RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 517

Chile
JULY 22, 2024

**SPECIAL LIST 517**

**CHILE**

Items marked with an asterisk (*)
will be shipped from Lisbon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval,
and may be returned within a reasonable time
for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Regulations for a Military Academy

1. [ACADEMIA MILITAR, Santiago]. Reglamento de la Academia Militar ... [text begins:] Debiendo el Director de la Academia militar someterse al reglamento que por el articulo 3° del decreto de 19 de julio del presente ano ha de servirle de pauta ... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 29 August 1831. 4°, early plain wrappers (soiled, stained). Caption title. Light stains and soiling. In good condition. 33 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these regulations for the second incarnation of the Academia Militar, ancestor of Chile’s present Escuela Militar. They specify admission requirements, a four-year course of study with the content of each course (pp. 17-24) and the exams (pp. 24-28), what the cadets will be doing every hour of every day, and even how often they will shave and change their linen. Also covered are the duties of the director, sub-director, faculty, chaplain, surgeon, bursar, and doorman. Like many military academies established after the Napoleonic Wars, this one followed the French model in organization, regulations, and uniforms.

The Academia was founded in 1817 by Bernardo O’Higgins, but closed for financial reasons in 1819. President Ramón Freire, attempting to reopen the school a few years later, failed due to the chaotic situation in Chile during the 1820s. It was finally reestablished in 1831, under President José Joaquin Prieto and his minister Diego Portales. After another lapse (1838-1842), it reopened under the name Escuela Militar, and has existed since then with only one brief hiatus (1876-1878).

OCLC attributes the work to Fernando Errázuriz and Diego Portales.

Was Cleric Legitimately Chosen During War of Independence?

2. Adicion a la admonicion fraternal del parroco del Obispado de Concepcion, dirigida al autor del impreso: Gloria á Dios y á su Santa Iglesia. Sr. D. Juan Vidaurre. Hermano en Jesucristo, segunda vez vuelve á hablaros vuestro compatriota, no solo animado del celo mas puro, sino tambien del afecto mas fino con que os aprecia ... [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1828). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Dampstained, with pinkish stains at the edges (from a rouged edge on the former binding?). Overall in good condition. 8 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 1828 D. Juan Fermin Vidaurre (1770-1829) published a short work, Gloria a Dios y a su Santa Iglesia, that criticized the way in which the vicario
capitular was elected in the diocese of Concepción. He was criticized and responded. This work, dated July 4, seems to be a rebuttal to Vidaurre’s second publication, which the author calls “tan intempestivo como incendiario.” The issue was the legitimacy of a cleric who was elected during the war of independence, after the incumbent decamped to Lima. The supporting documents at the end are dated 1813 and 1824.


**Substantial Sections on Bulnes’s Battles with the Araucanian Indians, The Pincheira Brothers, and on His Financial Program**

3. [ALBERDI, Juan B.] *Biografía del Jeneral Don Manuel Bulnes, Presidente de la Republica de Chile.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Chilena, 1846. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers (soiled). Small marginal stain on first few leaves. In very good condition. 84 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. When this biography was written, General Manuel Bulnes Prieto (1799-1866) had just been unanimously reelected as president of Chile, a position he held from 1841 to 1851. The biography recounts his efforts during Chile’s War of Independence (pp. 9-14), his campaign against the Araucanian Indians in 1820-1823 (pp. 15-21), his victory in 1832 over the Pincheira brothers, who had allied themselves with Indians (pp. 22-33), his defeat of Santa Cruz and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation in 1838-1839 (pp. 34-61), and his first years as president of Chile (pp. 62-84). President Bulnes encouraged educational, cultural, and industrial expansion. The University of Chile was founded in Santiago in 1842 and the settlement of Fuerte Bulnes was established in 1843, to enforce Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan (see pp. 70-71). The author of this work was particularly impressed by Bulnes’s handling of Chilean finances (pp. 75-79). A half page at the end describes Bulnes’s appearance: “hombre de alta estatura i considerable corpulencia. Su aire es noble i abierto ....”

* Briseño I, 37: listing Alberdi as the author. Cordoba, Bibliografía de Juan Bautista Alberdi 273. OCLC: 2172159 (13 locations: calling for 84 pp., 2 ll.; nevertheless, some copies appear to be the same as ours, such as the Houghton Library, Widener Library, a master microform and networked resource at Harvard; British Library; and Ibero-Americanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz; others are said to have an additional 2 ll. at the end; ours appears complete, with the original wrappers); 752892742 (British Library); 253254613 (Ibero-Americanisches Institut; collation of 84 pp. only); 81317012 (no location given; with collation of 84 pp. only). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc repeats a single copy at British Library only.

**Maligned for Charges Long Dismissed**

4. [ALIAGA, Ramón Silestre de]. *Al Publico (por ahora).* [text begins:] Cuando descansaba tranquilo en el ceno de mi familia, y cuando únicamente ponía en accion el uso moderado de ciudadania que me concede la Constitucion, entonces es cuando á falta de hechos verdaderos, han ocurrido mis enemigos á la calumnia é impostura .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de
la Independencia, dated 21 April 1829. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Very light foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 3 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Aliaga defends his honor, asserting that he and his brothers, José and Santiago, had been falsely accused of crimes in San Fernando and almost forced to flee their homes. The charges were the result, he alleges, of hatred that remained after they were tried in 1820 as revolucionarios—a charge of which they were completely cleared in 1827. Aliaga asks the courts to publish all relevant documents and to clear their names yet again.


Can a Married Woman Legally Cohabit with a Clergyman?

5. La Amistad. [text begins:] Se ha prometido dar al público la causa de D. Ramón Aliaga, y es preciso cumplirlo—Ha rendido una prueba estando preso de 36 testigos que desmienten todo el proceso, y de consiguiente justifica mas de lo necesario a su favor .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 28 January 1834. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Very light foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Another installment in the epic legal battles of Ramón Aliaga. The issue in dispute is whether a married woman can legally cohabit with a clergyman, as a manceba.


6. APPLETON, Elizabeth Haven. Insurrection at Magellan. Narrative of the Imprisonment and Escape of Capt. Chas. H. Brown from the Chilian Convicts. Boston: Published for the Author by Geo. C. Rand, 1854. 12°, original brown publisher’s cloth, spine elaborately gilt, covers stamped in blind (spine ends slightly chipped, slight wear to corners). Light dampstaining (mostly marginal), scattered light foxing. Contemporary owner’s signature on front endpaper. Frontispiece, 228 pp., floor plan of the barracks at Sandy Bay. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. Brown was captain of the Florida, an American merchant ship based in New Orleans. In October 1851 the Florida set sail from Valparaiso, intending to pick up cargo in Rio de Janeiro. At the Chilean government’s request, Brown agreed to ferry a group of political prisoners, most of them participants in the 1851 rebellion, to the penal colony at Sandy Bay in the Strait of Magellan. On arrival, the Florida was captured by mutinous Chilean officers. Brown describes in considerable detail the insurrection,
VIVA LA PATRIA.

Gobierno de la Araucanía.

Dios te bendiga y expresa mis mejores sentimientos a V. S. por entusiasta el concurso impresionante de nuestros compatriotas en que se reunieron las autoridades de la Nación para exaltar la gloria de la Resistencia del Cauca. A la sazón, se recibió una carta del户en del Callao, que es la ciudad más importante de América del Sur, que expresa su deseo de que se celebre el Día de la Independencia de Chile con el mayor esplendor y solemnidad posible. La carta dice:

"Viva la Patria, que es nuestra madre y nuestra guía. Que Dios la bendiga y la proteja."

AVISO AL PÚBLICO.

Lima Diciembre 18 de 1821.

GRAN VICTORIA

TRIUNFO DECISIVO

El ejército liberador al mando del general San Martín ha logrado una victoria completa en las campañas de Guaquemiquel. El general San Martín, que ha ganado esta batalla, se ha devuelto a los confines de la Nación y se ha reunido con sus compañeros de armas. La gran victoria ha sido impuesta por la superioridad numérica y táctica del ejército liberador. La Nación ha sido liberada de la opresión extranjera y se ha impuesto como una fuerza diez veces más poderosa. La Nación ha sido proclamada independiente.

CHILE: IMPRENTA NACIONAL
his three months’ imprisonment, and his eventual escape and capture of the mutineers, with bitter comments about the lack of aid he received from British naval vessels. A second edition appeared the same year, and a third—retitled The Sufferings and Escape of Capt. Chas. H. Brown from an Awful Imprisonment by Chilian Convicts, with additional plates—in 1855. Spanish translations were published in Santiago de Chile, 1923 and 1943.


**Contemporary Report of the Battle of Ayacucho, the Final Battle in the Struggle for Peruvian (and Latin American) Independence**

7. [AYACUCHO, Battle of]. Viva la Patria. [text begins:] Gobierno de Valparaiso. Tengo la mas sublime complacencia de pasar á V.S. por estraordinario el adjunto impreso de Lima en que se anuncia la esplendida noticia del triunfo decisivo que han obtenido en el Perú las armas de la América sobre el último resto de la tiranía española.... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, [cover letter dated January 9, 1825]. Folio (30.5 x 21.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Two columns. Several tears, without loss. Narrow strip (1.5 x 17 cm.) trimmed from left margin. Uncut. In good condition. Broadside.

$1,500.00

This report from Lima, dated 18 December 1824, gives a brief account of the Battle of Ayacucho (9 December) and its aftermath. It was the final battle in the struggle for Peruvian independence, and thus the end of the Spanish-American wars of independence. According to the cover letter, dated at Valparaiso, January 9, 1825, and signed by José Ignacio Zenteno, the report was handed by the Libertador del Perú to the captain of the a French frigate, who brought it to Chile.


**But I Did Pay the Rent!**

8. [BAEZA, Fernando]. Al Publico. [text begins:] Soi arrendatario de la hacienda de Chillegüe perteneciente á la testamentaría de don Antonio Lavin .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 15 December 1837. Folio (30 x 19 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Light browning and short tears at edges. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Domingo Lavin, one of the heirs of Baeza’s original landlord, claimed (either to get rid of Baeza or to embarrass him) that Baeza had not paid the rent. He even sent a letter to that effect to Baeza’s father. Baeza reproduces that letter, his father’s reply, and testimonials from José Miguel Infante and F.A. Elizalde that Baeza’s account was indeed paid in full and on time.

9. **Statutes for the Banco de Santiago**

*BANCO DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE*. *Proyecto de Banco que presenta a la Camara de Diputados la Comision de Hacienda de la misma.* [text begins:] Capítulo primero. Del Banco i sus acciones. Artículo 1º Se establece un Banco de emision en Santiago con el nombre de Banco de Santiago.... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, dated 7 July 1855. Large 4° (25.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Rule above caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript notation (“Nº 36”) and foliation in ink (“258-260”). 6 pp. $250.00

FIRST EDITION. Statutes for the Banco de Santiago, presented by the Camara de Diputados to the Comision de Hacienda. It includes regulations for the officers, sale of stock, stockholders’ meetings, and so on. The *Proyecto* is signed by J. Valdez Larrea, Aníbal Pinto, Ricardo Ovalle, M. Ovalle, and Francisco de B. Larrain.

In 2002, the Banco de Santiago merged with the Banco de Santander, one of the world’s largest banks.


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10. **Biography of a Military Reformer**

*BARROS PASSOS, José, writing under the initials J.B.P.*. *Biografía del Señor Jeneral D. Juan de Dios Rivera*. Valparaíso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1843. 4°, disbound. Elaborate typographical tailpiece on p. 16. Light foxing on opening leaves. In good to very good condition. Author’s name in early manuscript on title page. Small rubber stamp (“62243”) in lower margin of p. 5. 16 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Barros Pasos describes the high points of the career of General Juan de Dios Rivera, who fought during the War of Independence and was Chile’s minister of War and the Navy in 1823-1824, under General Ramón Freire. In that position he revamped the administration of the military hospital so the soldiers would be treated better (numerous details on pp. 8-10) and forbade the *castigo de palos* for soldiers.

In early 1823 he was dispatched as governor to the ever-restless province of Concepción: “Bastará a nuestro intento mencionar en globo los inmensos beneficios que a los esfuerzos inteligentes, patrióticos e infatigables del jeneral Rivera, deben las artes, la ilustración, la moral, las costumbres, la industria agrícola y la milicia de la provincia de Concepción.”

Not mentioned here is the fact that in the Chilean presidential election of 1829 (following the adoption of the Chilean Constitution of 1828), Juan de Dios Rivera ran against a field of 9 candidates, losing to Francisco Antonio Pinto and coming in sixth, with 2.7% of the votes. He died on June 21, 1843. Rivera is not to be confused with the silversmith and engraver of the same name (Cuzco, 1760-Buenos Aires, 1843) who designed the coat of arms of Argentina.

Mysteriously Maligned Businessman Cleared by President Pinto

11. [BELTRAN MATHIEU, Luis]. La abundancia de materias no ha permitido al Liberal insertar esta carta en este núm. como lo solicitaba el interesado... [text begins:] Sr. Editor del Verdadero Liberal. Muy señor mio: el interés que V. ha tomado en estampar en su Liberal Núm. 51 el atentado horrible cometido por el Gobierno pasado contra mi persona ... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 12 July 1827. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some soiling; 3 cm. tear into text, without loss. Overall in good condition, if just barely. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a businessman in Yumbel, was sent into exile in May 1827 by Señor de Gandarillas (Manuel José de Gandarillas?), for reasons that were unclear: “no se halla acusación, ni aparece calumniador, pues todo ha caminado bajo la sombra del misterio, como se encubre siempre la negra intriga y la maldad.” The order for exile was revoked by the president of the republic himself, General Francisco Antonio Pinto. The incident had been reported, sympathetically, in Liberal no. 51; Beltran Mathieu wanted this further explanation published in the following issue, but there was not enough space to include it.

Beltran Mathieu (born in France, Louis Bertrand Mathieu Begosse) was residing in Buenos Aires in 1818, when he became secretary to Miguel Zañartu, the ambassador of Chile to the United Provinces. Having returned to Chile with Zañartu, he set up as a businessman in Concepción and Yumbel. In 1826 he acted as intermediary between the government of Chile and the Spanish commander Miguel de Sonosiaín, and in the same year persuaded the cacique Francisco Mariluan to put down his arms. Beltran Mathieu owned properties in Los Angeles, Talcahuano, and the Isla Quiriquina (near Concepción). Later he served as consul of France and as deputy to the Chilean Congress. He died in 1841 or 1842 in Talcahuano.

Benavente Denies Writing Work in Response to Enrique Campino

12. [BENAVENTE, Diego José]. Aviso al que quiera leerlo. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1834. Folio (30.5 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Printing defect for imprint, with only a fraction at the top legible. Left margin extended ca. 5 cm.; 1-2 letters missing on each of last 9 lines. In somewhat less than good condition. Purple stamp of Luis Sotomayor B. consisting of his name with a sword below it. Broadside. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Printed signature at end of D. J. B. at Maipo, dated 28 February 1834. Benavente denies having written all or part of a piece that appeared in the Mercurio of Valparaiso. He also denies being the object of a Contestacion al anónimo, which was signed “E.C.” According to Briseño the author of that piece was Enrique Campino; he and his brother Joaquín were the prime movers of the Campino Mutiny (Sublevacion del Campino) in January 1827.

Having supported José Miguel Carrera in the War of Independence, Benavente (1790-1867) fled to Buenos Aires while O’Higgins was in power. From 1823-1825, under
MEMORIA

QUE

EL MINISTRO DE ESTADO

EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE HACIENDA

PRESENTA

AL SENADO DE LA REPUBLICA DE CHILE

ENERO DE 1824.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE: IMPRENTA NACIONAL.
Ramón Freire, he served as minister of Finance, but his support of the Portales, Céa y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.


Where Will the Money Come From?


$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Addressing the Chilean Congress, the Minister of Finance proposes means of funding the government, including taxes on capital expenditures that vary depending on whether the money is used for building, agriculture, or commerce, the use of papel sellado for various transactions, and annual taxes on foreigners in Chile. For each of these, he includes drafts of proposed legislation. Benavente also suggests the use of copper coins and a weekly government lottery.

Having supported José Miguel Carrera in the War of Independence, Benavente (1790-1867) fled to Buenos Aires while O’Higgins was in power. From 1823-1825, under Ramón Freire, he served as minister of Finance, but his support of the Portales, Céa y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.


Chile’s Minister of Finance Rants About Chile’s Finances

14. [BENAVENTE, Diego José]. *Memoria que el Ministro Secretario de Hacienda presenta al Congreso de la República de Chile. Diciembre de 1824*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, December 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains. In good to very good condition. 14 pp., (2 ll.).

$1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Benavente opens this bitter report to the Chilean Congress on the state of government finances by stating that there is nothing satisfactory to report and that Congress’s instructions to him were either impossible to fulfill or ridiculous. He complains that his attempts to solve the financial crisis have not been appreciated: “Nunca se valoriza justamente lo que ha hecho un Gobierno; pero siempre se critica aceravamente lo que ha dejado de hacer” (p. 9). In the course of the discussion he
MEMORIA

QUE

EL MINISTRO SECRETARIO DE HACIENDA

PRESENTA

AL CONGRESO DE LA REPUBLICA DE CHILE,

DICIEMBRE DE 1824.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE: IMPRENTA NACIONAL;
mentions the expedition to Chiloé (whose capture in 1826 marked the end of the struggle for Chilean independence), the state of the Chilean navy, the suppression of an Indian rebellion in the south (pp. 8-9), and the monopoly on tobacco and other goods held by Portales, Céa y Compañía. Scattered throughout are facts and figures, e.g., the revenue produced under Spanish rule by tobacco sales.

Having supported José Miguel Carrera in the War of Independence, Benavente (1790-1867) fled to Buenos Aires while O’Higgins was in power. From 1823-1825, under Ramón Freire, he served as minister of Finance, but his support of the Portales, Céa y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.


Insults in Iquique

15. [BLANCO, Juan Maria]. *A mis conciudadanos de Tarapaca.* [text begins:]
Como el escandaloso hecho perpetrado por el Sr. D.D. Ildefonso Zavala contra mi esposa Da. Rosa Viqueras, haya dado lugar en la provincia a diferentes juicios ... N.p.: n.pr., dated Iquique, 1 August 1842. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Typographical headpiece. Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsides. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Ildefonso Zavala had offered insults and violence to Da. Rosa Riqueras, the wife of Juan Maria Blanco. Here he explains why he had not taken D. Ildefonso to court: the judge who should have tried the case was too closely related to D. Ildefonso; the next judge in line was out of the province; so D. Juan is forced to wait until the Chilean government sends a judge qualified to hear the case.

Iquique, capital of the Tarapacá Region, is a port city in northern Chile, west of the Atacama Desert.


Defense of His Abilities by the Admiral Who Soon Afterwards Led the Failed Naval Expedition Against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation

16. BLANCO ENCALADA, Vice-Admiral Manuel. *Contestacion del Vice-Almirante ... a la Vindicacion Apolojetica del Capitan Wooster inserta en el num. 37 del Barometro de Chile.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1836. 4°, disbound (remains of wrappers on final page). Typographical border on title page. Trimmed across upper margin of title page (1.2 cm.). Overall in good condition. 20 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Admiral Blanco Encalada (1790-1876) defends his ability as a naval officer by quoting reports by others of campaigns at Valparaiso, Chiloé, and
CONTESTACION
DEL
VICE-ALMIRANTE BLANCO ESCALADA
A LA
VINDICACION APoloJETICA
DEL
CAPITAN WOOSTER
INSERTA
EN EL NUM. 37 DEL BAROMETRO
DE CHILE.

SANTIAGO:
IMPRENTA DE LA OPINION.
1836.

Item 16
Valdivia. He mentions O’Higgins, Lord Cochrane, Ramón Freire, and San Martín. At the end are several reports he submitted to Bernardo O’Higgins in 1818. The aspersions on Blanco Encalada were cast by Charles Whiting Wooster, who later became a rear admiral.

The year after this pamphlet was published, Blanco Encalada led a naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, but was forced to surrender.


**United States Commission Visits**

*Brazil, Rio de la Plata, Chile, and Venezuela*


First edition thus. This is volume III of New Voyages and Travels, consisting of extracts from Brackenridge’s two-volume work, Voyage to South America, performed by order of the American government, in the years 1817 and 1818, in the frigate Congress, Baltimore, 1819. The Advertisement (p. iii) states, “[Brackenridge] has presented to the world two luminous volumes on the subject of South America, in which many valuable disquisitions, historical and political, have been mixed with his personal adventures and local observations,—but, in the pages which follow, the former have been rejected, and only the latter preserved.” It includes chapters on Rio de Janeiro and Brazil; São Paulo, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande; Montevideo and Buenos Aires (with an interview with the Supreme Director and other high officials); Chile; principal events in Buenos Aires since 1806; and Venezuela and New Granada.

Henry Marie Brackenridge (1786-1871), a native of Pittsburgh, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1806, and set off with Manuel Lisa on a trip up the Missouri in 1811, then sailed to New Orleans, where he took up residence as a district judge and published *Voyage to Louisiana*, 1814. When the former colonies in South America were declaring their independence, Brackenridge published *South America, a Letter on the Present State of that Country*, which was sent to James Monroe. Six years later Monroe incorporated many of its ideas into the Monroe Doctrine. Meanwhile, Brackenridge was chosen part of a commission to sail on the frigate *Congress* to observe firsthand the situation in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Chile.

* Howgego II, 66 (B54). Sabin 7180: calling for 116 pp.; quoting Baron Humboldt, “an extraordinary mass of information, replete with philosophic views.” Naylor 28 (calling for 130 pp.; however, the present copy appears to be complete). Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 22790.3. On the *Voyage to South America*, see Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3633: “very informative.”
18. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel]. *El Jeneral en Jefe del Ejercito Restaurador, a la Segunda Division*. [text begins:] ¡Soldados! Mañana es el día de Chile: es también el vuestro.... [Santiago de Chile]: [Imprenta de la Opinion], dated Lima, 17 September 1839. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title below woodcut ornament showing a helmet, shield, and other martial equipment. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsheet.  $400.00

First Chilean edition? Bulnes, the commander-in-chief of the Chilean army in Peru, encourages his soldiers to celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of Chile’s independence and announces that ships are waiting to bear the triumphant army home. The Chileans decisively defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839, but it was not until August 25 that General Gamarra assumed the presidency of Peru, decreed that the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was dissolved, and reunited North and South Peru.

The proclamation was issued on September 17, 1839, at Lima, but was presumably printed in Santiago for the benefit of other Chileans. The woodcut above the caption title of our edition is exactly the same as the woodcut that appears on a broadside of August 9, 1836 printed in Santiago at the Imprenta de la Opinion (*Las clases del Batallon Num. 4 de Guardias Civicas de Santiago*).


19. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel]. *Viva Chile. Llor eterno a sus valientes defensores en la gloriosa batalla de Yungai. Parte oficial ...* [text begins:] Señor. Por mis comunicaciones de 11 del corriente y por la que tuve la honra de dirigir á V.S. la víspera de mi movimiento de Campo San Miguel sobre el enemigo .... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1839. Large folio (43.5 x 27 cm.), unbound. Elaborate typographical border. Woodcut arms of Chile at head of text. Text in 2 columns separated by typographical ornament. Minor soiling. Foldlines with a few small holes, touching a few letters of text without loss. In very good condition. Early ink “6” in upper margin. (2 ll.)  $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Detailed report on the Battle of Yungay (January 20, 1839), the final battle in Chile’s war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. Bulnes was the commander of the Chilean army. He lists commanders, movements, and outstanding individual actions.

Exmo. señor.

El Ciudadano D. Osorbo Banter, con la mayor amabilidad y respeto, repuesto á V. E., que obligada mi gratitud, con la distinción y particulares consideraciones, que generalmente he merecido y debe, á los dignos individuos de este gasto notable, con quienes he tenido la honra de tratar, y familiarizarme largos años, he empezado mi discurso, y puesto en movimiento cuantos arduos han estado á mi alcance, para que apuntados con agrado por mis correspondientes en Londres, se deciden, ó inclinaren, á dar el más pronto, y activo movimiento á varias negociaciones y especulaciones, de que es susceptible esta recomendable república, que aunque ellas no son en substancia nuevas, sino muy antiguas; han estado y están tan atrasadas y paralizadas, que parece no han llegado á su principio.

No podía llevar cumplidamente mi deseo; por ello creí con razón á que exponía, y avestruza su buen suceso, si imprevistamente se arriesgaba á propiciar cuantos negocios ocurrieren á un tiempo; así es, que conformándome con las primeras producciones del País y con la natural inclinación de sus habitantes á toda operación minera, cuya preciso objeto es laborar las minas, que producen los precios metales de oro y plata; las de cubre, arque, plomo, hierro y de otros, que por falta de fomento, no son en desconoceses, ó no tienen entre aquellos el lugar que merecen: di gustado la preferencia á tratar en grande de el fomento de tan importante giro: hable y me dirigi sobre él con delección á aquellos mis correspondientes, y convencidos de las ventajas del proyecto, han contenido á favor, y mandado mis particulares instrucciones: á virtud de ellas, tengo el honor de proponer, y suspender á lo Supremo aprobación del Supremo Congreso, por la respetable mediación de V. E. en el ante dicho proyecto, á efecto, de realizarlo, bajo los artículos, que siguen.

1.° Se establecerá una Cooquilla (conduda) de la Unión de Mineros extranjeros y del País. Director el autor de ella, ó á su elección; sea cual fuese la procedencia, ó origen de este y los demás individuos que la compongan, (no teniendo imprevisiones legales), desde el día de su establecimiento, se enumerarán entre los Ciudadanos de esta República, y tienen residencia en ella; y gozan de todos los derechos, privilegios y inmunidades, que son declarados y concedidos, por nuestras Leyes vigentes.

2.° El fondo de esta Sociedad, será por ahora la cantidad
**Statutes for a Mining Company**

20. [BUNSTER, Onofre]. Exmo. Señor. [text begins:] El Ciudadano D. Onofre Bunster, con la mayor sumision y respeto, represento á V.E, que obligada mi gratitud, con la distincion y particulares consideraciones .... (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 24 March 1825. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Light browning, a few minor stains, foldlines. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.). $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Bunster proposes statutes for a company to mine Chile's rich deposits of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and mercury. The “Union de Mineros Extranjeros y del Pais” is to start with one million pesos in capital, raised from Chileans and foreigners. The statutes set out how much is to be paid for silver, the reward for finding new mines, and the company’s relationship with the Casa de Moneda. This document was directed to Supreme Director Ramón Freire and the Chilean Congress.


21. CAMBELL, Richard J., ed, with Peter T. Bradley, and Joyce Lorimer. The Voyage of Captain John Narbrough to the Strait of Magellan and the South Sea in His Majesty’s Ship Sweepstakes, 1699-1671. London: By Routledge for The Hakluyt Society, 2018. Hakluyt Society, Third Series, nº 33. Large 8°, publisher’s navy cloth, gilt, with light blue dust jacket. As new. xx, 723 pp., frontispiece color plate, large folding color map of Patagonia, 8 additional leaves of color plates, printed on both sides: 6 with maps, 1 with title pages, and 1 with other illustrations; maps tables, and illustrations in text. Extensive footnotes, bibliography, and analytical index. ISBN: 978-1-908145-20-8. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 2009, after a public appeal, the British Library purchased a manuscript ‘Booke’, which Captain Narbrough bought in 1666 and into which he subsequently entered his journals of his voyages and correspondence relating to them. The ‘Booke’ contains his own fair copy of the journal of his voyage through the Strait of Magellan and north to Valdivia in the Sweepstakes, 1669-1671. This is published here for the first time, together with an incomplete and somewhat different copy of the journal, held in the Bodleian Library, which was made for him by a clerk after he returned to England, and which was partially published in 1694. Both versions of the journal together with previously unpublished records made by members of his company, as well as reproductions of the charts which Narbrough relied on and those he produced, are printed here. Narbrough’s mission was to carry out a passenger who referred to himself as Don Carlos Enrique and who claimed to have expert knowledge of Peru and Chile, and contacts with disaffected colonists and indigenous peoples. Don Carlos’s written proposals to King Charles II and his ministers, only recently discovered, are here translated from Spanish, and give a clear sense of the character, if not the real identity, of an adventurer, who gave the authorities in England, Chile and Peru totally different and changing stories about his status and the purpose of the voyage.
No Public Gatherings, No Gatherings of Armed Men


With the aim of preserving the peace after a military coup, Colonel Campino orders that no public gatherings be held “con el objeto de hacer peticiones, ú otro acto semejante” and that there be no gatherings of armed men. Penalties will be imposed “según la calidad de la persona que lo cometa y enormidad del delito.”

