

with all parties. The army landed in perfect order. Blanco was deprived of his command, and a court-martial ordered. The troops were again sent to Quillota, and the greatest enthusiasm seemed to prevail. A new and more formidable expedition was determined on; and General Bulnes, the President's nephew, who commanded the troops on the frontiers, and was known as a bold dashing officer, was appointed to the command. Many thought the government mad, foresaw forced loans, and all the attendant evils, great financial difficulties, and, eventually, revolution. Still the government moved steadily on. Six thousand men were soon got together, well officered, well equipped, and with a military chest well filled. It is generally believed that the church made a loan to the government for this war, and it is said that it possesses one-eighth of the landed property of the country. This second expedition sailed, confident of success. No loans were asked for by government, nor any funds other than the ordinary revenue used, yet no account remained unpaid. This was and continues to be the marvel of every one. The greatest regularity was observed in all the dealings of the government agents; no complaints of extortion or abuses were heard. The internal affairs of the country went on as if no war existed. Improvements were not neglected; lighthouses built; roads improved; and no interruption took place in the usual operations of government. With this last expedition went General Gamarra, one of the fathers of Peruvian revolution, grown gray in the service. Lafuente went as his adjunct, though he had once made a revolution against him. With these went a host of military leeches, Peruvian exiles, ready to bleed their country to its last gasp. High-sounding words of patriotism, oppressed country, self-devotion, &c., flowed from them in most extravagant terms. From their local information it was expedient for the Chilians to have them, but if considered as a constituent part of the army, they were like fire-brands. Bulnes, a plain blunt soldier, it was thought would use no ceremony with any of them if he found them troublesome, which those who knew their characters thought would be the case.

The remaining part of the operations of the Chilian army in Peru, will be treated of when I give the sketch of the history of that country.



STIRRUPS, SPURS, ETC., OF CHILI.