

P. 17

1819 May 6

-537- 11.24

Cambridge

En este día a las ocho de la mañana he recibido por un
Santafe de San Luis la ordenanza, sobre el oficio que con fecha 22 del que antecede
de 1845 me fué dirigida.

[illegible]

Ver apurado el tiempo me he ido olvidando al momento de más de cincuenta años
pasados al Excmo Sr. de que he olvidado totalmente con cien años el Excmo

que no pueda el prorrogar de ella. Le suplico que a-

El Príncipe de Asturias, me heche mano a la de Ananda, pues el tiempo que corríamos es de momentos en momentos.

que se lea en el momento, y la gloria del mayor mal para la guerra de una América, y las Armas del Rey, una coronación enemiga en o tres

Plomase con un Anillo de tan urgente Necesidad
para recibirla...

Exmo. Sr. D. D. y Cap. D. de Llano

[illegible]

Miendonme yo a esta con el Capitan Corbela y sus
partida y a decir con los Comis. Anunciase al enemigo
lo q' ocurrido hacia el Alcaide, hacia q' apicó
al Capitan Gomalez, mas como el no dio parte
q' el enemigo hacia ya pasado p' Sta. Clara, ha
bandados fupaid' parte a su fuerza en varias
direcciones q' al f'g. de dñs. se p' q' el Capitan
dñs. estaba en Oyoa, q' el Sr. Coronel Jimenez
lleaba allí en la mano suplico a esta el Capitan
fuer. considerando q' los enemigos sino habian
sido ya q' el Llano a San Marcos q' introdujese
en lo a Llano, se habian introducido ya en f'vra
q' es en lo q' mas me asegura de p'p'os. Vela
ta en la villa, pues no lo ocurrido con otro fin
mucha a Sr. Confesor y a otras Ovejas
p' el Sr. Coronel Jimenez lo habia hecho de q'
Villa del Socorro Mayo 17. de 1819

Francisco Jimenez

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Columna Blanca a Santa. En la noche de Mayo
17. de 1819. heyo la salida de Oyoa en dire-
cion de me acun con los partidarios q' se hallaban al mando
al Capitan D. J. de P. y habiendo tenido noticia
de hallaban en. En la noche de Mayo 17. de 1819.
Cerro nombrado el Capitan con la fuerza y cerca
de Santa Clara. me p'p'os. con toda la
Columna Blanca y media a la tarde, hacia po-
niente a su fuerza. en f'vra seguen en contramano
con ellos, q' habian venido p'p'os. en tres line-
as de San de. y una a Santa. me p'p'os.
ne a curules con todo el grupo. a la Columna Blanca
el Capitan y p'p'os. a su a Santa. en donde
me hallaron en la. de. y f'vra, q' de. aqu-
antaron una q' de. la. a. y f'vra, q' de. aqu-
con el qual formaron en retarda hacia otro
Cerro llamado f'vra. llamado el alto a. de-
dada Santa. en donde volaron a formar su li-
nea. p'p'os. al mismo f'vra. la Columna de
mi mando la marcha en su sequencia, y q' de-
nar vayan la marcha con q' de. seguen los
Callejeros, oficiales y cabaleros. En la. q' de-
p'p'os. de habia impedido su f'vra y embestida
con p'p'os. de. p'p'os. de. la. Santa. a
a. f'vra. en donde se embestaron en la. de.
Callejeros como en numero de 100 a 150 hom. de.
hacia todo el grupo hacia en la. de. de.
determinando alli saca a todos los q' de. alli

se hallaban acampados. Mas puse, a todos los
q^e presentaron en el obsequio con el objeto de que
quedaran en la tierra quando acabase con mi
vimiento. Mas ellos. En efecto así lo verificaron la
go q^e me puse a su frente, y como hubieron visto
a estas riva el río, ordené salir el Alférez y
preocuparme a una desgracia, como en realidad ha
biera ocurrido si con las rocas al volcacho me
hubiera internado en ella, pues se rompieron el pie
q^e la Orquídea a largo principio luego el Alférez
y Genes, q^e el Alférez continuó. En divisiones
y Guasilla q^e por una frentada. Siento preso
el mundo. Una q^e el Alférez y q^e se varían con
q^e se rompió el fuego q^e la entrada del Sigad.
hallándose los Alférez atados q^e una parte
hubieron una fuga tan precipitada q^e muchos
ellos despararon q^e la misma Orquídea, y la Ca
linda tira a tanta fuerza q^e la espada y otros
q^e la fuerza, haciendo tal impresión q^e me pare
ce no poder seguirlos. Han fuido. La colu
na a mi mundo fue en su derredor q^e por el
hacia camino. Alcanza, siendo como no ha
aprovecho mas q^e hacer anochecer y hacer con
una fuerza temeraria y obligar a aguantar la
fuerza. Concluida esta operación tubo a bien
mandar a mi hijo una requisa a los Alférez
y a su amonición 26, yendo atrevido un
mucho el Alférez. El Alférez q^e fue el 1.º q^e cito en

