



Tros Rutulusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur.....VIRG.

Nº 4.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 13 1807.....

SABADO, 13 de JUNIO, de 1807.

SO narrow and illiberal has been the jealous policy of the Spanish court, that not only the transactions relative to other countries but the most important occurrences at home have with a watchful care, been hidden from the knowledge of her colonies. Europe has hitherto seemed in respect to these provinces like another world. Official intelligence has never been given of events. True and impartial accounts have never been received. Whatever has tended however justly to reproach the Spanish nation, and to implicate the conduct of her ministers or generals, has been concealed or buried in mystery. They have thus been kept ignorant of circumstances which would deservedly have rendered their court despised and contemptible. Whatever forgeries or lies could make the English nation hated and abhorred have been invented. A false colouring has been given to every thing. This the unlimited power of the Prince of Peace has enabled him easily to effect. From there being no gazettes issued from Spain and by rigorously prohibiting the circulation of foreign journals, they have been able to transform and exaggerate at their own pleasure. Relations of every event, of every battle, or negotiation have been received through false mediums. The symptoms of discontent and rebellion which have appeared from time to time in Spain: particularly the conspiracy, which about three years since sprung up among the Spanish nobility, and which produced the banishment of many has never been disclosed. Scarcely a rumour, has reached this side of the atlantic, and merely through a private letter. This dawning spirit of liberty Spain was afraid would spread discontent and enquiry among the colonies, and lead to separation. Every action either military or naval, in which the English have been engaged has been misrepresented and disfigured. The capture of the four ships off Cadiz: has been by such means placed in an unjust and infamous light. The English are accused of having broken the faith of treaties and the laws of war. What will have a different appearance when the truth is made known, as related by prejudice and falsehood, seems, injurious and unjustifiable: we are possessed of proofs ample and sufficient to contradict the reports and calumnies which have been circulated and to support our own assertions, and when an impartial history of this transaction is presented to the public view, the calumnious abuse of those prudent, moderate and honourable men, who now conduct the government of Buenos Ayres, will be seen as ought, and receive it's merited contempt.

TAN estrecha é iliberal ha sido la política zelosa de la Corte Española que no solamente las transacciones respecto á otros países sino tambien los acontecimientos mas importantes en España ha ocultado cuidadosamente al conocimiento de sus Colonias. La Europa ha parecido siempre á estas provincias un mundo diferente. Jamas se han recibido aqui noticias verdaderas ni relaciones imparciales. Todo lo que pudiera manchar, aunque justamente, la reputacion Española, ó lo que pudiera tizar la conducta, y caracter de sus Ministros, y Generales se ha sepultado en el silencio, y cubierto de misterios. Estos países han ignorado aquellas circunstancias que les hubieran hecho dignamente despreciable su Corte. Se han inventado mentiras todo lo posible para hacer odiar á los Ingleses de los Españoles. Colores falsos se han puesto á todas las cosas; por el poder sin límites del Principe de la Paz, esto se ha hecho sin dificultad. Examinando prolixamente sus gazetas, é impidiendo la circulacion de los papeles publicos de otras naciones han tenido poder bastante para hacer creer á su gusto lo que han querido. Las relaciones que han recibido de todo acontecimiento se han adquirido por medios falsos. Los sintomas de rebelion, que han nacido de quando en quando en España, y particularmente los que ocurrieron cerca de tres años há entre los nobles principales de Madrid, y que ocasionó el destierro de muchos de ellos, se ha sepultado en la obscuridad, y apenas un solo rumor llegó á este lado del Atlantico; y aun esto por una carta privada. El espíritu de la naciente libertad, que empezaba á traslucirse en España la llenaba de terror mirando como consecuencia necesaria la separacion de estas Colonias. Toda accion militar, ya sea de mar, ó de tierra en que los Ingleses hayan tenido parte se ha desfigurado de modo que ha recaído en injuria de esta nacion: asi sucedio con la toma de las fragatas cerca de Cadiz, y que habian salido de este Puerto: de este mismo modo han sido acusados los Ingleses de haber quebrantado la fé de las Naciones, los tratados, y las leyes de la guerra. Lo que era una conquista justa se hizo parecer injusta, y sin razon referida con exágeracion, perjuicio y falsedad. Nos hallamos en posesion de excelentes pruebas, bastantes á confundir, y contradecir los mentirosos cuentos, que se han fabricado y quando demos á su vista una historia justa, é imparcial desaparecerán y se despreciarán dignamente las calumnias de los hombres, prudentes, moderados, y honorables, que están á la cabeza del gobierno de Buenos Ayres. La principal circunstancia respecto á la victoria de Trafalgar se ha desfigurado de modo, que es menester contradecir, demostrando la verdad, como lo hacemos ahora.

VERITAS.

The circumstances relative to the victory of TRAFALGAR, have also been related in the same false manner, to the Inhabitants of these provinces. To contradict the assertions which have been made, we shall proceed to give to an official detail and authentic statement of facts, which will corroborate our assertions and put falsehood to the blush.

VERITAS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary of the 6th inst. the following Letters and Dispatches from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, to William Marsden, Esq.

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, October 22, 1805.

SIR,

THE ever to be lamented death of Vice Admiral Lord Viscount NELSON, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th inst. it was communicated to the Commander in Chief from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined Fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds westerly, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Strait's Entrance, with the British Squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his Lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood, (whose vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious), that they had not yet passed the Straights.

On Monday the 21st Instant, at daylight, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light, the Commander in Chief immediately made the signal for the Fleet to bear up in two columns, as they are formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming the line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty-three ships (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish) commanded by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness; but, as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new;—it formed a crescent convexing to leeward—so that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van, and rear, abast the beam; before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second a-head, and a-stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the flag officers, and captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

Extracto de las gazetas extraordinarias de Londres de 6 y 27 de Noviembre de 1805.