The Sublevacion de Campino (Mutiny of Campino) in January 1827 was a failed attempt to strengthen the power of the radical federalists by replacing President Agustín Eyzaguirre with Colonel Enrique Campino, brother of prominent liberal Joaquin Campino. Colonel Campino dissolved Congress and imprisoned some conservative ministers (including Diego Portales and Manuel José Gandarillas). Government troops put down the rebellion, but Eyzaguirre resigned at the end of January and Ramón Freire was named president.

† Briseño III, 57, no. 335. OCLC: 78556984 (John Carter Brown Library); 55246655 and 55250167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Colonel Campino Justifies His Military Coup

23. CAMPINO, Enrique. El Coronel D. Enrique Campino a los pueblos de su mando. [text begins:] Conciudadanos: Un movimiento militar á que las circunstancias críticas ha obligado al ejército que guarnece la capital .... N.p.: n.pr., (1827). Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Overall in fine condition. Broadside. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Colonel Campino, who had just been named president by a military coup, assures his fellow citizens that “jamás me habría puesto á la cabeza de la fuerza armada, si aun remotamente hubiese creído que al mas mínimo de los ciudadanos se iba de inferir el mas pequeño mal.”

The Sublevacion de Campino (Mutiny of Campino) in January 1827 was a failed attempt to strengthen the power of the radical federalists by replacing President Agustín Eyzaguirre with Colonel Enrique Campino, brother of prominent liberal Joaquin Campino. Colonel Campino dissolved Congress and imprisoned some conservative ministers (including Diego Portales and Manuel José Gandarillas). Government troops put down the rebellion, but Eyzaguirre resigned at the end of January and Ramón Freire was named president.

Prominent Federalist

Argues That Provinces Should Elect Their Own Governors

24. [CAMPINO, Joaquin]. Proyecto de un reglamento provisorio para la administracion de las provincias presentado al Consejo Directorial por el Ministro del interior. [text begins:] Se ha espuesto ya extensamente en los documentos, que se han publicado en los diarios del gobierno números 8, 11, 12, 23, 27, y 28 .... (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 30 November 1825. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Slight creasing at gutter edges. Good to very good condition. (2 ll.) $500.00

FIRST EDITION? This argument in favor of allowing provinces to elect their governors directly was proposed by a leading liberal who strongly favored federalism. He notes that the provisions in the 1823 Constitution regarding the provinces had still not been implemented, and that if the provinces had local government, the central government “tanto mas y mejor podrá ocuparse de los intereses generales de la república.”

According to Vicuña Mackenna (quoted in Collier), Joaquín Campino (1788-1860) was the only politician on the liberal side whose influence might have rivalled that of Diego Portales among conservatives. In 1823, 1825 and 1826 he was minister of Domestic and Foreign Relations; in December 1824 he was named president of the Congress. In January 1827 he was a leader of the Sublevacion de Campino (Mutiny of Campino), a failed attempt to strengthen the power of the radical federalists by replacing President Agustín Eyzaguirre with Campino’s brother, Colonel Enrique Campino. Colonel Campino dissolved Congress and imprisoned some conservative ministers, including Diego Portales and Manuel José Gandarillas. Although government troops put down the rebellion, Eyzaguirre resigned at the end of January and Ramón Freire was named president. Joaquín Campino later served as minister plenipotentiary to the United States and then to Mexico.


Son Bequeaths Money to Illegitimate Sons, But None to Mother

25. Caso de una declaratoria que se pide á la Suprema Corte de Justicia. [text begins:] Un hijo legítimo á quien sobrevivió su madre, testó legando la mayor parte de sus bienes á sus hijos naturales, y el resto á estranos dejando a la madre sin un maravedí.... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1835. Folio (27 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Discolored at corner (8 x 1.5 cm.). Good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this argument regarding a case where a son bequeathed money to his illegitimate sons and to others who were not relatives, but did not leave a cent to his mother, who survived him. The author cites precedents in Spanish law as far back as the Leyes de Toro.

Litany Printed in Chile?


This item was included in a bulk purchase of hundreds of early Chilean imprints, from a source in Chile. We think it is probably an unrecorded early example of printing in Chile, prior to the establishment of presses in 1812, but so far this is mere speculation.


Portales’s Ex-Partner Lists His Assets

27. CEA, José Manuel. *José Manuel Cea estando precisado á salir á la provincia de Coquimbo, hace á sus acreedores una manifestacion de los fondos con que cuenta para cubrir sus créditos*. [text begins:] 74500 pesos de una contrata de metales, comparada á Miller .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 19 February 1830. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Foldlines, light soiling. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript address on verso (“Dn. Estanislao Portes, Santiago”). Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A Chilean businessman who is moving to Coquimbo lists his assets so that creditors will know he can pay his debts. Among the items listed are moneys owed and goods held in Coquimbo, Santiago, Valparaiso and Peru.

In the mid-1820s, José Manuel Cea was Diego Portales’ business partner; their company held the *estanco*, a government-granted monopoly on tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards. In return for the monopoly, Portales y Céa serviced Chile’s foreign debt. After the monopoly was taken back into government hands in 1826, Portales became the leader of the prominent conservative faction known as *estanqueros*.

Rules for the Marketplace, Including Customs Duties

28. [CHILE]. Ampliacion al Reglamento de Libre Comercio de 1813, y demas disposiciones consiguientes. [text begins:] Articulo 1°. Toda importacion en el Estado de Chile por los puertos de mar y cordillera pagará en adelante los derechos de extrangeria sea cual fuere la propiedad, naturaleza ó procedencia de la mercaduria ... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, (dated 25 May 1823). Folio (31.5 x 21.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light stains and soiling. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript pagination in ink (“295-304”). 10 pp. $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, setting out stringent regulations for submitting lists of cargo and paying taxes, with fines for noncompliance. Marketplaces in Chile are to be free of taxes, and there is to be no price-fixing by government officials.

After the 55 regulations on pp. 7-10 (signed in print by Pedro Nolaco Mena) come lists of imports and customs duties. Items exempt from duties include books and printed materials, maps, war matériel, gold and silver coins, livestock, industrial machinery, and musical instruments.

Mutiny in Rancagua

29. [CHILE]. Breve repulsion al papel que con fecha 20 del anterior ha publicado don Francisco Angel Ramirez, por un amigo de la verdad y del gobernador de Rancagua residente en el campo. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 3 May 1830. Folio (30.1 x 20.4 cm.), disbound. Faint circular rubber stamp below caption title. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this lengthy description of a mutiny of infantry in Rancagua on April 3, 1830, with names, places, times, and who said what to whom. The most prominent figures seem to have been the local governor Ramon Tagle and infantry sergeant José Solis. The Breve repulsion was written to refute Francisco Angel Ramirez’s Un Chileno Constitucional, a sus conciudadanos, issued April 20, 1830.

CONSTITUCION POLITICA
DEL
ESTADO DE CHILE.
PROMULGADA
EN 29 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1823.
SANTIAGO DE CHILE:
IMPRENTA NACIONAL.
A Constitution “Far too complex to be applied to Chile (or anywhere else)”—Collier & Sater


FIRST EDITION? Conservative, moralistic, and outwardly illiberal, this constitution was a major triumph for Mariano Egaña, its chief author. It was doomed to failure in the Chile of the 1820s. According to Collier & Sater, with its 277 articles “the constitution was far too complex to be applied to Chile (or anywhere else).” It was abrogated by the Chilean Congress in November 1824 and replaced by the Ensayo federal of 1826.


Liberal Constitution

31. [CHILE. Constitution]. Constitucion política de la Republica de Chile. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, 1828. 8° (18 cm.), disbound. Title-page backed and remargin, with most of original margins and last 3 letters of “constitucion” missing. Minor stains and scribbles on title-page. Ink stain on following leaf nearly obscures 5-6 words; another on p. 17 does not affect legibility. Some marginal annotations. Overall a reading copy. Title page has rubber stamp (“Santiago”) above an erasure. (1 l.), vi, 34 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION?? of the 1828 constitution. Briseño does not cite this edition, but lists 3 others, one folio, one quarto, and one folding. This liberal constitution, the finest achievement of the regime of Francisco Antonio Pinto (1827-29), provided for popular elections at the national level and a system of checks and balances; it also provided for a Constituent Convention to meet in 1836 to revise and amend the document.

CONSTITUCION
DE LA
REPUBLICA DE CHILE
JURADA Y PROMulgADA
EL 25 DE MAYO DE
1833.
IMPRENTA DE LA OPINION.
32. [CHILE. Constitution]. Constitucion de la Republica de Chile jurada y promulgada el 25 de mayo de 1833. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, (1833). 4° (19.4 x 13.5 cm.), stitched. Title page within typographical border. A few small stains and light soiling to title page. Some minor soiling to final leaf verso. Internally clean and crisp. Overall in very good, almost fine condition. Letter “C” in later ink in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 48 pp., (1 l.). $1,600.00

Second or later edition [?] of the 1833 constitution, issued the same year by the same press in the same format as the first edition. We have compared this to another quarto edition which is a very close but different setting of type to the present one. Our reason for assigning the other quarto edition priority over this and a folio edition we have seen is that on the verso of the final leaf of the other quarto edition the word “sesiones” stands alone on the final line as a “widow”. In the present edition as well as the folio edition the word “sus” has been moved from the end of the penultimate line to the ultimate one, thus eliminating the widow, as any good typographer would have known to do.

Promulgated under the Portales regime, this conservative document gave a very powerful executive all the means necessary to suppress disorder and guarantee stability, but allowed for only a weak legislative branch and a judicial arm appointed by the executive. The Constitution of 1833 remained Chile’s governing document until 1925.


33. [CHILE. Constitution]. Constitucion de la Republica de Chile jurada y promulgada el 25 de mayo de 1833. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, (1833). Small folio (24.1 x 16.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut vignette on title page. Small brown spot on title page, becoming increasingly smaller on following two leaves. Overall in good condition. (1 l.), 48 pp., (1 l.). $1,500.00

Second or later edition [?] of the 1833 constitution, issued the same year by the same press in a larger format than the first edition. We have compared this to two quarto editions, both of which are in very close but different setting of type to the present one and even closer, but still different settings of type from each other. Our reason for assigning one of the quarto editions priority over this and the other quarto edition we have seen is that on the verso of the final leaf the word “sesiones” stands alone on the final line as a “widow”. In the present, folio edition, as well as in the other quarto edition, the word
“sus” has been moved from the end of the penultimate line to the ultimate one, thus eliminating the widow, as any good typographer would have known to do.

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CONSTITUCION
DE LA
REPUBLICA DE CHILE
JURADA Y PROMULGADA
EL 25 DE MAYO DE
1833.

IMPRENTA DE LA OPINION.
## ESTADO QUE MANIFIESTA LA ENTRADA Y GASTOS QUE HA TENIDO LA TESORERA GENERAL DE SANTIAGO EN EL AÑO DE 1814.

### ENTRADA

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Gastos por venta de bienes:</td>
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### GASTOS

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<td>1</td>
<td>Gastos de capitulares y extranjeros</td>
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**Nota:**

- En total se registran 138.923,43 pesos gastados.
- Ingresos y egresos son comparables.

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**Firma:**

RICHARD C. RAMER

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**Fecha:**

1 de Junio de 1814.
35. [CHILE]. *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gatos* [sic] *que ha tenido la Tesorería General de Santiago en el mes de Junio de 1814*. [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 1 July 1814. Oblong folio (17 x 26.2 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Light browning. 8.2 x 2.4 cm. rectangular piece cut from blank left margin. In good to very good condition. Broadside. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, plus payments to disabled veterans. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of “ntro. Teniente de Valparaiso.”

The account is signed in print by Hipolito de Villegas and Rafael Correa de Sa.


Promotes D. Juan Fernandez to captain of the Second Infantry Battalion. The document includes the autograph signatures of all three members of the Junta Gubernativa that had been governing Chile since the abdication of O’Higgins on January 28, 1823: Agustín de Eyzaguirre, José Miguel Infante, and Fernando Errázuriz.


37. [CHILE]. *Informe de la Comision mista, de miembros de ámbas Cámaras, sobre la aprobacion de las cuentas de gastos públicos del año de 1843.* [text begins:] *La Comision mista formada de los miembros de ámbas Cámaras del Congreso, y nombrada con el objecto de examinar la cuenta de inversion de caudales concedidos para el servicio público ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta
La Exma. Junta Gubernativa &c.

Audiendo a los usos y servicios del Dele.
Junto mayor segundo del Batallón No.
de Infantería de Exca. D. Juan Emme.
dez ; se vino a suplicar la sign.
de la compañía de dicho Batallón por el
soldo designado a la de su clase.

excediéndole las gracias excepcionales y prerro.
gativas, que por este título le corresponen. Por
lo tanto, ordendo lo hayan y reconozcan por tal
señalamiento del D. Capitán Teniente, para lo que
le hize expedir el presente despacho, firmando de
mi mano, siguiendo con el sello de Gobierno, y re-
febrerado por el Secretario de Estado, y del
Despacho de la Guerra, del que se tomará
razón en el Tribunal mayor de cuentas, y otras
generales del Estado. Dado en Santiago de
Chile 6 de febrero de mil ochocientos
seiscientos
S. E. confiere

Item 36
Young Chileans Support New Tax Law

38. [CHILE]. Invitacion que unos Jóvenes Chilenos tan Patriotas como amantes del bien de sus hermanos hacen á estos paraque despues de haber olvidado y aun burlado en lo intimo de sus corazones la triste rutina de miserables maximas, invoquen la sancion de la Ley que sabiamente el digno Ciudadano José Miguel Infante propuso à la Nacion representada, el 7 de enero en el siguiente. Proyecto de Ley. [text begins:] Queda abolida la subasta de los Diezmos .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 7 January 1825. Folio (28.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Five-line annotation at the end comments on the proposed law. Broadside. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A group of young Chileans (“Un Sociedad de Jóvenes Republicanos”) invites their compatriots to support a new tax law proposed on January 7, 1825 by José Miguel Infante, the text of which is reproduced here.

Infante (1778-1844) was one of the few residents of colonial Chile to be well versed in the sort of Enlightenment philosophers who had been forbidden under Spanish rule. An early proponent of independence, he became one of the foremost political theorists in the new nation. Under José Miguel Carrera he was regent for the Junta Gobernativa and under O’Higgins was briefly secretary of the Treasury. Soon he turned against O’Higgins and helped force the latter’s resignation in 1823. As a judge in the superior court, Infante abolished slavery in Chile. From November 1825 to March 1826, he served as Chile’s supreme director.

In 1826, when the Constitution of 1823 was abrogated, Senator Infante laid before Congress a scheme to turn Chile’s government from a strong central government to a loose federation, on the model of the United States. Infante and his supporters managed to pass a group of laws that gave Chile a federal organization, circumventing the constitutional assembly. The result was a chaotic but short-lived interregnum known as “The Anarchy.” The constitutional assembly dissolved itself in 1827 and a new constitution was approved the following year. Infante refused to acknowledge the Constitution of 1828 and largely retired from public life.

JUSTIFICACION
DEL DECRETO SUPREMO,
QUE REBAJÓ LOS REDITOS DE CENSOS
Y CAPELLANÍAS.

En cuin, nos communtur omnibus, prorunt, ets, que specialiter quidquidum utilíser sunt, praepunitur. Autem, de resit, et in qua part.

Considerando atentamente las utilidades que resultan de los Pueblos de la reducción de los reditos, dice el Genovés (1), nos convendremos de que esta operación ejecutada sin respeto alguno al interés privado, es la más sensata. "En efecto, él demuestra la justicia y conveniencia con razones tan sólidas, que lo que era problemático en tiempo de Leck, es hoy una verdad para los economistas y los que no lo son. A sus principios y reflexiones políticas se puede agregar otras deducidas de la Historia sagrada y profana. Con la luz de esta, venimos en las Repúblicas de Grecia y Roma subir o bajar los intereses del dinero, según las varias circunstancias en que se hallaban; venimos frecuentes quejas, tumultos y guerras intestinas, con que el Pueblo escaso de fondos y estos recargados, agobiado de deudas e asolado con escombros, pensó librarse de acreedores inhambros de allí los proyectos de comunidad de bienes, LL. agrarias.

(1) Lecciones de Comercio part 2 cap. 13.
**Objects to Lower Interest Rates Being Paid to Catholic Church**

39. [CHILE]. *Justificacion del Decreto Supremo, que rebaxó los reditos de censos y capellanias* .... [after 3-line Latin quote, text begins:] Considerando atentamente las utilidades que resultan á los Pueblos de la rebaxa de los reditos .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Gobierno, includes a decree dated 3 February 1819. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Printed on pale blue paper. In good to very good condition. 16 pp. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In November 1818, Supreme Director Bernardo O’Higgins declared that because the expenses of the war had weighed heavily on landowners, landowners would only be required to pay 3% interest (not 5%) on borrowed money. The decree is quoted in full here (pp. 3-4). The loans were mostly from ecclesiastical funds, and the anonymous author of this pamphlet recounts the Church’s objections to this reduction in interest. He ends by speculating what will happen to the Church and its representatives in Chile once the war is over.


**Transfer of the Monopoly in Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards from Portales, Céa to the Government**

40. [CHILE]. *Ley del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco* .... [text begins:] El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente. 1º El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administracion y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor jeneral .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 2 October 1826. Folio (31.5 x 20 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. A few short marginal tears. In very good to fine condition. (1 l.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The law decrees that the estanco is to be transferred to the Treasury, for a period as long as Congress wills, and sets out the mechanism by which implementation and accounting are to be transferred to government officials. The law is signed (in print) by José Miguel Infante, who had recently (November 1825 to March 1826) served as Chile’s supreme director, and at this time was a member of the Senate. The decree immediately following is signed (again in print) by Eyzaguirre.

The estanco (monopoly) for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards was originally granted to Portales, Céa y Compañía, founded by Diego Portales (1793-1837), a member of a prominent merchant family in Santiago. In return for the monopoly, the company serviced Chile’s foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales’s conservative followers, known as estanqueros.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

❊ Briseño I, 184. OCLC: 55242389 and 55264192 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460278028 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).
Transferring a Government Monopoly in Chile

41. [CHILE]. *Ley del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco ....* [text begins:] *El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente. 1° El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administracion y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejeuctive un Factor jeneral ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 2 October 1826. Folio (29.2 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (“19”). (1 l.) $750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The law decrees that the *estanco* is to be transferred to the Treasury, for a period as long as Congress wills, and sets out the mechanism by which implementation and accounting are to be transferred to government officials. The law is signed (in print) by José Miguel Infante, who had recently (November 1825 to March 1826) served as Chile’s supreme director, and at this time was a member of the Senate. The decree immediately following is signed (again in print) by Eyzaguirre.

The *estanco* (monopoly) for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards was originally granted to Portales, Céa y Compañía, founded by Diego Portales (1793-1837), a member of a prominent merchant family in Santiago. In return for the monopoly, the company serviced Chile’s foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales’s conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Briseño I, 184. OCLC: 55242389 and 55264192 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460278028 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Chile Seizes Portuguese Ship Carrying Wheat to Great Britain


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial and fascinating explanation of why it was proper for the Chilean patriots to commandeer, arm, and use in battle the Portuguese ship *Fama*, which was carrying wheat to the British. The seizure is justified (with legal precedents) on the grounds that it was “indispensable para salvar la existencia politica del Estado.” On pp. 1-3 the authors list the offenses committed by José Fernando Abascal, viceroy of Peru, who had invaded southern Peru in early 1813 and was aided by Chileans who favored royal rule over independence.

The *Manifiesto* is addressed to the prince regent of Portugal, the king of Great Britain, and Lord Strangford. It is signed in print by Francisco Antonio Perez as president,
MANIFIESTO
DEL
GOBIERNO DE CHILE
A LAS NACIONES DE AMERICA Y EUROPA.

En honor y dignidad del Gobierno; las respectivas consideraciones, que se merece su Alteza Real el Señor Príncipe Regente de Portugal, y sus estrechos lazos con la desgraciada casa de Borbón; el reconocimiento de la grandeza, y exaltación de S. M. el Rey de la Gran Bretaña, y de la misma Inglésa en la simpatía hacha con la Francia; y la noble franqueza con que el Excelentísimo Lord Strange- ford, Embajador de S. M. Británica en la Corte del Brasil, recomendó al Capitán Teniente de la Real Armada de Portugal D. D. Manuel Costa Coimbra; de la fragata mercante S. Jose la Fama, destinada a los Puertos de Chile a cargar 15.000 para señales de que se crecia la In- plasterra como lo anunciaba el Exmo. Lord al Gobierno: son otros tantos motivos que lo estimulan, é impulson a manifestar a la faz del antiguo y nuevo mundo la justicia, y el derecho que la autoridad no detener de su camino, carga, y vigie la fragata Fama para armada en guerra, usar de su artillería, armamento, y pertrechos, pagando su legítimo vaho, y posarse con conciencia de cumplir la extracción de trigo, y vivir mientras dura la guerra con el Virrey de Lima, como recurso imprescindible para salvar la existencia política del Estado.

La voluntad general de los Pueblos, que habitan el distrito ter- ritorial de Chile, usando de unos derechos superiores a toda arbitrarie- dad y prescripción, eligió a su rey, y con el mismo título que la Espa- ña, su Gobierno depositario de la Autoridad Soborna durante el cautiverio de Fernando. Mantener la justicia, el orden, y la tranquilidad i- nterior del estado: respetar los inviolables derechos de la naturaleza y de las gentes; conceder el libre comercio a las Naciones Extranjeras aliadas de la España, y a las neutrales; fomentar las quintas gracias, y
and by José Miguel Infante, Agustín de Eyzaguirre, and Jayme Zudaña, secretary of Internal Affairs.


**Chilean Tax Receipt**

43. [CHILE]. Los ministros de la tesorería general de Exército y Real Hacienda: certificamos que á foxas [in manuscript: “37”] del libro auxiliar corriente destinado al asiento de partidas de la contribucion mensual designada .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., signed and dated in manuscript May 25, 1816. Broadside (31 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Printed document completed in manuscript. Foldlines, light foxing. In good condition. (1 ll.) $400.00

Receipt for taxes (?) from Rancagua.


**Detailed Proposal for Patent Law**

44. [CHILE]. Proyecto de Lei de Privilegios Exclusivos. [text begins:] Artículo 1°. El autor o inventor de un arte, manufactura, máquina, instrumento, preparacion de materias, o cualquiera mejora en ellas, que pretenda gozar de la propiedad exclusiva .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 31 July 1840. Folio (28.7 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Project for patent law in Chile, approved by the Comision de Hacienda with minor changes (printed on p. 3). The law sets out the procedure for submitting and checking claims, application fees, filing the claim in the Museo Nacional, patent terms, transfer of rights, licensing the manufacture of patented items, renewal, and fines for infringing patents.

45. [CHILE]. Razon que da el Comisionado por los Evanistas de esta capital, a cerca de la solicitud elevada a nombre de ellos al Soberano Congreso. [text begins:] Por no haber querido insertar el Progreso este remitido, me veo obligado a hacerlo por medio de esta hoja suelta. Cansado por una parte de las reconvenciones que repetidas veces me han hecho mis poderdantes ... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Sociedad, dated 17 August 1847. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning and creasing at lower edge. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The cabinetmakers of Chile (led by José del Tránsito Cárdenas, Jorge Gaskill and Valentin Pages) submitted a petition to Congress asking for protection against imported furniture. Although a committee comprised of Luis Ovalle, José Ignacio Larrain, and Manuel R. Bascuñan agreed that the artisans had a valid complaint, the petition was lost in the system. Here one of its authors complains that “siempre la Cámara está ocupada de otras cosas mas importantes, como proyectos del Supremo Gobierno, la aprobacion de rentas etc.,” but warns of evil effects to come: “Si no se piensa en establecer algunos nuevas fábricas, y en protejer las que felizmente existen, los hijos de los pobres, se dedicarán sin duda al hurto, al juego, y demas vicios, que al fin ya jeneralizados, será imposible desarraigarlos.”


Chile’s First Customs Regulations?

46. [CHILE]. Reglamento de aduanas y resguardos del Estado de Chile. 1822. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, 1822. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), early stiff vellum (some soiling), horizontal title on spine in later ink manuscript. Typographical vignette on title page. Tables in text. Title page dampstained and with dampstains at fore-edge of a few other leaves, light foxing on final leaf. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript notation (“Notary Romancaj”? ) in outer margin of final leaf verso. Old ink pagination “295-304”. (1 l.), vii, 27 pp., (6 ll.). $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. This seems to be the first set of customs regulations for independent Chile. The “Memoria” (pp. i-vii) announces a new system for customs collection that will cover all imports, and summarizes the anticipated effects. The main text sets out the rules for imports that come by sea or overland and at Valparaiso (a free port). Forbidden imports include ready-made clothes and shoes of any sort, low-priced wheat, tallow, tobacco (unless purchased for the government), and any Spanish goods, for the
REGLAMENTO
DE ADUANAS Y RESGUARDOS
DEL ESTADO DE CHILE.
1822.

Imprenta Nacional.

Item 46
### Item 47

**Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la tesorería general de Santiago en el mes de febrero de 1834.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTRADA</th>
<th>GASTOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Casa de Moneda...</td>
<td>Salida de Trops Vicianos y Misiones...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Renue de Alcance...</td>
<td>Caracterización y extracción de Cobre...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La de Tiempo...</td>
<td>Salidas de Hacienda y Justicia...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guías de Oviedo, colón y Real de Mencia...</td>
<td>Gastos de mantenimiento y conciliación de Hacienda...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remuneración por Éxodo...</td>
<td>Salud y gastos de Traslaciones...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El de Ríos...</td>
<td>Remuneración de Canones, y demás gastos de los fun-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Por corver de Deserción provincial...</td>
<td>mens de Vagantes...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicilio de lealidad Montoya, Guzman y Repartición...</td>
<td>Alas en lealidad Montoya y demás órdenes...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funciones de la casa...</td>
<td>Sanciones a Tacones de Reino...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicilio de lealidad Montoya, Guzman y Repartición...</td>
<td>Se quedó desde Taxa...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funciones de la casa...</td>
<td>Con el Censo de Muyres...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondo de Reno...</td>
<td>Gastos del Banco de Nueva...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censo de renos pagada...</td>
<td>Otras rentas pagadas...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entregue de física y papel...</td>
<td>Sin poder de men...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>Tesorero de Vagantes...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>ENTRADA</th>
<th>GASTOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Casa de Moneda en 0.500 pesos, y pesetas de...</td>
<td>Salidas de tropas Vicionares y Misiones...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Renue de Alcance...</td>
<td>Caracterización y extracción de Cobre...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La de Tiempo...</td>
<td>Salidas de Hacienda y Justicia...</td>
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<td>Guías de Oviedo, colón y Real de Mencia...</td>
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<td>Tesorero de Vagantes...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Santiago, Año 45 de los oscos.**
duration of the war. Forbidden exports include gold, silver, and wheat, if the price of wheat is high in Chile. The final six unnumbered leaves include 17 modelos for reporting cargo to customs officials.

