THE
EARTHQUAKE OF
JUAN FERNANDEZ
1835.
THE EARTHQUAKE
THAT OCCURRED ON
THE ISLAND OF
JUAN FERNANDEZ
AND
TALCAHUANA,
IN THE YEAR 1835.

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AND
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THE

EARTHQUAKE

OF

JUAN FERNANDEZ,

AS IT OCCURRED IN THE YEAR 1835.

AUTHENTICATED BY THE

RETIRED GOVERNOR OF THAT ISLAND.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A REFUTATION

OF SEVERAL MISSTATEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE "NAUTICAL MAGAZINE" OF 1837, AND THE PUBLIC PAPERS.

"Strange things—strange things,—
Travellers see great wonders."—Old Song.

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1839.
THIS IS INSCRIBED,
AS A SMALL TOKEN OF ESTEEM,
TO
JOHN FORMBY, ESQ.,
BY HIS
ATTACHED FRIEND AND
RELATIVE,
T. S.
PREFACE.

HAVING been repeatedly requested by my friends, since my return to England, to give them some account of the Earthquake which occurred on the Island of Juan Fernandez in the month of February, 1835, I have concluded to adopt the present mode of communicating authentic information of what really took place during my government of the island, as well as of the disasters which were experienced about the same hour on the Continent of Chile. I am induced to take this course, more especially, in consequence of the extraordinary accounts which have been published in this country relative to the total destruction of the island, and the appearance of a new group of islands in the vicinity.

Certainly it is impossible to say what may happen in the vicinity of islands known to have originally sprung from volcanic matter, and where extraordinary convulsions have been witnessed; but I have no knowledge whatever of the occurrence of what these writers have intimated. The earthquake to which I refer, took place during my residence as Political and Military Governor of the Island of Juan Fernandez, in the year 1835, and I am not aware that there has been any similar visitation since that period. I sailed from the island on the 28th of January last, and then learned from the person I had left as Governor of Masa Fueru, previous to the insurrection, and who had remained in charge of my establishment on the island, that nothing extraordinary had occurred since my expulsion in September, 1835, except the total destruction of all the edifices, forts, cattle, &c., by the mutineers and crews of vessels touching there for refreshment; the Chilian Government having, on account of the Peruvian war, withdrawn the garrison, &c. I was an eye-witness of the awful catastrophe of the 20th of February, and, with the exception of those who lost their all, the greatest sufferer from its ravages. The particulars of that event are in an extract from my journal, written at the time, and other documents in my possession.

These statements, I am aware, will fail to convey an adequate idea of the appalling scene I have witnessed; for I can conceive of nothing more terrible than an earthquake. I trust, however, that the extract, which I subjoin, and the accompanying documents, selected and translated from many others of a similar kind, may be such
as to merit the approbation of my countrymen, as well as give to my friends the information they have solicited, and which I am happy to furnish to the full extent of my ability. The following extracts from the Nautical Magazine ought to serve as an apology for my publishing the second portion of my journal, and the concluding documents, which refer to the insurrection:

"During the earthquake which did so much damage a few months since in South America, the sea rose at Juan Fernandez three different times. It left a mark on the shore which was nearly filled with water; its greatest rise was about forty feet above the general level of the sea; and I was informed that the rise was sixty feet at the western part of the island. The sea was quite smooth when it occurred, the weather calm and clear. The wave did not rush in like a wave, but rose like a rapid flood-tide. As it came on unexpectedly, the dry provisions which were in store (all that were in the island) were entirely destroyed, and several mud huts which were near the beach, were washed away, but there were no shocks felt on any part of the island."

"On the 2nd of August, 1835, the prisoners at Juan Fernandez rose on the troops at the time they were receiving their weekly allowance of provisions, took the arms, and had possession of the fort for two hours. The soldiers at last rallied, and attacked the prisoners with the carpenters' tools, and any other weapons they could get; retook the fort, and recovered their arms. There was not a soldier hurt in the fray, although they were fired upon repeatedly, but three prisoners were wounded, who shortly after died. Soon after this affair, the second in command put the commandant (an Englishman) under an arrest, for inattention to his duty, and which neglect was considered the chief cause of the prisoners rising. Five days before we arrived here he was sent to Valparaiso to be tried. Another commandant, with a fresh detachment of troops, arrived at the same time to relieve those who were on the island, their time, which is six months, having expired. Everything appeared to be carried on in good order, and with strict discipline; but the commandant recommended me to be on my guard, as the prisoners had once risen, and might again attempt it, and take possession of my vessel. About two years previous, a number of them had taken possession of a French brig during the night, which had called in for supplies, and made the crew land them near Chiloe."

I also consider it a duty I owe to myself, relatives, and friends, to refute such parts as are highly injurious to my character, and I consider my native country the most appropriate place, to shew the public in general that the statements are incorrect, especially those that have been so widely circulated in the Nautical Magazine of June, 1837.

The translation of a few documents I published in Santiago previous to my departure will, as they have reference to the earthquake and mutiny, shew that "the commandant, an Englishman," was not "arrested for inattention to his duty," nor was any neglect on his part "considered the chief cause of the prisoners rising;" and also the conclusion will prove, that, although I left the army at a time the republic was at war, my motives were just and honourable. Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Blanco, did me the honour to receive my power of attorney and other documents, in order to obtain a recompense for my services, should I remain in Europe. I published the farewell token in order to inform my Chilian friends of the motives, &c. of my leaving, and which I have translated; and I am flattered that the Editor of the Nautical Magazine will see that my motives for refuting the misstatements of Captain Masters have been well founded.

T. SUTCLIFFE.

Ashton-under-Lyne, August 3rd, 1839.
PLAN OF PART of the Province of CONCEPCIÓN.
ACCOUNTS RELATIVE TO THE EARTHQUAKE.

EXTRACTED FROM MY JOURNAL OF 1855.

On the evening of the 19th February, I heard a strange rumbling noise, something similar to what happens on the Continent on occasions of earthquake, and feared whether such had been experienced on the island, but, being answered in the negative, I fancied the noise proceeded from some empty vessels hard by, occasioned by a gust of wind passing their bung-holes. This evening I finished one of the new boats and had her launched; also, the new doors were fixed to the store-house. Next morning, about half-past eleven, whilst on the walls of the Castle of Santa Barbara, accompanied by the Commandant and Ensign Molina, giving directions to some men who were building the barracks, I observed the new boats, and two others floating in the boat-house, and the mole, nearly covered with water. The sea never having risen so high since my arrival, it being the time of low tide too, I became alarmed, and descended as quickly as possible, and gave orders for the boats to be immediately secured; whilst so employed, the sea began to retire with velocity, leaving the greatest part of the bay dry. I now ordered the drummer to beat to arms, and the alarm bell to be rung. As soon as the people came to me, I ordered them to shoulder all the boats, and carry them from the beach, placing myself in the rear to animate them. Then the earth began to shake violently.—we heard a most tremendous explosion, and the sea receded in immense rollers. The prisoners became so frightened, that they abandoned two of the boats, having severed the other to a big tree near the foot of the castle. It is impossible to describe the consternation we all were in,—the people screaming and making dismal cries as they climbed the hills. The soldiers had but barely time to save their arms before the town was literally covered with water, which, on again receding, carried away the houses, trees, and cattle, also several men and women, leaving only the store-house, prison, and church, standing. The roof of my house, and that of the soldiers' barracks, which on account of the former being built on an elevated situation, and both recently repaired, escaped, although the water reached the first story. Happily our provisions were uninjured. The sea advanced and receded four times to the foot of the castle. As soon as it became quiet, or, I should say, less agitated, I launched the boat and picked up the men and women who had kept themselves afloat on some timber, but were severely bruised; two of them were carried out to sea upon the roof of a cottage. I lost nearly every thing I had; but at the risk of my life, saved my writing desk, a box with papers, and two family portraits (Governor Greenhalgh, of Blandesome Hall, and John Kay, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire, inventor of the fly shuttle, &c. &c.) All the ammunition, excepting a few cartridges the soldiers had, was spoiled. As the other two boats had been left dry on shore, and uninjured, I ordered them to be launched, and a quantity of furniture and other articles were picked up, besides what had been washed on shore and left dry.

Shortly after the explosion, I observed a large column, something like a water spout, ascend in a rapid manner out of the sea, which surprised me, not being a cloud to be seen; it proved to be smoke, which soon covered the horizon, and eastward point of the bay, called Punta de Baclao. It is impossible to give an adequate description of what took place, or of my anxious and painful state of mind; it required both an able pen, and the observation of one, who had not, as I had, above 500 persons under his charge; of these, 200 had been as great a set of sufferers as God ever permitted to live. But no language could be found adequate to describe the awful wondrous scene!

What is hardly credible, many of these wretches thought of nothing but plunder, and several nearly paid with their lives for their temerity, having been actually swept away with my store, and from my house, to which they made on the appearance of the sea; but how they escaped drowning, is to me a mystery.

So, too, I had to keep the loss of the ammunition a secret, even from the soldiers; except, of course, what they themselves had seen wet in their cartridge boxes. I therefore filled two empty ammunition boxes with sand, and had them covered with hide, and placed under a guard, as if full of powder, which I conceived absolutely necessary, my situation being extremely critical, with so many convicts under my charge. The ground where the town and garden had been, was covered with sand, and the wreck of which had been left behind. The mole and watering-place were likewise destroyed. I placed a strong guard in the castle, over what had been saved, and, with the officers and troops, took up my quarters in caves, which the former governors had made for the residence of the prisoners. The convicts remained at large, for their prison had been filled with water, and their cottages swept away. During the night, until about two or three o'clock in the morning, there appeared, at intervals, violent volcanic eruptions, which kept all of us awake, and in constant dread of something happening even more terrible than what we had experienced. These phenomena had been preceded from amulet by heavy flashes of lightning, in the direction where I had seen the smoke before mentioned. The day following I went in the boat with a lead and line to sound where I had observed the smoke, but found no allution in the bottom, as all the coast near the point of Bucalao is full of assurances, and on shore there are still remains of a crater near the place where the eruption exploded. There was a great quantity of dead fish floating; we picked up a number of fowls, and some dead sheep that had been drowned, and also a variety of articles that had been washed out to sea. Wishing to collect all the information possible, in order to forward to the government an accurate report of what had happened, I ordered the Chaplain, Commissioned Officers, and Sergeants, also the Governor of the prisoners, to collect me what information they could, and to communicate the same to me in writing, with their own separate observations, which are as follows:

The Chaplain's Account.

"Juan Fernandez, Feb. 24th, 1855.

"Senior Gobernador.—At the moment the sea began to retire, I ran to the hills, for which reason
I cannot give an exact account of what happened yesterday; but on my return I found that the sea had destroyed and carried away the greatest part of the houses, leaving only the store-house, on account of your having repaired and strengthened it lately with a brick and mortar foundation. The residence of the prisoners (Galpon) and the chapel also have escaped, no doubt on account of having been repaired, as well as a few cottages, built on an elevated situation. This is all I can relate concerning our disaster.

"FRAY JOSE RAMON RAMIREZ, CAPELLAN."

The Commandant's Account.

"Juan Fernandez, Feb. 21st.

"SEÑOR GOBERNADOR,—V. S. has ordered me to give my account of what I observed on the 20th of February. On that day, about half-past eleven in the morning, I observed, for the first time, the sea rise and cover the mole and place of debarkation of this port. Shortly after it retired about two quads (about 300 yards), and returned and covered the town up to the foot of the mountain. Again it receded to the greatest part of the houses, gardens, fences, &c., having left only the store-house, which must be owing to your having recently strengthened it with a brick foundation; the Galpon also and church, which had been repaired; besides some cottages, in which the families of my soldiers reside; these on account of their being on an elevation. Of my troops, I can give you no account of their losses until I make an exact inspection of the whole.

"NONEITO ACAYO."

The Lieutenant's Account.

"Juan Fernandez, Feb. 21st, 1835.

"SEÑOR CAPITAN,—Whilst on the walls of the Castle of Santa Barbara, about half-past eleven yesterday, I observed the sea rise more than twelve yards from its usual depth, and shortly after it retired with precipitation to the distance of two quads (300 yards), and returned with velocity, and, in a moment, overwhelmed the town. The store-house, Galpon, and church have escaped; the first because, no doubt, it has so lately been repaired a yard and a half from the ground with bricks and mortar. The soldiers, fishermen, and prisoners escaped to the hills, losing all their effects, &c. From about seven in the evening there appeared at the Punta de Baca- lao volcanic eruptions, which only lasted until about two in the morning. This is all I can relate or affirm.

"FRANCISCO MOLINA."

The First Sergeant's Account.

"Island of Juan Fernandez, Feb. 24th, 1835.

"SEÑOR CAPITAN,—On the 20th February, I was in my quarters, and about eleven in the morning I heard the Governor's whistle on the castle, call out to heat to arms, saying the sea was rising. I immediately ran to my company, and whilst the sea was retiring to about two quads distance, it only gave us time to save part of our armament and knapsacks, and before it returned I returned to the Castle of Santa Barbara, where I formed my company, and from whence I observed the movements of the sea, which covered the town and carried away many houses, fences, trees, &c. &c. The church and Galpon escaped, although the water rose about three yards round it, but it had been recently repaired; also the store-house, which had been fortified 24 yards from the foundation with bricks and mortar. During the night, I had the advanced guard on the castle walls, and about seven I observed volcanie flames arise in the direction of the Punta de Baca- lao, but ceased before the day broke. This is all I can relate concerning what has happened.

"PABLO GONZALEZ."

The Mayoral's (Governor of Prisoners) Account.

"SEÑOR CAPELAN,—On Friday the 20th Febru- ary of this present year, at about eleven in the morning, whilst I was in the store-house, I heard some one call out, saying, 'secure the boats,' and on going out I saw it was the Governor, who was seated on the castle wall, that gave the order, on which I went to order the men to the bench to carry the boat up; but we had scarcely got twelve paces when, observing the sea to rise, I ran and called the Gov- ernor to secure his equipment, &c., but he ordered us to save the boats. The sea had retired about a quadra, and I saw two anchors, and something like the smoke of a volcano in the figure of a white tower in front of the Punta de Bacional; and as the sea was reti.ing I ran to the castle, and when I got there I observed the sea had covered all the terraces, and had receded carrying away the greatest part of the houses, plants, fences, &c. The provision store escaped, on account of the Governor having had it repaired with a foundation of brick. The Galpon had also been repaired, as well as the church, and these, as well as a few cottages, which were on an elevated situation, remained. This is all I can state as falling under my observation.

"GABRIEL SALDIA.

"Juan Fernandez, Feb. 24th, 1835.

Felix Baesa's Account (Clerk to the Store-keeper).

"SEÑOR CAPELAN,—On the morning of the 20th of February, about mid-day, I was in the Queriru- del Yunque (a mountain most elevated in the island), cutting some timber for oars, with three companions, on a hill from which we could see the port and town, and was surprised by the moving of a tree that I was leaning against; but believing it to be caused by the wind, which was blowing fresh, I took no more notice; but soon after I felt various shocks of an earthquake, which lasted for a quarter of an hour, and it shook to violently that the trees beat against each other, and large rocks and stones tumbling down, carrying the trees and all before them. Such a scene terrified us, as did also a tremendous explosion which took place. On looking towards the port I saw the plain covered with the sea, and the roofs of houses, and other articles, floating on its surface. We immediately returned, and found that the sea had destroyed the town, and done a great injury to all of us. This is all I can relate concerning what has happened.

"FELIX BAESA.

"Juan Fernandez, Feb. 24th, 1835.

I made out my official account to forward to go- vernment, stating what fell under my own observa- tion, enclosing, at the same time, duplicates of nine accounts, of which I have here translated five word for word, as they were the best of a number which I had to transcribe. I am also permitted to the Castle of Santa Barbara, where I formed my company, and from whence I observed the movements of the sea, which covered the town and carried away many houses, fences, trees, &c. &c. The church and Galpon escaped, although the water rose about three yards round it, but it had been recently repaired; also the store-house, which had been fortified 24 yards from the foundation with bricks and mortar. During the night, I had the advanced guard on the castle walls, and about seven I observed vol-
something in her mouth, which proved to be a pigeon, which was dead, but still warm. She laid it near the pup, and again went; but as the sea had retired to some distance, she returned, and threw herself down nearly exhausted, and began to caress her offspring, which still lives, and continues to grow.

"Friday," as the earthquake took place on that day. (James Whitehead, Esq., who accompanied me to the island, has brought Friday to Liverpool.)

I was occupied more than a week collecting the wreck of the town and other articles, and an allot or left on the beach. I picked up a quantity of books and papers which were stroked about, but they were nearly destroyed, or illegible. I deposited all I saved in the church, and there, also, took up papers, for the caves were uncomfortable and wet. The ship Cyrus, an American whaler, Capt. Hussey, arrived on the 28th, from whom I got a little powder and other articles; also some tools, of which I was much in want. My having repaired the store in the manner I did, by putting a brick foundation, to a house which had been built of "adobes" (dried mud), and fixing strong doors to it on the evening before the earthquake, seemed a most fortunate circumstance to which alone can be attributed that all our provisions were saved, and which otherwise would have been totally lost or destroyed, and we should have been reduced to a miserable condition, until such time as the assistance sent from the continent arrived. Providence, however, was kind, although we suffered a great deal. Had the earthquake happened during the night, scarcely a soul could have escaped.