Oficio al Almirante fecha 6 de Nov.

Las cartas siguientes son copias de las que recibió el Almirantazgo este dia, dirigidas por el Vice Almirante General Comandante en Xefe de las Fuerzas de S. M. que se hallan sobre Cadiz.

Abordo el EURYALUS, sobre el cabo Trafalgar, October 22 de 1805.

Señor,

La muerte que siempre será lamentada, del Vice Almirante Milord Viscount Nelson, en el momento del comate con el enemigo, y en la misma hora de la victoria, me impone la necesidad de informar á los Milordes comisionados del Almirantazgo, que el 19 del corriente haviendole comunicado el Comandante en Xefe por los buques que estaban de observacion sobre los movimientos del enemigo en Cadiz, que la flota conuinada se havia hecho á la mar; y como navegaba con poco viento del oeste se persuadió su Exa. que su destino era al Mediterraneo, por cuya razon inmediatamente alzó velas y se dirigió á la entrada del estrecho con su escuadra, que se componia de 27 buques, 3 de ellos de 64 cañones; y el Cap. Blackwood informó á su Exa. con toda individualidad los movimientos del enemigo (cuyo esmero y exactitud es digna de toda alabanza) y que no havia todavia pasado el estrecho.

El Lunes 21 del corriente al amanecer, estando al E. S. del cabo Trafalgar, á 7 leguas de distancia, se descubrió al enemigo á 6, ó 7 millas por el suduest, que navegaba con viento muy escaso del suduest hacia el Oste: el comandante en Xefe inmediatamente, hizo señal á la flota de que se formase en dos columnas, como en forma de navegar, cuyo metodo havia formado por si su Exa. para evitar las incomodidades y estorvos que sucedian en ponerse en una linea de batalla, como se acostumbraba. La linea del enemigo consistia en 33 buques, 18 de ellos Franceses, y 15 Españoles, comandados en xefe por el Almirante Villanueva, y los Españoles baxo la direccion de Gravina; estaban con sus proas al norte, y formaban la linea de batalla con mucha igualdad y exactitud; pero como el modo de atacarlos no era usual, la estructura de su linea tambien era nueva formando una media luna convexa por el solavento así que pasando por su centro tenia su vanguardia y retaguardia acia la popa; antes de empezar el fuego cada buque alternativamente estaba separado uno de otro el largo de un cable, á barlovento del segundo, adelante, y á la popa; formando una especie de linea doble, y parecia quando estaba á su lado, dexar un intervalo ó distancia muy corta entre ellos, y esta sin estrechar sus buques. El Almirante Villanueva estaba en el Bucentaure al centro, y el Principe de Asturias llevaba la vanderá de Gravina en la retaguardia; pero los buques Franceses y Españoles se mezclaban sin ninguna atencion al orden de su escuadra nacional.

The Commander in Chief in the Victory led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at 12 o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander in Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through, in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns; the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honorable to their officers, but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events, to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory; about three P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten ships joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to His Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line (of which two are first rates, the Santísima Trinidad and the Santa Anna), with three flag officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief, Don Ignacio Maria D'Alava, Vice-Admiral, and the Spanish Rear-Admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The Achille (a French 74), after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen took fire, and blew up; two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British Seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships; the Temeraire was boarded by accident, or design, by a French ship on one side, and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but in the end, the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament in common with the British Navy, and the British Nation, in the fall of the Commander in Chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years' intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell, does not bring the consolation which, perhaps, it ought: his Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell; and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service Captain Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action, I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation, many dismasted; all shattered; in thirteen fathoms water, off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the signal to prepare for anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot; but the same good Providence which aided us through such a day preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until those gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the Fleet on this occasion, I beg to congratulate their Lordships on a victory which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of His Majesty's crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country.

I am, &c,

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

William Marsden, Esq.

Haviendose determinado de antemano la manera de atacar y comunicado a los comandantes de los buques, havia precision de muy pocas señales, y en efecto no se hicieron, excepto para dirigir el orden de unirse mientras atacaban las lineas.

El comandante en jefe iba en la Victory, y dirigió la columna de barlovento, y el Royal Sovereign que llevaba mi vandera, comenzó la del sotavento. La batalla empezó a las 12 de la mañana rompiendo los buques primeros por la línea del enemigo, hallandose entonces el comandante en jefe cerca de diez de la vanguardia, y el segundo comandante inmediato al duodécimo de la retaguardia, dexando la vanguardia enemiga desocupada: los buques siguientes rompiendo el paso en todas sus partes, detrás de sus conductores, y atacando al enemigo a las bocas de sus cañones: la batalla era muy severa; los buques enemigos pelcaban con un valor muy honorable a sus oficiales, y el ataque que se hizo contra ellos no era posible resistirlo; el todo Poderoso parece queria dar a las armas de S. M. una victoria completa y gloriosísima: cerca de las 3 de la tarde muchos buques enemigos habiendo rendido sus vanderas, la línea dió paso. El Almirante Gravina con diez buques, unió sus fragatas a solavento y navegaba acia Cadiz. Los cinco buques primeros de su vanguardia dieron otro bordo, y dirigiendose, acia el sur por barlovento de la línea Británica, se atacaron y el mas atrasado de ellos se tomó, escapando los otros, dexando en la esquadra de S. M. 19 buques de la línea, de los que dos son, el uno, la Real Trinidad, y el otro la Santa Ana con 3 oficiales comandantes, es decir, el Almirante Villanueva, el comandante en jefe Don Ignacio Maria de Alava, Vice-Almirante, y Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros, segundo Almirante Español. Después de una victoria semejante no hay necesidad de alabar los partes extraordinarios dados por los comandantes diferentes: la conclusion dice mas sobre el asunto de quanto yo pudiera expresar. El mismo espíritu animaba a todos, y todos se esforzaban zelosamente al servicio de su patria: todos merecen alabanzas iguales, y jamas ha havido merito mas igual como el que se vió en la batalla que acabamos de pintar.

