

to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England or Scotland, or to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue in Ireland respectively, by whom such licence was granted. *Chetwynd.*

FORM OF LICENCE.

By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected His Majesty's Customs, Subsidies, and other Duties in [where].

WHEREAS [name of the person] one of His Majesty's subjects, residing at [place where] hath given notice to us the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs [in Great Britain, or Revenue in Ireland] that he intends to lade at [some port of the United States of America] and import into [some port of Newfoundland] in the [ship's name] being a British-built ship [describing the tonnage and what sort of vessel] navigated according to law, whereof [master's name] is inaster, bound to [where]; and it appearing by the register of the said ship [ship's name] whereof [master's name] is master, that the said ship the [ship's name] was built at [place where] and owned by [owner's name] residing at [place where] all His Majesty's British subjects; and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share, part, or interest therein.

Now be it known, that the said [person's name] hath a licence to lade on board the said ship, [ship's name] at and from any port or place belonging to the United States of America, bread, flour, pease, Indian corn, or live stock, the produce of the said United States, and no other article whatever; and to carry the said bread, flour, pease, Indian corn, and live stock, to some port or place in the Island of Newfoundland; and on the arrival of the said ship at any port, harbour, or place of discharge in Newfoundland, the master or person having the charge or command of the said ship, is required and enjoined to deliver up the said licence to the Collector or other proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs there, and to indorse on the back thereof the marks, numbers, and contents of each package of bread, flour, pease, Indian corn, and the number of live stock, and shall thereupon receive a certificate thereof from the said Collector or other proper Officer of the Customs.

This licence to continue in force for calendar months from the date hereof.

Signed by us the . . . at the . . . this
day of . . . one thousand eight hundred and

Licence to import bread, flour, pease, Indian corn, and live stock, into the Island of Newfoundland.

Admiralty-Office, May 9, 1815.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq the undermentioned letters, which the Vice-Admiral had received from Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn.

Two letters, dated on board the Albion, in the Chesapeake, the 12th of December, transmit reports received by Sir George Cockburn from Captain Barrie, of His Majesty's ship Dragon, dated in

the Chesapeake the 31st of October and 7th of December 1814.

The former incloses a letter from Captain Alexander, of His Majesty's bomb-vessel Devastation, stating, that having landed with about two hundred seamen, and marines at Parker's Point, to procure cattle, he was attacked by an enemy's force of one hundred and fourteen cavalry and one thousand infantry, with five field-pieces, which, by the good conduct of the detachment under the Captain's orders, he repulsed, taking two prisoners and twenty horses; and afterwards re-embarked without loss.

The latter reports Captain Barrie's proceedings in the Rappahanock River, conducted principally with a view to compel the enemy to re-assemble his militia, and to harass his troops, by keeping them constantly on the alert.

The town of Tappahanock was taken possession of on the 29th of November, having been evacuated by the force which the enemy had drawn out to defend it, and which was afterwards driven from a position it took up on a hill; a stand of colours, with some arms, ammunition, and baggage, were found in the town, left behind by the enemy in his hasty retreat, and some flour and tobacco were embarked in our vessels.

On the 4th of December Captain Barrie landed with a detachment of seamen, marines, and soldiers, at Rappahanock, and learning that the enemy had assembled a force of six hundred men at Farnham Church, about seven miles from the place of landing, he proceeded thither, and attacking the enemy in a strong position he had taken up, drove him into the woods, with the loss of a field-piece, and several killed and wounded, and released several negroes, who were found confined in the woods; in the performance of which services not a man was hurt on our side.

A letter from Sir George Cockburn to Sir Alexander Cochrane, dated at Cumberland Island the 27th of January, incloses a report from Captain Somerville, of His Majesty's ship Rota, with one to the latter from Captain Barrie, of the Dragon, stating that with detachments of troops and marines placed under Captain Barrie's orders, he, on the 11th of the said month, took possession, without opposition, of the abovementioned island; and passing over to the main land in Georgia, on the 13th, with such troops as were not required to keep possession of the island, landed at a small distance from Point Petre, and after a smart skirmish with a party of the enemy, who were quickly driven from their post in a jungle on the way, took possession of the fort on Point Petre without further opposition, and afterwards of the tower of Saint Mary's. In the skirmish the British had one killed and three wounded: the enemy had a Captain and Lieutenant severely wounded, and between fifteen and twenty rank and file killed or wounded.

Sir George Cockburn farther states, that Captain Ross, of the Albion, was sent up St. Mary's River, with some armed boats, to bring down such vessels as might be found there, and returned with a large ship loaded with timber, and the Countess of Harcourt, Indiaman, which had been captured by an American privateer; and that having embarked all the produce collected at St. Mary's in the vessels