On the 15th of March the Chillian brig-of-war, Aeolian, Capt. Simpson, arrived with three months provisions, and some convicts. She was laden with timber and planks, and had a number of carpenters on board, to take to Talchahuna, which had also been destroyed. To abate the distress, which they might feel, and to detain her, I received the provisions and other articles she had brought, without her coming to an anchor. Capt. Simpson was so kind as to supply me with 1,000 ball cartridges and some flints, and also a ample share of his own private stock of necessaries, books, &c.

He brought me no correspondence from Government; but he gave me several private letters and some newspapers, from which last, the following is a translation taken of the official account addressed to the Intendencia of Concepcion, from the principal seaport of that province:

"Talchahuna, Feb. 23rd, 1855.

"Senoí Intendente.—On the 20th instant, at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, a.m., we experienced a most tremendous earthquake, which in the space of three minutes threw down all the roofs and the greatest part of the edifices of this town, and the almost continuous shocks which followed augmented progressively the destruction.

"Almost half-past twelve o'clock, there appeared near the Boca Chica, and near the coast of Tome, an immense rolling wave, which is a majestic but dreadful manner advanced, overwhelmed and destroyed the most of the villages on the coast, overturning the rocks in its passage; and, to consummate the work of destruction, sweeping to their foundations the edifices to the eastward.

"In a few minutes the sea receded about twelve quarters of an inch, leaving the bay dry, carrying with it the property which formed the fortunes of my townsmen, and of the inhabitants of the province; and it were as if the inhabitants of the centre and the creek (Caleta) were not to be fated, for there came at half-past one, a mass of water as smooth as a basin of milk, which bathed all that had escaped the fury of the first rollers, and destroyed their habitations. About twenty minutes after the sea retired, the town still lies, and wrenched out of each other, and got their cables entangled in an inconceivable manner.

"About the same time was observed near the Boca Grande, near Quiriquirena (an island so called), an immense foaming surge of a prodigious height, which passed by the Island of Roques, overwhelming in destruction the villages, drowning at the same time the inhabitants and cattle, up to the Perales.

"The shocking effects of this terrific phenomenon are shown by all the buildings being torn from their foundations, and so mixed, that no one can find or discern its property; in the town from 30 to 40 houses have fallen to the ground, to this dreadful blow. "Tan feroz como inesperado.

"The particular accounts of what has happened from the movements of the earth and sea are so strange and numerous, that I have abstained from relating them, for fear of being accused of exaggeration. The following one is sufficient.—The lady of Capt. Rogers, on the sea's first retiring, strove to embark with her children, but was so unfortunate as to be thrown by the rolling billow to the distance of six quarters inland, with three of her children, in one of the fragments of the boat; her fourth child, who had held fast to a piece, not the twentieth part of the boat, was picked up near to Llucien, by a boat coming to the rescue to nearly exhausted, but with the fortunate little creature is recovered. Lastly, a huge mass of rock, which it is calculated must weigh 25,000 tons, fell from the mountains of the Quiriquirena, on the coast of Boca Grande, in the bay of Talchahuna. —Dios guia, &c.

"MIGUEL BAYON."

The accounts from Concepcion, Chillan, Los Angeles, Colcura, Puchacuy, Coquimbo, Rofio, Cacluquees, Linares, Peral, and Arauco, cities and towns to the southward of the Maule, in like manner Tala and Nueva Jllar, were all involved in the like disaster and ruin.

The effects of the sea, except in the last-mentioned place, were two shoosoners, the Juana and Gerotudes, were left in the neighbouring woods, high and dry, and others on the beach, were dreadful. The disastrous effects were extended as far as Curico; which, however, suffered but little. The shock was violent in Santiago and Valparaiso, and neighbouring towns, but no damage was suffered in them.

By what I read in the public papers, I had not been the only sufferer. My loss was calculated at more than 3,000 dollars, yet I feared no worse than many of my neighbours on the Continent. But I really fear for my property here, it would be loosing all they had possessed (including 600 seal skins, which being of the fur kind, were worth three or more dollars each), were in a state of nudity. The government of the other side of the prisoners, soliciting clothing, some agricultural implements and carpenters' tools. Having already bought some, and received a few from the Achilles, I began to form a new town, on the very spot where Commodore Asson had his tents pitched, according to an engraving I had in the history of his voyage round the world, which I called Asson's Town; and to the beautiful and romantic valley in which it was situated, I gave the name of Asson's Dale. The captains of several whalers, which touched for wood, water, and vegetables, were much amused by the novelty of being received and entertained in my cave, for the rats had driven me out of the quarters I had taken up in the church. These animals are very numerous and mischievous. I had destroyed great numbers with arsenic, and am sure that myriads must have been swept away and killed by the earthquake.

(Seal of Office.)


"Santiago, August, 1855.

"I have received your two official notes of the 25th February and 12th March last, in which you refer to the extraordinary phenomenon that was ob-
served on account of the earthquake, which took place on that island. The President, to whom I have given an account of both, has ordered them to be published, to the end of preserving for the history of this country, the memory of such an extraordinary event. His Excellency charges me to inform you, that government will attend to the necessities to which the establishment has been reduced, in order to succour you as soon as possible.—God guard you.

"JOAQUIN TOGNARAL."

**EXTRACTS RELATIVE TO THE INSURRECTION.**

On the 7th of July, the Colocolo came in from Talcahuana, and brought a sergeant and eighteen men of the company of Grenadiers, of the battalion of Valdivia, to replace those she had taken away to the Continent. I received no answers to my official notes addressed to the Governor Intendant, Commandant of the battalion Valdivia, and the Commandant of the battalion Carampangue; but what surprised me still more was, that the purser of the Colocolo had not brought any of the articles which I had given him cash to purchase for me, and on my demanding his reasons for having acted in such a manner, knowing that we were in want of the common necessaries of life, occasioned by the earthquake and by government only allowing me flour and dried beef as rations, he said that Captain Dias had prohibited his embarking the necessaries, although he had at the time already given the order for all I had sent for to be purchased. On requiring of Captain Dias an explanation of such procrastination, not to say ingratitude, on his arrival in Valparaíso, he was a man-of-war, and that the purser had acted according to his orders. So not to have words with this person, whose conduct led me to believe that something was in machination to injure me in Concepción and elsewhere, he ordered me to take the vessels and embark in them and to demand his receipts for the cash and rations I had let him have; besides a friend of mine (William Delano, Esq.), who had come passenger in the Colocolo and spent the night on board, informed me that all was not right. He had heard of my having sent for provisions, &c., and that the commandant of the Colocolo had not allowed them to be embarked, as well as other circumstances, which made him believe that I had a bad set to deal with. I set on my ship to despatch the vessel, and sent a copious correspondence to government, in which I detailed all the particulars concerning Ugalde's behaviour, and stated my conviction that a combination had been formed against me by Lattapi and others, that was there, to murder the troops which garrisoned the island should be relieved as soon as possible, for I could not answer for the security of the establishment with such an insecure set. I also packed off the two fishermen, with their new contractor, Ugalde, who promised to maintain them until he should return to take charge of the island, &c. I sent my correspondence on board at day-light, with orders for the Colocolo to sail. Shortly after she had got under weigh, I heard a noise, and going to the door, saw she was in danger of getting on shore. I immediately ordered my boats to be in readiness, and on observing the vessel to be handled in an unseamanlike manner, I went on board and found Captain Dias at a loss what to do with her, on which I took command, and with the help of my boats and launch I got her from amongst the breakers, and after she was in safety and out of the bay, I gave her up to Captain Dias, and desired him to inform government on his arrival in Valparaíso, that if they had a vessel of war called the Colocolo in their service they were indebted to me for her. He took particular care not to mention a word about this affair; but, conjointly with Ugalde, he spread the most infamous reports against me in Valparaíso, &c. &c. I felt proud of having had it in my power to render such a service to government, which must have mortified both Ugalde and Captain Dias. I told the latter, as I was leaving the vessel, that I had no doubt but that the next time I should require him to bring me necessaries or provisions, he would do it, for now I had a right to occupy his vessel, as I was entitled to salvage.

I sent nearly all my money, one thousand dollars, and documents of importance, away with my friend Delano; and I also confided to his care the official note respecting Ugalde, to prevent its being destroyed. A few days after the Colocolo had sailed, I was informed that Captain Saldes had received communications from the Governor Intendant of Concepción, Don N. Alemparte. I was surprised that this personage should have written to the officer under my command, and not have deigned to answer my official note. I sent for Saldes, who denied having received any correspondence, but upon my pressing him hard upon the subject, he acknowledged having received a letter from the major of his battalion, and went to fetch it for me to read. It was advice of his being promoted to the rank of captain, and he requested I would publish his promotion, which I would not do if he had not released to me his orders, as not having been sent. He seemed displeased at my not conforming to his wishes, and left off coming to dine with me, on which I reprimanded him, and gave him orders to attend daily at table. He came, but seldom eat. I also observed a greater familiarity between him and the priest than had existed before the Colocolo's arrival, I prohibited the latter keeping his house open to late hours, and gave orders to my store-keeper, not to let him or the officers have any liquor. Now I was determined, at all hazards, to keep the priest and Saldes both at a distance from me, whom I had placed on the small island, there, until I should hear from government, notwithstanding that the priest and Saldes often expressed themselves that it was cruel to keep them away from their families, and now that they had silenced them at length, by telling them, they had better attend to their own duties, for I was the only person responsible to government, and I well knew what was necessary under existing circumstances.

My gardener, who had fallen from a tree, by which he had broken his arm and shattered his wrist in a shocking manner, would have died for want of surgical assistance, but for the timely arrival of the English whaler, the Caroline, Captain Meek, having on board a surgeon, who amputated his arm. From this vessel I got a good supply of necessaries; for American whalers, that touch for refreshments, are often very short of what we wanted. They seldom had wine or liquors on board, and were most of them temperance ships; but on shore they did not spare the grog, and all took large quantities of liquor, and what they call mint julep (and termed it medicine). On the 29th of July, a French whaler, the Dussoroylike, came for refreshment. She have to and sent her boats on shore; the chaplain and Saldes requested leave to board her, but being at a considerable distance, I refused. Indeed, I never did allow any person to board vessels, unless at anchor. They both seemed very much mortified, and the chaplain
expressed himself in such terms, that I was under
the necessity of ordering him to keep his house. My
store-keeper went off to her with refreshments, which
I sent in a present to the captain, who was unwell;
and I entertained the first officer and surgeon, until
guinea. The best manner then was, I thought, to
blew very hard during the night, and next day, it
being hazy, no vessel was in sight. I fired a beacon
the ensuing night, and about one in the morning my
boat returned with various provender which I had pur
The captain wrote me a polite note, telling me he had been obliged to hoist my boat in,
on account of the weather, and that next day he
would come into the harbour and pay me a visit.
I was pleased at the safe return of my boat, and also
at what were the intimations of the mutineers, thinking
that the soldiers had joined the convicts, for all
whom I could see were in uniform; and to let them
know, that if they would surrender, and return to
their duty, I would pardon them; but, if they did not
immediately do so, I had the means, and would
storm the castle, and shoot all I caught alive.
I went, and as the resolution was only against my peo
son, &c., I, to convince his paternalid that I had
ought to fear from the prisoners, called him up into
my house, and showed him that my person, and every
thing belonging to me, was in the hands of the
prisoners, and with which I intended to reduce the
island, even without the aid of the troops. I also mentioned,
that I had more confidence in them than in the sol
ners; for what had taken place had confirmed my
suspicions that I was beset by an inferior crew. I
desired him to retire to his house until all was settled.
This reverend personage, however, thought fit to
avail himself of the opportunity to enter the store,
and seize upon a demi-john of liquor, and was making
off with it; but on my being apprised of the circum-
stances, I requested him to stop it, to be the more
safe and orderly, and to act the part of a reverend
man, and its contents would have remained upon the
spot.
Whilst I was anxiously pondering who might really
be in possession of the castle, two women came down,
and from them I obtained the information, that there
were only five prisoners in the castle, and that
they were dressed in the soldiers' uniforms; that
Juan Lillo Robles was their chief; and that he had
gone out with four others to bring more people to the
castle; also that the Ensign Elqepuio and several
soldiers were prisoners in the barrack-room. Captain
Saldes now made his appearance, bringing with him
about thirty soldiers. He demanded the arms and
ammunition I had in my house; to which I replied,
"Where are the arms and ammunition I entrusted
to you, as well as the castle which you were in
possession of it now?" He replied that the
prisoners had got possession of them; on which I told
him that all the arms I had in my house were my
own private property, and that with them I should main
tain my position, and in which I assembled all his soldiers, and that
those who had bayonets, should fix them on sticks; I
told the store-keeper to distribute all the offensive
we had amongst them; and in the meantime I called
the "Mayor," and ordered him to assemble all the
prisoners behind the church; and, abandoning the
money, I began with two or three convicts (for I
was determined to restore order), with their aid to prepare
the arms I had in my house, which were one blan
debuss, two muskets, one rifle, one fowling-piece,
two double-barreled smooth-bore guns, a barrack-guard of
and pocket-pistols, besides three swords, one sabre,
one sword-stick, and 2,000 ball cartridges. I selected
twelve prisoners, among whom having distributed my
arms, I placed the ammunition, and some bread and
dried beef in sacks for them to carry with them, and
then ordered Duncan to destroy all the boas, excepting
one, to prevent the mutineers boarding the whaler.
Two sergeants, one corporal, and three
soldiers, begged earnestly to be allowed to assist and accom
panying them to the castle. I granted them, and, gain
the height which commanded the castle; and
that, as soon as they should observe me, to sail
forth from my house, to open their fire upon the
mutineers, who were on the castle wall. I also sent
for the chaplain, and ordered him to go ahead with what
the corporal of the mutineers, thinking
that the soldiers had joined the convicts, for all
hand; I got up as quick as possible, and turning round and cocking a pistol, demanded who had taken my money, and, had I not received no answer, but I perceived the captain and three of the prisoners running off towards the priest's house. One of them I found was the master blacksmith, the person to whom I had chosen to entrust them. But the others had received no answer, but I perceived the captain and three of the prisoners running off towards the priest's house. One of them I found was the master blacksmith, the person to whom I had chosen to entrust them. But the others had fled to the mountains, on account of the party which I had ordered to the rear of the castle not having arrived soon enough to intercept them, although I had allowed ample time for them to have taken up the appointed position. I found the muskets piled against the castle walls, and many of them had been rendered useless, by having their locks broken. I then hastened to take possession of the height that commanded the castle, and soon after arriving there I observed the captain entering the castle over the wall, close to the flag-staff, where it requires the use of the utmost agility to climb. I ordered a gun to be fired, to recall the soldiers and to let them know that one of them had fled to the mountains. I sent for the chaplain, and ordered him to prepare the prisoners, for I was determined on shooting them all at sunset. I required the captain to account for the castle's falling into the hands of the prisoners, and to inform me that he had fled to the mountains, and that he had wounded one of them, José María Cándia, and had left him in the priest's house, with another he had taken. I ordered the sergeant to be sought and put into confinement along with the rest of the guard; as, in like manner, all those who were on duty when the affair took place. I then sent for the men whom Salceda had taken prisoners. One of these stated that the captain had wounded him. I took the declarations of the prisoners myself, in the presence of the officers, of the chaplain, and of the mayoral of the prisoners, who signed for all those who could not sign their names or write, and certified as to the authenticity of the rest of the signatures. I then ordered all these to be arrayed within the castle by Lillo Robles; so I ordered them to draw lots, in order that I might make an example punishment by shooting four. We left them on their way to the place of execution, at sunset. I was informed that there were some of them had his wife with him, on which, to testify my approbation of the conduct of 125 prisoners who were on the island when I arrived, who had not taken part in the insurrection, I gave them leave, as a reward for their good behaviour, to pardon one of the four, hoping sincerely they would select the married man, but they saved another. As soon as the execution was over, I gave the captain strict orders to send me a statement, in writing, of what had taken place before he retired to rest. I also sent my boat, and ordered the others to be repaired, to fetch the people who were in the different bays, as well as all the effects, in order that those who had absconded might be enabled to return to their homes according to the proportions and do not, which was the order of the prisoner who had assisted me, to preserve order during the affair, and to retire to his chamber, and although much fatigued with the day's occurrence, I passed a sleepless night, ruminating on the dangers I had so wonderfully escaped. About eleven o'clock I heard a loud knocking at my door, and on inquirying, a soldier brought me a note from the pastor, who had been sent by the priest for a bottle of liquor.

