

Senate and acting Vice-President, Manuel Telluria, who was seized, carried to Callao, forced on board a small vessel of war, and transported to Panama.

In July, 1833, just at the close of Gamarra's term of office, the convention which had been provided for by the Constitution of 1828, was convoked to meet at Lima, there to amend the constitution. It was still in session when his term expired, on the 20th December, 1833. On the 19th he sent in his resignation to the National Convention, and issued an address to the people, announcing that the wished-for day had arrived when he could retire to private life. This was well known to be insincere, for while he was making these protestations, he was doing every thing in his power to secure his re-election. Gamarra had become extremely unpopular, and throughout the country was accused of injustice and tyranny. News of revolts were reaching the capital (Lima) every day, both from the north and south: only a short time before his term expired, he had gone south, to quell one at Ayacucho.

At the time of the expiration of his term of office, the electoral college for the choice of a president had not met, in consequence of some informality in the election of its members; and as no constitutional election could be obtained, the Convention, with the sanction of Gamarra, balloted for a provisional president, until the election should take place, and the choice fell upon General Don Luiz Orbejoso, in opposition to Bermudez, who was a creature of Gamarra's, Gamarra himself, by the constitution, not being re-eligible.

Soon after Orbejoso was elected, Bermudez, instigated and aided by Gamarra, on a plea of the unconstitutionality of the election, effected a revolution in Lima. This took place on the 18th of January, 1834, when the Convention was dispersed at the point of the bayonet; many lives were lost, and Orbejoso fled to the castle of Callao. The people of Lima on this occasion showed some spirit, and took part in the affray, which was quite unlooked for, as they had generally been in the habit of retiring to their houses, and allowing the contending parties to settle the strife. In a few days they rose upon the soldiers of Bermudez, whom they compelled to evacuate the city and retire beyond the mountains, where they soon after capitulated, and Orbejoso's authority was re-established. Gamarra fled to Bolivia, and was protected by Santa Cruz.

During this insurrection, Lafuente again returned to Peru, and, being detected or suspected of intriguing to get himself named President, was banished by Orbejoso. He retired to Chili to await events.

In February, 1835, during Orbejoso's absence to the south, General Salaverry, who was in command of the Castle of Callao, revolted,