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TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1814.

AT the Court at *Carlton-House*, the 7th of March 1814,

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in Council.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the powers vested in His Majesty, by sundry Acts of Parliament, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, by His Order in Council of the twentieth of February one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to allow, and did thereby allow, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the importation into any port or place of Great Britain, of certain articles of provisions, in the manner and under the conditions therein mentioned; and whereas by an Act passed in the fifty-first year of His present Majesty, cap. 14, it is enacted, that an Act made in the thirty-ninth year of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for enabling His Majesty to prohibit the exportation, and permit the importation of corn, and for allowing the importation of other articles of provision without payment of duty, to continue in force until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament," which was continued by an Act of the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of His present Majesty, and amended and further continued by several subsequent Acts until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eleven, shall, from and after the said twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eleven, be, and the same is thereby further continued during the continuance of the war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is thereupon pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to allow, and doth hereby allow, for the space of six months, to commence from the twenty-fifth day of this instant March, the importation from any port or

place whatsoever into any port or place of Great Britain, of any beans, called kidney or French beans, tares, lentiles, calavancies, and all other sorts of pulse; and also of bulls, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, and swine; and of beef, pork, mutton, veal, and lamb (except salted beef and pork); and of bacon, hams, tongues, butter, cheese, potatoes, rice, sago, sago powder, tapioca, vermicelli, millet seed, poultry, fowls, eggs, game, and sour crout, in any British ship or vessel, or in any other ship or vessel belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with His Majesty, and navigated in any manner whatever, without payment of any duty whatsoever, except in respect to the article of rice, which, when imported, shall be subject to such duties as may by law be payable thereon; provided that a due entry shall be made of all such articles as aforesaid that shall be imported, with the proper officers of the Customs at the port where the same shall be imported, under the penalties and forfeitures mentioned and referred to in the said above-recited Act, passed in the thirty-ninth year of His present Majesty: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. *Chetwynd.*

Admiralty-Office, April 4, 1814.

LIEUTENANT Collins, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Penrose, arrived here this morning, with a letter from Admiral Lord Keith to John Wilson Croker, Esq. transmitting one to his Lordship from the Rear-Admiral, dated in the Gironde, Point of Talmout, E. S. E. about three miles, the 27th of March, giving an account of his having that day entered the river, and proceeded up to that anchorage with His Majesty's ship *Egmont*, the *Andromache* and *Belle Poule* frigates, and some smaller vessels, after receiving the fire of some forts and batteries at the mouth of the river, but without sustaining any loss from it.

On approaching Point Coubre, the enemy's line of battle ship *Regulus*, with three brigs of war, and some *chasse marées*, were discovered preparing