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# EL CONSTITUCIONAL.

Extraordinaria.

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Los Editores del CONSTITUCIONAL, deseando que sus Subscritores y el Publico participen de la alegría que deben difundir en todas las clases del pueblo, las importantísimas noticias que se han recibido del Perú, han publicado para distribuir gratis, este Numero Extraordinario, que contiene las Noticias Oficiales que nos llegaron ayer a las dos de la tarde.

## GLORIA A LAS ARMAS DE COLOMBIA Y A SU INMORTAL LIBERTADOR

Cumplió al Perú y al mundo su paladín ES YA LIBRE LA PATRIA DE LOS INCAS. Inglaterra, que Colombia ha satisfecho todas sus condiciones que quisieron imponerle para su reconocimiento. La guerra del Perú, cuyo éxito parecía retardar la decisión del Gabinete de San James, ha terminada el unico modo que podía, mandando la cura de la libertad e independencia el gran libérrimo. Ahora, que reconoces o no el mundo nuestra independencia, nos basta haberle demostrado que la independencia acabamos de recibir.

## GACETA EXTRAORDINARIA DEL GOBIERNO DE LIMA

DEL MIERCOLES 22 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1824

## EJERCITO LIBERTADOR.—CUARTEL JENITAL EN AYACUCHO A 19 DE DICIEMBRE, 1824

### AL ECCMO. SEÑOR LIBERTADOR

Eccmo. sr.—El tratado que tengo la honra de elevar a manos de V. E., firmado sobre el campo de batalla en que la sangre del ejército Libertador aseguró la independencia del Perú es la garantía de la paz de esta República, y el mas hermoso resultado de la victoria de Ayacucho.—El ejército unido siente una inmensa satisfacción al presentarse a V. E. el territorio completo del Perú, sometido a la autoridad de V. E. antes de cinco meses de campaña. Todo el ejército real, todas sus plazas, sus parques, almacenes, y quince generales españoles son los trofeos que el ejército unido ofrece a V. E. como gajes que corresponden al ilustre Salvador del Perú, que desde Junín señaló al ejército en los campos de Ayacucho para completar las glorias de las armas libertadoras. Dios guarde a V. E. Antonio José de Sucre.—Adición.—Una circunstancia notable he olvidado en mi parte a V. E. Segun los estados tomados al enemigo contra este disponibles en el campo de batalla 9310 hombres, mientras el ejército Libertador formaba 5780.—Sucre.

Don José Canterac, teniente general de los reales ejércitos de S. M. C., encargado del mando superior del Perú por haber sido herido y prisionero en la batalla de Ayacucho, se vino a dar a V. E. a las 10 de la noche, después que el ejército unido, llenando en todos sentidos cuanto ha ensalzado la reputación de sus armas en la sangrienta jornada de Ayacucho, y en toda la guerra del Perú, le tendió que ceder el campo a las tropas independientes; y debiendo conciliar a un tiempo el honor de los reales del país, he creído conveniente proponer y ajustar con el sr. general de division de la República de Colombia, Antonio José de Sucre, comandante en jefe del ejército unido libertador del Perú, las condiciones que contienen los artículos siguientes.

1. El territorio que guarnecen las tropas españolas en el Perú será entregado a las armas del ejército unido libertador, hasta el Desaguadero con los parques, maestranzas, y todos los almacenes militares existentes. Concedido; y tambien serán entregados los restos del ejército español, los bagajes y caballos de tropa, las guarniciones que se hallen en todo el territorio y demas fuerzas y objetos pertenecientes al gobierno español. 2. Todo individuo del ejército español podrá libremente regresar a su país, y será de cuenta del Estado del Perú costearle el pasaje, guardándole el entretanto la debida consideración, y socorriéndolo a lo menos con la mitad de la paga que correspondiese mensualmente a su empleo, interin permanezca en el territorio.

Concedido, pero el gobierno del Perú solo abonará las medias pagas mientras proporcionen transportes. Los que marcharen a España no podrán tomar las armas contra la America, mientras dure la guerra de la Independencia, y ningun individuo podrá ir a punto alguno de la America que esté ocupado por las armas españolas.

3. Cualquiera individuo de los que componen el ejército español será admitido en el del Perú en su propio empleo si lo quisiere. Concedido.

4. Ninguna persona será incomodada por sus opiniones anteriores aun cuando haya hecho servicios señalados a favor de la causa del rey, ni los conocidos por pasados en este concepto tendrán derecho a todos los artículos de este tratado.