I asked this man who the priest had in his house. He told me the captain, the alferes, and a soldier, on which I sent and asked him with considerable difficulty to dismiss his guests, and at order to them at the same time to retire to their quarters. I sent to the captain for his statement alluded to above, and was answered that he was sub-referent, and he was writing it. At length daylight appeared, and on account of his disobedience of my orders, I came to the determination of arresting him. I sent for Ensign Riquelme and Sergeant Dacagua, to put my orders into execution, but the officer refused to go with me, and he informed me that he had orders from his captain not to quit the castle. I had already, from the captain's conduct and the behaviour of the ensign, entertained the belief that they had been abettors of the revolution, and that the revolution order might prove possible that a few unarmed prisoners could surprise and take possession of a castle garrisoned by 68 soldiers, after the captain having received strict orders, too, to keep them in the castle and prevent them from taking place? The letters which I received shortly before from my friends on the Continent, and the chaplain's earnest entreaties for me to embark in the hour of danger, stating that the mutineers only wanted a pretext upon which to carry out their vengeance or revenge, &c., confirmed my suspicions of their treachery. On the point of leaving my house to repair to the castle, to arrest Salceda, the ensign came in, and on my demanding the reason why he had not been ordered to be taken and brought to that effect from his captain, who had sent him to me to inform me that he had assumed the military command on account of the occurances of the last 3 days, and would only acknowledge me as the political governor, I should hear from government; so that whatever I wanted with the captain, he said, must be done in an official manner! I inquired of this officer how he and the castle fell into the hands of the convicts, but he could not tell me. He said they had received orders not to answer my questions. My situation was critical. I informed him that both he and the captain would have heavy charges to answer; that I was confident they had been deceived, and induced to act in such an improper manner by persons who would leave them in the lurch when brought to an account; and observing the sergeant, who had been on guard the day before, pass by, I inquired by whose orders he had been set at liberty. The ensign informed me that some court had promised to protect the government. I immediately sent an official note to Captain Salceda, requiring him to give an account how the castle, arms, ammunition, Ensign Riquelme, and four soldiers, had fallen into the hands of the convicts. He himself was the bearer, and delivered it to his captain.

In the evening the mayoral came and informed me that a convict had arrived from a distant part of the island, with a message from the mutineers to the captain and priest, saying that they were waiting for their orders to surrender themselves; and that they suffered for want of provisions. I sent for this individual, and inquired how he had met with them. He told me that he had obtained leave from the mayoral to fetch a quantity of dried lobsters from the place he had been to, on a fishing excursion, and on his way back he had been stopped by Lillo Robles and 13 others, who were dressed in soldiers' clothes, and had been ordered by the mayoral to bring two boxes of lobsters, and sent him to the captain and priest. I asked him why he had applied to those persons, knowing me to be their Governor, and who alone had power to pardon them. He replied that he did not even mention my name until one, called Gutierrez, said he would not surrender, for fear of being shot by the Gringo, as he had little dependence on the padre's promise. This made me confident that some understanding must have taken place between the captain, chaplain, and prisoners, before the castle
fell into the hands of the latter; but not having yet got hold of any of the eight who had entered and taken possession of the castle, to take their declarations, I could not unravel the mystery. I then desired this convict to return and offer my pardon to all, excepting the two in the depot, to Lillo and Guiterrez. This night the wife of one of the soldiers who were on guard when the castle fell into the hands of the convicts, came and informed me that the captain had ordered the soldiers to leave the castle without their arms; and whilst they were going down the hill, the captain having observed me walking towards the mole, recalled them; that this was just before she heard me call to him, and ordered them to be kept in the castle; and that about an hour afterwards the officer, Aiguierans, who was in charge of the guard, formed the whole of them, only leaving one sentry, and marched them down the hill; and then Lillo Robles and seven others ran in and took blacksmith, me at a moment's warning and Ensign Riquelme prisoners; that they then put on soldiers' clothing, and stationed four on the walls; that Lillo Robles went out with two others, and returned with about thirty men. This information opened my eyes; I then ordered to do what I had never been rewarded the woman, and bade her keep what she had told me a perfect secret even from her husband, whom I should also protect; in short, that her own safety would be endangered were it to become known that she had given me an exact account of what had happened. Thus fortified, and told me I should hear from government the same day as it is sent to me from the Continent, I beg that, as it is my power to grant them bread as hitherto, your notorius bounty and goodness will be pleased to order them the same rations as before, if it be not attended with too great inconvenience. God preserve V. S. many years.

"NICOLAS SALDES."

I also requested Captain Saldes to give me the receipt for the provisions he had received for himself and soldiers, and he sent me the following:—

"Juan Fernandez, August 4th, 1835.

"I have received from the store-keeper the provisions belonging to my troops, for forty-five days, counted from the first of the Continent, or when the total that belonged to them before that date, except flour, having received, as requested, two leaves each, daily, in lieu of it; and I myself have received double rations up to the 13th of September, as well as the candles for the barracks and the main-guard.

"NICOLAS SALDES."

"Juan Fernandez, June 16th, 1835.

"Having been informed that you have given orders that no more bread shall be issued to my soldiers, and that they are to receive the flour as it is sent to them from the Continent, I beg that, as it is in your power to grant them bread as hitherto, your notorous bounty and goodness will be pleased to order them the same rations as before, if it be not attended with too great inconvenience. God preserve V. S. many years.

"NICOLAS SALDES."

The foregoing documents and receipts, and the earnest solicitation to have bread in lieu of flour, simply exonerate me from any charges that might have been sent against me to the contrary, with respect to mal-administration of the
provisions; although, in fact, I have had to maintain thirty or forty ever since the *Achilles* brought the prisoners, as I had to this hour. I have received no ration for the individual, having 200 to maintain. Of thirty declarations I had already taken of persons who had taken part in the insurrection of the 1st, only one complained of hunger, and he was the man who had charge of my poultry, and, besides his rations, had an extra allowance of two loaves daily, and the range of my kitchen.

Juan Lillo Robles, who headed the party that took possession of the castle, and seemed the most invertebrate against me, was a convict, whom I had orders from government to keep in constant confinement; but on account of several of the most respectable inhabitants of Chile having interested themselves solicitously in his behalf, I had not only given him a cottage with a plot of ground to it, and money, but had allowed him his rations, without ever having obliged him to work with the rest of his companions. The others who had aided him, were those who had arrived in the *Cobocito* and *Achilles*, since the earthquake, without any order to that effect. I deemed it the best policy, in the posture of affairs, to make the captain believe that I was ignorant of his treacherous proceedings, I continued sending to him for an answer to my note of the 2nd, and on the 6th he sent me a note in the manner I required, in consequence of which I sent him the following:

*GOBIERNO DE JUAN FERNADEZ. - In your note of to-day's date you say you find yourself perplexed how to answer mine of the 1st. This is the sixth day of the month; the affair in question took place on the first, and I am still ignorant of the peculiarity of the party in uniform who were on duty in the Castle of Santa Barbara, &c., and your answer is equivocal in the extreme; but, to prevent my being occupied frivolously, and in order to bring this affair to light, I again hereby order you to act in the manner conformable to military rules and regulations towards the sergeant, corporals, and soldiers, who were at the time on duty, that I may be enabled to forward their declarations to the chief of the army, where exists every means of observing the proper formalities, in order to sentencing cases, and which, under existing circumstances, it is impossible to proceed in here. *Dios guarde a V.*

*THOMAS SUTCLIFFE.*

To the above I received the following reply:—

*JUAN FERNANDEZ, Aug. 7th, 1835. - In answer to and fulfilment of, the order contained in the note of V.S., which I have now had the honour to receive, I have to state that the sergeant, corporals, and soldiers, who were on duty on the 1st of this month, are the individuals whose names are given below; whose communications I have taken, and in my note No. 2. I have sent you. Others, more strictly, such as V.S. requires, it is impossible to realize, on account of the circumstances that actually surround us; and to effect which it would be necessary to put the whole garrison on guard into confinement; and then consequences would follow in no ways agreeable to your person, as well as the whole of us. V.S. well knows that the (Forragidos) outlaws have still their enemies, and might have spies amongst us to observe our operations, and seize the opportunity that presented, in order to realize their wicked projects. And who would then be responsible to the nation, and to the supreme government, for having acted in such an impious manner, as to endanger the strength, maintenance of the garrison, and giving the banditti scope to make another attempt, but the commander of the garrison? These, sir, are the reasons which impede us, and which have obliged me to take such steps, and adopt the other measures I have in the actual situation of this establishment. *Dios guarde a V.S. muchos ayes.*

*NICOLAS SALDES.*

Sergeant Teodoro Altamirano.
Corporal Manuel Ruiz.
Id. Juan D. Gutierrez.

To which I returned the following answer:

*JUAN FERNANDEZ, Aug. 7th, 1835. - GOBIERNO DE JUAN FERNADEZ.- Your note of yesterday's date has informed me who was the commander of the garrison on the 1st, and who will have to answer for abandoning his post. So I now order you, under the severest responsibility, to proceed in the manner prescribed by the military law, against the said sergeant, Sergeant Teodoro Altamirano, and, with the rest of the guard, proceed, according to the exigency of, and what is rendered expedient by, the actual circumstances, which also exonerate me from making observations or reflections on the contents of your note. *Dios guarde a V.*

*THOMAS SUTCLIFFE.*

I received information that the priest was persuading the captain to arrest me, and blamed him for not having done so on the 1st, to prevent so much innocent blood having been shed, telling him that it was better that one should suffer than so many. I had gained over one sergeant and several soldiers, and intended to seize the captain and chaplain, but they remained all night in the castle. Next day I sent an order to the captain to send me Sergeant Doegans and 10 soldiers, to guard my house and stores while the runaways were at large. A short time afterwards the captain sent to inform me that something like the hull of a vessel was to be seen from the castle wall. Suspecting it be a stragglers to draw me from my house, I sent a fisherman with my spy-glass to see what it was; and on his returning and informing me that it appeared to be the hull of a vessel or a large boat, I ordered my store-keeper, Dönan, to go off with a whole-boat, and to take water and some provisions with him, in case it might be a wreck. He had scarcely left the bay when my house was surrounded by soldiers, and the Ensign Riquelme, after placing two sentinels at the door of my habitation, presented me the following order of arrest, &c.:

*JUAN FERNANDEZ, August 8th, 1835. - I have considered it my duty to demand of V.S., that all the ammunition that exists in your house belonging to my troops shall be given up to me, in order that I may have the necessary means of defending this place from any other affair such as the last, and not to leave exposed the lives of the inhabitants for want of resources; also, that V.S. will remain under an arrest in your habitation, in order to preserve the public tranquility; for I have been informed that V.S. has allowed me and my troops to perish, by not informing me of the revolution, which V.S. knew of before it took place, until such time as I have informed the supreme government of what has occurred. *Dios guarde a V.S. muchos ayes.*

*NICOLAS SALDES.*
On pursing this strange document, I found that some one of the soldiers that had offered his services must have informed the captain of my intention; and doubtfully in answer to my order of arrest, I told the alfero to return to his captain, and tell him he had better not proceed too far, committing fault after fault, and that I wished to see him to arrange matters. As soon as this officer left me, I placed upon my breast, and read another letter on the table where I had thrown down, in his presence, the one he brought, after reading it. He returned in a very few minutes, and told me he must obey the captain's orders; and began to ransack my house. Observing his soldiers to take my arms, I called to him, and taking up the letter, as if reading it, I said, here is no order for you to take my arms; your captain only specifies my arrest, and demands the ammunition. He replied, that his captain had given him verbal orders. On which, I broke out into a rage, and told him that both he and his captain would hereafter have to suffer for such wicked and guilty proceedings; saying to him, "Tell your captain, I know how to reach let his little head." I tore the let and I had in my hand to pieces, and threw it out of the window. The officer believed it to be in reality the order of arrest, and went away with my arms and ammunition, telling me, as he retired, that the captain would visit me. Surprised as it might be to deprive me of my papers, I cut off the head of a metal flask, which had a cover, and served for a cup to drink out of, and placed the order of arrest, receipts for provisions, and other documents, in it, and left it carelessly among several other articles I had laying on a table; the remainder of my consequence, I concealed under my bed, and sent for the chaplain, who, as soon as he made his appearance, I ordered to go to the captain and read the letter to induce him to return to his duty. The better to keep up the stratagem, and in order to induce the belief that I was ignorant of their villainy, I resolved to make them think that they had driven me to desperation; and accordingly I brought my medicine chest into my room, where the two sentries were posted, and mixed a vomit in a tumbler, and having placed a jar containing a little arsenic on the table, I sat down and wrote a letter to His Excellency the President, in which I stated that the proceedings and conduct of the chaplain and captain were as criminal as could be conceived to commit suicide. The priest soon returned, and as I had anticipated and made my calculation, informed me that he had done all he could to persuade the captain to return to his duty, but that he remained obstinate, and that there was no remedy. On which, morning from my seat, and exclaiming, as if frantic, "What! no remedy, father?" and on his falttering out, "no," I said (with excitement and a ghastly smile, and lowering my voice from one extreme to the other, in a confidential almost whisper), "Here," and laying hold of the glass, and pointing with my left hand to the jar's label, "here, father, is a remedy for all my sufferings; both you and the captain will one day, after I am dead, have to answer and to suffer for having been party to a deed which I pulped the greatest part of the vomit, before he seized upon the glass, endeavoung to hinder and prevent me swallowing its contents; but disembarasing myself, I emptied it, and said to him, in an expressive and emphatic manner, "You, father, I forgive it. It is impossible to describe the priest's confusion, his consternation; he beat his breast, he ran out of the house with the jar in his hand, exclaiming, "the Governor has poisoned himself!" A crowd of soldiers and spectators came in at the door and at the dwelling. The captain and officer seeing this, and supposing it a rising in my favour, came down from the castle to dispersed them, but en telling by the priest the cause, the captain was observed to smile, and gave orders that no one should approach me; the murmurs of the soldiers and prisoners, and the clamours of my cook and wife, however, obliged him to let these last come in to assist me. The moment of the rising, the sentry told them, significantly, I was feigning, and delivered this aforesaid metal flask, with the most important, and also the residue of my papers of consequence in a packet, which they had hardly secreted about their persons when the priest, a corporal, opened it, and soldiers came in, in order to oblige me to take an antidote. I lay stretched on my bed, in full uniform, and acted, in every possible manner, to make them believe I was poisoned, and refused to take any remedy. My cook and his wife played their parts as well as I did. The priest became very earnest in his entreaties to take an antidote, before it was too late. I continued obstinate and silent, but at length broke silence, accusing him of being the principal cause of the captain's behaviour towards me, which he denied, with assurances, in the most earnest manner, that he was my friend, and that if I recovered, everything would be as I might wish, &c. Then, to work upon the priest's mind, and to frighten him and others severely, I told him that he should not be the only victim, for I had poisoned several articles. Upon which he ran out of the room like one out of his mind, and returned with my countryman, Duncan, to beg me to declare what articles I had poisoned; but I refused to answer him, and made it appear that it was now time to take something as an antidote, that the artifice might not be discovered, I began to call for water; the priest told me not to give me any, and approaching me with a tumbler nearly full of salad oil, seeing me convulsed as I said, I drank it, in order to induce the belief that I was ignorant of their villainy, I resolved to make them think that they had driven me to desperation; and accordingly, I brought my medicine chest into my room, where the two sentries were posted, and mixed a vomit in a tumbler, and having placed a jar containing a little arsenic on the table, I sat down and wrote a letter to His Excellency the President, in which I stated that the proceedings and conduct of the chaplain and captain were as criminal as could be conceived to commit suicide. The priest soon returned, and as I had anticipated and made my calculation, informed me that he had done all he could to persuade the captain to return to his duty, but that he remained obstinate, and that there was no remedy. On which, morning from my seat, and exclaiming, as if frantic, "What! no remedy, father?" and on his falttering out, "no," I said (with excitement and a ghastly smile, and lowering my voice from one extreme to the other, in a confidential almost whisper), "Here," and laying hold of the glass, and pointing with my left hand to the jar's label, "here, father, is a remedy for all my sufferings; both you and the captain will one day, after I am dead, have to answer and to suffer for having been party to a deed which I pulped the greatest part of the vomit, before he seized upon the glass, endeavoung to hinder and prevent me swallowing its contents; but disembarasing myself, I emptied it, and said to him, in an expressive and emphatic manner, "You, father, I forgive it. It is impossible to describe the priest's confusion, his consternation; he beat his breast, he ran out of the house with the jar in his hand, exclaiming, "the Governor has poisoned himself!" A crowd of soldiers and spectators came in at the door and at the dwelling. The captain and officer seeing this, and supposing it a rising in my favour, came down from the castle to dispersed them, but en telling by the priest the cause, the captain was observed to smile, and gave orders that no one should approach me;
with the chaplain, who would take charge of them, and place them in the church, until he should receive superior orders regarding their disposal. He agreed to my proposal; on which I requested him to place his seal upon the document. He obeyed the chaplain to take them away, and he left me a receipt.

