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NOTIFICATIONS,
ORDERS, AND INSTRUCTIONS,

RELATING TO

PRIZE SUBJECTS

DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED BY A. STRAHAN,
LAW-PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR J. BUTTERWORTH, AND J. WHITE,
FLEET-STREET.

1810.

NOTIFICATIONS,
ORDERS,
AND
INSTRUCTIONS, &c.

ARTICLE I.

THAT it shall be lawful for the commanders of ships authorized by letters of marque and reprisals for private men of war, to set upon by force of arms, and subdue and take the men of war, ships, and vessels, goods, wares, and merchandizes, belonging to the *French Republic*, or to any persons being subjects of the *French Republic*, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the *French Republic*, but so as that no hostility be committed, nor prize attacked, seized, or taken, within the harbours of princes and states in amity with us, or in their rivers or roads within the shot of their cannon, unless by permission of such princes or states, or of their commanders or governors in chief in such places.

2. That the commanders of the ships and vessels so authorized as aforesaid shall bring all ships, vessels, and goods which they shall seize and take, unto such port of this our realm of *England*, or some other port of our dominions, as shall be most convenient for them, in order to have the same legally adjudged in our High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or before the Judge of any other Admiralty Court lawfully authorized within our dominions.

3. That after such ships, vessels, and goods, shall be taken and brought into any port, the taker, or one of his chief officers, or some other person present at the capture, shall be obliged to bring or send as soon as possibly may be, three or four of the principal of the company (whereof the master, supercargo, mate or boatswain, to be always two) of every ship or vessel so brought into port, before the Judge of our High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or his Surrogate, or before the Judge of such other Admiralty court within

Instructions
with Letters of
Marque, and
Reprisals.
May 17th 1803.

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our dominions lawfully authorized as aforesaid, or such as shall be lawfully commissioned in that behalf, to be sworn and examined upon such interrogatories as shall tend to the discovery of the truth, concerning the interests or property of such ship or ships, vessel or vessels, and of the goods, merchandize, and other effects found therein; and the taker shall be further obliged at the time he produceth the company to be examined, and before any monition shall be issued, to bring in and deliver into the hands of the Judge to the High Court of Admiralty of *England*, his Surrogate, or the Judge of such other Admiralty Court within our dominions, lawfully authorized, or others commissioned as aforesaid, all such papers, passes, sea briefs, charter parties, bills of lading, cockets, letters, and other documents and writings, as shall be delivered up or found on board any ship; the taker, or one of his chief officers, or some other person who shall be present at the capture, and saw the said papers and writings delivered up, or otherwise found on board at the time of the capture, making oath that the said papers and writings are brought and delivered in as they were received and taken, without any fraud, addition, subduction or embezzlement whatever, or otherwise to account for the same upon oath, to the satisfaction of the Court.

4. That the ships, vessels, goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects, taken by virtue of letters of marque and reprisals as aforesaid, shall be kept and preserved, and no part of them shall be sold, spoiled, wasted, or diminished, and that the bulk thereof shall not be broken, before judgment be given in the High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or some other Court of Admiralty lawfully authorized in that behalf, that the ships, goods, and merchandizes are lawful prize.

5. That if any ship or vessel belonging to us, or our subjects, shall be found in distress, by being in fight, set upon, or taken by the enemy, or by reason of any other accident, the commanders, officers, and company of such merchant ships or vessels as shall have letters of marque and reprisals as aforesaid, shall use their best endeavours, and give aid and succour to all such ship and ships, and shall to the utmost of their power, labour to free the same from the enemy, or any other distress.

6. That the commanders or owners of such ships and vessels, before the taking out letters of marque and reprisals shall make application in writing, subscribed with their hands, to our High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or our commissioners for

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executing that office for the time being, or the Lieutenant or Judge of the said High Court of Admiralty, or his Surrogate, and shall therein set forth a particular, true, and exact description of the ship or vessel for which such letter of marque and reprisal is requested, specifying the burthen of such ship or vessel, and the number and nature of the guns, and what other warlike furniture and ammunition are on board the same, to what place the ship belongs, and the name or names of the principal owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and the number of men intended to be put on board the same, and for what time they are victualled, also the names of the commanders and officers.

7. That the commanders of ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisals as aforesaid, shall hold and keep, and are hereby enjoined to hold and keep, a correspondence by all conveniences and upon all occasions with our High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or our Commissioners for executing that office for the time being, or their Secretary, so as from time to time to render or give him or them not only an account or intelligence of their captures and proceedings by virtue of such commission, but also of whatever else shall seem unto them, or be discovered and declared to them, or found out by them, or by examination of, or conference with, any mariners or passengers of or in the ships or vessels taken, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, touching or concerning the designs of the enemy, or any of their fleets, ships, vessels, or parties, and of the stations, sea-ports and places, and of their intents therein; and of what ships or vessels of the enemy bound out or home, or where cruizing, as they shall hear of; and of what else material in these cases may arrive at their knowledge, to the end such course may be thereon taken, and such orders given, as may be requisite.

8. That no commander of any ship or vessel having a letter of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, shall presume, as they will answer it at their peril, to wear any jack, pennant, or other ensign or colours usually borne by our ships; but that besides the colours usually borne by merchants' ships, they do wear a red jack, with the union jack described in the canton, at the upper corner thereof, near the staff.

9. That no commander of any ship or vessel, having a letter of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, shall ransom or agree to ransom, or quit or set at liberty, any ship or vessel, or their cargoes, which shall be seized and taken.

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10. That all captains or commanding officers of ships having letters of marque and reprisals, do send an account of, and deliver over what prisoners shall be taken on board any prizes, to the commissioners appointed or to be appointed for the exchange of prisoners of war, or the persons appointed in the sea-port towns to take charge of prisoners; and that such prisoners be subject only to the orders, regulations, and directions of the said commissioners; and that no commander or other officer of any ship having a letter of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, do presume, upon any pretence whatsoever, to ransom any prisoners.

11. That in case the commander of any ship having a letter of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, shall act contrary to these instructions, or any such further instructions of which he shall have due notice, he shall forfeit his commission to all intents and purposes, and shall, together with his bail, be proceeded against according to law, and be condemned in costs and damages.

12. That all commanders of ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisals, shall, by every opportunity, send exact copies of their journals to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and proceed to the condemnation of their prizes as soon as may be, and without delay.

13. That the commanders of ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisals, shall, upon due notice being given to them, observe all such other instructions and orders as we shall think fit to direct from time to time, for the better carrying on this service.

14. That all persons who shall violate these or any other of our instructions, shall be severely punished, and also required to make full reparation to persons injured contrary to our instructions, for all damages they shall sustain by any capture, embezzlement, demurrage, or otherwise.

15. That before any letter of marque or reprisal for the purposes aforesaid shall issue under seal, bail shall be given with sureties, before the Lieutenant and Judge of our High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or his Surrogate, in the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, if the ship carries above one hundred and fifty men; and if a less number, in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling.

By His Majesty's Command,
PELHAM.

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In consideration of the present state of commerce, we are pleased hereby to direct the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, not to seize any neutral vessel which shall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy, and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of such neutral country: Provided that such neutral vessel shall not be supplying, nor shall have on the outward voyage supplied, the enemy with any articles contraband of war, and shall not be trading with any blockaded port.

By His Majesty's Command,
PELHAM.

June 24th 1803.
Colonial Trade.

WHEREAS We have thought it expedient to protect from capture and condemnation, organized, thrown, and raw silk, the growth and production of *Italy*, laden on board ships belonging to any state in amity with us, and coming consigned to any merchant of our United Kingdom; the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, are hereby required and enjoined not to detain or molest any vessels belonging to any state in amity with us, on account of their having on board any organized, thrown, or raw silk, the growth and production of *Italy*, and coming consigned to any merchant of our United Kingdom: And in case any such silk so laden and consigned, shall be brought for adjudication before any of our Courts of Admiralty, we hereby direct that the same shall be forthwith liberated, upon a claim being given for it, by or on behalf of the merchant to whom it is consigned.

By His Majesty's Command,
PELHAM.

June 24th 1803.
Silk.—Restored
to Consignees.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Lord *Hawkebury*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures having been taken by His Majesty's command for the blockade of the entrance of the river *Elbe*, in consequence of the forcible occupation of parts of the banks of that river by the *French* troops; the said river is declared to be in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted and executed with respect to all

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Notification.
June 28th 1803.
Blockade, Elbe.

vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade. Lord *Hawkebury* has been further commanded by His Majesty to signify to the ministers of the neutral powers, that whenever the *French* troops will evacuate the positions which they now occupy on parts of the banks of the *Elbe*, and will remove to such a distance from them as to leave the course of that river perfectly free and secure to the vessels of His subjects, as well as of other nations, His Majesty will immediately direct His ships of war which may be stationed at the mouth of the river *Elbe*, for the purpose of blockading the same, to be withdrawn.

Instruction.
July 23d 1803.
British Property
from the ceded
Islands.

WHEREAS We were pleased, on the 9th day of *June* last, to issue an instruction to the Judge of our High Court of Admiralty, and to the Judges of our Vice-Admiralty Courts respecting vessels and cargoes, the property of our subjects, proceeding from islands and colonies late in our possession, and restored by the treaty of peace to the *French* Republic; And whereas we have since been pleased to order general reprisals against the *Batavian* Republic: And whereas it has been represented to us, that during the time the islands and colonies restored by the treaty of peace to the *French* and *Batavian* Republics were in our possession, several plantations therein were acquired by our subjects, and have not yet been disposed of, and that it would be expedient that the produce thereof proceeding from thence to *Europe* before the knowledge of hostilities, should be protected from confiscation; We, taking the premises into our royal consideration, do hereby declare, that no vessel or cargo, being the property of our subjects, shall be liable to condemnation as prize, which was or may be proceeding from any *French* or *Dutch* island or colony late in our possession and restored by the treaty of peace, to whatever country or port such vessel shall be destined, and notwithstanding the cargo shall be the produce of a plantation in such island or colony belonging to the owner of such cargo, provided such vessel shall have sailed from such island or colony before the knowledge of hostilities against *France* and *Holland*; and in case any such vessel or cargo be seized, and brought within the jurisdiction of our High Court of Admiralty, or any of our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, the said vessel and cargo shall be forthwith liberated upon a claim being given for the same on behalf of the proprietors thereof, being our subjects, and upon bail being given to answer the adjudication thereof; and the said vessel and cargo shall be finally restored upon due proof being made

made that the property thereof *bonâ fide* belongs to our subjects, proceeding in manner aforesaid.

By His Majesty's Command,
HOBART.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Lord *Hawkebury*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures having been taken by His Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the river *Weser*, in consequence of His Majesty having recently received authentic information of the occupation of parts of the banks of that river by the *French* troops, the said river is declared to be in a state of blockade, and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade. Lord *Hawkebury* has been further commanded by His Majesty to signify to the ministers of the neutral powers, that whenever the *French* troops will evacuate the positions which they now occupy on the parts of the banks of the *Weser*, and will remove to such a distance from them as to leave the course of that river perfectly free and secure to the vessels of his subjects as well as of other nations, His Majesty will immediately direct his ships of war which may be stationed at the mouth of the river *Weser*, for the purpose of blockading the same, to be withdrawn.