El Achille buque Frances de 74 cañones despues de rendirlo, tal vez por la mala conducta de algunos Franceses se quemó e hizo volar, y 200 hombres pudieron salvarse en lanchas.

Una circunstancia ocurrió durante la batalla que demuestra vivamente el valor invencible de los marinos Británicos, quando pelean con los enemigos de su patria, que no puedo dexar de hacer conocer a su Señoría, y es que abordando el Temeraire al mismo tiempo dos buques Frances y Español cada uno por un costado fue la acción muy vigorosa, pero al fin las vanderas conuinadas se arrancaron de las popas, y se enarrollaron las Británicas en su lugar. Una batalla semejante no se podia hacer sin perdida de muchos hombres. No tengo que llorar con mi nacion solamente, la muerte del comandante en jefe, perdiendo en el un héroe, cuyo nombre será inmortal, y su memoria será conservada eternamente en su patria; pero mi corazón está despedazado con el dolor mas amargo que me causa la muerte de un amigo, a quien por una amistad de muchos años, y un conocimiento perfecto de las virtudes de su animo que inspiran ideas superiores a la mayor parte del genero humano, me hallaba unido con los mas estrechos lazos del afecto: una pesadumbre que a pesar de que amo la gloriosa ocasion en que cayó acaso no dá la consolacion que debe. Su Exa. recibió la bala de un fusil en el pecho izquierdo, proximo ya al medio de la batalla, e inmediatamente envió un oficial dandome el último a Dios, y a pocos momentos espiró.

Tengo tambien que llorar la perdida de aquellos oficiales excelentes, el Cap. DUFF del Mars, y Cooke del Bellerophon: no se todavia de ningunos otros.

Tengo oido el número, que será grande quando reciba las cuentas, pero haviendo seguido el viento fuerte despues del convate, no he logrado vengán a mi poder, y entonces colegir la perdida de buques.

El Royal Sovereign haviendo perdido sus palos excepto el de trinquete que quedó vacilante, hize venir a mí el Euryalus mientras continuaba la acción, el qual estando muy cerca de mi bordo hizo mis señales, servicio que el Cap. Blackwood efectuó con mucho atencion. Después de

BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND.

(From a late number of L'Ambigu de Peltier.)

Events thicken, materials for history accumulate with the most astonishing rapidity. At the moment of publishing this paper, we found ourselves entirely without information concerning the state of the continent, when we have received, in one day, matter sufficient for many numbers of our miscellany. At present we shall be unable to give a detail; but we ought first to make known the act of rage and superlative madness, which the most illustrious of furiosos, and the hero of madmen has just committed.

On the 16th November, Napoleon signed with M. Lucchesini, and general de Zastrow, plenipotentiaries of his Prussian Majesty, a suspension of arms or armistice for an indefinite time. Napoleon did not doubt that this armistice would be ratified purely and simply, and that the emperor Alexander, discouraged by this new defection, would immediately withdraw his troops; which would have furnished the august author of bulletins with the opportunity of saying to his people, for the tenth time, that the Russian army had again returned to marches d'étapes. In this hope which, unfortunately for him, has not been realized, he has delivered himself up to fresh rage against England; and, as with him good fortune is always accompanied by some act of fury, the armistice which he believed established, inspired him with the idea of putting England immediately in a state of continental blockade!!!...as if he were master of the continent!! This famous imperial decree was signed and formally issued; but in Hamburg it has already been executed since the 19th. Maréchal Mortier took possession of the city on the 20th, at the head of 3,000 infantry and some squadrons of cavalry. These troops did not remain there ten days; unforeseen events having called them to triumphs less easy and more glorious than the seizure of hogheads of tobacco, bales of cotton, barrels of beef, piano-fortes of Tomlinson, or boots of Hoby. Their time, meanwhile, has not been lost. Independently of what they have pocketed, they have had the pleasure of posting on the walls of the exchange, custom-house, and other places, the name of Napoleon.

Did not the distresses of the continent in general, and particularly the misfortunes of those brave and loyal British subjects who were residing at Hamburg, relying on the public faith, render the matter serious and melancholy: we should be tempted, to laugh, on seeing this new act of delirium, by which another proof is given of the insolence with which Bonaparte is inflated by success. He cannot give a better testimony of his impotence against the eternal force of things. He wishes to prevent all intercourse between England and the continent; and to-morrow we have intelligence, by way of the Baltic, by Gotenburg, by Husum, and even by Holland! He threatens to seize all letters that are written in English; he thus declares war against a language; he thus announces that he will open all letters, in order to put aside those which may be written in the language of Pope and of Milton! Let him be well assured, that if he could open all the letters which circulate on the globe, he would either see that he is laughed at or cursed in all languages, even to the Arabic and Coptic. He is unable to open his own ports, and he dares, with a sheet of paper, to blockade 20,000 merchantmen, and 1,079 ships of war, that cover the seas, from one pole to the other! He cannot send a convoy of merchant vessels from Bordeaux to Rochefort—and he says that he blockades the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland!

