

Panama July 30th 1859.

Jr. J. Gorman

Boyd & I only
received your note of the 12th
for which Thanks

I am sorry to tell
you that Kearney has not
paid the amount of your
order on him in my favor
for \$200 as he says he has
not received the money he
expected on your acc from
Gruytown. I wrote to Kearney
to ask him for some definite

reply but have not received
it. I must confess that
the delay has put me to
very great inconvenience
as I had to remit the amt
to London to meet the bill
I bought for the amount.
So if you can arrange it
for me like a good man
before you go on your
Caribbea cruise to the
Pacific Islands.

I am by the last mail
happy that Rich^d Gorman

left for England in the Persian
magher is in France

There is no news here
How do you like Lima
& the "Tapada's", don't you
think that a young man
of five & twenty worth
£5000 a year might
spend a pleasant six
months among the
Dutch-cyclopedic beauties
whose one black eye
flashes from beneath
that roguish Tapada

But I forgot - I am now
a married man & writing
to a married man & all
such things are of course
"highly improper" as the
old dowagers at home say.

Adios - Amigo.

My respects to Mr & Mrs
Clay & Miss Crawford
tell them Mr Crawford
of Havanna has gone to
England. Yours, as long as
Old Ireland lasts
Wm Power

144. Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.

Saturday August 13th /59.

My dear Father.

I have been till lately still expecting the letter, which in yours of April 10th, you mentioned having written, and confided to the care of a Mr. Foy or Fay; but it now turns out I may "wait and wait in vain", for I heard but a short time ago, the aforesaid gentleman went down to Davy-Jones, giving the fish the advantage of perusing what was intended for my own delectation. I therefore know nothing of your present whereabouts, and will be the more glad to hear from you. Where are you? What are you doing? How do you like the new-world, and does the climate agree with you? - Give me details of your life out there. I suppose (if you have not already come to),

You will make an excursion in the South, and visit the
Savages and Cannibals. I start for London on Tuesday,
where, after a few days stay, I will be joined by my
Mother and Aunt, and then we all three leave for a
four months tour in Ireland. Ever since I made known
my intention of visiting Ireland this summer, we have
had repeated invitations from all sides, but have accepted
but a few of the most pressing; amongst others, we have
promised to stay some time with the O'Connors of
Mellrose and William Mahon at Newpark. In Dublin,
we go the Richard O'G., (Richard Jun: is now there),
and will also visit the Talor's, who have taken a house
for the season at Bray. As we do not expect to be back
till the beginning of January, we have taken measures

to let our appartement here till that time. I look forward
with much pleasure to this trip. O' Moore has left Quaintilly
(sold house, furniture, horses, everything), and with wife
and family ^{has} gone for the summer to near Caen,
for sea-bathing. He intends wintering in Paris. The Stanleys
journey to Versailles. The case of "Mrs. Verschoor Chichester"
came off last month, and divorce was pronounced. Our
gallant friend intends marrying the Lady Great Spring
at least, so he says. *qui vivra verra*! but I anticipate
(I guess you must have a good dose of Yankeeism by this)
he will think better of his present virtuous intentions.
The Conyn's are still here and will remain till April, but
Francis (the eldest son) goes over to Ireland in a fortnight
or three weeks, on purpose to do us the honors of Woodstock.
Did you get my letter of — I forgot the precise date; it must

have been known about May 15th &c. The letter, dated
to you, has a "fair part" of the marriage de Blackford's
marriage with a Miss Dunn (Ditch), set took place
at the latter end of June. Hoping soon to hear from
you, believe me to remain, my dear father,
Your affectionate son,
~~Edmund Blackford~~

THEATRE ROYAL

H. M. S. VIXEN

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

Thursday Evening, 18th August 1859.

The evening's entertainment's, will commence, with the domestic drama, of

LUKE THE LABOURER!!!

IN 2 ACTS.

SQUIRE CHASE	WALTER DAW.
FARMER WAKEFIELD	HARRY HOLT.
CHARLES MAYDEW	CHARLES TUNE.
LUKE THE LABOURER.....	CHARLES EDWARDS.
PHILIP	JOSEPH YARROLL.
BOBBY TROT	EDWARD DAVIS.
MICHAEL	JAMES NIXON.
DICK	CHARLES DOYLE.
THOMAS, A LANDLORD	HENRY HAMILTON.
DAME WAKEFIELD.....	MR. F. W. B. JONES.
CLARA	WILLIAM SANSUM.
JENNY	MR. A. H. PIDDELL.
Reapers. Cha ^s Kybett, Jos ^h Garnett, & J ^{no} Martin. Servants. Gamekeepers &c &c!!	

COMIC SONG.

"THE LIFE OF A CADGER" EDWARD DAVIS.

SENTIMENTAL SONG,

"I NEVER SAID THAT I HAD LOVED" JOSEPH YARROLL.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

To conclude with the interesting Comedy of

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS

IN TWO ACTS.

ADMIRAL KINGSTON.....	JOSEPH DOUGLAS
LIEUTENANT KINGSTON.....	CHARLES EDWARDS
SHORT	JAMES JOLLIFFE
DENNIS	HENRY HAMILTON
MRS. PONTIFEX	MR. A. H. PIDDELL
MSS. MORTIMER	WILLIAM SANSUM

TREASURER.....LIEUT L. J. MOORE
MANAGER.....MR. F. W. SUTTON

San José Costa Rica
27 Sept 1859

My dear Sherman

I received yours of 25th August from Lima. & inlure you sent several letters received here for you which I did not forward before as I knew not in what direction to send them.

Hogan's attempt to get that money out of de Baruel some time ago was a failure - and the day I sent down your order in my favor for the \$20. Take the order you gave me in Hogan for the whole amt. as Confirmatory of the first order. My friend writes me as follows "de Baruel refuses to pay the order. he says that he must have a receipt in full for \$500 from the Sherman brother himself - the fact is - this is a quibble on the part of de Baruel. taking the chance of accident to keep the money altogether for his own purposes." - It can be helped, & I must wait till you come this way again.

You will have heard that our little friend Mon has been turned out in the wide world by an unexpected event. D. Montalaga is provisional President, & matters are progressing quietly.

The Bishop Mission is Walter & Wythe (late of Guatemala) takes his place. - Synges goes to Washington - The bishops are at present in Europe but talk of soon following him. - All other friends are well & desire to be remembered to you.

Believe me

My dear Sherman
Very faithfully Yours

Montalaga

Rev. Herman Mahan
r r r
Lima.

Hall's.