Notification.
July 26th 1803.
Blockade,
Weser.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us that either through misapprehension of, or in disobedience to, the true intent and meaning of the tenth article of our instructions respectively, bearing date the 17th *May* 1803, and the 16th *June* 1803 (a), the captains or commanding officers of ships having letters of marque and reprisals, have landed their prisoners either at ports where no depôts for the reception of prisoners of war are established, or have otherwise neglected to deliver them over to persons appointed in the sea-port towns to take charge of the prisoners; we, taking the premises into consideration, and apprehending great inconvenience therefrom to the public service, do hereby strictly direct and enjoin all captains and commanding officers of ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisals, that they do carry all prisoners, taken on board any prizes, to porta

Instruction.
Aug. 13th 1803.
Prisoners of War
(a) The same
our Dutch hostilities.

at which there are or shall be established depôts for the reception of prisoners of war, there to deliver over such prisoners to agents appointed by our commissioners of transports, or to such other persons as shall be duly appointed to receive and take charge of prisoners of war, and that no commander or any officer of any ship or vessel having a letter of marque and reprisal, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to land, release, or deliver over any prisoners of war at any other place, or in any other manner than as aforesaid.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) PELHAM.

Notification.
Aug. 13th 1803.

Blockade,
Genoa and
Spezia.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Lord *Hawkebury*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of neutral powers residing at this Court that the necessary measures have been taken, by His Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the ports of *Genoa* and *Spezia*; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Instruction.
Sept. 4th 1803.

Wool. Restored
to Consignee.

WHEREAS We have thought it expedient to protect from capture and condemnation, wool, the growth and production of *Spain*, laden on board ships belonging to any state in amity with us, and coming consigned to any merchant of our united kingdom; the commanders of our ships and privateers are hereby required and enjoined, not to detain or molest any vessels belonging to any state in amity with us, on account of their having on board any wool the growth and production of *Spain*, and coming consigned to any merchant of our united kingdom: And in case any such wool so laden and consigned shall be brought for adjudication before any of our Courts of Admiralty, We hereby direct that the same shall be forthwith liberated, upon a claim being given for it, by or on behalf of the merchant to whom it is consigned; notwithstanding the existing hostilities, or any other hostilities which may take place.

By His Majesty's Command,
PELHAM.

THE Right Honourable Lord *Hobart*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having acquainted us, by his letter of this day's date, that the King had judged it expedient, in the defence of the dominions and the protection of His Majesty's subjects, to establish a most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the port of *Havre de Grace* and the other ports of the river *Seine*, and that the same should be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner according to the usages of war, acknowledged and allowed in similar cases; and that His Majesty had farther caused it to be notified to the ministers of the neutral powers, that the navigation thereof is, and is to be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after such notice: And his Lordship having at the same time signified to us His Majesty's pleasure that orders should be given for establishing the most complete and vigorous blockade at the entrance of the said ports of *Havre* and the other ports of the river *Seine*, and that instructions should be given to the commanders of His Majesty's squadrons and ships of war, and particularly the officer commanding His Majesty's squadrons at *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, to order the senior officers employed in the said blockade, and all other His Majesty's cruisers, to stop all neutral vessels destined to the said ports; and if they shall appear ignorant of the existence of the blockade and have no enemy's property on board, then only to turn them away, apprizing them that the said ports are in a state of the most complete and vigorous blockade, and writing a notice to that effect upon one or more of the principal ship papers; but if any neutral vessel, which shall appear to have been so warned, or to be otherwise informed of the existence of the blockade, or to have sailed from the last clearing port, after it may be reasonably supposed that the notification before mentioned might have been made public there, shall yet be found attempting or intending to enter either of the said ports, such vessel shall be seized and sent into a port in *England* for legal adjudication. And in respect to neutral vessels coming out of the port of *Havre de Grace*, or the other ports of the river *Seine*, any such vessels, having any goods on board, appearing to have been laden after knowledge of the blockade, shall in like manner be seized and sent in for legal adjudication; but that neutral vessels, coming out of the said ports in ballast (except such

Notification.
Sept. 6th 1803.

Blockade,
Havre.

as shall before have entered in breach of the blockade) or having only goods on board laden before the knowledge of the blockade, shall be suffered to pass (except there be just grounds of detention) with a similar notice and warning to be written upon the papers, prohibiting such vessel from again attempting to enter the *Seine* during the existence of the blockade, and also stating the reason for their permitting her to pass; you are in pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure signified to us abovementioned, hereby required and directed to govern yourself accordingly.

Instruction.
Sept. 23d 1803.

Spanish Trade in
the West Indies.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the trade carried on by Spanish vessels between our free ports in the *West Indies* and Spanish ports should not be interrupted during the existing hostilities, or any other hostilities which may take place; We are pleased hereby to order and direct the commanders of our ships of war, and vessels bearing letters of marque, that they do not seize or detain any Spanish vessels so engaged; Provided nevertheless, that in case hostilities should take place between Us and His Catholic Majesty, Spanish vessels engaged in such trade, and sailing after the knowledge of such hostilities, shall be required to have a licence from one of our governors in the *West Indies*, in the same manner that licences were granted during the late war.

By His Majesty's Command,
HOBART.

Letter from the
Sec. of State.
July 18th 1804.

Blockade, Elbe,
modified.

It having been a matter of considerable doubt whether the request signified to me in several notes, which I have had the honour to receive from you, relative to a relaxation of the blockade of the river *Elbe*, in favour of the *Gluckstadt* whale fishers, could be complied with, without in too great a degree departing from a measure which His Majesty has thought it incumbent upon him to adopt; my answer to your notes on that subject has been unavoidably delayed. I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you, that orders have been given, conformably to your request, to allow *Greenland* ships enumerated in the list inclosed in your note of the 19th *June*, to proceed to *Gluckstadt*; and that orders have also been given, to allow lighters, barges, and small crafts coming within that description, and laden with innocent and

and neutral cargoes, to pass and repass along the *Danish* side of the *Elbe*, over the *Shallows Watten*, between *Tonningen* and *Hamburgh*; a measure which will remove the obstruction of the coasting trade of *Denmark*, and prevent the recurrence of those complaints which this Government has lately not unfrequently received. His Majesty trusts that his consenting to relax the blockade in this instance will be considered by the *Danish* government as a proof of his wish to alleviate as much as possible, every unnecessary pressure on the commerce of his *Danish* Majesty's subjects, and that no improper use will be made of this indulgence, which may compel him to revert to all the strictness of the blockade.
To the Count *Wedel Jarlsberg*,
Minister of *Denmark*.
HARROWBY.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that due attention has been paid to the requests signified to me in several notes from you on the part of the town of *Bremen*, that lighters might be allowed to navigate between the rivers *Fade* and *Weser*.

July 18th 1804
The same as to
the *Fade* and
Weser.

Orders have been given to His Majesty's ships employed in the blockade of the latter, to permit the passage of lighters (really coming within that description, and laden with innocent and neutral cargoes) to pass and repass over the *Shallows* between *Varel* and *Bremen*. His Majesty trusts that care will be taken that this permission may not be abused, or any advantage taken, which would compel him to revert to all the strictness of the blockade.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) HARROWBY.

To Mr. *Groning*,
Deputy of *Bremen*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have paid due attention to the request contained in different letters of Mr. *Matthieson*, on the part of the city of *Hamburgh*, 'That the lighters be permitted to navigate between the rivers *Weser* and *Elbe*.'

July 18th 1804.
The *Weser* and
Elbe.

Orders have accordingly been sent to His Majesty's ships of the blockade to permit the passage of lighters, barges, and other small craft, answering the above description, and carrying unexceptionable goods for neutral account, and to suffer the same to pass without molestation to and fro, along the *Danish* side of the *Elbe*, through the *Watten*, between *Tonningen* and *Hamburgh*.

His

His Majesty hopes that this permission will be properly attended to, and not abused, and that no unfair advantage shall be taken of it, by which His Majesty should see himself forced to order the blockade to be resumed with greater strictness.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HARROWBY.

To P. Colquhoun Graf Esq.

Notification.
Aug. 9th 1804.

Blockade.—
French Ports
enumerated.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Lord Harrowby, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by His Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the ports of *Fecamp, Valery en Caux, Dieppe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Newport, and Ostend*; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations or the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Instruction.
Feb. 1st 1805.

Corn to Spain.

WHEREAS we have judged it expedient that interruption should not be given to the supplying the kingdom of *Spain* in its present distress with grain, notwithstanding the existing hostilities; We do hereby direct, and strictly enjoin the commanders of our ships of war and privateers not to molest any neutral vessel laden solely with grain, and going to *Spain*, to whomsoever the said grain may belong, unless it be brought from, or be destined to a blockaded port.

By His Majesty's Command,

HAWKESBURY.

Notification.
April 25th 1805.

Blockade.—
Cadiz.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken by His Majesty's command, for the blockade of the ports of *Cadiz and St. Lucar*; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

IN consideration of the present state of commerce, We are graciously pleased to direct, that neutral vessels, having on board the articles herein-after enumerated, and trading directly or circuitously between the ports of our united kingdom and the enemy's ports in *Europe* (such ports not being blockaded), shall not be interrupted in their voyages by our ships of war or privateers, on account of such articles, or any of them, being the property of our subjects, trading with the enemy, without having obtained our special licence for that purpose; and if any neutral vessel trading as aforesaid shall be brought into our ports for adjudication, such vessel shall be forthwith liberated by our Courts of Admiralty, together with the enumerated articles laden therein, which shall be shewn to be *British* or neutral property.

Instruction.
June 29th 1805.

Trade with
France, Holland,
and Spain.

EXPORTS.

LIST of Goods permitted to be exported to *Holland, France, and Spain.*

British manufactures (not naval or military stores), grocery, ^{Exports.} allum, annatta, coffee, cocoa, calicoes, copperas, drugs (not dying drugs, rhubarb, spices, sugar, pepper, tobacco, vitriol, elephant's teeth, pimento, cinnamon, nutmegs, cornelian stone, nankeens, *East India* bales, tortoise shell, cloves, red, green and yellow earth, earthen ware, indigo (not exceeding five tons in one vessel), woollens, rum, and prize goods, not prohibited to be exported.

IMPORTS.

From *Holland.*

Grain (if importable according to the provisions of the corn ^{Imports.} laws,) salted provisions of all sorts, (not being salted beef or pork), oak-bark, flax, flax-feed, clover and other feed, madder-roots, salt hides and skins, leather, rushes, hoops, factharum saturni, barilla, smalts, yarn, saffron, butter, cheese, quills, clinkers, terraces, geneva, vinegar, white lead, oil, turpentine, pitch, hemp, bottles, waincot boards, raw materials, naval stores, lace, and *French* cambrics and lawns.