* Briseño I, 294: calling for 47 pp., without mention of preliminary leaves or the 6 ll. at the end. OCLC: 20844073 (University of Connecticut, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, University of Texas at Austin, with 1 p.l., 27 pp., forms); 55239905 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with vii, 27, [12] pp.); 252777535 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, without collation). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Berlin copy.

Finances in the Patria Vieja


$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belonging to residents of Lima, which were presumably confiscated. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, plus payments to disabled veterans and to widows of soldiers. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of “ntro. Teniente de Valparayso.”

The account is signed in print by Santiago Ascacibar Murube.

Neither Medina nor Briseño notes the misspelling of the word “Tesorería” in the title.


Finances in the Patria Vieja

48. [CHILE]. *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la Tesorería General de Santiago en el mes de Mayo de 1814.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 1 June 1814. Oblong folio (19.9 x 28.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Light browning. In very good condition. Broadside.

$1,900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belonging to residents of Lima, which were presumably confiscated, and money returned from
Rancagua for buying material for the army. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, as well as payments to disabled veterans and to widows of soldiers. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of “nuestro Teniente de Valparaiso.”

The account is signed in print by Hipolito de Villegas and Rafael Correa de Sa.


**Latest on Activities of the Quillota Mutineers**

49. [CHILE]. Noticias de Valparaiso y Quillota ... [text begins:] Una fuerza de 300 infantes y 50 hombres de caballería enviada por los sublevados de Quillota llegó .... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (27.8 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. In good to very good condition. Broadside. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An up-to-the-hour report on the activities of the mutineers at Quillota, who had sent a force of 300 infantry and 50 cavalry to gather munitions, but had withdrawn at sight of the Valdivia battalion. Rumors were circulating that only the officers had wanted to mutiny and that many foot soldiers were deserting during the retreat. Diego Portales, Necochea, and Commandant García are reported to be in Santo Domingo, in the hands of the brother of the leader of the mutineers, Colonel José Vidaurre.


**Soothing the Residents of Concepción**

50. [CHILE]. Proclama del Gobierno. [text begins:] Provincia de Concepción: habeis sufrido todos los males consiguientes a una guerra inopinada .... [Santiago de Chile]. Imprenta del Estado, dated 8 November 1813. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Short tear in upper margin. In good to very good condition. 3 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The government assures the residents of the province of Concepción that it is reimbursing as quickly as possible those whom certain junior army officers had robbed. To those living in occupied provinces, it also points out the benefits for trade, government and defense that will result from being free of Spain, and urges the residents to join the fight for independence. Events in Mexico and Buenos Aires are referred to briefly. Printed at the end: “Sala del gobierno en el quartel general de Talca y Nobiembre 8 de 1813. Jose Miguel Infante—Agustin Eysaguirre—Jose Ignacio Cienfuegos—Mariano Egaña secretario.”

Un ciudadano a sus compatriotas sobre federación y gobiernos electivos.

Entre los infinitos grados de esferas o limitaciones que admite la federación, dos pueden considerarse como más sustanciales. 1.° Cuando los Pueblos federados se constituyen independientes, y soberanos. 2.° Cuando formando una sola masa nacional y dependientes de un solo gobierno, se reservan gran parte de su administración departamental, y sus establecimientos administrativos y conservándolos de las facultades, y atenciones departamentales. La primera llamamos federación soberana; la segunda, federación municipal. La Nación Chilena puede elegir la que le convenga. Pero es preciso que proceda con perfecto conocimiento de sus intereses y libre de dos ilusiones con que algunos tratan de fascinarnos.

1.° Se dice que con la federación residirá mayor igualdad entre los ciudadanos, mas popularidad de elecciones, y menos dependencia de la capital: que podrán establecer sus tribunales de paz, departamentos de educación, policía, amonestarán, y demás administraciones provinciales. Según los Chilenos (que no se hallan versados en estas materias) que sin ninguna clase de federación pueden vivir y gozar todos estos tribunales y establecimientos en sus Provincias como se practica en los departamentos aun de los reinos mas despoblaos. Que en ninguna constitución se les puede privar de estos instituciones si tienen como contrarios, y que en la Unidad deben existir en las Provincias ricas. Según también que en el sistema democrático representativo unitario y conservándose no puede existir desigualdad de derechos y prerrogativas entre ningunos ciudadanos por razones que se hagan que la popularidad y generalidad de las elecciones debe ser la misma o mayor que en el sistema federal, que no puede haber capitalismo cuando las elecciones son nacionales verificadas inmediata y directamente por toda la masa de las Poblaciones que mas capitanía debe existir en la constitución de Estados Unidos v.g., donde todos los empleos Nacionales son nombrados por el Presidente o Senado (a excepción del mismo Presidente y Vice-presidente que temporaríamente el Pueblo) que en la constitución chilena de 22 donde todos los empleos nacionales los eligen directamente desde el primero hasta el último ciudadano de la República; y los provinciales todos...
Includes Comparisons of Chile to Argentina and the United States

51. Un ciudadano a sus compatriotas sobre federacion y gobiernos electivos. [text begins:] Entre los infinitos grados de extension ó limitaciones que admite la federacion, dos pueden considerarse como mas sustanciales ... [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1827). Folio (30.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some soiling and stains on final leaf, without loss of text. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Part of a lengthy debate over whether Chile should have a strong central government or a looser, federalist structure. After comparing Chile’s status with the United States and Argentina, the anonymous author concludes that Chile has neither the funds nor the local bureaucrats required to manage nearly sovereign provinces.

* Briseño I, 60. OCLC: 55241193 and 55281958 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460568357 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 79753511 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Military Illicitly Commandeers Private Property

52. Un Ciudadano al Congreso. Soberano Señor. [text begins:] Cuando inflamada vuestra soberanía de aquel espíritu heroico que distingue al ciudadano amante de la prosperidad publica .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 8 November 1826. Folio (29.3 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (“Un habitante del campo”) praises a law of July 29, 1826, that abolished “proratas,” but gives a vividly detailed account of an incident at Quillota (near Valparaiso) when the law was disregarded by officials who were commandeering horses for government use. Higher-ranking officials were unable or unwilling to enforce the law, and fighting broke out. This seems to be an illustration of the sort of anarchy that was occurring in Chile in this period when it lacked a strong central government.


German Immigrants Concerned about Right to Marry Catholics

53. [CLARO, Ricardo]. Proyecto de lei sobre el matrimonio civil. (Signed at Concepción [Chile]): n.pr., dated 25 August 1866. 8°, modern plain wrappers. Caption title. Text in two columns. Lacks title page? Overall in good to very good condition. 68 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Pages 1-63 are the Proyecto, presented to the Chilean Congress and signed by the deputy from Concepción, Ricardo Claro. Pages 65-68 contain
the essay “Matrimonio civil, solicitud de los disidentes de Llanquihue e Valdivia,” with 49 names at the end (mostly German). The petitioners argue that making marriage of a non-Catholic to a Catholic require special permission negates the clause in the Chilean Constitution that guarantees equality for all citizens. They cite 3 cases in which the law has already interfered with marriages of German immigrants, and warn that this sort of legislation will discourage immigrants from Europe.

In the aftermath of the failed German Revolution of 1848, many Germans emigrated to Chile, encouraged by the Chilean government that wanted to colonize the underpopulated areas of the south. By 1860 more than 3,000 Germans had settled in the Araucanía Region, the Los Ríos Region, and the Región de los Lagos, with concentrations in the Lake Llanquihue area and Puerto Montt. Many of these Germans were Roman Catholics, but some were Protestants.


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**Portrait of Officer**

*Who Aided the Chilean Navy in their War of Independence*

54. COCHRANE, Lord. Lithograph portrait of “The Right Honble. Captain Lord Cochrane K.B.” Early nineteenth century. 11.5 x 10 cm., on a brown piece of paper approximately 17 x 14 cm. In good to very good condition. $50.00

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**Stagecoaches from Santiago to Talca to be Replaced by Rail Lines**

*No Other Copy Located*

55. COMPAÑÍA NACIONAL DEL SUR, Santiago de Chile. *Proyecto de una sociedad para establecer una línea de carruajes entre Santiago i Talca.*

[Text begins:] Artículo 1°. Se forma una sociedad anónima compuesta de 80 acciones de 500 pesos cada una ... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta del Ferrocarril, dated 28 June 1858. Folio (34.5 x 22 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.) $200.00

*FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Statutes for a company to run stagecoaches from Santiago to Talca that will carry passengers, freight, and mail. The entrepreneur Adolfo Charpentier is to be in charge of buying coaches and horses, establishing post-houses, and hiring footmen. As the railroad lines advances south from Santiago, the stagecoach line will extend further south, and eventually will link Talca and Concepción. On the verso is a list of initial expenses and the company’s balance.*

*Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.*
56. **7ª Conferência Internacional Sobre o Estudo e Conservação da Arquitectura de Terra.** 2 volumes. Lisbon: Ministério das Obras Públicas, Transportes e Comunicações / Direcção-Geral dos Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais, 1993. Folio (29.8 x 22.5 cm.), original illustrated wrappers with dust jacket; original illustrated wrappers. As new 659; 145 pp., illus. Text in Portuguese, English and French.

2 volumes. $95.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The thicker volume is subtitled Comunicações; the slimmer one Actas. Comunicações is divided into six main sections, titled “History and Tradition” (33 papers), “Methodology and Conservation Techniques” (29 papers), “Field Research in Conservation” (22 papers), “Seismic Problems” (7 papers), “Industrial Perspectives” (5 papers), and “Future Directions” (14 papers). Some of the places studied include Brazil, Chile, Romania, Bangladesh, England, North Africa, Ghana, Asti, Andalusia, Mexico, Germany, the Alentejo, Albania, Libya, Sri Lanka, Peru and Cuba.

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57. **Contestación a la defensa de Victorino Garrido.** [text begins:] Ss. Editores del Mercurio. Sirvanse VV. insertar en su periodico las siguientes observaciones que de pronto me han ocurrido .... (Valparaiso): n.pr., (1827). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.)

$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A scathing reply to Victorino Garrido’s *Defesa*; the latest document here is dated October 5, 1827. The author points out that Garrido did not mention who insulted him (it was Governor Francisco de la Lastra) or on what grounds; that only 16 of the guests signed documents supporting Garrido (of 40-60 guests who attended); and that the governor is a notably polite man for whom insulting behavior would be most unusual. Garrido, he asserts, made toasts that were “tan impuros, tan sucios y tan indecentes, que nos degradariamos en sumo grado si los publicasemos por la prensa,” and takes this as a sign that Garrido is one of “estos decantados liberales españoles, que no ceden á la pretencion de dominarnos.”

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly after defected to fight with Bernardo O’Higgins. He became a friend and counselor to O’Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile’s independence, including José Joaquin Prieto, Diego Portales, and Manuel Bulnes. Garrido was a journalist and a diplomat, and a soldier again in the campaign against Peru in 1838, under Manuel Bulnes. From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

CONTESTACION

AL INDEPENDIENTE.

SANTIAGO, 4 DE D. 1824.

Muy Señor mio: cuando leí por la primera vez el núm. 1.º del periódico de V., me pareció que aquella máxima estampada en el mismo, "la ley debe tener proporción a la destination de los pueblos", desvista enteramente todo cuanto V. quiso persuadirnos en orden á que manemos nuestro actual gobierno, y adoptemos otro fundado sobre los principios mas liberales, y tal como lo tiene los Estados Unidos de la América del norte. Por eso omití entonces responder á V.; pero al leerlo segunda vez, con motivo de la contestación que dio á V. el Republicano de Medipilla, he notado tantas equivocaciones en las noticias que nos comunica del estado de Europa, y tantos errores en las conclusiones que saca de ellas, que no pude menos de discutir amigablemente con V. las unas, y rectificar las otras por lo que puedo importar á nuestros conciudadanos. Perdone V. pues, si encuentra en esta carta algunas expresiones que no le agraden, y vamos al caso.

No le diré á V. que es muy elucidante la descripción que nos hace del estado actual de la España. Apenas entiendo el idioma en que V. escribe, y no puedo juzgar de las bondades de su estilo; pero sí lo diré, que es tan
Chile Cannot Use the Model of the United States

58. *Contestacion al Independiente. Santiago Junio 4 de 1821.* [text begins:] Muy Señor mio: cuando leí por la primera vez el núm. 1º del periódico de V. me pareció que aquella maxima estampada en el mismo, “la ley debe tener proporción á la ilustracion de los pueblos,” destruiría enteramente todo cuanto V. quiso persuadirnos .... (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 4 June 1821. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Uncut. Good to very good condition. 19 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? This substantial pamphlet examines the European political situation, particularly the actions of the Cortes in Spain (pp. 4-6), the opposition of the czar of Russia to the liberalization of Spain (pp. 4-6), events in Portugal (pp. 7-8), and rebellions across Europe. The writer prefaces his analysis of Chile’s foreign and internal affairs by denying that Chile can use the same model as the United States: “El ejemplo del gobierno americano seduce en efecto, por su prosperidad, por que se piensa dice el ilustre Bolívar en su discurso inaugural al congreso de Venezuela que las bendiciones de que goza aquel pueblo son debidas exclusivamente á la forma de gobierno y no al carácter y costumbres de los ciudadanos. Este pernicioso error es el que ha causado las desgracias de todas las repúblicas americanas donde se ha querido establecer aquel gobierno” (pp. 9-10). Chile, he continues, needs reform of its laws, but for its constitution should stick with the status quo. (A new constitution went into effect in 1822, replacing the provisional constitution of 1818.)

The work is signed in print “Un Chileno.”

* Briseño I, 76; giving the printer as Imprenta Nacional; I, 165, giving the printer as Gobierno. OCLC: 55268230 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 55267129 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Soldier Defends Himself

59. *Contestacion de un Cabo 20. del ejercito Constitucional al oficio de la nombrada Municipalidad de Rancagua fecha 11 del presente mes de Noviembre.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Republicana, dated 18 November 1829. Folio (30 x 20.3 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Folded; adhesive from circular tag remains in upper inner corner of first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. Stamp of Luís Sotomayor B. in blank portion of first leaf. (3 pp.). $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?). The anonymous corporal defends himself and his fellow soldiers against Manuel Casimiro Gandarillas, who had charged that they were “militares imbeciles acaudillados por tres miserables advenedizos soldados mercenarios.” He ferociously attacks Gandarillas, Fernando Baquedano, Pedro Urriola, Alejo...
Calbo, Francisco Ruiz Tagle, and Chilanejo Rodríguez, giving the family history and worst deeds of each in lengthy footnotes. In September 1829 a coalition of conservatives, aided by the army in Concepción, had launched a revolt against the liberal regime. In the ensuing Chilean Civil War of 1829, the author of this pamphlet was fighting on the side of the liberals.

* Briseño I, 77: giving the title as Contestacion de un veterano, cabo 2°. del ejercito constitucional, al oficio de la Municipalidad de Rancagua, but with the same imprint and collation. OCLC: 55254041 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 80208244 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

60. **Soldiers Reply to Chilean Women**

**Contestacion del Ejerçito Libertador del Peru a la despedida de las Chilenas.** [text begins:] No nace impresion tan grata la luz pura / En quien la vé despues de haber cegado .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., [1820]. 4°, unbound. Printed on bluish paper. Caption title. In verse. In fine condition. 4 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. There appears to be another edition of about the same time, but probably slightly later, also without imprint (but in all likelihood printed in Peru), as well as a 16° edition.

This is a reply, in verse, to Despedida de las Chilenas al Ejercito Libertador del Peru (cf. Briseño I, 1010). The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaiso on 20 August 1820. The text refers (p. 2) to the fact that Chile has been fighting for independence for ten years: “Este Chile, mansion de tantos bravos, / Que para sostener su Independencia / Aún empeñan la lucha de diez años ...”.

* Briseño I, 76. OCLC: present edition apparently not listed in OCLC: cf. 55295260 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, listing it as [Peru, n.pr.], giving the date as 1800-1820?); 55241167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 34 cm., giving the date as the 1820s); and 460686383 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 16°, n.pr., n.d.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Jisc.

61. **COVARRUBIAS, Alvaro**. **Counter Manifest of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile on the Present War Between the Republic and Spain.** Washington, D.C.: McGill & Witherow, 1866. 8°, original printed wrappers (some chipping, spine somewhat defective). In good to very good condition. 45 pp., (1 blank l.). $300.00

FIRST EDITION? The Minister examines the 11 causes for which Spain had declared war against Chile. Pages 39-45 give instructions to Chilean privateers.

* NUC: DLC, MH-L, TxU, NN, CSmH.
Detailed Comparison of the Cost of Chilean vs. European Furniture

62. **Cuadro comparativo del costo de los muebles trabajados en el pais, con los que se venden importados del estranjero.** [text begins: ] *El precio de una mesa redonda cinco pies de diámetro ....* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Sociedad, dated 3 September 1847. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Detailed comparison of the costs of production in Chile and Europe for tables, chairs in the Gothic style, and horsehair sofas, including prices for wood (pine or mahogany), nails, sand, varnish, and upholstery, plus wages for carvers and varnishers. Import duties and retail prices are included.


Go, Ye Heroes

63. **Despedida de las Chilenas al Ejercito Libertador del Peru.** [text begins: ] ¡Que terrible contraste, / O dulce Patria amada, / La Expedicion deseada / Causa en el corazon! .... N.p.: n.pr., [1820]. Folio (30 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Typographical border and line between columns. Printed on pale blue paper. In good to very good condition. (1 l.) $1,400.00

FIRST EDITION? A rousing send-off to soldiers embarking for Peru. The general tone and the oft-repeated “Silencio—amor ... marchad” recalls the fond farewells of the Major General’s daughters in *The Pirates of Penzance*. The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaiso on 20 August 1820.

* Briseño I, 101 lists a 4º edition, apparently combined with 2 other poems, with 8 pp., also without place, printer, or date. OCLC: 55257023 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1820); 760925915 and 460210271 (both Bibliothèque nationale de France), Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Conning an 80-Year-Old Woman from the Cordillera

64. **Dictamen legal sobre la nulidad del instrumento que se dice de donacion otorgado por Dª Isidora Meri, a favor de Dª Carmen Quintano, en 12 de diciembre de 1827; y subsistencia del testamento que otorgó la Meri en 25 de abril de 1828. Contestado con reconocimiento de todo el proceso.** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1832. 4º, disbound. Small woodcut vignette of a tree on the title page. Small woodcut of an eagle at end. Small brownstain at one corner. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 55 pp. $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Fascinating account of a legal dispute between Isidora Meri y Briceño, a woman over 80 years old who was lured to Santiago from her home in
DESPEDEIDA
DE LAS CHILENAS
AL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR
DEL PERU

Q u i e n b a yo, pronto,
O desde París, amigo,
La Expedición enviada
Como en el español.
Usted en él español.

Si es falso el español.
En el español.
En el español.
En el español.

A la mano de la amada,
Nuestra tierra de antes,
Nuestra tierra de antes.
Nuestra tierra de antes.

 Quién el desdén anhela
Que nómina la viril?

Fumar?... ¿O qué inhala?
Que con es embriague?

En los latidos del Sur?

... Ellos se han marchado
Y se llenan sus largas
Que apoy en el suelo ligero
En el español.

En el español.

A la mano de la amada,
Nuestra tierra de antes,
Nuestra tierra de antes.
Nuestra tierra de antes.

¿Quién el desdén anima?

En el español.

Fumar?... ¿O qué inhala?

En los latidos del Sur?

... Ellos se han marchado
Y se llenan sus largas
Que apoy en el suelo ligero
En el español.

A la mano de la amada,
Nuestra tierra de antes,
Nuestra tierra de antes.
Nuestra tierra de antes.

¿Quién el desdén anima?

En el español.

Fumar?... ¿O qué inhala?

En los latidos del Sur?

... Ellos se han marchado
Y se llenan sus largas
Que apoy en el suelo ligero
En el español.

A la mano de la amada,
Nuestra tierra de antes,
Nuestra tierra de antes.
Nuestra tierra de antes.

¿Quién el desdén anima?

En el español.

Fumar?... ¿O qué inhala?

En los latidos del Sur?

... Ellos se han marchado
Y se llenan sus largas
Que apoy en el suelo ligero
En el español.

A la mano de la amada,
Nuestra tierra de antes,
Nuestra tierra de antes.
Nuestra tierra de antes.

¿Quién el desdén anima?

En el español.

Fumar?... ¿O qué inhala?

En los latidos del Sur?

... Ellos se han marchado
Y se llenan sus largas
Que apoy en el suelo ligero
En el español.

A la mano de la amada,
Nuestra tierra de antes,
Nuestra tierra de antes.
Nuestra tierra de antes.

¿Quién el desdén anima?

En el español.

Fumar?... ¿O qué inhala?

En los latidos del Sur?

... Ellos se han marchado
Y se llenan sus largas
Que apoy en el suelo ligero
En el español.

A la mano de la amada,
Nuestra tierra de antes,
Nuestra tierra de antes.
Nuestra tierra de antes.

¿Quién el desdén anima?

En el español.

Fumar?... ¿O qué inhala?

En los latidos del Sur?
DICTAMEN LEGAL
SOBRE
LA NULIDAD DEL INSTRUMENTO
QUE SE DICE DE DONACION
OTORGADO
POR Dª. ISIDORA MERI,
A FAVOR
DE Dª. CARMEN QUINTANO,
EN 12 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1827; Y SUBSISTEN;
CIA DEL TESTAMENTO QUE OTORGÓ LA ME;
RI EN 25 DE ABRIL DE 1828.

Contestado con reconocimiento de todo el proceso.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE
IMPRENTA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA
1832

Item 64
Tollo (in the cordillera) and persuaded to sign a document that gave her worldly goods to a much younger woman, María del Carmen Quintano. Meri later revoked the donation. The lawyer reviewing the case argues that Quintano unscrupulously manipulated Meri and that although Meri had filed for a divorce from her husband, Dionisio Bravo, the divorce had not been finalized so Meri could not donate her property without the husband’s consent. The lawyer also argues that women should never be allowed to make legal decisions such as this donation, due to “inesperiencia, debilidad, falta de instruccion en sus derechos.”


Rules for the Judiciary, with
Long Sections on Debt, Inheritance, Trade, Mining, Agriculture

65. [EGAÑA, Mariano]. Proyecto de lei de administracion de justicia y organizacion de tribunales. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1835. Folio (27.5 x 16.5 cm.), nineteenth-century marbled wrappers (upper wrapper torn across, without loss). Small woodcut coat of arms on title page. Dampstained. Good condition. (2 ll.), 182 pp., (1 l. errata). $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Egaña proposes rules for the judiciary, covering procedures for civil cases, types of trials, appeals, recursos, and recusaciones. Extensive sections deal with debtors and inheritance, and the final section includes special rules applicable to farmers, merchants, and mining.

Mariano Egaña (1793-1846), son of the brilliant politician Juan de Egaña, was active in the war for Chilean independence. A conservative, he helped write the Constitution of 1833, and from 1834 until his death was a member of parliament.

* Briseño I, 277. OCLC: 55257768 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 182 pp.); 55276086 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with [3], 182 pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Proposed Powers for Provincial Assemblies: Education, Pensions, Militias


In the 1820s, Chileans engaged in an ongoing dispute over whether the nation should have a strong central government or should be a loose confederation of provinces. This proposal includes lists of what the provincial assemblies will be allowed to do and what they are restricted from doing. Among the provincial powers are supervising education,
electing certain judges, disbursing pensions, and organizing provincial militias. Among the actions forbidden to such assemblies are setting restrictions on trade, engaging in foreign affairs, maintaining warships, and granting sanctuary to those wanted for crimes in other provinces.

The document bears the printed signatures of Diego Antonio Elizondo, Francisco R. de Vicuña, Juan Fariñas, and J.M. Novoa.

❖ Briseño III, 210, no. 1289 (suggests that it was printed in Santiago at the Imprenta de la Biblioteca); cf. I, 295. OCLC: 235840417 (Harvard University); 78769917 (John Carter Brown Library); 55239234 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

**Terms for the**

**Portales Céa Monopoly on Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards**

67. [ERRAZURIZ OSSA, Francisco Xavier, Domingo Eyzaguirre, Ramón Freire, Diego José Benavente]. *Contrata sobre estanco de varias especies.* [text begins:] *Los Directores de la Caja Nacional de Descuento en virtud de lo acordado por el Soberano Congreso sobre el Estanco de Tabacos de todas clases, Yuyes, Licores extrangeros y Té ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 23 August 1824. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. In good condition. Early ink notation at head of first leaf: “Nº 13”. Early ink foliation (“32-33”). (2 ll.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sets out the terms under which Portales, Céa will have a monopoly for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards. Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Céa y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (*estanco*) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile’s foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales’s conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

The first document is signed (in print) by Francisco Xavier de Errazuris and Domingo Eyzaguirre; the second (also in print) by Supreme Director Ramón Freire and Minister of Finance Diego José Benavente.

ESPOSICION
QUE DIRIJEN
AL SUPREMO GOBIERNO
DE LA REPUBLICA
LOS
ARMADORES I NAVIEROS NACIONALES,

ESPOSICION
LA SITUACION DE LA MARINA MERCANTE, I PROPOSIENDO MEDIDAS
BELIGIADAS A SU PROTECCION I FOMENTO.

VALPARAISO:
Imprenta del Marcar, calle de la Almada, núm. 14.
1845.
Price of a Chilean Merchant Marine Includes Salt Monopoly

68. **Esposicion que dirijen al Supremo Gobierno de la Republica** los armadores i navieros nacionales, esponiendo la situacion de la marina mercante, i proponiendo medidas dirijidas a su proteccion i fomento. Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1845. Folio (26.5 x 17.5 cm.), disbound (traces of early wrappers). Small woodcut vignette of ships’ stores on title page. Good to very good condition. 24 pp., (2 ll.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In an 1845 address to the Chilean legislature (quoted on p. 3), President Manuel Bulnes lamented Chile’s lack of a merchant marine. In this document Chilean ship owners propose ways that the government can improve the situation. They urge that in order to be considered part of the merchant marine, a ship must be built in Chile, wholly owned by Chileans, have a Chilean captain, and have a crew that is predominantly Chilean. The owners suggest that in order to keep a larger merchant marine busy, a law should be passed that goods produced on the west side of the Americas can only be delivered to Chilean ports by Chilean ships, and that the merchant marine be given a monopoly on the salt trade. If such measures are passed, Chile will dominate the Pacific and the Strait of Magellan, and will not even have to fear a canal through Panama (p. 21).

The tables at the end list ships by type (frigate, bark, brigantine, schooner) with the name, weight, and country of origin (or port within Chile).

In the period of stability and peace following the War of the Confederation, President Manuel Bulnes (held office 1841-1851) encouraged educational, cultural, and industrial expansion. The University of Chile was founded in Santiago in 1842 and the settlement of Fuerte Bulnes was established in 1843, to enforce Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan.


And If Elected, We Will Not Serve

69. **EYZAGUIRRE, Agustín de, José Miguel Infante Rojas, Fernando Errázuriz Aldunate, and Mariano Egaña. Señores Diputados.** [text begins:] La reunion de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento suspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen .... [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, [1823]. Folio (31.5 x 22 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light browning at fold, light marginal stains on last 2 leaves. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial overview of the state of Chile after the War of Independence, including the state of the public treasury, foreign affairs, the navy, and the army. The signers were the members of the Junta de Gobierno (Agustín de Eyzaguirre, José Miguel Infante, Fernando Errázuriz, plus its secretary, Mariano Egaña), who after O’Higgins abdicated on January 28, 1823, were given control of the government until General Ramón Freire arrived in Santiago in late March. In this document written
SEÑORES DIPUTADOS.