What renders still more ridiculous this impetuous emanation of his rage, is to proclaim a thing which, in fact, exists. Of what use can it be for him to say, after he has taken possession of Hamburg, I for, bid the English merchants to send their merchandizes there, as well as to Lubeck, Embden and Bremen. He ought to be assured, that as long as all these places are in his power or disposal, or while their sole protection is nothing more than his assurances of neutrality, there is not a single English merchant, howsoever enterprising he may be, who would send there a ship or a cargo. To declare Great-Britain in a state of blockade, is therefore neither more nor less, than to raise himself on tip-toe to say, with the gravity of a Bidoison, "I am sensible that the English merchants are not stupid enough to send their property to ports where they

acabarse la batalla mudé mi vandera para comunicar mas facilmente mis ordenes y juntar ó reunir los buques, llevando de remolque al Royal Sovereign mas acia fuera. Toda la flota estaba en una situacion peligrosa; muchos sin palos; todos mal tratados, estando en 13 brazas de fondo inmediatos a los escollos de Trafalgar, y quando hize señal de prepararse para dar fondo, muchos buques no tenian ancla que echar; y sus cables despedazados y rotos por las valas; pero la mano omnipotente nos ayudaba con la claridad del dia, y en la obscuridad de la noche con mudarnos el viento que vino de tierra para alejarnos de la costa, aunque quatro que se hallaban sin palos fueron precisados a fondear cerca de Trafalgar, donde espero permanescan seguros hasta que calmen los vientos.

Despues de haber referido particularmente los procedimientos de la flota en esta ocasion, pido permiso para dar a sus Señorías la enorabuena acerca de una victoria que añadirá un rayo mas a la gloria de la corona de S. M. y que producirá tanto bien publico a nuestra patria.

Su servidor,
(Firmado) C. COLLINGWOOD.
AL. SE. W. MARSDEN.

BLOQUEO DE INGLATERRA.

LOS acontecimientos se presentan, las materias para la historia se amontonan con una maravillosa rapidez. Nosotros nos hallavamos en el momento de publicar esta obra sin relaciones algunas sobre el estado del continente; pero nos han llegado en un solo dia piezas suficientes para llenar las paginas de esta coleccion. Nosotros no podemos hacer mas al presente que indicirlas: mas debemos poner nuestro empeño en demostrar el acto de furia y demencia superlativa a que se ha entregado el mas ilustre de los enfurecidos, y el héroe de los locos.

Napoleon acaba de afirmar el 16 de Noviembre por M. Lucchesini, y M. el General de Zastrow, Plenipotenciarios de S. M. Prusiana, una suspension de armas ó armisticio, por un tiempo indeterminado. Napoleon no duda que este armisticio no fué ratificado pura y simplemente por el Emperador Alexander, desanimandose por este nuevo defecto á no retirar inmediatamente sus tropas, lo que hubiera dado al augusto recandador de los Boletines la ocasion de decir por la decima vez á sus gentes que el exercito Ruso se volveria á marches d'étapes. Esta esperanza que milagrosamente no se vé por el realizada, le muebe á colera y furor impotente contra Inglaterra; y como sus victorias nunca dejan de ir acompañadas de una demencia, el armisticio que él creia irrefutable, inspiró la idea de poner sobre Inglaterra un bloqueo continental, como si fuese, el Señor del Continente. El 21 de Nov. fué quando dió este bello decreto imperial, y quando lo firmó y ratificó en toda forma; mas en Hamburgo se hallaba executado desde el 19. El Mariscal Mortier tomó posesion de la villa el 20. á la cabeza de 3000 hombres de infanteria y algunos esquadrones de caballeria. Las tropas no quedaron alli mas que diez dias: acontecimientos imprevistos los llevaron á compresas menos faciles y mas gloriosas, que tomar rollos de tabaco, pedazos de tela de algodón, tabaqueras de cuero cosidas, fortepianos de Tomlinson, y botas de Hoby. Ellos en el entretanto no han perdido su tiempo. Ademas de esto ellos pucieron en sus faldriqueras algunas cosas; y tubieron el placer de fixar carteles á Napoleon desde lejos en las murallas de la bolsa, de la aduana, y otras partes.

Si las desgracias del continente en general, y particularmente las de unos valerosos y leales subditos Británicos que havitaban en Hamburgo baxo la fé publica, no hicieran serio y triste, se hallarian tentados á reir á la vista de este nuevo hecho de locura, por la qual tenemos otra prueba de la insolencia que inspira la fortuna á Bonaparte. No podia darse un testimonio mejor de su impotencia contra la fuerza eterna de las cosas. Quiero estorvar toda comunicacion entre Inglaterra y el continente, y pasado mañana nos llegan cartas y noticias por el Baltico, Gothenburg,

could fall into my hands. I also know that they have been more prudent than I could have wished; and that they sent out of Hamburg almost all their property, immediately after the defeat of Prussia; but it is of consequence to me to make it believed at Paris, where they are utterly ignorant of every thing relative to commerce, and by my senate, consisting of lawyers and ignorant generals, that the interruption of commerce, which is about to take place in the north of Germany, is not the effect and necessary result of circumstances, but the effect of my supreme and puissant imperial decree, of my sovereign will and pleasure, and since there have been men sufficiently prudent to remove their property, I will punish them by throwing them into prison! Such is the ultimate analysis, the end of this decree. Ten times before have similar ones been made, and as often has he been compelled through necessity to desist from them. It is true, that in order to put under cover the honor of the prescience and puissance of his majesty, these infractions of the laws of heroism, that is to say, the licences which are sold to the Parisian confectioners to import from London matters of indispensable consumption, are called, in mystic terms, *exploitations on England*! Since the decree in question, there have already arrived orders written in English, both from Holland and Hamburg, for objects of the first necessity; and, what is more, money has also been sent to pay the English agents, who wish nothing better than to see themselves *exploited* in the same manner every day in the week. If the British government were susceptible of suffering itself to be agitated by heroic fits of rage, like these hostilities in wine, and this kind of *pot-valour*, there would not be found at Paris, nor even on the continent, a cup of tea, to assuage the pains of a cholic, or a pound of nutmeg or pepper, for the committee of the *Almanach de Gourmands*; nor wherewith to give confits to the little dynasty—or, to burn sugar in the dressing-room of Josephine—or, to make a *blanc manger* for Cambaceres—or, a glass of lemonade for the poets of the National Institute—or, a roll of tobacco, to supply the magazine of the *Civette*, and the guards of the *Thuileries*—or, a camel's hair shawl, for Mademoiselle Georges, who would not even be able to offer a cup of coffee to her illustrious lover *qui l'aime tant*. On the other hand the Gascons would be obliged to swallow all alone, their Medoc wine, the brandy-merchants of Cognac to burn their distilleries, and the pastry-cooks of Rouen would be put to as great a non-plus to make an apple-jelly as their manufacturers to paint a yard of calico for want of stuff.