Concedido, si su conducta no turbare el orden público, y fuere conforme a las leyes.

5. Cualquiera habitante del Perú bien sea europeo o americano, eclesiástico o comerciante, propietario o empleado que le acomode trasladarse a otro país, podrá verificarlo en virtud de este convenio, llevando consigo su familia y propiedades, prestandole el estado protección hasta su salida; y si eligiere vivir en el país, será considerado como los peruanos.

Concedido, respecto a los habitantes en el país que se entrega y bajo las condiciones del artículo anterior.

6. El estado del Perú respetará igualmente las propiedades de los individuos españoles, que se hallaren fuera del territorio, de las cuales serán libres de disponer en el término de tres años, debiendo considerarse en igual caso las de los americanos que no quieran trasladarse a la península, y tengan algún interés de su pertenencia.

Concedido como el artículo anterior, si la conducta de estos individuos fuere conforme a las leyes de la Republica, y en caso contrario el gobierno del Perú obrará libre y discretionalmente.

7. Se concederá el término de un año para que todo interesado pueda usar del artículo 5.º y no se le cesará mas derechos que los acostumbrados de extracción, siendo libres de todo derecho las propiedades de los individuos del ejército.

Concedido.

8. El estado del Perú reconocerá la deuda contraída hasta hoy por la hacienda del gobierno español en el territorio.

El Congreso del Perú resolverá sobre este artículo lo que convenga a los intereses de la Republica.

9. Todos los empleados quedarán confirmados en sus respectivos destinos, si quieren continuar en ellos, y si alguno, o algunos lo fuesen, o prefiriesen trasladarse a otro país, serán comprendidos en los artículos 2.º y 5.º.

Continuarán en sus destinos los empleados que el gobierno guste confirmar, segun su computación.

10. Todo individuo del ejército o empleado, que prefiera separarse del servicio, y quedarse en el país, lo podrá verificar, y en este caso sus personas serán sagradamente respetadas.

Concedido.

11. La plaza del Callao será entregada al ejército unido libertador, y su guarnición será comprendida en los artículos de este tratado.

Concedido; pero la plaza del Callao con todos sus enseres, y existencias será entregada a disposición de S. E. el Libertador dentro de veinte días.

12. Se embiarán jefes de los ejércitos español y unido libertador a las provincias para que los unos reciban, y los otros entreguen los archivos, almacenes, existencias, y las tropas de las guarniciones.

Concedido; comprendiendo las mismas formalidades en la entrega del Callao. Las provincias estarán del todo entregadas a los jefes independientes en quince días, y los pueblos mas lejanos en treinta.

13. Se permitirá a los buques de guerra y mercantes españoles hacer viveres en los puertos del Perú, por el término de seis meses despues de la notificación de este convenio, para habilitarse y salir del mar pacífico.

Concedido; pero los buques de guerra solo se emplearán en sus apuestos para marcharse, sin cometer ninguna hostilidad, ni tampoco a su salida del pacífico; siendo obligados a salir de todos los mares de la America, no pudiendo tocar en Chile, ni en ningun puerto de America ocupado por los españoles.

14. Se dará pasaporte a los buques de guerra, y mercantes españoles, para que puedan salir del pacífico hasta los puertos de Europa.

Concedido, segun el artículo anterior.

15. Todos los jefes y oficiales prisioneros en la batalla de este día, quedarán desde luego en libertad, y lo mismo, los hechos en anteriores acciones por uno y otro ejército.

17. A los individuos del ejército, asi que resolvieren sobre su futuro destino en virtud de este convenio, se les permitirá reunir sus familias e intereses, y trasladarse al punto que elijan, facilitándoseles pasaportes amplios, para que sus personas no sean embarazadas por ningun estado independiente hasta llegar a su destino.

Concedido.

18. Toda duda que se ofreciere sobre alguno de los artículos del presente tratado, se interpretará a favor de los individuos del ejército español.

Concedido; esta estipulación concierne sobre la buena fe de los contratantes. Y quedando concluidos y ratificados, como de hecho se aprueban y ratifican estos convenios, se formarán cuatro ejemplares, de los cuales dos quedarán en poder de cada una de las partes contratantes para los usos que les convengan. Dadas bandos de nuestras manos, en el campo de Ayacucho a 9 de Diciembre, de 1824. José Canterac—Antonio José Sucre.