La reunión de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento apropiado para aplicar remedios a los terribles males que la afligían; y junta Gobernador alguno se vio en circunstancias de deshacer con tan ardiente empeño como la Junta Gubernativa en la crisis actual. Vuestros van, señores, a restablecer la Nación, que desgracia que no era fácil preverse aquella reducir a la nada. Sus años de un gobierno corrompido en todos sus empleos con sucesos infames, respecto entre los extranjeros, y temido al mun- ción en nuestro territorio, habían dado al Directorio pasado todo el poder de hacer bien. Al impulso de las armas, y a la ondulación de pueblos que acompañó los primeros momentos de esta revolución, había sucedido la calma de la paz. El pueblo conocía, que sus derechos no existían en el uso de un poder dilatado, y exercising ins- tudamente que podía precipitarlo en la anarquía; y que su sólida fe- licidad estaba en el orden y en establecer instituciones garantías, que bajo el impulso de las Leyes le defienden de la arbitrariedad. Pero por una hombrería que acompañó al hilo de las Naciones, faltó tiempo para hacer el bien el Gobierno que mejor pudo hacerse. El deslla- tado público rompió la barrera de la opresión, y agitadas las pa- ciones en este impulso, cada vez con el anterior gobierno, sucedieron males, que si no se evitan antes del término en que lleguen a ser irreversibles, sumirán a la Patria en el sufrimiento, llevando tras sí el recuerdo de diez años de gloria y de meritísimos perdidos. A ve- natos, pues, Padres del Pueblo se encarga alejar la confusión, la desorganización, el desastre de la Patria. Este es el preciso y el gran objeto con que nos llamados. La Junta no tema decirlo. Bíilo bien se vio en otros más peligrosos. Nuestra revolución presenta vi- cisitudes en que casi se han cometido todos los errores e indrec- tencias de que se cae el espíritu humano; más en un Gobierno siempre concentrado, y en la estrecha unión de todos sus hijos, apa- ría la Patria un digno a las desgracias que iban a sufrirla. Hoy por la primera vez se insinúa el grito de descanso, y esta vez una vez a los años debe hacer el corazón de los Patriotas. La pruden- cia, un germen desprendimiento de intereses subalternos que cada uno defiende del bien general del Estado, y los principios de la mas exacta igualdad y justicia, evitarán los desordenes, las divisiones que van a haces a los pueblos anudarle la hora en que salieron de un tranquilo envidiado.

Luego se cumplirán dos meses a que el voto de nuestros con- cidentes nos llamó a estrecharos de la Administración pública, y yo ha pasado un día de ese corto período, que no haya sido señalao- do con algunos circunstancias que agrabe la amargura de nuestro
two months later, they describe the disagreements among factions in various parts of
the country (Concepción, Coquimbo, Chiloé, Quillota, and Valdivia are mentioned) and
conclude by stating that Chile needs to be run by a single leader—and that none of them
feels qualified to do it! “La razón, la experiencia, y la opinión pública están de acuerdo
en que á uno solo debe confiarse el poder ejecutivo. Ni los tres, ni alguno de nosotros
nos consideramos capaces de llevar al término el triunfo del orden” (p. 8).

* Briseño III, 391, no. 2459: giving the date as March 1823. OCLC: 81199667 (John
Carter Brown Library); 55258223 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE.

** Very Interesting Pamphlet about Trade and Commerce of
Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Buenos Aires, and Brazil
With France, England, Portugal and the United States of America

*70. FRANCE. Bureau de commerce et des colonies. Documentos relativos
ao commercio dos novos estados da America, comunicados pela Secretaria
principal do Commercio de França ás principaes Comarcas do Commercio de
Reyno, vertidos em lingua vulgar. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1826. 4°,
disbound (some quires loose). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title
page. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. 48 pp. A-F

$400.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of a work originally published in Paris the
previous year under title: Documens relatifs au commerce des nouveaux états de l’Amérique,
concerning the commercial products of Mexico and South America. There are sections
on Mexico (pp. 5-21); Colombia (pp. 21-6); Peru (pp. 27-31); Chile (pp. 32-7); Buenos
Aires (pp. 37-42); and Brazil (pp. 42-6). The report on Brazil correctly notes that England
has secured the greatest part of the Brazilian trade, with The United States of America
being second due to the increased importance of her shipping; it is further noted that the
U.S.A. is transporting large amounts of goods from Portugal to Brazil in her ships. On
pp. 47-8 is a letter from the President of the Tribunal of Commerce in Bayonne stating
that since Brazil is now independent, French silks can be sent there, but they have to be
manufactured according to certain stated sizes, and the colors must be sky blue, white,
green, red, or violet. There is much discussion of tariffs, regulations and products, as well
as suggestions for French products which could be imported. The Portuguese transla
tor explains that he translated these reports in order to help the Portuguese merchants.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 267-8: “This very interesting pamphlet is quite rare.”
Goldsmiths’-Kress 24916. Rodrigues 892. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 826/5. Not
in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economica Literature Before 1850 (but there may be a copy at the
Kress Library, though it is unclear as to whether this is merely a link to one of the digi-
tized copies, more likely the one in the Goldsmiths’ Library). OCLC: 890583552 (Internet
resource: University of Minnesota copy digitized); 1042894259 (Internet resource; JCB
copy digitized); 20712137 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Harvard
University, University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 106567407
(Internet resource; the Kress-Goldsmiths’ copy); 81313710 (John Carter Brown Library).
Porbase locates two copies (one in poor condition), both in the Biblioteca Nacional de
Portugal. Jisc locates only a link to the HathiTrust Digital Library’s digitized version of
the University of Minnesota copy. The only hard copies located in KVK (51 databases
searched) were those cited by Porbase.
Chaotic Finances of a Deceased Businessman

71. Fundamentos legales que manifiestan la nulidad y caducidad. De las fianzas judiciales otorgadas por D. Gregorio Echaurren, y Don Pedro Nolasco Mena para que se diese permiso á D. Juan Watson de pasar á Buenos Ayres, imponiéndose para ello pena de juzgado y sentenciado. [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). 4°, disbound. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript notation above title. 34 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The dates mentioned in the text range from April 1822 to July 1826. Juan Watson, a businessman from Buenos Aires, was detained during a routine trip to Santiago in March 1822 because he had some bad debts. He was permitted to leave on condition that he repay the money as soon as he was back in Buenos Aires, but he died suddenly, leaving behind Gregorio Echaurren and Pedro Nolasco Mena owing his bail bond, and a chaotically confused legal situation.

* Briseño I, 150: giving the date as 1823. OCLC: 55259941 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1823 and calling for 34 pp.); 79122994 (John Carter Brown Library, giving the date as 1826 and calling for 34, [2] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Garrido Behaved Like a Perfect Gentleman

72. GARRIDO, Victorino. Defensa de Victorino Garrido. [text begins:] Desde que ocurrió el desgraciado lance del 18 de setiembre ultimo, por el cual se ataca mi reputacion, ya en público, ya en privado .... [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1827). Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 3 pp. $700.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In documents dated from September 20 to October 5, 1827, sixteen guests confirm that Garrido behaved like a perfect gentleman at the Independence Day banquet, and did nothing to provoke the insults that were offered to him. The nature of the insults and the identity of the speaker are not mentioned; from another document, we know that the speaker was Governor Francisco de la Lastra.

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly afterwards defected to fight with Bernardo O’Higgins. He became a friend and counselor to O’Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile’s independence: José Joaquin Prieto, Diego Portales, and Manuel Bulnes. Garrido was a journalist, a diplomat, and a soldier (fighting in the campaign against Peru in 1838 under Manuel Bulnes). From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

**Garrido Replies to Insults**

73. GARRIDO, Victorino. *El que suscribe al Ex-comandante de milicias Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla. Si presentarse cara a cara, como dice ....* (Santiago de Chile: R. Rengifo), dated 2 March 1828. Folio (30.2 x 20.4 cm.), unbound. Some small chips from left margin, foldmarks. In very good condition. Broadside. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Garrido’s answer to insulting comments and writings by Muñoz Bezanilla, a fervent liberal politician and publicist who had been responding to perceived libels against him that appeared in the periodical *Hambriento*, which he thought Garrido had helped write.

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly after defected to fight with Bernardo O’Higgins. He became a friend and counsellor to O’Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile’s independence: José Joaquin Prieto, Diego Portales and Manuel Bulnes. He was a journalist, a diplomat, and a soldier (fighting in the campaign against Peru in 1838 under Manuel Bulnes). From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

José Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla (ca. 1780-1836), a native of Santiago, was involved in the Chilean independence movement as early as 1811, when he helped suppress the Figueroa Mutiny. After Rancagua he was exiled by the Spaniards to the Juan Fernández islands, returning only after the Battle of Maipú in 1818. As a liberal, he wrote for *El Pipiololo* and *El Monitor Araucano*, and several times during the 1820s served in Congress. He also helped promulgate the Constitution of 1828, and under President Francisco Ramón Vicuña was secretary of War and the Navy.


**German Reports on South America for Prospective Immigrants**

74. GERSTAECKER, Friedrich Wilhelm Christian, translated by A.W. van Campen. *Achttien Maanden in Zuid-Amerika.* 3 volumes. Leeuwarden: G.T.N. Suringar, 1863. Large 8o, original yellow printed wrappers (reinforced, spines cracked and loosening, front wrapper of volume I detached). Two plates a bit dampstained. Internally fine; overall in good condition (needs binding). (3 ll.), 295 pp.; (3 ll.), 303 pp.; (4 ll.), 304 pp., each volume with a lithographic frontispiece. 3 volumes. $250.00

First and only Dutch translation of Gerstäcker’s recently published *Achtzehn Monate in Süd-Amerika und dessen deutschen Colonien*. The collection, describing the author’s eighteen months in South America, includes chapters on Ecuador, Quito, Guayaquil, Peru, the Amazon River, the route from Callao to Valparaíso and from there to Valdivia, Patagonia, Cape Horn, and Uruguay. The lengthy section on Brazil (III, 130-287) mentions Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Santa Catarina, and Rio de Janeiro.

Gerstäcker (1816-1872), novelist and travel writer, son of a famous opera singer, left his native Germany at age 21 to wander through the United States. Upon his return 6 years later he found that his mother’s publication of his New World sketches had made
him famous. From 1849 to 1852 Gerstäcker visited North and South America, Polynesia, and Australia. In 1860, with German immigration in mind, he revisited South America, recording his observations in this work, published in 1863. Gerstäcker left 44 volumes of published works that were quite influential: his short story *Germelshausen* was adopted as the plot of the musical *Brigadoon* (1954).


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75. **GILBERT, N.P.** *Sermon 3.º del Rev. N.P. Gilbert A.M., pronunciado en Talca el 2 de febrero de 1868*. Talca: Imprenta del “Provinciano”, Febrero de 1868. 8°, original printed wrappers (self cover), stitched. Lithograph vignette on title page. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 10 pp., (2 blank ll.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION?


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**British Marine’s Account of Being a Prisoner of War in Buenos Aires**


First and only edition in Dutch of *Gleanings and remarks: collected during many months of residence at Buenos Ayres, and within the upper country; with a prefatory account of the expedition from England, until the surrender of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, under the joint command of Sir D. Baird and Sir Home Popham*, originally published in Leeds, 1818. It contains a description of Rio de la Plata and Buenos Aires, with accounts of Montevideo, the Banda Oriental, and Chile at the end.

In 1806 Sir Henry Popham (without Admiralty approval) sailed a fleet to Buenos Aires and captured it with ease, aided by General William Beresford and 1,400 soldiers. Led by a French officer (the Spanish were at the time allied to Napoleon’s regime), the Creole inhabitants forced the British to surrender. Gillespie, a major in the Royal Marines, was one of those captured; in this work he recounts his experiences as a prisoner of war in Buenos Aires and the interior.

the original Leeds, 1818 edition and 27392 for an undated German edition. The English original of 1818 is also mentioned by Humphreys, Latin American History: a Guide to the Literature in English 705A; Rich II, 103 (#52); Naylor 32; McNeil and Deas, Europeans in Latin America n° 22. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 63949906 (Koninklijke Bibliotheek). Not located in Jisc.

Mocks a Caudillo

77. Los Heroes de Centro-America. [Colophon] Valparaiso: Imprenta Constitucional, 1830. 4º, unbound. Caption title, 2 columns. Lightly dampstained at top. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this rare satirical poem mocking a caudillo who is seeking imperial power. The only name in the text is D. Miguel Alvares Castro (p. 3, end of column 2).


Second edition, revised and enlarged. Fully indexed by author and title, and with chronological index of publication dates.

The long-awaited substantial revision and reorganization of this important catalogue of Pacific voyages. Since its original publication in three volumes between 1974 and 1983, the Hill catalogue has been an essential reference for anyone interested in Pacific Voyages, Hawaii, the Pacific Northwest, and the South Seas. A significant number of the voyages stopped in Brazil on their way to the Pacific. The first edition has long been out of print and commanded high prices in the antiquarian market.

New Periodical

79. Imprenta de Colocolo. Aviso. [text begins:] La imprenta de Colocolo va a publicar un periódico que tendrá por título El Buzon. Este nombre indica claramente su objeto, que es admitir toda clase de avisos y correspondencia .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de Colocolo, (ca. 1838-1841).
Oblong 8° (15 x 19 cm.), disbound. Some foxing. Good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. $200.00

The Imprenta de Colocolo (named after a sixteenth-century Mapuche leader) announces that it will begin issuing a periodical, El Buzon (the mailbox), which will print notices of general interest free of charge, and more specific notices for a small fee.

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which has publications by Imprenta de Colocolo dating from 1838-1841, all printed in Santiago. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Argues in Favor of the Napoleonic Code Rather than Spanish Legal Model

80. Impugnacion al Proyecto de Ley sobre recusaciones, iniciado por el Supremo Gobierno en la honorable Camara de Senadores. Dedicada al Señor Senador y Fiscal de la Ilustrisima Corte Dr. D. Fernando Antonio Elizalde. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Araucana, 1835. 4°, disbound. Some foxing and dampstains. Good condition. (1 l.), 17 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues against a law passed by the Senate that would have changed the rules for challenging judges and prosecutors. The author, who signs himself “F.A.” and seems to have been a lawyer, argues that the Republic of Chile should not be ruled by laws promulgated under the Spanish monarchs, and that as a temporary measure, the Napoleonic Code should be instituted.


Selection of Judicial Officers

81. Instruccion para los subdelegados e inspectores. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de los Tribunales, 1845. 4°, disbound (stitching loosening). Border on title page of typographical ornaments (palmettes). Small wood-engraved tailpiece with “Finis” on a scroll. Some quires loose, a few light stains, but overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 46 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Covers selection of two types of judicial officers and how they are to carry out their duties in civil and criminal cases.

* Briseño I, 175. OCLC: 55240110 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE or REBIUN. Not located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

First Edition in English. Peru justifies its participation in the War of the Pacific (1879-1883), between Bolivia and Peru on one side and Chile on the other. The points of dispute were the mineral-rich provinces of Tarapaca, Tacna and Arica (Peru) and Antofagasta (Bolivia). The war broke out on February 14, 1879 when Chilean troops occupied the port of Antofagasta.

A Million-Pound Loan Essential for Independence

83. IRISSARI, Antonio José de. Empréstito de Chile. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 16 May 1833. 4°, recent blind-ruled calf. Woodcut vignette with “RR” monogram on title page. Light browning. Overall in very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.), 49 pp. $600.00

Irisarri’s enemies had been attacking him for some time because in 1822, while serving under Bernardo O’Higgins, he had negotiated a loan for Chile of a million pounds sterling. Here he explains the historical context (the need to invade Peru and end the War of Independence) and why the funds could not be raised via taxes. He compares Chile’s situation with that of Mexico, Peru, and the United States (pp. 23-25) and refutes all the objections to the loan. Irisarri quotes Say, Tracy, Storch, Necker and Walpole, among others. A table on p. 42 sets out amortization rates over 30 years.

Antonio José de Irisarri (Guatemala, 1786-New York, 1868), one of the fathers of Chilean journalism, served as interim supreme director of Chile for a few days in 1814. When this manifesto was issued, he was minister of government and foreign affairs under O’Higgins. After negotiating the Treaty of Paucarpata in 1837, which caused an uproar in Chile, Irisarri was accused of high treason, and prudently took his diplomatic skills to Guatemala, Salvador, Ecuador, and Colombia. In 1855 he became minister to Washington for Guatemala and Salvador, and for many years was dean of the diplomatic corps.

Over the course of decades he was editor-in-chief of periodicals in Santiago, Guayaquil, Quito, Guatemala, Bogotá, Curação, and New York. He also published nonfiction works and satirical poetry.

Summary in Favor of Recently Abolished Mayorazgo


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An excellent summary, in flourishing rhetorical style, of arguments in favor of the mayorazgo, which the Congreso Constituyente had just abolished. Among the issues raised are the proper duties of a constitutional convention; the rights of man in society; inheritance in ecclesiastical vs. civil law; the fate of Spanish laws in places where Spaniards no longer rule; the economic need for large tracts of land in agriculture; and the effect of primogeniture in France and England. The signers are members of Chile’s most prominent families, many of them with mayorazgos.

The mayorazgo, a form of primogeniture that entailed large estates, preventing them from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the mayorazgo in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O’Higgins abolished the mayorazgo by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.

Proposal for a National Bank


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal by one of Chile’s noted liberals for the establishment and operation of a national bank. Lastarria opens, aggressively, with, “La necesidad de un banco en Chile es sentida i confesada por todos, aun por los intereses egoistas que se han pronunciado contra la libertad de industria i contra la plantecion de instituciones de crédito.” José Victorino Lastarria Santander (Rancagua, 1817-Santiago, 1888) helped form the liberal Sociedad Literaria in 1842, which was suppressed after barely a year by conservative
President Manuel Bulnes. When the government became even more repressive in 1848, Lastarria joined the Sociedad de la Igualdad, whose goal was to end the rule of Bulnes and overturn the Constitution of 1833. Sent into exile in Lima in 1850, Lastarria returned to participate in the Revolution of 1851 that failed to overturn Manuel Montt’s election to the presidency, and had to flee back to Peru. By 1859, he was an important figure in the transition to liberal government and served several times as minister and ambassador. Lastarria’s *Don Guillermo*, a political *roman à clef*, was the first novel written in Chile.


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**Another Attempt to Crack Down on Illicit Trade in Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards**

86. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c. &c. &c.* [text begins:] Por cuanto por el Ministerio de Hacienda con fecha de hoy se me ha transmitido en cópia de órden Suprema para que lo haga publicar un decreto del tenor siguiente: Santiago 23 de Agosto de 1824. Los empréstitos extrangeros se levantan con el fin de salvar el pais empeñado en una guerra activa ó con el de abrir canales, caminos ó fundar establecimientos convidamente ventajosos á la Nacion .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Oblong folio (28.8 x 36 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Printed in two columns. Folded in half, with reinforcement strip added on blank verso for insertion into binding. A few light spots. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink “Nº 17” at head of recto; early ink manuscript “39” on verso. Broadside. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Chilean government had borrowed an enormous amount to improve canals and roads, but was in such disarray that it had not spent most of the money and was using the loan itself to pay interest. This was a major problem for Portales, Céa y Compañía, which was servicing Chile’s foreign debt in exchange for a monopoly on tobacco, foreign liquor, playing cards, and tea. General Ramón Freire and Finance Minister Diego José Benavente ordered that the monopoly of Portales Céa be more strictly enforced. Anyone with these forbidden goods is required to use them within two weeks or turn them over to the government. Only a few *subastadores* are allowed to grow tobacco in Chile. The decree was circulated by the governor of the province of Santiago, Francisco de la Lastra, whose name is printed at the end along with that of his secretary, Joaquin de Huerta.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Céa y Compañía in 1821. The government was unable effectively to control such trade, and Portales’s company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales’s conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*. In the 1830s, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, Portales was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

Why Are You Still Smuggling?

87. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c. [text begins:] Por cuanto son mui frecuentes los avisos que tiene el Gobierno comunicados por los subhastadores del Estanco, y otros individuos zelosos del bien público y crédito del Gobierno .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 25 February 1825. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (reinforced along left edge). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink notation at top of recto: “Nº 18”. Broads...
MEMORIA

Sobre el estado actual de la Guerra, y la Necesidad de Conducir.

Por que algunos escritores pusieron, o por intenciones manifiestas, manifiestan temores sobre la actual situación de nuestros sucesos militares, les daremos una idea verídica y exacta, y de las mismas providencias del Gobierno, puestas en ejecución, y antes de proceder a ellas, es preciso tener presente, primero, que ningún Pueblo de los revolucionados debe basar mayores esfuerzos para sostener su sistema que el de Chile. Ninguno, por estupido que sea, se persuadirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado, nos reducirían unicamente al antiguo sistema colonial, y de unido político, y que con el sufrirán de los principales patriotas, habría concluido nuestra revolución. Nada menos: la opresión debería ser extraordinariamente doble por dos principios. Primero, porque para sustentar un Reino, de más de 600 leguas de largo, todo bien poblado de hombres robustos, y de un mismo carácter, inflamados ya del extinguible fuego de la libertad, son precisas tropas y guarniciones aun numerosas, y que no pueden socorrer...
Treaty of Lircay. Deported to the Juan Fernández Islands from 1814 to 1817, he returned to take up a position as intendant of Santiago. In the absence of Ramón Freire, Lastra was again the supreme director of Chile for a few months in 1823-1824. Lastra later led the liberals in the Civil War of 1829. After being defeated by General Prieto at Ochagavía, he became a judge and was elected to the Camara de Diputados del Congreso Nacional.

News from Gran Colombia


$500.00

Lastra reports the news gathered from the British brigantine Macard. First is a list of army officers who had been disgraced by their opposition to General José Antonio Páez during the “Cosiatu” in Venezuela, which had begun in mid-1826 and had only recently been ended by Simón Bolívar’s intervention. Also mentioned are new ministers chosen in Gran Colombia (modern Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, northern Peru, and northwest Brazil), and the call for a Congreso Estraordinario Constituyente to write a constitution. This resulted in the Convention of Ocaña, whose failure to achieve a compromise among warring parties in Gran Colombia led Bolívar to take over as dictator, and by 1830 to resign and retreat into self-imposed exile.

Francisco de la Lastra (1777-1852) was an early advocate of Chilean independence and in 1814 served briefly as the country’s first supreme director, before signing the Treaty of Lircay. Deported to the Juan Fernández Islands from 1814 to 1817, he returned to take up a position as intendant of Santiago. In the absence of Ramón Freire, Lastra was again the supreme director of Chile for a few months in 1823-1824. Lastra later led the liberals in the Civil War of 1829. After being defeated by General Prieto at Ochagavía, he became a judge and was elected to the Camara de Diputados del Congreso Nacional. This document is signed in print by Lastra as Señor Ministro de Estado y de relaciones esteriores.


$15.00
Long-Running Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

91. MACKENZIE, Paulino. Memoria instructiva del recurso interpuesto por Mister Paulino Mackenzie en la causa ejecutiva que siguió con D. Nicolas Peña. Sobre la fuerza que se le ha hecho y nulidad que se ha cometido elevando este juicio á la Córte Suprema de Justicia sin declararse previamente si la naturaleza de esta causa admite recursos de nulidad y si la Suprema Córte es tribunal competente para conocer de esta numerica nulidad. Se dirige al Soberano Congreso de Chile ... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, (latest document dated December 24, 1824). 4°, disbound. A few light stains. In good to very good condition. A number of early manuscript corrections in ink. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Mackenzie was thrashing out a legal dispute (summarized on pp. 29-34) with Nicolas Peña regarding the Juana Gordon. Here Mackenzie (represented by the British consul) argues that by appealing the Supreme Director’s decision to Chile’s highest court, Peña has violated Mackenzie’s legal guarantees as a British citizen.

The earliest references to the case (per OCLC) are 1824, with this work and Peña’s Memoria en que el ciudadano Nicolas Rodriguez Peña justifica sus derechos en la causa con D. Paulino Makensi sobre la cobranza del valor del cargamento [sic] y Buque Juana Gordon. The case dragged on at least until 1838, but no item listed in OCLC is earlier than this one of late 1824.

Nicolás Rodríguez Peña, Mackenzie’s opponent, was a hero of the Argentine independence movement: Rodriguez Peña Square in Buenos Aires is named after him. Following the Battle of Chacabuco in 1817, he went into self-imposed exile in Santiago, where he remained until his death in 1853.

* Briseño I, 200. OCLC: not located in OCLC, which lists several other works relating to this case from 1825 to 1838 (s.v. Paulino Mackenzie and Nicolás Rodríguez Peña). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Ongoing Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

92. MACKENZIE, Paulino. Observaciones a la réplica ó esposicion de D. Nicolas Rodriguez Peña en la causa ejecutiva con Mr. Mackenzie sobre cobranza del valor de la Juana Gordon, y su Cargamento. [text begins:] Imploramos la paciencia de nuestros jueces, y lectores, en un asunto tan repetido y falto de amenidad é interés general.... [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (dated 15 January 1825). 4°, disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. 26 pp. $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Continuing the dispute over the Juana Gordon, Mackenzie replies to a publication by Nicolas Peña. The issues were maritime law, the rights of foreigners, and jurisdiction. The Observaciones dwell at length on the concept of nulidad and exceptions to it.

Nicolás Rodríguez Peña, Mackenzie’s opponent, was a hero of the Argentine independence movement: Rodriguez Peña square in Buenos Aires is named after him. After
OBSERVACIONES

A la réplica o exposición de D. Nicolás Rodríguez Peña en la causa ejecutiva con Mr. Mackenzie sobre cobranza del valor de la Juana Gordon, y su Cargamento.

Imploramos la paciencia de nuestros jueces, y lectores, en un asunto tan repetido y falso de amenidad e interés general. Pero es preciso fijar los fundamentos del presente negocio para la comodidad de los que han de resolverlo: por que á fuerza de razonamientos divergentes y estrechados, se va consiguiendo cuando menos confundir las ideas, y que vagando la mente del lector no pueda contraerse á los puntos cardinales de la cuestión, ni á los recursos que deben decidirse.

El Sr. Peña ha tratado varios puntos en sus informes. Primero: que los Tribunales ordinarios que sentenciaron la presente causa procedieron con injusticia: y cuanto alega en esta parte es inútil porque aquellas sentencias son inmutables e irrevocables en cuanto á la justicia o injusticia de sus decisiones según nues-
the Battle of Chacabuco in 1817, he went into self-imposed exile in Santiago, where he died in 1853.


Refutes Libel by Governor of Caupolican

93. [MARFUL, José]. *Al Publico. Manifestacion que hace el que suscribe para su vindicacion de la sentencia pronunciada por el Sr. Juez de primera instancia D. Cecilio Quinteros en la causa criminal que de oficio y por orden del Gobernador interino D. Valentin Madriaga, se le formó por imputacion de un anónimo dirijido contra las autoridades de Guacargue.* [text begins:] Solo hai verdadera libertad, decia un politico, donde todos y cada uno de los ciudadanos miran como propio el agravo hecho á cualquiera de ellos.... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 26 January 1835. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Short (4 cm.) tear into text, without loss. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Marful had been accused of libel by Valentin Madriaga, governor of Caupolican. After the case was bounced about to various officials in what is today the O’Higgins region (Guacargue, and Rengo are mentioned), Marful was cleared of all charges. Here he asserts his innocence and fumes about Madriaga, whom he does not have the resources to take to court.


Brief Biography of Juan Egaña, Politician and Writer

94. MARIN, Buenaventura. *Elojio del Senador Don Juan Egaña, pronunciado en la Capilla del Instituto Nacional de Chile el día 15 de Mayo de 1836.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 15 May 1836. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Slightly wrinkled, but overall in good to very good condition. Early rubber stamp on first page: “Biblioteca de Manuel Carvallo.” Early manuscript foliation in ink. 17 pp. $700.00

FIRST EDITION. This eulogy places Juan Egaña (1769-1836) in his historical context, explaining the importance of his contributions to Chilean literature and government. Included are comments on his fiction and nonfiction writings, his library, his education, his actions during the War of Independence, and his responsibility for the Constitution of 1823. At the end is a sonnet written by a friend of Egaña.

