ANNEX 14

RODNEY CARLISLE, PH. D.

H. Brit. Foreign Office

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

DISCUSSION WITH SPAIN

In 1802, 1803, and 1804.

LONDON:
Printed by A. STRAHAN, Printers-Street. 1805.

Hesitation, that, although it was hoped the Treasure might have been brought in single Ships, of a Force so inferior to His Majesty's Squadron as to justify the Expectation that they might be detained without Violence, yet that His Majesty's Government were aware that this Expectation might be disappointed, and as the Act itself was thought necessary, had determined to incur the Hazard of what might follow from Resistance.

To the Question put by the Spanish Minister, in what State the Spanish Frigates and their Crews were to be considered; I replied, in the same State as Ships and Crews detained under similar Circumstances upon former Occasions. That the Officers and Men would be treated with every possible Attention, and the Treasure would be transported to a Place of Security, to await such Orders as the Issue of the present Discussions with the Court of Madrid may appear to His Majesty to require.

After these Points had been discussed, the Spanish Minister desired to know, whether this Event was to be considered as putting an End to all further Explanation, and placing the Two Countries in a State of War.

To this I replied, that it was certainly by no Means so considered on our Part. That it was still the earnest Wish of His Majesty, that such Explanations, Assurances, and Securities might be given by the Court of Madrid respecting their Naval Armaments, present and future, and respect-

Amphion and Indefatigable, with the Spanish Frigates, the Medea and the Clara.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HARROWBY.

B. Frere, Esq.

No. 45.

Dispatch from B. Frere Esquire to Lord Harrowby, dated Escurial, 27th October 1804.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship's Dispatches No. 1. and 2. were delivered to me by the Messenger Smith, on the Night of the 18th, in consequence of which I lost no Time in coming down to the Escurial, where the Court are resident at present, and having demanded an Audience of M. Cevallos, which he gave me on the 21st, I told him that I believed he would find by his Letters from England, that the Sensation which the late unexpected Armament at Ferrol had caused there, had been by no Means over-rated in the Note which I had addressed to him upon the Subject some Weeks ago; that I was now charged to declare to him formally His Majesty's Surprize and Concern at such a Measure having been adopted, without any previous Communication to Him, and unaccompanied by any Explanations of its Object; and to require the immediate Recall of all Orders which might have been given at Ferrol or elsewhere, for increasing

(Translation of No. 48.)

My Lord, Portland Place, 11th Nov. 1804.

YOUR Excellency will doubtless have already learned the Arrival at Portsmouth of the Spanish Frigate Mathilde, which was detained on the 23d October, and carried into the above named Port on the 8th Instant by the Medusa. The Circumstances of this new Instance of Detention, of which I have been informed by the Spanish Captain's Report, only render more odious the Effects of that Order issued by the British Government, which has given rise to it.

The Spanish Frigate which left Cadiz on the 22d of October last, with all the Security naturally inspired by the completely pacifick Relations which were supposed still to subsist between Spain and England, having on the following Day fallen in with the Donegal of 84 Guns, and the Medusa of 44; this latter Ship, after having fired One Gun, which, in the usual Manner, the Matilda returned, made not the least Scruple of discharging at her a whole Broadside. The Spanish Captain, astonished at such a Proceeding, complained of it to the Commander of the Donegal, who, having asked him some Questions with regard to the Time of his Departure, and the Number of the Sick who were on board the Frigate, requested him to send him a Boat. The Spanish Captain sent him accordingly

