

or do ship or lade any pig iron, bar iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, masts, yards, bowsprits, oars, oakum, sheet copper, sail-cloth or canvas, or other naval stores, on board any ship or vessel, in order to transporting the same into any parts beyond the seas, without leave or permission first being had and obtained from His Majesty or His Privy Council, upon pain of incurring the forfeitures inflicted by an Act passed in the thirty-third year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to enable His Majesty to restrain the exportation of naval stores, and more effectually to prevent the exportation of salt petre, arms, and ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council." But it is nevertheless His Royal Highness's pleasure, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any of His Majesty's ships of war, or to any other ships or vessels or boats in the service of His Majesty, or employed or freighted by His Majesty's Board of Ordnance, or by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy; nor to prevent any ship or vessel from taking or having on board such quantities of naval stores as may be necessary for the use of such ship or vessel, during the course of her intended voyage, or by licence from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being; nor to the exportation of the said several articles to Ireland, or to His Majesty's yards or garrisons, or to His Majesty's colonies and plantations in America or the West Indies, or to Newfoundland, or to His Majesty's forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, or to the island of Saint Helena, or to the British settlements or factories in the East Indies; provided that, upon the exportation of any of the said articles for the purposes of trade to Ireland, or to His Majesty's yards and garrisons, or to His Majesty's colonies and plantations in America or the West Indies, or to the Island of Newfoundland, or to His Majesty's forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, or to the island of Saint Helena, or to the British settlements or factories in the East Indies, the exporters of such articles do first make oath of the true destination of the same to the places for which they shall be entered outwards, before the entry of the same shall be made, and do give full and sufficient security by bond (except as hereinafter excepted), to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to carry the said articles to the places for which they are so entered outwards, and for the purposes specified, and none other; and such bond shall not be cancelled or delivered up, until proof be made to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, by the production, within a time to be fixed by the said Commissioners and specified in the bond, of a certificate or certificates, in such form and manner as shall be directed by the said Commissioners, shewing that the said articles have been all duly landed at the places for which they were entered outwards. But it is His Royal Highness's pleasure, nevertheless, that the following articles, viz. bar iron, white and tarred rope, tallow or mill grease, tarpaulins for waggon covers, pitch, tar, and turpentine, shall be permitted to be exported, upon payment of the proper duties, without bond being

entered into by the merchant exporter, to any of the British Plantations in the West Indies, or to any of His Majesty's settlements in South America; provided the merchant exporter shall first verify, upon oath, that the articles so exported are intended for the use of a particular plantation or settlement, to be named in the entry outwards, and not for sale, and that the said plantation or settlement has not before been furnished with any supply of the said articles during the same season; and provided also that the exportation of the said articles shall in no case exceed the value of fifty pounds sterling for any given plantation or settlement, whether by one or more shipments within the same season: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain. *Chetwynd.*

Admiralty-Office, August 15, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K.B. &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Victory, in Hawke Road, 5th August 1812.

HEREWITH I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated Riga, the 25th ult. transmitting the accompanying official paper, giving an account of a spirited attack by Prince Bagration on a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which were completely routed, and one thousand men made prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Martin to Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated at Riga, the 25th July, 1812.

THIS instant, on my return from our advanced post, where Captain Stewart is stationed with a division of gun-boats, I have the satisfaction to learn that a Messenger arrived during my absence, with intelligence of the Prince Bragation having attacked Davoust's cavalry in a most spirited manner, the result of which is made public at this place by the inclosed official paper.

(Translation.)

Intelligence of the Operations of the Army, which has been received here this day, dated at Polotzk, the 7th (19th) July.

IN the first engagement of consequence which has taken place, victory has declared itself in favour of our native country and of humanity. Prince