

stood alone; he worked for his country; and his fate was most unmerited. Deeply did every true friend of Chili deplore it. He had taught that the civil authority could be made supreme, and he will have one of the most conspicuous places in the history of Chili. He was in the prime of life, about forty-two years of age, unmarried, and at no period were his services more required. His energy, however, seemed to have been imbibed by the whole administration, and no abatement took place in the preparations for war.

Vidaurre and his officers were tried by a court-martial held in Valparaiso, and condemned to be executed. Twelve were shot, the rest were banished. This was the first execution of such a sentence for political offences that had ever occurred in Chili. Some pretended to bode ill from it, but its effects so far have been salutary; and these desperate characters will not be so much inclined to run headlong into revolutionary movements after seeing the fruits of it.

The expedition, composed of three thousand men, finally sailed, and disembarking at Islay, proceeded to Arequipa, the second city of Peru, of which they took possession. Santa Cruz's troops retired to the interior. Lafuente was here proclaimed Supreme Chief, according to prescribed forms in such cases provided, and set about organizing his government, filling offices without a *real* of revenue, or any source from which he could raise any. No disaffected Peruvians joined them, and their situation became very critical, as Santa Cruz was concentrating his forces, and threatened to cut off the communication with their ships. Thus hemmed in, they would have been obliged to surrender at discretion. These advantages were possessed by Santa Cruz, and the Chilians saw no way of escape. Why Santa Cruz should have lost this opportunity to strike a decided blow, is inconceivable. He did, however, waive it, and proposed to treat. Communications passed for some days. Santa Cruz's army augmenting daily, was now double that of the Chilian general, who seemed to have no alternative but submission. Still he put a brave countenance on the affair, and signed at Paucarpata a treaty with Santa Cruz, having previously held a council of war, which was attended by the minister plenipotentiary which the Chilian government had sent with the expedition. There was no voice raised against the treaty. It was honourable to the Chilians, and saved their whole army. Festivities followed, after which the Chilian forces embarked and returned home. Neither the government nor the people were satisfied. Blanco landed secretly, and was received coldly. The President refused to ratify the treaty. It was considered disgraceful, as the object of the war had not been gained, and singularly enough, the war now became popular