la America Abierta no habiendo abido q^e p^era a
mi. Luego p^era da mi mundo. No pudo mas
q^e recomendar a V. la Orquídea y viva con q^e
se han venido los Alférez y luego de la Colu
na de mi mundo, y en particular el Capitán D.
Don P. P^era, y el Alférez D. Don Gonzales que
asallaron la Cañal q^e la espada a día 2.
2002. V. viva con el mundo. Andado pues acabo
a casa q^e los desgraciados q^e el Alférez el Alférez.
y San Bartolomé p^era en una villa
San Felipe q^e la fuerza de la fuerza. Don
q^e a V. m. a. Guadalupe. Mas la se la noche 20
1.º a Mayo a 1817. En aquel Alférez. La 2.
Don P^era. Don P^era. Don P^era. Don P^era.
y q^e a la P^era. al Alférez.

Escopia. Enero Mayo 1.º a 1817.

Don P^era

1819 Mayo 21.
Exmo. Sr. Virrey D.^o Juan Ramírez. 543.

Luto 21 de Mayo de 1819.

Muy Sr. mio de toda mi veneracion y
respeto: por reparado contento a V. E. a lo q. se ha re-
cibido de V. E. en este correo; y esta solo se dirige a ma-
nifestar a V. E. q. el Excmo. Sr. D.^o Juan Ramirez me
envio de las humillaciones de la casa el adjunto Pliego q.
si lo remitiere ala Corte, lo q. no hizo en el anterior la-
zo, p.^o q. no llego a tiempo el de aquella carrea; pero como
se resulto. De otro Pliego q. me desp.^o a en calidad de V. E.
Excmo., han resultado los arrendados providimientos sobre
q. hago a V. E. mi recurso con esta fha. p.^o el con ducto
de V. E., como lo vera p.^o los papeles q. van adjuntos; no
se guerdio pasar al correo el mencionado Pliego, y solo in-
cluso a V. E. p.^o q. tenga la bondad de hacer q. como con lo
sido en primerasion, como asi solo voy a avisar ma-
ana al Excmo. Sr. Don. a quien podra V. E. escribirle
Lima, pues segun me manifesto piensa decaucar alli
p.^o tres meses, y p.^o consiguientemente le alancaran en el mismo
Lima las Cartas q. V. E. le escriba en 21 de Jun.
Tambien incluso a V. E. otro Pliego
p.^o el Excmo. Sr. D.^o Pablo Maria Chica, el q. se remane

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PREMIER CADET

V. E. escriba mandando entregar, y dándole milado me
confianza, al tpo. q. V. E. se mantenga sin novedad, y
una completa salud, como lo desea y tanto le importa
a este su mas atento y mui. Reverido amigo y rep.
vivo D. J. N. L.

Como dx

Don Juana de Dios

h. d.
agradecido y enaltecido a
V. E. la aspieta q. me
orden a tan ex. el 27 de
Junio, q. es el unico hombre
de integridad, y quien me con-
suela en mis persecuciones

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FREEMAN'S-COURT, CORNHILL,
May 26, 1819.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Committee, appointed at a Meeting of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Ship Owners, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on the 22d Instant, for the purpose of opposing the Bill, brought into the House of Commons by his Majesty's Attorney General, called the "Foreign Ballastment Bill," no commercial interest at large, and especially to those Merchants, Manufacturers, and Ship Owners, whose views may have been directed towards an intercourse with Spanish America.

The Bill in question, although brought in under the pretence of maintaining neutrality on the part of this provision, the intercourse which has now, for many years, subsisted between this Country and those Colonies, is the great advantage of both.