* Briseño I, 123. OCLC: 32464098 (University of Connecticut); 55257778 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, without publisher and calling for “8 + p.”). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.
Carta de un amigo a su correspondiente sobre Mayorazgos.

M. S. M.

Las reflexiones que V. me hace en su estimable son tan justas, como propias de sus luces y prudencia. Al que no conoce dice, la cuestión de Mayorazgos, y note la alarma que ha producido, parecerá sin duda la más interesante a la causa nacional. No puede a la verdad calificarse de otro modo, cuando la subsistencia de aquellos se denuncia al Congreso como la mayor plaga de la República; cuando se interrumpen sus magníficas funciones, y cuando se pierde miserablemente el tiempo debido a la ley fundamental, al sistema de rentas, y demás ramas de la administración, en circunstancias que la desorganización política conduce al país a una guerra civil, y el ejército y los pueblos han perdido la moral. La incesante fatiga en que se tienen las presas, y los gritos con que se acentúa la Sala del Congreso reclamando su extinción, parece igualmente indicar gran importancia en el asunto el valor sube al estrépito, y se presenta la cuestión como el fundamento principal de la suerte futura de la Patria. V. justamente se ha pasado de la indignación que afecta a una alma buena cuando conoce los intrigas del interés, en vista de que el objeto de tanto ruido son sólo 17 mayorazgos de las calidades que demuestran el horror que le remitió, V. también ha sabido que alguna otra cosa guía el patriotismo de ciertos SS., a tales despropósitos y preferencias. ¿Qué diría si se describieran los recuentos secretos que merecen esta maravilla? Pero dibiésemos lo bajo, y entreguemos al olvido un misterio que no es posible revivir.

Ya V. ha visto, que los autores con que tanto se bulle, hablan en distintos casos y diversas circunstancias. V. observa asimismo muy bien, que su objeto es llamar la atención de los gobiernos a cerrar esa ancha brecha a la amortización de la propiedad territorial como se explica Jovellanos. (1) Creían como Compansos digne de abolición la ley que permitía la multiplicación de vencimientos; pero no trataban de destruir las instituciones celebradas bajo su garantía, Bentham mismo (2) con cuya autoridad se atacan a los mayorazgos, reconocía como un principio de justicia la obligación que competía al Legislativo de mantener la distribución de las riquezas tal cual se hallaba establecida. Ellos sabían que si la ley puede tener efecto retroactivo, ni los gobiernos faculta para darla (3); que el legislador no puede

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(1) Informe sobre la L. agraria.
(2) Principios de legislación. t. 2. c. 11.
(3) Civil,コース de petit civil. t. 1. c. 1.
Mayorazgos: Not Worth Arguing About

95. [MAYORAZGOS]. Carta de un amigo a su corresponsal sobre Mayorazgos.... [text begins:] Las reflexiones que V. me hace en su estimable son tan justas, como propias de sus luces y prudencia. Al que no conoce dice .... [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Very light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. A few early corrections to text. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that the heated debate over mayorazgos is taking time and energy that should be directed toward more important matters. Although advocates of abolishing the institution claim that they wish to do so for the sake of agriculture and the population, Chile is so thinly populated that the effect of abolition would be negligible: “¡y se nos quiere hacer creer ahora que no pueden subsistir 17 mayorazgos en Chile sin que peracemos de hambre!”

The mayorazgo, a form of primogeniture that prevented large estates from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the mayorazgo in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O’Higgins abolished the mayorazgo by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.

Abolish Mayorazgos!

96. [MAYORAZGOS]. Mayorazgos. Iniquum est enim .... [text begins:] Las empeñosas discusiones que agitan al Congreso á cerca de los mayorazgos, parecen mas bien los preliminares de un tratado de capitulacion entre el verdadero patriotismo y el interes privado de cuatro individuos que se le oponen .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 22 October 1826. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 6 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The anonymous author of this essay wants mayorazgos abolished completely. He calls the institution a feudal relic, quotes Campomanes, Adam Smith, Bentham and others on its harmful effects, and asserts that the only people in favor of keeping it are the few who expect to inherit mayorazgos that currently exist.

The mayorazgo, a form of primogeniture that prevented large estates from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the mayorazgo in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O’Higgins abolished the mayorazgo by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished
it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.


**Argues That Primogeniture Is Beneficial for the Economy**

97. [MAYORAZGOS]. Observaciones que los poseedores de mayorazgos presentaron al Congreso de 1823. [text begins:] Señor. Los actuales poseedores de Mayorazgos cumpliendo con los deberes que á su parecer les impone la conciencia .... N.p.: n.pr., 1823. 4°, disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Very light foxing. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The owners of mayorazgos in Chile attempt to persuade Congress that the institution should not be abolished. If Congress has the power to outlaw mayorazgos, “podrá también este poder destruir todos los contratos y cuantos pactos humanos ha celebrado la sociedad.” They also argue that Chile’s political situation is unique and that the mayorazgos are economically beneficial to the country because wealthy landowners can cultivate and develop the land.

The mayorazgo, a form of primogeniture that prevented large estates from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the mayorazgo in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between liberals and conservatives over its abolition in Chile. O’Higgins abolished the mayorazgo by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.


**Mayorazgos: Inviolable Because of Property Rights**

98. [MAYORAZGOS]. Mayorazgos. Ya que se ha puesto á la Representación Nacional llamada á constituir la República en la necesidad de discutir el proyecto sobre extinción de mayorazgos, nos será también forzoso observarlo .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, n.d., ca. 1826. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. A few early marginal notes. 6 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that property rights are inviolable and that since mayorazgos implement an aspect of property rights (the right to bequeath one’s property as one pleases), they therefore cannot be abrogated merely for the sake of convenience. The learned Europeans who condemn them do not know that the mayorazgos in Chile differ from primogeniture and that they do not promote an aristocracy. The author further argues that such large estates are not harmful to agriculture, and praises them as promoting capitalism: “Si un capitalista es en los ojos de los economistas la alhaja mas
preciosa de un Estado.—Si según ellos valen más a la producción, como a la riqueza pública y particular mil pesos, por ejemplo, puestos en una mano hábil, que la misma cantidad repartida en otros tantos individuos de igual habilidad... es evidente que estas instituciones que en Chile solo tienden a mantener una moderada acumulación, llenan todos los objetos que en esta parte puede proponerse un legislador.”

The mayorazgo, a form of primogeniture that prevented large estates from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the mayorazgo in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O’Higgins abolished the mayorazgo by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.


Reports of Troop Movements by Peruvians, Bolivians, Argentines

99. [MELGAREJO, Juan]. Noticias del Peru. Gobierno militar de Valparaiso ...

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Includes reports brought in by various merchant ships, including the Philip Hone from the United States, regarding troop movements in Peru (under Orbegoso) and in Bolivia (under Santa Cruz), plus a brief comment on Argentine troops.


Chilean Boundaries

100. MONTES DE OCA, Manuel Augusto. Cuestion [de] limites con Chile. Esposicion presentada al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores .... Buenos Aires: Imprenta, Litografía y Fundicion de Tipos de la Sociedad Anónima, 1878. Large 8°, contemporary pebbled cloth (spine faded, front joint frayed; front flyleaf detached but present), smooth spine with vertical title in ink manuscript. Title page margins slightly defective at edges from chipping; browned. In less than good condition. Ink inscription at top of title page: “Boby Hayter / / BA, May ‘53.” liii pp., (1 blank l.), 88 pp., (1 l.).

FIRST EDITION. The Minister of Foreign Affairs summarizes the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile. The text (pp. iii-liii) is followed by numerous supporting documents.

❊ Palau 178880: without collation. NUC: DLC, CU, NN. Jisc locates a copy at Essex University.
Wife Begs for Return of Her Husband, Exiled Near the Atacama

101. [MUNOZ BEZANILLA, José Santiago]. Espediente importantísimo seguido por el Sr. Fiscal de la Exma. Corte Suprema de Justicia por la violacion de garantías individuales en el destierro de D. Jose Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla &c. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Republicana, 1830. 4°, disbound. Elaborate typographical border on title page (left side trimmed when the volume was bound). Wood engraving below title of two allegorical figures, one of them Justice. Minor stains. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. ii, 19 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The wife of José Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla, a prominent liberal, asks that her husband—exiled without benefit of a trial—be allowed to return to his family. After the defeat of the liberals in the Chilean Civil War of 1829, Muñoz Bezanilla was exiled to the town of Huasco near the Atacama Desert, famous as the driest place on earth. The 14 documents reproduced here are signed by President José Tomas Ovalle, Diego Portales, Fernando Errazuris, and Mariano Egaña. Dating from July to November 1830, they focus on who sent Muñoz Bezanilla into exile and whether the Constitution of 1828 gave them the authority to do so.

Muñoz Bezanilla (ca. 1780-1836), a native of Santiago, was involved in the Chilean independence movement as early as 1811, when he helped suppress the Figueroa Mutiny. After Rancagua he was exiled by the Spaniards to the Juan Fernández islands, returning only after the Battle of Maipú in 1818. As a liberal, he wrote for El Pipiolo and El Moni-tor Araucano, and several times during the 1820s served in Congress. He also helped promulgate the Constitution of 1828, and under President Francisco Ramón Vicuña was secretary of War and the Navy.

Also Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar

102. [NECOCHEA, Mariano]. A Inocencia contra La Calumnia. [text begins:] [Si] el hombre indiferente á su reputacion es indigno de la sociedad, cual [missing 2-3 letters] el título, que merece el vil detractor .... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, [1826]. Folio (29 x 18.9 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Error in printing: 1-4 letters lost at left side of each line, on recto. Clean and crisp. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Like Ramón Estomba (whom he mentions in a footnote), Necochea was mistakenly accused of taking part in a conspiracy to overthrow Bolívar. In October, after 56 days in prison, he was released without having been allowed to defend himself, and was told to leave Peru. “Por lo demas si la Patria nada tiene que agradecermme, yo jamas faltaré á la gratitud debida á cualesquiera servicios particulares que el Libertador me haya hecho.”

Mariano Necochea (1792-1849), a native of Buenos Aires who fought in the wars of independence of Argentina, Chile, and Peru, fought at the Battle of Chacabuco (1817)
and under Simón Bolívar at the Battle of Junin (1824). The false accusation he rebuts here occurred shortly after he was named director of the Casa de Moneda in Peru. After serving in Montevideo and Chile, he returned to Peru for the final decade of his life.


Son Writes Home About War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation

103. NUNES, José Antonio. Noticias del Peru recibidas por la siguiente carta. [text begins:] Señora Doña Manuela Benavides ... Primera ocasion que se me presenta la oportunidad de escribirle, y la aprovecho con el mayor gusto para decirle que desde que pisé el Perú no he tenido un dolor de cabeza.... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Colocolo, dated 20 December 1838. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small brownstain. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In this letter dated at Trujillo on November 3, 1838, Nuñes tells his mother of the actions he’s been involved in since the army landed in Peru in August, and gives a summary of the Chilean army’s troops and supplies. Marshal Santa Cruz and President Augustín Gamarra are mentioned. Nuñes closes with the affirmation that he will soon be home: “que dentro de mui poco tiempo estaremos en nuestro pais por no tener ya que hacer en esta República.”


Comparison of Spanish and British Colonies

Substantial Section on Buenos Aires


FIRST EDITION. An English translation of this anonymous pamphlet appeared the same year. Pages 7-30 are on the Spanish colonies in America, with frequent comparisons to British colonies; pp. 31-60 on Buenos Aires; pp. 61-71, “Observations sur quelques assertions fausses avancées sur l’Amérique.”

* Sabin 64903. NUC: ICN, RPJCB, MH; photocopy at TxU.
MANIFIESTO DEL
GOBIERNO A LOS PUEBLOS
QUE FORMAN EL ESTADO DE CHILE.

Todos los Pueblos de la tierra tienen un derecho imprescriptible al establecimiento de un Gobierno; y para poder cumplir con dicha, no pueden existir libres, porque los grandes sacrificios que ella exige, son superiores al terreno que implica el despertar a la libertad. Ellos saben que el primer paso en este empeño es restablecerse y volver a su casa, y que para ello no hay circunstancias políticas más difíciles que la mayor parte, creando la existencia, abandonar sus intereses, perder su tranquilidad, y comprometer su honor con su misma reputación.

En el curso de una revolución larga para mover el destino del mundo y del mundo en uno, es bien difícil que haya un solo individuo que a sus turnos de asistir por la alternativa de todos aquellos sacrificios. El pueblo chileno ha conoció ya por su propia experiencia la necesidad de correr este periodo intermedio de esfuerzos y vicisitudes, antes de consolidar la revolución que exige el siglo en que vivimos, y las actitudes de esa generación. Pero el quinto de la marcha de una guerra efectuada con ferocidad por el Gobierno Español, el peso de las calamidades que acarrea el cambio de las perspectivas de un país no conforme; no puede haverse variado los sentimientos que mostró en la celebración revolución del 18 de septiembre del año pasado. Desde aquella época hasta el 1 de octubre de 814 hicimos el primer ensayo de nuestras fuerzas, y pudimos desde luego conocer que ellas eran bastantes para sostener las quemas de un pueblo alzado, siempre que los conflictos interiores no detuvieran los recursos de que debían disponer la libertad de los que estaban unidos de un mismo interés, y amenazados de igual peligro.

Nuestro ideal somos unos recursos a nuestras Ley de la naturaleza que fija el orden que algún día se nos hará en aquellas personas en sus organismos. En este sentido, el plan de la medida hacia nuestro destino comprendemos a concebir ideas, formar opiniones, y ejecutar proyectos que al paso que deshacen la teoría de nuestras obras, manifestaban que no se hacían en vano ni eran aciertos con la verdad salvo de todos los errores, mover las pasiones públicas, y prever siempre los efectos de su rivalidad; recibir en el cielo de las circunstancias, sin que acudan unos intereses que ceder al impulso de la fuerza, o al plan hostil de sus enemigos. Estas cosas obran de tal modo sobre nuestras circunstancias que el cuerpo mismo del enemigo, y de los nación que hizo Chile desde que emprendió su obra de regeneración, El País ve ensayado en el 18 de septiembre, y sus habitantes fueron trastornados como rebeldes, por lo que toda revolución es un esquema, quien el buen éxito no releva la peligrosa de su causa. Las opiniones y los tratados que hemos hablado en Chile, respecto de las circunstancias de que

Item 105
Chile Has Triumphed; Peru Must Be Liberated
Describes Activities of the Chilean Navy

105. O’HIGGINS, Bernardo, and Antonio José de Irisarri. *Manifesto del Gobierno a los pueblos que forman el Estado de Chile.* [text begins:] Todos los Pueblos de la tierra tienen un derecho imprecíscible al establecimiento de su libertad .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta del Gobierno, dated 5 May 1818. Folio (32 x 22 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. In good to very good condition. 6 pp. $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial manifesto issued over the printed signatures of Bernardo O’Higgins and Antonio José de Irisarri, barely 3 months after the Battle of Chacabuco had restored Chilean independence and O’Higgins had become head of the government. O’Higgins summarizes the triumph of Chile over Peru and argues that despite the high cost of waging war, Peru must be liberated from Spanish rule before Chile can be truly secure: “Lima no puede substraerse por más tiempo á la ley general que obedece la America, y es preciso que sus principios se uniformen con los que han proclamado Chile, y las Provincias Unidas.” He describes San Martin’s exploits in the south and the activities of the Chilean navy. O’Higgins also expresses high hopes for the upcoming congress in Santiago. For the sake of accurate representation at the congress, he will be issuing orders for a nationwide census.

The co-signer, Antonio José de Irisarri (1786-1886), one of the fathers of Chilean journalism, served as interim supreme director of Chile for a few days in 1814. When this manifesto was issued, he was minister of Government and Foreign Affairs under O’Higgins.

❊ Briseño I, 191. OCLC: 81826250 (John Carter Brown Library); 35258961 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 55417968 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling possibly in error for 9 pp.—the format is the same as the other two). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Defense of Comedy by an Impresario in *La Serena*

106. [O’LOGHLIN, Mateo]. *Preocupaciones sobre el teatro.* Serena: Imp. de la Serena, 1850. Large 8°, traces of wrappers. Small floral woodcuts on pp. 1 and 5, woodcut of lyre at end. Typographical border on every page. Uncut, edges frayed and soiled, some staining. Overall in good condition. 23 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? This extremely rare work passionately defending comic theater was published in La Serena, capital of the Coquimbo region in northern Chile. O’Loghlin considers comedies in terms of morality, utility, and convenience, describes the state of drama in Chile (which lacks permanent theaters and schools for aspiring actors), and presents a sweeping historical survey of comedy in France, Rome, Spain, Rio de Janeiro, and ancient Greece. O’Loghlin frequently refers to specific actors.

O’Loghlin was an Irish comic actor who managed Valparaiso’s theatrical stock company. In Lima in 1854, he mounted an early dramatic adaptation of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. *Preocupaciones* is dedicated “A los distinguidos e ilustrados...
CONTESTACIÓN

Dada por un antiguo oficial del Perú a un artículo inserto en el Mercurio Peruano núm. 650.

CUANDO la depravación y mala fe de los malvados, que han calculado sus ventajas sobre la ruina del Perú, llega el extremo de forjar documentos, o interpretarlos, con el fin de que sean nuevamente aborregados los peruanos, nos será permitido presentar aquí las pruebas de esa malicia. En el número 650 del Mercurio Peruano se inserta un tratado hecho en Guayaquil a 18 de marzo de 1822 entre los generales Portocarrero y Paz del Castillo, y ratificando en 6 de abril y 2 de junio del mismo año. De ello se quiere deducir un derecho a Colónbasa para expatriar a los soldados peruanos que reemplazasen las bajas durante la campaña del Perú.

Siendo el asunto de reemplazos el principal motivo hostensible que dio muerte a la guerra declarada por parte de Colombia, no era posible que ese gobierno al presentar este documento al del Perú hubiese omitido la ratificación que ahora publican sus alegatos secretos en Lima. Esa ratificación, y más que todo la sinérgica interpretación que le dan, ponen la cuestión a favor de Colombia, y por consiguiente habría evitado las repetidas discusiones y numerosas notas entre el ministro de relaciones exteriores de Colombia y el señor Villa, ministro plenipotenciario del Perú. La ignorancia pues en que se halla el gobierno de Colombia, de que hubiese existido esa segunda ratificación de 2 de junio, es la más relevante prueba de que ella es supuesta.

En la Prensa Peruana papel ministerial, contestándose al cargo que hace el gobierno de Colombia al del Perú, de que se le reemplacen los hombres perdidos en la campaña de la dominación de esta república por Bolívar, se copia el tratado referido, diciéndose que se habían conseguido una copia de él, remitida de Bogotá por el ministro Villa; pero en ella no aparece la ratificación. En la correspondencia entre este ministro plenipotenciario y el de Colombia, impresa en Bogotá y publicada por orden de aquel gobierno, no se halla tampoco ratificación alguna. Es pues bien extraño que el gobierno de Colombia, a quien tanto le interesaba, ignorase lo que el mismo tenía en su poder, o lo que es lo mismo, estuviese al del Perú que ratificase un tratado que ya lo había sido. Luego quien ha publicado ese documento en el Mercurio Peruano debe ser considerado un falsario, y deberá presentar el original, ignorado de los gobiernos contenedores del Perú y Colombia, por el que conste que el ex-Presidente consentió en la expatriación de los soldados peruanos.

Como en las secretarías del despacho hay constancia de todo cuanto se expide por ellas, será consiguientemente que se halle estampado en el libro de acuerdo la segunda ratificación de ese tratado, así como los términos en que lo fue. Reúnanse los archivos y libros; presentense las notas oficiales acerca de ese tratado: véanse el celebrado entre el coronel Urdaneta y ministro de la guerra Her-
censores de Santiago D. Ventura Blanco y D. Victorino Lastarria, en prueba de aprecio y respeto.”


5,000 Peruvian Soldiers Exiled to Colombia, Per the Treaty of Guayaquil

107. [PERU]. Contestacion dada por un antíguo oficial del Perú á un artículo inserto en el Mercurio Peruano núm. 650. [Text begins:] Cuando la depravacion y mala f de los malvados, que han calculado sus ventajas sobre la ruina del Perú, llega al extremo de forjar documentos .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Republicana, dated 28 December 1829. Folio (28.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. One small stain. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 1828, Colombian forces under General Sucre defeated a much larger Peruvian force that was attempting to annex Ecuador. Under the terms of the Treaty of Guayaquil, signed September 22, 1829, the border was established between Gran Colombia and Peru, Peru agreed to indemnify Colombia for all the expenses of war, and Peru further agreed to replace—man for man—Colombian soldiers who had died, deserted, or become licenciados in the campaigns in Peru. Five thousand Peruvian soldiers were shipped off to Colombia.

The anonymous author finds this third provision impossible to accept. He claims that the treaty was not properly ratified and that Bolívar is attempting to enforce this provision merely to make Peru so weak that it can be occupied by Bolívar.


How Many Peruvian Ambassadors Does Chile Have to Tolerate?

108. [PERU]. Dos Legaciones del Peru. [text begins:] Aunque el esclarecimiento de la cuestion que se ha suscitado en los periódicos sobre la admision de dos ministros públicos del Perú, no puede ya producir resultado alguno satisfactorio .... N.p.: n.pr., 1836?. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound (nearly separated at fold). Caption title. Some small nicks at edges, without loss; minor marginal repair on second leaf, not affecting text. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This debate over permitting two Peruvian ministers to Chile hinges on whether allowing two ministers implies acceptance of the legitimacy of both governments, or whether such recognition merely establishes a means of communication with those governments. The anonymous author, responding to articles in El Araucano and El Mercurio, discusses diplomacy, maritime law, and the rights of nations,
with mention of blockades, General Luis Orbegoso, the United States before it won its battle with Great Britain, D. Miguel in Portugal, and Grotius. Given the frequent mentions of Santa Cruz and Bolivia, this pamphlet was certainly published during Orbegoso’s term as president of North Peru (February 7–August 11, 1836). The mention of a letter from Bolivia dated July 8 narrows the time down to late July or early August 1836.

The author of *Dos legaciones* questions the legitimacy of the 1833 election that brought Orbegoso to the presidency, as well as Obregoso’s authority in Peru after he allied himself with President Andrés de Santa Cruz and formed the Peru-Bolivian Confederacy, of which Santa Cruz was Supreme Protector and Orbegoso merely the president of the Republic of North Peru. Many Peruvian politicians who opposed the idea of the confederation fled to Chile, where they were supported by Diego Portales.

Attacks Notary Who Dawdled, Then Lost Documents

109. *La perversidad descubierta.* [text begins:] *Siento el ensuciar la pluma con un nombre despreciable, y tan poco digno aun de nombrarse, mucho menos que sus viles hechos ocupen por instantes la atencion de los que se detengan en instruirse de ellos ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 10 March 1834. Folio (27.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Scattered foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This diatribe, signed “J.R.C.,” attacks the notary D. Geronimo Araos, who had caused unconscionable delays in a legal battle between the author’s father and Dª Mercedes Ramirez, and then claimed to have lost the documents in his charge. This might be another installment in the legal battles of Ramón Aliaga; Araos is mentioned in another publication of 1834 as being involved in this affair.

Autograph Signature of President Francisco Antonio Pinto

110. [PINTO, General Francisco Antonio]. *El Presidente de la Republica de Chile.* [text begins:] *Atendiendo á los méritos y servicios [in manuscript:] de Dn. T. José Echerrique [*?*] he venido ....* N.p.: n.pr., (dated, partly in manuscript, 23 August 1828). Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. In fine condition. Embossed seal in margin, on paper folded over to protect it. Substantial portions supplied in manuscript. Signature of F.A. Pinto. Many early cataloguing notes in lower margin and on verso (originally blank). Broadside. $800.00

The President of Chile, General Francisco Antonio Pinto, names Echerrique (or Echenique?) commandant of a new unit, the “Escuadron del 14 de Guardias Nacionales.”
de Caballeria del partido de San Fernando.” The president’s autograph signature (“F.A. Pinto”) appears at the end of the document.

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: Not located in OCLC; for similar broadsides issued by the president from 1826-1827, see 55300129, 55300002, 5537423. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*111. PISSIS, [Pedro José] Amadeo. *Description géologique de la République du Chili contenant la description des montagnes, des rivières et des lacs, celle des terrains, des productions minérales et du climat, par ....* Santiago de Chile: Imprimerie de Jules Belin et Cie., 1851. Large 8°, disbound. Light foxing on a few leaves at beginning and end. Overall in good condition. Author’s 2-line presentation inscription in upper margin of title page to Dr. M. de Sousa [?]. (1 l.), 57 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this preliminary report of Pissis’s study of Chilean geology. This short work covers the province of Santiago: topography, hydrography, geognosy (the layers of the earth’s crust), mineralogy, and climate. The full-length report, published a quarter-century later as *Geografía física de la República de Chile, Paris, 1875, ran to over 500 pages plus an atlas, and covered all 12 of Chile’s provinces.

Pedro José Amadeo Pissis Marín (Brioude, France, 1812-Santiago de Chile, 1889), a French geologist, worked in Brazil and Bolivia before being invited by Chilean minister Manuel Camilo Vial to undertake a geologic and mineralogic survey of Chile. Monte Pissis (in Argentina’s Atacama Desert), the third highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere and second highest volcano in the world, is named after him.


112. PONTE RIBEIRO, [Duarte de Ponte Ribeiro], 1º and only Barão da. *Memorias e Mappas.* N.p. [Rio de Janeiro]: n.pr., (1876?). 8°, later blue quarter cloth over decorated boards (slight wear); original printed front wrapper bound in (crudely mounted). Overall in good condition. 67 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Notes from Conelheiro Barão da Ponte Ribeiro—Page [1] begins:

“Relação das Memorias e mais Papeis Reservados que se acham no Archivo do Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros, alguns escription por ordem do Governo Imperial, o outros opportunament apresentados.

Pelo Conselheiro Barão da Ponte Ribeiro.

Desde que exerceu os Empregos de Encarregado de Negocios, Chefe de Secção dos Negocios da America na Secretaria d’Estado, Ministro Residente, e Enviado Extraordinario.” Dated Rio de Janeiro 23 de maio de 1873.

These notes, from number 1, dated Lima, 7 de Abril de 1832 to number 177, dated Rio de Janeiro 25 de Novembro de 1876, deal mostly with territorial limits of Brazil and
her relations with other South American nations, as well as British and French Guiana. There are actually more than 177 notes; for example there are numbers 166, and 166A, 167, 167A, 167B, and 167C, etc. Pages [53]-59 list and describe briefly 33 maps which support the notes.

Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro, first and only Barão de Ponte Ribeiro (Viseu, 1795-Rio de Janeiro, 1878) was a Luso-Brazilian physician, diplomat and cartographer. He joined in the movement for Brazilian independence, and was nominated Cônsul-geral to Spain, given the task of gaining recognition. Afterwards he served in Lisbon, México, Peru, Bolivia and Buenos Aires, up to the war against Rosas, of which he was an important participant. A member of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro from 1838, he was also a member of the Academia Real das Ciencias de Lisboa, and of the Sociedade Geográfica de Lisboa.

See Sacramento Blake II, 238-40 (the present work not cited). OCLC: 55421015 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile—gives date of publication as 1873, but events are recorded in the text as late as 25 November 1876).

Rules for Elections

113. _Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional de Plenipotenciarios con fecha de este dia ha decretado y sancionado la siguiente—Lei de elecciones. Verificadas las calificaciones con arreglo á la lei que se expidió el dos de setiembre ...._ (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional por M. Peregrino, dated 26 November 1830. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Margins irregular; first line of one page cropped, another shaved. Foldlines, some soiling, minor stains. In good condition, if just barely. (3 ll.)