From *France.*

Grain (as above), salted provisions of all sorts (not being salted beef or pork), seeds, saffron, rafs, oak-bark, turpentine, hides,

hides, skins, honey, wax, fruit, raw materials, linseed cakes, tallow, weld, wine, lace, *French* cambrics and lawns, vinegar, and brandy.

From *Spain*.

Cochineal, barilla, fruit, orchella weed, *Spanish* wool, indigo, hides, skins, shumac, liquorice, juice, seeds, saffron, silk, sweet almonds, castile soap, raw materials, oak-bark, anniseed, wine, corks, black-lead, naval stores, vinegar, and brandy.

And We are further pleased to direct, that the foregoing enumeration may be added to, or altered, by any order of the Lords of our Council.

Instruction.
Aug. 17th 1805.
Colonial Ship-
ments to this
Kingdom prior
to Nov. 1st 1804.

We are pleased hereby to direct the commanders of our ships of war and privateers not to seize any neutral vessel which shall be carrying on trade directly from the colonies of the enemy to the ports of this kingdom, and laden solely with the property of the inhabitants of the neutral country to which the ship belongs; provided such neutral ship has already cleared out, or shall clear out from such colony, prior to the 1st day of *November* next, and shall not have supplied the enemy with any articles contraband of war, on the outward voyage, and shall not have entered, or be coming from any blockaded port. And in case any neutral vessel, trading as aforesaid, hath been or shall be detained or brought before any of our Courts of Admiralty, it is our will and pleasure that such ships, together with their cargoes, be forthwith liberated.

By His Majesty's Command,
HAWKESBURY.

Notification.
Oct. 19th 1805.
Blockade, *Elbe*
and *Weser*,
withdrawn.

INFORMATION having been received of the removal of *French* troops from the position which they occupied upon the borders of the *Elbe* and *Weser*, His Majesty has been pleased to direct that the blockade of the entrance of these rivers should be discontinued, and that His Majesty's ships of war which had been stationed at the mouth of them, for the purpose of blockading the same, should be withdrawn.

MULGRAVE.

The undersigned His Majesty Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to inform Mr. *Munroe*, that the King having been pleased in conformity to the note transmitted by the undersigned to Mr. *Munroe* on the 25th of *April* last, to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of *Cadiz* and *St. Lucar*, and such ports having been and being now blockaded, the undersigned is commanded to acquaint Mr. *Munroe*, that His Majesty is pleased to declare that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral vessels from entering into and sailing from the said ports of *Cadiz* and *St. Lucar*, provided that the vessels so entering, and sailing from the said ports shall not be found to have on board, or to have carried to the said ports, any warlike or naval stores, or any article or articles intended to be, and usually converted into warlike or naval stores, or provisions of any kind whatever, excepting such as may be fairly deemed sea stores for the use of the crews for such neutral vessels.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

WHEREAS by a contract entered into with the commissioners of our victualling board, Messrs. *Scott, Idle*, and Company, merchants of our city of *London*, are engaged to supply the quantity of six thousand pipes of *Spanish* red wine, to be delivered into our victualling stores at *Deptford, Portsmouth, Plymouth*, and *Cork*, for the use of our public naval service: And whereas it is requisite that the said wine should be protected from all damage of confiscation in any of our courts of prize, in case the neutral vessels which shall bring the said wine from *Spanish* ports should be seized and carried into *British* ports by any of our cruisers or private ships of war: And whereas it hath been represented to us that the said merchants contractors are unable to set forth at present the names of the neutral vessels which may have been engaged to bring over the said wine, being ten in number; We, considering the urgency of our public service in the matter, are graciously pleased to direct, that if any of such neutral vessels, being ten in number, bringing cargoes of wine from *Spanish* ports, the property of the said Messrs. *Scott, Idles*, and Company, in execution of the said contract with our commissioners of our victualling

Oct. 2th 1805.
Blockade—
Cadiz—modi-
fied.
March 7th 1806.
Licence for
Wine Contract
to Messrs. *Scott*
and *Idle*.

victualling board, should be seized and brought within the jurisdiction of our High Court of Admiralty, or any of our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, they shall be forthwith liberated, with their cargoes, on behalf of Messrs. Scott, Idles, and Company, and bail given to answer the adjudication thereof; and that the said cargoes shall be finally restored, upon due proof being afterwards made that they are bona fide the property of the said Messrs. Scott, Idles, and Company, intended for the ports of this kingdom, in execution of the said contract.

By His Majesty's Command,
SPENCER.

Similar orders for further contract 10th December 1806, and 20th August 1807.

April 5th 1806.
Order of Council.—Embargo on Prussian Vessels.

WHEREAS His Majesty has received advice that His Majesty the King of Prussia has taken possession of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, and other dominions belonging to His Majesty, in a hostile manner; and has also notified that all British ships shall be excluded from the ports of the Prussian dominions, and from certain ports of the North of Europe, and not suffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the just rights and interests of His Majesty and his dominions, and contrary to the established law and practice of nations in amity with each other; His Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no ships or vessels belonging to His Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Prussia until further order: And His Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all Prussian ships and vessels whatsoever, now within or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels, but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all or every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships and vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatsoever be sustained; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Neutral Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken by His Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the rivers Ems, Weser, Elbe, and Trave; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different Neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Notification.
April 8th 1806.
Blockade.
Ems, Weser,
Elbe, Trave.

WHEREAS His Majesty has received advice, that His Majesty the King of Prussia has taken possession of His Majesty's electoral dominions in a forcible and hostile manner, and has also caused it to be notified to His Majesty's Minister at the court of Berlin, that all British ships were thenceforth to be excluded from the ports of the Prussian dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, under the forcible controul of Prussia, in violation of the just rights and interests of His Majesty and His dominions, and contrary to the established law and practice of nations in amity with each other: And whereas His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has been pleased to cause an embargo to be laid upon vessels belonging to the subjects of Prussia now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said vessels: And whereas there is just reason to apprehend that the neutrality of the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, and the free navigation thereof, will not, under these circumstances, be duly respected by His Majesty's enemies, but will be rendered subject to the hostile measures above described: His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a general embargo or stop be made in like manner, until further orders from this Board, of all ships and vessels belonging to persons, residing in any ports or places situate upon the said rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, save and except vessels under the Danish flag, and also save and except that in respect to the goods and effects on board such ships and vessels which shall have been laden in, or are coming consigned to any ports of the United Kingdom, the same shall be forthwith liberated

Embargo.
April 16th 1806.
As to Vessels of
the above Ports,

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and given up to the said laders or consignors respectively. And it is hereby further ordered that no property or freight money appearing to belong to any subject of *Prussia*, or to any person residing as aforesaid, respecting which proceedings are now depending or shall hereafter depend in any of His Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be decreed to be restored, nor shall the proceeds of any property or freight money belonging as aforesaid which has already been decreed to be restored, be had to or on behalf of the claimants, but the same shall be kept in safe custody until His Majesty's further order herein. And it is further ordered, that no person residing within His Majesty's dominions do presume to pay any freight money due or payable to or on behalf of any person or persons being subjects or residing within the dominions of the king of *Prussia*, or in the ports or places aforesaid, for the freight or merchandize laden on board any ship which is detained under the said embargo, or which shall hereafter be brought into any of the ports of His Majesty's dominions; but that such freight money shall be forthwith paid into the registry of the High Court of Admiralty, there to remain until His Majesty's pleasure shall be further known, or until other provisions shall be made by law. And whereas it has been represented to His Majesty, that the goods on board several of the *Prussian* vessels so detained or to be detained by the embargo are the property of His Majesty's subjects, or the property of persons not being subjects of *Prussia*; it is further ordered, that all goods on board any vessels detained under the said embargo which are laden in or coming consigned to ports of the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the disposal of the owners, or their agents, upon affidavit being made and produced in the High Court of Admiralty that the said goods were not, at the time of shipment, nor are now the property of subjects of *Prussia*; and upon paying the freight due upon such goods into the registry of the said Court, and upon giving sufficient bail to abide adjudication, in case any proceeding should be commenced against the said goods within two months from the date of such delivery. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

His Majesty having taken into consideration the present state of *Hamburgh* and *Oldenburgh*, and the circumstances under which several vessels belonging to *Bremen* and *Papenburgh* have arrived in the ports of the United Kingdom, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the embargo now subsisting on all ships and vessels belonging to *Hamburgh* and *Oldenburgh* be taken off. And it is hereby further ordered, that the embargo be also taken off those vessels belonging to the towns of *Bremen* and *Papenburgh* which had cleared out for any port of the United Kingdom previous to the *Prussian* notification, dated 28th *March* last, whereby *British* ships were excluded from the ports of the *Prussian* dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of *Europe*; and that the said ships and vessels with their cargoes, not being *Prussian* or enemies property, be permitted to sail to any port not blockaded. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

THE King has caused to be signified by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that the king, taking into consideration the new and extraordinary means resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of distressing the commerce of His subjects, has thought fit to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of the coast, rivers, and ports, from the river *Elbe* to the port of *Brest*, both inclusive; and that the said coast, rivers, and ports, are and must be considered as blockaded; but that His Majesty is pleased to declare, that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels, laden with goods not being the property of His Majesty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching the said coasts, and entering into and sailing from the said rivers and ports (save and except the coast, rivers, and ports, from *Ostend* to the river *Seine*, already in a strict and rigorous blockade, and which are to be considered as so continued), provided the said ships and vessels so approaching and entering (except as aforesaid) shall not have been laden at any port belonging to

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or

May 14th 1806.
Embargo relaxed as to *Hamburgh*, *Oldenburgh*, *Bremen*, *Papenburgh*.

Notification. May 16th 1806.
Blockade from *Elbe* to *Brest*, &c.

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or in the possession of any of His Majesty's enemies, and that the said ships and vessels so sailing from the said rivers and ports (except as aforesaid) shall not be destined to any port belonging to or in the possession of any of His Majesty's enemies, nor have previously broken the blockade.

Instruction.
May 21st 1806.
Baltic, exempt
from Capture.

WHEREAS We have been desirous to prevent interruption being to the trade and commerce of every state in amity with Us, as far as was compatible with the necessary operations of war: And whereas it will tend very much to that purpose that the trade and navigation of the *Baltic* should, for the present, remain uninterrupted, We have, therefore, been pleased to resolve that our ships of war, privateers, and other vessels acting under Our commission, shall be restrained from making prize of, stopping, or detaining any ships or vessels within the *Baltic*; and We do hereby strictly charge and enjoin the commanders of our ships of war, and the commanders of all ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, that they do not by virtue of their commission, or under colour thereof, stop or detain any ship or vessel in the *Baltic*, for the purpose of making prize of the same, but that they suffer all such ships and vessels as they meet in those seas, to proceed in their respective voyages without any interruption.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) SPENCER.

Order.
May 23d 1806.
Fishing Vessels
with fresh Fish
exempted from
Capture.

