

which Case such Rice shall be warehoused, under the joint Locks of His Majesty and the Proprietors, in such Warehouse or Warehouses as shall be approved of for that Purpose by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, or any Four or more of them, in that Part of Great Britain called England, and any Three or more of them, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland; every Expence attending which Warehousing shall be borne by the said Proprietors: And that such Proprietor or Proprietors, or his or their known Agent, shall from Time to Time, at all seasonable Hours, as Occasion may require, have free Access to such Warehouses, in the Presence of some proper Officer of the Customs, for the Purpose of screening and shifting the Rice, to prevent it's receiving Damage. And that if any Rice, which shall be so imported from the Territories of the said United States into any of the Ports abovementioned respectively, and warehoused as aforesaid, shall be taken out of the Warehouses wherein the same shall be secured, under the joint Locks of His Majesty and the Proprietors as aforesaid, for Home Consumption, the full Duties, due and payable by Law upon the Importation of such Rice into this Kingdom for Home Consumption, shall, previously to it's being taken out of such Warehouses, be paid to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Ports where such Rice shall be so warehoused; but that such Proprietor, if he intends to export such Rice, shall have Liberty to export the same from such Warehouses respectively, under the usual Regulations, without Payment of any Duty whatever: Provided that the Exportation of any such Rice, hereafter to be warehoused, be made within the said Space of Eighteen Months; and if not within that Period, that the full Duties, payable by Law upon the Importation of such Rice, be paid for the same, and not be afterwards drawn back: And that if any Rice which shall have been imported into any Port of this Kingdom, not herein before specially named, and shall have been warehoused upon the Importer's Bond, in Manner aforesaid, shall, within the Time herein before mentioned, be taken out of the Warehouse wherein it shall have been so secured, to be exported directly from thence, the Bond entered into for the Payment of the said Duties thereon shall be discharged and cancelled by Debenture or Debentures, made out and passed in the usual Manner, for the Quantity or Quantities of Rice duly exported. And if any Rice imported into any Port of this Kingdom, not herein before specially named, and warehoused in Manner aforesaid, shall be taken out of any such Warehouse for Home Consumption, the Remainder of the Duties, due and payable by Law, shall, previously to it's being taken out of such Warehouse, be paid to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port where such Rice shall

be so warehoused; and that such Payment shall be made, and the Warehouse cleared for such Rice hereafter to be warehoused within the said Space of Eighteen Months, otherwise the same shall and may be sold for the Duties, in like Manner, and under the same Rules, Regulations and Restrictions, as any other Goods are now directed by Law to be sold for the Duties.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary Directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

*Steph. Cottrell.*

*Whitehall, April 4.*

A Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated St. Amand, the 1st of April, 1794.

On Saturday Morning the Enemy attacked the advanced Posts of the Prince of Cobourg's Army, near Cateau, in considerable Force. At first they obliged the Austrians to retire, and to abandon Three Villages in their Front; but upon the Battalions appointed for the Support of the Out-Posts moving forwards, the Enemy were beat back, with the Loss of upwards of Five Hundred Men killed, and Sixty Prisoners, with Five Pieces of Cannon. The Loss of the Austrians, in Killed and Wounded, amounted to about One Hundred and Twenty Men. Since this every Thing has been quiet.

*War-Office, April 5, 1794.*

*10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant George Leigh to be Captain of a Troop, by Purchase, vice Tyndale, promoted in the 87th Foot.*

*Ditto, Cornet Henry Seymour to be Lieutenant, vice Leigh.*

*9th Regiment of Foot, Lord Ruthven to be Ensign, without Purchase, vice Campbell, promoted.*

*10th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Edward Northmore to be Lieutenant, without Purchase, vice Thomas, removed to the 20th Dragoons.*

*Ditto, Henry De la Doueipe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Northmore.*

*20th Regiment of Foot, Michael Davies, Gent. to be Ensign, without Purchase, vice Steward, promoted.*

*43d Regiment of Foot, Richard Elers, Gent. to be Ensign, without Purchase, vice Cameron, promoted in Lieutenant-General Campbell's Regiment.*

*80th Regiment of Foot, Captain William Armstrong to be Major, by Purchase, vice F. Champagne, promoted.*

*Ditto, Lieutenant James Rooke to be Captain of a Company, vice Armstrong.*

*Ditto, Captain William Harness to be Major, by Purchase, vice J. Champagne, promoted.*

*Ditto, Lieutenant John White to be Captain of a Company, vice Harness.*

*87th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Doyle, from the Half-Pay of the late 104th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.*

*To be Majors.*

*Captain Edmund Viscount Dungarvan, from the 14th Foot.*

*Captain William Tyndale, from the 10th Dragoons.*