The captain had begun to kill the cattle and sell meat to his soldiers and others; on knowledge of which I sent him a letter, representing that all the animals on the island, except a few, were appropriated to the executors of the late governor, Don José Joaquín Larraín, who had appointed me to act for them; and that as such, and thus empowered, I had abstained from seizing his meat, unless he could account for taking it upon himself to act in such a manner with what ought to be considered a sacred deposit. He received this letter in presence of his two companions, the priest and ensign, and gave orders to Duncan to leave his service, and appointed one of his own soldiers to attend me; on which I sent him a note to say that I was greatly obliged to him for having deprived me of the services of my countryman, at a time when there were fifteen of the vagabonds who had escaped from the castle with arms, in the neighborhood, and considering my life to be in danger, I demanded to be removed into the castle, protesting against his arbitrary conduct. About nine o'clock, I felt on the point of losing my reason by hunger, and I was persuaded that I had been led on, from error to error, by the priest, who, I considered, as well as Ugalde, the chief instigators of what had transpired since the 1st of August, had known my design for the better possession of this island, and requested me to state my wishes in writing, and he would consider how far he could with propriety comply under the existing circumstances. Furthermore, on his retiring, I begged of him not to act independently, and on no account to be biased by the friar, who, I assured him, would, whatever might be the consequence hereafter, sneak out of the affair, and leave him alone to suffer. As soon as Saldes had left me, I extracted from Colon, and the recopilation of laws, several passages from the most pointed, in order to convince him of the criticalness of his situation, and how he might extricate himself from the consequences.

"August 12th, 1835.

"In this castle there is no commodious or decent apartment, fitting for your person, as all are occupied by the soldiers and prisoners, and the quarters destined for myself and subalterns are full of provisions. You need not be alarmed at any attempt being made against your person, nor are any suspicions with regard to my soldiers, for I am sure that all of them would defend you to the utmost in case of danger.

"Nicolas Saldes."

Next morning I had liberty to walk out in front of my house, and two of the four sentinels only remained over me. The captain answered my letter of the 11th by ordering the priest to take charge of the cattle, and of my store. He furthermore took hold of all my ready cash, which he persuaded the captain to deprive me of, in order, as he said, that I might not have the means to corrupt his soldiers. The account of the cattle and my personal belongings that had charge of the cattle, were very amusing, especially one from the individual who had charge of my pigs. This rascal gave in an account, in which twelve cows had not littered for the space of six months. My store-keeper had above six hundred dollars in his possession, according to the balance taken on the last day of July, but now he accounted for no more than about one hundred. In the provision store there was plenty (of what I had saved by economy in distributing fish, and liberating those that chose from public works) to support the establishment for a month; the whole of which the captain transferred to the castle, and distributed in large quantities to the convicts and others. On the 13th of August, the captain gave orders to suspend all work, as also liberty to the convicts to hunt and fish. On the fifteenth, four of the party that were hovering about salves were executed, and on the sixteenth, in two days after the remainder gave themselves up, Lito Robles and Gutiérrez excepted. On the night of the eighteenth, about twelve o'clock, I heard a strange noise on the outer part of the island, except a few, were appeased, and opening the window, to ascertain from whence it proceeded, could distinctly discern several soldiers below in the act of placing a ladder against the wall of the house, whilst a stentorian voice from the castle warned them to leave off their proceedings, intimating the lateness of the hour, as also the revolutionary
excesses committed in barracks, store-houses, or military edifices; and the military judges can on no account whatever refrain from examining the following cases: when accused of treason against the government, or the Castillo de San Juan, fortress, or post, that the government has entrusted to a military officer. In all these cases the accuser must follow up and prove the accusation, for if he disregards the law, and shall incur the penalty which the accused would be sentenced in case the crime to him imputed were clearly proved. A simple individual can pardon the injuries he has personally suffered, and renounce the satisfaction for the damage he may have suffered, and the same power is only granted the remission of the punishment which the delinquent is liable to; for the end of punishment is not an act of vengeance, but to prevent the commission of crimes. It would be absurd to place in the hands of a private individual the power to prevent criminals from being punished. The public would be deprived of the utility of a salutary warning, and the supreme chief of rights inherent to government. The mode to obtain your pardon from government is this:—The injured has to manifest in writing, that he freely pardons the offence as far as personally relates to him, and that he renounces all civil and criminal actions, and is against what is injurious to him, and supplicates His Excellency to pardon him, or diminish the punishment due to his crimes. The situation of both of us is critical: mine for the responsibility to the supreme chief, touching the tranquillity and order of this establishment; and yours for having adopted improper steps tending to its dissolution, in collusion with others, who by no means are your friends. For your better information, I cite several literal sentences from the laws, in which there is no deceit: from whose tenor, for the national honour, as well as that of the battalion to which you belong, I counsel you as a brother to return to your duty, and promise for the general good, to adopt the method indicated in my last letter, as it yet remains in my power, previous to the arrival of the Aguilas or Colocolo, to pardon you all my personal sufferings; but should you refuse my proposals, I shall ever feel satisfied of having done my utmost towards an amicable settlement.—God guard you.

“THOMAS SUTCLIFFE.”

I confess, that I had an ardent desire for the captain to return to his duty, in order to be enabled to punish the priest, and get from him a clue to find out who had been the instigators on the Continent, for to me it was clear that all had been devised there, and badly conducted, or seconded on an island. I was now informed that the captain, subaltern, and priest were together in the castle, examining the contents of my letter, and that high words had ensued betwixt the priest and the captain, the former advising him to continue in the command, in lieu of retroceding; fearing, perhaps, that the change might materially affect himself, from which results I premise the following letter must have had its origin:—

“JUAN FERNANDEZ, Aug. 31, 1853.

“SEÑOR DON TOMAS SUTCLIFFE,—In answer to your very honourable communication of the 29th inst. I beg to state briefly, that it is impossible to allow you to return to the exercise of the functions you formerly possessed, until I hear from the Supreme Government, who shall be informed of what has taken place, and who will dispose of your person in the manner best agreeable to the government. Sir, should I accede to the repeated applications you have made to me, from the 1st of this month to the present date, to the effect, that everything transpired be left in silence (to which intent you have repeatedly pressed me), I am persuaded, that the use of the version of the quietness and tranquillity of this es-

tablishment. Never, sir, can I consent that such an affair should be left in impunity; for should I accede to your petitions and promises, it would admit my criminality. You also say that governors cannot be impressed in these cases, and that critical circumstances permit me to take this step, as most advantageous to the public; I see no one being here to whom an account can be rendered.

“NICOLAS SALDES.”

I saw by the contents of this letter, that the priest had got the upper hand; and so also that he had either dictated, or wrote the copy for Saldes, as likewise the other epistles. His writing is not so ill as his being aware that the letter was very illiterate, and scarcely capable of composing his own letters. The same day that I received this epistle, the store-keeper was ordered to stop the provisions that had hitherto been distributed to me and my servants; and all that were in my private store were transferred to the castle, as well as several barrels of American flour and biscuit, that I had purchased from an American whaler. This day Duncan was taken violently ill, keeping me awake all night with his moans; he suffered great pain, and suspected that the store-keeper had poisoned him; I administered every remedy possible for his relief, and happily succeeded, for on the following morning he was very considerably better;—he had been addicted to indulgence himself with liquor, but now in his moments of pain, he promised to renounce his libidinous practices, and join the Temperance Society. According to his last statement, he was a native of Bristol, where he had respectable connexions, and formerly had been captain and owner of a small sealing vessel, but failing in speculations, had been reduced to keep a house of entertainment for mariners in the port of Payta, on the coast of North Peru; he was a navigator, and an excellent carpenter, and I thought myself fortunate in having such a person on the island. The captain had deprived the mayoral, Cruz Sanchez, of a canoe I had given him, and delivered it to a man named Moyano, one of the most worthless fellows on the island, whom I set for, and ordered him to return it to its original possessor, whereas he retired to lodge a complaint with Saldes. I sent for Sanchez, and gave him a large quantity of garden seeds, and some slops I had purchased, that he might divide them amongst those men that accompanied him to the assailing of the cattle. The captain had taken possession of the clothing I had purposely bought for my boat’s crew. I sent for each of these individuals, and gave them written orders on Saldes for the different articles comprising their dress, which was immediately honoured by the delivery of the above-mentioned. Sanchez informed me that the priest had deprived him of the greater part of the seeds I had given him to distribute. My passion here got the better of patience, and I sent a peremptory order to his patronity to return them, which he not only refused to do, but immediately proceeded to the distribution of the lands I had formerly laid out and cultivated, giving to each prisoner a share, under condition of cultivating a stipulated part of it, and to be paid for their labour, assuring them that their situation would be much bettered on the arrival of Don Mar celeo Ugale, the new governor, whom he expected daily to arrive, and take possession of the island. He had also begun to make rapid advances in killing the cattle I had deposited in his hands, selling the meat to the soldiers and prisoners, and, in fact, carrying on a free and flourishing trade with what had been found in my store, not exempting himself from a free use of all, and everything else within his grasp; and it was quite in vain for me to attempt expostulating with him, for he was, in fact, the absolute governor of the island, Saldes being no more than a tool of his that he wielded as occasion required. The fellow that had received the
canoe made his appearance, and with reiterated epithets, insulted me beyond forbearance, of which the sergeant of the guard seemed to take not the least cognizance, and my patience being quite exhausted, I seized a wine-bottle that fortunately lay within reach, and with vehemence launched it at his head, on which he scampered away to make his complaint to the captain. Shortly after the sergeant made an addition of two more sentries over my person and house, and deprived me of the liberty of walking in front of it. Duncan had now almost recovered from his illness, but appeared quite enraged and incensed in its consequences; it had been a severe lesson to him, and a warning for the future. The sub-lieutenant, Riquelme, called upon me and delivered the following letter from Saldes:

"Juan Fernandez, Sep. 2nd, 1835.

"Serno Don Thomas Stelcliffe.—I am surprised that a person of your class should have made use of such insulting languages before Moyano and others present, saying, not rob you of your private property; therefore, I expect that you will let me know what money I have stolen: these insults that you publicly make, you will do me the pleasure to prove before the Supreme Government.

"Nicolas Saldes."

I sent him the following:

"Juan Fernandez, Sep. 3rd, 1835.

"In answer to your note of yesterday, permit me to inform you, that it is not money alone that comes under the denomination of private property (but of the highest importance); and such as have cost me ready cash come under that article: for example, boats, ears, sails, and cordage, which you have arbitrarily and violently taken possession of, without ever condescending to request them of me, to whom they appertained. The canoe that I gave Sanchez, the rascal Moyano assers to be yours, and not mine, undoubtedly from your insinuations. Furthermore, your retention of my own private stores, from which you have given orders to cease supplying me, and other various things, too intimate to mention, with which you continually harass me, all combine to augment my surprise at your proceedings. Place yourself for a moment in my situation: what would be your thoughts at viewing your property destroyed in the most flagrant manner that man could use it? Yet, however devoid you may be of manly feeling, I beg you will desist for the future to merit the language of which you complain, and strive to hold in stricter observance the decorum of a Chilian officer.

"Stelcliffe."

About four o'clock in the afternoon, two boats were observed, pulling in for the harbour, which rather alarmed Saldes, for I had induced him to believe that my letters had been forwarded to the Continent, in a vessel that passed the island two days after my imprisonment. He now placed his soldiers under arms, and sent one of himself on board the boats that were in sight, which shortly after landed, and proved to belong to the same whaler that left the island on the 1st; the captain conveyed the officers to the castle, whilst the crews, with their oars, sails, and whaling-gear, I found a receptacle in the guard-house, which plainly denoted that he intended a repetition of some of his mad pranks, to prevent which I hailed the officers as they passed, to place them on their guard against any sinister intentions he might have in embryo, which so enraged him that he ordered my sentinels to be doubled, to prevent all communications; but his precautions were useless, for with the same rapidity with which I conceived the plan to overreach him in this, was the project carried into execution, and one of the crew was already in possession of a packet of letters, through the medium of my servant Juan de Aravallo, directed to the captain, requesting him to forward the inclosed official notes for the Chilian government, should he have an opportunity so to do; and at the same time specifying to him the signals he might use to inform me of the port to which he was destined.

I also, at daylight the next morning, placed myself at the window of the house, with a packet I had made up during the night (of duplicates), to throw to any of the boats that might go to sea, lest by obliterating any suspicion that might be attached to Aravallo, for which purpose I had wrapp'd them around with some lead that was in the room, which had formerly been part of an old tea-chest; but the senders did not wish me to be more fortunate than I could have supposed over both parties, which induced me to retire, happy in having drawn the suspicion from my servant. The ship now came close in, and fired several guns to recall her boats, and abduct the sails, which they exchanged for brandy and cordage. The ensign, on landing, came to see me, and inquired if I had written to the captain of the whaler. I replied that I had succeeded in throwing a packet to one of the sailors, and that the captain had acknowledged their receipt by hoisting a flag. I, in my turn, interrogated him to know if he was aware of her destiny, which he replied was for Valparaiso, whither he would convey them. The friar returned alone, and on the officer and soldiers being on board, I asked if they had any thing to consign them to Valparaiso, although the signal was a negative. The priest, as soon as he landed, gave orders to kill a bullock, and went on board with the meat, and a pig, which he exchanged for brandy and cordage and articles. The ensign, on landing, came to see me, and inquired if I had written to the captain of the whaler. I replied that I had succeeded in throwing a packet to one of the sailors, and that the captain had acknowledged their receipt by hoisting a flag. I, in my turn, interrogated him to know if he was aware of her destiny, which he replied was for Valparaiso, and which I pretended to credit, endeavouring to make him believe that I was deprived of my documents through miscarriage. Several soldiers and others had made repeated offers of service, and to form some idea of the extent of their fidelity, I delivered them several packets of old useless papers, enveloped and directed to several persons. I was also goaded into sending him me several letters in English, directing them to the captain of the Aguila or Cobolo, and distributed them to those that proffered their services. Only one of them was given to Saldes, who immediately sent for Duncan to translate it. As I had lately noticed a greater familiarity between the captain and Duncan than was consistent with our actual situation, I thought it advisable to make him my confidant, which I had hitherto refrained from doing on account of his propensity to liquor; but I considered that his late illness would cure him of that vice, and accordingly imparted to him, that if in case I should be assassinated, he, on account of being my countryman, and a witness to all that had occurred, wrote to the governor of August, would have to share my fate, and undoubtedly suffer equally in the tragic scene. I further advised him that the villainous conduct of the captain and priest had not escaped my scrutiny, and verified that the latter had been delivered up by them to the prisoners; on which he took me by the hand and informed me that my suspicions were well founded; that he knew more than he could with propriety relate, until some vessel should arrive, or a change take place; but that he was and would remain true to me, as a proof of which he mentioned to me that the captain had been endeavouring to seduce him, in order that he might, by these means, obtain possession of some documents
I had, of great importance, and informed him that Ugadile would return in a few days to govern the island, and then they would remit me under an arrest to Chiloé. On knowledge of this, I was determined to ensure the captain in his own trials, and made the following agreement with Duncan, for the furtherance of the plans I had conceived under determination of carrying them into execution:—First, that he should inform Saldes that he knew where I had secreted a packet, directed to the Supreme Government; second, that he should drive him out of the house, by which means he might enter the service of the captain; third, that should I be sent to the sentiment, for him to stay on the island, and to warn the three leading men, the captain, and keep a log of all that occurred; for which I would give him a document to certify, in ease of necessity, that he had remained solely on my account, and whereas I would become bound to give him fifty dollars as a reward. The next day Duncan informed me that the captain had ordered him to peruse my papers, and take them to him, on which I gave him two packets, directed to government, containing duplicate copies of the chief documents (except the whole declaration taken from the prisoners, as also an official note, in which I explained every transaction that had taken place up to the whaler's arrival, but not a word about making arrest, igniting the dock, or the deporting the captives; only stating that he, when required to give an account how it happened, had made me a prisoner. I also mentioned the necessity of a proper person being sent to investigate the affair on the island, where there were a sufficient of witnesses to prove who was culpable; also, that I had remitted nearly all my documents by the French whaler. Duncan took them next morning, Sunday, September the 6th, and on the same day the captain and the priest devoured the contents of my official note, which operated upon them as I had expected. Duncan returned as if in liquor, and I reprimanded him before the soldiers, but on his entering the house, he told me he had assumed that character on purpose to leave the captain; and further informed me of what had transpired in the castle; on which I asked him for his log, or account of the transactions of the 1st, which he delivered me, and I gave him, in return, a document in which I was allowed double salary, and at the same time certified his having made an agreement to act in my behalf until circumstances might occur to require its manifestation. I then began to have high words with him, and having thought that the three leading men, the captain, the soldiers, and the governor, were around the door outside of which I thrust him, and requested the sergeant to take him in charge, in order to conduct him to the guard-house, despaching, at the same time, a note to the captain, informing him of Duncan's improper behavior, and requesting him to allow me Arrevalo in his room; which was accorded, and on the following morning Joaquín re-entered my service. This faithful fellow informed me that both the captain and priest had given him instructions to act as a spy over me, and inform them of my transactions. What incommode me most was to see the dilapidation committed by the soldiers and convicts, who destroyed all the palissades and fences I had caused to be built, and my house and what surrounded the orchard, which was an extensive one and well stocked with fruit trees, some of which had been planted by Commodore Anson and the former governors, as well as a number I had brought from the Continent. I had also received a quantity of stones, nuts, and seeds, from England, which I had planted and distributed, for I felt great pleasure and amusement in making the plain near the beach and orchard have the appearance of a garden; and these fences, which cost such immense trouble, were wantonly burnt and other- wise destroyed, whilst the cattle were seen grazing where I had planted cotton, flax, hemp, and vegetables; to add to which, they had maliciously burnt a slop that I had, at a vast deal of trouble and expense, nearly finished constructing, as also a quantity of timber that had been collected for the express purpose of building a fishing smeak. The best stream of water in the bay I had conducted to a watering place, where the pure liquid gushed out of the mussels of two guns, whose breaches I had cut off to throw the water into a well, and I had been so kind and have begun to sub-divide the plan, he, of course, appropriated the best piece of land to his own use, and in order to irrigate it, had destroyed the watering place. I reasoned with the captain, in advising him to put a stop to all these dilapidations and disorders, and furthermore sent the following note to the priest:—

“Juan Fernández, Sep. 10th, 1835.

