

Portuguese ship Tigo, captured by the Hogue, May 15, 1814.  
 Spanish sloop Candelaina, captured by the Superb, May 29, 1814.  
 American sloop Fame, captured by the Endymion, May 31, 1814.  
 Spanish brig Herculanum, captured by the Nimrod, June 6, 1814.  
 Portuguese brig Voador, captured by the Hogue, June 16, 1814.  
 Schooner L'Orient, captured by the Bulwark, June 30, 1814.  
 American schooner Federalist, captured by the Recruit, August 10, 1814.  
 American sloop Tickler, captured by the Saturn, August 10, 1814.  
 American schooner Governor Shelby, captured by the Narcissus, August 10, 1814.  
 American sloop Judah, captured by the Espoir, August 21, 1814.  
 American schooner William, captured by the Espoir, August 22, 1814.  
 American schooner Hornet, captured by the Espoir, August 23, 1814.  
 American sloop Pilot, captured by the Espoir, August 23, 1814.  
 American sloop Mary Ann, captured by the Espoir, August 26, 1814.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral.

Admiralty Office, October 1, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a series of reports addressed to the Vice-Admiral by Rear-Admiral Cockburn, lately commanding His Majesty's ships and vessels stationed in the Chesapeake, of which the following are abstracts:

June 1.—The Rear-Admiral incloses a letter from Captain Ross, of His Majesty's ship Albion, dated off Tangier Sound, the 29th May, giving an account of his having, with the boats of that ship and the Dragon, proceeded into the River Pamlico, in Virginia, for the purpose of destroying any batteries or capturing any vessels that he might find there. There were no vessels in the river, but a party of seamen and marines were landed to attack a battery, which they took possession of, after a smart firing, notwithstanding the militia which collected on the occasion, and re-embarked, after destroying the work, barracks, and guard-houses, and bringing away a six-pounder gun with its carriage.

June 22.—The Rear-Admiral transmits four letters from Captain Barrie, of His Majesty's ship Dragon, dated between the 1st and 30th June, reporting his proceedings while dispatched by Rear-Admiral Cockburn, against the flotilla fitted out at Baltimore, under the orders of Commodore Barney.

On the 1st June, Captain Barrie, with the St. Lawrence schooner, and the boats of the Albion and Dragon, fell in with the flotilla standing down the Chesapeake, and retreated before it towards the Dragon, then at anchor off Smith's Point. This ship having got under weigh, Captain Barrie wore

with the schooner and boats, but the flotilla made off and escaped into the Patuxent River. The Dragon being obliged to come again to an anchor, and the boats not being strong enough to attack the flotilla, Captain Barrie endeavoured to induce the enemy to separate his force by detaching two boats to cut off a schooner under Cove Point: but the Americans suffered this vessel to be burnt in the face of the flotilla, without attempting to save her.

On the 6th, the flotilla retreated higher up the Patuxent, and Captain Barrie being joined on the following day by the Loire and Jaseur brig, he proceeded up the river with them, the St. Lawrence schooner, and the boats of the Albion and Dragon. The enemy retreated into St. Leonard's Creek, into which they could only be pursued by the boats, which were too inferior in force to allow of any attack being made with them alone. Captain Barrie endeavoured, however, to provoke the enemy by rockets and cannonades from the boats, to come down within reach of the ship's guns. The flotilla was at one time so much galled by these attacks, that it quitted its position and chased the boats, but after a slight skirmish with the smaller vessels, it returned precipitately to its original position.

With a view to force the flotilla to quit this station, detachments of seamen and marines were landed on both sides of the river, and the enemy's militia, (though assembled to the numbers of three to five hundred,) retreating before them into the woods; the marines destroyed two tobacco stores, and several houses, which formed military posts.

On the 15th the Narcissus joined, and Captain Barrie determined to proceed up the river with twelve boats, having in them one hundred and eighty marines, and thirty of the black colonial corps; they proceeded to Benedict, whence a party of regulars fled at their approach, leaving behind several muskets, and part of their camp equipage, with a six-pounder, which was spiked; a store of tobacco was also found there. Captain Barrie advanced from thence towards Marlborough, and although only eighteen miles from Washington, took possession of the place, the militia and inhabitants flying into the wood. A schooner was loaded with tobacco, and the boats plentifully supplied with stock; after which, having burnt tobacco stores, containing two thousand five hundred hog heads, the detachment re-embarked. The enemy collected three hundred and sixty regulars, and some militia, on some cliffs, which the boats had to pass; but some marines being landed, traversed the skirts of the heights, and re-embarked without molestation; and the enemy did not shew himself till the boats were out of gun-shot.

Captain Barrie commends, in high terms, the conduct of all the officers and men, seamen, and marines, under his orders, as well as that of the colonial corps, composed of armed blacks; and Rear-Admiral Cockburn takes the opportunity of expressing his high sense of the personal exertions and able conduct displayed by Captain Barrie.

25th June.—The Rear-Admiral transmits a report from Lieutenant Urnston, First of the Albion, of a successful attack made by the boats of the squadron, under the Lieutenant's direction, on a