coquimbo, and also raising an army to quell the rebellion in the south. The government also sent a man to the south, by the name of Zuniga, to raise a force among the Arancana and Puelche Indians. Zuniga had succeeded in enlisting about three hundred Indians, when Allemparte, one of the leading spirits of the revolution, made a descent upon Zuniga—took him by surprise—killed him and his three sons, cut off their heads, and stuck them upon poles, and bought over the very Indians he had enlisted, and sent them forward against the government. In the meantime, a revolution broke out in Valparaiso, and if the mob had had a leader, the government would unquestionably have been overthrown in that city; but as they had no leader, they were soon dispersed. In Coquimbo the government made repeated attempts to put down the rebellion, but without success.

After the two armies were equipped, General Bulnes, in command of the government troops, marched south, and General Cruz, in command of his forces, marched to the north, to meet him. On the 8th of the present month, the two armies met near the river Moule, and after the first shots were discharged, they rushed forward, and with sword and bayonet a dreadful slaughter ensued. The number estimated as being killed, varies from fifteen hundred to five thousand souls. From the best information, we are led to believe that both armies were pretty well whipped, and at the same time both claimed the victory. In Santiago and Valparaiso there was great rejoicing over the success of the government troops—ringing of bells, firing of cannons, &c., &c.; while in Conception and Talcahuana, the same demonstrations of joy took place in honor of the success of the revolutionary army. But I think it is evident now that the fighting has ceased. Negotiations have been entered into, whereby the soldiery of the revolutionary army return quietly to their duty under the government, while their leaders are paid well to withdraw the contest. Such is the end of this inglorious war.

I cannot close this letter without mentioning the name of our worthy Consul at Talcahuana, Mr. Eckel. His untiring zeal for the rights and interests of his countrymen—his many acts of humanity to those whom he has found in distress, as well as his moderation on all questions where the interests of the citizens of the United States conflict with those of the citizens of Chile—have won the highest respect and esteem from all who know him.

On my arrival at Quito you shall hear again from ION.

FURTHER NEWS FROM CHILI.—The Newburyport *Herald* has some additional news from Chili. Afterspeaking of the great battle of the 8th of December, in which the insurgents were defeated and peace restored to the southern part of the country, it proceeds to give extracts of letters from a gentleman of Newburyport, resident in Chili, which show that quiet is by no means fully restored.

A letter dated Copinpo, Dec. 20, says:—

On the Friday previous, an attack had been made upon that city, by the rebel troops, who succeeded in overturning the existing government and had celebrated the occasion by illuminations and bonefires. The railroad from Caldera, the port to the city, of 82 miles in length, was opened for general traffic on New Year's day, but the cars had been taken possession of by the rebels, who proceeded to the city, bringing an increased force to revolutionize this port. The foreign residents, who had been assailed by the mob, and who had repulsed them with some difficulty, having killed three of them and wounded many others, subsequently escaped on board the Br. steamer Bolivia, and were afterwards transferred to the steamer bound for the south of Chili, where the revolution had been suppressed. Coquimbo was still in the hands of the insurgents. Much alarm prevailed in the interior. In Ovalle a few citizens, the number of twenty, defended themselves with great bravery from the depredations of two hundred miners who entered the city to kill and plunder, but most of them were taken prisoners. A few were put to death, and the remainder made their escape. In the south, the government gained the victory, at an immense cost on both sides. Six hundred insurgents were drowned in the river Nubie, in attempting to effect a retreat from the fire of the government troops. The Araucanian Indians, who had been recruited by the rebels, took to flight on the first discharge of artillery.