### PERDIDAS DEL EJERCITO DE COLOMBIA 3 Y 9 DE DICIEMBRE.

Cuerpos	G.	O.	Tropa	G.	O.	Tropa
Redes	1.	3.	122.	1.	4.	88.
Vengadores	1.	30.	1.	2.	121.	
Vargas		40.	1.	1.	43.	
Bogotá	1.	31.	2.	65.		
Voltejos		19.	1.	7.	55.	
Pichincha		12.	1.	7.	51.	
Caracas		39.	1.	8.	123.	
	1.	5.	284.	4.	38.	439.
Caballería		3.	16.	1.	6.	23.
	1.	8.	300.	5.	21.	450.

El sr. general en jefe del ejército unido libertador, don Antonio José de Sucre, tomó el nombre de Colombia, del Libertador, del Congreso y del gobierno para ascender sobre el mismo campo a general de division, y a los dos terminos ha nombrado general de division al sr. general Lara por sus muy distinguidos servicios en la campaña.

Del mismo modo el sr. general en jefe ha dado a los jefes del ejército los premios siguientes, mientras pasasen por las divisiones las noticias de la tropa, españoles y subalterno, que se han distinguido, se concedan las promociones y gracias, a que sean acredores, con cuyo motivo enséje hoy mismo estas relaciones.

Coronel graduado, José Leal.—a coronel efectivo. Teniente coronel, Trinidad Morán.—a coronel graduado.

Teniente coronel graduado Pedro Guash.—a teniente coronel efectivo comandante de voltejos.

Teniente coronel graduado, Rafael Cuervo.—a teniente coronel efectivo 2.º comandante del batallón Bogotá.

Teniente coronel graduado, Antonio Guerra.—a teniente coronel efectivo.

Teniente coronel graduado, Florencio Jimenes.—a teniente coronel efectivo.

Teniente coronel graduado, José Brown.—a teniente coronel efectivo.

Sargento mayor Pedro Torres.—a teniente coronel graduado.

Sargento mayor graduado, Antonio Zornosa.—a sargento mayor efectivo.

El sr. general en jefe, ha puesto con muy particular distinción a S. E. el Libertador los servicios de los señores coronel Silva, coronel Carbajal, y coronel Sandes, recomendando las heridas que ha recibido el sr. coronel Silva en la batalla.

### EL SR. GENERAL EN JEFE AL EJERCITO UNIDO.

Soldado. Sobre el campo de Ayacucho, el ejército unido libertador ha sellado con su constancia y con su sangre la independencia del Perú, la paz de America. Los diez mil soldados españoles, que vencieron catorce años en esta República, están ya humillados a vuestros pies. Peruanos! sois los escogidos de vuestra patria. Vuestros hijos, las mas remotas generaciones del Perú recordarán vuestros nombres con gratitud y orgullo.

Colombianos! del Orinoco al Desaguadero, habeis marcado en triunfo; dos naciones os deben su existencia; vuestras armas las ha destinado la victoria para garantizar la libertad del nuevo mundo. Cuartel general en Ayacucho a 10 de Diciembre de 1824.—Antonio José de Sucre.

### E. M. C. L.

### ORDEN DEL DIA.

Cuartel general en Lima a 22 de Diciembre de 1824. S. E. el Libertador ha recibido a noche, por conducto del capitán del sr. general Sucre, capitán Alarcón, la comunicación de la batalla de Ayacucho el 9.º del presente, a las órdenes del inmortal general Sucre.

Despues de cinco meses de maniobras habiles por ambas partes, y de diferentes combates siempre gloriosos para nuestras armas, el general Sucre esperó al enemigo en la posición de Ayacucho. Los dos ejércitos se vieron el 8 algunos lieros en combate. El 9, el ejército libertador fué atacado por el ejército enemigo, que habia tomado las alturas que estaban al frente de nuestro campo. El general Valdés a la vanguardia mandaba la derecha con cuatro piezas de batalla, cuatro batallones y dos escuadrones de Huzares. El general Monetel a la izquierda con cinco batallones. El general Villalobos mandaba la izquierda con siete piezas y cuatro batallones. El resto de la caballería y del ejército español estaba a retaguardia.

Nuestro ataque fué en el orden siguiente. El general Cordova atacó la derecha con la segunda division de Calles, compuesta de los batallones Bogotá, Voltejos, Pichincha, y Caracas. El general Lamar mandaba la izquierda con los batallones del Perú n.º 1, 2, y 3. La division del general Lara estaba en reserva.

