

argument, that it contained stipulations injurious to, and contrary to the true policy of Peru, which was to endeavour to promote a free intercourse with all nations, a policy which outweighed all the advantages that could be derived from the treaty with Chili.

In 1836, General Herrera was received as ambassador from Bolivia by Orbejoso, and with General Moran, who commanded the troops, seems to have exerted a great influence over Orbejoso. He entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Bolivia, which gave all the ascendancy to Bolivia, or rather to Santa Cruz, engaging that the Bolivian army should remain in Peru until peace should be established at the north. From this it was evident that Peru was ruled by strangers, and her interests were forgotten. The people, therefore, soon became dissatisfied with the administration of Orbejoso, and when he ordered a new election of deputies, they in many of the towns refused to vote, believing that his real object was to secure himself a re-election by the Assembly.

He dismembered the eight provinces of Peru, by declaring that four of them should be known hereafter under the name of South Peru, composed of the departments of Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cusco, and Puno. Nothing can be more absurd than the way in which he seems to have conducted the government, and the bombastic and foolish tone of his decrees, wherein he is styled, or styles himself, "Citizen, Don Louis Orbejoso, Great Hero and meritorious General of Divisions, and Grand Marshal of the State of South Peru."

The Assembly of Sicuani met on the 17th March, when it conferred upon Santa Cruz the title of Supreme Protector of South Peru, consisting of the four above mentioned provinces of Arequipa, Cusco, Ayacucho, and Puno. At the same time, every power was given him over the state, as well as the right to convene a legislature as soon as he should think proper. This was virtually extending his power over the half of Peru next bordering on Bolivia, and was the first step towards making him head of both states. The Assembly likewise bestowed great encomiums on the Bolivian army, awarding to them medals and thanks. On Santa Cruz it conferred the title of Invincible Pacificator of Peru; voted that an equestrian statue of him should be erected on the field of Socabaya, and that his portrait should be hung up in their hall, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the republic. The next act was to appoint a committee to wait upon Santa Cruz, to present him with the declaration of independence, and to invest him with the Supreme Protectorate, awarding to him likewise a salary of thirty thousand dollars a year for the expenses of his exalted situation.