TO THE CHAPLAIN, PRIEST JOHN EVANESCENT LÓPEZ.—REV. REVEREND.—Although I am a prisoner, permit me to inquire of your patroncy, who has invested you with the civil authority, and from whom you have received the right and power to distribute and require the duties of the depositary of the government, which I was first imprisoned by Saldes, you received my delegated power to take charge of the animals and whatever belonged to the testamentary of the late Don José Joaquín Larrain, in order that they, as a sacred depositary, be taken care of; and the goods and property on which you were informed me that we were to make him responsible to the Supreme Government, and the executors of the late Don José Joaquín Larrain, and that you should destroy or injure the property. I am obliged to act in this manner, on account of being surrounded by a set of ungrateful wretches.

“THOMAS SUTCLIFFE.”

Next day the chaplain came to demand why I had sent him such an insulting letter, stating that the captain was the governor, and had given him a piece of land, which he had begun to cultivate in company with a prisoner; and that the animals of the late Don José Joaquín Larrain could not be in better hands than in his; and at the same time the captain, who came with him, added, that the padre should not speak of himself in so harsh a manner, and bear from the Supreme Government. I also demanded of the captain, who had invested him with the power of paying his soldiers with the money he had taken from my store-keeper, and whether it would not be proper for him to deliver me a receipt for the rest which he had distributted on the 20th; for I considered it a downright robbery. He replied he would send me a receipt, and that he had taken the money to complete the month's pay. I mentioned the affair of Moyano, as also of a soldier of the name of Moray, having insulted me, and inquired if he had punished the latter. He answered that he had received my message, but had not acted as I had desired him, because he thought the soldier's statement was true; and further, that he had written to the Supreme Government that I had robbed the soldiers and prisoners of the greatest part of their rations; and to mend the matter, he sent for the soldier Naray and Duncan, to whom he gave one of my houses for papers. I told the captain that he was acting very improperly, and would be brought to a serious account hereafter for this conduct; but he only laughed at me and my reflections, and said, he knew what I was about, and was under instructions. Duncan returned from the search, and reported that the papers could not be found; on
which I went and brought a metal flask, whose bot-
ttom I had cut off for the express purpose of secre-
ting the documents, and taking off a metal cap that
covered the bottom, explained to him the manner
and mode that the most important had been con-
cealed on the day of my arrest, adding, that it was
useless for him to adopt such incoherent measures
to obtain what had already been placed in safety on
board of the French whaler; and on showing him
the copy of a letter that I had purposely written
with a view to deceive him, addressed to the captain
of the whaler, he seemed satisfied; but on the priest
mentioning that I had kept a journal, he immedi-
ately demanded it. In answer to this he was informed
that it had been sent away with the others, but if he
chose, he could be favoured with that of his friend
Duncan’s, from the 1st of August to the 6th of Sep-
tember last, but that, in his opinion, as the time
demanded it. In answer to this he was informed
that it had been sent away with the others, but if he
chose, he could be favoured with that of his friend
Duncan’s, from the 1st of August to the 6th of Sep-
tember last, but that, in his opinion, as the time

DUNCAN’S LOG.

August Ist.—At the accustomled hour, about six
in the morning, I opened the store of provisions, to
serve out the rations to the troops and prisoners, as
this was the day they generally received their monthly
allowance. I desired my assistant, José Troneceo,
to prepare the different species, in order to distri-
bute them, while I should be employed in making out
the lists. About eight o’clock, I went to settle
some accounts with the Governor, but found him
occupied counting out money for the captain to pay
the troops of the garrison, on which I retired.
About half-past nine I was surprised by the report
of two muskets, which seemingly proceeded from the
castle. To investigate this, I made all possible speed
for the Governor’s residence, in front of which I
found assembled about sixteen unarmed soldiers, and
a number of prisoners, who informed me that the
convicts had revoluted and taken the castle, with the
arms and ammunition, and made prisoners of an
officer and several soldiers. My services were im-
mediately proffered to the Governor, who, for the
safety of the establishment, as well as that of a
French whaler that was in the offing, ordered me to
destroy the bottoms of the boats, which was im-
mEDIATELY performed, with the exception of one
boat, which he ordered afloat. Whilst so employed,
some shots were fired at me, but without effect. I
now returned, and found the Governor distributing
arms and ammunition to some soldiers and prisoners
out of his own private armoury; but during the
time some occupied some one stole 244 dollars in
gold and silver, which had been left on the table and
ommence the commencement of the affair. Consecu-
tive to the distribution of arms, the governor saplied
out to reconnoitre, which was nearly proving fatal in
the warm reception they gave him by repeated shots
from the castle, during which the captain appeared
notable in the friar’s receipts; first, his signing me
Senior Governor, after having degraded me on the
11th of the next place, dating it from Santiago, in lieu of Juan Fernandez. In this letter, I read them several parts of Duncan’s log, assuring them that he was a worthless fellow, and would, no
doubt, ultimately deceive them as he had done me,
who, moreover, was his countryman; but the captain
felt confident of his integrity, and forthwith de-
manded the wages due to Duncan, which, after some
seeming reluctance, I ordered to be paid, on his
rendering me the account and receipt. The priest
having now retired, I mentioned to Saldes that I felt
sorry that he was yet in the leading-strings of the
chaplain, which made good an old Spanish saying,
‘that wherever there was mischief, a friar was sure
to be the counsellor;’ but he returned for answer,
that he was under no such instructions, and could
not drive him out of the house, as well as the soldier
Mary. I now wrote a note at the bottom of Duncan’s
log for the priest to add his receipt, and give me another
to keep. I could not but smile at two circumstances
being given to the Governor of this affair, I had
orders to take it from him, which, not without some
difficulty, I effected. The Governor having divided
his force into two parts, himself heading one, soon
entered and took possession of the castle, and at the
same time liberated the officer and soldiers that had
been made prisoners; in the meantime the captain
had ascended to the house of the chaplain. I can
prove the truth of these assertions, especially the
former, from having seen the Governor on the para-
quet. Shortly after, the captain was seen to ascend
the hill decked out in his uniform, when he was
wounded with his sword, who was afterwards taken;
in continuation, he climbed the castle wall, and vocifer-
ated, ‘Kill him; kill him,’ which order was re-
echoed back by the Governor’s countermanding it.
I heard the whole of this, but could see nothing,
having been left in charge of the government house
and stores; I had also about thirty convicts and
some women under charge. The remainder of these
affairs passed out of my sight, which prevents me
from saying anything more on the subject; however,
about ten o’clock all was quiet, and free from alarm,
excepting those fourteen men that had escaped to
the mountains, whom, it was imagined, might cause
further trouble, as they had marched off well armed
and accoutered, taking with them one of the bul-
locks. All the prisoners were called in with their
provisions from the different parts of the island
where they had been distributed, in order to prevent
the runaways from being succored by them. The
Governor, about half past ten o’clock, returned from
his enterprise, to the satisfaction of all, without
more than two lives being lost on the part of the
mutineers; but the most astonishing part of the
affair is, that so small a number of unarmed men
could surprise and take a castle where so many
soldiers were on duty. In the afternoon, I heard
that fourteen prisoners had been taken, and the Go-

Sunday, August 2nd.—These twenty-four hours

notable in the friar’s receipts; first, his signing me
Senior Governor, after having degraded me on the
11th of the next place, dating it from Santiago, in lieu of Juan Fernandez. In this letter, I read them several parts of Duncan’s log, assuring them that he was a worthless fellow, and would, no
doubt, ultimately deceive them as he had done me,
who, moreover, was his countryman; but the captain
felt confident of his integrity, and forthwith de-
manded the wages due to Duncan, which, after some
seeming reluctance, I ordered to be paid, on his
rendering me the account and receipt. The priest
having now retired, I mentioned to Saldes that I felt
sorry that he was yet in the leading-strings of the
chaplain, which made good an old Spanish saying,
‘that wherever there was mischief, a friar was sure
to be the counsellor;’ but he returned for answer,
that he was under no such instructions, and could

strong N.W. winds, with rain at times; the sea perfectly tranquil, but the aosended party still in the bush.

Monday, 3rd.—Moderate and fine; all tranquil. It appears that, yesterday, the priest told the Governor, in the presence of the captain, that the latter had said he should like to see a revolution on the isle, and on the Governor's inquiring his motives, he an-
swered, that it arose from a desire he had that an opportunity might offer for him to show his readiness to assist, "Yes, replied the Governor, "I saw sufficient the day before yesterday to be convinced of the Governor's assertion." Tuesday, 4th.—Moderate weather; the captain and troops in the castle, whilst all seem to disobe
to the Governor, who turned Troncoso out of the priest's house.
Wednesday, 5th.—Moderate weather; employed taking an account of what remains in store, after separating the rations belonging to the men on the Island of Maafauna (sufficient for three months); affairs in the castle begin to wear a suspicious aspect.

Thursday, 6th.—Moderate weather. I this day gave the governor the following account of what pro-
visions remained in store, after the troops and pris-
oners had received the rations, up to the 14th and 16th of September:—192 sacks of fine flour, 7 bar-
rels of North American flour, 30 sacks of coarse flour, 22 cases of meat, 22 packages of dried beef, of 250lbs. each, besides a quantity loose, one hog's head and seven barrels of fat, one barrel of butter, seven boxes of soap, three boxes of candles, a large quantity of tobacco; besides three months' provisions for the Fishermen of Maafauna, weighed out, and laid apart in sacks.

Friday, 7th.—Moderate weather. The Governor
and captain had high words; the troops still in the castle; letters going to and from each party.

Saturday, 8th.—Moderate weather. I was sent with the whale boat, provisioned and watered, to reconnoitre something that had been seen in the offing of the appearance of a wreck; but after having searched the place indicated, and finding nothing, I supposed it to have been the momentary appearance of some huge monster of the deep, which occasioned my immediate return to the island, where, on land-
ing, I found that the captain had made the Governor a prisoner—probably with the intention of screening himself from what might be this vessel. After a few words the captain expressed his surprise and taken from him. I strongly suspect that the priest is the chief instigator of these disturbances, or at least his word has great weight with Saldes. The Governor was taken very unwell, and, as a favour, I was allowed to remain and attend on him. The soldiers that had served him were withdrawn. During the night the Governor much recovered.

Sunday, 9th.—These last twenty-four hours past fine
weather. The Governor still a prisoner, but recov-
ering his health. Delivered four days' provisions to a man, that he might go in quest of the runways. For the first time, since my residence in the island, I witnessed the exhibition of a regular staked cock-fight, whilst the whole of the officers, with the priest, the soldiery, and convicts premiurnously intermixed, formed the herd of spectators by which it was at-
tended. The chaplain ordered a bullock to be killed, and I received about 12lbs. of its meat.

Monday, 10th.—Moderate and fine. The captain
sent me to the Island of Goat; I delivered the prisoners' rations up to the 13th of September. The Governor
still a prisoner, but recovered from his late illness. The captain discharged me from the store, and took charge of all the provisions, but gave me no receipt, although he should have given me one.

Tuesday, 11th.—Fine weather. All quiet. To-
11 day the Governor was allowed to walk in front of his house. The captain ordered the prisoners to

leave off all work. I was to-day taken from attend-
ing on the Governor.

Wednesday, 12th.—All quiet. I returned to attend
on the Governor.

Thursday, 13th.—Fine weather. All quiet.

Friday, 14th.—Fine weather. The captain deli-

vered a large quantity of provisions to individuals
that had already received their rations up to the 13th of September. To-day they were capitulating with the runaways.

Saturday, 15th.—Fine weather. This day four of
the runaways surrendered.

Sunday, 16th.—Fine weather. A vessel in sight.

Monday, 17th.—Fine weather. The vessel still in
sight.

Tuesday, 18th.—Fine weather. About ten p.m.,
the houses in rear of the terracks in the castle caught fire, which was extinguished after consuming four of them, whether by accident or design, I know not; however, the prisoners in the castle had nearly sur-
prised the guard a second time.

Wednesday, 19th.—The boats and people em-
ployed bringing material for thatching from French Bay to repair damages. It is evident that the priest is Governor of the island.

Thursday, 20th.—Cloudy weather, with rain. All
the tobacco served out to the soldiers and prisoners, by order of the captain.

Friday, 21st.—Same weather as yesterday.
Saturday, 22nd.—These last 24 hours continual
rain. All quiet with the exception of the Governor's confinement, which is ill borne by the prisoners.

Sunday, 23rd.—The same weather as yesterday.
Monday, 24th.—More moderate weather, and we wait for orders.

Tuesday, 25th.—The same weather as yesterday.
The captain paid the soldiers with money from the Governor's store; it was evident that both him and
the priest were endeavouring to get possession of the Governor's property, without his knowledge or
sanction, in which they had in part succeeded, but on discovery the captain gave me receipts for the same, and everything was quiet on that head.

Wednesday, 26th.—Strong northerly gales; a vessel
in sight. The captain made me deliver up all the hemp-rope to make fishing lines for the soldiers and
prisoners, and I greatly opine that there will, ere long, be a great necessity for these measures, es-
pecially if the great waste of provisions be continued much longer; and the vessel should be ordered to pass to the appointed period with a fresh supply to prevent their utter starvation, which must ultimately be the case, owing to the extensive robberies lately committed. They have also stolen from me about 90 fathom of cotton line.

Thursday, 27th.—Weather the same.
Friday, 28th.—No alteration of weather. The priest
giving out land to the prisoners, which, as Governor, he certainly has a right to do.

Saturday, 29th.—More moderate. The captain
sent the prisoners, who had nearly surprised the castle, to Goat Island; he gave orders to the store-keeper to deliver no provisions to the Governor from the store. All hands trying who can rob him most, and the insidious priest filling every one's head with report of Ugalde's coming here to be Governor; so by that means any disorder they may commit will never be taken notice of.

Sunday, 30th.—Fine weather.
Monday, 31st.—At about nine o'clock last night I
was taken very ill, and in the course of the night was
dangerously so, being neither able to sit, stand, walk,
or lay down on one side or the other, from a very severe pain in my chest and bowels. At last it was
with much difficulty I could breathe, and in this man-
ner I remained till the night. At the first onset I ende-
voured to take some sweet oil, but could not swallow
it. I next tried brandy, and, in fact, took half a
bottle of it, and half a tumbler of wine, with the idea,


of easing the pain, but all to no effect, and was now fearful of becoming delirious. At length long-wished for morning came. In the night it struck me that I had been poisoned; and, from not having eat or drank anything but a little wine from the house, I could easily tell by whom it had been done: and, without any hesitation, I pronounced it to be the store-keeper. As soon as the Governor arose, I told him that with certainty I had been poisoned, and requested a dose of white vitriol, which he gave me, and after a while it operated, and, in the course of the day, by the Governor's kind attention, I began to recover. Towards evening he gave me ten grains of calomel, a little rhubarb, and cream of tartar: I suffered the most violent pains. At midnight he took 26 drops of laudanum, which eased me much and laid me to sleep, so that I passed a far better night; but had it not been for the attention paid me by the Governor I must have died.

Tuesday, September 1st.—Weather the same; found myself much recovered, but suffering much pain in respiring; still attended by the Governor.

Wednesday, 2nd.—No difference in the weather; pretty well in health, with the exception of the pain in the chest, which was great. I received from the captain of the boat crews of the French ship that was here on the 1st of August landed, and slept on shore all night,—the doctor and officers at the castle, and the crews under charge of the soldiers, in pursuance of the captain's orders.

Thursday, 3rd.—Fine weather; the French vessel close in, and firing guns for her boats; at eight a.m. her boats left the shore and one of the Governor's also, with the ensign, the priest, and the soldier Mary; at nine o'clock the boat returned with the friar, leaving the officer and soldier on board; at eleven the priest took off a bullet he had ordered to be killed, as well as a pig, that on board he managed to barter for a barrel of brandy; and other species; the priest, or more properly styled, the governor, is selling brandy at one dollar per bottle; the Governor succeeded in smuggling his despatches on board the vessel, which I believe is bound to Valparaíso.

Friday, 4th.—Weather the same; observed to-day that they have taken nearly all the things out of the Governor's fish-store, without his or my consent, or even knowledge; his business; and have also taken the padlock to put on the prison door.

Saturday, 5th.—These twenty-four hours fine weather; a letter I had written, directed to the commander of the Colocolo or Aytuna, on the Governor receiving it, the capital was laid down; and owing to its being written in English he sent for me to translate it for him, which I performed, without letting him know its true import, but substituted something else, in lieu thereof, with which he seemed content; the whole of the flour left in store is pretty near expended, and the captain, to supply his troops, has taken the barrels of American flour belonging to the Governor (the results of this is well be seen hereafter); yet great must have been the abuse of this article, of which there were ten full bags, and a cask containing two and a half more, being a sufficiency for fifty days' full allowance; a soldier of the name of Espinosa, after this took a private letter, and used a abusive language towards the Governor; some time after I heard him in conversation with some other person whom I could not recognize, but greatly suspect that it may be of consequence hereafter in case of require­ments; the priest to-day put a man in the guard-house for insobriety. 