accordingly the Boat with an Officer of the Navy, who ſpeaks Engliſh, and directed him to convey to the Britiſh Commander the Expreſſion of all thoſe Sentiments which naturally ariſe in ſimilar Occaſions between Officers belonging to Two friendly Governments. Perceiving, that the Spaniſh Officer was detained too long, the Captain of the Mathilde requeſted the Engliſh Commander to ſend him back as ſoon as poſſible, in order that he might be enabled to continue his Voyage. To this the Commander replied, that he was occupied in writing a Letter, which was ſoon after ſent to him. The Import of this Letter, which was written in Engliſh, was, that the Differences which had ariſen between the Two Courts having obliged that of London to order the Detention of all Spaniſh Ships of War, the Commander was under the Neceſſity of detaining the Mathilde, and ſummoned the Captain to ſurrender without making any Reſiſtance, and in the Space of Five Minutes, "if he did not wiſh to be ſunk." The Spaniſh Captain, not underſtanding Engliſh, directed the Officer who was the Bearer of this Letter, to explain to him the Subject of it; but what was his Surpriſe, when the Ship of the Line and the Frigate began to fire on the Mathilde, before the above-mentioned Officer could get at the Contents of the Letter. The Spaniſh Captain defended himſelf with Courage againſt this unforeſeen Attack, and did not ſurrender to ſo prodigious a

Superiority

Superiority of Force till after a Resistance as honourable as it was useless, in which Two of his Ship's Crew were killed, and several others wounded.

I will abstain from any Reflections on the Manner in which the English Commander conducted himself on this Occasion. Proceedings of this Nature cannot but dishonour those who are guilty of them; they are too openly repugnant to the Laws of Honour not to excite Indignation in every Mind endowed with the noble Sentiments which it inspires.

But I think it my Duty to observe to your Excellency, that this new Violation of the Law of Nations can only tend to augment the Doubts to which the unfortunate Event of the 5th of October will necessarily have given rise in his Majesty's Mind, as to the Sentiments which the British Ministry entertains towards him; at the same Time that it will convince his Majesty of the Inutility of the Efforts which he has made to maintain his amicable Relations with England.

That the British Government should have been alarmed, on learning the first Accounts of our Preparations at Ferrol, when they were transmitted to them through Channels which seemed to take Pleasure in disfiguring the Truth, and in representing it in a Light altogether unfavourable; that under the first Emotion of Surprise,

to

to which nevertheleſs it never ſhould have ſo eaſily yielded, it ſhould have given that extraordinary Order, the unhappy Conſequences of which will have ſtruck with Aſtoniſhment all the Courts of Europe, was doubtleſs a Proceeding as oppoſite to the moſt ſacred Principles, as it was unexpected from the Relations ſubſiſting between the two Courts; but it ſtill left the Hope, that, recovering from its former Alarms, and after having received more correct Intelligence on the Nature and the Object of our Preparations, the Britiſh Government would give expreſs Orders to its Ships to reſpect henceforward the Spaniſh Flag, and would await with the Tranquillity natural to a Miniſtry ſincerely deſirous of the Continuance of Peace, the Iſſue of the Negociations entered upon with Spain.

But when Spain ſhall perceive that nothing will cauſe the Britiſh Miniſtry to deſiſt from its hoſtile Meaſures; that neither the impartial Conduct which my Court has conſtantly manifeſted ſince the Commencement of Hoſtilities between France and England, nor the total Suſpenſion of the Preparations at Ferrol, the only Motive alleged by England to juſtify the Syſtem which ſhe ſeems to have made it a Rule to adopt for this ſome Time paſt, nor the frank and moderate Anſwer made to the exaggerated Repreſentations of the Engliſh Chargé d'Affaires reſiding at Madrid, can ſecure his Majeſty from the Inſults which his Flag continually receives, will it not warrant a Suſpicion

that

that England purpoſes to accumulate on Spain every Kind of Aggreſſion, in order to bring on a Rupture, which the well-known Sentiments of his Majeſty, and his conſtant Eagerneſs to prevent every Subject of reciprocal Complaint, ought to render impoſſible? I will confeſs to you, my Lord, in Franknefs, however animated the King my Maſter may be with the ſincere Deſire to maintain his Relations of Friendſhip with the Britiſh Government, however ready he may be to make ſtill more Sacrifices for the Maintenance of Peace; if England perſeveres in the Syſtem which its Government has lately developed, his Majeſty will find himſelf obliged to ſtifle the pacifick Sentiments of his Heart, in order to attend only to the Intereſt which he takes in the Welfare of his People, and in the complete Security of his Kingdoms.

It only depends therefore on the Britiſh Government to prevent the diſaſtrous Conſequences of ſuch an Event, by putting an End to thoſe hoſtile Meaſures, the Continuance of which would be an inconteſtable Proof in the Eyes of all Europe, that it was abſolutely decided upon to make War on Spain.