It is this day ordered in Council, that all fishing vessels under *Prussian* and other colours, and engaged for the purpose of catching fish and of conveying them fresh to market, with their crews, cargoes, and stores, shall not be molested on their fishing voyages and bringing the same to market; and that no fishing vessels of this description shall hereafter be molested. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWLKENER.

Notification.
June 2d 1806.
Blockade, *Trave*.
withdrawn.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable *Chas. Jas. Fox*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that, in consequence of subsequent advices, the blockade announced by the said ministers of the 8th of *April* last, shall not extend to the river *Trave*.

His Majesty having taken into consideration the circumstances under which ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of *Bremen* are detained under embargo, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the embargo now subsisting upon said ships and goods be taken off; and the said ships with their cargoes, not being enemies property, be permitted to sail to any port not blockaded. And that the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order.
June 5th 1806.
Embargo, as to
Bremen, further
withdrawn.

His Majesty taking into consideration the representations that have been made on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of *Papenburgh*, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels under the *Papenburgh* flag, which were destined to, and had arrived in any of the ports of the United Kingdom before the 14th day of *May* last, being the day on which the order for granting general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the town of *Papenburgh* was issued, or which were detained at sea before the same period, not trading between port and port in hostility with His Majesty, shall be restored, together with their freight and cargoes, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of the Court of Admiralty, that such vessels, and any goods laden on board the same, do really belong to inhabitants of the town of *Papenburgh*, or other subjects of the Duke of *Arenberg*; and that the said ships with their crews, and the said goods be permitted to proceed to any port not blockaded. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Lords Commis-

Order.
June 18th 1806.
Relaxation of
hostilities, *sub*
modo, as to
Papenburgh.

soners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Notification.
July 26th 1806.
Blockade—
Venice.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable *Chas. Jas. Fox*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that His Majesty has judged it expedient (for the protection of His subjects, and the annoyance of the enemies) to establish the most rigorous blockade of the entrance of the port of *Venice*, and to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and observed in similar cases; and that the port of *Venice* must be considered as being in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different friendly and neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

Instructions.
Sept. 24th 1806.
Suspension of
hostilities, as to
Prussian and
Papenburg
Property.

OUR will and pleasure is, and it is hereby ordered and directed, that all *Prussian* vessels and goods, and all goods and vessels belonging to the town of *Papenburg*, which shall be seized and detained by any of our ships of war, or privateers, after the date thereof, shall be brought into port and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, but that no final adjudication of such vessels and goods shall take place until Our further pleasure thereon shall be signified, either for the restitution of the said vessels and goods, or for proceeding to the final adjudication therein.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Notification.
Sept. 25th 1806.
Blockade.
Elbe, Ems, &c.
discontinued.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Lord Viscount *Howick*, His Majesty's Principal

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers, resident at this court, that His Majesty having been pleased, on the 16th of *May* last, to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of the coast, rivers, and ports from the river *Elbe* to the port of *Brest*, both inclusive; His Majesty is now pleased to declare, that so much of such blockade as extended from the river *Elbe* to the river *Ems*, both inclusive, is for the present discontinued; and that from the date thereof, the navigation of the coast, rivers, and ports from the river *Elbe* to the river *Ems*, both inclusive, is as free as if such blockade had not taken place.

WHEREAS We have received satisfactory assurances that our ally the Emperor of *Russia* has permitted, and now permits, his subjects to trade in innocent articles with *France* and her allies, Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby order and enjoin the commanders of our ships and privateers, that they do not seize and detain the goods of the subjects of our ally the Emperor of *Russia*, being innocent articles, on account of so trading. And We do further direct the Judge of our High Court of Admiralty and of our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, forthwith to release goods, being innocent articles, the property of *Russian* subjects, which have been or shall be detained, on account of being engaged in a trade with *France* or her allies.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Instruction.
Nov. 14th 1806.
As to the Trade
of *Russia* with
France, &c.

WHEREAS by our Order in Council, dated the 24th day of *October* 1806, We signified our royal will and pleasure that our loving subjects *John Forbes*, *Thomas Forbes*, *James Inverarity*, and *Wm. Simpson*, should be protected, in withdrawing, during a limited time, their effects from the province of *West Florida*, belonging to the King of *Spain*, into any of the ports of this kingdom, or to any of His Majesty's colonies or plantations; We hereby strictly enjoin the commanders of our cruizers and private ships of war, that they do not interrupt or detain any

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neutral

Instruction.
Nov. 15th 1806.
Protection to
Individuals, &c.
withdrawing
property, &c.

neutral or *British* vessels, employed in bringing the effects of the said *John Forbes, Thomas Forbes, James Inverarity, and Wm. Simpson*, from the said province of *West Florida*, into any of the ports of this kingdom, or into any of His Majesty's colonies or plantations, provided they have certificates on board duly sworn by one or more of the said persons, declaring the goods to be the produce of *West Florida*, and to be *bona fide* their own property, and coming in exchange or payment of any commodities carried there before the war on their own account and the course of their trade; and if such ships so documented shall be seized and brought before any of our Courts of Admiralty, We hereby direct, that the goods so attested shall be forthwith liberated, on its being shewn that the regulations of our said order have been duly conformed to respecting the same.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Order.
Nov. 19th 1806.
Prussian and
Papenburg,
Navigation, free.

His Majesty having received assurances, on the part of the King of *Prussia*, that he will neither give, or suffer to be given, in any of the ports of his dominions, any impediment whatever to a free navigation of the subjects of His Majesty, but will give to the *British* flag the liberty of entering into all the above mentioned ports, and of departure from the same, as before the last closing of the rivers *Ems, Weser, and Elbe*; His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is graciously pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that instructions shall be immediately issued to the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers, that they give no interruption in future to the innocent navigation of the subjects of his *Prussian* Majesty, and of the inhabitants of the town of *Papenburg*, whose commerce it is His Majesty's intention shall be left free, and replaced on the same footing on which it was previous to the last exclusion of the *British* flag from the rivers *Ems, Weser, and Elbe*. And His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, will give the necessary orders accordingly, as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Majesty, that it would be expedient in the present circumstances to permit, under certain rules and regulations, a commercial intercourse to be carried on in *British* vessels navigated according to law, from the free ports in the *Bahama Islands*, and the port of *Road Harbour* in the island of *Tortola*, to such ports and places in the island of *St. Domingo* as are not or shall not be under the dominion and in the actual possession of His Majesty's enemies; His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to authorize, and doth hereby authorize the Governor of the *Bahama Islands*, and the Governor in the *Leeward Islands*, (or the President of the Council residing in the island of *Tortola*, and the Chief Justice and Collector of the Customs of the said island, if by writing under the hand and seal of the Governor of the *Leeward Islands* they shall be deputed for that purpose), and each of them, to grant licences under their hands and seals respectively, but in His Majesty's name, to *British* vessels navigated according to law, to clear out from the port of *Road Harbour* in the island of *Tortola*, and from the free ports in the *Bahama Islands* respectively, with cargoes of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and salt from the *Bahama Islands*, to such ports or places in the island of *St. Domingo*, as are not or shall not be under the dominion and in the actual possession of any of His Majesty's enemies, (the name of the vessel, and the port or ports to which the vessel is bound, to be inserted in every such licence), and to bring back from such ports in the said island to the free ports in the *Bahama Islands*, or to the port of *Road Harbour* in the island of *Tortola*, or to some port of the United Kingdom, any articles the produce of the said island of *St. Domingo*; such articles of produce to be in all respects subject to the duties and regulations to which the produce of foreign islands is by law subject: Provided however, that such vessels shall not carry any sugar to the said island of *St. Domingo*, nor carry any negroes, either to or from the said island. And His Majesty is further pleased to direct, that every licence so granted shall be entered upon record in the proper office, and an account thereof be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. And His Majesty doth hereby order and command all and every the commanders and officers of His ships and vessels of war, and the commanders of all private ships of war, and others whom it may concern, to suffer all and every such ships and vessels having such licences

Order of Council of the 19th Nov. 1806.

Trade to St. Domingo.

licences as aforesaid, and conforming to the regulations therein prescribed to pass and repass upon their respective voyages, which shall be described in such licences. And in case, through ignorance, or in breach of this His Majesty's order in Council, any ships or vessels having such licence as aforesaid, should be brought in for adjudication, His Majesty doth hereby further order and command, that they shall forthwith be released by His Majesty's Court of Admiralty, upon proof that the parties have duly conformed to the regulations and restrictions prescribed in the said licence.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council of the 7th Jan. 1807.

Trade with Enemies Ports restricted.

WHEREAS the French government has issued certain orders, which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with His Majesty's dominions, and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country, in any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of His Majesty's dominions:

And whereas the said government has also taken upon itself to declare all His Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valour and discipline of the British navy:

And whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy would give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant His Majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of His Majesty's subjects; a prohibition which the superiority of His Majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruizers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous:

And whereas His Majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of His enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet feels Himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of His people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on His part to restrain this violence,

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violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong or be in the possession of France, or her allies, or shall be so far under their controul as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat: And the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this His Majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize. And His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

OUR will and pleasure is that you do not interrupt neutral vessels, laden with cargoes consisting of the articles hereinafter enumerated, coming for importation to any port of our United Kingdom, (provided they are not coming from any port in a state of strict and rigorous blockade); and in case any such vessel so coming with such articles shall be brought for adjudication before our High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, we hereby direct that the same shall be forthwith liberated, upon a claim being given, by or on behalf of the merchant or merchants, to whom such articles are coming for importation.

Instruction. 4th Feb. 1807. Importation of certain Articles, &c.

Enumeration of Articles.

Grain, viz. corn, meal, and flour, (if importable according to the provisions of the corn laws) rice, Spanish wool, mohair, yarn, madder and madder roots, smalts, shumac, argol, galls, cream of tartar, safflower, valoue, brimstone, Spanish wine, indigo,

indigo, saffron, verdigrease, cochineal, orchilla weed, cork, olive oil, fruit, ashes, juniper berries, barilla, organzined, thrown, or raw silk, (not being of the production of the *East Indies* or *China*) quicksilver, bullion coined and uncoined, goat, kid, and lamb skins, rags, oak-bark, flax, seeds, oil of turpentine, pitch, hemp, timber, fir, oak, oak-plank, masts, and spars.

By His Majesty's Command,
SPENCER.

Instruction.
11th Feb. 1807.
Relief to Ships
cleared out for
Buenos Ayres.

OUR will and pleasure is, that all *British* vessels which have cleared out for any of the ports of our United Kingdom to *Buenos Ayres* and the river *Plata*, may be permitted, either to proceed without interruption to any port of the island of *Saint Domingo*, not in the immediate possession and under the controul of *France* or *Spain*, there to dispose of their cargoes, and to lade produce in return, and to carry the same to any port of our United Kingdom, or to tranship their cargoes on board neutral vessels, and to send the same for sale to any hostile colony, and to bring back returns on board such neutral vessels, to any port of our United Kingdom.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) SPENCER.

Instruction.
Feb. 18th 1807.
Trade of Ports
in the North of
Germany, in
possession of the
French.