Los dos ejércitos acudieron muy desiguales en fuerzas arian por combate. El enemigo tenia cerca de diez mil hombres y el nuestro cinco mil ochocientos.

Los batallones de la segunda division de Colombia marcharon, brazo a brazo, con un denueso de que hay pocos ejemplos. A penas se rompió el fuego, cuando los españoles empezaron a perder terreno y a desordenarse. La division del Perú habiendo encontrado una resistencia muy vigorosa en la vanguardia enviada a las órdenes del general Valdés, fué rebocada por el general Lara con los batallones Vengador y Vargas de la guardia colombiana. Entonces ya nada resistió el ímpetu de nuestros bravos. El segundo escuadrón de Huzares de Colombia, que se hallaba en retaguardia, se adelantó a la derecha de los escuadrones enemigos que estaban a la derecha del general Valdés, y logró un suceso admirable. Los granaderos de Colombia cargaron, pie a tierra, por el flanco izquierdo a la infantería española. El regimiento de Huzares de Colombia a las órdenes del intrepido coronel Silva, cargó lanza en mano, a los granaderos de la guardia del Virrey, y fueron despedidos. Este bravo coronel recibió tres lanzas.

Todos los cuerpos, con las armas se portaron de un modo heroico durante el corto, pero terrible choque de la batalla.

Nuestra pérdida ha sido de muertos, un jefe, ocho oficiales y trececientos soldados, heridos seis jefes, treinta y cuatro oficiales y cuatrocientos ochenta soldados. La desmembró; el Virrey herido, seis jefes muertos, dos mil seiscientos de tropa entre muertos y heridos.

El sr. general Sucre recomienda las siguientes jefes a quienes ha dado ascensos inmediatos. (1) Como no se ha recibido el parte de la batalla por la muerte del teniente coronel Medina, apenas sabemos los jefes que se han distinguido. El sr. general Lamar, segun los informes, se ha portado de un modo digno de su antigua reputación; cuando venga este glorioso parte lo insertaremos todo en la orden del día.

Los restos del ejército español a las órdenes del general Canterac capitularon con el sr. general Sucre antes de terminar el día de la batalla. Por esta capitulación todo lo que pertenecía antes al poder español en el Perú, se ha mandado entregar a esta Republica. Todo el ejército español inclusivo, quinientos generales han quedado a nuestro poder.—El jefe interino.—Manuel José Soler.

(1) Estos ascensos son los expresados arriba.

### PROCLAMA.

PERUANOS! El ejército Libertador a las órdenes del intrepido y esperto general Sucre ha terminado la guerra del Perú y aun del continente americano, por la mas gloriosa victoria de cuantas han obtenido las armas del nuevo mundo.— Asi el ejército ha llenado la promesa que a su nombre os hice, de completar en este año la libertad del Perú. Peruanos! Es tiempo que os cumpla yo la palabra que os di, de arrojar la palma de la dictadura el día mismo en que la victoria decidiese de vuestro destino. El Congreso del Perú será pues, reunido el 10 de febrero proximo, aniversario del decreto en que se me confió esta suprema autoridad, que devolveré al cuerpo legislativo que me honró con su confianza. Esta no ha sido burlada. Peruanos! El Perú habia sufrido grandes desastres militares. Las tropas que le quedaban ocupaban las provincias libres del norte y hacia la guerra al congreso: La marina no obedecía al gobierno: El ex-Presidente Riva Agüero, usurpador rebelde y traidor a la vez, combatía a su patria y a sus aliados. Los auxiliares de Chile, por el abandono lamentable

de nuestra causa, no privaron de sus tropas; y las de Buenos-Ayres sublevándose en el Callao contra sus jefes, entregaron aquella plaza a los enemigos. El presidente Torre-Alcazar llamando a los españoles para que ocupasen esta capital, completó la destrucción del Perú.

La discordia, la miseria, el descontento y el egoísmo reinaban por todas partes. Ya el Perú no existía: todo estaba disuelto. En esas circunstancias el congreso me nombró Dictador para salvar a las reliquias de su esperanza.

