

friendly mission, but with secret orders to cut out the Peruvian vessels of war, then undergoing repairs in that port. This perfidious act was successfully perpetrated, and the next day Santa Cruz ordered the arrest of La Valle, the resident Chilian consul-general in Lima, but released him in an hour or two, and sent him his passport.

Negotiations were entered into, and resulted, as we have before seen, through the intercession of the English diplomatic agent, in a convention and a cessation of hostilities for four months. It was evident from the first that no peace would ensue; both parties had done wrong, and it is believed that neither wished for peace. Chili having now obtained command of the coast, saw no difficulty in carrying on the war. Accordingly, three thousand men were embarked, landed in South Peru, and marched for Arequipa, where, however, they were speedily cooped up, left without resources, and surrounded by superior forces, daily augmenting under Santa Cruz; who finding the war unpopular in Peru, was desirous of making peace, and waived all the advantages of his position to make a treaty, which was entered into whilst the troops were drawn up in order of battle. This treaty was highly honourable to both nations. By it the Chilians were allowed to re-embark, on condition of returning to their own country, and afterwards giving up the plundered vessels to Peru. The troops returned to Chili; but the Chilian government refused to ratify the treaty,—which is known as that of Paucarpata.

Santa Cruz now instituted the Legion of Honour, in order to reward all those who had served with him in his campaigns, and annexed a certain compensation, which amounted to an annual charge upon the state of fifty thousand dollars.

Great complaints were made by the Peruvians against Santa Cruz for appointing so many foreigners to office, and for inveigling the Peruvians, who were opposed to him into the country, and then placing them under surveillance. These measures gave great dissatisfaction, and made him so unpopular that the people were at once desirous of throwing off the connexion with Bolivia, which it was now evident Santa Cruz's ambition had brought about.

He had besides given public notice in writing to the consul-general of Great Britain, and of other nations, requesting them to communicate from time to time their views, and information relative to commercial matters. This, in the opinion of the Peruvians, had the effect of giving to foreigners undue participation in the government. Even his friends thought that he might have obtained all the information without calling upon them in so public a manner for it, and thus exciting the jealousy of the Peruvians. He also issued a decree opening the ports of Bolivia