

El Gual Boliviano a D. Juan ^{de} D. Fernando
Joya: ^{del} ^{mi} ^{no} Boliviano
Amparo 7 de Junio de 1816 - 6.^o

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Querido Marquez, mi
querido Fernando.

Creerán Vd. que ya he bebido las aguas
de Leteo. No, no. Me acuerdo con el mas vivo interes,
la mas dulce ternura de mis adorados amigos los
del bien Marquez, y del pobre Fernando. Nada
deseo tanto desde nuestra separacion, como ver
a Vd. Salir de su familia y de su Patria.
Nada tampoco nada he sentido ^{mas} ~~tanto~~ que
la ausencia
de mis amigos, que tanto amo, y ~~enjo~~ ~~amistad~~ ~~tanto~~
~~comia~~

Vd. me preguntarian; por que causa no
escribo? Mi respuesta pareciera inconcebible, mas
cierta. Tomando siempre mi deseo por esperanza,
meido volver a ver a Vd. ~~inmediatamente~~ ^{luego} que

A Dios, mis amigos.

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1816 Jan. 30

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My dear Sir

Long ago would I have done myself the
pleasure of a dipping on the happy coasts of the Exposition.
Since my arrival at this place I have been very unwell owing
to the heated state of body & mind - however I will avail myself
the pleasure ~~of a dipping on the happy coasts of the Exposition~~ ~~and~~ ~~of a dipping on the happy coasts of the Exposition~~
I have now the following ~~of a dipping on the happy coasts of the Exposition~~
~~of a dipping on the happy coasts of the Exposition~~
Account of the Exposition under your Portico, against
South America by an Eye Witness -
After the capture of the Blockading Squadron off Margarita
Island & proceeded to reconquer the Enemy's position at Pampelona
which we found as well fortified & garrisoned with troops as those
of the Republicans - It was impossible to drive the Enemy
from the Island, being equal in number to the better disciplined
and accustomed to war the said troops, were impregnable
thence we sailed for the mainland. One hundred fifty Officers, some
volunteers & the civil administration composed our force, which
amounted to three hundred men. The frequent halts on the
part of the boat caused the division to be perceived some days
before its arrival, & the Enemy had time to put themselves in a
state of defence, nevertheless our troops & some sailor volunteers
considered themselves masters of the place, after having & going
on the Spaniards, who amounted in number to 600 men.

At 2
Cachupano is a village of the Province of Guayana which could
furnished near 1000 men to the Expedition, if Spanish Tyranny had
quarrelled not every thing that was patriotic in Venezuela.
Overpopulation in this village, accordingly, became very critical, the
of our Troops then did not amount to 500 men, comprising a number
that General Miranda had sent us from Guayaquil, while the Enemy had
and marched against us all their forces from Guayana, troops of
accustomed to War & double our number.

While we were endeavouring to reorganize & organize
recruits, we learnt that the Royalists had arrived at a village
of twelve miles, which was to act in concert with the
forces against us. The General then proposed to Brion to go
at his Squadron in order to head the sea force. Brion answered
that having very few hands in view of his vessels, he could not do
the General without compromising himself. We therefore determined
to embark the Troops in order to insure the success of this
operation. The fleet then got underway with the intention of
that they could not depend themselves in this affair, having
board their vessels by a quantity of Moroccos & Children who
were stuck & feared being destroyed by the Spaniards.

This affair placed us in a state of uncertainty, we could not
where our steps, because the Enemy was always in possession
of Cachupano & we did not wish to lose a single mile of
territory where there was no longer any sort of resources
& still left to attract Guayana as our means were not
The first report to the Admiral from the proportion
of our first success of transporting us to Guayana, a
that had offered us innumerable advantages, the
of Province, had already provided the Execution of this

affairs 203
In this state of things it was resolved to take the village
Guayana, we chose for the point of disembarkation Pannaco
village between La Guayra & Porto Cabello. Colonel Vialbe
gave orders to advance & carry the City of the Sabana, the best
military position of all the Province, the richest country, the most
famous, & the most patriotic of all South America.

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This brave Officer executed his orders with the greatest ability
destroying all that opposed his progress. The Governor
the Shipwreck of the Admiral he then made his appearance
when they were out to pieces, which thus left and his
of the important town of Guayana, took his position at the
Admiral made an appeal to the Patrons of the Province & took the
of Guayana. The Admiral disembarked the army and
but lost no march of Province, which at that
after all the measures were taken to secure Guayana, but the
was in the city, when an event happened, which at the really
consequent in itself, changed the aspect of affairs.