$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This law, following one that set out qualifications for Chilean voters under the new Constitution of 1828, sets out dates and procedures for voting in direct and indirect elections, who is to supervise the elections, and how votes are to be reported. Several restrictions are placed on those elected as deputies: they cannot be clergymen, men who are not entitled to vote, fathers and sons, or brothers.

The printed signatures at the end include José Tomas Ovalle, president of Chile, Diego Portales, his universal minister, and Fernando Errazuriz.

See Briseño I, 184 (under “Lei de calificaciones”). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.
**Postage for Mail on Steamers in the Pacific**

114. Por [space left for name] se me ha trascrito el siguiente decreto supremo de 22 de abril de este año: — “El Presidente de la República ha decretado hoy lo que sigue: Considerando: 1° que es conveniente para la regularidad i expedicion del jiro que la correspondencia que conducen los vapores de las Compañía del Pacifico .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta del Ferrocarril, dated 1856. Folio (29.2 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Heading, no title. Small piece cut from left margin, with loss of a few letters. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $150.00

Blank form (addressee to be completed) with a decree from President Montt outlining the payment of postage for mail carried on the steamers of the Compañía del Pacífico, which had operated on the west coast of Chile since 1840. The decree is signed in print by Antonio Varas, Montt’s minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, to whom the Director General de Correos was to report.


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**Cracking Down on Smugglers of Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards**

115. [PORTALES, CEA y Compañía]. El artículo vigesimo de la contrata celebrada entre los Directores de la Caja de Descuento y la Casa de Portales, Cea y Compañía, y aprobada por el Gobierno Supremo segun decreto de 23 de Agosto de 1824 dice como sigue: [text begins:] Si en algun buque se ocultase alguna parte de las especies estancadas .... N.p.: n.pr., (1824). Folio (28.8 x 18.8 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink “14” at head of recto. Broadside. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Imposes penalties for smuggling tobacco, foreign liquors, tea, and playing cards. Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaíso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (estanco) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile’s foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales’s conservative followers, known as estanqueros.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

Dissolution of the Portales Céa Monopoly

116. [PORTALES, CEA y Compañía]. Breve exposicion que Portales, Cea y Cª hacen a los señores de la Representacion Nacional sobre el estado actual de la negociacion de estanco. [text begins:] Señores. En esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesion de esta mañana ha tomado en consideracion el negocio de estanco en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigio .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 26 August 1826. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separating). Caption title. Single small hole punched in margin of opening leaves, without loss of text. Light browning and stains. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript “20” at head of first leaf. Early manuscript foliation in ink (“42-49”). (1 l.), 12 pp., (1 folding table with a table of letters of exchange by Portales Céa).

$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Portales Céa y Compañía reports that they are being discussed in Congress as if they had acted in a criminal manner under their monopoly contract (estanco). The 12 pages of attached documents are intended to provide accurate information.

Since 1821, the Portales Céa (headed by Diego Portales) had enjoyed a monopoly on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards within Chile, in exchange for servicing Chile’s foreign debt and depositing substantial sums in Chile’s caja nacional de descuentos. As the company points out in the first document, this ten-year contract required a large number of employees and complex financial transactions: the company had invested a great deal in it. However, the goods on which Portales Céa held a monopoly were all highly tempting for smugglers, and the company had been suffering substantial losses. Coquimbo (always at odds with the central government in Santiago) had even recently proposed to make payments on its share of the debt in return for not abiding by the estanco. Portales Céa states bitterly that it seems only government officials, not the citizens of Chile, were willing to abide by the contract.

This set of documents goes on to record the negotiations to dissolve the contract, listing the obligations of the company and what they require as recompense when the contract is terminated. Congress offered considerably less, and with the final document, dated August 18, 1826, Portales Céa vows to present documentation before a judge in order to have the compensation increased.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Céa y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. After the company went bankrupt, its memory lingered in the name of Portales’s conservative followers, known as estanqueros. In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

Breve exposición que Portales, Cea y C. hacen a los señores de la Representación Nacional sobre el estado actual de la negociación de estancos.

SEÑORES

En esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesión de esta mañana ha tomado en consideración el negocio de estancos en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigió al Presidente de la República, y que éste transcribió al Soberano Congreso. Sugerimos igualmente que se acuerde presentar al diputado en la sesión siguiente la mocion de un señor diputado sobre estancos del estado, o su traslación al pleno. Al llegar a nuestra noticia la cualificación y acusación con que han hablado otro señor diputado a cerca de nuestra conducta suponemos crímenes y de hecho, declamando por que se pusiera fin a un modo horrible y desconocido en las leyes, manifestando una suma desdichanza, creyéndonos capaces de ocultar bienes y hasta de fugar, condenándonos sin oírnos, y sin advertir que por acuerdo del mismo Congreso Nacional somos actualmente ejecutados por la cuja de descansos ante juez competente. Al llegar esto a nuestra noticia, repetimos, formamos la resolución de presentar a los señores diputados aquellos documentos que fueron más del caso y que la suma estchez del tiempo permitió imprimir para que en presencia de ellos se digne mirar este negocio en su verdadero punto de vista, y que su lectura pueda hacer que desaparezca cualquiera prevencio causada por la voz pública que siempre presente disfrazadas todas nuestras hechos y todo cuanto nos toca.

La misma angustia del tiempo sólo nos permite referimos a las estadías documentos que dan los antecedentes necesarios para formar un juicio correcto a cerca del estado de la negociación de estancos. Añadimos solamente que el último de septiembre próximo se cumplen tres semestres de nuestro contrato. Remitimos el primero a Inglaterra, y si esta remesa no llega en tiempo oportuno, en los documentos aparece la causa de la demora que no consistió en nosotros. Las letras que fueron con este objeto se destinaron al pago del segundo dividendo por haber tomado el Ministro plenipotenciario de
Confiscation of Illegal Goods

117. [PORTALES, Diego]. Instrucciones que deben observar los Administradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y Ca. para el entable y manejo de este giro entretanto se forma el Reglamento de Administracion, que se está haciendo con anuencia del Gobierno Supremo. [text begins] 1º Se presentarán á los Gobernadores ó Tenientes Gobernadores de las Ciudades ó Villas cabeceras de sus respectivas administraciones .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Folio (32 x 20.6 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Tear (2.5 cm.) at foot of both leaves. Upper and lower edges uncut. In very good condition. (2 ll.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Instructions for the collection of tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards that were being sold in contravention of the monopoly of Portales, Céa y Ca., over whose signature these instructions were issued. The rate at which merchants of such confiscated goods are to be reimbursed is also set out.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Céa y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (estanco) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile’s foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales’s conservative followers, known as estanqueros.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.


How to Fund a Navy?

118. [PORTALES, Diego]. Santiago May 27 de 1830. El Gobierno creería contraer una grave responsabilidad, si desatendiese por mas tiempo la necesidad en que se halla la Republica de una fuerza naval que guarde nuestras estensas costas .... (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 27 May 1830. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Printed in cursive type on wave paper. Some browning, but sound. Foldlines. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Manuscript flourish under Portales’ printed name. (2 ll., the second a table). $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Portales explains that Chile ought to have a navy “que vijile sobre la puntual observancia de las leyes fiscales y proteja nuestro comercio exterior.” The government hopes to raise 400,000 pesos for this by loans from businessmen and from foreigners living in Chile. The second leaf gives the tables of interest and amortization over a 15-year period.

The document is signed in print by Diego Portales (1793-1837), the leader of the prominent estanquero party on Chile, which was composed mostly of conservative
El Gobierno creía existir una grave responsabilidad, si desempeñase por un tiempo la necesidad en que se halla la República de una fuerza naval que grande avistase en las costas costas, despojándose de todo provisor de defensa, que vigile sobre la prudencia observación de las leyes fiscales y ponga nuestro comercio esterior. Ya no bastante a llevar se los avistos coloniales del Estado, que no es posible acomodar sin la emporio imposición de nuevos cargos y contribuciones, el Gobierno, antes de recorrer a este último medio, ha grandes pensadores su más posible horizonte entre los emigrantes coloniales, y los enemigos estabilizados en Chile, un empréstito del vecino de ser miel prestar, suma que pago bastante para la compra y más de una fuerza naval componer. Antes de dirigirse al cuerpo legislativo a fin de que le facilita para realizar el plan, y recibida facultad para el pago de las instancias y amonestación del empréstito, ha decidido a hacerlo sin perjuicio a aquellas instancias en quince suponer facilidad y disposición para propósitos asuntos que el Estado está hecho con la sucesión de año de ellos de un modo favorable el número de acciones con que pertenecen respectivas a ello. El Gobierno en su estado el caso de fuerza coloniales que pertenecía presente un número a la ciudad, designándose a U. como a los demás solicitantes en quince más no pueden ser un objeto indiscutible de seguridad del Estado y la observancia de aquéllos, cuenta solamente en desprecio...
businessmen. After the Chilean Civil War of 1829, José Tomás Ovalle was named president (March 1830 to May 1831). Portales became his “universal minister,” and his ideas shaped the Constitution of 1833, which remained in force until 1925. Portales remained a powerful figure until his death in 1837.


**Government Employee Declares He Was Unjustly Denied Promotion**

119. [PRADEL, Nicolás]. *Exposicion de un chileno a sus compatriotas*. [Colophon] San Diego (i.e., Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 30 September 1825. Folio (30 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Folded, a few small ink stains and minor light discoloration. Overall in good to very good condition. Purple stamp of Luis Sotomayor B. on p. 1. 4 pp. $375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A government employee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs complains that he has been denied a promotion because someone had anonymously informed his superiors that a translation he said was his was in fact the work of a foreigner. He insists on confronting his accusers and rails bitterly against aristocrats “dispuestos á recibir designados el yugo de cualquier tirano que les conserve (como ellos lo sienten) en sus prerrogativas y antigua prepotencia de caballeros y ricos.”

According to Briseño, “N.P.” is Nicolás Pradel, a noted journalist and “popular-liberal.” Collier cites Pradel several times as an example of a writer who was concerned with the treatment of the Araucanians and who attacked the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a hereditary caste.


**Analysis of Events in Pernambuco, Buenos Aires, and Tierra Firme**

120. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prohliaic de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *De los tres meses últimos de la América Meridional y del Brasil*. Bordeaux: Por Juan Pinard, Impresor, Fundidor de Caracteres y Fabricante de Papel, 1817. Large 8°, later mottled half sheep over decorated boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, author and title gilt-lettered in second from head, gilt ornaments (some wear). Date repeated in Arabic numerals in blue pencil at foot of title-page below printed Roman numerals. Relatively light waterstaining. In good to very good condition. 128 pp. $350.00

First or second edition in Spanish; another appeared in Buenos Aires in the same year. Pradt describes and analyzes events in Brazil (especially Pernambuco; pp. 12-48), Buenos
Aires (pp. 48-53) and Tierra Firme (modern Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, especially the effects of Murillo’s death; pp. 53-66). He then turns to a lengthy discussion of the actions Spain and other European powers ought to take in view of these developments.

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until the French Revolution, when he fled to Germany. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon’s favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve Church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt’s 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared in 1816 or later. Among his many works are Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique (1817), Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil (1817) and Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brézil (1818).

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Pradt describes and analyzes events in Brazil, especially Pernambuco (pp. 7-46), Buenos Aires (pp. 47-52), and “Terre-Ferme,” or northern Spanish South America (especially the effects of Murillo’s death; pp. 53-68), Then he discusses at length what actions Spain and other European powers ought to take in view of these developments.

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until the outbreak of the French Revolution, when he fled to Germany. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon’s favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve Church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt’s 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared in 1816 or later. Among his many works are Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique (1817), Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil (1817) and Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brézil (1818).
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BOUND WITH:


**Mutiny at Quillota; Portales Imprisoned**

122. PRIETO, José Joaquin. El Presidente de la Republica a los pueblos. [text begins:] Chilenos! Quillota acaba de ser testigo de uno de los mayores escándalos que ha producido la traicion como instrumento de las aspiraciones privadas.... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 4 June 1837. Folio (29 x 16 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning, small brownstain, trimmed very close to text. In good to very good condition. Remains of early manuscript notation in ink (trimmed). Broadsides. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In early June 1837, with public opinion running high against President José Joaquin Prieto and the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, Chilean troops under Colonel José Antonio Vidaurre mutinied at Quillota. They imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there to organize a military expedition against Peru (referred to here as “ministro encargado de preparar y acelerar la expedicion al Perú”). Portales, who was in large part responsible for the conservative Constitution of 1833, held few offices in the 1830s but wielded more power than anyone in the Chilean government. Prieto reminds his fellow citizens that since they entrusted the government to him seven years ago, “esta es la primera nube que oscurece el horizonte pacífico que os ha cercado.”

Colonel Vidaurre set off to Valparaiso, where he was defeated by Admiral Blanco Encalada. When the news of the defeat reached Quillota on June 6, the mutinous troops executed Portales. Portales thereby became a martyr, and public feeling abruptly veered in favor of the war.

President Praises Loyal Soldiers Helping Suppress Mutiny at Quillota

123. PRIETO, José Joaquin. Proclama El Presidente de la República á los cuerpos del ejército y á las guardias cívicas. [text begins:] Soldados! La felonia con que se ha enarbolado en Quillota el pendon del disorden .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (27.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. In good to very good condition. Broadsie. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. President Prieto addresses the army and the local militia, praising their loyalty and entrusting “á vuestro valor y á vuestras virtudes” the defense of the nation against the traitorous mutineers at Quillota.


To the Royalists Holding Out at Chiloé

124. Proclama del Gobierno a los soldados y habitantes de Chiloe. [text begins:] Soldados de Chiloe, desgraciadas victimas de la ambicion de los tiranos .... Santiago de Chile: n.pr., dated 9 June 1813. 4º, disbound. Caption title. Minor soiling. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), printed on both sides. $900.00

FIRST EDITION? Briseño refers to a folio edition of the same year; both editions listed in OCLC seem to be 4º (18 cm. and 20 cm.); priority has not been established. The proclamation urges inhabitants of the island of Chiloé who are fighting for the Spanish to reconsider their allegiance, arguing that they are naturally bound more closely to their fellow Americans than to the Spanish, and that the Spanish will not keep any promises they have made to the soldiers. Printed at the end: “Francisco Antonio Perez—Jose Miguel Infante—Agustin Eyzaguirre—Mariano Egaña, Secretario,” and dated Palacio de Gobierno de Santiago 9 de Junio de 1813.

The inhabitants of Chiloé were staunch royalists, and in December 1817 the island became the last stronghold of the Spanish royalists fleeing from the Chilean mainland. The island was not fully incorporated into the Republic of Chile until 1826.

Proposal for Establishing a Bank

125. Proyecto. [text begins:] La actividad que el comercio ha experimentado en estos últimos años, y las excesivas importaciones en un país que carece de retornos, ha causado la escasez de numerário hasta el estremo de paralizar por esta falta multitud de transacciones mercantiles, y de subir el interés de la plata al exorbitante precio de 24 a 30 p% .... (Santiago de Chile); (R. Rengifo?), dated 13 February 1828). Folio (29.7 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.)  $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On the grounds that Chile is so strapped for cash that businesses are almost unable to function, a group of businessmen propose to establish a bank. This document lists the terms of subscription and those who have subscribed to date, and also outlines the relationship of the proposed bank to the government.


Law on Search and Seizure for Private Homes

126. Proyecto de Lei sobre Allanamiento de Casas. [text begins:] Art. 1.º Las casas de los habitantes de la República pueden ser allanadas por orden de cualquiera autoridad, agentes de policía, serenos, guardas, y por cualquiera persona, 1º Cuando se oigan voces dentro de la misma casa que pidan auxilio .... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Estado, 1843. Folio (32.7 x 22 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Foldlines. A few small nicks at edges, without loss of text. Overall in very good condition. 4 pp.  $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a proposed law governing search and seizure. Anyone is allowed to enter a residence if calls for help are heard, if witnesses have seen a break-in, or if there is imminent danger from fire, flood, or some other natural disaster. Otherwise, only officials can enter, and only if they have reason to believe illegal activities are occurring, such as a conspiracy against the government, illegal gaming, counterfeiting, or manufacture of munitions. The presence of a woman whose legal (male) guardian suspects her of being kidnapped or seduced is adequate reason, as is the presence of contraband, stolen goods, or health violations. Provisions are made for searches of convents, girls’ schools, and women’s hospitals.

In a Conspiracy, Intent vs. Action Matters

127. **Al Publico.** [text begins:] *Desde que fuimos acusados por infractores de leyes y torcida administracion de justicia sufria en silencio la infamia de tan vergonzosa acrimonacion ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, dated 16 November 1833. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Woodcut vignette below caption title of 2 allegorical figures (Justice with balance in left hand, sword, grounded, in right, and another woman with a spear) flanking a coat of arms. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (shaved by binder). 3 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, who signs as “R.V.V.Z.,” complains bitterly about the judgment rendered by the Fiscal de la Suprema Corte de Justicia re an alleged conspiracy, arguing that the distinction between intent and action must be taken into account. Among those mentioned are Joaquin Arteaga, Sergeant Major Marcos Maturana (already a prominent figure in the army, recently promoted to major), Santiago Salamanca, Juan de Dios Fuensalida, and Tomas Quiroz.

* Briseño I, 284: s.v. “Publico (Al), por Rafael V.V.Z.” Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Cost of Business


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Attests that a registration fee has been paid for a certain shop, with manuscript notes of renewals into 1832. The printed signature at the end is of José Tomas Ovalle, president of Chile from March 1830 to May 1831.

Administrative Protocol for the Municipal Council of Santiago de Chile

129. *Reglamento interior, de la Municipalidad de Santiago.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, 1836. 4°, original printed wrappers with typographical border (wrinkled from the press). Minor stains. Overall in very good condition. Early manuscript notation at top of upper wrapper (“Reglamento interior de la municipalidad”). Stamp in blank portion of p. 1 of Libreria Camilo Henriquez, Bandera 25, Santiago de Chile. 12 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION? Rules for the local council in Santiago, including the arrangement of the room (display of the Constitution, seating), taking the oath of office, submitting proposals to be placed on the agenda, discussion, and voting. The council’s secretary is instructed to keep 2 sets of books, one for *actas publicas*, the other for *actas secretas*.


Statutes for Laborers and Boatmen in Chile’s Major Seaport

130. *Reglamento y tarifa para el Gremio de Jornaleros y Lancheros de Valparaiso.* [text begins:] El Presidente de la República, en uso de las facultades que le confiere la lei de 20 de noviembre de 1845, ha tenido a bien dictar la presente ordenanza de jornaleros y lancheros para el puerto de Valparaiso.... (Valparaiso): Imprenta del Mercurio, 1846. Large folio (64 x 49 cm.), unbound. Greek key border. Ornament below caption title. Light browning. Very good condition. Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. President Bulnes, in accordance with the powers granted him by a law of November 20, 1845, sets out statutes for the guild of laborers and boatmen in Valparaiso, Chile’s most important seaport. These include qualifications for becoming a member of the guild, duties of the foremen of gangs and guild administrators, dues, pensions for members who are ill or disabled or for members’ widows and orphans, and the amounts to be charged for shifting various cargoes such as iron, salt, barrels, or packages (by weight).

❊ Briseño I, 297. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists no similar works earlier than the 1870s-1880s. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Rengifo Brothers Threaten to Use Their Press to Reply to Attacks

131. RENGIFO, Manuel, and Ramon Rengifo. *Al Publico. En un papel impreso que don Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla dedica a los editores del periodico titulado el Hambriento, despues de nombrar ....* Santiago de Chile: (R. Rengifo), dated 4 March 1828. Small folio (25 x 19.6 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Broadside. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Imprenta de Rengifo had published the periodical *Hambriento*, in which Muñoz Bezanilla was attacked. In his rebuttal, Muñoz Bezanilla had...
attacked not only the writer but the publishers, for printing the work and for keeping
the author’s identity secret. The Rengifos promise Muñoz Bezanilla that if he libels them
again, they will attack him in all periodicals that issue from their press “en los términos
que creamos convenientes,” that they will publish his biography, distribute broadsides
throughout the country, and print free of charge any work that shows him in a bad light.

Ramon Rengifo (ca. 1795-1861) was “one of the wittiest conservative writers of the
time” (Collier). His brother Manuel Rengifo Cárdenas (1793-1845) served as Portales’
Finance Minister from 1830 to 1835.

José Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla (ca. 1780-1836), a native of Santiago, was involved
in the Chilean independence movement as early as 1811, when he helped suppress the
Figueroa Mutiny. After Rancagua he was exiled by the Spaniards to the Juan Fernández
islands, returning only after the Battle of Maipú in 1818. As a liberal, he wrote for El Pipi-
olo and El Monitor Araucano, and several times during the 1820s served in Congress. He
also helped promulgate the Constitution of 1828, and under President Francisco Ramón
Vicuña was secretary of War and the Navy.

1808-1833 p. 325, note 2. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 55276145 (Biblioteca Nacional de
Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

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**We Own This Press and We Are Nobody’s Mouthpiece**

132. [RENGIFO, Ramon]. *Refutacion de una impostura.* [text begins:] *En
la sesion del soberano Congreso del viernes 18 de este mes, un señor diputado
ha dicho; que la faccion del estanco habia comprado recientemente cinco
imprentas ....* (Santiago de Chile); (R. Rengifo), (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.6
cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in good to very
good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Rengifo elegantly but acerbically refutes the assertion
of an unnamed member of Congress that *la faccion del estanco* (i.e., those supporting Diego
Portales) had recently silenced opposition by buying all five of Chile’s publishing houses,
only leaving “una prensa escasa y miserable.” Rengifo states that he bought his press
with his brother for 6,500 pesos, that they have no partners telling them what to print,
and that they print anything for anyone—and will in fact print the deputy’s rebuttal to
this essay, “si es que quiere molestarse en dar una.” An interesting footnote explains
that Rengifo did once refuse to print a work by Nicolas Pradel, but only because it was
a rush job and the press was not yet fully operational.

Ramón Rengifo (ca. 1795-1861) was one of the wittiest conservative writers of his
time. He began his career as a businessman and journalist, but by the 1840s and 1850s
was serving in the Congress himself.

* Briseño I, 292. OCLC: 55277998 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, same collation
and format but giving the date as 1830). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.
Not located in Jisc.
Cabinetmakers Cannot Compete with Mass-Produced Foreign Furniture

133. **Representación que hacen al Soberano Congreso Nacional los Maestros de Ebanistería.** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Sociedad, dated 20 August 1847. Folio (26.2 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Dampstained at one corner. Small piece missing from blank margin on both leaves. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 3 pp., (1 l.). $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On behalf of Chile’s cabinetmakers, José del Tránsito Cárdenas, Jorge Gaskill and Valentin Pages explain that Chilean artisans can compete in quality and good taste with foreign furniture manufacturers, but cannot compete in price, because manufacturers abroad are using industrial equipment that allows them to produce goods so cheaply that even the current 30% tariff on imported goods does not equalize prices. Given the time frame (just before 1848, the “Year of Revolution”), it is fascinating that company owners raise the threat of revolution by the workers. The workers in Chile were paid more because their cost of living was higher, note the owners; if those workers are forced to work longer hours for less pay, the result would be “anárquica ... precipitando a la turbulencia y a la rebelion a una clase numerosa y terrible en el desencadenamiento de sus instintos. Sobran ejemplos de esta verdad, en las naciones europeas.” The cabinetmakers request that goods used in furniture manufacturing be free of import duties and that foreign-made furniture be taxed so that its price is equal to the current price of Chilean furniture.


Hero of Peruvian Independence Urges His Compatriots to Liberty


FIRST EDITION thus. Cayetano Requena, from the Ancash region of Peru, is one of the heroes of that country’s independence movement. The first 8 pages of this work are a reply (signed “Y.A.U.”) dated 4 December 1819 to a letter Requena published on 24 November 1819. The letter brands Requena a rebel and an apostate, and berates him for daring to call himself a chaplain of the Chilean fleet and a canon of the church in Concepción.

Pages 8-32 contain Requena’s spirited reply of 20 May 1820, in which he focuses on the need to liberate Peru from Spanish rule and discusses ecclesiastical offices in Chile. Requena mentions Valdivia (captured from the royalists in early February 1820), Chillán, and Chiloé, as well as Ferdinand VII, Lord Cochrane (commander of the Chilean navy), and the Constitution of Chile. By 1820 Chile had turned the tide against the royalists and, under José de San Martín, was invading Peru.

Carta de un Sacerdote en el Perú á su hermano en Jesucristo, D. Cayetano Requena. Impresa en gazeta de Lima 4 de Diciembre de 1819.- Núm. 90.

Mi amado compañero. No te turbé este título de honor, ni creas te lo tributa otro tú en tus sentimientos. Un hermano te habla, y sus palabras no pueden serte sospechosas, siendo derivadas de unos principios con que ambos hemos sido instituidos para ascender á la sublime dignidad que sin mérito sostenemos. Si su lenguaje no tiene aquella fuerza superior que venciendo todos los obstáculos, penetra hasta el corazón, no lo atribuyas, no, á falsedad en sus expresiones, ó sofisma en sus ratiocinios; impúteslo si á la poca destreza con que sabe manejar armas tan nobles, ó bien á tu alma misma perturbada con las perniciosas ideas de una libertad que por mal entendida, ha sufrido en ella la llama sagrada de la verdad y de la religión. Ah, si pudiera yo partir mi corazón en otras tantas letras, como he de emplear en esta carta! Entonces leerías un idioma que desconoces, y te convencerías de unas verdades que no has podido olvidar, sino que no quieres entender. Hermano, oye á tu hermano. Te llamo al lado de tu padre y del tuyo. Si una desgracia á que te llevó la miseria que no supiste vencer, te ha separado de tu familia, él te dice que no la sustejas creyéndola irremediable; sino que abjuros de corazón, vuelves como el Pródigo á tus antiguas hogares, seguro de que hallarás en ellos la ternura paternal pronta á estrecharte en sus brazos, y de que darás á tu angustiada fac...
135. **Responsorium in honorem S. Pauli Apostoli.** [text begins: *Praessi malorum pondere / Adite Paulum supplices ...* [second column:]*Responsorio en honor de S. Pablo Apostol. Con los males abrumados / A Pablo ocurrid rendidos* ....] (Santiago de Chile: traducido e reimpreso por un devoto con las correspondientes licencias, dated 27 November 1824). 4°, disbound (separated at fold). Caption titles. Two columns, Latin and Spanish. Light stains. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. $500.00

The work ends with the line, “Traducido y reimpreso por un devoto con las correspondientes licencias. En Santiago de Chile y Noviembre 27 de 1824.”


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**Dominicans in Santiago de Chile**

136. **[REYES, Judas Tadeo de, possible author].** *Descripción sumaria de la inclyta milicia de Jesu-Christo, V.O.T. de Penitencia del Cherubín de la Iglesia Nro. Glorioso P. y Patriarca Sto. Domingo de Guzmán, ilustre fundador del Sagrado Orden de Predicadores. De su establecimiento en a ciudad de Santiago de Chile del pie, en que hoy existe: de las indulgencias, que con seguridad pueden ganár sus terceros ....*** Lima: En la Imprenta Real Calle de Concha, 1783. 8°, later limp vellum with loop-and-bead closure, ties present. Woodcut tailpiece on recto of final index leaf. In fine condition. Old library stamp (of which only “Predicadores” is legible) on title-page and recto of front free endleaf. (5 ll.), 270 [i.e., 370] pp. Pages 213-370 incorrectly numbered 113-270. pi¹ (*)⁴ [A]⁴ (-A4) B-2Z⁴ 3A². $2,600.00

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** Includes the foundation of the Dominican Order, the building of the Convento del Rosario de Predicadores in Santiago de Chile, and a description of what the Order does for its members and of the indulgences available to them. Medina thought the author might be Judas Tadeo de Reyes, then serving as secretary of the Presidency of Chile.