La lealtad, la constancia, y el valor del ejército de Colombia, lo han hecho todo. Las provincias que estaban por la guerra civil reconocieron al gobierno legítimo, y han prestado inmensos servicios a la patria; y las tropas que la defendían se han cubierto de gloria en los campos de Junín y Ayacucho. Las provincias han desarmado del ámbito siempre su hermosa. La plaza del Callao está sitiada y debe rendirse por capitulación.

Peruanos! La paz ha sucedido a la guerra: la unión a la discordia: el orden a la anarquía y la dicha al infortunio; pero no olvidéis jamás, os ruego, que a los inclitos vencedores de Ayacucho lo debeis todo.

Peruanos! El día que se reúna vuestro Congreso será el día de mi gloria: el día en que se colman los mas vehementes deseos de mi ambición—No mandar mas!

BOLIVAR.

### TRANSLATION.

The Editors of the CONSTITUTIONAL, anxious that their Subscribers and the Public should participate in the joy which the splendid intelligence received from Peru is calculated to diffuse through all classes of the people, have published the following Extraordinary Gazette, for distribution gratis, obtaining the Official Intelligence, which reached us here at Two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

### GLORY TO THE ARMS OF COLOMBIA, LIBERATOR!!!

Now Europe, and... see, that Colombia has fulfilled all the conditions which they required of her for her recognition. The war in Peru, the issue of which seemed to rest on the decision of the Cabinet of St. James, has terminated in the only way we expected; BOLIVAR directing the cause of liberty and independence. It is sufficient for us now, whether the world recognizes or not our independence—we have shown that we are deserving of it.

The following is Official News we have just received:

### EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIMA, OF WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1824.

### LIBERATING ARMY.—HEAD-QUARTERS IN AYACUCHO, DECEMBER 10, 1824.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIBERATOR.

Most Excellent Sir—The treaty which I have the honor to forward to your Excellency, signed on the field of battle, in which the blood of the

of the campaign are completed. The whole of the Royal Army, all the fortresses, their parks of artillery, and fifteen Spanish Generals, are the trophies which the United Army offers to your Excellency, as the reward which are justly due to the Saviour of Peru, who from Junín pointed out the plains of Ayacucho to complete the glory of the Liberating Army.—God preserve your Excellency.

ANT. JOSE DE SUCRE.

PS.—One remarkable circumstance I have forgotten in my despatch to your Excellency. According to the official returns taken from the enemy, the number of troops of the latter on the field of battle amounted to 9310 men, while the Liberating Army was composed of 5730.

SUCRE.

Don Jose de Canteran, Lieutenant-General in the Royal Army of his Catholic Majesty, invested with the supreme command of Peru, in consequence of his Excellency the Viceroy, Don Jose de la Serna, having been wounded and taken prisoner in the battle which took place this day, having consulted with the Spanish Army, having assembled after the Spanish Army, having accomplished all that the reputation of their arms demanded in the bloody day of Ayacucho, and

in all the war of Peru, had been give up the field to the independent as I am bound to provide for the remains of my forces, and avoid necessary misery on the country, I proper to propose and adjust with of Division of the Republic of Colombia Jose de Sucre, Commander-in-Chief of the United Liberating Army of Peru, contained in the following articles:

Art. 1. The territory garrisoned by troops in Peru shall be delivered the Desaguadero, with the parks store-houses, and all the military

Granted: together with the Spanish army, baggage-animals and garrisons in the different parts of the rest of the troops and stores belong to the Spanish Government.

2. Every individual of the Spanish be at liberty to return to his own the State of Peru shall furnish him, pence, with a passage, treating him

Independence, and no individual shall any part in America occupied by

3. Every individual composing Army, who may desire it, shall be adm of Peru, with the same rank.

4. No person shall be molested for opinions, even although he should have signal services to the Royal Cause, no and known to have deserted; under tion, they shall be considered as ent benefit of the articles of this treaty.

5. Every individual of Peru, whether or American, ecclesiastic or merchant, or public functionary, who may wish to another country, shall be at liberty in virtue of this treaty, and take family and property; the State aff protection until his departure; and i prefer remaining in the country, h treated as the natives.

6. The State of Peru will likewise property of the Spaniards who may out of the country, which they shall freely to dispose of for the term of the same condition to be observed w the Americans, who may not wish the Peninsula, and may possess prop

7. The period of one year shall individuals to take advantage of Ar. 5, and nothing further shall them, than the customary duties tion, and the property of individuals shall be exempted from all duty w

8. The State of Peru will rece contracted by the Treasury of the ment up to this day in this coun

9. All public functionaries sh in their respective situations, if s and if any one or more of the satisfied, or should wish to pr country, they shall be included of the 2d and 5th articles.

