

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 crows, 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 19, 1814.

ADMIRAL Lord Keith, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dispatches addressed to his Lordship by Rear Admiral Penrose, dated in the Gironde from the 6th to the 9th instant, by which it appears that the navigation of that river was completely cleared as far as Blaye, the whole of the French naval force, as well as the batteries on both banks, having been either captured or destroyed.

His Majesty's ship Centaur, having arrived in the Gironde on the evening of the 6th, every thing was prepared for making an attack with that ship and the Egmont, on the French line of battle ship Regulus, and the three brigs of war and other vessels lying near her, as also on the batteries which protected them; when at midnight the French ship and brigs appeared in flames, and were totally burnt by the next morning.

The batteries at Point Coubre, Point Negre, Royan Souisac, and Meché, were successively entered and destroyed by a detachment under Captain Harris, of the Belle Poule.

The communication between the squadron and Bourdeaux, was completely established by means of dragoons; and the Rear-Admiral was concerting operations with Lord Dalhousie for the reduction of Blaye.

Admiralty-Office, April 19, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Domett, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter addressed to Lord Keith, by Rear-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauchamp, dated on board the Royal Oak, in Basque Roads, the 12th instant, inclosing a letter which he had received from the General of Division, Baron de la Raffiniere, Commander in Chief at La Rochelle, stating, that in the name of his division,

he had acknowledged His Majesty Louis the Eighteenth, and ordered the white flag to be hoisted; and proposing to the Rear-Admiral a suspension of hostilities, until further orders should arrive from the respective governments.

Lord Amelius Beauchamp, in reply, consented to suspend hostilities towards La Rochelle, the coast of France, and its commerce, where the authority of Louis the Eighteenth might be acknowledged.

Vice-Admiral Domett has also transmitted a letter he had received from Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, dated on board the Zealous, in Donarnenez-Bay the 14th instant, stating, that on the preceding evening a deputation of the principal inhabitants of Donarnenez came off to the ship, with the information of a general declaration throughout France in favour of the Bourbons; and that on the morning of the 14th the white flag was displayed upon all parts of the bay.

The Rear-Admiral, at the request of the inhabitants, promised that the coasting trade, within the limits of his station, should not in future be molested.

Admiralty-Office, April 19, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from the late Captain Taylor, of His Majesty's Ship Apollo, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Apollo, Channel of Corfu, February 16, 1814.

SIR,

IT blowing very hard from the northward on the 6th, I took the opportunity of running to Zante to propose measures for commencing hostilities against Corfu, and as a preliminary, to take the island of Paxo.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Campbell readily came into my views, and gave me a carte blanche for all the troops which could be spared from St. Maura, with a few of the 2d Greek light infantry from Cephalonia, and placed these forces under Lieutenant-Colonel Church, of the latter corps.

On the 13th we landed under the lee of the island, in a hard southerly gale, and rain, with the above Greeks, a party of seamen and marines of the Apollo, a detachment of the 35th regiment, and of the Royal Corsican Rangers, making the whole one hundred and sixty men.

The movements of the troops, under Lieutenant-Colonel Church, through the length of this rugged island, were so rapid, that we gave the enemy barely time to prepare for resistance, and in consequence of their confusion, succeeded without firing even one musket.

The force of the enemy were one hundred and twenty-two men (without the militia), and an inclosed fort of three guns, well calculated for a defence against a surprise, being upon an elevated island, which forms the harbour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. W. TAYLOR.

To Thomas F. Fremantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.