30th July 1859

Sir

H. M. S. Viper, Collar.

My attention having been drawn to an article in the Station Regulations to the effect that no person in the Squadron is to wear the beard or Moustache:

I beg to state the Case of several men on board this ship upon whom I believe the execution of that order will bear most injuriously.

These seamen have warm luxuriant beards for some years, and it is chiefly, in my opinion to this admirable protection of nature that they hitherto escaped those sore throats, Catarrhs, and inflammatory affections of the chest to which Sailors are so peculiarly subject and I do not hesitate to predict much Injury to the health of Able, and well conducted men in carrying out a Regulation, so fraught with mischief as the one in question.

To the seaman, so Subject to atmospheric vicissitudes, the beard is nature's best protection from numerous diseases, and in those I have specified it may be observed, that the first treatment adapted by the Surgeon, is to advise the hair to grow freely about the face and throat.

The Marines are permitted to wear the Moustache; I hope that to the more exposed sailor a fuller allowance of nature's growth will be allowed.

In the event of the ship proceeding to a colder climate, there can be no question that should the men who now wear the beard be compelled to shave they will be subjected to inevitable disease and suffering.

I am Sir

—

H. M. S. Vixen. Callao.

August 22: / 59

Sir I have the honor to bring before you notice the following case of wearing my beard for your approbation

In consequence of having a weak and delicate throat, subject to severe sore throats and Colds while serving out on this Station on a former occasion, also in the Polar Regions, and constantly changing the Climate—

Finding great relief in wearing the beard, which has been my custom in consequence: I beg most respectfully to request I may be allowed to continue to wear the same, as a preventative against disease

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Believe me dear

Lionel Lambert.

H. M. S. Vixen

10 Oct 59,
Lord & L P. — + —
J^d J^r R. — + —
Miss B. P. —
Don E. —
O. K. Henry —
Martin —

Oct 27. 59.
Boyd & Pinner — + —
E. Blunt — + —
R. Gorman —
O. K. Henry —
George Chapman — + 12 Nov —
St John —
W. M. M. — + Nov 12
Earl Lowry —

Calle de el rastro de la
Joaquella No 80.

Tanana 30 Sept 1857

My dear Sir I had this pleasure by
the last mail, enclosing you a
letter from Miss Kearney, and
I now send you the Grey Town
Document - Precious scamps
those fellows are. Nothing further
has been received from them since

No news here of importance
Brigadier General Scott is coming
out to settle the San Juan Island
(Vancouver) difficulty with
Governor Douglas - There is to be
no war about it. Nothing
new of Delly that I see - The
mail went by Nicaragua
but this way. President Mora

You will see by the 'Star', has
been driven out of the County
and Monte Alegre taken the
Presidency of Porto Rico. I
had an interview with the
General here. He thinks he
will get back again but
quien sabe. Money did the
whole affair - it is always
a powerful agent in these
countries.

I trust you are enjoying
yourself in Lima - if Capt
Lambert is still there be so
kind as to present my respects
to him.

When are we to

see you this way again?

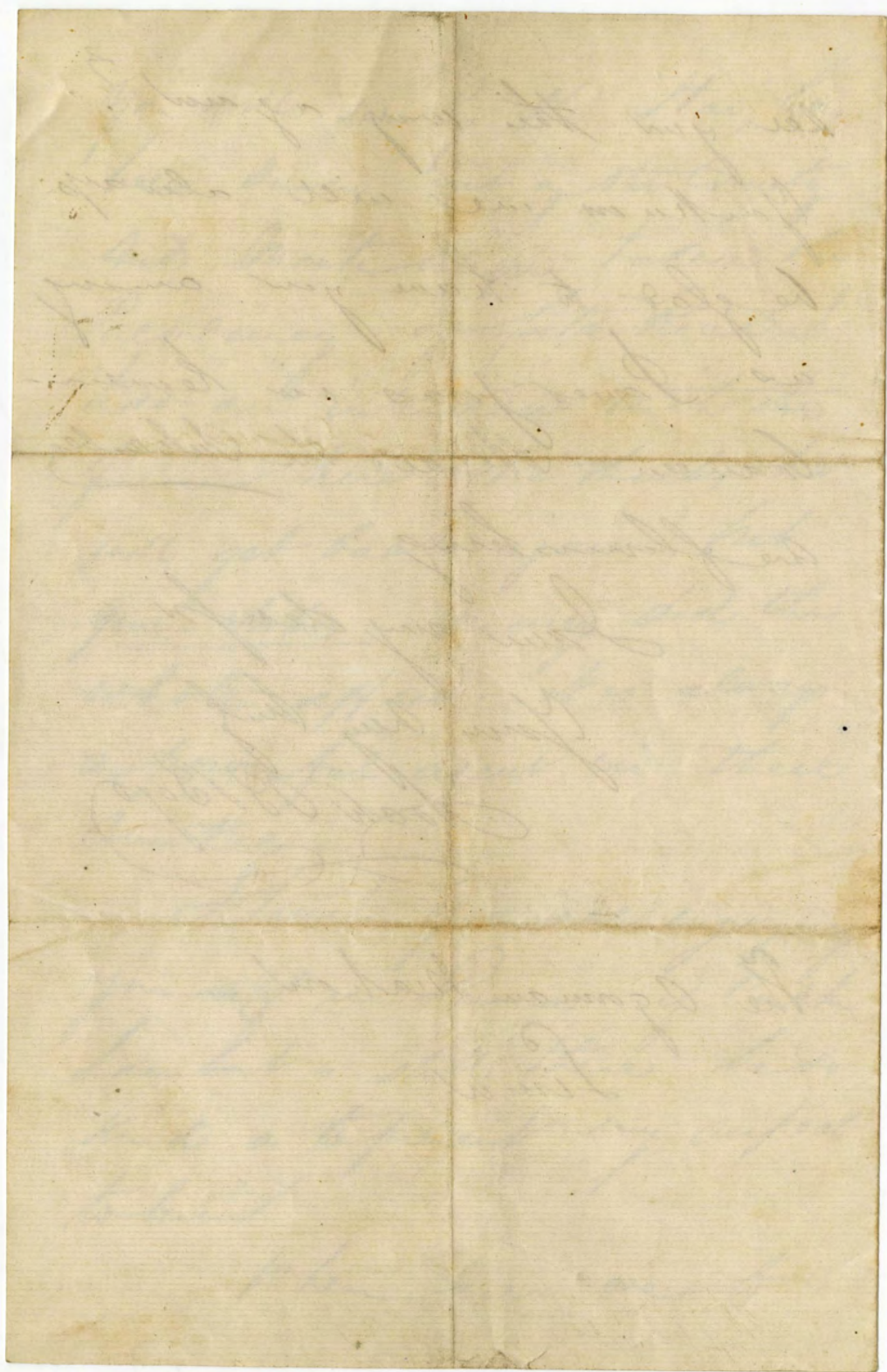
You know we will always
be glad to have you among
us. Power joins in remem-
brance. He and the Subscribers
are flourishing.

