

well as advice. A similar belief was entertained in relation to Santa Cruz, although he thought proper to deny the charge.

Peru and Bolivia thus became one government, under the name of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and Santa Cruz was declared Supreme Protector for life, with almost unlimited authority. This was an unpopular measure in Peru, the people alleging that her independence had been bartered for foreign aid. There was little to unite her to Bolivia, no common interest, and but limited commercial intercourse to cement a union. Bolivia, on the other hand, saw herself involved in quarrels in which she had no interest; moreover, Chili and Equador became suspicious, and jealous of the ambitious projects of the Protector of the new Confederation; while the misunderstanding respecting the treaty, and the restrictions that were put on her commerce, tended to widen the breach with Chili.

The Protector, on his arrival in Lima, was received with great rejoicings, &c. One of his first acts was to impose a discriminating and additional duty on all goods introduced into the ports of the Confederation, when imported in vessels having touched at a Chilian port, with the ostensible object of encouraging a direct trade from Europe and the United States, to Peru and Bolivia. The Chilians took great offence at this act. Peru in her struggle for independence had received much assistance, first from Chili, and then from Colombia, and was in debt to both for the expense of the war. This very aid produced its usual consequences, by creating those feelings of hostility which the ungrateful indulge in towards their benefactors.

It soon became apparent that the vessels of war were chartered by General Freyre, who embarked in them with a number of the discontented Chilians who were in exile, and about two hundred soldiers. This was done secretly, but the Chilian consul-general contriving to get the information, as has been related, despatched a vessel to notify his government, before an embargo was laid. We have heretofore seen, in the chapter which treats of the affairs of Chili, how the whole affair was frustrated, and how Freyre and the others were taken prisoners.

The party in power in Chili had always been opposed to Santa Cruz personally, and believed that he had planned and aided the attempt to revolutionize Chili. Under pretence therefore of danger from the preponderating influence of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, under so ambitious and intriguing a head, they resolved on war. For this purpose they deemed it necessary to secure the command of the sea, and they sent two vessels of war to Callao, ostensibly on a