

Current Money
of Jamaica.

And so in proportion for a less or larger Quantity.	
On Shingles, called Boston Chips, not more than Twelve Inches in Length, per Thousand,	£ 0 3 4
On Shingles, being more than Twelve Inches in Length, per Thousand,	0 6 8
For every Twelve Hundred (commonly called One thousand) of Red Oak Staves,	0 15 0
For every Twelve Hundred (commonly called One Thousand) of White Oak Staves, and for every One Thousand Pieces of Heading.	0 15 0
For every One Thousand Feet of White or Yellow Pine, Lumber of all Descriptions,	0 10 0
For every Thousand Feet of Pitch Pine Lumber,	0 15 0
For all other Kinds of Wood or Timber not before enumerated,	0 15 0
For every One Thousand Wood-Hoops,	0 5 0
And in Proportion for a less or larger Quantity of all and every the Articles enumerated.	
Horses, Neat Cattle, or other Live Stock, or other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize whatsoever, which by Law may be imported into Jamaica from the United States of North America, not before enumerated and taxed, for every One Hundred Pounds of the Value thereof, at the Port or Place of Importation,	10 0 0

And whereas the Tonnage Duty of Six Shillings and Eight Pence current Money of Jamaica, is not equal to Five Shillings British, required by the said Order to be imposed on Vessels importing such Articles as aforesaid, but such Deficiency in the Tonnage Duty appears to be fully compensated by the Duties as aforesaid, imposed on the Articles imported in such Vessels; His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to authorize the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the said Island of Jamaica, and the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of all His Majesty's Islands and Colonies in the West Indies, (including therein the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands,) and of any Lands or Territories on the Continent of South America to His Majesty belonging, in which Duties, equal in Amount, when taken together, to those imposed as aforesaid, by the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica have been or shall be granted on the Importation of the several Articles specified in the said Order of the 12th of April, and on the Vessels importing the same, to permit notwithstanding any Thing in the said Order of the 12th of April last, the Importation and Exportation into and from the said Islands, Colonies, Lands, and Territories of the several Articles mentioned and permitted in the said Order of the 12th of April last, for the Period thereby allowed, subject to be sooner determined, varied or altered as therein expressed.

Steph. Cottrell.

Downing-Street, September 4, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were Yesterday Morning received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July last.

MY LORD, Ischia, July 5, 1809.

IN my Dispatch to your Lordship of the 9th Ult. from Milazzo, I did myself the Honour to acquaint you with a Project which I had formed, in concert with Rear-Admiral Martin, to make such a Movement as, although it should produce no Issue of Achievement to ourselves, might still operate a Diversion in favour of our Austrian Allies, under the heavy Pressure of Reverse with which we had learned at the Period, they were bravely but unequally struggling.

The first Measure that suggested itself to our Contemplation, was a Menace upon the Kingdom and the Capital of Naples, and the Army as within detailed being embarked, we sailed under Convoy of His Majesty's Ships Canopus, Spartiate, Warrior, and some Frigates and smaller Vessels, on the 11th of last Month, leaving Orders to the Division of His Sicilian Majesty's Troops, which had been placed under my Conduct, and were waiting my Instructions at Palermo, under the Command of Lieutenant-General de Bourcard, to proceed to a given Rendezvous. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, I found at our subsequent Junction, had embarked with this Division.

Our Appearance on the Coast of Calabria, which we reached on the Morning of the 13th, had the Effect of inducing the Body of the Enemy stationed in that Province, to abandon, for the Purposes of immediate Concentration, the greater Part of their Posts along the Shore, when those upon the Line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a Corps under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who had been detached from the Fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisionary Orders for that Purpose.

Major-General Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a Part in this Expedition, returned also at my Request about this Period, for the general Superintendance of these Services, as well as to hold the general Command in Sicily, which becomes a Charge so important during the Term of our present Operations.

On the 24th Ultimo the advanced Division of the British and Sicilian Fleet, namely that which contained the British Troops, anchored off Cape Miseno in the Vicinity of Baia, when our Preparations were immediately made for a Debarkation upon the Island of Ischia; and the necessary Arrangements and Dispositions of Boats being intrusted by the Admiral to Sir Francis Laforey, a Descent was forced on the following Morning by the Troops named in the Margin*, commanded by Major-General Mac-Far-

* Troops that landed under the Command of Major-General Mac-Farlane, assisted by the Honourable Brigadier-General Lumley.

1st Batt. Light Infantry	850
2d Batt. Light Infantry (Foreign)	330
82d Regiment	600
Coriscan Rangers	400
Detachment Calabrian Free Corps	150
Artillery, Staff Corps, &c.	50

4 Six-Pounders. 2 Howitzers.