OUR will and pleasure is, that the ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, and other places and countries in the north of *Germany*, which vessels and goods shall be employed in a trade to or from the ports of Our United Kingdom, shall, until further order, be suffered to pass free and unmolested, notwithstanding that the said countries are, or may be, in the possession or under the controul of *France* and her allies; and all such ships and goods so trading, which may have been already detained, shall be forthwith liberated and restored.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Notification.
Mar. 11th 1807.
Bo ckde,
Elbe, Weser,
Elms, renewed.

LORD Viscount *Howick*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of Friendly and Neutral Powers resident at this Court,

Court, that in consequence of the recent proceedings, and the present position of the enemy on the continent, which enables him to command the navigation of the *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Ems*, His Majesty has judged it expedient to re-establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrances of those rivers, and to maintain and enforce the same, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that all the ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of *Hamburgh*, and other places and countries in the north of *Germany*, now in the possession or under the controul of *France* and her allies, which have been detained prior to the 1st of *January* last, shall be restored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty to belong to the inhabitants aforesaid, and that the ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port. And all such ships and goods captured on or after the said 1st of *January*, and pronounced in like manner, shall be detained (save and except ships and goods engaged in a trade to or from the ports of this country) until further order; and the goods shall be sold by the claimants thereof under a commission from the Court of Admiralty, to be granted upon notice given to His Majesty's Procurator General; and the proceeds, after deducting the claimants advances in respect thereto, shall be paid into the registry of the said Court, and shall be invested in Government securities, until His Majesty's further pleasure shall be signified thereon. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Order.
Mar. 26th 1807.
Hamburgh,
Property
restored
sub modo.

My Lords,
In compliance with the solicitations of the *British* merchants and ship owners trading to, and interested in, the commerce of the north of *Germany*, and of the principal merchants of *Tonningen*, *Hamburgh* and *Bremen*, I am to signify to your Lordships His Majesty's pleasure, that you give the necessary orders to the officers employed in the blockade of the *Elbe*, the *Weser*, and the *Ems*, that they permit *British* manufactures of every kind, colonial produce, and *East India* goods,

Order.
April 7th 1807.
Elbe, Weser,
Ems.—Trade
over the Watten.

goods, and every other article (except wet and dry provisions of every kind, and liquors of all sorts) to be conveyed in lighters and small craft from *Tonningen* over the *Watten*, and shoals, up the said rivers *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Ems*, under the same restrictions and precautions which His Majesty's Government thought necessary, when a like navigation was permitted during a blockade of the same rivers in the years 1804 and 1805.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

April 28th. Order. Blockade, Ems, Weser, Elbe, farther Relaxation.

I HAVE to signify to your Lordships His Majesty's pleasure, that you give the necessary directions to the officers employed in the blockade of the rivers *Ems*, *Weser*, and *Elbe*, that all goods and merchandize may be permitted to be conveyed in lighters or small craft, from *Tonningen* over the *Watten*, and shoals up the said rivers, with the exception of all articles, contraband of war, liquors and provisions of every kind wet and dry, with the exceptions also of grain, and likewise of tobacco; and that the said craft should be permitted to return over the said flats laden with goods and merchandize of every kind.

I have the Honour to be,

My Lords, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Notification. May 13th 1807. Blockade, Dardanelles and Smyrna.

THE Right Honourable *Geo. Canning*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral Powers resident at this court, that in consequence of the recent hostile proceedings of the *Ottoman Porte*, His Majesty has judged it expedient to direct, that the blockade of the straits of the *Dardanelles* and of the port and harbour of *Smyrna*, already constituted by His Majesty's naval forces, and those of His Allies, should be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

WHEREAS hostilities having taken place between His Majesty and the Sublime *Porte*, it is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the Grand Signor, until further order; and His Majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatever, belonging to the subjects of the Grand Signor now within, or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any of His Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels; and that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the Grand Signor, or bearing the flag of the *Ottoman* empire; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Order, 16th May, 1807. Embargo, as to Ottoman Vessels, &c.

W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the liberty of navigation and commerce between His Majesty's subjects, and the subjects of the United States of *America*, should for the present continue in the same manner, and under the same limitations as are specified in the act of the thirty-seventh of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for carrying into execution a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between His Majesty and the United States of *America*;" and in the act passed in the forty-sixth year of His Majesty's reign, for continuing the said act of the thirty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign: His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is hereby pleased to direct, that all the regulations contained in the said acts, shall be duly observed, until such provision shall be made respecting the matters aforesaid. An the Right Honourable the Lords

Order, 27th May, 1807. America, Regulations of Trade continued.

Commissioners

Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.
(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council,
17th June, 1807.
Trade to Ham-
burgh and
Bremen, sub
modo.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, that all ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of *Hamburgh* and *Bremen*, which since the first of *January* last have been and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, shall be restored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty to belong to the inhabitants aforesaid, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that the said ships and goods be permitted to proceed to any neutral port. And is further ordered, that ships and goods so belonging shall not in future be liable to detention, provided such ships and goods shall be engaged in a trade to or from any port of this Kingdom, or between neutral port and neutral port—But all ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants aforesaid, which shall be found trading with any hostile port, and not going from or coming to a port of this Kingdom, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to His Majesty.

W. FAWKENER.

Notification,
June 19th 1807.
Blockade.—
Ems, &c.
Construction.

DOUBTS having arisen whether the notification of the 11th of *March* 1807, of the blockade of the entrances of the rivers *Ems*, *Weser*, and *Elbe*, was intended to include, and did include, all rivers, ports, and places, or the coast between the said rivers *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Ems*, the Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, that the said blockade was intended to include all rivers, ports, and places between the said rivers; and that it will be maintained and enforced with respect to the whole coast from the *Elbe* to the *Ems*.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Majesty, that it would be expedient in the present circumstances, to permit, under certain rules and restrictions, a commercial intercourse to be carried on in *British* vessels, navigated according to law, from the province of *Nova Scotia* to such ports and places in the island of *St. Domingo*, as are not or shall not be under the dominion and in the actual possession of the government of *France* or *Spain*; His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to authorize, and doth hereby authorize the Governor of the said province of *Nova Scotia*, to grant licenses under his hand and seal, but in His Majesty's name, to *British* vessels, navigated according to law, to clear out from any port of the said province of *Nova Scotia*, with cargoes of the produce of the said province of *Nova Scotia*, or any *British* colony or plantation, or of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to such ports and places in the island of *St. Domingo*, as are not or shall be under the dominion and in the actual possession of the government of *France* or *Spain*, (the name of the vessel and the ports to and from which the vessel is bound to be inserted in any such licence), and to bring back from such ports in the said island, to some port of the said province of *Nova Scotia*, or to some port of the United Kingdom, any articles the produce of the said island of *St. Domingo*, such articles of produce to be in all respects subject to the duties and regulations to which the produce of foreign islands is by law subject: Provided, however, that such vessels shall not carry any sugar to the said island of *St. Domingo*, nor carry any negroes either to or from the said island. And His Majesty is further pleased to direct, that every licence so granted shall be entered upon record in the proper office, and an account thereof be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. And His Majesty doth hereby order and command all and every the commanders and officers of His Majesty's ships and vessels of war, and the commanders of all private ships of war, and all others whom it may concern, to suffer all and every such ships and vessels, having such licence as aforesaid, and conforming to the regulations therein prescribed, to pass and repass upon their respective voyages, which shall be described in such licences. And in case through ignorance, or in breach of this His Majesty's order in council, any ships or vessels having such licence as aforesaid, shall be brought in for adjudication, His Majesty doth hereby further order and command, that they shall

Order,
15th July 1807.
Trade to
St. Domingo.

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shall forthwith be released by His Majesty's Courts of Admiralty, upon proof that the parties have duly conformed to the regulations and restrictions prescribed in the said licences.

(Signed) STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Notification,
July 18th 1807.

Blockade,—
Elbe, Weser,
and Ems.
Modification.

THE Right Honourable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, that His Majesty has given orders to his officers employed in the blockade of the rivers *Elbe, Weser, and Ems*, to permit vessels under the burthen of sixty *British* tons, and coming from any neutral or *British* port, to enter the said rivers, provided that such vessels are not laden with any articles contraband of war, nor with liquors or provisions wet or dry, (except such as may be fairly deemed sea stores, for the use of the crews of such neutral vessels,) nor with grain or tobacco; and likewise to the extent of allowing neutral ships, under the burthen above mentioned, to return laden with cargoes, to be carried for importation to any neutral or *British* port; provided that the goods imported into the ports of the United Kingdom shall consist only of such articles as are by law allowed to be imported.

Instruction,
31st July 1807.

Swedish Trade
with the Enemy.

WHEREAS We have received satisfactory assurances, that our ally the king of *Sweden* has permitted, and now permits, his subjects to trade in innocent articles with the *Dutch* ports; Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby order and enjoin the commanders of Our ships of war and privateers, that they do not seize and detain the property of the subjects of our ally the king of *Sweden* (not being naval or military stores) on account of so trading. And We do further direct the Judges of our High Court of Admiralty and of our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, forthwith to release property not being naval and military stores belonging to *Swedish* subjects, which has been or shall be detained on account of being engaged in a trade with the *Dutch* ports.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

His Majesty taking into consideration the measures recently resorted to by the enemy for distressing the commerce of the United Kingdom, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all vessels under the flag of *Mecklenburgh, Oldenburgh, Papenburgh, or Knipphausen*, shall be forthwith warned not to trade in future at any hostile port, unless such vessel shall be going from or coming to a port of the United Kingdom; and in case any such vessel, after having been so warned, shall be found trading or to have traded after such warning, or in case any vessel or goods belonging to the inhabitants of such countries, after the expiration of six weeks from the date of this order, shall be found trading or to have traded after six weeks have expired, at any hostile port, such vessel and goods, unless going from or coming to a port of the United Kingdom, shall be seized and brought in for legal adjudication, and shall be condemned as lawful prize to His Majesty. And His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed) STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Order,
19th Aug. 1807.

Mecklenburgh,
Oldenburgh,
Papenburgh,
Knipphausen,
Ships, trade of.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of *Denmark* until further orders. And His Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever, belonging to the subjects of the King of *Denmark*, now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any part of His Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels; and that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the Subjects of the King of *Denmark*, or bearing

Order of Council,
2d Sept. 1807.

(a) Embargo on
Danish Ships.

(a) Some other orders of Sept. and Oct. relating to the Custody of Danish property, &c. have been omitted, as *provisional chiefly*, and as respecting a matter yet in suspense.

(36)

the flag of the King of *Denmark*; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Notification.
Sept. 15th 1807.

Blockade,—
Elbe, Weser,
Ems, partially
discontinued.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, that the rigorous blockade of the rivers *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Ems*, is for the present discontinued; and that the neutral vessels laden with innocent goods, the property of neutrals, will be suffered to trade at the said rivers, and the intermediate rivers, ports, and places, provided such vessels are going from or to a neutral or *British* port, and shall not be trading nor shall previously have traded between either of the said rivers, or the intermediate rivers, ports, or places, and any port or place in the possession or so far under the controul of the enemy, as that *British* vessels may not freely trade thereat, nor from one to the other of the said rivers or intermediate rivers, ports, or places.