Thus, to what is this fine political manœuvre reduced?—To pillage a few shopkeepers—to ruin a dozen families—to frighten Rouen, Bourdeaux, Charente, Havre, and Marseilles; to cause twice as many bankruptcies in Paris and Amsterdam as in London, where these ephemeral disasters are not productive of half the injury occasioned in one night by a westerly storm. Bonaparte is too ignorant of commerce to know that all evils are relative, and that the loss of a hundred thousand crowns in a place without credit or circulation, is more seriously felt than the loss of a million sterling, in a country where the importation and exportation amount to near a hundred millions sterling *per annum*. The political points which Napoleon the Great has endeavoured to connect with this noble and magnanimous measure, have been so well discussed in a celebrated English paper, the *Morning Chronicle*, that we think it worth while to translate the excellent reflections made on this subject.

(To be continued.)

Southern Star

MONTE VIDEO,
Saturday, June 13, 1807.

The following official interesting intelligence has been obligingly handed us; which we publish, for the information of our English readers:

Head Quarters, Monte Video, June 10, 1807

Last night a dispatch was received by his Excellency, Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, from Col. Pack, com-

Husum, y por Holanda misma. Amenaza estorvar todas las cartas escritas en ingles: así declara la guerra contra esta lengua, así anuncia que abrirá todas las cartas para separar a un lado las que estén escritas en lengua de Pope ó Milton. Que esté bien asegurado ó persuadido de que si pudiera abrir todas las que circulan sobre el orbe, veria que se burlaban de él, ó que le maldecian en todas lenguas hasta en la Araviga y Coptha misma. No puede desacer el bloqueo de sus propios puertos y se atreve con un pliego de papel bloquear 20,000 buques mercantes y 1079 navios de guerra que cubren las mares del uno al otro polo. No puede escoltar un convoy de mercantes de Bourdeaux a Rochefort, y dice que bloquea los tres reynos de Inglaterra, Escocia é Irlanda. Lo que hace mas ridicula esta emanimacion impetuosa de su colera, es que proclame una cosa que existe actualmente hecha. Que puede servirle decir despues de haber tomado posesion de Hamburgo; estorvo a los comerciantes Ingleses enviar sus haciendas tanto a Lubeck como a Embden y Bremen. Deve considerarse que tanto tiempo todas las villas estaran en su poder, ó a su disposicion, ó que no se veran protegidos sino por sus propias promesas de neutralidad, no habrá ningún comerciante tan atrevido que envíe alla una fragata ó un cargamento. Así de su parte declara a la Gran-Bretaña en estado de bloqueo, no es mas ni menos que levantarse sobre el pulgar para decir con la solemnidad de un Bridoison, "No ignora los comerciantes Ingleses no son tan estupidos que envíen sus mercaderias a puertos donde pudieran caer en mis manos. Sé bien que han sido mas prudentes de lo que yo hubiera querido, y que han hecho salir de Hamburgo casi todas sus propiedades, despues de mi regreso de Prusia; pero me importa hacer creer en Paris, donde no se entiende nada de las circunstancias del comercio, y en especial a mi Senado compuesto de abogados y generales ignorantes, que la interrupcion de comercio que vá a tener lugar en el norte de Alemania, no es el efecto y resultado necesario de las actuales circunstancias, pero bien sí el efecto de mi alto y poderoso decreto imperial, de mi voluntad soberana sin limites; y pues que ha habido hombres vastamente prudentes para poner en seguro sus propiedades, los castigaré poniendolos en prisiones." Tal es el verdadero analisis del fin de este decreto. Diez veces se ha hecho semejante para la Francia y Holanda, y otras tantas ha sido precisa toda necesidad para desistir de ello. Es verdad que para poner a cubierto el honor, la ciencia y plena potencia de S. M. en estas infracciones de las leyes del héroe; es decir, las licencias que se venden a los especieros de Paris para poder hacer venir de Londres las cosas del consumo indispensable, que se llaman en terminos politicos, *exploitaciones sobre Inglaterra*. Despues del dicho decreto han llegado ordenes escritas en Ingles, tanto de Holanda como de Hamburgo para objetos de primera necesidad; y lo que es mas ha llegado plata para pagar a los comisionados Ingleses, que no demandan mejor que verse *exploitados* de la misma suerte siete dias de la semana. Si el gobierno Britanico fuese capaz de dexarse conducir a iguales furias heroicas, haria estas hostilidades en vino y repuesto de botellas, y en poco tiempo no habria en Paris ni sobre el continente con que aliviar un colico, ni aun con una tasa de té, ni una libra de polvo de moscada para el consumo de almancen de los golosos, ni de que hacer confites para la dinastia pequena de Josefina, ni tampoco de que formar un *blanc manger* para Cambaceres, ni una garrafa de limonada para los poetas del Instituto; ni un andullo de tabaco para alimentar el almacen de la *Civette* y los cuerpos de guardia de las *Thuileries*, ni un charle de casimir para la Señorita Georges que no podra aun ofrecer una tasa de café a su amante que tanto la ama. Del otro lado los Gascones se hallarán obligados todos a tragar los vinos de Medoc, los marchantes del aguardiente de Cognac a quemar sus *bruleries*, y los confiteros de Rouen se hallarán muy embarazados para hacer una jalea de manzana, lo mismo que los fabricantes para pintar una indiana por falta de estofa. Así es que se halla reducido este vello movimiento publico a pillar algunos mercantes, y arruinar algunas docenas de familias, espantando al mismo tiempo Rouen, Bourdeaux, Charente le Havre y Marseille: a hacer mas lamentable lo que ha sufrido Amsterdam y Paris que Londres, donde estos desastres momentaneos no hacen mas daño que un viento oeste. Bonaparte es demasiado ignorante en el comercio para saver que todos los

manding the troops at Colonia, with the important and gratifying intelligence, that he had obtained a

COMPLETE VICTORY,

OVER THE SPANISH ARMY,

Consisting of upwards of TWO THOUSAND MEN, under the command of Col. ELIO, and strongly posted at St. Pedro.