Joseph Duncan.

Vista buena, Thomas Sutcliffe.

["Juan Fernandez, Sep. 11th, 1856.

"Reverend Father Chaplain.—As your rever­ence has witnessed the conduct of Duncan to-day, and that you may become better acquainted with the wickedness of mankind, I remit this document to your custody, as well as a translation of what happened on the 1st of August, for which I request your receipt.—God guard your reverence.

"THOMAS SUTCLIFFE.

"Received from the Senior Governor Don Tomas Sutcliffe, a document belonging to Joseph Duncan."

"Santiago, Sep. 11th, 1855."

My note and the father's receipt authenticated the log or journal, and the separate receipt held the priest responsible in case it should be required. He was a deep, designing scoundrel, yet I was determined to have the upper hand of him; and the Chilian government were certainly much to blame in sending such a chaplain to the island, more so on account of its being the depository of so many prolific and abandoned criminals, who were much rather in want of a sound and pious adviser. On my receiving the Governor's charter, I requested several good and religious persons to accompany me, but none of these would accept the situation as chaplain, although I made them the most liberal offers; perhaps on account of Juan Fernandez being the place where the repulsive clergy were wont to dally. No one would receive it or degrade himself by going to that place in the character of chaplain. From which results, government generally gave it to one that had been destined by his superior to purge his conventional disorders; as was the case with Friar John Evangelista; yet it was more remarkable, that on an island where near 500 souls resided, there was no person to be found that could blow or draw a tooth; and of consequence it followed, that if any were so unfortunate as to be taken ill, they all perished. It is true, that in the course of the month of June, and the many abuses hitherto in practice, and from the profits of the store, after having reduced the prices of everything, liquor excepted, to one half of what my predecessors had established, I kept a free table for the chaplain and officers, and distributed bread and salaries to more than the amount of 108 dollars monthly.

To show that I had nothing to fear for maltreatment given to prisoners, no guard was seen near my house since the month of June; and I have often traversed the island accompanied only by the prisoners, from whom, during my government, was never heard a complaint of hunger or bad usage, and my pleasure was unbounded when enabled, on the 1st of August, to quell such a desperate insurrection, got up on purpose by a nefarious set, although aban­doned by the garrison, and aided only with the co-operation of the prisoners, and to whom I certainly
was indebted for the safety of my documents and papers, when arrested, thus trusting my life and reputation in their hands. The priest and captain had in vain striven to gain proselytes from any party, although they distributed provisions amongst them in the most friendly manner. Only one of the numerous packets I had written to the captain under his signature, fell into the captain's hands. Duncan informed me daily of what was going on, and one day sent me a copy of the charges they had prepared against me, which were as follows: false treatment to the prisoners; robbing the troops and intruders of their rations, which had exaggerated the latter so as to drive them to desperation; cowardice, for not assisting the captain to retake the castle; having destroyed the offices of the court, and ordering the troops to leave it unarmed, in order to get the captain and garrison sacrificed; and for offering money to the cadet to obtain his signature to a document, &c. In fact, everything that persons in the situation of the absent captain could invent, to palliate their conduct, and extenuate mine, was dictated by the priest, as he had been all the documents I received from Saldes during my confinement. I was also informed that it was not intended to send me to Valparaiso, because it was desired to deport me as a friend of Saldes, as equally so of the Colocolo's commander, and at the same time the military commandant was uncle to the captain, and also chief of the battalion that the troops of the island belonged to; from which circumstances they naturally surmised that I should be shown little indulgence. I laughed at their machinations, and was glad to know their intentions, and took particular care to have my papers concealed and ready to send on board of the Colocolo as soon as she should anchor, to the chief of the squadron, Mr. Ashton, the gunner, a native of Liverpool, and the boatswain, an old Spaniard, who were both my friends. The Colocolo arrived on the 18th of September, and in the afternoon Saldes and the priest went off on board of her, and remained some time after she had anchored. Before they left the vessel, Captain Dias had received a letter from me, which was delivered to him by my cook, Espinoza, and immediately after reading it he showed it to Saldes, explaining its contents, which occasioned the poor fellow's getting punished. However, he managed to deliver the box with the papers to the boatswain, who secreted them away with perfect security. Neither the captain, purser, or any of the officers came near me; nor could I hear from Duncan, for Arraunel informed me that he had not left the castle since the Colocolo came in sight. I now began to fear that our plan had been discovered; or, at least, that they had some suspicion of him being in my interest. Next morning the captain and purser called upon me, and delivered me the correspondence. I inquired of Capt. Dias whether he had received a letter from me; and on his answering in the affirmative, I again requested him to assist me in restoring order. We began making a list of documents and the different excuses, saying that the island was in a state of tranquillity; and they both retired, directing their way to the castle. I received a number of private letters; also a copious correspondence from the government in London; and a number of letters from friends, some as if they knew of articles I had previously requested, especially clothing for the whole of the prisoners; and also the full compliments of provisions for all on the island, as well as those that had just arrived in the Colocolo. I was informed by several of my friends that both Ugalde and Lattapiat had been loud in voicing against my bad administration, but that Ugalde's errand was, as I suspected, all a hang-up. Also, amongst several newspapers that had been remitted me, there was one that had appeared in London, and it contained a letter, formerly written by me to a friend in Liverpool. Little did I think, when writing that letter, that I should read it published in an English newspaper, on the eve of obtaining my liberty, by being transported from the island of the Coriolans, and my little plan of bringing many letters from Santiago and other parts of Chile, as well as good advices from my friends in England, who had also sent me a large quantity of books, magazines, and garden seeds, and the following letter from my dear mother:—

"Godley Hall, Cheshiro, May 14th, 1835.

"DEAR THOMAS,—I was anxiously waiting for a letter from you, when Mr. Crook was so kind as to send me a copy of yours to him; it was handed to me by a particular friend, the Rev. Mr. Massy, of Hyde; it is impossible to describe the agitation I was thrown into at seeing Mr. Crook's name; I supposed you were in the same unfortunate state of being taken, and ordering the troops to leave it unarmed, in order to get the captain and garrison sacrificed; and for offering money to the cadet to obtain his signature to a document, &c. I hope you will be able to do your duty in the situation in which he has placed you. I had flattered myself that I might be permitted to see you; but now I have given up all hopes; I am now in my 70th year, and by course of nature cannot stay here long. I have sent you a few magazines and other books, which, if you read with attention, I think will be of essential service. I sent you two books last year, the Encyclopaedia of Agriculture and Gardening, and another that was recommended, which I hope you have received. No changes have taken place amongst your relations; I was afflicted with the rheumatism last winter, and I have great cause to be thankful to the Almighty for his goodness in supporting me, and giving me, I trust, an humble resignation to his holy will. I can say mercy and goodness have followed me, and I believe will follow me all the days of my life. Glory be for ever to his holy name. May that God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, shine into your heart, to give you the light of the knowledge of his glory, and to give you grace to cleave to him, is the prayer of your affectionate son,

"FRANCES Davenport."
it gave me great pleasure to read my mother's letter; but what I cannot bear it until I had got through the many troubles that surrounded me, and defeated at the same time the machinations of my detractors. The following letter I received from a worthy friend, and one of the first personages in Chile, Don Manuel Salas of which, during the return of the Spanish government, had been exiled to Juan Fernandez, and had resided some time upon the island:

"Santiago, September 1st, 1833.

"SEÑOR DON TOMAS SUTCLIFFE, GOBERNADOR POLITICO Y MILITAR JUAN FERNANDEZ.

MY ESTIMABLE AND VALUED FRIEND,—I reply with pleasure to your two letters of the 23rd April and 16th June, which have but recently come to hand, and almost on the same day. Although I regret their delay, I feel great pleasure at their contents. I am filled with delight at the idea that that hell, the centre of wretchedness, desperation, and immorality, is about to be converted into a theatre of virtues, of which not even the sound had yet been heard. All may be accomplished by constancy and by rectitude of intention.

St. Helena is at the present day a garden, formed from a barren and solitary rock, and New South Wales is going to become one of the most brilliant parts of the British empire. If you pause to consider what humanity may be indebted to you, and those who exert themselves to increase in whatever way you may be the immortal author, you will hold firm your benignant resolutions and thoughts, to which consecrate your zeal, your talents, and your time. Friend, great works are meritorious only in proportion to the difficulties by which contrasted, and the smallness of the means of carrying them into effect. You find yourself in this case; but do not be disheartened, nor easily believe in such stumbling-blocks as you indicate to me; the solicitation of Don Martin de Valdivia ought and directed with sagacity and anxiety, as it is a matter which has not invited the slightest attention. I have inquired about it to the very bottom, and have availed myself of the opportunity to learn the good opinion which the president and the three ministers entertain of you, and in which I shall endeavour to continue them as far as my influence extends.

"The Island Floriana, which, but a few years since, was nothing but a sandy soil, inhabited by turtle, is now a place where the whale, which leave there large sums, tonsifies, and even people.

"Juan Fernandez offers much greater advantages to a beneficent and active genius. The clays and soils of fossil deposits and the minerals of Golconda and Brazil. Nature is systematic: their geographical position places them in a like situation, and renders probable the same effects and equal productions. It would appear madness to those who do not wish to think, but not to those who know that this has been the beginning of all discoveries. For the furtherance of such investigations, you have fortunately three or more men with you ingenious and clever, and some with an idea of arts, who may be made useful if supplied and directed with sagacity and vigilance. Some of your predecessors reaped advantages from such colleagues; extracting anchors and things which had been lost on the anchoring ground; improving the vessels, and of curing (salting) beside the expeditions of which you mentioned. One occurs to me which might be of great importance; such is the making of bricks, of which innumerable quantities are brought from England and the United States, and for which you have some of whatsoever is in abundance for more than two hundred thousand persons; and Don Luis Louise, by the establishment of the manner of preparing pescado (fish covered and dried in the sun), in Valparaiso, furnished to that poor place the entry of more than seventy thousand dollars. What a benefit! How enivable a memory! What examples!

"To prevent this suffering the delay or going out of the direct course, as happened with your favours, I avail myself of the kindness of the ministers, under cover to whom you may send me your commands.

"I enclose the annexed from our mutual friend Campion, whom you may send your letters through the same channel.

"If you find, among the fish on your coast, one called 'Berrugate,' or ' Toll,' which has on the middle of the ridge of the back a bone, which is discovered to view, to it is attributed the virtue of curing the tooth-ache. This, however, is not the most beneficial and important; but its bones, of whose admirable effects I have been a witness and an agent, administering the weight of an ounce dissolved in wine, broth, or water, are successful in stopping hemmorhage, or the effusion of blood, infaillibly, whether from the mouth or any other way. Whilst I was in that quarter I used much diligence, but did not succeed in obtaining this admirable specific, which may perhaps be now obtained. You ought thus to have the satisfaction to alleviate many, and of obliging one who is well aware of its importance.

"I heartily wish you much health, constancy, and patience; and reckon among the good offices which may be in the power of, your sincere friend and servant,

"MANUEL DE SALAS.

"(Seal of Office.)

"Santiago, September, 1, 1833.

"MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,—I have given an account to the president of your official note of last June, No. 290, in which you give a detailed relation of what have been the transactions to which the minister of the present, as also of the works you have commenced; and his Excellency feels satisfied with your diligence as a public functionary, and philanthropic views as a promoter of industry, by means which the condition of the poor would have been materially increased has been alleviated. God preserve you.

"JOAQUIN TOCORNAL.

"(Minister of War's letter.)

"Santiago, September 6, 1833.

"MY LABORIOUS FRIEND,—Being always in a hurry, I cannot extend my letter to manifest my satisfaction at your industry and advancement of your insula: this will be the best attestation of the conduct of its worthy Governor, who has so much honoured my fortunate estimation. Continue, and do not fear your detractors. The actions are what speak perpetually, and not the unjust detractor of the moment. By this vessel you will receive all that has been required, and shortly I will send your commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, that the earthquake of February robbed you of. Now you will receive a good condition in which to direct the affairs of the island that will be troublesome—persons of family, on whom you must keep your eyes. I have no more time: continue in good health, and command your affectionate friend that kisses your hand.

"JOSÉ JAVIER DE BUSTAMANTE.

As soon as I had read these documents I gave them to the captain of an old frigate and private letters, in order that he might be convinced that Ugalde had deceived him, and that the government was perfectly satisfied with my conduct. He persuaded them with visible agitation, and such was the effect produced on his mind by their contents, that the deep, designing vis-\-lares that had hitherto sustained him in his mach-
erous character, failed him; and, perhaps, aware of what might be the consequences of a divulgence of these crimes he had committed, and with the intention of exculpating himself as much as possible, boldly made me an offer of his future services, adding at the same time, that Ugondo was a rogue, for he had not paid me money by him to a person in Santiago, who had informed him that he could not get it from Ugondo. I then showed him a letter from a friend of mine, who had my orders to receive 69 dollars I had sent to Ugondo the first day of his arrival here, in which we were in agreement to pay five per cent. per month for this sum, until he should be enabled to pay the amount demanded. On which the chaplain said he was a pretty fellow to come and rent the islands and perform all his promises, and yet commit fraud and judicious thefts. I asked him for my private and public papers, copying book, and hasten, which he brought to me, and they were by me immediately packed up, with others, and sent on board the Coloco, whilst a box of dried lobsters, remitted to a friend in Valparaiso, served as a veil to screen them from observation, although under the charge of my old friends the gunner and boatswain, who had promised their safe delivery. I now sent for the money, believing it must pass to pay him for what I had suffered if he would return to his duty, and further informed him what sort of a character Ugondo was; but he remained obstinate, saying he knew what he was about, and had his instructions. The Governor of Valparaiso, and the lieutenants, and three passengers came on board, as also the ensign Riquelme, chaplain, Cruz Sanchez, and my servants, Arraavallo and Carrasco, who brought me some papers I had entrusted them with, and the same thing to deliver some money in specie. I had sent for. I demanded of the captain of the Coloco how and in what manner he had received me in his vessel, as also his motives for not coming on board, when sent for by me expressly; on which his partner, Monroy, advised him to give me no further answer than the following—that he was commander of his own vessel; yet, however, the captain replied that he would answer me in the morning, and I continued to give orders for hoisting in the boat and getting under weigh. I protested in vain against his arbitrary proceedings, giving him a note to this effect, to which he returned no answer. The priest made me many and repeated offers of friendship, rather inducements to him if it had been considered as Governor of the island, and ready to obey me as such; from which, having received a satisfactory answer, I ordered him to fetch me Duncan's log-book, and other papers he had received in charge from me, on which he agreed he had done. What ensued, very quickly returned with the papers, which he delivered me, at the same time requesting that I would return him his receipt, which, I informed him, was a document of too much consequence to be parted with, it being one of the principal instruments that authenticated the journal. He then begged me to consider him as my friend, endeavouring to exculpate himself. I assured him that he had perhaps unconsciously befriended me by letting me have the documents, and in deceiving Saldes; but, as he had taken an active part against me since the affair of the 1st of August, I should have to report the whole transaction to government, and in fact had already sent an official note to the ministers, informing them that I considered the priest as the adviser and instigator of Saldes, from which there was no doubt to be entertained of its going hard with him. He vehemently protested before the captain and officers of the Coloco, and I, saying, however, the passenger was to be left, he had not in any way acted against me, but rather, on the contrary, was my friend, and had ever endeavored to do all in his power for the protection of my property, and more especially had guarded me from many personal dangers, that came near to destroy my existence, during my confinement. After his leaving the vessel, the captain of the Coloco expressed his dissatisfaction at the soundcraft's duplicity, adding, at the same time, that he was fully aware of the priest's being more to blame than Saldes, as the latter
I told the cadet to deliver the fish and sandal-wood to the captain, as would be helpful for finding a way, and another else that necessity obliged me to leave behind; as also to say to him, from me, that are the elapsement of six weeks, we probably might have the pleasure of meeting again. I communicated to the Moon the news, and my feelings, that all my papers, as well as the archives of the island, were on board, from which consequence nothing could arrest the progress of my justification, or impede their speedy release in remonstrance of their good intentions; but the letter that had left, on my double-barrelled pistols was missing; and on making inquiry, several persons stated that the cadet had taken it. On the captain telling the helmsman to steer to the southward, I made inquiry as to where he was bound, and received for answer that Taka-huana was his immediate destination. I now handed him another note, to which, as well as the former ones, he returned no answer.