I am my dear friend

Yours very truly

Archd D Boyo

The Ogoonah Mahon
Lima



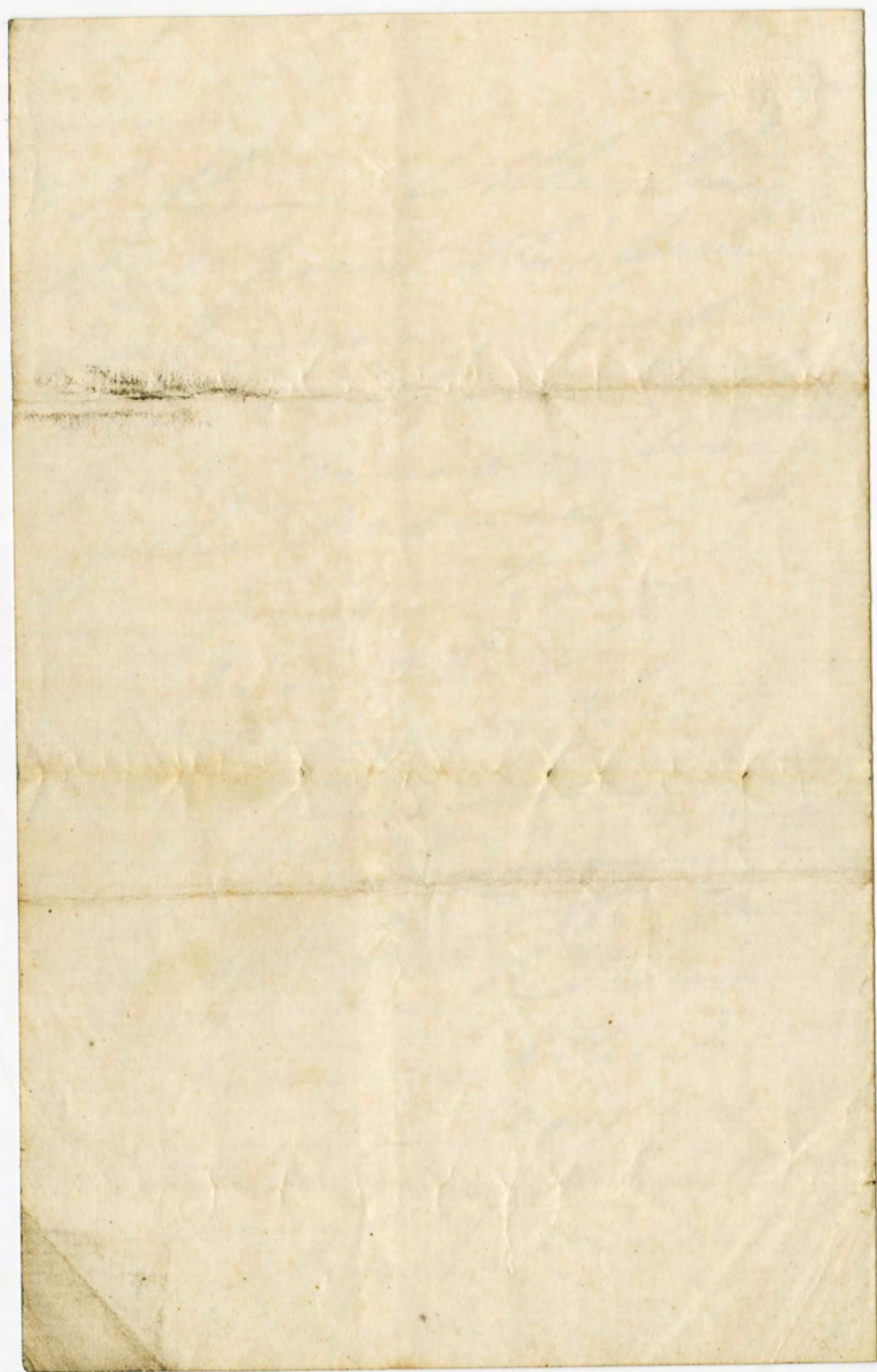
British Legation
Lima
October 12. 1859.

My Dear Lady Palmerston

All can prophesy
accurately after the event.
When taking leave of
you in off. Place Vendôme
referring to ^{the recent} ~~the extraordinary~~
conduct of ^{the} ~~Parliamentary~~
friends I told you
~~that they would~~ ^{be} ~~so~~ ^{the} ~~first~~ ^{plausible} ~~pretext~~
to ~~sheet~~ ^{they} ~~uncover~~ ^{of the} ~~the~~ ^{Hakia}
they making ~~a~~ ^{an} ~~unpleasant~~
for their stupidities by
rendering justice to the
great ~~Mass~~ ^{on} ~~whom~~
Spain. St. Britain could
only in an emergency.

I then to the thought
that from this ^{time}
harlequin's land I
should have to claim
your recognition
of the necessity of
my prediction.

Accept my
heartily congratulations
on a ~~very~~ ^{very} only ^{under}
the more marked & ^{complete}
complete - ^{by} ^{these}
peculiar circumstances
- ^{stammers} attendant
on it. - May you
+ the long time to
triumph over your



Santiago Nov 19/59

Dear Mr. Gray,

I regret my absence
in the Yavana should
have prevented me from
answering your note of the
27.th Sep. Hearing the infor-
-mation about the "Stone
Chairs" may now be too late
for your scientific acquaintance.

However, I put
myself in communication
with Señor Villavicencio
the author of the "Geography
of the Ecuador" who has
promised to write me
fully on the subject &
his answer shall be
immediately forwarded you.

W.

W. Lamm of this has
two of the chairs in question in
his possession & if I could
not obtain one of the originals
I dare say I could obtain a
good photograph & which
if you desire it I will have
done.

By next mail I start
on a journey through the
States & Europe & it is not
improbable but that I may
return by way of Buenos
Aires & the Pampas to Chile,
in which case I shall look
forward to a short visit
to Lima again.

I am diffident at
offering you my services
in Europe but shall be
very pleased to fulfil any

commissions you may have
there.