So little the interrupted letter which states that Genl Miranda
arrived in the neighbourhood of Valencia at the head of
1000 men. The fact was, that he had really arrived, but only
to 800 men. The Colonel, by an invincible fatality, being
to be near Pannaco, along with Portia, abandoned the
position of the Admiral & Guayana, & took the road to
Guayana. This turned deprived us of the only security which
Miranda furnished us with a sufficient quantity of arms to

[illegible]

underweigh. The Captain after the order he had received ordered
the transports to follow him to Chaoan, but he took the boats
to Bon's Bay & in spite of all the Captains efforts who first
then repeated, he could not succeed in making them change
(course) - They approached & the ~~Boat~~^{by transport} Captain convinced him
by following ~~them~~^{he} fearful of altogether losing them from his
possession - The morning anchored as at Bon's Bay & the
Enigma was explained - the Captains of the transports to
were due some services for the Republic which the Government
had bought from them, which notwithstanding, he quarter of
specie & on board their vessels, which the Commandant of the
had offered them) to write off with the rest to pay himself.
The efforts to overcome the dense & ammunition and rain -
Under these circumstances Parsons the Admiral arrived with the
Foucault from Bourgoon & obliged them to embark on board his
Vessels all that had been saved by the transports at Chaoan.
The General after this returned to the coast to put himself
at the head of the little corps, which ought to have been
Chaoan, but he found it impossible to enter, as all the
except that of Chaoan were in possession of the Chinese -
from some information recd it appeared that the Pirates had
number of 500 men commanded by Sir George Melgus or
was in the interior directing their march towards the Port
to join General Platt.

In this state of things the General returned to
Porto Alegre, and sent reinforcements on board the Brig
set sail for Guayaquil, where Humboldt's command
the intention of conducting an Operation with the
under Flag against Guayaquil. He arrived, two m

By, every body prepared to depart. But to write against him
in troops was disposed to Obey, but when the moment of execution
arrived the rich citizens observed that they would not lose their Miss
Whitcomb to the Honor of the Enemy & that they would be obliged to
give up to the flames their Money & properties & opposed against
as enemies of the People.

The General then guided Lucia with the view of procuring
means, of which the Independents were in want, who
occupied the different parts of South America.
He is in the Plains of station at the head of 3000 men
Belen is in Paraguay having under his command a numerous
force of troops.

Yacobero commands in the Province of Durango 5000 men of
two Companies & demands as well as Captain Juan V. Camacho
Ayismendi is Master of all Margaritas with the exception
of Pamplona having every requisite of War to defend himself
for a long time.

~~There is a small number of~~ a few more efforts
encouraged in leading new Lecons to the attention of the
Republic.

I have seen the Hammer Gazette, with the different statements
 by the various Gazette & must certainly condemn the truth & justice
 of the same. The Editors must I regret, as he was a peace man

any thing sacrificed, as well as many men who arrived a late. Privateers are picking out from every part, with Buenos Aires, Margarita, & Venezuela homing, & some of them are most beautiful vessels, especially those armed & manned by English & Americans, if you should see any person in Jamaica who looks out (inco) I can (entre vous) persuade them to look out. A man of the name of Philip Peters has just arrived from the Prince last bearing dispatches from General Alonzo Miquel, the celebrated Guadalupe who was promoted from Spain, as from the Commandant General of Boguila de Pineda, he had seen & crossed with him. Alonzo has a beautiful ship as well as two fine Boats from North America, & 1000 lbs of money, ammunition, & other things for the use of the army. He will be here in two or three days. Alonzo has committed the mistake of sending some bits of ammunition & mounted also the fine ship, which he has sent to our own hands affect him. I have just received in hearing dispatches from General Alonzo, & I am sure that President Pizarro was drowned in crossing a River, has overflowed from the incessant rains. Numbers of the Royalists from Pinar del Rio have been drowned. Their destination is Mexico. It appears to me that some English & American privateers with some ships I have seen since that they have offered every thing in their power to aid the Independence of Mexico. Nothing can be more the horror of the scene of the execution of Orestes at half past 10 at night. I shall remember it as long as

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the confusion to which was terrible, in this confusion with the cries & screams of women & children, the horrendous roaring of the surf & the darkness of the night. I succeeded in having part of my baggage & saving two girls, one the Bermudez, who had come on shore a few days previous, but some thing washed, as he himself had been refused. I was informed by Captain Leland - my personal friend - that he had been an expectant witness, nothing could have saved the ship. The report is true in circulation that Alonzo is still alive, but I believe the rest to be all my eye. Different people have different opinions, but I think that following times in Shakespeare. Now, the truth is that Paul Peters to the late Expedition purpose you undertake is dangerous, I think you have named several times itself, unless your escape plot too tight for the winter of so great a ship. I have called the Dutchman, Captain Alonzo Miquel, was off all round Bay, by the Privateer schooner Paul Alonzo, which was under English colors, & supposed to belong to

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Walter, who is his Leg. of Jamaica. He is a most worthy man. I have
known him. The Privateer had a brown mission from your
Argentine. ~~with~~ with most positive injunctions to capture
any vessel no other power but that of Spain but in appearance
found Spanish Colours, hid in a water bark with a red head
bark fastened to them, as well as some Spanish papers, pump
out of a water bark for which reason they took possession of
kept Captain to order on board. They then shipped the goods
I am uncertain how on board the former vessel as she did not
sail to wait as the Privateer, after ~~discovering~~ ~~her~~ they
off with all the cargo on board. I did not go on board as I
suspected they attempted to carry me off too. But I told them
should if they did not immediately put me on shore. I consider
as their prisoner & make a representation of it to my Government.
They then sent me on board a fishing canoe that was going
to Antigua where I was landed after a detention of
days on board the Privateer - so much for my curiosity.