The enemy had his front and flanks strongly secured by a deep and marshy river, and defended by six pieces of cannon. The difficulties of the position were, however, overcome by the bravery of the British troops, consisting only of NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN; and they completely succeeded in routing the enemy, with the loss of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY KILLED, and a great many wounded, leaving in our possession, A STANDARD, SIX PIECES OF ORDNANCE, near THREE HUNDRED STAND OF ARMS, with a quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE PRISONERS.

The second in command, (Lt. Col. JUAN BAPTISTA RAYMOND,) one MAJOR, two CAPTAINS, and two LIEUTENANTS, are among the prisoners.

The British, in this affair, had only TWO MEN KILLED, and TWENTY-THREE WOUNDED. But we are sorry to add, that Major GARDNER and Assistant Surgeon TURNER were slightly wounded by the explosion of an ammunition cart, after the action was over.

The present opportunity cannot be neglected to observe, that a few hours, after a change of wind, will display, to the inhabitants of Monte Video, the means and intentions of the British government, either to conquer or protect the province of Buenos Ayres, as circumstances may require.

His excellency Lt. Gen. WHITE LOCKE, strongly recommends the inhabitants generally, not to be deceived by the equally ignorant and false reports daily circulated here: but to rely on the veracity of those in whom the King of Great-Britain has placed confidence, and in the valour and humanity of his officers and soldiers, and not to irritate them by unbecoming scandal and abuse.

By his Excellency's command.

HENRY TORRENS, Lt. Col. and Military Secretary

The above action, which has before been published in the Extra Gazette, took place on Sunday last, the 7th inst. Information was received by our forces at Colonia, the evening previous that the enemy had taken a strong position on the river St. Pedro, about fourteen miles from Colonia; and a little before day-light the English troops which were advancing to attack them, discovered the enemy by their fires, at the distance of about five miles. Our troops reached the river at seven o'clock, and found that it could be passed only in one place, and by sections; they got over as quickly as possible, and formed on the opposite bank, determining to advance to the charge without firing a shot, which was done in the most resolute manner, and in good order. The enemy put on a determined countenance, and stood ready to charge until we came within 80 yards of them, when they gave a random fire, and retreated in the greatest confusion, throwing away all their arms and accoutrements. Our troops overtook

males son relativos, y que una perdida de cien mil pesos en una plaza sin credito y sin circulacion, causa allá mas mal que una perdida de un millon esterling en un pais donde la importacion y exportacion se elevan a cerca de 100 millones esterlines por año.

Los puntos politicos que Napoleon el grande ha procurado unir con esta vella y noble medida, han sido tambien discurridos en un papel Ingles celebre, el *Morning Chronicle*, que nos creemos no deber traducir sus reflexiones excelentes sobre este asunto. (Se continuará.)

Estrella del Sur.

QUARTEL GENERAL, DE MONTE VIDEO.

EL DIA 10 DE JUNIO DE 1807.

A NOCHE recibio su Excelencia el Teniente General el Sr. DON JUAN WHITELOCKE, un Oficio de parte del Coronel PACK Comandante de las tropas Britanicas en la Colonia, participandole la importante, y agradable noticia, de que el havia obtenido una completa victoria sobre el exercito Español, compuesto de mas de Dos Mil Hombres, baxo el mando del Coronel ELIO, fuertemente situado en el paraje llamado Sn. Pedro.

El enemigo tenia su frente, y flancos bien asegurados por un rio hondo y pantanoso y defendido por seis Cañones. Sin embargo las dificultades de la posicion fueron superados por el valor de las tropas Britanicas, las cuales unicamente consistian en Nueve Cientos y Cinquenta Hombres; y lograron derrotar completamente el enemigo, cuya perdida fue de Ciento y Veinte Muertos, y un gran numero de heridos, dexando en nuestro poder un Estandarte, seis piezas de Artilleria, y cerca de Tres Cientos fusiles con una cantidad de municiones y petrechos, y Ciento y Cinco Prisioneros.

El segundo Comandante, Don Juan Baptista RAYMOND un Mayor, Dos Capitanes, y Dos Tenientes son entre los prisioneros.

Los Ingleses en este ataque, tuvieron unicamente, Dos Muertos, y Veinte y Tres Heridos. Aunque nos pesa de añadir que el Mayor Gardner, y el cirujano asistente Turner, fueron levemente heridos, por el motivo de haverse volado un carro de municiones, despues que fue acabado el combate.

En la actual ocasion no se puede dexar de observar, que a pocas horas despues que varie el viento, verán los habitantes de Monte Video los medios, y intenciones del gobierno Britanico, sea para conquistar, o sea para proteger la provincia de Buenos Ayres, y esto segun las circunstancias lo pidieran.

Su Excelencia el Señ. General WHITELOCKE, recomienda fuertemente en general a los habitantes, de no dejarse enganar, tanto por los ignorantes, como por las falsas vociferaciones que diariamente van divulgandose en esta, y sus cercanias; pero al contrario deben estar seguros de la veracidad en la que el Rey de la Gran Bretaña se ha servido establecer su confianza, y en el valor, y humanidad de sus oficiales y soldados, y de ningun modo irritarlos con indecentes y escandalosas injurias.