Trusting you will
remember me to Master Randolph
Believe me

Yours truly
Mrs. W. Lamm

Mr. D. Platten

Nov. 24, 1859

A Rough Sketch of the Services of General Stagg,
in Colombia. —

General Leonard Stagg, commenced
his career at an early age in the British Navy
as a Midshipman on board H. M. Ship
Magicienne, commanded by Captain Honble
William Gordon in 1812. and served on the
coasts of Spain and Portugal until the Peace
of 1814. — On the Magicienne being paid off
he continued his services in the Redoubt,
Trance, Malta and Wasp, serving princi-
pally on the West India Station until the
middle part of 1820. having passed his
Examination at the Naval College at Ports-
mouth in 1816, before Sir Edmund Thornborough
Sir Geo. Grey and the Professor W. Inman.
Towards the end of 1820, I arrived in
Jamaica from England, with the object
of joining Sir Charles Romley, successor to
Sir Anne Popham, and of continuing his

Services to his native country, but not finding the Admiral at Port Royal, he having gone to the Savannah and Vera Cruz, S. resolved during his absence to take a trip over to Santa Martha, recently captured from the Spaniards by the Patriot forces, in whose service were several of his old Naval friends. On his arrival, he fell in with amongst other English officers, Sir Gregor Macgregor, General Stewart, and other notable chiefs who succeeded in persuading him to join the Cause and accept a Command in the Squadron that was then preparing to blockade Carthagena. - Chivalrous feelings and an enthusiastic spirit prevailed over duty and reflection. Suffice it to say that the offer was accepted. - It would be quite out of place to attempt in this short space to describe the various scenes and vicissitudes of War, of Shipwreck, of privation and of hair breadth escapes by Sea and

Land, that followed, until the year 1823, when S. left the blockading Squadron of Puerto Cabello to take part in the operations on the Lake of Maracaybo, and share in the war memorable and sanguinary battles that were fought upon its waters, the which sealed the fate of Colombia.

For this service he received by Decree of the Congress of Colombia, the "Star of the order of Libertadores de Venezuela", as also a Gold Shield to be worn on the left arm, with the inscription, "To the ^{Valour of the} Navy of Maracaybo, 1823."

After the capture of Maracaybo, and the Spanish forces sent out of the country, S. sailed in 1825 with his vessel the Independent of 18 guns, on a mission to the United States of North America, after running down the West India Islands, in quest of Seamen to recruit the Navy. - From the severe hammering the Independent had received in the Lake, she proved to be exceedingly defective, and it was found necessary to run into the

Mississippi for safety and repair. Orders were transmitted from Colombia to tell her in the Port of New Orleans. - In 1827, I. returned from the U. States to Caracas, and presented himself and documents to the Liberator Bolivar, lately arrived from Peru, who awarded him his appreciation and thanks for the satisfactory completion of his mission.

After being engaged for some months in quelling an insurrection against Bolivar in the Province of Cumana, I. in 1828 was ordered to the Orinoco, to take the command of the Naval forces in that quarter, and with the view also of suppressing the contraband trade carried on in the river with impunity, and even shared in by some of the local authorities.

This was a service attended by great personal risk, but by dint of extreme energy and resolution the object was accomplished, and I. received the thanks of the Government, with a public manifestation from the Merchants of the City of Angastura the Capital of Orinoco.

At this period the affairs of Colombia began to wear a gloomy aspect. The mutiny of the 3^d. Division of the Army left in Peru; the attempted assassination of Bolivar in Bogota: were forebodings of great evils and misfortunes, not only to the peace and welfare of Colombia, but also to those who had labored, fought and bled in establishing the independence of the Country, and who were known to be the tried and faithful friends of the Liberator. - Peru, forgetting her debt of gratitude to Bolivar and to Colombia, threw off the mask and openly declared War against her Liberator, entered the Southern frontier of the Republic with 9,000 troops under the command of her President Lamar, and captured at the same time with her Naval forces under Admiral Guise, the Port of Guayaquil. - Bolivar resolved on dispatching a Naval force round the Horn capable of destroying Guise and his Squadron.

Two new frigates, lately built in the United States, the Colombia and the Condumamarca, each mounting 62 guns, with an equal number of boats, the Beres and Urica, were destined to perform this service, uniting to the effect in Puerto Cabello. — I was recalled from the Arino, to serve as Captain of the Fleet. Some urged their sailing. The Condumamarca on her voyage up from Carthagena to the point of rendezvous sprang her lower masts and could not proceed. The delay practised in refitting the Beres occasioned the same result. The Colombia and Urica proceeded to sea on the 29th August 1829, leaving the other two ships behind in Puerto Cabello. On the 4th of Feb^y, 1830 the Colombia arrived in the river of Guayaquil, after a small boisterous passage round the Horn, with the loss of many of her crew from cold. The Urica, having sprung a leak off the River Plate in a tempest, was obliged to put into Montevideo, and finally return to Puerto Cabello. —

On the Colombia's arrival as before mentioned we learned the news of the battle of Purgui, fought by General Flores, who at this period commanded the South of Colombia, with 3,000 troops of the old Army, against 8000 Peruvians, commanded by General Lamar, in which the latter were totally defeated, and compelled to stipulate a peace with the Victor.

Orders were waiting us in Guayaquil from Bolivar that on the arrival of the Colombia in that Port, the Command of the Ship was to be given to Capt. — and that the former Captain, with the General (Admiral) Commander in Chief of the Squadron, were to return to Venezuela. — Captain Stagg retained the command of the Colombia in the Pacific until the middle part of 1833. — when the frigate was reduced to a ship in ordinary, and Capt. called to the Capital, Quito, and appointed a military member of the Supreme Court of Justice. —

Towards the latter part of 1832 a revolution broke out in Guayaquil. On the 9th of October Capt. left the Capital, to accompany the

President General Flores with the troops from the interior, with ^{the} object of attacking, and reducing the revolutionists to obedience. The rebel party in the mean time, had obtained possession of the Colombia, with all the smaller vessels of War, and made themselves complete masters of the river. Whilst on the other hand the government was destitute of naval means, and had to resort to large canoes, that were capable of containing from 20 to 24 men, armed with lances and muskets. With a half dozen of these Canoes proceeded down the river, the President and the troops marching by land to the attack of Guayaquil and the armed vessels, consisting of the frigate that was rigged and ready for sea, and six Schooners, each mounting a long 18 or 24 pound gun on a pivot. After reconnoitering the position of the vessels and batteries, the assault was made at night on the 24th Nov^r, and Guayaquil was carried by storm in the most gallant style, the rebel forces taking refuge

on board the frigate and Schooners, and the day following dropped down the river to the Island of Puna to recover from their surprise, and reorganize themselves for future operations. In a few days they again presented themselves before the city, the which they found ready to receive them by the guns captured from them the night of the assault, distributed along the whole line of defence on the river side. They made their attack by water and by land, and were repulsed with great slaughter and damage to their vessels, receiving again out of gun shot, carrying on a desolating mode of warfare for some months, until their Chief and several of his officers were captured. This event brought about a treaty through the good offices and guaranty of the American Commodore, who had come down from Callao with two heavy Corbettes, and by which the Frigate, with all the smaller vessels were delivered up to the Government, and an end put to this sanguinary struggle in the river, the which

had proved so detrimental to the foreign commerce, and ruinous to the government.