I avail myſelf of this Opportunity, &c.

(Signed) The Chev. D'ANDUAGA.

To His Excellency Lord Harrowby, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c, &c.

Majesté n'a pas au moins abandonné le Désir de se prêter à des Ouvertures pacifiques et est encore disposée à saisir tous les Moyens de Conciliation, qui seront compatibles avec la Dignité de sa Couronne, et avec la Sureté de ses Royaumes.

Mais si, malgré cette Déclaration conciliatoire et pacifique que j'ai l'Honneur de faire à votre Excellence, conformement aux Voeux du Roi mon Maître, le Gouvernement Britannique se décide à prendre la Résolution de lui déclarer une Guerre ouverte, Sa Majesté alors, se repofant sur la Fidelité de Ses Sujets, et sur la Pureté de Sa Conscience, aura recours aux Forces que la Providence lui a confiées pour la Défense de son Peuple, et remettra au Sort des Armes le Résultat d'une Lutte qu'elle n'a aucunement provoquée, et dont Elle n'aura par conséquent à se reprocher les Suites.

Je profite de cette Occasion pour renouveller, &c.

(Signé) Le Chev. D'ANDUAGA.

A S. E. Milord Harrowby,
Principal Sécrétaire d'Etat
pour les Affaires Etrangères.

(Translation of No. 51.)

My Lord, Portland-place, 21st December 1804.

AFTER the abrupt and unexpected Manner in which the British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid has broken off all Diplomatic Communication with

the Spanish Cabinet, I might well dispense with recalling to your Excellency's Attention the completely pacific Proceedings which have constantly marked the System followed by my Court towards England; but desiring, conformably to his Majesty's Orders, to shew to the last Moment that Spirit of Conciliation which constitutes the Essence of my Mission, and the distinguishing Characteristick of my Sovereign, I have thought it my Duty to make yet One more Effort, tending to shew in its true Light the frank and friendly Conduct which the King has not ceased to display since the Rupture between France and England, amidst the Difficulties of his Situation with regard to the Two belligerent Powers.

From the very Moment that the King had learned the Commencement of Hostilities between France and England, his Majesty gave all his Attention to the Manner in which he should conduct himself in order to prevent all Room for Discontent on the Part of these Two States, and to the System which he would have to follow in such a Conjuncture, in order to conciliate his Engagements as the Ally of France with his Duties of Friendship towards England. Although his Majesty knew very well, that his Quality of Auxiliary to the first of these Powers was in no wise incompatible with that of Friend to the second, he was, from the very first, perfectly sensible, and his Opinion has been since confirmed by Accounts from his Minister

at London, that the British Government would, with Difficulty, consent to his furnishing to France Succours, such as are stipulated by the Treaty of 1796. In this Persuasion, and, in order to remove every hostile Appearance in his Connections with the latter Power, he resolved to propose to his Ally the Conclusion of a new Treaty, by which pecuniary Succours should be substituted for the Succours in Troops and Ships, which he had engaged to furnish to France by the Treaty of Alliance. After long and difficult Negotiations, the King congratulated himself on having at last obtained the Object of his amicable Views, by the Conclusion of a Treaty of Subsidy.

Confiding in the Uprightness of his Intentions, and in the pacific Sentiments which had prompted him to take this Step, his Majesty was fully persuaded that the British Government would not fail to appreciate this very unequivocal Mark of Friendship. The Complaints brought forward soon afterwards by Mr. Frere against the above mentioned Convention—Complaints which he has at different Times renewed, though always in very vague Terms, and without ever making an essential and decisive Point of them—were therefore a real Subject of Surprise to his Catholic Majesty. Nevertheless, Answers full of Moderation and Candour were by his Order made to them, in which Answers were set forth the Motives which had led him to make a Treaty of which the English Government

had

ever unpleasing for his Majesty might be the Consequences which would arise from so precipitate a Step.

