

soldier, on both sides, fought "upon his own hook," and continued the battle as long as he chose, the officers having little or no control over their men. Indeed, I heard it repeatedly said, that the troops commanded the officers, and not the officers the troops. If it had not been so, many of the acts of cruelty and barbarity that are represented upon good authority as having occurred, would not have taken place. These I cannot but consider as destroying all the glory of the day to the Chilians, whose avowed object in coming to Peru, was to make war against Santa Cruz, and not against the Peruvians.

Gamarra was now established firmly in Peru, and the Confederation broken up. Bulnes and his forces returned to Chili, where he has since been elevated to the highest office of the republic (that of President). Thus ended the year 1839.

In 1840, Bolivia, after the overthrow of Santa Cruz, became the prey of rival factions, and Gamarra was invited to come with an armed force and settle their disputes. No sooner, however, had he reached Bolivia, than the rival chiefs, forgetting their own quarrels, united, for their animosity against him exceeded their own little jealousies. They attacked him at disadvantage, and completely routed his forces; he himself was killed in his flight from the field of battle. The Bolivians in their turn now invaded Peru, but through the mediation of Chili, a peace was brought about, which left both Peru and Bolivia in a state of great anarchy and confusion: all the men of any note endeavouring to create parties for themselves.

The above sketch of the history of Peru has been obtained partly from persons long resident and eye-witnesses of many of the scenes, and the few official documents that have been from time to time published.

To complete the history of the misgovernment of Peru, I will now add short biographical sketches of the chiefs who have been the principal actors in all these troubles and revolutions: these were obtained from individuals who were personally acquainted with most of them.

In the order of events, as they have occurred, Bolivar stands first; his history is, however, too well known to need any detail. He undoubtedly had talents, and was probably at first an honest and conscientious patriot. He split upon the rock that had already wrecked so many before him. His desire of personal aggrandizement caused him to forget that he set out to promote the welfare and happiness of his country. He consequently fell a victim to his disappointed ambition, and for many years previous to his death, accused his