In the month of Sept.^r 1834, G.^t S. was elevated to his present rank, in recompence for his services during the late conflicts, retaining the Command in Chief of the Naval forces of Ecuador, until the middle part of 1835.

In 1837 the government appointed him to the Command of the Military District of Quito, the which he held until the revolution again broke out in Guayaquil in 1845; having married in 1842, Amalia the second daughter of the President, Gen.^t Flores, by whom he has four children living.

The new revolution, arising principally from disappointed hopes of certain individuals who aspired to Place and Power, no matter how obtained, produced new disasters, and gave rise to fresh conflicts. After two severe actions, fought at the Uvira, the first by the brave Gen.^t Oramendi and the second by Gen.^t Flores in person, and

in both of which the revolutionists or Democratic party were routed, a treaty was celebrated, pledging the "National honor" for its observance, by which Gen.^t Flores was to absent himself to Europe for two years, and the Chiefs and officers of the Army return to their drillings unmolested, with their pay and emoluments guaranteed them. No sooner had Gen.^t Flores embarked for England than the most wanton acts of bad faith, cruelty and persecution commenced on the part of the new government: the which in violation of all sense of justice and humanity, of all disregard to a long life of services, proscribed G.^t S. and his family the Country, depriving them of their properties, pay and emoluments, in direct opposition to the treaty, and "National honor."

It may here be mentioned, by way of contrast, that in 1857 the Government of Her Britannic Majesty was pleased to forward to G.^t S. the War Medal and clasp for the Siege and capture of S.^t Sebastian on the North Coast of Spain in 1813. - a distinction highly appreciated by him.

To satisfy the personal request of Col. O'Gorman,
who is now residing in Lima, has been the
motivation for putting upon paper this hasty
outline of a career since 1820. Whatever use
Col. O'G. shall think proper to make of it,
should it ever meet the eye of any of L. S.'s
friends and companions in early life, it
will doubtless awaken many recollections
of their old acquaintance and shipmate.

Lima Nov^r 24th. 1859. —

Mon cher Ste Marie

Cette lettre vous sera remise
par mon Ami Mmes Morgan
un brave et noble ami, qui nous
quite par cause de sa sante, pour
essayer votre climat. Je le re-
commande a votre bon amitie
et lui montrant quelques attentions
vous obligerez votre tres devoué

Geo. L. Knox

San Francisco

ce 9 Decr 1859



The first of these

The first of these

The first of these

The first of these

The first of these

The first of these

The first of these

The first of these

The first of these

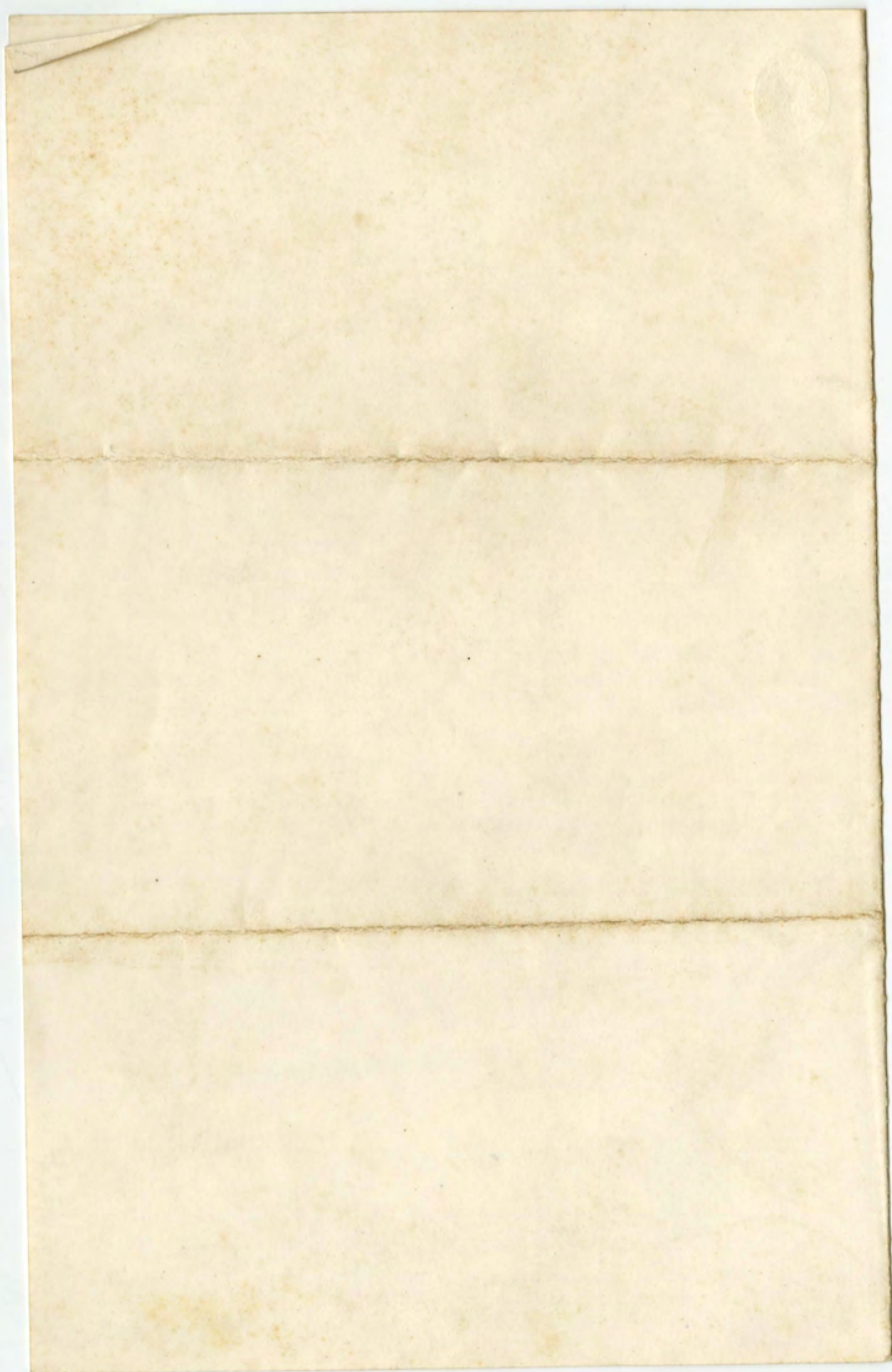
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N.º

REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR.