Notification.
Oct. 2d 1807.

Blockade,—
Eyder.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, that His Majesty has judged it expedient to direct that the most rigorous blockade should be established at the entrance of the river *Eyder*, and that the same shall be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

END OF PART FIRST.

(37)

It is this day ordered in Council, that the *Danish* ship *Cupid*, *B. M. Boffen* master, detained at *Sheerness*, bound to *London*; the *Danish* ship *Furgan*, *J. F. Fleenland* master, detained at *Plymouth*, bound to *London*; the *Danish* ship *Fadres Minde*, *C. W. Risbick* master; the *Danish* ship *Patronelle*, *Joban Blom* master, detained in the *Downs*, bound to *London*; the *Danish* ship *Justitia*, — *Jenson* master, detained at *Dover*, bound to *Portsmouth*; and the *Danish* ship *Emanuel*, *John Lorange* master, detained at *Sheerness*, bound to *London*; be permitted at the request and under the responsibility and risk of the consignees of the respective cargoes, to proceed from the ports or places where they are now detained, to their respective ports of destination as above mentioned, and on their arrival at those places, that their cargoes be delivered to the proprietors thereof, on an affidavit being made in the High Court of Admiralty, "That the respective cargoes are not the property of *Danish* subjects, and upon bail being given for payment of the freight into the said Court, and also to abide adjudication in case proceedings against such cargoes as prize shall be commenced within two months;" any thing contained in His Majesty's order in council of the 2d instant to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council,
4th Sept. 1807.

Special allowance
to certain *Danish*
ships to proceed
to *London*, and
deliver their
cargoes, &c.

It is this day ordered in Council, that all vessels under the *Danish* flag, which really are the property of His Majesty's subjects, and employed in the trade carried on between the ports of the United Kingdom and ports to which *British* vessels could not trade, should be restored to the *British* owners, upon satisfactory proof being made to the High Court of Admiralty, that the said vessels are *bonâ fide* the property of His Majesty's subjects, and had been engaged in the trade aforesaid. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the

Order of Council,
10th Sept. 1807.

British vessels
under *Danish*
Flag restored,
under circum-
stances specified.

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the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 10th Sept. 1807.
Protection for Danish ships exporting under licence from the United Kingdom prior to 2d Sept.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that all *Danish* vessels to which licences have been granted previously to the 2d of *September* instant, permitting such vessels to export goods from any port of the United Kingdom to any neutral or hostile port, which may be detained or sent in under His Majesty's order of the said 2d of *September* instant, shall be released, and permitted to proceed on the voyage described in such licence, upon an abstract being taken of all the papers found on board such vessels, and bail being given to answer the adjudication thereof, in case any proceeding should be commenced within three months, or in case such vessel should not in the mean time return and be delivered up. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 10th Sept. 1807.
Protection for Danish Ships importing as above.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that any *Danish* ship or vessel to which a licence has been granted to import a cargo into any port of the United Kingdom, which shall arrive and deliver the said cargo, or shall be detained in the prosecution of her voyage, and sent in, shall be permitted to receive her freight, and proceed without interruption to any port not blockaded; and any *Danish* vessel chartered and laden before the 2d of this instant *September*, in consequence of any licence granted to import a cargo in any neutral vessel, the name of such vessel not having been inserted in such licence, shall be treated in like manner. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give

give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain. (Signed) W. FAWKENER.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that the goods on board *Danish* vessels, laden in or coming consigned to ports of this country, shall be released from the embargo, and shall be delivered up to the laders or consignees, or their agents, upon an affidavit being produced in the High Court of Admiralty, that such goods are not *Danish* property; and upon bail being given for payment of the freight into the said Court, and also to abide adjudication, in case proceedings against such goods as prize shall be commenced within three months. And it is further ordered, that all such *Danish* ships or vessels having cargoes on board consigned to this country, which shall be detained or sent into any other port of the United Kingdom, than that to which the ship or vessel was destined, shall be permitted, at the request and under the responsibility and risk of the consignees of the cargo, forthwith to proceed to the port of destination, there to deliver their cargo under the conditions aforesaid, due care being taken for delivering up the said ships or vessels after such their removal.

And it is further ordered, that no property appearing to belong to any subject of *Denmark*, respecting which proceedings are now depending, or shall hereafter depend in any of His Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be decreed to be restored, nor shall the proceeds of any property belonging as aforesaid, which hath been already decreed to be restored, be paid to or on behalf of the claimants; but the property shall be kept in safe custody, or the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the registry of the High Court of Admiralty until His Majesty's further order therein.

And it is further ordered, that all freight money due or payable to, or on behalf of, any person or persons, being subjects of *Denmark*, shall be forthwith paid into the registry of the High Court of Admiralty, (except where bail is herein-before directed to be taken for the same) there to remain till His Majesty's pleasure should be further known, or until other provisions shall be made by law.

And it is further ordered, that all papers found on board any *Danish* vessel, detained or sent in under His Majesty's order in Council of the 2d *September* instant, shall be forthwith sent up duly verified upon oath to the office of His Majesty's Pro-

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curator

Order of Council, 10th Sept. 1807.
Delivery of goods, on board Danish Vessels, to the consignees, and the further prosecution of the voyage allowed to the port of destination.

curator General, there to be kept in safe custody until farther order; and that the deposition of the master, or in his absence of the principal officer of such *Danish* vessel shall be taken upon the standing interrogatories, and transmitted with the papers as aforesaid.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.
(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council,
24th Oct. 1807.
Special Protection.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the board the humble petition of *Hans Michael Hals* master of the *Danish* ship *Porfground*, burthen about 410 tons, setting forth, that on the 14th of *August* last he arrived at the port of *Portsmouth* with his said vessel, laden with a cargo of masts, spars, &c. for the use of the *British* navy, where she was seized and detained under the embargo: that the said vessel has been employed about 21 years in conveying naval stores from *Norway* to this kingdom, for the use of the *British* navy; and that he has been master of the said vessel nine years: That *Danish* vessels have been encouraged to bring masts, spars, and oars to this country, under the protection inferable from His Majesty's instructions, which were generally understood to supersede the necessity of licences, under which *Danish* ships bringing cargoes to this country have been permitted to receive their freights and depart to the Continent unmolested: That the owners of the *Porfground* have incurred great hazard; as in case of detention by the enemy's cruizers the vessel would have been liable to confiscation or a very great loss, in consequence of having carried supplies to the *British* navy: And therefore humbly praying that the said vessel may be released from the embargo, and suffered to depart on the same conditions, as vessels importing cargoes to this country under His Majesty's licence. Which petition being taken into consideration, and it appearing that the said vessel has been employed a number of years in importing naval stores to this kingdom, for the use of His Majesty's navy, it is thereupon ordered in Council, That (under the particular circumstances of this case) the said vessel be released from the embargo, and that the master be permitted to receive his freight, and depart with his said vessel to any

any port not blockaded. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

On the same day an order issued in similar terms for the release of the ship *Emanuel, Vaent*, master.
(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

It is this day ordered in Council, that all *Danish* ships and vessels, which were employed on their last voyage in importing naval stores and other articles, for the service of His Majesty, into the ports of the United Kingdom, shall be forthwith released from the embargo laid by His Majesty's order in council of the 2d *September* last; and that the masters of such ships shall be permitted to receive their freight, and return after unloading their cargoes at any port not blockaded. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.
(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 29th Oct. 1807.
For the release of Danish ships having brought naval stores.

Order of Reprisals against *Tuscany*, the kingdom of *Naples*, the port and territory of *Ragusa*, and those of the islands lately composing the Republic of the *Seven Islands*; and all other ports and places in the *Mediterranean* and *Adriatic* seas, which are occupied by the arms of *France* or her allies.

Order of Reprisal, 4th Nov. 1807, against *Tuscany*, &c.

Order of Reprisals against *Denmark*, 4th Nov. 1807. (a)

Ditto on same day against *Denmark*.

Sir,
THE Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council having had under their consideration a petition of Sir *Charles Price*, chairman to the committee of merchants trading to the Continent, requesting that orders may be

Council office, 9th Nov. 1807.
To the King's Proctor, respecting cargoes unladen from *British* ships, &c.

(a) This Order is precisely the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as the Order against *Russia*. *Infra*, p. 79.
given,

given, that all goods lately unladen from *British* ships, and now in the possession of the Marshal of the Admiralty, be given back to the shippers, on their simply making oath that they are not *Danish* property. I am directed to transmit a copy of the said petition to you, and I am to signify to you the opinion of the Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, that proceedings should not be instituted against any goods laden on board any *British* ship, and detained under the embargo, upon an affidavit in the test form being made by the shippers, in proof of the goods not being nor having been *Danish* property, (unless some special grounds shall arise, which I am to desire that you will forthwith represent to their Lordships,) thereupon to consent to the release of the goods, upon payment of a proportion of the expences which have been incurred, and upon giving bail to answer any demand of freight and demurrage, to be made by the owner of the ship, unless such owner or the master shall consent to wave such bail.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

To the King's Proctor. (Signed) W. FAWKENER.

11th Nov. 1807.

Proclamation for granting the distribution of prizes.

WHEREAS by our order in Council (1), dated the 4th of *November* instant, We have ordered that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of *Denmark* (save and except any vessels to which our licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port): And whereas by our order in Council of the same date, We have ordered that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and inhabitants of the territories and ports of *Tuscany*, the kingdom of *Naples*, the port and territory of *Ragusa*, and those of the islands lately composing the republic of the *Seven Islands*, and all other ports and places in the *Mediterranean* and *Adriatic* seas, which are occupied by the arms of *France* or her allies, so that as well our fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters

(1) This proclamation has been compared with the proclamations of 7th July 1803, and 23d December 1807, and the 31st January 1805; with the former two it is found to agree verbatim. Some variations occur in the proclamation of 1805, which are distinguished in their respective places.

of

of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by our commissioners for executing our office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the King of *Denmark*, or to any of the territories, ports, or places aforesaid, or to any persons being subjects of the king of *Denmark*, or inhabiting within any of the territories of *Denmark*, or within any of the territories, ports, or places aforesaid, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of Admiralty within our dominions, duly authorized and required to take cognizance thereof. We, being desirous to give due encouragement to our faithful subjects who shall lawfully seize the same, and having declared in council by our order of the 4th of *November* instant, our intentions concerning the distribution of all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods, during the present hostilities, do now make known to all our loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our proclamation, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council, that our will and pleasure is, That the neat produce of all prizes taken, the right whereof is inherent in us and our crown, be given to the takers (save and except the produce of such prizes as are or shall be taken by ships or vessels belonging to or hired by, or in the service of, our commissioners of customs or excise, the disposition of which we reserve to our further pleasure; and also, save and except as herein-after mentioned), but subject to the payment of all such, or the like customs, and duties, as the same are now or would have been liable to, if the same were or might have been imported as merchandize; and that the same may be so given, in the proportion and manner herein-after set forth, that is to say,

That all prizes taken by ships and vessels having commissions of letters of marque and reprisals, (save and except such prizes as are or shall be taken by the ships or vessels belonging to, or hired by, or in the service of, our commissioners aforesaid), may be sold and disposed of by the merchants, owners, fitters, and others, to whom such letters of marque and reprisals are granted, for their own use and benefit, after final adjudication, and not before.