10. Every individual of the a under Government, who may p service and remaining in the co liberty to do so, and their persona bly respected.

11. The fortress of Callao sha the United Liberating Army, a shall be comprehended in the treaty.

12. Officers shall be sent from United Liberating Army to t

13. The Spanish ships of vessels shall be allowed to vic Peru for the period of six mo cation of this treaty, take in s from the Pacific.

14. Passports shall be give ships of war, and merchant ves not be interrupted in their v cific to a port in Europe.

15. All the Chiefs and Office in the battle of this day shall at liberty; as also those mad preceding actions on either sid

16. The Generals, Chiefs, an tain their uniforms and swor

allowed to keep an establishment corresponding to their rank, and retain the servants at present with them.

17. To the individuals of the army who may determine on their future destination in virtue of this treaty, it shall be allowed to collect their family and property, and proceed to the point they may fix upon, and ample passports shall be given them, in order that their persons may not be molested by any Independent State, previous to their arrival at their place of destination.

18. In case of any doubt arising on the contents of any of the articles of the present treaty, it shall be interpreted in favour of the individuals composing the Spanish Army.

19. And this agreement being concluded and ratified, as it now is concluded and ratified, four copies shall be taken, two of which shall remain

20. The General-in-Chief, in consequence of the gallant behaviour of General Cordova in the battle of Ayacucho, took upon himself, in the name of Colombia, the Liberating Army, the Congress, and the Government to promote him, on the field of battle, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and he has likewise promoted General Lara to the same rank for his distinguished services during the campaign.

In the same way the General-in-Chief has appointed the following rewards to the Chiefs of the Army, until a report of the privates, captains, and subalterns, who have distinguished themselves be properly made to him, in order that the promotion and favours to which they have entitled themselves may be granted them; for which purpose he directs such reports to be sent in this day.

Brevet-Col. Jose Leal, to full Col.  
Lieut. Col. Trinidad Moran, to Brevet-Col.  
Brev-Lieut.-Col. P. Quish, full Lieut.-Colonel,  
" Voltijeros."

of December.

	KILLED.		WOUNDED.	
Comps.	CHFS.	OFF. MEN.	CHFS.	OFF. MEN.
Rifles	1	3 122	0	1 88
Vencedores	0	1 30	0	1 121
Vargas	0	0 40	0	1 43
Bogota	0	1 31	0	2 35
Voltijeros	0	0 19	1	7 55
Pichincha	0	0 12	1	7 51
Caracas	0	0 30	1	8 124
Cavalry	1	5 284	8	28 452
	0	3 16	1	6 28
	1	2 300	5	34 450

21. The General-in-Chief, in consequence of the gallant behaviour of General Cordova in the battle of Ayacucho, took upon himself, in the name of Colombia, the Liberating Army, the Congress, and the Government to promote him, on the field of battle, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and he has likewise promoted General Lara to the same rank for his distinguished services during the campaign.

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22. The General-in-Chief, in consequence of the gallant behaviour of General Cordova in the battle of Ayacucho, took upon himself, in the name of Colombia, the Liberating Army, the Congress, and the Government to promote him, on the field of battle, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and he has likewise promoted General Lara to the same rank for his distinguished services during the campaign.

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vigorous resistance in the enemy's vanguard, under the order of General Valdez, and it was reinforced by General Lara, with the battalions Vencedores and Vargas, of the Colombian Guard.—Nothing could then resist the onset of our warriors; the second squadron of the hussars of Junin, under the command of the gallant Col. Olabarria, made a brilliant charge on the enemy's squadrons on the right of General Valdez, and obtained complete success. The grenadiers of Colombia charged on foot the Spanish infantry, on the right flank of our troops. The regiment of hussars of Colombia, under the command of the brave Col. Silva, charged at the point of the lance the grenadiers of the Viceroy's guard, and they were cut to pieces. The gallant Colonel received three lance wounds.

All the corps—all the army behaved heroically during this short, but terrible contest.

Our loss has been killed one Chief, 8 Officers, and 300 soldiers, and 6 Chiefs, 34 Officers, and 480 soldiers, wounded. That of the enemy—the Viceroy wounded, 6 Chiefs killed, and 2600 rank and file killed and wounded.

The Chief, *ad interim*, M. J. SOLER.

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