COMANDANCIA JENERAL
DEL DISTRITO.

Guayaquil á 19 de Dobre
de 1857 — 15. de la Libertad.

*El Sr. Coronel Británico Lionel
Lambert puede pasar libremente
Al campamento del Ejército Peruano*

J. J. J. J.

Nº

REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR



Impreso en la
de 1887

COMANDANCIA GENERAL
DEL DISTRITO

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

7

COMANDANT
DEPT. DE

Dec. 19

REPUBLICA DEL PERU

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL

Las avanzadas del Ejército no pondrán embarco en su tránsito, bien sea p.^a entrará o salirá de este Campamento al S. Cor. de S. M. B. Mr. Bergamán y a las personas que lo acompañen.

Cuartel p.^a en Maparingue Dto. 19/859

El Ayudante Jefe

Andrés Segura

W.

REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL

Las señas de este documento
son las mismas que en el
original y se han de leer
en el tomo de la obra de
donde se sacó el original.

En la ciudad de Lima a
veinte y cinco de mayo de
mil noventa y cinco.

115



on ~~Guyaguay~~ ^{Decr 19. 1859}

~~means to my departure~~
about a month since
I have got other letters
intercepted to a gentleman
expressing to depart on route direct for
Europe. ~~one~~ ^{one} from me addressed
as ~~the present~~ ^{this} to you &
containing No 1. & Draft
(~~copy~~ ^{copy} of the present &
enclosure (No 2) for Six
pounds six, my subscription
for the ensuing year.

By the mail just
arrived here from ~~France~~ ^{England}
we now learn that the ~~gentleman~~ ^{gentleman}
above referred
to has gone off not to
England but to California
and what ~~disturb~~ ^{disturb} his ~~careless~~ ^{careless}
habits it ~~differs~~ ^{differs} is almost ~~probable~~ ^{probable} that
he has ~~been~~ ^{been} in letters ~~expressed~~ ^{expressed}
his ~~care~~ ^{care} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~him~~ ^{him} not to reach
London until ~~God~~ ^{God} only ~~knows~~ ^{knows} when
uncertain how the matter
may, as I deem it best to forward

to post
to you Draft No 3. Since
the worst can ~~happen~~ will
be to ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} you from
the trouble of opening
two notes instead of one
and which ~~under the~~
~~circumstances~~ just
mentioned I ~~suppose~~
(in the event of its so happening)
Quite sure you will
kindly pardon me
for entertaining and
your under the
circumstances just
mentioned

Castilla with all his
forces is encamped at a
Camp of ^{to the north} ~~smile~~
The ~~Spanish~~ ~~army~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~
~~the~~ ~~army~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~
~~the~~ ~~army~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~
lost - my opinion is he will
succeed in his designs by
treachery means of golden weapons

that there will be little
~~no~~ fighting, if any at all.
The matter must however
be soon brought to issue
since the rainy season
so fatal to troops in Camp
is now about to set in -

I shall have with me a little
more fighting, & very at all.
The weather is not so warm
as we thought it to be
since the heavy shower
of yesterday. I hope
to fight to day in our
new about to let us
know what the
weather will be.

I have written to L. & J.
(in the event of its happening)
quite soon, you will
kindly pardon me
for entertaining them
your mother the
circumstances just
mentioned.

Castellon with all his
forces is encamped at
Amposta, to the right
of the river. It is
very strong, but I think
that my opponent is he will
be seen in his designs by
the means of golden crowns.

185-4^p

Wednesday,

My dear Colonel

I wrote you the
other day, but found
my note this morning
on Mr. Fernandez's desk
in Callao, so I am
afraid you may not
have received it. -

As I said, I have
thought it better to
write to Mr. Jerminham
as he then can send

Copies of all the
correspondence to the
H. O.

Be kind enough
to fill in the dates
which I have left
in blank, from the
copies which you
have; and then
I would request the
favour of your
sending all to Mr.
Frimingham.

I am very much

obliged indeed to you,
for the interest that
you have taken in
this affair of mine.

As I said to you
before, I have no desire
to persecute Wilther,
but he has really
so much abused his
official influence in
a matter of a purely
personal kind, that
I am certain Mr. Fri-
mingham will do me

the favour to enquire
into the matter, and
if he is satisfied that
my character has been
misrepresented to the
F. C. then make
Wilkes retract, or
at least as away
with the unjust
impression that he
has created.

Very truly Yours
J. Gibson

Mr. Thomas Mahon
to. &c

To Col. R. E. Sherman Mahon
Guayaquil.

Lima 26th December 1859.

My dear Sir, I have to thank you for your prompt reply, to my letter of the 11th instant dated 20th and assure you that I can easily comprehend your feelings on the occasion of Mr. Scott's behaviour towards you.

By the inclosed Copies of Correspondence with him and my friends you will be informed of the final result of your Bill which has come back to me with 4 Shillings Expense noted on the Back of it, which you will perhaps be so good as to order to be paid to my sister with the £40. This amount may be remitted either to Miss Sophia Cheesman or Miss Elizabeth L. Cheesman N^o 10 Parade, Canterbury who will jointly or separately give a receipt for the money.

I give you the names of both so that no delay may be caused should one or other be absent at the time of your letter reaching them. I presume you will drop them a line stating the name and address of the party through whom they are to receive the remittance.

The Elections here appear to have come off without any broken heads &c. and as I presume you get a sight of the "Comercio"

"Comercio" from Lima it is useless my
giving you any Extract. - We are at
present quiet enough.

You will of course have seen
your "Pisano" (A'Brien) Publication respecting
Rocas in Southampton. He is a "Brick",
I only wish we had some of his stamp
here to show up the Leaders of this
unfortunate Country.

May we hope to see you again
soon? Wishing you the Compliments of
the Season remain

My dear Sir,

Yours truly

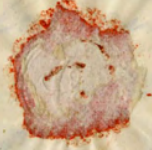
John Cheesman

P.S. Since writing the above Mr. Jerriugham
has given me the misused letter to your
address.