It is necessary to confess that I felt extremely grateful to Providence at having been so fortunate to leave the island with all my documents, which were the instruments that would fully expose the subterfuges of the band of impious wretches, who had been induced by persons on the Continent to act; but all and every attempt they had made to inveigle me into their snares had hitherto proved abortive, for I had so completely perplexed them with my sudden and counter projects that I had daily acted in condeavor with my faithful ally, Duncan, that they stood confused, without a clue to extricate themselves from the labyrinth of their crimes, which had insensibly drawn them on to the present precipice ground, where they found it impossible to remain, and to retreat would not be allowed them. I felt sorry at not having had an opportunity to see Duncan before leaving the island; on the day of my embarkation, not a glimpse of his person nor a sound of his voice was to be seen or heard of; from which I suspected ill health as the cause, but it seems it was occasioned by his being detained in the castle, offering up his accustomed orisons at the shrine of his favourite deity; however, redeeming all his faults and love of

*Santiago, August 16, 1835.

Sir,—I am ordered by the Minister of War, Don Diego Fortunes, to answer your letter of the 16th, by remitting you this day one he has forwarded to the Governor of Valparaíso. I

S. S. S. Q. S. M. E. MANUEL CAVADA.

"Cruz Sanchez, José Maria Espinosa, Irene Carrasco, Mariano Rivera, Joaquina Arrevalo, Tadeo Arragada, Andres Oliva, Alberto Briones y Jose Maria Perez."

"The person I refer to is the governor, and I am ordered to state that he has been re-elected by the representative body of the nation, and that he is re-elected for his good conduct during the revolution against "Sotolive," by the council of state, it would be well for you to treat them kindly, and place them separate from the rest, and free from irons, until the resolution of the council of state is forwarded to Valparaiso—Yours,"

"FORTUNES."

I experienced an inward satisfaction on receiving this mark of attention from the minister; the poor prisoners were treated accordingly, and on the 7th of September I received the following copy of their pardon—

"COMANDANCIA GRAAL DE ARMAD,—His Excellency the President decreed it necessary, as a further demonstration of his clemency, on the 28th of the third month of this year, the following decree—:

"In consequence of the merit due to the convicts, Cruz Sanchez, Jose Maria Espinosa, Irene Carrasco, Mariano Rivera, Joaquina Arrevalo, Tadeo Arragada, Andres Oliva, Alberto Briones, and Jose Maria Perez, assisting the Governor of Juan Fernandez to suppress the last revolution that took place in that island. I have, in concert with the council of state, pardoned them the three-fourths parts of the time for which they were transported;"

Which I transmit to you for your intelligence and consideration—God preserve you."

"Sept. 6, 1836,"

"DOMINGO FRUTOS."

"To the Governor of Juan Fernandez."
liquor, I was certain he would be faithful to his charge, by keeping an eye to my interests, and inform me of the proceedings of Saldes and Co. The treatment I received from the captain and officers of the Colocolo was extremely illiberal and ungentlemanly, who, during the voyage, were continually haranguing me by the extraction of talochina invectives thrown out against foreign officers; but after a passage of three days, we anchored in the afternoon of the 18th of September, the anniversary of the declaration of Chilian independence, on which occasion I waited on the Governor Intendant, to whom he had something of a sequence.

The captain went on shore in the custom-house boat, in order to proceed to Concepcion, the capital of the province, expressly to wait on the Governor Intendant, who was commandant of the battalion to which the Colocolo belonged. On my being on board, I made for Chiloe, after a passage of six months.

During my captivity, except the Fremli whaler, nothing until I reached San Blas. I gladly accepted his services, and in an hour arrived in Concepcion, and within the intendant, Colonel Don Ramon Bosco, who had not yet come to the coast of Chiloe, nor intended to do so for some months. An officer who was present informed me that Aguyo had mentioned the circumstance to him, and that he had been required to give his information to General Balmes respecting my treatment of his soldiers and prisoners, and by what he could learn was so very favourable to me. I then inquired of the intendant what were the charges his nephew had preferred against me, and what excuse he had made for opposing the demand of the ship and me as a prisoner to the Continent. He seemed surprised at my mentioning the relationship that was between them; but added that the charges were, for robbing the soldiers and prisoners of their provisions, the officers not having the least idea of what was related to me; and further, told the intendant that, from holding the station of Governor of Juan Fernandez and its adjacent islands, I held myself amenable to no one but the Supreme Government, and was perfectly independent of all other authorities; that my visit to him was on account of hearing that he was unwell, and to request he would order the Colocolo to return with me to Valparaiso, or to render me sufficient assistance to revisit the island, for the establishment of its former peace and tranquillity. I allowed him to peruse several documents I had with me. After he had read them, that is, for about two hours; and on a request of his, he sat up in his bed, and exclaimed that I had been grossly injured; that the captain of the Colocolo was a base fellow, for that only a few minutes before my arrival he had been with him, and corroborated everything that had been stated in the communications he delivered from Saldes. After he had concluded reading the documents he admitted it to be true that he was uncle to Saldes, as well as commandant of the battalion to which the island belonged to, but nevertheless he could not reserve from his duty on any consideration of this nature. He now told his adjutant to order carts to be sent immediately to the port to fetch what the Colocolo had for Concepcion, at the same time for Captain Saldez, to order him to proceed with me to Valparaiso as soon as the wind would permit. He ordered some refreshments, and offered me a bed, but I preferred returning with my friend, the custom-house officer, who was pleased to see me turn the tables upon my enemies.

Colonel Bosco informed me that Saldes had been confined for several months previous to his going to the island, and he had expected that he would have better his conduct under me whilst he remained on board. On our being on shore, the captain of the Colocolo could not be found, we naturally conjectured that he had returned to the port; so, on taking leave of the intendant, I made the best of my way, and had the pleasure of seeing Captain Dias arrive from the city. He seemed surprised to find me on shore, and told me that I must disembark my equipage, for he had orders to get under weigh and proceed to Chiloe, as the wind was favourable. At the instant I entered into the room, that Don Manuel Serrano had obliged me with, and on his seeing a table covered with papers, and two persons occupied in copying various documents, he seemed surprised, and more so when I informed him that I had not only transported me to the continent, but that all the archives of the island were brought over also; and furthermore, that I felt much indebted to him for his kindness in recommending me so strongly to the intendant, in his former order of charging Saldes against my administration of the establishment, through which means I had obtained an order to be conveyed, as soon as possible, to Valparaiso, and should advise him to do the same in what to his character, with brevity, for the carts would soon be down to receive it. He was confounded, and had scarcely a word to say, when Captain Gallo Irrisabel arrived and delivered him an order to conduct the Governor of Juan Fernandez, and two officers, with their servants, to Valparaiso. Captain Dias now inquired how I had communicated with the intendant. I assured him that, from the moment of his first arrival at the island, it had to me appeared plainly evident that he was a great criminal, and he contrary to the villain Saldes, which confounded the intervention of common reason would naturally incite me to use every endeavour to crush and expose, as I had latterly done, to the Governor of the Interior. At being informed that he had got himself and Saldes, to deceive him and calumniate me. On which, he, in the greatest hurry imaginable, procured a horse, and set out again for the city; during which time, I resided the gentlemen passed the day, as was certified by the Governor of Talcahuana, and sent one set by the post, directed to myself in Santiago, with two official notes for government, informing them of what had taken place; the others left in charge of the captain of the port, Don P. Delano,
and took the originals with me. I remained two days in Talahumana on account of the wind blowing from the northward, the captain having agreed to fire a gun to advise me of its change, but a friend assured me that it would be necessary to keep an eye on the vessel, as Díaz had intentions to leave me behind; to prevent which, as soon as I perceived him getting under weigh, I hired a whale boat to take me on board, and arrived alongside as she was under sail; and on inquiring of the captain his motives for deceiving me in getting under weigh without firing a gun as preconcerted, he made some crippled excuse, and the subject was dropped. I received great attention from Don Manuel Serrano (with whom I resided); also from Don Bertran Matien, a French gentleman; from Captain Rodgers; Don N. Rios, the custom-house officer; Don N. Lopez; and the Governor, Don Miguel Bayon. We were two days on our passage down to Valparaiso, during which time Captain Díaz and his officers behaved in a far different manner than when they brought me from the island. Immediately on disembarking in Valparaiso, I waited on the Governor, Don Ramon Cavareda, who was surprised to see me, and on informing him of all that had transpired, and inquiring what vessel had arrived from the island since the 1st, he told me that none had arrived. I felt more surprised now than ever, and mentioned what had been rumoured in Concepcion. The next day, Captain of the Coloco arrived during my stay, and received a very severe reprimand from the Governor for having acted in such a disgraceful manner. I sent a note to the Minister of War stating what had taken place; and that I was on the eve of proceeding to Santiago, to make my statement in person of every particular. I reached the capital next day, and called upon his Excellency the President. The meeting was rather cool; and on the next day had another, of a nature more frigid than the former, with the Minister of the Interior, Don Joaquin Tocornal; the Minister of War, Don Diego Portales; and Don Victorino Garrido, who was also present. My friend Don Joseph Javier de Bustamente, who was by then in the ministry of war a few days previous to my arrival in Santiago; so I had many unforeseen difficulties to surmount.

CONCLUSION.

The following documents had been published in Chile previous to my leaving for Europe, and may serve as a conclusion, for I have already exceeded what I had at first intended to publish; but the good sense of my readers will let them see that although I have curtailed my narrative as much as possible, I thought it imprudent to end abruptly.—

MY FAREWELL.

Being about to retire from Chile, I am impelled by sentiments of gratitude, that will ever accompany me, to adopt this mode of bidding farewell to those worthy Chileans who have favoured me with their friendship and esteem, during a residence of sixteen years in this country, as well as a tribute to them of my most sincere and grateful thanks for the many favours I have received, and offer my services, should they consider me of any utility; for I will, in any part I may reside, feel the greatest pleasure in having an opportunity whereby I may return their kindness, with unequivocal proofs of the unalterable profession of my esteem.

In order to satisfy the desires of many who have professed an interest in my concerns, and are desirous to learn what are the motives that have compelled me to retire from the military service of this republic, I published on the 14th of last month the despatches in circulation, and to which I have now added others, where may be seen, without the necessity of commentators, a chain of misfortunes and vexations that have not only obliged me to retire from the army, but from a country in which it would have been my greatest happiness to have passed the rest of my days.

THOMAS SUTCLIFFE.

Santiago, January 10th, 1839.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MANIFEST.
The criminal process concerning the occurrences that took place on the island of Juan Fernandez having come to a conclusion, I will now fulfil my promise of the 2nd of last November, by manifesting documents to refute the calumnies of those persons who have interested themselves in order to stain my character and reputation, which will prove that my detractors have forged imputations, in different parts of the republic, to effect my ruin, previous to the disgraceful disorders (from the 1st of August to the 15th of September) having taken place. They haveaccomplished their ends so as to see me accused and tried; but the charge has been only made on the authority of a person who has neither the will nor the power to assert it as my successor. The mariner, George Burkett, has presented three memorials to government; only one (No. 8) came to my hands. The documents that accompany it discover who have been the persons that were interested in this sordid affair. They thought that they had found matter to complete my ruin and stain my reputation, but my timely arrival on the Continent has frustrated their malicious intentions. I well knew, as early as March, that Lieut.-Colonel Latapiatut had sworn vengeance against me, and in his letter he has threatened me for having informed government, in my notes, of acts in which my honour had been compromised.

The private declarations of Captain Don Norberto Aguayo, that were taken at the head quarters of the army of the south, carry the date of the 14th of Sept., the same day on which the matiniers embarked me in the port of Juan Fernandez, and the official note of their ragweather, which was remitted with my person to the Supreme Government, is of the same date, and nearly of the same tenor. On my arrival at the city of Concepcion, on the 19th of September, I was informed that Aguayo had answered to questions that had been put to him respecting my conduct, and that there were rumours of a revolution having taken place on the island. This intelligence did not fail to surprise me, for the Coloco was the very first vessel that had arrived from the island since the affair of the 1st of August. Who can have been my successor? An official order has been manifested to Captain Aguayo, for him to give his depositions with respect to my conduct towards the garrison and convicts who were on the island. This is sufficient proof that there was a strong feeling against me, which has been consolidated by government having obliged me to answer to such illegal charges; but having a clear conscience, and feeling satisfied that I had fulfilled the duties of my charge with honour, I deplored the machinations of my detractors, protected against the illegality of the order, and then I willingly offered to
answer the judge fiscal, so that the Supreme Government would see the falsity of my calumny. In the trial I have refuted the accusations of Aguayo, and I will here manifest that the charge of having committed murder and of having made and sold his soldiers of their nation in false and malicious.

In the month of June, Don Marcelo Ugalde came in the Colococo, with a passport from the Supreme Government. He gave me three letters of prodaction, and, although I was only slightly acquainted with the writers, I made him my guest; but his conduct did not tally with the recommendations that were given to a person whose ostensible business was only to obtain a passport to go, with the object of digging its soil, productions, and to take an account of the cattle, &c., in order that he might rent the island and purchase the stock, &c., and be their governor.

The commander of the Colococo, Lieutenant Don Mariano C. Ugalde, informed me that he had been obliged to go to security for Ugalde to his creditors in Vinaiparo before they would permit him to embark. This was useful advice, although tardy; for he had already borrowed four ounces of gold from Sanborn, and Ugalde himself supined me under the necessity of turning him out of my house, and remit my reasons to government. He remained on the island until the 11th of July, styling himself administrator, public governor, and superintending upon the minds of the inhabitants that he was wealthy, had great influence with the Supreme Government, and that he would rent the islands, and return in the month of August to take possession and govern them; besides other follies. On which I gave orders to the officers of the garrison to be on their guard, for I saw that Ugalde was nothing more than an agent of my detractor; his conduct and the occurrence that took place shortly afterwards, have confirmed my suspicion. In the month of June I knew that something was getting up against me on the Continent, and the Minister of War counselled me not to fear my detractors. After my arrival in this capital I have discovered that Lieutenant Col. Lattapiat, Ugalde, and others, had made war for Tadarms, proceeded to his leaving for the island, in the house of a person who has informed me of their proceedings. So the public may judge whether the visit of Ugalde to the island has been prejudicial or not to the establishment.

There are in my heart certain ill feelings that set of packages have manifested towards me is notorious. I am not ignorant of the machinations of my enemies, but their intrigues have merited my disdain. He who serves with honour, stands not in need of protection; but should be the fear to his detractors. I have many good friends in Chile, but have not required their protection or assistance. Although I have been transported from Juan Fernandez with a long catalogue of charges, my conscience and the documents that a Divine Providence permitted me to preserve from the scrutinizing search of the muliners, have vindicated my injured honour. What would have been my fate if I had not been enabled to refute the many calumnies that had been forged to procure my ruin?

I have served more than twenty years in the cause of the American independence, and of which, more than thirteen in the army of this republic, where I have fulfilled with honour every duty that has been confided to my charge, without ever mixing in the political dissensions.

Santiago, May 21, 1836.

I have omitted publishing the documents that are cited in the manifest, with the exception of a few extracts from the defence, and the two following extracts from the public papers, for they are numerous, and, in this small work, might be fatigating. The memorials, in which I have claimed a remuneration for the losses I have sustained on the island, will, with the decrees of government, plainly show that I had little to expect from an administration that had not only manifested their eagerness to depopulate the islands, but who have notoriously protected and rewarded those persons who have been the promoters and actors of all the disgraceful schemes that have taken place on Juan Fernandez. * The minister of war, Don J. Zaviey de Basamantane, let me know in the month of April that several members of the government wished to break up the island, and the following extract of the ministerial Gazette El Araucano will show that his information was well founded:—

"INTERIOR.

We know that government intends to remove the establishment (el presidio) of Juan Fernandez to the continent of the republic, where the convicts will have to be occupied in the public works, where they are so much wanted, and for which there are actually a competent number of carts nearly ready, and made of iron, in order to transport them to and fro.

We shall not undertake a measure under different aspects, all of the greatest importance, and find it the most opportune and regulated to the public, to the particular, and to the moral good that by every means ought to be introduced and preserved in this country.

"Our readers are aware of the immense expense that the subsistence of the 'presidio' of Juan Fernandez is to the treasury, the freight of the convicts, their maintenance in that depot, that of a camp, hospital, and for the consumption of that; whose command is the island, have consumed always a great quantity of dollars in the year (has consumido en todos tiempos grandes cantidades de pesos en el ayno), without any other benefit than that of a certain number of malefactors separated from us for a certain period, that for the most part become more hardened in that establishment (esperaban de costumbres en aquella residencia); and return amongst us to commit more deprivations, and perhaps to receive the punishment of death.

"The separation of the island, the quality of its inhabitants, their want of occupation, and, in many cases, that of malcontents and insurrections, will be the less in consequence that the governors, have caused different insurrections; that, at the same time, have caused damage in the parts where the matrimonies have arrived, and have

- The chaplain, Padre Lopez, was not tried, accorded, by a general court martial, but he went through the force of a 'consajo,' where Major Toledo, one of my judges, and who had to decide interest decided that I was the president, and where neither myself nor my witnesses, Joseph Duncan, Rofias, &c., were cited to appear against him, and on Sunday reelection of his former deputation: wherein he, as well as Ensign Riquelme, had accused the padre of being their adviser, &c., &c., He was found innocent and set at liberty, and claimed an indemnification from me to the amount of 100 dollars, for his losses. Saddles, in place of being transported, as a convict, to Juan Fernandez for ten years, according to his sentence (to expiate his crimes on the spot he had committed them), was allowed to reside in Copiapo, and received a civil appointment in the Government.

