

few almonds, with a pint of water, were daily served out to each man, the general receiving the same; but this privation continued only five or six days. The Cleopatra arrived at the rendezvous the 11th of April; and the next and the following day the rest of the fleet got in also.

Arrangements were then made to disembark the troops; and, early on the 15th, it was effected without accident.

Two men, dressed and mounted as peasantry (*paisanos*) joined the general in the course of the day. They afforded him some local information; and he understood from them that *Don Felipe La Garza*, the commandant of the district, was in the adjacent town of *Soto la Marina*, with a small force. These men appeared frank and well-disposed, and offered their services as guides, and accompanied a party to drive up some horses. They, however, watched an opportunity, and slipped off. It afterwards appeared, that these men were Creoles, of that part of the country, and royalist soldiers, who had been sent down by La Garza, to ascertain the strength of the invading force, which having done, to the best of their abilities, they decamped. The general had brought with him from New Orleans a native of Soto la Marina, so

that he suffered no great inconvenience for the want of a guide, by the desertion of his new friends.

During the passage from Galvezton, Mina published an address to his companions in arms, in which he reminded them of the sacred enterprise in which they had engaged, and urged them constantly to bear in mind that they were not going to conquer the country, but to aid in its emancipation from a tyrannical government; he particularly recommended to them to be careful in conciliating the good-will of the inhabitants, to respect their customs, to shew the most scrupulous regard to the ministers of religion, and on no occasion, nor under any pretence, to violate the sanctity of the temples dedicated to divine worship.