Received of
John Cheesman
1846

Casualty

Colonel W. D. D. Commander



excitation

It is ^{happy & Lambert} ~~the dawn of a long and honorable career~~
~~spring of youthful life~~ ^{had} ~~just~~
had just received a new impulse ^{which} ~~in~~
the confidence of ~~that~~ ^{the} friendship
which existed between us he had
confided to me ~~rather~~

In the confidence of that friendship
he had ~~con~~ which existed between us
he had

The friendship which bound us ^{together} was
cemented by confidential communica-
tions ^{to} while I learned that just at this
period ~~the~~ ^{upon tide} ~~of~~ an honorable
career had ~~been~~ the only new impulse of
which it was susceptible bringing
with it the ^{opening prospect} ~~prospect~~ of my ^{sublime} ~~sublime~~ ^{many}
~~happiness~~ ~~—~~ ~~blessing~~ — his words were

Until now I never ~~had experienced~~ ^{what} perfect happiness ~~was~~ ^{meant} —
hopeful — joyous — ~~happy~~ — in the
bloom of life — basking in prosperity
beloved & honored by his brother officers — adored
by his men — his frame of mind was
at once hopeful — joyous — and content
yet ~~the~~ in this happy state of mind ~~due~~
~~the~~ ^{to the public} ~~Peruvian~~ ^{police} were told by
Peruvian Agents ^{1st} that he had committed
~~suicide~~ ^{of a violent disposition} ~~next~~ ^{that} ~~being quarrelsome~~
he had provoked a quarrel with some
unknown party & been killed — then
that he had been drowned — his
violence of temper was illustrated by the
report that he had murdered his own steers
on board ship

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged, yellowed paper. The text is mirrored across the page, suggesting bleed-through from the reverse side. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases, stains, and a torn bottom edge.]

Colonel.

The Ogerman makes declare & certifies.

1st that ^{It} The late Mr. V. Erskine's new land having had occasion to seek his advice and assistance, frequently spoke of the good offices rendered by Mr. C. M. whom he regarded in the light of a son for his filial attention and services, and to whom he had confided and handed over the management of his affairs, ~~the~~ ^{which} his own increasing infirmities rendered him unable to attend to, — giving distinctly to understand that consequent on his sufferings from what he called Chronic Rheumatism, accompanied by paralysis which rendered him almost helpless, he had come to the determination of giving everything he possessed in this Country to the said Mr. C. M. and ^{of} residing with him as long as he should be spared in life. —

2nd

That when recently Mr. R.'s illness increased, and he became unable to leave his bed, — Depoent having called to make the customary inquiries after his health, Mr. M. — said that he was much alarmed at the increasing weakness of his friend, and that he Mr. M. being a stranger to the language & laws of the Country felt apprehensive that in the event of his friend's death, he might be put to inconvenience & trouble in maintaining his rights and retaining the property already made over to and bestowed on him by Mr. R.

3rd

That Depoent thereon remarked that there should be no apprehension on that head, because Mr. R. had on more than one occasion in private conversation with him, communicated his wishes and stated what he ^{had} done respecting his property here.

4th

That on a subsequent visit, Mr. C. M. asked Depoent if he would have any objection to be present when

Mr N should formally declare that he had made over to him Mr C M all his property in Peru including certain bills or securities for money and Depo^t having replied that he could entertain no objection whatever to hear any voluntary declarations, - Mr C M then asked Mr N to make such declarations in presence of Dep^t, and Mr N having expressed his readiness to do so, Mr C M produced from his pocket three bills or money securities endorsed ^{with} by Mr N's name ~~who~~ in reply to the questions addressed to him, - said (as the amount and nature of each document was read out and shown to him) - that the endorsement thereon was his name & written by himself, and that he had ^{each & all of} given them to Mr C M, to recover & receive the amount as his own property to be used & disposed of as he pleased, - these, and all other property ~~which~~ he had there. - but it appeared to Depo^t that Mr N in making these gifts, although using the words "all other property" wished to limit the donation to the amount of property possessed by him, in Peru and did wish to include therewith his property in other Countries.

5th

- That

Mr N at the period of making these latter declarations, as well as the former ones above mentioned, was in the perfect enjoyment of his intellectual faculties, and that he subsequently conversed on other matters with his customary acuteness and parental firmness, although warned by Dep^t ~~as~~ well as by ^{one of} the attending physicians who desired Dep^t so to do, - of his approaching end.

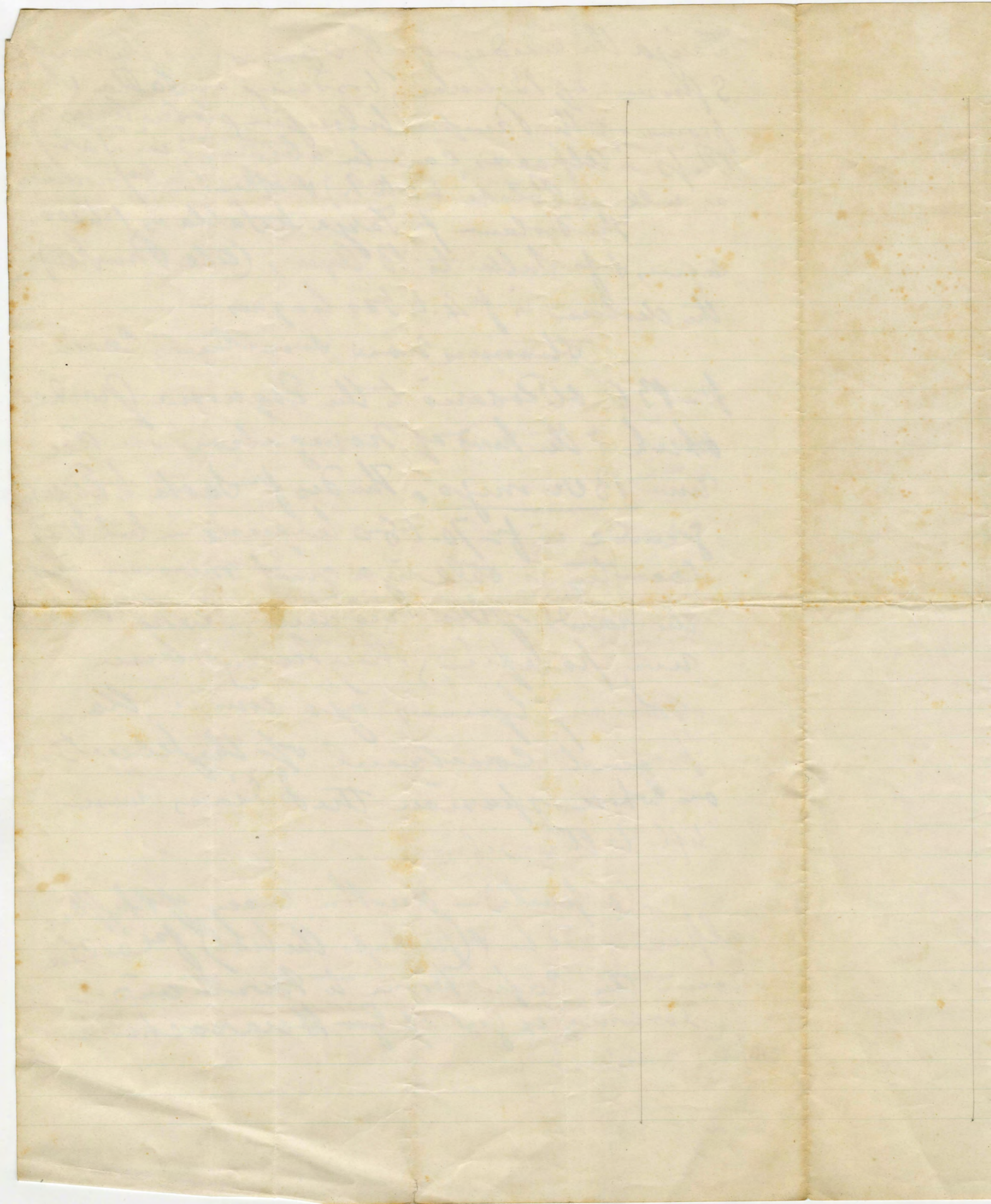
his property in other countries.
by being in Spain and not wish to include them in