SAD ACCIDENT—DROWNED.—Casper Tanner and his wife were both drowned near Lunenberg, N. S., on the 3d instant. They were attempting to cross from the main land to an island, when the husband fell in, and the wife in attempting to help him out also fell in, and they both perished. They have one married and six young children.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—A very large attendance was present last evening at this establishment, to witness the representation of Shakspeare's tragedy of "Richard the Third" and the new drama entitled "La Vivandiere," which were produced in good style, and with much correctness. They will be repeated again this evening, with the same powerful casts, comprising those highly talented artists, Messrs. Eddy, Gony, Taylor, Stevens, Goodall, Griffiths, Leffingwell, Miss Fanny Wallack, and Mrs Parker.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Shakspeare's tragedy called "Othello," will be played at this favorite theatre to-night, in which Mr. Forrest, the distinguished American tragedian will sustain his celebrated character of Othello. He will be supported by Mr. Conway as Iago; Mr Fenno as Cassio; Mme. Ponisi as Desdemona; and Mrs. Abbott as Emelia. The entertaining drama of "Cousin Cherry," with Mrs Brougham in the leading character, will conclude all.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This popular establishment was crowded to overflowing again last evening with a most delighted and enthusiastic audience. Burton advertises the excellent comedy entitled the "Belle's Stratagem," in which all the leading members of the company will appear, together with the highly amusing farce of the "Happiest Day of my Life," which is also powerfully cast, for this evening. Secure your places during the day.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Those popular artists Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were heart-ily greeted, by an overflowing house last night, at this prosperous theatre. They will appear again to-night in their new drama, called the "Irish Jonah," and the drama of the "Pilgrim of Love," supported by several of the leading members of the company. The interesting drama styled the "Golden Farmer," in which Mr. G. W. Jones will appear in the principal character, will also be acted.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Prof. McCormick, the great Antipodean pedestrian, is announced to appear again this afternoon and evening, in his astonishing feat of walking head downward on a marble slab, at an elevation of eighteen feet from the ground. This miraculous experiment should be witnessed by every one. The temperance drama of "The Bottle," which is nightly becoming more attractive, will be given in the evening.

BOWERY CIRCUS.—Sands and Company have provided a very excellent programme of equestrian entertainments for this evening, introducing the talented Nathans' Family in several of their best feats, and Mr. Sands and his pupil. All the trick ponies and dancing horses will be performed by Mr. Sands. The circus continues to be well patronized.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE.—The German dramatic company will appear again at this establishment tonight, in the comedy of the "Serious Family," and the farce of 'Kock and Gaste."

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—This inimitable band of negro performers offer a very fine amusement for this evening, comprising several of their best features.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS.—This highly talented band of Ethiopean delineators continue to be well appreciated. The programme for to-night is elegant.

THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES.—The performances announced for to-night, at this place, consist of an exhibition of ancient statuary by living models, and negro minstrelsy.

Superior Court.

Before the Chief Justice.

N. P. WILLIS VS. EDWIN FORREST.

Feb. 23.—The case of N. P. Willis vs. Edwin Forrest, for assault and battery, stands reserved for to morrow (Tuesday.) morning, when it is understood both parties will be ready.

A case of replevin against the Sheriff was postponed until Wednesday, in consequence of the engagement of Mr. Blunt, District Attorney, in the matter pending relative to the pardon of Otto Grunzig. A few inquests were disposed of, and no other cause being ready, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.

FEB. 23.—*Joseph Wagstaff and Wife vs. Arthur Nix.*—This was an action for assault, with criminal intent, on the female plaintiff, alleged to have been committed on the 25th June, 1851, but was postponed on the application of Mr. Wagstaff in person, on the payment of defendant's costs.

Superior Court--Special Term.

Decisions by Hon. Judge Sandford.

FEB. 21.—*Felix Ligoneche vs. Jean Gaillard.*—Motion for judgment denied, with $8 costs. Leave to plaintiff to amend complaint in six days, by making defendant's wife a party, and to reply to answer now in, on relinquishing those costs. Referee to proceed and try cause, as heretofore ordered, on the pleadings being completed, and to try all the issues, and state account. Plaintiff to be restrained, &c., in same terms as defendant now is.

J. M. Moss vs. Wistor Mutual Insurance Company.—Ordered, that the issues of law and fact be tried together by the Court, without a jury. Costs of each party, $10, to abide event of suit.

A. Nicholas vs. Allen Miner.—Motion to put in supplemental answer denied, with $8 costs.

Ambel Easton vs. Stiles Peck.—Motion to strike out portions of the answer denied, without costs.

C. Kenouse vs. J. M. Martin.—Motion for retaxation of costs granted. Defendant not to be allowed the expense of printing his argument. No costs of motion to either party.

Pierce & Peake vs. Hanrahan, impl'd, &c.—Motion to set aside inquest granted on payment of costs of the term, and of $8 costs of motion. Judgment to be entered and stand as security. Cause referred, and to be tried on five days' notice.

Marshall Barber vs. Jas. Gordon Bennett.—Motion to strike out reply as irrelevant, &c., granted. Defendant's costs $10; to abide event of suit. Plaintiff may, in twenty days, put in a new reply, or demurrer, or both. If he reply anew, he must traverse specifically the new facts in the answer. Defendant to have twenty days to answer or dem