* Medina, *Lima* 1544 and *Hispano-chilena* 574. Palau 70842: listing no copies sold or in institutional collections. Not in Sabin. NUC, Cty. OCLC: 47880470 (Yale University, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill); 55237937 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 54269327 is a microfiche (Yale University, Brigham Young University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Melvyl.
DESCRIPCIÓN SUMARIA
DE LA INCLYTA MILICIA DE
Jesu-Christo, V. O. T. de Peniten-
cia del Cherubín de la Iglesia Nro.
Glorioso P. y Patriarca Sto. Domingo
de Guzmán, Ilustre fundador
del Sagrado Orden de
Predicadores.

DE SU ESTABLECIMIENTO EN LA
Ciudad de Santiago de Chile del prié, en
que hoy existe: de las Indulgencias,
que con seguridad pueden ga-
nar sus Terceros.

DIVIDIDA EN X. §§, QUE MINIS-
trarán el Plan de toda su idea, y se con-
tienen en el Índice, que va al
principio.

 SALE A LUZ, A ESPRINTAS, Y SOLICIT-
tud del S. D. Melchor López, su actual
Prior.

CON LICENCIA.
EN LIMA, en la Imprenta Real Calle
de Concha. Año de 1783.
Attack on North Peru’s Minister Plenipotentiary,
Who Had Defended Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster, a New Haven Native

137. [RIVA AGÜERO, José de la]. D. José de la Riva de Agüero. [text begins:] Aunque presumo que el autor del artículo remitido sobre el manifiesto del pretendido Contra-almirante de la escuadra de Chile D.C.G. Wooster que se principió á insertar en el número 2232 del Mercurio de Valparaíso .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Araucana, dated 14 May 1836. Folio (27.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). (1 l.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. According to the anonymous author, Riva Agüero published a document claiming that Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster, who had recently decided to retire to the United States (he was a native of New Haven, Connecticut), had been treated very badly by the government of Chile. The author, who signs himself as “Un Chileno,” declares with rhetorical flourishes that Riva Agüero has no idea what he’s talking about. “Quien es el que determina el premio que merecia Wooster de nosotros por sus servicios?—D. José de la Riva Agüero que no sabe cuáles son esos servicios, lo que cuestan a la nacion ni lo que verdaderamente valian!”

José de la Riva Agüero, who was at this time minister plenipotentiary to Chile for General Luis José de Orbegoso of North Peru, succeeded Orbegoso as president of North Peru on August 1, 1838. He was ousted after the Chileans and South Peruvians defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839. Exiled to Chile, he wrote one of the most important sources on the history of Peruvian independence: Memorias y documentos para la historia de la independencia del Perú y causas del mal éxito que ha tenido ésta, Paris, 1858.


Scathing Attack on North Peru’s Minister Plenipotentiary

138. [RIVA AGUERO, José de la, subject]. Mi Don Simplicio. [text begins:] Ya he visto que salió V . á plaza la semana pasada, con el buen juicio que acostumbra, contestando á un chileno que calificó a V . de un grandîsimo mentecato .... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 24 May 1836. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The object of this scathing attack is not identified in the text, but judging from a mention of Lima and the author’s wish to rid Chilean soil of the man, the object is probably José de la Riva Agüero, minister plenipotentiary for North Peru under General Luis Orbegoso and later Orbegoso’s successor as president of North Peru (August 1838 to January 1839). Riva Agüero was engaged in a pamphlet war that began with a letter of recommendation written for Admiral Charles Wooster. The author, who signs himself “Uno que no es chileno” (probably in response to an earlier anonymous author’s signature “Un chileno”), deals in heavy sarcasm: “Es preciso pues que se convenza V. de que puede uno amar el órden y ser honrado, y estar sinembargo en libertad de formar una opinion poco favorable de las facultades intelectuales de V.; y
de que esta libertad pasa á ser una necesidad imprescindible y una lei de la naturaleza, si al amor al órden y á la honradez se reune un poco de sentido común.”


North Peru’s Minister Plenipotentiary Defends
His Letter of Recommendation for Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster

139. RIVA AGÜERO, José de la. *Refutacion a los anonimos impresos en Santiago y Valparaiso contra Don José de la Riva-Agüero.* [text begins:] *Se ha publicado un papel suelto intitulado Don José de la Riva-Agüero, y otro articulo comunicado en el número 2246 del Mercurio de Valparaiso ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 20 May 1836. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION. Riva Agüero rebuts, point by point, an attack of a few days earlier (*José de la Riva Agüero. Aunque presumo ...*) and an article recently published in *El Mercurio de Valparaiso.* Most of the work concerns a recommendation that he had written for Admiral Charles Wooster before Riva Agüero had been appointed as Peru’s minister plenipotentiary to Chile. Wooster (a native of New Haven, Connecticut) had asked a number of acquaintances to write letters of recommendation that he could use when he returned home to the United States.

Riva Agüero had also been accused of being friends with José Maria Novoa, but asserts that the friendship had developed years ago; Novoa’s current disgrace cannot be taken to reflect on everyone who was ever his friend.

For a diplomat, Riva Agüero is remarkably forthright about his dislike for Chile. In August 1838, he succeeded Orbegoso as president of North Peru, remaining in office until Chile and South Peru defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839.


When Business Partnerships Go Bad

140. RODRIGUEZ, José Maria. *Manifiesto que Jose Maria Rodriguez presenta a sus acreedores del estado de sus negocios para su intelijencia.* [text begins:] Poco conocido por la mayor parte de mis acreedores, y por la de las personas cuya critica respeto en esta capital, donde nunca he residió mas de seis meses .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 16 November 1832. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small woodcut of tree at end of text. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 7 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of a business partnership gone bad. Rodriguez briefly recounts how he started his business in Coquimbo, where the revolution
soon paralyzed trade. José Manuel Cea (once the partner of Diego Portales in the tobacco monopoly) persuaded Rodriguez to become his partner, in return for canceling certain I.O.U.s. This document sets out Rodriguez’s assets, including cash, goods, I.O.U.s, real estate, and livestock, with extensive footnotes giving details. Rodriguez notes in an Adición that he had not published the document in September, for fear of causing Cea trouble, but that he is publishing in November because Cea has gone public “con relaciones tan falsas como injuriosas al honor de Rodriguez.”


José Miguel Carrera’s Atrocities

141. RODRIGUEZ, Martin. El Brigadier General D. Martin Rodriguez, governador y Capitan General de la Provincia de Buenos-Ayres, & todos sus hijos, y habitantes. [begins:] Ciudadanos, que amais con sinceridad à vuestra patria .... Buenos Aires: Imprenta de la Independencia, 4 December 1820. Folio (30.2 x 20 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Lower margin has large pieces missing; some glassine repairs to verso; none of this causing loss of text. In near-good condition. Broadside. $425.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The governor of Buenos Aires quotes at length a report from Guardia de Luján describing the atrocities committed by the guerrilla leader José Miguel Carrera in Salto. Carrera had encouraged the Indians to attack Salto, had carried off over 300 women and children from the church there, and had stolen all the holy vessels; they had also burned much of the town. Rodriguez lists Carrera’s other misdeeds and vows to stop his depredations. Carrera had established a brief military dictatorship in Chile in 1812, then fled to Buenos Aires, the United States, and back to Argentina.

In 1820 the national government of the United Provinces collapsed, the Congress and Supreme Directorate vanished, and the provinces became autonomous. Buenos Aires had at least twenty-four governors in one year. Out of this chaos emerged a new Junta of representatives in September 1820, which named as governor Martin Rodriguez, the Creole general who had played an important role in the overthrow of Spanish rule ten years earlier. Despite constant attacks by guerillas, the new Governor managed to restore a measure of stability and prosperity to the city and province of Buenos Aires.


The Cigar-Store Owner Lied!

142. RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA, Pedro. Documento jurídico que acredita la impostura del Mayor Suteliffe. [text begins:] Como la amistad es un deber sagrado a que no se puede faltar .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Araucana, dated 9 July 1836. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), unbound. Caption title
Unjust Imprisonment

143. [ROMERO, Francisco]. *Amparo y protección de las leyes contra el abuso de un magistrado actual* ... [text begins:] *La conducta que ha manifestado el juzgado de letras en la presente causa, debe excitar la atención pública para prevenir los funestos efectos de la arbitrariedad* .... [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.6 cm.), disbound (separating at fold). Caption title. Light browning and a small marginal stain. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll., final page blank). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Romero (whose name appears at the end of the document) was imprisoned for 12 days, accused without evidence (“por una voz vaga” é infundada”) of assassinating Pascual Fernández Puelma. Here he argues that to allow magistrates to imprison citizens without proof threatens individual rights.

Judge Valdivieso Trumps Up Charges and Takes Bribes

144. [ROSA Y HERRERA, José Agustín de la]. *Un ciudadano manifiesta al público los motivos de que se ha valido la arbitrariedad de un juez amoldado a las antiguas instituciones, para despojarle de sus propiedades é intimarlo un destierro violento contraviniendo todos los trámites legales.* [text begins:] *Se podría creer, que después del gran cúmulo de sacrificios á cuya costa hemos grangeado nuestra libertad ....* N.p.: n.pr., dated 10 January 1828. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Rosa y Herrera invites the Chilean public to condemn a judge who has abused his powers. In a document submitted to the court of appeals (reproduced here), Rosa y Herrera claims that he refused to sign a petition being circulated...
by Judge Manuel Valdivieso, and that the judge therefore trumped up charges against him, took what little money Rosa y Herrera had, and accused him of living in sin with his servant. Rosa y Herrera further states that the judge offered to release him in return for a bribe, and he offers the names of others who suffered the same treatment.

* Briseño I, 60: cites the place of printing as Santiago. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

**Judge Valdivieso Abuses His Powers**

145. ROSA Y HERRERA, José Agustín de la. *Al Juez de Letras del crímen don Manuel J. Valdivieso.* [text begins:] El oficio de V. señor juez solo es formar las causas á los acusados por criminales y sentenciarles según las LL. por las que ministre el proceso ... (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 22 March 1828. Folio (29 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Early mathematical calculations on blank verso. Broadside. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After insulting a priest, Rosa y Herrera had been sentenced to community service by Judge Manuel Joaquín Valdivieso. He published a condemnation of Valdivieso’s behavior, to which the judge replied on March 16. Six days later Rosa y Herrera published this scathing attack on the judge, accusing him of abusing his powers (“siendo la peor de las tiranías la judicial”). If I’m such an evil man, asks Rosa y Herrera, why did the judge punish me with a mere 15 days of community service in a hospital?


**Keeping the Streets of Santiago Healthy: No Laundry, Dead Animals, Stills, Pigpens**

146. RUIZ TAGLE, Francisco. *D. Francisco Ruiz Tagle, miembro de la Legion de Mérito de Chile, y Juez de Policia urbana &c.* [text begins:] Por cuanto el Señor Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Gobierno [sic] ha servido dirigirme el oficio siguiente .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, dated 3 June 1823). 4°, disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Of these regulations for keeping Santiago clean and safe, which give a vivid picture of urban life in the early nineteenth century. No obstructions are to be built in the street, including steps or extensions of buildings. Ditches are to be checked monthly by the police. Dead animals and garbage are not to be tossed into the street. Laundry may not be washed in the Mapocho. No stills or pigpens are permitted. Convents, monasteries, and houses on corners must erect street lamps. The streets are...
D. Francisco Ruiz Tagle, miembro de la Legion de Mérito de Chile, y Juez de Policía urbana &c.

Por cuanto el Señor Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Gobierno se ha servido dirigirme el oficio siguiente:

"Departamento de Gobierno. — En el Bando de buca Gobierno y Policía expedido por el Director Supremo con fecha 21 del presente, se encuentran los artículos siguientes:

Asco de la Población.

Para edificar á la calle, refaccionar, abrir puertas, ó ventanas, e inmolár, ó empedrar, se pedirá permiso de palabra al Juez de Policía que comisionará sin costo de las partes al Director de obras públicas, para que examine si está arreglado el proyecto ó no, á fin de que se rectifique, demege ó conceda, y el que procediere de otro modo ó mas de obligarle á bolar ó deshacer lo hecho que no esté en regla, safrirá la multa de cincuenta pesos si es pandiente, y treinta días de obras públicas sino lo faaet.

Nadie podrá dejar en la calle por mas de un día natural los escombros de edificios."
not to be used as playing fields or abattoirs. Dogs must be chained. Vendors of food and cloth- ing must stay in their appointed places in the plazas.

Ruiz Tagle (1790-1860), who served in the Chilean parliament as early as 1811, became mayor of Santiago in 1814 and provincial governor in 1817. When this decree was issued, he was superintendent of police. He later served as finance minister (1828-1829), and for 6 weeks in early 1830 was president of Chile, resigning in favor of his vice-president José Tomás Ovalle on March 31.


**Invokes the Ghost of Bolívar Against the Tyranny of Santa Cruz**

147. [SANTA CRUZ, Andrés de]. ¡Muera el tirano Santa-Cruz! Trozos de un cuaderno impreso en el Ecuador y reimpresso en Buenos Aires en la Gaceta Mercantil. [text begins:] Tenemos la satisfacción de copiar los siguientes trozos de un interesante impreso que se ha publicado en el Ecuador y que circula ya en América. Tratado con el Jeneral Santa Cruz.... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1837. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Two columns. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.).

$400.00

Reprint (with annotations?) of a work first published in Ecuador, and later in the *Gazeta mercantil* of Buenos Aires. It accuses Santa Cruz not only of taking over Peru (where Orbegoso was his lackey) but of wanting to add Chile, Argentina and Ecuador to his conquests. The author invokes the ghost of Simón Bolívar against such tyranny: “De la tumba de este héroe se levanta solemne, como de la eternidad, una voz que nos conjura á conservar ileso el patrimonio valioso que nos legó, y á esterminar sin compasion al que nos lo intenta robar.” A long footnote mentions Santa Cruz’s treacherous execution of President Felipe Santiago de Salaverry of Peru on February 7, 1836.

This document bears the printed date 1837, and must date before June of that year, since Diego Portales is referred to in the final footnote of this work, with the suggestion that Santa Cruz may very well be planning to assassinate Portales as he had tried to assassinate General Juan Manuel de Rosas of Argentina. Portales was executed by mutinous soldiers at Quillota on June 6.


**Wealthy Woman’s Business Manager Denies Submitting False Reports**

Astorga .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 31 January 1834. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp., (1 l.). $500.00

Santiago Concha, who had for years handled the affairs of Dª Rosalia de Astorga, was accused of misconduct by her heirs. They accused him in El Mercurio of refusing to submit full accounts and of fleeing Valparaiso. Santiago Concha here reprints the family’s accusation with copious scathing annotations pointing out inconsistencies and falsehoods. He also reprints the civil and criminal charges he filed against the judge involved in the case, D. J. Fermin Rojas.


Statutes for a Factory Producing Woolen Cloth

149. [SANTIAGO DE CHILE.] Empresa de Tejidos de Lana. Habiéndose separado de esta empresa los socios jerentes don Julio Griolet y don Antonio Aninat, era de necesidad darle una nueva organización, por no convenir ya la acordada en la escritura pública otorgada por los jerentes en 24 de Noviembre de 1849 .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Sociedad, dated October 1851. Folio (27 x 18 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Revised statutes, authorized by a meeting of stockholders, for a factory that produces woolen cloth. These include changes in management, liquidation of stock, and stockholder meetings.


Describes Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, & Mexico

150. SÃO JANUARIO, Januario Correia de Almeida, 1º Visconde and Barão de, later 1º Conde de. Missão do Visconde de San Januario nas Republicas da America do Sul, 1878 e 1879. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1880. Large 8°, recent quarter calf over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, red leather lettering-piece with short title in second compartment from head; original beige printed wrappers bound in (tissue repair affects border). In fine condition. Oval stamp of B.M. Tavares de Proença / J. de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza on recto of half-title (shelfmark “1263” penciled in center). 391 pp., (1. 1 blank l.). $350.00

FIRST EDITION; describes the geography, economy, commerce and politics of Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Mexico. Januário Correia de Almeida
Richard C. Ramer

(1827-1901), Visconde, Barão and later Conde de São Januário, was governor of India from 1870-1871; he also served as governor of Cabo Verde and of Macau and Timor, as minister plenipotentiary in China, Japan and Siam, and later to the republics of South America. He was a deputy to various sessions of the Cortes, serving as Minister of War in the government of José Luciano de Castro in 1886. In 1887 he was elevated to Concelheiro de Estado. A corresponding member of the Academia Real de Ciências, he was also a founding member of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, and its first president.

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3.° conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4.° conde and 1.° marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 402; Innocência XIII, 66-7; Aditamentos, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

Innocência X, 119. NUC: DLC, CU, CSt, OCl. Porbase locates five copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in “mau estado”). Jisc locates a copy each at Oxford University and Essex University.

Aliaga Accused of Prostitution, Immorality, Adultery

151. Satisfaccion publica. [Latin motto, then text begins:] Hasta hoi guardaba silencio en contestar à dos folletos anónimos impresos en esta ciudad, el primero bajo el título Servicio á la Amistad, y el segundo La Amistad, ambos con el perverso designio de embotar la atencion de los integérrios jueces que conocen en la causa criminal de D. Ramon Aliaga .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, dated 10 March 1834. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning at edges. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Another installment in the epic legal battles of Ramón Aliaga. This one was prompted by a document in support of Aliaga recently published by 11 citizens of Rancagua. The author (who signs as “F.D.M.”) states that Aliaga has been deservedly thrown into prison for prostitution and immorality, and accused of adultery. Among those mentioned who are against Aliaga are the notaries Pedro Herrera, José Jofré, Gabriel Muñoz, Jerónimo Araos, and citizens Francisco Casanueva and Joaquin Alé, as well as the governor of Rancagua, members of the cabildo, curates, military men, and neighbors.

**Mayorazgos: Not the Concern of a Constituent Congress**

152. **Señor.** [text begins:] *En los días que se organiza una ley, es cuando los Ciudadanos deben empeñarse en escaminar sus fundamentos; y el Congreso que ha tenido á bien admitir las observaciones de algunos poseedores de Mayorazgos, seguramente atender ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, n.d., ca. 1826. Folio (29.5 x 18.8 cm.), disbound (separating at fold). Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues in favor of preserving *mayorazgos* based on property rights and the fact that retroactive laws are illegal. The anonymous author also points out that passing laws regarding such matters should be the work of a regular Congress, not a Constituent Congress. The present condition of the country causes him considerable alarm: “La república aguarda por momentos la Constitucion del Estado y cada instante que se pierde nos abisma en mayor descredito, anarquía y desorden.”

The *mayorazgo*, a form of primogeniture that prevented large estates from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the *mayorazgo* in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O’Higgins abolished the *mayorazgo* by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.

*Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55240162 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1826). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.*


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Of the 47 contributions, 12 are in Portuguese and 35 are in Spanish. The focus is on Brazilian-Portuguese relations and questions of history, juridical matters, and literature.

New Society to Promote Industry and Agriculture

154. [SOCIEDAD CHILENA DE INDUSTRIA Y POBLACION]. Al Público. La comisión nombrada por la junta general el 5 de octubre del presente año, para hacer observaciones al proyecto que se publicó, con el objeto de formar esta nueva compañía bajo el título de “Sociedad Chilena de Industria y Poblacion”... [text begins:] Artículo 1º. — Se establece una compañía con el título de Sociedad Chilena de Industria y Poblacion.... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Liberal, dated 2 November 1842. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. List of subscribers on verso, in 2 columns. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The purpose of the Sociedad Chilena de Industria y Población, according to Articulo 2, is “comprar terrenos y hacerlos productivos, abrir canales de riego y navegacion, formar poblaciones industriosas.” The statutes of the Sociedad are followed by the names of more than 200 subscribers, among them General D. Manuel Bulnes (president of Chile 1841-1851), Joaquin Prieto (president, 1831-1841), General Francisco de la Lastra (supreme director, 1814), and many clergymen, military men, and men and women of prominent families.

In the period of stability and peace following the War of the Confederation, President Bulnes encouraged educational, cultural, and industrial expansion. The University of Chile was founded in Santiago in 1842 and the settlement of Fuerte Bulnes was established in 1843, to enforce Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan.


Statutes for a Railroad from Santiago to the Rio Maule

155. SOCIEDAD DEL FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD, Santiago de Chile. Estatutos de la Sociedad del Ferro-Carril del Sud. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Sociedad, May 1855. Folio (27.2 x 17 cm.), disbound. Typographical border on title page; less elaborate border on other pages. Small piece missing from lower corner, with loss of part of border. Foldline. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript note in ink, trimmed. 4 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. Statutes for a railway company which proposed to run over 200 km, from Santiago via Rancagua, Rengo, San Fernando, Curicó, Molina and Talca to the Rio Maule. Like the rest of Chile’s railroads, the Ferrocarril del Sud was eventually nationalized by the government.

❊ Briseño I, 141: calling for only 1 p. OCLC: 55259706 and 55422011 (both at Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 4 pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).
Nicely Printed List of Donations

156. SOCIEDAD TIPOGRAFICA, Valparaiso. Valparaiso, 30 de Setiembre de 1858. S.D. He trazado un cuadro estadístico de la marcha que ha seguido la Sociedad Tipográfica en los últimos tres años .... (Valparaiso?): n.pr., dated 30 September 1858. Folio (32 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. First paragraph in a charming cursive font. Small piece cut from blank margin at lower left, by binder. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Signed in print by Pedro Monroi, with his rubric below. A few early manuscript corrections. Broadside. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A list of donations by 60 members of the Sociedad Tipográfica in 1856, 1857, and 1858, followed by a summary of expenditures and a list of 8 members to whom funds have been given. The opening paragraph is in a particularly nice cursive font.


We Are One

157. [SOCIEDADES DE ARTESANOS]. Al Publico. Si hasta hoi ha triunfado el partido del ministerio, solo ha sido a influjo de la intriga y de la cabala .... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 13 May 1829. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. Broadsie. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Broadside issued by the Sociedades de Artesanos during the Chilean civil war of 1829, stating their solidarity against “el partido del ministerio”: “No hai ya fracciones entre los Artesanos: todos componemos una clase tan estrechamente unida en relaciones e intereses que nadie sera capaz de trastornarla y corromperla.”


First Separately Published Work of a Second-Generation Poet, With His Signed Presentation Inscription to One of His Teachers

158. SOLAR, Enrique del. Parafrasis Poetica de las Lamentaciones de Jeremias precedida de una carta al Señor Don Arcesio Escobar. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Independiente, 1866. 4°, original pink printed wrappers (faded, slight defect in upper inner corner of front wrapper; minor defects to spine). In very good condition. Author’s signed presentation inscription on front wrapper below his name: “Al Rdo P. José Leon // su discípulo // E. del Solar.” 27 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This appears to be the author’s first separately published work. His poetry had appeared in a student anthology in 1860. The letter to the
Colombian poet Arcesio Escobar (Medellín, 1832-at sea between St. Thomas and New York of yellow fever aboard the Ocean Queen, 1867) occupies pp. [3]-10. It discusses theories of religious poetry, contains references to sixteenth-century Spanish literature (declaring that Fr. Luis de Leon was the author’s favorite), includes references to and quotes from Andrés Bello, all in the context of the war between Chile and Spain, and the recent bombardment of Valparaiso by Spanish warships. Escobar’s Fe, esperanza i caridad: poesias religiosas had been published in Quito, 1865; his Carta al Señor Enrique del Solar was published in Guayaquil, 1866.

The Jesuit-educated Solar (1844-1893), poet, novelist, and parliamentary deputy, was the son of the Chilean poetess Mercedes Marín de Solar. In addition to other works of poetry and prose, he edited Poemías de la señora Doña Mercedes Marín de Solar, published in 1874.

* Not located in Briseño. Not in Palau. NUC: MH. OCLC: 237696223 (Harvard College Library); 253386515 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); 55246109 (Chile, Biblioteca Nacional). Not located in Jisc (the British Library has other titles by the author) or Rebiun. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).


Recounts the Wilkes Expedition, whose six ships set out from Norfolk in summer 1838 to sail to the polar regions, the South Pacific, and the coasts of present-day Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. The expedition discovered new islands and reefs in the Pacific and charted the Fijis and other islands. Its men explored, fought with natives, and gathered copious scientific specimens, many of which were given to the National Museum, the Naval Observatory, and the U.S. Botanical Garden.

Governor of the Penal Colony on the Juan Fernandez Islands Reports on Damage During 1835 Earthquake and Misappropriation of Food by Previous Governor

160. [SUTCLIFFE, Thomas]. Contestacion a los dos remitidos insertos en el Cura Monardes, firmados “Unos porteños de Valparaiso” y “Los porteños del otro día” dirijidos contra los jefes extranjeros y particularmente contra el que suscribe. [text begins:] Se dice: “Tenemos aqui algunos aventureros del mundoviejo....” [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1838. Folio (28 x 18.3 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Thomas Sutcliffe, a British soldier serving in the Chilean army, defends himself against accusations that he is an adventurer and a mercenary. The
documents he provides relate to his term as political and military governor of the Juan Fernández Islands, used by Chile as a penal colony. Two letters deal with his execution of prisoners Rafael Moreno and José Manuel Suaso after the massive earthquake in February 20, 1835. Another letter explains that when he became governor of Juan Fernández, Commandant Francisco de Paula Lattapiat sold him 8 barrels of flour that turned out to belong to the commissary rather than the commandant. Sutcliffe returned them. In March 1836 Sutcliffe tendered his resignation with the hope that he might receive a bonus for his long years of service: he was released, but brusquely denied money. In a final document Sutcliffe explains why he thinks he is owed money, including the fact that after the 1835 earthquake he used some of his own money to purchase materials to rebuild the barracks at Juan Fernández.

Sutcliffe (1790-1849), a Yorkshireman, served in the British navy and at Waterloo. In 1817 he fought beside the Colombians for independence, and in 1821 offered his services to Chile. There he remained for 16 years as a cavalry officer, rising by 1834 to the rank of political and military governor of the Juan Fernández Islands. These islands, 400 miles off the coast of Chile, were possibly the inspiration for *Robinson Crusoe*: Alexander Selkirk was marooned there from 1705-1709.

According to the Dictionary of National Biography, Sutcliffe returned to England in late 1839. He tried to make a living writing books on Chile and Peru, but died in abject poverty in 1849.


**Standardizes Wages for Workers in the Port of Valparaiso**

161. *Tarifa para los Jornaleros de la Ciudad y Puerto de Valparaiso.*

[Text begins:] Los que subscriben en union del Juez Diputado del Comercio segun Decreto de este Gobierno de 11 de Febrero pasado hemos acordado el Reglamento ó Tarifa que deberá observar el gremio de Jornaleros hasta la construccion de un Muelle. 1° Trigo medido en bodégas enconstalado con bocas amarradas y embarcadas en la launcha sin otro costo cuarenta pesos cada un mil.... (Valparaiso: n.pr., dated 4 June 1825). Folio (31 x 21 cm.), unbound.

Caption title. Uncut. Tiny hole and several tears, all marginal, without loss of text. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.) $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Sets specific rates for workers in the port of Valparaiso, e.g., “cueros de ganado bacuno, conducidos á la lancha, á cinco por medio, y si se pesaren se añadirán seis reales por cada ciento, y siendo medios la mitad.” The document is signed at Valparaíso by what seems to be a group of merchants: José Santiago Vizcaya, José Luis Aycinena, José Manuel Cea, Josue Waddington, Andres Blest, José María Hernandez, Tomás Patison.

Valparaíso was the home port of the navy for newly independent Chile and an important stopover for ships passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific via the Strait of Magellan.

TARIFA
para los Jornaleros de la Ciudad y Puerto de Valparaíso.

Los que subscriben en unión del Juez Diputado del Comercio según Decrétos de este Gobierno de 11 de Febrero pasado hemos acordado el Reglamento y Tarifa que deberá observar el gremio de Jornaleros hasta la construcciones de un Mercado.