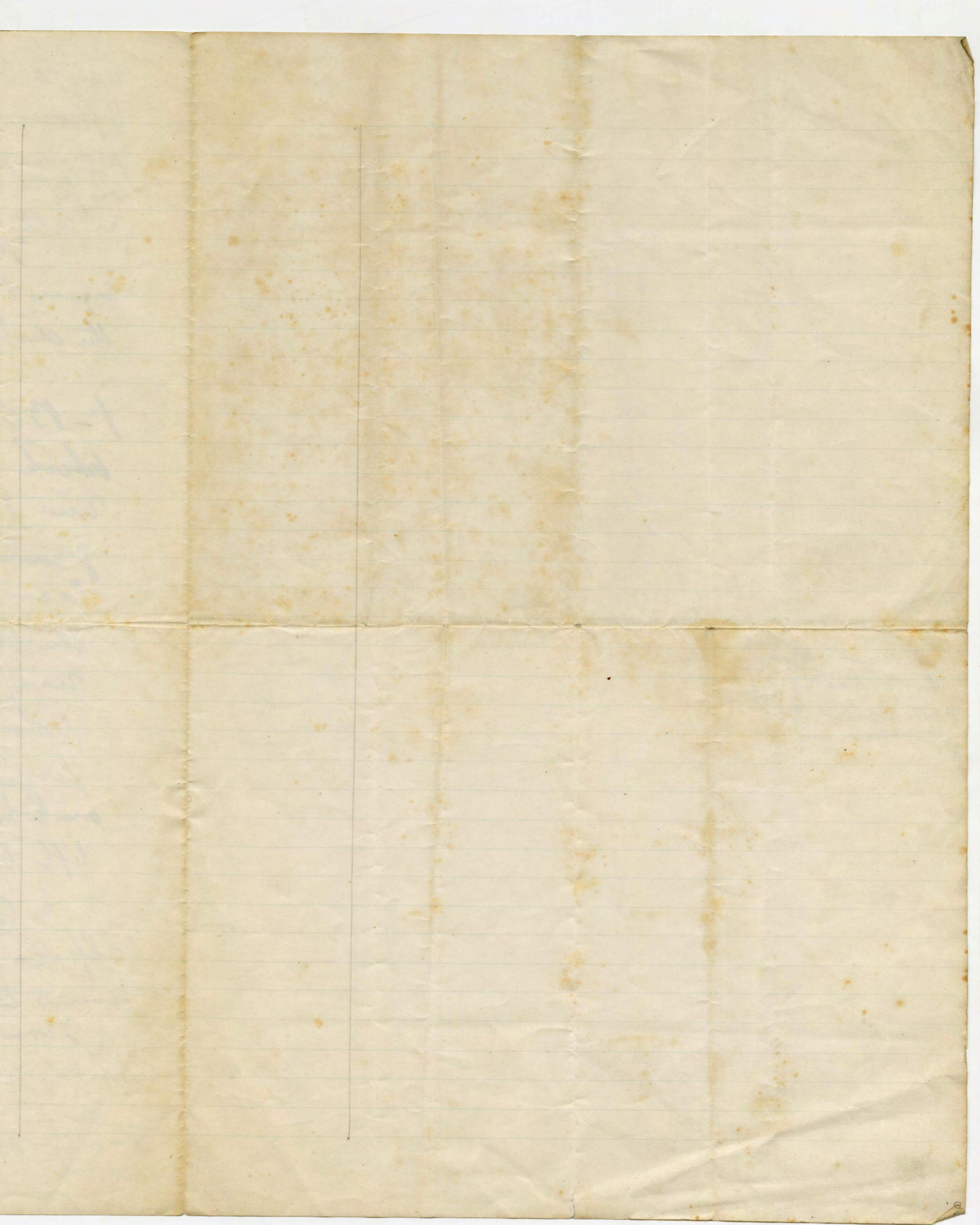
Tarja the residence of G. O'Connor is the most
S. province of Bolivia, bordering on Salta which is
province of the Pampa belonging to the Argentine
Rios - Alpacas can be obtained in Tarja
as well as Potash (to the N) & other Bolivian products.

The distance fr Tarja to Salta is 1 to 200
leagues, & fr Salta to B. Ayacucho (all Pampa)
the distance is fr 4 to 500 leagues -

Steamers now sometimes come
fr - B. A. & Rosario to the Esquina Grande
which is the head of navigation on the
río Bermejo. The dis fr Salta to Esquina
Grande is fr 70 to 80 leagues - but this
country is still in a great measure in
the hands of the Indians who are
very peaceful, they have been
many years ago under the
present control of the Spaniards -
on whose expulsion the Indians were
left to themselves.

(a route) - another way of shipping
alpacas would be & perhaps the best fr Callao
round the Cape Horn to Montevideo -
(Ximenez) ex Gov of Guayaquil
Cape } Copiapo





Wences ^{Hand} x ^{Hand}
South ^{Hand}
+ Liester ^{Hand} -

Capt. Lambert and Officers H. B. M. S. "Vixen"
request the pleasure of ~~Col~~ *The O'Gorman*
Mahon's company, to an Amateur Performance on
board, on *Thursday* evening, *18 August 1859.*

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to be punctual, as the
Performance will commence at *7.30.* o'clock precisely.

Boats will be in attendance *at the Mole*
at *6.45* o'clock.