This measure, it is submitted, is quite unequalled by the existing state of circumstances; and not only in its immediate operation, but in its ultimate consequences, may prove highly detrimental to that more enlarged commercial intercourse, which, from past experience, may be reasonably looked for with Spanish America, to an extent perhaps not easy to be calculated; and capable, probably, of beneficially occupying that large capital, now driven by the course of political events, from other channels.

The first consideration that appears to present itself, is, whether the state of political relations between Great Britain and Spain, imperatively calls for such a sacrifice on the part of this Country. In the apprehension of the Committee, on such demand can justly be made upon the British Government; and they trust to be able to show to the satisfaction, that the preservation of the good faith and integrity of the Country is perfectly compatible with the maintenance of the valuable interests which they consider to be at stake in this question.

It is highly important, in order to obtain a right view of the question, to trace, from the commencement, the line of conduct which Great Britain has adopted towards Spanish America.

Whilst the inhabitants of those Countries were still subjected to the yoke of Spain, and she herself, under the novel, to foster the discontents which prevailed, and to call forth, into open resistance against the mother country, all the energies of that people. To encourage them to attain their independence, by the most vigorous exertions, and by the endurance of the greatest sufferings and privations, the Governors of the West India Islands issued Proclamations, assuring them of support and protection; and all the British authorities in that quarter of the globe, the Governor of Trinidad, and addressed to the other Governors of the West India Islands, will abundantly testify.

By virtue of an official paper, which I, the Governor of this Island of Trinidad, have received from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Minister of his Britannic Majesty for Foreign Affairs, dated 7th April, 1797, "which I here publish in obedience to orders, and for the use which your Excellencies may draw from its publication, in order that you may communicate its tenor, which is literally as follows:—"The object which at present I desire most particularly to recommend to your attention, is the means that might be best adopted to liberate the people of the continent near to the Island of Trinidad, from the oppressive and tyrannical system which supports, with so much vigour, the monopoly of commerce, under the title of exclusive registers, which their government licenses opening a direct and free communication with the other parts of the world, without prejudice to the commerce of the British nation. In order to fulfil this intention with greater facility, it will be prudent for your Excellencies to stimulate the inhabitants of Trinidad in keeping up the communication which they had with those of Terra Firma, previous to the revolution of that Island; under the assurance, that they will find there an extensive, and general magazine of every sort of goods whatever. To this end, his Britannic Majesty has determined in council to grant freedom to the Ports of Trinidad, with a direct trade to Great Britain."

With regard to the hopes you entertain of raising the spirits of those persons, with whom you are in little more to say, than that they may be sensible, that whatever they are in that disposition, they may receive at your hands all the assistance to be expected from his Britannic Majesty, in a civil, peace, or with arms and ammunition, to any extent; with the assurance, that the views of his Britannic Majesty go no further than to secure to those their independence, without pretending to encroach upon their country, nor even to interfere in the privilege of their people, nor in their political, civil, or religious rights."

Power de Espana, 26th June 1797.

THOMAS FICTON, &c. &c.

Nor did the revolutions in Old Spain, cause a change in a policy so congenial to the feelings of the British people, and so beneficial to the interests of a great commercial nation. It does not appear, that any of the Government, or the premises of support previously and solemnly made, publicly and legitimately intended.

Upon the restoration of Ferdinand to the throne of Spain, a Treaty was made with Great Britain; and by the additional Article, bearing date 28th August, 1814, it was stipulated as follows:

"His Britannic Majesty, being anxious that the troubles and disturbances which unfortunately prevail in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty, in America, should entirely cease, and the subjects of those Prerogatives should return to their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, engages to take the most effectual measures for putting his subjects from furnishing arms, ammunition, or any other warlike article, to the revolted in America."

How far such a Treaty was reconcilable to the previous engagements of Great Britain towards the South American Colonies, here for it was compatible with good faith to abandon the crime of a people encouraged in resistance and hostility by British promises; how far a repetition of the colonial exclusions, certain to arise from the reinstatement of Spanish dominion in South America, could succeed with the commercial interests of Great Britain, it is not for the Committee to decide; more particularly, as it does not appear that this Treaty has ever yet been discussed in Parliament, or received its sanction and approbation.

It seems that it was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 10th of March, 1815, but that no motion for taking it into consideration was ever made, nor any notice taken of it until its provisions were accidentally alluded to on the 10th of March, 1817; and from that time to the present no trace can be discovered of any discussion upon it in either House of Parliament.

It seems therefore somewhat extraordinary, that at this late period the House of Commons should have

It will be very difficult to conceive what cogent reasons can be adduced to reconcile it to the House of Commons, that this is a fit occasion for such an innovation.