At the same Time that this unexpected Stroke deprived his Majesty of nearly all the Hopes he had till then entertained, his Heart was penetrated with the deepest Affliction, on learning the dreadful Event of the 5th of October, and the disastrous Circumstances by which it had been accompanied.

Although the Details, which he received from all Quarters, and the Uniformity of all the Accounts, gave to this Intelligence all the Force of an indubitable Fact, his Majesty, under the Influence of the invariable Rectitude of his Sentiments, and not having as yet received official Information on this Head, flattered himself by calling in question the Reality of a similar Outrage: at least, he could not persuade himself that it had been caused by an Order issued by the British Government. His Majesty has consequently ordered me to demand of them categorical Explanations on the Detention of his Frigates, on the Instructions which may have been sent to the English Commanders, and on the Motives which may have induced the British Chargé d'Affaires to break off all Communication with the Spanish Ministry.

Notwithstanding the Coincidence of such alarming Intelligence, with the irregular Conduct of Mr. Frere, the King could not resolve to take any Measure which had the least Appearance of

Hostility. So much had he at Heart the Continuance of Peace! It was not till after having learnt, in an authentick Manner, the Act of Violence exercised on the above-mentioned Frigates, by virtue of an express Order of the British Government, that his Majesty found himself under the Necessity, in order to consult the Interest of his People, to order an Embargo to be laid, by way of Reprisals, on all English Property throughout His Dominions.

In this State of Things, if the King can no longer flatter himself with the Hope of an Accommodation, if the System manifested for some Time past by England seems to render inevitable a Rupture between Two Nations, of which the reciprocal Interest ought to lead them to live always in good Understanding with each other, his Majesty has not at least abandoned the Desire to listen to pacific Overtures, and is still disposed to avail himself of all the Means of Conciliation which may be compatible with the Dignity of His Crown, and the Safety of his Kingdoms.

But if, notwithstanding this conciliatory and pacific Declaration, which I have the Honor, conformably to the Wishes of the King my Master, to make to your Excellency, the British Government should decide on taking the Resolution to declare open War against him, his Majesty in that Case, confiding in the Fidelity of his Subjects, and in the Purity of his Conscience, will have Recourse

to

COMERCIO LIBRE DE ESPAÑA.

año de 1804.

D.n Antonio Vzquiezdo Martinez Administrador general de la Real Aduana de esta Ciudad y las de su comprehension que se Administran de cuenta de la Real Hacienda.

POR lo que toca á los Reales Derechos: Salga del Puerto del Callao, la Plata, Oro, Frutos, y Efectos de las Polizas que han presentado en esta Real Aduana, y llevese á bordo de la Fragata Española nombrada Nra S.a de las Mercedes de S. M.d del Porte de Toneladas, su Maestre Don Vizente Ant.o de Umarieta que se halla surto en dicho Puerto pronto para seguir viage á los Puertos de la Peninsula, y el de Cadiz, con arreglo á la Instrucion de S. M. de 12. de Octubre de 1778, y posteriores Reales ordenes.

Pedimento. Se.or S.r D.n Vizente Antonio de Umarieta Maest.e de Plata y Frutos de los q.e hade condu.cir la Fragata de la R.l Armada nombrada Mercedes ante V.S. parece, y dice: Que habiendose cerrado el comercio a otros puertos las partidas de Oro que condestino a embarque en dha Fragata haya de entender, necesita q. V.S. ordene el Admi-

Nra. 1536

ministrador de la R.l Aduana le abra cavera de Noro. a cuyo interesa = A.S.E. pido, y suplico se sirva mandar segun y como lleva pedido R.a = Vizente Antonio de Muxica = Lima Enero catorze de Ochocientos quatro = Pase al Administrador de la R.l Aduana para los fines à que se solicita = Una Rubrica de S.E. Jarrido = Real Aduana Enero diez y siete de Mil ochocientos quatro = Al Teniente de Administrador del Puerto del Callao = Izquierdo = Jose Mariano de Rio = En cumplimiento de la Providencia q. antecede el R.l Teniente Administrador de R.s Aduanas p.r S.m. D.n Bernardo Carrere de Lozada verificó bajo las formalidades acostumbradas el fondeo para carga à la Fragata de la R.l Armada nombrada las Mercedes, y no se encontró en ella cosa alguna en perjuicio de la R.l Hacienda y si provicionalmente por via de Darre Quarocientas sesenta Barras de Cobre con ochocientos sesenta y un qq.s cinco ll.s y mil novecientos sesenta y quatro de Estaño con Mil ciento treinta y ocho qq.s noventa ll.s cuyos efectos se embarcaron en dho Buque, de los R.s Almacenes de esta Plaza, y pertenecientes al Rey con lo q.e se concluyó esta diligencia

