

and Peru to the Spanish flag. However wise the latter measure might have been in a commercial point of view, it was ill-timed, for the prejudices against the old Spaniards are yet extremely strong in South America, and especially in Peru.

Santa Cruz's policy seems to have been to attach foreigners to his person and government, and they for the most part spoke favourably of him; but as he gained ground with them he lost it with his countrymen, and those who were and ought to have been his supporters were disappointed and mortified to see him pursue such a course. The Peruvians are conceited, proud, and destitute of that education and knowledge which would enable them to understand the necessity of asking foreigners for advice respecting their commercial regulations.

Santa Cruz, believing himself firmly established in Peru, was desirous of seeking popularity abroad; and for this purpose wished to have it understood that he was disposed to encourage trade with foreign nations.

Chili again despatched to Peru the same troops, augmented by reinforcements, under the command of General Bulnes. With them, as in the former expedition, came the proscribed Peruvians, among whom was General Gamarra.

Previous to the arrival of the Chilian expedition, Orbejoso, who had been appointed, by Santa Cruz, President of North Peru, revolted against his authority, and declared the Confederation dissolved. In this he was joined by General Nieto. Orbejoso, however, opposed the Chilians, and declined their assistance, telling them that if they were seeking Santa Cruz, they might seek for him elsewhere. Bulnes replied that he must remain; disembarked his troops, and encamped near Lima. The next morning, as one of his regiments was removing to a more favourable position for water, Orbejoso thought that he intended an attack, and, determining to anticipate it, marched against him, ordering General Nieto to follow. The latter, wishing to play chief, kept back. Bulnes, finding himself unexpectedly attacked, ordered an advance on the Peruvians, drove them before him, and after the battle\* entered Lima with his troops, where he maintained himself. Orbejoso, after his defeat under the walls of Lima, secreted himself in that city, and thence, in a few days, fled to the Castle of Callao, where he remained until Santa Cruz again entered Lima. He then embarked

\* This was witnessed by many persons from the housetops and steeples, who represent it as little better than a massacre; scenes occurred that were revolting to the sight. The history of this so-called battle will be a dark spot on the escutcheons of both Chili and Peru, if the full details be ever given.