Por mandado de Su Excelencia,

HEN. TORRENS.

Ten. Cor. Secretario Militar.





those who were not the most nimble-footed, and got possession of the whole Spanish camp.

In destroying the ammunition, one of the rifle corps used a sword which, accidentally striking fire, occasioned an explosion, by which, we are sorry to say, that Major GARDNER and a few men were much injured.

Col. Pack has generously given permission to two Spanish officers, Col. Juan Baptiste RAYMOND, and Capt. Augustin Sosa, who were wounded in the action, to return to Buenos Ayres, on their parole of honor.

The Spanish prisoners arrived here yesterday, in a gun brig, from Colonia.

Detachments of the following Corps, composed the Forces that distinguished themselves so gallantly on this occasion, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pack.

9th Dragoons, under Capt. Carmichael.

40th Foot, under Major Campbell. Light Battalion, under Major Trotter.

Rifle Corps, under Major Gardner.

A few Artillerymen under Lieutenant Shepherd.

Had our Dragoons been able to cross the River in season, few or none of the enemy's infantry would have escaped.

We are happy to observe that the fleet which has hitherto been detained at the mouth of the River by contrary winds, is now beginning to arrive. The ships having on board the Rifle Corps under the command of Major Macleod, with part of the 45th Regiment, are already at anchor.

List of Officers,

FIRST ROYAL REGIMENT OF SOUTH AMERICAN MILITIA.

Col. Com.	Col. Gore Browne	June 1, 1807.
Lt. Col.	John Tyrrell	
Major.	1st William Jones	
	2d James Ashcroft	
Capt.	1st Eds. S. Gorman	
	2d John Robinson	
	3d Jacob Roberts	
	4th Thomas Gregory	
	5th John Nightingale	
	6th A. L. Agassiz	
	7th Alexander Sinclair	
	8th Henry Maitland	
	9th Alexander Greave	
	10th James Barton	
Lieut.	1st Samuel Smith	
	2d Folliot Scot Stokes	
	3d John Shirreff	
	4th John Plowes	
	5th Aaron H. Barlow	
	6th Peter Guichenet	
	7th John Wylei	
	8th John Elliot	
	9th John Browne	
	10th John Hancock	
	11th John Atkinson	
	12th George Usher	
	13th Henry Harrison	
	14th George Dyson	
	15th Ebenezer Leathley	
	16th Daniel Mc Kenley	
	17th James Wreyford	
	18th James Burnie	
	19th Nathan Crompton	
	20th Henry Lundie	
Ensign.	1st Perry Williams	
	2d John Lyall	
	3d John Mavor	
	4th T. R. Taberman	
	5th Martin Hayman	
	6th Thomas McVitie	
	7th Samuel Heath	
	8th Thomas C. Cadogan	
	9th Thomas Ashcroft	
	10th Josiah Rawdon	
Surgeon.	John Bullock	
Adjutant.	James Peroissien (rank of Lieut.)	

La batalla arriva referida, y que ha sido publicada ya en la gazeta extraordinaria se hizo el Domingo 7 del corriente. Nuestras fuerzas en la Colonia se informaron la tarde antes de que el enemigo acababa de tomar una posicion fuerte á las orillas del rio de San Pedro cerca de 14 millas de la Colonia, y poco antes del amanecer se acercaron las tropas Inglesas para atacarlos, descubriendo al enemigo por la luz de sus fuegos á la distancia de cerca de 5 millas. Nuestras tropas llegaron al rio á las siete de la mañana, y pareciendo que no era posible pasarlo excepto en un lugar, y por algun tiempo, pasaron como lo dudaban de la manera mas pronta y posible, formandose en el otro lado con determinacion de acercarse al ataque sin tirar un escopetazo, lo qual así se verificó muy valerosamente y en buen orden. El enemigo parecia muy resuelto, hasta que llegaron los Ingleses á distancia de ochenta varas de ellos, y haciendo una descarga general se volvieron y echaron á correr en confusion grandicima, tirando al suelo todas sus armas y vestidos. Nuestras tropas alcanzaron á los que no eran tan ligeros como los otros, y se apoderaron sin dificultad de todo el campamento Español.

Al destruir las municiones tomadas, uno de los cazadores tirando de una espada que hechó fuego causó una explosion, por la qual estamos en la triste presicion de decir que el Mayor GARDNER y algunos hombres recibieron mucho daño.

El Ten. Cor. PACK ha dado generosamente permiso á dos oficiales Españoles heridos en la batalla, para volverse á Buenos Ayres; el uno el Cor. Dn. Juan Bautista RAYMOND, y el otro el Cap. Agustín Soza.

Los prisioneros Españoles llegaron aquí ayer en un bergantin que salió armado de la Colonia.

Parte de los regimientos siguientes componian las fuerzas que se distinguieron tan valerosamente en la accion, vaxo el mando del Ten. Cor. PACK.

9 Dragones baxo el mando del Cap. Carmichael.

40 de Infanteria, id. del Mayor Cam bell.

Batallon ligero, id. id. Gardner.

Cuerpo de Cazadores, id. del Ten. Shepherd.

Si hubiese sido posible á nuestros Dragones pasar el rio mas temprano ningunos hubieran tenido poder de escaparse.

Tenemos la satisfaccion de observar que la flota que hasta ahora se habia hallado detenida en la boca del rio por los vientos contrarios, empieza ya á llegar.

Teniendo los buques abordo el cuerpo de cazadores baxo el mando del Mayor MACLEOD, con mas una porcion del regimiento 45, han dado fondo ya en la bahia.

ERRATA.