Dec.o

Auto

Diligc.a

q.e firmó dho S.r Tenente de que certifico. Real Tenencia Administracion del Callao, y Enero dies y ocho de mil ochocientos quatro = Lozada = Pro = Real Aduana Enero veinte de mil ochocientos quatro = Abrase, y tomese razon de Nro. al Buque q.e se expresa con arreglo à la R. orn. de veinte y dos de Septiembre de ochenta y seis à cuyo fin parese à la Contaduria gral. y Escrivano mayor de ellos = Una Rubrica del S.r Administrador general. =

Alto...

Plata amonedada	Oro amonedado	Marcos de Plata	Castellanos de Oro

1.ro — „El S.r D.n Tosef de Foyoa Nro los Dos cajones de cascarilla q.e constan en la P.a n.lo — — — —„

2 — — „El dho Nro. los Dos cajones de cascarilla que constan en la P.a n — „

3 — — „D.n Manuel Altuna Nro. Un Zurron de cacao y Un cajon de cascarilla q.e constan en la P.a n — „

4 — — „El S.r D.n Tomas de Vgarte Nro. los Juanos cientos quarenta marcos unas onzas de Plata labradas en varias piezas de la P.a n.l — „ 440 ml

Por Limosnas para Re-
dencion de cautivos, quin-
ze mil, novecientos seten-
ta y siete p. cinco r.s;
hacen estas partidas ci-
ento veinte y ocho mil,
setecientos y siete p. siete
y medio r.s a disposicion
del Exmo S.r Ministro
de Hacienda; y los
ochenta y cinco mil, no-
vecientos sesenta p. me-
dio r.s por procedentes
de Temporalidades. Cuya
total cantidad se Ntro.
en virtud de superior
orden del Exmo S.r Nuncy
de estos Reynos de ocho
de Marzo del presente
año, y consta del Oficio N.º 219.998.
9. . . . "de S.S. Ministros Gene-
rales Ntros. Su capon-
sito p.r Triplicado de las
partidas de Plata y oro,
a cuñadas en la R.l Casa
de Moneda de esta Ci-
udad en el año pasado
de Mil ochocientos seis,
a entregar al S.r Duque de

5. - - - " D.n Francisco Romero
Ntro. por tres casas de
Barrio de Barrio que
constan en los P.s n.º 4 "
6. - - - " D.n Bernardino Eguia
Ntro. Arrabal de Carcavilla
consta en los P.s n.º 7 "
7. - - - " D.a Maria Ignacia
de S.n Xavier Ntro. por
Fuero del Reyno q.e con-
tan en los P.s n.º 6
8. - - - " los S.s Ministros Gene-
rales Ntros. Doscientos Pe-
zos mil, Novecientos se-
senta y ocho p.s de Vn. de
S.m. y se entregan al S.r
Juez de Arrivadas, en la
forma siguiente, Por me-
sadas Eclesiasticas, siete
mil, seiscientos doze p.s por
tres quartillos D; Por Pre-
tamo Patriotico, Noventa
y siete mil, quatrocientos
sinquenta y tres p.s seis
tres quartillos D; Por
Donativo para la parada
Franca, Quatro mil doscien-
tos noventa y un p.s seis
D; Por subsidio Eclesi-
astico antiguo, Dos mil,
setecientos dos p.s tres D;