1. 1° Trigo molido en bodegas encintada con bocas amuralladas y embarcadas en la bahía sin otro costo excepto pesas cada un mil.
   Id. con bocas condes a setenta y dos pesos miltar.
   Id. por limpiar mil mármoles de bodegas, medir y enderezar, orientar y ocho pesos siendo con bocas condes y amarradas, setenta y dos pesos.
   Id. por socar de bodegas para aventar mil sábanas de trigo y meterlas a dichas, a pesos en cuatrocientos cincuenta pesos.
   Id. por socar de bodegas y aventar mil sábanas quedando en el mismo año treinta y cinco pesos.
   Id. por embarcar en la bahía que se hubieren conducido de forra a la playa, veinte pesos cada mil sábanas, y varando poco, veinte y cinco pesos.
   Id. por conducir de bodegas a la bahía estándo encinta de ciento veinte, veintiocho y un peso dos reales.

Se entiende que la distancia de las bodegas debe ser media cuadra, pero si están bien retirados al punto de embarcar deberán los obreros pagar de gestación por cada media cuadra, diez pesos miltar.

Todo tercio de un hombre extraído de bodegas y conducido a la bahía, a medio real siendo su distancia media cuadra o menos, y extrayendo un octavo por cada media cuadra.

Todo tercio de otros hombres, uno y medio reales, siguiendo el orden de las distancias señaladas en los artículos anteriores.

Todo barco de cobro, pesado y conducido a la bahía, media real.
Todo quintal de fierro y placas, conducido sin pesar, tres octavos, y medio medio real.

Cuerpo de guardia barco, conducido a la bahía, a cinco por

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? With numerous supporting documents.

* Not in Palau, which lists 2 similar works (329207-8). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 556717796 (British Library); 55265145 (DIBAM Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Peace Palace Library, University of Essex).

**Author Born in Chile on the Husband of the Virgin Mary**

*163. TORRES, Pedro de, S.J. *Excelencias de S. Joseph, varon divino, patriarca grande ....* Seville: Por los Herederos de Thomas Lopez de Haro, 1710. Folio (in 6s; 29 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum. Title printed in red and black within elaborate typographic border. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Text in 2 columns. In fine condition. (24 ll.), 1208 pp., (34 ll.). $1,600.00

Rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these mystical meditations on St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary and Patron of the Church. The author was born in Chile in 1659, became a Jesuit in 1673, and died at Concepción in 1709. When the *Excelencias* was published, Torres was the Jesuit Procurador General de las Provincias de Indias. This work includes a dedication (dated at Santiago de Chile, 26 November 1700) to D. Juana de Urdanegui Luxan y Recalde, the Presidenta y Gobernadora del Reyno de Chile, wife of Don Tomás Marin de Pobeda, Presidente y Gobernador, with some information on the members of her illustrious family in Chile, Peru, and in their native Biscay (in the Basque region).

EXCELENCIAS
DE
S. JOSEPH,
VARON DIVINO, PATRIARCA GRANDE,
ESTADO PVRISSIMO DE LA MADRE DE DIOS,
Y ALTISSIMO PABRE ADOTIVO DEL HIJO
DE DIOS.
QUE ENMETODO PANEYRACOILYSTRA
EL P. PEDRO DE TORRES,
DE LA COMPANIA DE JESUS,
natural del Reyno de Chile, en las
Indias Occidentales.
CONSIGNSA, EN EL CIELO,
A LA SERAFICA MADRE
SANTA TERESA DE JESUS,
DOCTORA MYSTICA DE LA IGLESIA,
y Fundadora de la Illustre Religion de
Carmelitas Descalzas.
Y DEDICA EN LA TIERRA,
A LA ILVSTRISSIMA SEÑORA
Dª JVANA DE VRDANEGVI
LVXAN Y RECALDE,
PRRESIDENTA, Y GOVERNADORA
del Reyno de Chile.
SACAI A LVZ
EL P. IGNACIO ALEMAN,
NATURAL DE LA CIUDAD DE LA
CONCEPCION
del Reyno de Chile, Pescador de la Compania, y el presente
Pescador General de la Compania de Indias, de la
Compania de JESUS, en Sevilla.
Con la licencia de los herederos de Thomás
(Año) de Hara, en Calle de Genova. (17...)

Item 163
164. TSCHIFFELY, A. F. *Don Roberto: Being the Account of the Life and Works of R.B. Cunninghame Graham 1852-1936*. London: William Heinemann Ltd., 1937. Large 8°, dark blue publisher’s cloth (heavily spotted), gilt logo on front cover, gilt lettering on smooth spine; two pieces of dust jacket (front and flap from inside front) tipped to blank recto of frontispiece. In good to very good condition. Frontispiece, xx, 458 pp., (1 blank l.), 29 ll. of plates, facsimiles and maps in text. $25.00

FIRST EDITION. Cunninghame Graham (1852-1936) moved to Argentina as a young man to make his fortune cattle-ranching. He was affectionately known as “Don Roberto,” a great adventurer and gaucho. Later he traveled to Morocco as a Turkish sheik, prospected for gold in Spain, befriended Buffalo Bill, and taught fencing in Mexico City. By the early 1880s he returned to his native Scotland, where he became a radical socialist, journalist, and prolific author.

165. [VALDIVIESO, Manuel Joaquin]. *Al Publico.* [text begins: *Encargado del penoso destino de perseguir los delitos, y castigar á los malvados, no es de estrañar que me haya formado depravados enemigos ...*] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 16 March 1828. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small woodcut of roses at end. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Valdivieso, a judge who had been maligned in print by José Agustín de la Rosa y Herrera, here explains that Rosa y Herrera came to his court after a priest accused him of insulting him and blaspheming. Valdivieso then discovered that the accused had run off with an innocent young woman and had been living with her in poverty in Santiago. He sent the young woman to a decent home, assigned 15 days of community service to Rosa y Herrera, and released him on his own recognizance to return to his family. The next Valdivieso heard of him was when Rosa y Herrera published a scurrilous attack on him.

Valdivieso (d. 1839), a lawyer, was named a judge in criminal court in 1828. Two years later he was named to the Corte Suprema. In 1826-1827 he had served as deputy in the Congreso Nacional Constituyente, and from 1831-1833 he was deputy in the Asamblea Provincial de Santiago.

VARIAS PUBLICACIONES
CONTRA
LA PRÓRROGA DEL PRIVILEJIO,
QUE OTORGA EL MONOPOLIO
De la Navegación a Vapor en el Pacífico,
EN FAVOR DE LA COMPAÑÍA DE LONDRES.

Santiago de Chile.
Imprenta del Pucareno, plaza de la Independencia N.º 32.
— 1850 —
Battling for a Share of the California Gold Rush Traffic Against Wheelwright’s Monopoly

166. *Varias publicaciones contra la prórroga del privilegio, que otorga el monopolio de la navegación a vapor en el Pacífico, en favor de la Compañía de Lóndres*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Progreso, 1850. Large 8°, traces of early wrappers. Small woodcut vignette on title page of a paddlewheel steamboat. Very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.), ii, 131 pp. (including a second quire signed 6). $900.00

FIRST EDITION in this form? In 1835, Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador granted William Wheelwright a ten-year privilege to run steamboat service from Valparaiso to Panama. With funding from London, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company sent its first two steamers into operation in 1840. Unfortunately the PSNC began to show a profit only in 1848, the year the California Gold Rush began. Before its monopoly could be renewed, half a dozen Chilean companies were formed to take advantage of the enormous demand for transportation. This collection of letters on the steamship monopoly offers extensive quotations from contemporary periodicals, that include many comments on Wheelwright, the United States, and ships trading in the Americas. (California seems to be mentioned only on p. 27.) The latest document dates to December 3, 1850.

Wheelwright (Newburyport, Mass., 1798-London, 1873) was a successful entrepreneur in steamships, railroads, and telegraphs. He is remembered for initiating major public works projects in South America: a modern fire company, gas lighting, and improvements in lighthouses and buoys, among others.

❊ Briseño I, 337: calling for only 131 pp. OCLC: 23149956 (calling for only 131 pp.: Harvard University, University of Southern California, University of Texas at Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates copies at the British Library and Oxford University.

As Bad as the United States Under Van Buren!

167. [VICUÑA, Pedro Félix, ed.]. *Paz perpetua a los chilenos*. Nº 5 only [of 6 unnumbered issues]. Valparaiso: Imprenta Liberal, dated 4 June 1840. 8°, original printed wrappers. Some soiling, but overall in very good condition. A few contemporary ink corrections, per the errata on final leaf. (1 l.), 10 pp., errata inside lower wrapper. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a single issue of this rare periodical. The author, clearly of the liberal persuasion, declares that the past 10 years (i.e., the years following the Chilean Civil War of 1829) have seen regrettable loss of liberty among Chileans, with dissent proclaimed illegal. On p. 8, he compares the situation to that in the United States under President Van Buren (1837-1841).

The imprints of the other issues of *Paz perpetua* vary, from Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1836, to Santiago de Cile [sic]: Imprenta de Colocolo, 1840.

Pedro Félix Vicuña Aguirre (Santiago, 1805-Santiago, 1874), writer, journalist, and politician, was the son of Francisco Ramón Vicuña, president of Chile in 1829. In 1827, at age 20, he became one of the founders of *El Mercurio de Valparaíso*, today the world’s
oldest Spanish-language newspaper. Back in Santiago in the 1830s, his contributions to *Paz perpetua* and similar papers earned him a reputation as a liberal and a revolutionary. His election as deputy of La Serena was annulled by the conservative-dominated Chamber of Deputies. The year this issue of *Paz perpetua* appeared, Vicuña supported the failed presidential campaign of Francisco Antonio Pinto against General Manuel Bulnes, the victor of the Battle of Yungay. Vicuña spent years in exile in Peru and aided the revolutionaries in 1851. In the 1860s and 1870s, under liberal governments, he served in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. His most famous work is *El porvenir del hombre*, 1852.

❋ Briseño III, 311, no. 1969; see also I, 255. OCLC: 235976434 (Harvard University, 6 issues dated March 14, 1836 to July 28, 1840). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

### Bakers Appoint Inspector to Ensure Loaves of Acceptable Size

168. VIDAL, J.M., Cruz Figueroa, J.J. Bruna, et al. *Copia del compromiso de los dueños de panadería*. [text begins:] *Los dueños de Panadería que suscribimos decimos: que por última disposicion del Supremo Gobierno publicada en el Boletín núm. 3º tomo 3º articulo 1º es libre el número, peso y medida en los ramos de abastos públicos ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 16 February 1829. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Typographical ornament at end. Minor stains. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.)

$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this self-regulation by the bakers of Santiago. By a law of June 18, 1826, the government had regulated the price and weight of bread. When that regulation was rescinded, some bakers began selling ridiculously small loaves. A group of bakers who found this unacceptable decided to impose their own regulations, naming an inspector to assure that the loaves met minimum requirements and setting fines for bakers who did not comply.


### Brazilian Relations with Chile,
Including the Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs


$165.00

FIRST EDITION; discusses Brazilian relations with Chile and the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

❋ Sacramento Blake IV, 3: noting a second edition, with two additional speeches by another official, issued the same year. *NUC*: CLU, CU, ICarbS, MH. OCLC: 9225589
170. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. Las clases del Batallon Num. 2. de Guardias Nacionales de Santiago a las de igual clase de Valparaíso. [text begins:] Compañeros de armas: Un gobierno extranjero protegiendo las aspiraciones de un faccioso que la patria condenó a perpetua ignominia .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Araucana, dated 7 August 1836. Folio (27.7 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Woodcut of shield, helmet, and other military accouterments. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this wonderfully rousing piece of rhetoric from soldiers in Santiago to their counterparts in Valparaiso. The writer claims that a foreign government is protecting a “faccioso que la patria condenó a perpetua ignominia,” and evokes memories of the war against Spain and the heroes of the Roman Republic to urge soldiers in Valparaíso to suppress the “fantásticas aspiraciones de un político aventurero.” The object of this vituperation is General Ramón Freire, Chile’s former supreme director (1823-1826) and president (1827), who had persuaded the Peru-Bolivian Confederation to subsidize his attempt to capture Chiloé, as a step toward overthrowing the conservative government of José Joaquin Prieto and Diego Portales.

Following the failure of Freire’s expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaiso, court-martialed and exiled), Portales sent an expedition that captured three ships of the Confederation’s fleet at Callao on August 21, 1836. Treaty negotiations having failed, Chile declared war on the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on December 28, 1836.


More Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

171. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. Las clases del Batallon Num. 4 de Guardias Civicas de Santiago a sus compañeros de armas de Valparaíso. [text begins:] Amigos y camaradas. La audaz tentativa que puso en alarma nuestro celo, es ya ilustria .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 9 August 1836. Folio (27.5 x 18 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament showing a helmet, shield, and other martial equipment. Caption title below woodcut ornament showing a helmet, shield, and other martial equipment. Minor creasing at one side. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of another rousing piece of rhetoric from soldiers in Santiago to their counterparts in Valparaiso, this time announcing that “un acontecimiento
important y funesto para los invasores, ha desconcertado sus planes y desvanecido sus esperanzas.” In other words, Ramón Freire’s attempt to capture Chiloé had failed.

Freire, Chile’s former supreme director (1823-1826) and president (1827), had persuaded the Peru-Bolivian Confederation to subsidize his attempt to capture Chiloé and eventually overthrow the conservative government of José Joaquin Prieto and Diego Portales. Following the failure of Freire’s expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaiso, court-martialed and exiled), Portales sent an expedition that captured 3 ships of the Confederation’s fleet at Callao on August 21, 1836. Treaty negotiations having failed, Chile declared war on the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on December 28, 1836.


**Rousing Send-Off of Troops for the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This rousing send-off to Chilean troops embarking to fight in the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was probably published either in 1836, when General Blanco Encalada was leading the expedition, or in 1838, when General Manuel Bulnes led a second (successful) expedition. The poet mentions the sixteenth-century Mapuche leaders Colocolo, Lautaro, and Rengo as immortal models of courage, and the vil opresor General Santa Cruz (president of the Confederation).


**Blanco Encalada’s Progress in Peru**

173. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. Al Publico. [text begins:] Por varios buques llegados de la costa del Perú se han recibido comunicaciones del Ejército Restaurador de las que extractamos lo siguiente. La expedicion después de una navegacion felicísima .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Araucana, [1837]. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Reports on the progress of the Chilean naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which landed at Islay (in southern Peru) in October. This account mentions minor skirmishes and the capture of Arequipa. It also states that Marshal Santa Cruz was disliked by Peruvians and Bolivians (“Aseguran que en la Paz ha sido insultado públicamente su retrato”) and that the Argentines are invading the south.

Although this writer states that “Los pueblos reciben en palmas a sus libertadores,” General Blanco Encalada’s troops did not receive the support from locals that they had
hoped for. The Chilean soldiers were soon surrounded by Santa Cruz’s army, and Blanco Encalada was forced to sign the Treaty of Paucarpata (November 17, 1837)—which the Chilean government promptly repudiated.

† Briseño I, 284; giving the date as 1837. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Exhorts Local Militia to Help Suppress Mutiny at Quillota

174. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. A las Guardias Civicas de esta capital. [text begins:] Compatriotas. Llegó el día en que cumplióse á la Patria el juramento de sostener sus fueros contra los que intentasen violarlos.... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28 x 18.3 cm.), unbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Light browning. In very good to fine condition. Broadside. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (who signs as “Un Chileno”) exhorts the local militia in Santiago to help put down the mutiny of the soldiers in Quillota, who had rebelled under the leadership of Colonel José Vidaurre. The mutineers had imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there arranging for an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. Portales is referred to here as “il ilustre majistrado que ha mantenido la tranquilidad pública en medio del embate de las pasiones.” Portales’s execution a day later at the hands of the mutineers made him a martyr and caused public opinion to veer in favor of the war.


Beware Lest Chile Suffer the Same Fate as Peru!

175. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. A la Nacion. [text begins:] La patria se halla espuesta á perecer y es necesario salvarla. Una porcion del ejército .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning, a few small brownstains. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While the mutiny of soldiers at Quillota is in progress, the writer (who signs as “Un chileno”) fears for the future of Chile, facing enemies abroad and traitors within: “por una parte se vė empeñada en una guerra esterior; por otra rodeada de los ajentes del enemigo y de hijos desnaturalizadas que por satisfacer sus resentimientos no vacilarean en sacrificarla vil é ignominiosamente.” If this situation is not stopped, he warns, Chile will suffer the same horrible fate as its arch-enemy Peru.

In early June, the mutinous soldiers at Quillota had imprisoned Diego Portales as he was organizing an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, on whom Chile had declared war in December 1836.

† Briseño I, 225 (s.v. Motin de Quillota); III, 2 (no. 10). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).
General Blanco Encalada Repels the Mutineers from Valparaiso

176. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. _Ultimas Noticias_. [text begins:] Con fecha 4 del corriente comunica el jeneral don Manuel Blanco—que habiendo tenido noticia de la acaecido en Quillota .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28 x 18 cm.), unbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Small nick at one edge. In very good to fine condition. Broadside.  $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This report of June 4 by General Blanco Encalada states that a column of 400 infantry and 30 cavalrymen had approached Valparaiso. Blanco Encalada took charge of the Valdivia battalion and the local militia and drove the mutineers into retreat. Losses among the mutineers amounted to some 100 men.

The soldiers in Quillota had rebelled under the leadership of Colonel José Vidaurre. The mutineers had imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there arranging for an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. When word of the defeat at Valparaiso reached the mutineers, they shot Portales. He instantly became a martyr, and public opinion—which had been against the war with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation—abruptly veered in favor of the war.


Veterans Cheer Soldiers Embarking for Peru

177. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. _Los Veteranos de Santiago al Ejercito Restaurador del Peru_. [text begins:] Ilustres guerreros! —Llegó el momento de volar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú.... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 2 September 1837. Folio (28 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Above the caption title is a charming woodcut headpiece (5 x 15 cm.) of cavalrymen in battle. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.)  $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The veterans of Chile wish speed and victory to the Chilean soldiers setting off on the expedition to free Peru from the _vil conquistador_ Andrés Santa Cruz of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. The Peruvians are described as standing plaintively on their shores with raised arms, waiting only for the appearance of Chilean ships to rebel. This is one of the few Chilean ephemeral pamphlets that expresses any sympathy for Peru, although it is perhaps less sympathy than _Schadenfreude_. “Llegó el momento de volar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú.” The leaf includes at the top a charming woodcut of cavalrymen charging into battle.

The naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was headed by General Blanco Encalada, who had defeated the Quillota mutineers in June. In Peru his force of 2,800 was not, in fact, greeted with relief by Peruvians. Instead it was surrounded by Marshal Santa Cruz’s troops, and Blanco Encalada was forced to sign the Treaty of Paucarpata (November 17, 1837), which the Chilean government promptly repudiated.

LOS VETERANOS
DE SANTIAGO
AL EJÉRCITO RESTAURADOR
DEL PERÚ.

HASTRES GUERREROS! Llegó el momento decalará ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Peru. Un vil conquistador, descendido de las serpientes tierras de Bolívar, ha caído sobre aquellos República hermosa y florífera que se vio merecer bajo vuestras auspicios, y la ha devorado. Sin otros títulos que su desesperada ambición, sin otro apoyo que la mas horrenda perfidia, ha violado las leyes más sagradas, y pretendido restituir en América la tiranía. El ha caído huyendo a Chile blanco de sus perversos designios, y olvidado quizás de que en el moraban los que le hicieron prisionero en Pasco, creyó encontrar prisa entre sus despojos. El, pues, infames Soldados! Ahí castigar tanta viliarnia! Vuestros hermanos afijados a tienden desde las playas vecinas sus brazos apuncaentes. Solo esperan ver aparecer vuestras naves en el horizonte para hacer el grito de libertad o muerte! Presentaos, y los veréis correr a los brazos de sus libertadores.

Horrorizado el mismo Santa Cruz, al oír que vais a darle el castigo de sus crímenes, sintió ya tambalear el trono que elevó sobre cadáveres. En ninguna parte se contempla seguro, las sombras de sus víctimas le persiguen por dónde quiere, tuende la vista en rededor de si, y sólo encuentra objetos de espanto y de terror. Recela de todos, porque sabe que el opresor no puede tener amigos; es temo, porque sabe que es aliento el entusiasmo jeneroso de la libertad, y que vais a combatir por la más justa de las causas. Volad, pues, a realizar sus temores, y acabéis el perverso de reconocer en vosotros a los héroes de Chacabuco y de Maypj.

CONPATRIOTAS! El Peru está destinado a ser el teatro de vuestras hazañas. Allí se debe acabar el abusado y triste de la España, allí vais hacer castigar al siervo de los españo.
**Militia Cheers Those Embarking for Peru**

178. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. *La Mili-cia Civica de Valparaiso, al Ejercito Restaurador del Peru. ¡¡Campeones de la Libertad!!* [text begins:] Los ultrages inferidos a nuestra patria, y la opresion con que un extrangero atrevido agovia a una Republica hermana y amiga, reclaman vuestro patriotismo y valor.... N.p.: n.pr., possibly 1837. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcuts at head of page of a cavalryman and two footsoldiers. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsid. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The local militia of Valparaíso encourages the participants of the expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which set sail in September 1837. This flyer was clearly written after the Quillota mutiny of June, which resulted in the execution of Diego Portales: “Decidles tambien que entre vosotros están los que en época mas reciente y de fúnebre memoria, ahogaron al nacer el monstruo impio de la rebelion, incitado por ese mismo tirano que vais a destronar.” In a 180-degree shift of public opinion, Marshal Santa Cruz was blamed for the Quillota mutiny and the death of Portales, and Chileans were suddenly eager to invade Peru.

*Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).*

**Celebrating the Battle of Yungai**

179. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. *Coro.* [text begins:] *Del laurel que á los héroes corona / En los campos de gloria la sien, / de Yungai al invicto Guerrero ....* N.p.: n.pr., n.d., probably 1860s. 8°, disbound (reinforced at left edge with paper strip, not affecting text or border). Elaborate border printed in purple with knights, military gear, cupids, flowers, and leaves. Left margin reinforced with narrow strip of paper, not touching text or images. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsid. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in four octaves celebrating the Battle of Yungai, the decisive victory of General Manuel Bulnes and the Chileans over General Santa Cruz and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on January 20, 1839. The style suggests that this poem was printed considerably later than the battle.

Also mentioned in the text is Lautaro, a military leader of the Mapuche Indians who defeated Governor Pedro de Valdivia and the Spaniards in 1556. Lautaro was a protagonist in Ercilla y Zúñiga’s *La Araucana*, 1569.

*Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.*
NOCIONES
ELEMENTALES
SOBRE LAS CUESTIONES ECONÓMICAS
QUE
ACTUALMENTE SE PROMUEVEN
EN CHILE,
LAS DEDICA
A SU DIGNÍSIMO PRESIDENTE JENERAL
DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO PINTO
UN HIJO DE AQUELLA
REPÚBLICA.

LIMA: 1828.

Imprenta Republicana de José María Coucha.
How to Improve Chile’s Economy: Gold and Silver Mining, Banks

180. [ZAÑARTU, Miguel José de, possible author]. Nociones elementales sobre las cuestiones económicas que actualmente se promueven en Chile, las dedica a Su Dignísimo Presidente General Don Francisco Antonio Pinto un hijo de aquella república. Lima: Imprenta Republicana de José María Concha, 1828. 4°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 15 pp. $1,100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A series of questions and answers on how to improve the Chilean economy. The author argues in favor of protectionism in order to promote the growth of national industry. He mentions the United States several times (with almost a page on Pittsburgh), gold- and silver-mining, and a recent proposal to establish a bank in Chile. The final page promises a continuation, but only part I was published.

Palau and OCLC attribute the work to Miguel José de Zañartu Santa María (1771-1851), a close friend and collaborator of Bernardo O’Higgins (under whom he served as minister of the interior and of foreign affairs) and one of the authors of the Chilean proclamation of independence. Under Ramón Freire’s rule, Zañartu was minister in Peru and an elected deputy, but his opposition to the regime resulted in his exile. In 1830 he returned, serving again as minister in Peru.


Accused of Embezzling Money Earmarked for Street Signs in Santiago

181. [ZEGERS, Juan Francisco]. Esposicion al Publico sobre el libelo anonimo, titulado: Remitido al Editor de la Decada Araucana. [after French quotation, text begins:] No siendo nuestro intento emplear el tiempo y nuestra pluma en responder á las personalidades que encierra el enunciado libelo, nos hemos limitado únicamente á los puntos que interesan al público en general .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, n.d., ca. 1825. Folio (29 x 19.2 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some foxing. Separated at fold. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 14 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A list of heads of household sorted by street and address, with notes on which have paid the 2 reales that the police were sent to collect. At the end is a list of expenses. Judging from the expenses, the funds were to be used for erecting street signs in Santiago. The author seems to have been in charge of the money once it was collected, and had apparently been accused of misusing or embezzling the funds. OCLC identifies the author, who signed the work as “J.F.Z.,” as Juan Francisco Zegers.

One of World’s First Arms-Control Pacts: Text and Debates
With Author’s Signed Presentation Inscription

182. ZEGERS SAMANIEGO, Júlio, principal author. La paz chileno-arjentina. Síntesis: los pactos de Mayo; minuta parlamentaria; obstrucción parlamentaria; el manifiesto al país; los artículos del Señor Júlio Zegers. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1902. 8°, publisher’s pebbled cloth (some wear), smooth spine gilt, decorated endleaves, vertical gilt lettering on spine, text-block edges sprinkled. In good to very good condition. Author’s signed three-line presentation inscription in ink on p. 3 to a friend, Pedro A. Funes. 86 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of an early arms-control pact. The Pactos de Mayo were signed in May 1902 in an attempt to resolve the disputes between Chile and Argentina over the border of Patagonia. The dispute had been going on since the early 1880s and led to an arms race by the 1890s.

This volume includes the text of two of the 1902 agreements: the Tratado Jeneral de Arbitraje, intended to provide a framework for resolving disputes, and the Convencion sobre Armamentos Navales, according to which Chile was assigned the Pacific as a sphere of influence, and Argentina the Atlantic. The two countries also agreed to significantly decrease their navies—making this one of the world’s first arms-control pacts.

The agreements were not joyously accepted by all. Included in the volume are notes exchanged between the ministers of Chile and Argentina, parliamentary minutes of discussions on these agreements (June to August 1902), and a “Manifiesto al País” of August 1902 expressing dissent (pp. 31-47). The final and longest essay (pp. 49-82), “La Paz Chileno-Arjentina,” dated August 1902, is by Julio Zegers Samaniego (Santiago, 1830-1918). Zegers Samaniego was director of the Imprensa Nacional in 1856 and later vice-rector of the Instituto Nacional. In 1876 he was elected deputy, and was Chile’s minister of Finance from August 1878 to April 1879, at the beginning of the War of the Pacific. He was one of the leaders of the movement that resulted in the Chilean Civil War of 1891. After 1894 he withdrew from politics and devoted himself to writing on politics, economics, and biography.

Author not in Palau. NUC: TxU, NNC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Chaos in Peru, 1867-1874

183. ZUBIRIA, Justiniano de. La expedicion de El Talisman. Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio de Tornero y Leitelier, 1875. 8°, stitched (traces of early wrappers). Title page and final leaf soiled and loose with some fraying and small tears. Light browning. In almost good condition. iv, 260 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this detailed look at chaotic events in Peru from 1867 to 1874, the period preceding the War of the Pacific (1879-1883) between Peru, Chile, and Bolivia. The work focuses on the expedition of the Talisman, which sailed in 1874 from Quinteros, Chile, under the direction of Nicolas de Pierola. Pierola served as Peru’s president from 1879-1881 (after a coup d’état against Mariano Ignacio Prado) and 1895-1899 (after winning a popular election).

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