Ensign Riquelme was not even censured for the part he took, but was, shortly after the trial, promoted to be a captain.

Liutenant Diaz, of the Colocalo, also escaped censure, and was promoted to be a commander in the Callao navy.

El Senor Don Mauro Ugalde was sent out in the mission in the Amazons, but did not receive the grades of lieutenant of infantry, lieutenant of cavalry, and 'adjutante mayor' of the 'battalion Colegias,' in less than twelve months after the nomination.

Lastly, as if to try my patience, I was ordered to serve under a general who had resided the charges of Aguayo (in order to affect my ruin), and who had no less a personage than Lattapiat to be his chief aide de camp.

These are only a part of my motives: I have others still more powerful, and that I have already related, are insufficient to justify my having requested my retirement, &c.
obliged the government to spend extraordinary sums; and have made the punishment of being transported to that 'presidio' lose the greatest part of its importance, because the convicts have been practically shown the possibility of escaping, and laughing at the punishment they were condemned to suffer for their crimes. * * * We therefore believe that government, on putting this into execution, has meditated seriously upon the means of preserving the important possession of the island; and which truly never could be worse taken care of than in having it occupied as a 'presidio.'—El Araucano.

The foregoing was published long before my trial, as well as the following extract from El Philipolitico, No. 14, of the 4th of November, 1833:—

"PRESIDIOS."

"We have heard that the island of Juan Fernandez is to be again depopulated, and that the motives of this measure are the constant insurrections of the convicts, the demoralization of the garrison, and the enormous expenses of the establishment. These reasons are, in our opinion, of sufficient force to stimulate the government to project a new organisation of 'presidios.' It is necessary to seek the means that will conciliate the ends of punishment, which will terrify some, and impede the criminal acts of others; and what is more adequate than that of deportation?" * * * With this object has Russia and England formed their establishments in Siberia and New Holland, and have gained incalculable advantages, and where effects have risen above the hopes of their wise founders. * * * We here might adopt the same plan on a smaller scale and in proportion, and by this method populate the islands of Juan Fernandez, Santa Maria, La Macla, and others to the southward, that are capable to contain small colonies, and in which it is now necessary that the Chilians should be stationed, at least as agents of dominion, in order that they may be enabled to pay the merery of the first who might choose to occupy them. It is said by those who object against this measure, that on account of not being capable of maintaining one presidio, how would it be possible to maintain two or four? But these proposed are of a distinct nature, and in which the criminals would be continually obliged to work, in order to maintain themselves, where they would have no occasion to commit crimes, and where the married men would reside with their wives and families, and form villages. On their arrival they might have a portion of land given to them, and for the first year only be provided with provisions, some animals, and instruments of agriculture. Although this indulgence or assistance might appear at first expensive, it would be much less than what has been spent yearly in the presidio, and when once they have become proprietors and heads of families, there are well-founded motives to make us hope that they might be converted into honest people, as well as what has occurred amongst the Russian and English convicts.—El Philipolitico."

By what I have here extracted it may be seen that all were not of the same opinion in Chile as El Araucano, nor were many aware of the premeditated expedition of General Freyre, which at last has been proved to be the principal cause of the interest that had been displayed towards withdrawing the garrison and convicts from the island.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORD OF THE TRIALS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DEFENCE.

The Insurrection of the 1st of August, in the island of Juan Fernandez, was doubtless commenced at the instigation of Captain Salcedo. * * * * * It is generally admitted and declared, that the moment it became known that the conspirators had taken the castle, a number of soldiers and some convicts presented themselves to the Governor as volunteers, and were armed and provided with ammunition by Governor Succlife, who gave every order necessary for the assault. He also gave orders that the launches and boats lying in the bay should be destroyed, to prevent the escape of the convicts, which might have been easily effected, on account of a French whale being near. * * * One of the witnesses, Joseph Duncan, whose testimony is most worthy of belief, on account of his not being connected with the mutineers (por su ninguna dependencia para con los amotinados), gives a circumstantial account of all that happened.

Can it be said that covetousness has been the cause of the excesses with which the Governor has been accused? No; this never can be alleged against my client, whose, with the greatest generosity, has distributed more rations to the prisoners than they could claim as their due—augmenting their messes twice a week with fish—paying salaries out of his own purse, to the amount of more than one hundred dollars monthly, that he might more easily preserve order and regularity—leaving his boats to the fishermen, and allowing the product to be applied for the benefit of the unfortunate—and lastly, having to sustain a greater number of individuals than government had sent rations to maintain. All these things have been proved. * * * * * Bergara, in conjunction with Salcedo, has pretended to insinuate, that the governor made a precept to Salcedo of the sandal-wood that he was not permitted to embark in the Cololo, when he left the island. This same sandal-wood was sold in an improper manner to the captain of the Lady Wrangle, by Captain Salcedo. Now, what motives could have induced my client to make a present of this nature to his personal enemy, who had meditated his ruin by promoting the insurrection in the island; who had abused his person, placing him in confinement; and lastly, had sent him to the Continent with a notable detriment of his personal property, which he was obliged to abandon, because he was not permitted to collect or carry it with him? * * * * * The accusation of Captain Agusay, in the private declarations that were taken, greatly surprises me, and forces the conviction upon my mind, that those imputations were anticipated, and had been got up (formulada) in order to ruin the Governor. * * * * * We recall that we gave orders to take depositions concerning the conduct of my client before the revolution in the island of Juan Fernandez, which took place on the 1st of August, had been made known to Norproductive by the Governor. We have given orders for such proceedings, because the Supreme Government had no information before the 14th September, the period at which these depostions were taken; for the Cololo was the first vessel that brought the news of the revolution to the Governor, and by the correspondence of Captain Salcedo, remitted by the same vessel, it is proved that she had not left that port before the 14th of September. This sufficiently proves that accusations were premeditated against my client, without any consideration of the affair that has occasioned this court martial.
A document so illegal as the deposition of Aguayo, ought to be presented or credited, first, because it is not preceded by any accusation that ought to serve as a foundation of such proceedings; and, secondly, because there exists no superior order to take such depositions, without which it is improper, and ought not to be introduced in the process.

I ought not to take up more time, since I am relating the points of accusation made by Capt. Aguayo in his illegal declaration; which, amongst other nullifying points that have been stated, wants ratification, or indispensable requisite, without which the deposition is not legalised.

I shall now refer to the exposition made by my client, and to the documents he has produced in his depositions, which, I am fully satisfied, are sufficient to justify him from the false charges which have been got up in order to bring him to trial.

Captain Don Norberto Aguayo's receipts for provisions, pay, &c., issued to him and soldiers, which were as follows:

"Juan Fernandez, Dec. 17th, 1834.
"Received from the Governor of these islands, seventy-five rolls of tobacco, for the individuals under my command.
"(Signed) "Norberto Aguayo.
"Juan Fernandez, March 29th, 1839.
"Received from the Governor of these islands, a quarterly distribution of pay, viz., for October, November, and December.
"(Signed) "Norberto Aguayo.

From the 24th Nov. to the end of March, is four months and five days, or 125 days. Here are receipts for an excess of 25 days, signed by Captain Aguayo, who had two leaves per diem for his men, besides fish at the rate of 4ibs. each per week. I next required him to give an account of what provisions he had received extra on his own account, besides double rations I had allowed him, on which my store-keeper produced the following account:

"Juan Fernandez, March 29th, 1835.

"Store-house account.
"Received one hundred and forty-eight days rations for my troops, since the 24th of November, 1834. 148 days.
"(Signed) "Norberto Aguayo.
"Received double rations for myself one hundred and twenty-five days. 125 days.
"(Signed) "Norberto Aguayo.
"Received extras in beef, flour, meal, fat, &c., three hundred and fifty-one pounds 331 lbs.
"(Signed) "Norberto Aguayo.
"J. E. Troncoso, Guarda Almazón.
"Felix Baesa, do. do.

"F. B. Thomas Sutcliffe.

The laws ordain that unjust calumniators be severely punished; and as Don Norberto Aguayo ought to be considered such, on account of his false and malicious relation, I hope that "Los Señores del Consejo," in obedience to justice, and the offended honour of my client, will proceed against this individual according to law.

The charge of my client's poisoning himself has only served to render those persons fit objects of ridicule, who were so generally gullible.

The object of this face, represented by my client, was simply to preserve the documents, by which he would be enabled to justify his conduct to the world at large, as well as to the Chilian nation, to which he voluntarily dedicated it.

Who can suppose it possible for any man to attempt to destroy himself, that had committed no crimes whereby he would be condemned, and whose quiet conscience insured him a speedy triumph over his false calumniators.

The public and private conduct of my client needs no other advocate to justify it than the public fame; but in our case a more circumstantial detail is indispensably necessary.

On his arrival in this country, he voluntarily adopted our cause, without any other object than that of lending his honourable services and sacrifices to the Chilians, whom he has since viewed as his fellow-citizens. After having been admitted into the army, he fulfilled his duties in the most exemplary manner, and by his conduct has gained the esteem and particular distinction of his chiefs, which is manifested by these certificates which I now present.

Admitted lately to be the governor of Juan Fernandez, he has had no other interest than that of assisting the unfortunate and alleviating their distress; to carry out this humane and generous resolution, he willingly consented to abandon the society of his friends, without even making any remark on his having to receive inferior pay.

On his arrival in the island, he gave full scope to his laborious and enterprising mind, by commencing considerable undertakings, ameliorating the condition of the soldiers and convicts, elevating their morals, cultivating their manners, and improving the state of the colony. Of these statements you have abundant evidence in the document I now present to your notice.

The works that they refer to have been erected by my client with his own tools and implements, notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties that were occasioned by the scarcity of all kinds of artisans.

And ought all these sacrifices, that have been made without any other object, or particular end, than the satisfaction of having exerted himself to the utmost to do good, to unappreciated?

Of course, he made by reproducing the protest, made by my client in his depositions, respecting the illegality of being obliged to answer such accusations; and more so, on account of the want of necessary depositions, in order to substantiate the process.

JOSE MANUEL MILLET.

"EXMO SENOR.—Thomas Sutcliffe, &c. &c., appears before your Excellency, and states, that during the earthquake of the 20th of February, 1835, it was notorious to all the inhabitants of the island of Juan Fernandez, and the documents, Nos. 200, 210, and 215, remitted to the Ministers of State, prove, that during that terrible and unforeseen catastrophe, I, at the risk of my life, saved all the provisions, armament, boats, &c., belonging to government; whilst all my personal property, amounting to more than 3,000 dollars, without enumerating a number of other articles, were swept into the sea; which I present, so that your Excellency may be informed of the extent of my losses, and, in consideration thereof, remunerate them, so that I may be enabled to cover my losses, and return to my native country.

"Portanto, &c. Thomas Sutcliffe.

DEGREE.

"Santiago, May 9th, 1836.

"The petitioner must prove, in the courts of justice, the action he believes himself to have against the tree, or particular person, for the losses stated in this memorial.—Rubric of his Excellency, Cavareda.

"EXMO SENOR.—Thomas Sutcliffe, &c. &c.—In the court martial that has been held, respecting the revolution of Juan Fernandez, no notice has been taken of the severe losses I have sustained in the fulfilment of my duty by the disorderly conduct of the mutineers, Don Nicholas
Saldes, and Chaplain Friar Juan Evangelista Lopez. During the trial of this religious man, though his principal accuser, I was not only a witness of the two witnesses Joseph Duncan, and Pedro Juan Rojo, my store-keeper, who were compelled to deliver up the articles of my personal property, stated in the documents, No. 3 to 6, against my wish, and during the time I was absent. On account of the inform- ity, the chaplain has been set at liberty, and con- sidered an innocent man.

Upon my arrival on the Continent, I gave notice, in my note of the 20th Sept., of the scandalous con- duct of the captain of the Chusco, Don Manuel Dias, who, forgetting his duty, rendered assistance to the chief of the mutineers, receiving me as a prison- er on board of his vessel—conducting me to the Continent, as a prisoner, in order to remove all my per- sonal property, although Saldes sent part of it alongside the vessel. I have made him responsible for 80 cwt. of dry fish, valued at 8 dollars per cwt. which the document No. 1 in the said note in the records of the court martial, pages 62 and 63, proved; also 2 cwt. of sandal-wood, valued at 6 dollars per cwt. but since sold at the low price of 3 dollars to the captain of the American brig, Lady Wrangle, which is also proved by his notes. Two articles are ar- chived in pages 47 and 48, jointly with the manifest, from the Custom House at Valparaiso, which gives an account of the 2 cwt. of sandal-wood, and other articles of my property that had been sold to Captain Dias.

"With what I have here stated, and without enumer- ating many articles of value, my losses amount to 2458 dollars 53 cts., which I present to government, in order that your Excellency may deign to take them into consideration, and lessen the losses I have sus- tained on account of the disorders which have taken place upon the island; and on consideration that the authors of such diabolical intrigues, as well as my de- tractors, have been made a laughing stock to the senten- ces of the "consejo de guerra y corte marcial," where I have been vindicated in the most satisfactory manner from all the charges that had been invented at the head quarters of the army in Chillan and Juan Fernandez, and now archived in the records of my trial, which are of the same date, and nearly of the same tenor. "Por tanto," I beg and supplicate your Excellency to mine my losses, so that I may be able to cover my credit, and return to my native country. "En gracia, &c. Exmo Senor.

"THOMAS SUTCLIFFE."

DECREE.

"Santiago, May 9th, 1836."

"The petitioner must have, in the course of justice, the action he believes himself to have against the treasury, or particular persons, for losses stated in this memorial. Rubric of his Excellency."

"RAMON CAVAREDA."

"EXMO SENOR.—THOMAS SUTCLIFFE, &c. &c.—In answer to the two decrees of the 9th of May, 1836, to my memorial, in which I have requested the Su- preme Government to diminish the losses I have sus- tained in the fulfilment of my duty, during my govern- ment of the island of Juan Fernandez, I beg leave to state that I do not intend to enter into a suit, nor commence any proceedings with the (Fisco) trea- sury's tribunal, nor even against the authors of the revolution of the 1st August, that took place in that establishment, because these do not possess where- with to pay me; nor do the seizers, judges of the trial of the principal criminals, make any remarks respecting their robberies and disorders, nor in the manner in which I ought to be indemnified. It is notorious, and in the archives of the trial there is more than sufficient proof, that the revolution had been premeditated; and that in this scandalous affair, at the risk of my life, with the help of the con- victs, who voluntarily ran the risk of losing theirs, by accompanied me to the assault, I retook the castle of Santa Barbara, &c. of which, I have been visibly turned up by the garrison to a set of villains who had lately been transported from the Continent; and after having restored order on that island, I was deprived of the command, and suffered, whilst a prisoner, for the term of six weeks, injuries and vexations. I have been transported by the commander of the mutineers to the Continent, and obliged to abandon my personal property, to the amount of more than 4000 dollars, of which there is proof to the amount of 2458 dollars, in the archives of the court martial. I have been judged in a "consejo de guerra" and a "corte marcial," not only for the occurrences on the island, but on charges of having been accused (Frapandos) and re- mitted from the head quarters in South America, on account of private declarations, taken from Captain Don Norberto Aguayo, that are also in the archives of the trial, and of the same date, and almost the same tenor, that the same also that were given to govern- ment with my person from Juan Fernandez, which proves that, with anticipation, they had been framing imputations on the Continent to affect my ruin, without having had any intelligence of the dis- orders which had taken place on the island. I can cite many other particulars, but I believe it is suffi- cient only to state, that I have been completely vindicated from all the charges that the diabolical malice of my enemies had invented to accomplish their malignant intentions.

"The decisions of the "consejo de guerra y corte marcial" declare that I have fulfilled the duties of my charge, as governor of that island, with purity and utility. "Con puros y estetizados."

"In the accounts presented to your Excellency, I have clearly stated the powerful motives that have obliged me to solicit my retirement from the military service, during the present war, is the memorial in which I have particularly set forth the reasons that allow me to retire with my permanent rank, &c."

"If this exposition merits the consideration of the Supreme Government, I hope that your Excellency will deign to allow me, at least, what will be sufficient to cover the losses I have sustained in consequence of my expulsion from Juan Fernandez, and cover the expenses of a voyage to my native country. For which I beg and supplicate your Excellency to accede to this my petition, &c. &c."

"THOMAS SUTCLIFFE."

DECREE.

"Santiago, August 7th, 1838."

"Act according to what has been resolved by the decrees of the 9th of May, of this present year, in the two memorials of the same nature that were then presented to government.—Rubric of his Excellency."

"CAVAREDA."

Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Blanco Encalada, under whose orders I served as first aid-de-camp during the campaign of 1837 in Peru, did me the honour to accept the charge of my documents, as well as power of attorney, in order to receive a compensation from the government for my services in the army of the republic, which was decreed in December last. And with respect to the losses I have sustained in Juan Fernandez, I have a full assurance that I may some day be compensated, and verify the assertion of the late minister of war, Don J. Zaviter de Bustamantes, that "Los pueblos no seran siempre ingratos."

THOMAS SUTCLIFFE.

ERRATUM.—In page 23, line 19, the date of the letter is June 4. In page 54, last line, for "villanos" read "villanes."