And We do hereby further order and direct, that the neat produce of all prizes, which are or shall be taken by any of our ships or vessels of war, (save and except when they shall be acting on any conjunct expedition with our army, in which case we reserve to ourselves the division and distribution

Prize to the Takers, save as excepted.

To private captors.

To ships of war.

Conjunct expe-
ditions excepted.

tribution of all prize and booty taken, and also save and except as hereinafter mentioned), shall be for the entire benefit and encouragement of our flag-officers, captains, commanders, and other commissioned officers in our pay, and of the seamen, marines and soldiers, on board our said ships and vessels at the time of the capture; and that such prizes may be lawfully sold and disposed of by them and their agents, after the same shall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwise.

Distribution.

1st Class,
three-eighths.

The distribution shall be made as follows.—The whole of the neat produce being first divided into eight equal parts: The captain or captains of any of our said ships or vessels of war, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have three-eighth parts.—But in case any such prize shall be taken by any of our ships or vessels of war, under the command of a flag or flags, the Flag Officer, or Officers being actually on board, or directing and assisting in the capture shall have one of the *three-eighth* parts; the said one-eighth part to be paid to such Flag or Flag Officers in such proportions, and subject to such regulations, as are herein-after mentioned.

2d Class,
one-eighth.

The captains of marines and land forces, sea lieutenants, and master on board, shall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them.—But that every physician appointed or hereafter to be appointed to a fleet or squadron of our ships of war, shall, in the distribution of prizes which shall hereafter be taken by the ships in which he shall serve, or in which such ship's company shall be entitled to share, be classed with the sea lieutenants, with respect to the said *one-eighth* part, and be allowed to share equally with them: Provided such physician be actually on board at the time of taking such prizes.

3d Class,
one-eighth.

The lieutenants and quarter masters of marines, and lieutenants, ensigns, and quarter masters of land forces, secretaries of admirals, or commodores with captains under them, second masters of line of battle ships, boatswains, gunners, purfers, carpenters, masters mates, surgeons, pilots, and chaplains on board, shall have *one-eighth* part, to be equally divided amongst them.

4th Class,
one-eighth.

The midshipmen, captains' clerks, master sailmakers, carpenters-mates, boatswains-mates, gunners-mates, masters at arms, corporals, yeomen of the sheets, coxswains, quarter-masters, quartermasters-mates, surgeons-mates, yeomen of the powder room, serjeants of marines, and land forces on board, shall have *one-eighth* part, to be equally divided amongst them.

The trumpeters, quarter gunners, carpenters crew, stewards, cook, armourers, stewards-mates, cooks-mates, gunsmiths, coopers, swabbers, ordinary trumpeters, barbers, able seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, and other soldiers, and all other persons doing duty and assisting on board, shall have *two-eighth* parts, to be equally divided amongst them.

5th Cla's,
two-eighths.

And we do hereby further order, That in the case of cutters, schooners (a), and other armed vessels, commanded by lieutenants, the share of such lieutenants shall be three-eighth parts of the prize, unless such lieutenants shall be under the command of a flag officer or officers; in which case the flag officer or officers shall have one of the said three-eighths, to be divided among such flag-officer or officers, in the same manner hereinbefore directed in the case of captains serving under flag officers. Secondly, We direct, That the share of the (b) [master or other person acting as second in command, and the pilot, if there happens to be one on board, shall be one-eighth part, to be divided into three equal parts, of which two-thirds shall go to the master, or other person acting as second in command, and the remaining one-third to the pilot; but if there is no pilot, then such eighth part to go wholly to the master, or person acting as second in command.]—That the share of the surgeon, or surgeon's mate, (where there is no surgeon,) midshipmen, clerk, and steward, shall be one-eighth.—That the share of the boatswains, gunners, and carpenters-mates, yeomen of the sheets, sail maker, quarter master and quartermaster's mate, shall be one-eighth.—And the share of the seamen, marines, and other persons on board assisting in the capture, shall be two-eighth parts.

Directions for
cutters, schoo-
ners, &c. com-
manded by
lieutenants.

But it is our intention nevertheless, that the above distribution shall only extend to such captures as shall be made by

(a) Procl. 1805. [Brigs.]

(b) The directions following stand in the place of those between brackets in the texts.

In Procl. 1805. [Sub-lieutenant, master, and pilot shall be one-eighth, the said eighth, if there be all three such persons on board, to be divided into four parts, two parts to be taken by the sub-lieutenant, one part by the master, and one part by the pilot; if there be only two such persons on board, then the eighth to be divided into three parts, of which two-thirds shall go to the person second in command, and one-third to the other person; if there be only a sub-lieutenant or a master and no pilot, then the sub-lieutenant or master to take the whole eighth.]

any cutter, schooner (c) or armed vessel, without any of our ships or vessels of war being present, or within sight of, and adding to the encouragement of the captors, and terror of the enemy; but in case any of our ships or vessels of war shall be present, or in sight, that then the officers, pilots, petty officers, and men, on board such cutters and schooners, or armed vessels, shall share in the same proportion as is allowed to persons of the like rank and denomination on board of our ships and vessels of war (d); and such cutters, schooners, or armed vessels, shall not, in respect to such captures, convey any interest or share in the flag eighth to the flag officer or officers, under whose orders such cutters, schooners and armed vessels, may happen to be (e).

Hired armed vessels, &c.

And whereas it is judged expedient, during the present hostilities, to hire into our service armed vessels, to be employed as cruizers against the enemy, which vessels are the property of, and their masters and crews are paid by the merchants of whom they are hired, although several of them are commanded by our commissioned officers in our pay; it is our further will and pleasure, that the neat produce of all prizes taken by such hired armed vessels, (except as herein-after mentioned), shall be for the benefit of our commissioned officers in our pay, and of the masters and crews on board the said hired armed vessels at the time of the capture, and that such prizes may be lawfully sold and disposed of by them and their agents, after the same shall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwise; the distribution whereof shall be as follows:

Distribution to the above.

The whole of the neat produce being divided into eight equal parts;—our officer commanding any hired armed vessel, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have three-eighths; but, in case such hired armed vessel shall be under the command of a flag or flags, the flag officer or officers being actually on board, or directing and assisting in the capture, shall have one of the said three-eighth parts,

(c) Procl. 1805. [Brigs], and in the several enumerations following.

(d) Procl. 1805. [The sub-lieutenant and master to be considered as warrant officers.]

(e) Procl. 1805. [And we further order, that the directions herein given, with respect to the shares of sub-lieutenants, masters, and pilots on board vessels commanded by lieutenants, be applied to captures made from France and the Batavian Republic.]

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the said one-eighth part to be paid to such flag or flag officers in such proportions, and subject to such regulations, as are herein-after mentioned.—In case there be acting on board such hired armed vessel, besides our officer commanding the same, one or more of our commissioned sea lieutenants in our pay, such lieutenant or lieutenants shall take one-eighth.—One-eighth shall belong to the master and mate, of which the master shall take two-thirds and the mate one-third; but in case there shall be acting on board such hired armed vessel one or more midshipmen, or other person in our pay, of those who are classed with midshipmen in the former part of this our proclamation, in that case the master shall take one-half of the eighth, and the other half shall be equally divided between the mate, midshipmen, and such other person in our pay.—Three-eighths shall belong to, and be divided among the other officers and the rest of the crew.—And in the case of prizes taken by any hired armed vessel not commanded by any of our commissioned officers, one-eighth shall belong to the flag officers, to be divided as aforesaid, in case such hired armed vessel shall be under the command of a flag.—Two-eighths shall belong to the master and mate, of which the master shall take two-thirds and the mate one-third.—Three-eighths shall belong to and be divided among the other officers and the rest of the crew, in manner aforesaid.—The surplus, the distribution of which is not herein directed, shall remain at our disposal; and if not disposed of within a year, after final adjudication, the same shall belong and be paid to Greenwich Hospital.—And in the case of prizes taken jointly, by any of our ships of war and any hired armed vessel, our commissioned officer or officers on board such hired armed vessel, shall share with our commissioned officer or officers of the same rank on board our ship or ships of war, being joint captors; the master of such hired armed vessel shall share with the warrant officers; the mate of such hired armed vessel with the petty officers; and the seamen of such hired armed vessel with the seamen on board our said ship or ships of war; save and except, that in case such hired armed vessel shall be commanded by one of our commissioned officers, having the rank of master and commander, and there shall be none of our lieutenants on board, or in case such hired armed vessel shall be commanded by the master, in both those cases the master of such hired armed vessel shall share with the lieutenants of our ships of war, and the mate with the warrant officers.—

Joint capture by the above hired armed vessels, and His Majesty's ships of war.

And

Difficulties arising to be referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Officers with more commissions than one.

Prize, in conjunction with allied vessels.

Lists to be transmitted to the Commissioners of the Navy, &c.

And in case any difficulty shall arise in respect to the said distribution, not herein sufficiently provided for, the same shall be referred to our Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, whose direction thereupon shall be final, and have the same force and effect as if herein inserted.

Provided, that if any officer being on board any of our ships of war, at the time of taking any prize, shall have more commissions or offices than one, such officer shall be entitled only to the share or shares of the prizes which, according to the above-mentioned distribution, shall belong to his superior commission or office.

Provided also, that in all prizes taken by any of our squadrons, ships, or vessels, while acting in conjunction with any squadron, ship, or vessel of any other power that may be in alliance with us, a share of such prizes shall be set apart, and be at our further disposal, equal to that share which the flag and other officers and crews of such squadron, ships, or vessels, would have been entitled to if they had belonged to us.

And we do hereby strictly enjoin all commanders of our ships and vessels of war taking any prize, to transmit as soon as may be, or cause to be transmitted to the commissioners of our navy, a true list of the names of all the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others, who are actually on board our ships and vessels of war, under their command at the time of the capture; which list shall contain the quality of the service of each person on board, together with the description of the men, taken from the description books of the capturing ship or ships, and their several ratings; and be subscribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief officers on board. And we do hereby require and direct the commissioners of our navy, or any three or more of them, to examine or cause to be examined, such lists, by the muster books of such ships and vessels of war and lists annexed thereto, to see that such lists do agree with the said muster books and annexed lists, as to the names, qualities, or ratings of the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others belonging to such ships and vessels of war; and upon request, forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any list transmitted to them, to the agents nominated and appointed by the captors to take care and dispose of such prize. And also upon application to them the said commissioners they shall give, or cause to be given, to the said agents, all such lists, from the muster books of any such ship of war, and annexed

annexed lists, as the said agents shall find requisite for their direction in paying the produce of such prizes; and otherwise shall be aiding and assisting to the said agents, in all such matters as shall be necessary.