~~The Privateer is now sailing for Antigua & the purpose~~
I shall start shortly for Mexico - remember me
my Father, Mother & my Chamberlain - I return it with
a long time before I can return again. The enclosed
I intended to address to the Editor of the Government but as
I altered my intention I submit it for your perusal - perhaps
make it public. The enclosed letter from Mr. Williams

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I beg of you to publish in all the Gazettes of Jamaica
the capture of the schooner Potholomew will be made accordingly.
I understand Brown has been wrecked on the coast
Cura. Mr. Burtlett went with him, he has left
after an unfavourable opinion had of house C, in consequence
overruled in your House - at least I am informed
It appears that the citizens who heads the Expedition
Mexico, who is daily expected is the celebrated Guerilla
it himself, it is not his company, as I suppose stated - in him
8,000 stand of arms he brings 40,000 - a great number of
American & French Officers (Captains) and with
Bolivar is still at Port au Prince he is after
nothing again.

I remain my dear Sir
your most Obedt servant
W. C. Chamberlain

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Copia de 1 bolleina del General de

Wentworth

Oct 18 1896

Mr. Robert Gray
Merchant

Dear Mr. Davis
 I have the pleasure
 to acknowledge
 the receipt of
 your letter of the 10th
 inst. in relation
 to the purchase
 of a new
 book for the
 library of the
 Board of
 Education.
 I have the
 pleasure to
 inform you
 that the
 same has
 been ordered
 and will be
 delivered to
 you as soon
 as it is
 received.
 Very
 respectfully,
 J. H. Davis

1816 - Julio 14. - 223

Políticas sobre la retirada
de Chorrón hacia San Diego de Chorrón
Año de 1816.

Estrato del Boletín n.º 12 de la divisi-
on del centro.
Año de 1816

El 14 de Julio las tropas desembarcadas en Ocumare bajo las ordenes del Libertador Simon Bolivar fueron batidas por las españolas en las alturas que dominan la llanura del St. Lagunero camino de Cumare. Fue necesario emprender la retirada que se efectuó con el mayor orden bajo el mando del mayor general Carlos Soulet de la los inmediaciones de Cumare.

Se previno al comandante Pinango, acelerar la operacion que el dia antes se le habia ordenado de ocupar las desfiladeras de la bajada de Curucuruma a la llanura del Maracay. El jefe de brigada Gregorio Chacaran marchó hacia Choroni con las tropas que habian en Cumare. Despues llegaron las que se habian retirado de St. Lagunero, y reunidos marcharon a las dos de la mañana a las ordenes de mayor jefe. A las diez del dia 15 hizo alto la division en el sitio de Cuyaguan donde la aguardaba el Jefe de Mue-Ley. El mismo dia llegó la division a Choroni.

El 16 siguió su marcha hacia el camino que dirige a Almoracite. El 17 se reunió a las tropas que mandaba el comandante Pinango en la cumbre de Curucuruma. El número total de la division ascendió a 600 infantes y 200 dragones. El 20 llegó al valle de Onoto.

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Tiendo una division española al mando de Lugo. Siguió la marcha por el camino que dirige a la Victoria que fué ocupada el 19 teniendo su guarnición en el 20 llegó al Paso de San Mateo.

Boletín n.º 12.
Siguió la division sus marchas al amanecer del 21, e a las dos de la tarde del mismo dia entró en la ciudad de San Sebastian, donde estaban reunidos 300 hombres, que al presentarse nuestros cazadores se fueron dispersando sin disparar un tiro, desfilados en la fuga por su jefe Rosete.

El 22 al amanecer pasamos por la vera del Rio Guirao, y llegamos a San Francisco de Carac. En este punto fuimos instruidos de que el jefe Toranzo a quien considerabamos en las llanuras de Chaguararinas, se encontraba a las inmediaciones del San Diego de Cabrutica, lugar situado en lo mas interior del valle de Barcelona. Esta noticia nos hizo ver en toda su extension la posicion difícil en que se hallaba la division, que compuesta de solo infanteria debia atravesar llanuras inmensas y dominadas por la caballeria enemiga; pero este aumento de dificultades le