The injustice of such proceedings must be most manifest.

What preference is there then, it may be asked, to call on the House of Commons to reject

relations of peace and amity between England and other States, (and especially, if it should appear that past experience has proved that the laws are not deficient in maintaining

It is, indeed, difficult to understand on what grounds, either of obligation, policy, or interest, such a provision can be maintained. It cannot be in return for previous obligations.

It is therefore submitted, that of all the nations in amity with Great Britain, Spain is the least entitled to advance novel claims.

That these consequences will be inevitable, no one acquainted with the situation in the Balkans can doubt.

The traffic at present carried on with Spanish America is far from inconsiderable, and the

[illegible]

As this then the time, it may be considered as

The Committee have thus endeavoured to set forth the substance of the evidence which has been presented to them, and to show that the evidence is not only consistent, but also of a high degree of reliability.

But it is not on this ground alone that the subject claims the attention of all classes.

Spain for an enactment against the United Provinces, similar to the one which was passed by the Cortes of Castile in 1502, and under circumstances exactly similar, the application of the court of arbitrary monarch.

Great Britain now stands first in the world.

These several considerations, which are not indeed the whole that might be urged on this international question, the Committee present to their commercial brethren.

I have only to add, that the second reading of the Bill

I am, SIR,

I. D. POWLES

1. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = -0.5$

1819, May 29
-546-
TO THE HONORABLE

**The Commons of the United Kingdom,
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.**

*The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Ship
Owners, and Traders of the Port of London:*

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners have learnt, with the utmost concern, that a Bill has been brought into your Honorable House, by his Majesty's Attorney-General, called the "Foreign Enlistment Bill," which will have the effect, as your Petitioners apprehend, of restricting, by a novel and extraordinary legislative proceeding, the intercourse subsisting between this Country and Spanish America.

That this measure appears to your Petitioners calculated, not only in its immediate operation, but in its ultimate consequences, to endanger a valuable and increasing trade, capable, in due season, of beneficially employing a large portion of that Capital now diverted, by the course of political events, from other channels,—and of rendering immeasurable benefit to this country.

Your Petitioners humbly submit to your Honorable House, that there is nothing, in the state of the relations subsisting between Great Britain and Spain, to call for such a sacrifice on the part of this country; but that, on the contrary, the preservation of the good faith and integrity of the country will be found to be perfectly compatible with the maintenance of its commercial interests.

To establish this assertion, your Petitioners pray the attention of your Honorable House to the following statement of facts, setting forth the line of conduct hitherto pursued by Great Britain towards the Spanish Colonies, and its present relation with Spain in respect of them.

In the year 1797, Proclamations were issued by the Governors of the West India Islands, and industriously circulated through the Spanish Colonies, exciting and "encouraging the Inhabitants to resist the oppressive authority of their Government," and promising them, for this purpose, in the name of the British Government, "Forces, Arms, and Ammunition to any extent," as will be more particularly seen by reference to the Proclamation of Sir Thomas Picton, then Governor of Trinidad, dated at that Island, 26th June, 1797.

It does not appear, that, up to the year 1814, these Proclamations were revoked by any lawful authority, or the promises of support which they published, publicly and legitimately retracted.

In that year, a Treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Spain, in an additional article to which the British Government bound itself to take measures for preventing British subjects from furnishing "Arms, Ammunition, or any other warlike article," to the Spanish Colonies.

Whether this Treaty was reconcilable to the previous engagements of Great Britain towards the Spanish Colonies, or whether it accorded with the interests of this country to reinstate the commercial monopoly certain to follow on the restoration of the colonies to Spanish dominion, your Petitioners will not presume to enquire, more especially as they understand, that the Treaty in question has not received the approbation or the sanction of your Honorable House.

But they venture humbly to suggest, that this Treaty bound the British Government to nothing more than the enforcement of the laws as they then stood, and that it neither did, nor could, bind his Majesty's Government to an alteration of the British laws.

Equally do they venture to submit to your Honorable House, that the maintenance of a just spirit of neutrality requires no new law to support it.

It has been stated, that the two Statutes passed in the time of George the Second, are not applicable to South America, being in terms confined to recognised Governments only.

These Laws, it is humbly submitted, were passed for a particular purpose,—under peculiar circumstances,—and without the least intended reference to such a case as the one under consideration.