

himself in authority. He was proceeding to Arequipa, when news reached him that General Ballebian, the Bolivian commander-in-chief, had declared against him in Bolivia, and also that General Velasco was named President; lastly, Arequipa, the faithful Arequipa, deserted him, with all his officers, with one or two exceptions. Every where his life was cried for; he had but time to mount his horse and fly to Islay, accompanied by General Miller, Cardeno, and Garcia del Rio, who still adhered to him. They were hotly pursued by a troop of cavalry, and arrived just in time to get on board the British sloop-of-war Samarang, which was lying in the roadstead. Here the Protector found a resting-place, and is said to have felt himself greatly relieved from the incessant troubles he had been engaged in for the last three years. Thus ended his political career. He was taken to Guayaquil, where he has since remained, forming new plans to involve his country in war, for his own personal aggrandizement. He had promised better for Peru than any other ruler before him, but his ambition destroyed all the plans he had formed for his country's good, and he ended by entailing upon her many difficulties and troubles, that will take a long time to recover from.

Bulnes, after his victory of Yungai, immediately embarked, and sailed for Callao, where he again disembarked, and took possession of Lima. Gamarra, as I have before said, was proclaimed President, by a Congress convoked by himself, which voted at the point of the bayonet. This has not been unusual in South America, and all the acts of the Congresses may in fact be called the sole will of the chief magistrate, under whatever title they may be issued. Besides naming Gamarra President, this Congress inflicted upon the people a new constitution by his direction.

The battle of Yungai, which took place on the 20th January, 1839, concluded the war with Santa Cruz, and entirely overthrew his power by the loss of his whole army (in these countries a very few troops obtain the name). In this battle there were four thousand two hundred Chilians, and four thousand five hundred Peru-Bolivians engaged. Fifteen hundred of the former, and two thousand of the latter, were left dead on the field; the wounded Chilians were numerous, but those of the Peru-Bolivians were said to have been put to death in the rout which ensued. The battle began at six o'clock in the morning, and was contested for six and a half hours. The Peru-Bolivians complain that at its commencement great advantages were lost to them by the conduct of Colonel Guilaste, who with seven hundred men, betrayed his trust, and early decided the fate of the battle. It is said that every