Arrivadas para q.e los tenga
a disposicion del Exmo S.r
Secretario del Despacho
Universal de Hacienda
contra el Oficio n.o "
10. . . " dos S.s Ministros Gene-
rales Maran. siete mil, y
quinientos p.s de Sr. de la
Comision de consolidacion
de vales R.s y Extincion de
ellos, a entregaro en cadia,
al S.r Juez de Arrivadas,
para q.e los tenga a disposi-
cion de D.n Manuel Sin-
to Espinosa Contador Ge-
neral de la consolidacion
de vales R.s y Caja de Do-
cumento en la Corte de Ma-
drid, como procedentes de
igual cantidad entregada
en esta Tesoreria gral,
p.r D.n Gaspar Carrillo Mar-
quez de Valdelirios, impor-
te de una letra girada
p.r D.n Diego Manuel Ca-
rrillo de Alvornoz, y cons-
ta del Oficio n.o - - " 7.500. "
11. - - " D.n Juan Patricio Garcia
Moro. en Plazo doble los Sn
mil, quatrocientos cincuenta

CLAIMS

DOCUMENT:AHN, Estado 8104

Fragatas: Medea, cap. Maestre Don Blas Antonio Agüero
Fama, id. Don Lorenzo Bazo
Santa Clara, id. Don Francisco Maria Zuloaga
Mercedes, id. Don Vicente Antonio Murrieta

Lista de los reclamantes por cantidades que venían en estas 4 fragatas que apresaron los ingleses en el cabo de Santa María el día 5 de octubre de 1804 viniendo cargadas de oro y plata desde el Callao
Las fragatas inglesas fueron la Medusa, Anphion, Lively e Infatigable
La Mercedes se voló el día del ataque
La Fama solo traía a bordo 1,150.000 pesos fuertes, 300.000 pesos de S.M. y 850.000 de particulares

Mercedes

	Pesos fuertes		Pesos fuertes
D.Casimiro Diague	3.500	Sres. Veamurguia Lirauz, (Juan Francisco de Vea Murguia)	3.000
D. Pedro Comparet	18.200	D. Pedro Moreno Altuzarra	1.500
D. Francisco Isidro de Aparicio	7.000	D. Antonio de Avendaño	15.500
D. Nicolás de la Cruz	17.686	Doña Antonia Regil	2.000
D. Juan Bautista Albareda y D. Juan Francisco Espelosín	46.108	D. Bartolomé de Ayala	21.560
D. Benito Dorca	150	D. Juan Eloy Loret	3.118
D. Jose de Santiago y Rotalde	10.500	D. José E. de Aguirre de la casa de la viuda de Aguirre	737
D. Tomas Urrutia, albacea de D. Francisco de Uriarte	4.431	D. Manuel Corces Díaz	3.500
D. Agustín de Solazabal	1.000	D. Luis Burim	982
D. Ramón Vitón	2.434	D. Juan de Pertica	8.000

D. Juan Maria Biñalet	8.608	D. Miguel de Martinez de Tejada	6.000
Doña Maria de la Concepción Celorrio	9.500	D. Francisco Javier Carrasco	2.000
D. Antonio Albizuri	1.115	Doña Maria de los Dolores Beyens de Iraola	4.426
D. José Soreter NONE	4.000	D. Sebastián Grana	1.000
D. Juan Francisco Ezpelosín	3.842	D. Marcelo Polanco	2.500
D. Pascual Sanchez	915	D. Salvador Maria de Cardenas y Ballesteros	7.000
Sres. Aguerrevere y Lostra	13.814	D. Ignacio Rosen do y Luque	2.000
D. José Ricardo en representación de la casa de D. Manuel Solera y Cia.	2.871	D. Manuel Chantre y Torre reclama en nombre del Hospital de la C. de Santiago	8.500
D. Bartolomé Lopetedi	10.872	D. Pedro Regalado	18.410
D. Francisco Escudero de Isasi possible relation.	5.000	Inheritor of the estate of D. José Zuloaga	2.000
Doña Josefa Carrillo	400	Id. De D. Gaspar de Amenabar	17.630
Los Cinco Gremios Mayores	1.150	D. Juan Sanz de Sto. Domingo	706