On account of the lateness of the hour at which our last Gazette was put to the press. Several errors in the poem escaped our observation, and several papers were issued before the mistake was corrected:

In line 2d. from top of the 1st column, for *fragrant* read *frozen*.

In line 8th, for *livid* read *lurid*.

In line 35th, for *virtue* read *verdure*

In line 35th, 2d. col. for *where* read *whose*.

SONNET

BY THE
COUNT DE NORONA.

Recollections of one that is absent.

HER beauteous ringlets like the ebon shine,
When plac'd on snow, and roses scattered round;
On either side with art her braids were bound
To shew the lustre of her brow divine;
An ardent flame within her eye resides
Her eyebrow polish'd, bent like cupid's bow
It seems as if she were not absent now:
So in my breast her form engrav'd abides.

Ye little dimples offspring of a smile
Sweet as her flattering voice by pearly rows confin'd.
Those sounds have drawn me from myself awhile
If by imagination only, thus I find
My soul excited, and my senses lost,
Thy sight what would it cause? but who the sight durst boast.

PETRARCA.

SONNET

FOR EL
GONDE DE NORONA.

Recuerdos de un ausente.

Hermosas hebras de ebano luciente,
Sobre la nieve, y rosas esparcidas
O con arte á los lados divididas
Para dexar qua luzca la alba frente;

Ojos, donde reside un fuego ardiente
Cejas, arcos de Amor, cejas pulidas,
En mi pecho os hallais tan esculpidas,
Como si no estuviera ahora ausente;

Y vosotros, boyuelos, producidos
De una risa, entre perlas lisongera,
Cujos ecos anhelan mis oidos;
Si solo imaginados, de manera

Me alma excitaís, pierdo los sentidos?
¿Al veres que será? Quien, oy, os viera!

To readers and correspondents.

We acknowledge the receipt of the *Rose* from our fair correspondent *Maria Theresa*, to whom we have been so often and so much indebted: we lament that want of room obliges us to defer it.

We return our thanks to *Pretarca*, for his translation and other favors.

We are sorry that previous engagements renders it necessary to postpone the translation of the ode from *Horace*, and several other pieces we have received.

A nuestros lectores.

Hemos recibido LA ROSA de nuestra bienhechora la vella *MARIA TERESA*, a quien nos hallamos tantas veces deudores: por falta de lugar estamos desgraciadamente en precision de diferir hasta la semana que viene.

Damos nuestras gracias á *Petrarca* por su traduccion, y demas favores.

Sentimos que nos es preciso diferir la traduccion deseada de *Horacio*, y muchas otras piezas que se han recibido.

Agreeably to the proposal, made by the President of the Meeting at the Four Nations, on the anniversary of his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY:—Gentlemen are hereby informed, that a SUBSCRIPTION is now opened at the GOLDEN LION, in St. Gabriel Street, for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of those British Soldiers and Sailors, who fell so gloriously at the Siege and Capture of MONTE VIDEO; and of such as may perish in the further operations of our Army and Navy in this country. It is hoped that all the Merchants, Masters of Ships, and other British Subjects will come forward on this occasion, with that benevolence and liberality which distinguish the character of Englishmen.

THE Members of the British Subscription Coffee Room, and Chamber of Commerce, are requested to pay their Subscriptions, for the support of the Society, into the hands of the Treasurer, JAMES BARTON, Esq. No. 19, St. Vicente Street.

P. N. MACNICOL,
Secretary.

AT THE THEATRE.
On Monday next will be sold about 40 doz. of superior Port Wine, and 23 doz. Sherry, the property of a gentleman moving upwards, which will be put into small Lots to accommodate Individuals. Likewise, 13 Pieces new sail Canvass, with a proportionate quantity of twine; Sailor's Jackets, Trowsers, and Shirts; Long Wool, Baize, Coatings, superfine and other Clothes and Casimeres, Linens, Hats, Scotch Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

THO. GOWLAND,
Vendue Master.

Mr. Gowland requests Gentlemen not to leave their Balances so long in his hands, as it is a compliment he is rather desirous to avoid than to receive.

JAMES BARTON & CO.

No. 19, calle S. Vicente,

HAVE ON SALE,

British Manufactured Goods,

INCLUDING,

Muslins, Musinets, Crossovers,
Naukeens, Printed Cottons, Madras,
Fustians, And Pollicat handkrfs.
Dimities, &c. &c. &c.
Quittings,

Woollen and Worsted Goods,

Of every description,

Birmingham and Sheffield do. assorted.

Cut and plain glass,

In crates and tierces.

Earthenware, Rose Nails, in kegs,
Stoved salt (loose) English Iron, in bars.
Coals

Sail-cloth and seaming twine,

A PARCEL OF PRIME CORDAGE,

Ship chandlery and stores,

Of the best quality

Hats, fine and coarse, Eng. sheeting, in boxes
Writing desks, Damask table-cloths

Irish LINENS, brown and white,

In bales and boxes.

Do. LONG LAUNDS, in trunks.

Cotton counterpanes Varnish

Linseed oil, in kegs

London porter bottled, in tierces,

Sherry wine....do.....do.....

Port....do.....do.....do.....

Jamaica Rums,

Of superior strength and flavour, in quantities not less than one puncheon.

JAYME BARTON y Compa.

Tienen para VENDER POR MAYOR,

Todos suertes de Generos Ingleses,

Incluido

Bayetas Panas
Musselinas Annascates
Panos Colomas
Sarajas Panuelos
Majon obscuro Listas &c.
ino de trianda y Sombreros &c. &c. &c.
Escritorio, No. 19, calle St. Vicente.

PHOENIX COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

For INSURING,

Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, Goods, Wares and Merchandize from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Richard Morris No 1 Calle del Fuerte begs leave to Inform the Public, He is duly authorized by the Company to Subscribe Policies of Insurance for their Account.

Printed proposals may be had, and further Particulars known by application as above.