

and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty, the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves though it never produce any fruit. Your great master tho't much less of these outward appearances and professions, than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers, the son that seemingly refused to obey his father & yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work, the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite, and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, & entertainment to the stranger, & relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares they shall in the first day be accepted, when those who cry Lord Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed he came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance; which implied in his modest opinion that there were some in his time so good that they needed not to hear him even for improvement; but now a days we have scarce a little Parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to set under his petty administration, and that whoever omits them, offends God. I wish to such more humility, and to you health and happiness, being your friend and servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

South American affairs.

From the Baltimore American.

By the schooner Admiral Kikert, Bourne, from Curacoa, we have received a file of the Curacoa Courant, up to the 10th of April, from which we have extracted the following intelligence:

Curacoa, April 10.

We learn from Puerto Cabello, that Gen. Morillo had arrived at Maracay. Private letters mention that brigadier Real has been put under arrest in the Castillo del Colorado, in Ka Guayra, and that brigadier Morales, col. Urriesticta and Quero, and capt. Alexos, are also in arrest at Puerto Cabello. No reason is assigned for the confinement of these officers. Brigadier Samano is cap. general, ad interim, of Moxo having proceeded for the army.

MARCH 19—By accounts from La Guayra, we learn that on Wednesday last 200 men were to embark from that port, & on the following day, 300 more. The whole, it was reported were to proceed in several transports to Cumana, under convoy of two Spanish brigs of war, which arrived there on Tuesday, said to be from Barcelona.

VENEZUELA.

Bulletin of the Liberating Army—No. II.

Since the 18th of Feb. in the evening when the remainder of the Spanish army under brigadier general Real, retired in the greatest disorder by irregular roads, notwithstanding all our efforts to prevent it, we never could bring them to a decisive action.

On the 12th we had an engagement with seven Spanish vessels, of two hours and a half, without any loss on our part. On the same day, having understood that the enemy halted at the Pilar, orders were given to march against them.

On the 14th, we directed our march by the road to St. Bernardino, and arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at that place, where we found part of the king's troops entrenched in a convent, which they defended until night—but experiencing that our march by that road to the Pilar was too difficult and troublesome, orders were given for a counter march, which was effected with the loss of only six wounded on our part.

On the 15th, the army returned to head quarters.

On the 18th, a squadron of 17 king's vessels came off this harbor, the entry thereto being defended by only four gun boats, under the gallant captain of the navy, Antonio Dias, who, supported by three privateers, anchored in the port, not only prevented the enemy from entering, but finally forced them to retreat. From the prisoners taken on that occasion, we understand that they had 40 killed, and upwards of 70 wounded—amongst them, Guerrero, the commander of their gun-boats.

On the 19 we had a similar glorious and fortunate action.

On the 21st, when our army was ready to march to the Pilar, having been informed by our reconnoitering parties, that the enemy advanced to the Juncal, three leagues distant from this city, we resolved to wait for them, and endeavor to attract them to these vicinities, where their destruction would have been inevitable; however, we could not succeed in getting them out of their ambushade of the Juncal, where they had entrenched themselves, notwithstanding every stratagem on our part to bring them to a general action.

On the 22d, the armed schooner Gen. Marino blew up the king's schooner, stationed to windward of this port to watch our movements on the coast, in the presence of the Spanish squadron.

One single broadside was sufficient to put the enemy's vessel in a blaze, without a shot being fired on her part, although she mounted 7 guns, one of which was an 18 pounder. Capt. Dubout, who commanded the independent schooner received no other damage than his mainsail having caught fire, when he immediately returned to Margarita.

On the 28th, at 8 o'clock at night, the enemy broke up their camp and retired along the coast to Caracas.

On the 4th inst. our gun boats, under the command of Antonio Dias, captain of the navy, with 800 infantry, under colonel Armesio, gained the most glorious triumph. A battery constructed by the enemy on the heights of the Morro, rendered the approach to their position in that quarter, which besides was supported by 18 vessels of war, a most difficult task—At the break of day, the fire of two of our guns was opened upon them, while 4 of our boats coming up from the river, attacked the Spanish force with such rapidity, that they thought on nothing else but to make their escape, and to abandon the battery, the harbor, and even the coast.