Sta. Clara

	Pesos fuertes		Pesos fuertes
D. Casimiro Quiroz	3.500	D. José Carrillo	300
" Pedro Cayuret	12.200	D. Pedro Moreno Almazora	1.450
" Francisco Pedro de Aguirre	19.000	" José de Arendondo	15.500
" Nicolas de la Cruz	15.200	D. José Ayala	2.000
" Juan Bta. Alvarado y D. Juan Fco. Cyprian	31.470	D. Bartolomé de Ayala	31.000
" Benito Duran	150	" Juan Clay Kolt	3.118
" José de Santiago y Portillo	10.700	" Miguel Corcos Diaz	3.500
" Comas de Morales, Marco de D. Fran. Ignacio	4.431	" Luis Burin	922
" Agustin de Irazabal	2.941	" Juan de Portes	2.000
" Ramon Vilas	2.471	" Miguel Alvarez de Ojeda	2.634
" Juan Mª Cindet	2.036	" Francisco Javier Carrasco	2.000
D. Mª de la Concepcion Celoir	9.500	D. Mª de los Dolores Bezares de Zavala	4.476
D. José Antº Alizuri	1.116	D. Francisco Antº de Carrasco	13.500
" Miguel de Zavala	500	" Martin de Aramburu	39.700
" José Santos	4.007	" Sebastian Granda	2.868
" Juan Fco. Cayetano	3.842	" Marcelo Pelaez	2.500
" Pascual Sanchez	915	" Salvador Mª de Cardenas y Ballesteros	6.000
José Ignacio de Santos	16.814	" Ignacio Rosales y Lugo	2.000
D. José Rosado, apoderado de Cosme de D. Fran. Cayetano	3.367	" José Ulloa y Pimentel, como albacea del Capitán D. Cayetano	2.650
" Bartolomé Capitán	4.000	" Matias de Acosta	475
" Martin Zarzosa	2.596	" Cristóbal de D. José Rodriguez y D. Juan Gutierrez	2.407
" Francisco Escudero de Juan	5.000	—id— de D. Gregorio Almanzar	29.659
" Pedro Zapatero del Campo	17.100	D. Juan José de Santo Domingo	706

Mercedes

	Pesos fuertes		Pesos fuertes
D. Casimiro Quiroz	3.500	José Ant. Aguirre y Vizcaino	3.000
" Pedro Cayuret	12.200	D. Pedro Moreno Almazora	1.500
" Francisco Pedro de Aguirre	7.000	" José de Arendondo	16.500
" Nicolas de la Cruz	17.626	D. José Ayala	4.000
" Juan Bta. Alvarado y D. Juan Fco. Cyprian	46.102	D. Bartolomé de Ayala	21.560
" Benito Duran	150	" Juan Clay Kolt	3.118
" José de Santiago y Portillo	10.500	" José Ed. Aguirre, albacea de Francisco de Aguirre	737
" Comas Morales, Marco de D. Fran. Ignacio	4.431	" Miguel Corcos Diaz	3.500
" Agustin de Irazabal	1.000	" Luis Burin	922
" Ramon Vilas	2.434	" Juan de Portes	2.000
" Juan Mª Cindet	2.607	" Miguel Alvarez de Ojeda	6.000
D. Mª de la Concepcion Celoir	9.500	" Francisco Javier Carrasco	2.000
D. José Antº Alizuri	1.116	D. Mª de los Dolores Bezares de Zavala	4.426
" José Santos	4.000	D. Sebastian Granda	2.000
" Juan Fran. Cayetano	3.842	" Marcelo Pelaez	2.500
" Pascual Sanchez	915	" Salvador Mª de Cardenas y Ballesteros	7.000
José Ignacio de Santos	13.814	" Ignacio Morales y Lugo	2.000
D. José Rosado, apoderado de la hija de D. Fran. Cayetano	2.871	" José Ulloa y Pimentel, como apoderado del Capitán D. Cayetano	2.500
" Bartolomé Capitán	10.872	" Pedro Zapatero	13.410
" Francisco Escudero de Juan	5.000	Cristóbal de D. José Rodriguez y D. José de Gutierrez	2.000
D. José Carrillo	400	—id— de D. Gregorio de Almanzar	17.630
Los mismos herederos	1.150	D. Juan José de Santo Domingo	706