The condition of the enemy was at that moment frightful; the sloop of war Boylen, the brigs and schooners cut their cables, and in a most cowardly manner were towed to leeward. The attack made by Col. Armesio on the battery of the enemy, was conducted with the greatest valor, & nothing is to be compared to the courage of our troops in that battle. The velocity of their march saved them from suffering a great loss, considering the nature of the road, which is extremely narrow, washed by the sea, and having upwards of 100 pieces of cannon on both sides, from which a deluge of shot of every description was poured from the armed vessels. These repeated good successes, have delivered us from the blockade of the Spanish squadron, which covered itself with everlasting shame. The Spaniards were superior as well in number of arms, as in their superior position—but the royal troops are not be compared to the republicans, they having lost all hope, confidence and deportment.

The troops of Real, for which the Spanish government made such great sacrifices, are destroyed, without having obtained the least success. Our loss does not amount to 60 men. The Spanish squadron, consisting of 18 sail, has likewise disappeared, with the loss of only 15 men on our part, while theirs amounted to upwards of 300, in the different battles. We are, therefore, allowed to say that our triumphs have been glorious and prosperous.

H. Q. Barcelona, March 5th, 1817.—7th.

RAFAEL DE GUEVARA,
Major General.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, May 6.

LATE FROM PERNAMBUCO.

The brig General Ward, which arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Pernambuco on the 26th of March. Mr. Sacker, a passenger, informs us that nothing new had occurred at that place, since the date of former accounts. The place remained quiet. The government were providing gun boats, putting the forts in order, and making every preparation for defence, against an attack which was expected would soon take place, from the Portuguese ships of war.

The brig Gipsey, Harris, was to sail in 10 days after the Gen.

Ward, bound to Boston, with minister and suite to the government of the United States.

No news has been received from St. Salvador or Rio Janeiro. Parabra and Rio Grande had declared themselves independent.

We have been favored with the following decree of the new government.

Translated from the Portuguese.

It being deemed expedient, according to the dictates of prudence, more particularly in the present state of affairs, not to permit indiscriminately the departure of vessels and the extraction of funds, by which the public cause might be weakened; and being likewise very necessary strenuously to protect the persons and property of the citizens belonging to the state which may be found within the territory of the court of Rio de Janeiro, against the measures she may take against them, the Commonwealth decrees as follows:—

1st. No person residing within this Commonwealth shall be permitted to leave it without a passport granted by the executive who may grant or refuse the permission.

2d. The pass is to be requested through the secretary of the government, and it being accepted, it is to be despatched, observing the legal formalities.

3d. All the property of persons absenting themselves without permission shall be confiscated, and delivered in due form into the hands of the person appointed for that purpose by the executive.

4th. The produce of said property, whilst confiscated, it should yield within a year, shall be applied to the government together with a commission the same, as in any other of the rents belonging to it.

5th. The citizens whom the government, shall entrust with the arrangement of the same, shall fulfil their instructions with the most strict attention.

6th. All the property belonging to Portuguese subjects, which may be found within the territory of this commonwealth, shall be confiscated, in order to warrant that of citizens, which may be confiscated by the Portuguese government.

7th. In order to ascertain the Portuguese property in the foregoing article related, sworn depositions shall be received at the auditor's department, from all the patriots in whose hands there may be any, under the penalty of paying the treble thereof, to be imposed on any person concealing the truth; the half of which to be awarded to the denouncer and the other half to the state.

8th. The aforesaid depositions are to be made within fifteen days after the publication hereof, which time being elapsed, they cannot be admitted, in order to avoid the penalty already incurred.

9th. The denunciations shall be received at the secretary's department, in order to proceed thereon as the law directs.

10th. The sequestration shall last as long as the Portuguese