We do hereby further will and direct, that the following regulations shall be observed, concerning the one-eighth part, herein-before mentioned, to be granted to the flag, or flag officers, who shall actually be on board at the taking of any prize, or shall be directing or assisting therein.

Flag eighth.

First, that a captain of a ship shall be deemed to be under the command of a Flag, when he shall actually have received some order directly from, or be acting in execution of some order issued by a flag officer, and shall be deemed to continue under the command of such flag, so long as the flag officer by whom the order was issued, or any other flag officer acting upon the same station, shall continue upon such station; or until such captain shall have received some order directly from or be acting in execution of some order issued by some other flag officer, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Captains, when under Flag Officers, &c.

Secondly, That a flag officer commander in chief, when there is but one flag officer upon service, shall have to his own use, the said one-eighth part of the prizes taken by ships and vessels under his command.

One Flag Officer on service, one-eighth.

Thirdly, That a flag officer sent to command on any station, shall have no right to any share of prizes taken by ships or vessels employed there, before he arrives within the limits of such station, and actually takes upon him the command, by communicating orders to the flag officer previously in command; save only that he shall be entitled to a share of prizes taken by those particular ships, to which he shall actually have given some order, and taken under his command, within the limits of such station.

Flag officer sent to any station, &c.

Fourthly, That a commander in chief or other flag officer, appointed or belonging to any station, and passing through or into any other station, shall not be entitled to share in any prize taken out of the limits of the station to which he is appointed or belongs, by any ship or vessel under the command of a flag officer of any other station, or under Admiralty orders; unless such commander in chief, or flag officer, is expressly authorized, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to take upon him the command in that station, in which the prize is taken, and shall actually have taken upon him such command in manner aforesaid.

Flag Officer passing through other stations, &c. &c.

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Fifthly,

Inferior Flag Officer sent to reinforce, &c.

Fifthly, That when an inferior flag officer is sent to reinforce a superior flag officer on any station, the superior flag officer shall have no right to any share of prizes taken by the inferior flag officer, before the inferior flag officer shall arrive within the limits of the station, and, moreover, shall actually receive some order directly from, or be acting in execution of some order issued by him.

Chief Flag Officer quitting a station, &c.

Sixthly, That a chief flag officer quitting a station either to return home, or to assume another command, or otherwise, except upon some particular urgent service, with the intention of returning to the station, as soon as such service is performed shall have no share of prizes taken by the ships or vessels left behind, after he shall have passed the limits of the station, or after he shall have surrendered the command to another flag officer, appointed by the Admiralty to be Commander in Chief upon such station.

Inferior Flag Officer quitting a station, &c.

Seventhly, That an inferior flag officer quitting a station, except when detached by orders from his Commander in Chief out of the limits thereof upon a special service, with orders to return to such station as soon as such service is performed, shall have no share in prizes taken by the ships and vessels remaining on the station, after he shall have passed the limits thereof: And in like manner the flag officer remaining on the station, shall have no share of the prizes taken by such inferior flag officer, or by the ships and vessels under his immediate command, after he shall have quitted the limits of the station, except when detached as aforesaid.

Joint capture by vessels under command of a Flag, belonging to separate stations.

Eighthly, That when vessels under the command of a Flag which belong to separate stations, shall happen to be joint captors, the captain of each ship shall pay one-third of the share to which he is entitled, to the flag officers of the station to which he belongs. But the captain of vessels under Admiralty orders, being joint captors with other vessels under a flag, shall retain the whole of their share.

Flag Officer in the out ports.

Ninthly, That if a flag officer is sent to command in the out ports of this kingdom, he shall have no share of the prizes taken by ships or vessels which have sailed, or shall fail, from that port by order from the Admiralty.

Distribution between two or more Flag Officers.

Tenthly, That when more flag officers than one serve together, the eighth part of the prizes taken by any ships or vessels of the fleet, or squadron, shall be divided in the following proportions; *videlicet*, If there be but two flag officers, the Chief shall have two-third parts of the said one-eighth, and the other shall have the remaining third part: But if the number

of flag officers be more than two, the Chief shall have only one half, and the other half shall be equally divided among the other flag officers.

Eleventhly, That commodores with captains under them, shall be esteemed as flag officers with respect to the eighth part of prizes taken, whether commanding in chief or serving under command.

As Flag Officers, Commodores with Captains under them.

Twelfthly, That the first captain to the admiral, and Commander in Chief of our fleet, and also the first captain to our flag officer appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, to command a fleet or squadron, of ten ships of the line of battle, or upwards, shall be deemed and taken to be a flag officer, and shall be entitled to a part or share of prizes, as the junior Flag Officer of such fleet or squadron.

First Captains to Commanders in Chief, &c.

WHEREAS the sale of ships by a belligerent to a neutral is considered by *France* to be illegal:

Order of Council, 11th Nov. 1807.

And whereas a great part of the shipping of *France* and her allies has been protected from capture during the present hostilities, by transfers, or pretended transfers to neutrals:

Prohibiting the sale of enemies ships.

And whereas it is fully justifiable to adopt the same rule, in this respect, towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this country:

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in future the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to His Majesty's enemies, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessel. And all vessels now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to any enemy of His Majesty, notwithstanding any sale or pretended sale to a neutral, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information of this His Majesty's order, at the place where such sale, or pretended sale, was effected, shall be captured and brought in, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

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Order of Council, 11th Nov. 1807.

Respecting Trade, as prohibited to ports in the possession of the enemy, &c.

WHEREAS certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were, some time since, issued by the government of France, by which "the British islands were declared to be in a state of blockade (a), thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with His Majesty's dominions :

And

French Decree, 21st Nov.

(a) FRENCH DECREE.

Berlin November 21, 1806.

The annexed translation of the Decree of 21st November, which appeared in the public papers, has been corrected by the official communication in the Moniteur. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

Considering,

1. That England does not acknowledge the laws generally observed by all civilized nations.
2. That she regards every individual as an enemy who belongs to an enemy's state, and consequently makes prisoners of war, not only of the crews of ships of war, but also of the crews of merchant vessels, and even supercargoes and merchants who are proceeding in their course of trade.
3. That she extends to merchant ships, and to wares, and to property of private persons, that right of conquest which ought only to be applied to property belonging to the hostile states.
4. That she extends the right of blockade to commercial unfortified towns, and to ports, harbours, and mouths of rivers, which, according to the principles and practice of all civilized nations, is only applicable to fortified places.
That she declares places in a state of blockade, before which she has not a ship of war, though no place can be considered in a state of blockade, unless it is so invested, that approach cannot be attempted without imminent danger.
That she even declares places in a state of blockade, which, with all her forces united, she is incapable of blockading, namely, whole coasts and empires.
5. That this monstrous abuse of the right of blockade has no other object than to obstruct the communication of nations with each other, and to raise the trade and the industry of England, upon the ruin of the trade and industry of the nations of the continent.
6. That since such is the object of England, whoever is concerned in the commerce of English merchandize on the continent, thereby favours her views and becomes her accomplice.
7. That this conduct on the part of England, which is only worthy of the earliest ages of Barbarism, has redounded to the advantage of that state, and to the injury of all others.

8. That

And whereas by the same orders, "all trading in English merchandize is prohibited, and every article of merchandize belonging

8. That it is a natural right to oppose an enemy with the same weapons he employs, and to combat him by the same means which he employs against others, especially when that enemy disclaims all ideas of justice, and all the liberal sentiments, which have resulted from the civilization of mankind.

We have resolved to direct against England the same system which she has established by her maritime code. The regulations of the present decree shall therefore be henceforth considered as forming a fundamental law of the empire, until England shall acknowledge that the right of war is the same by land as by sea — that it does not extend to private property of any kind whatever, or to the persons of individuals unconnected with the profession of arms, and that the right of blockade is limited to fortified places, actually invested by a sufficient force. We have therefore decreed and do hereby decree, as follows :

Article 1. The British Isles are declared in a state of blockade.

2. All trade and all correspondence with the British Isles are prohibited.

Consequently, all letters or packets that are addressed to England, or to Englishmen, or which are written in the English language, shall not henceforth be forwarded by post, but shall be seized.

3. Every individual English subject, of whatever rank or condition, who shall be found in any country occupied by our troops, or the troops of our allies, shall be considered as a prisoner of war.

4. Every magazine, every kind of merchandize, every species of property, be it what it may, which belongs to an English subject, shall be considered as lawful prize.

5. Trade in English merchandize is prohibited ; and all merchandize that belongs to England, or that is the produce of her manufactures or colonies, is declared lawful prize.

6. A moiety of the produce of the confiscated property, which, by the foregoing articles, is declared lawful prize, shall be appropriated to the merchants, to indemnify them for the loss they have sustained from the capture of their merchant vessels by English cruisers.

7. No ship which comes direct from England, or the English colonies, or which shall have been there, after the publication of the present decree, shall be permitted to enter any of our harbours.

8. Every ship trading by means of a false declaration, in contravention of the above-mentioned regulations, shall be detained, and the ship and lading shall be confiscated as if they were English property.

9. Our Tribunal des Prises at Paris is invested with the power of definitively deciding all questions which may arise within our empire, or in the countries occupied by the French armies in respect to the execution of our present decree. Our Tribunal des Prises at Milan is invested with the power of definitively deciding such questions as may arise within the limits of our Kingdom of Italy.

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10. The

“ belonging to *England*, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufactures, is declared lawful prize.”

And

10. The communication of the present decree shall be made by our Minister of Foreign Relations to the Kings of *Spain*, *Naples*, *Holland*, and *Etruria*, and to our other allies, whose subjects are, as well as our own, the victims of the injustice and barbarism of the *English* maritime code.

11. Our ministers of foreign relations, of war, marine, finance and police, and our director general of the posts, are, in their respective departments charged with the execution of our present decree ;

Farther French Decree, 26th Dec. 1807.

The following decree of increased severity has appeared since in the public papers ; but the Editor has had no opportunity of comparing it with an authenticated copy.

Milan 17 Decr Paris, 26th Dec. 1807.

Napoleon, emperor of the *French*, king of *Italy*, and protector of the *Rhenish* confederation :— Observing the measures adopted by the *British* government, on the 11th of *November* last, by which vessels belonging to neutral, friendly, or even powers the allies of *England*, are made liable, not only to be searched by *English* cruizers, but to be compulsorily detained in *England*, and to have a tax laid on them of so much *per cent.* on the cargo, to be regulated by the *British* legislature—observing that by these acts the *British* government denationalizes ships of every nation in *Europe*, that it is not competent for any government to detract from its own independence and rights, all the sovereigns of *Europe* having in trust the sovereignties and independence of the flag ; that if by an unpardonable weakness, and which, in the eyes of posterity, would be an indelible stain, such a tyranny was allowed to be established into principles, and consecrated by usage, the *English* would avail themselves of it to assert it as a right, as they have availed themselves of the tolerance of governments to establish the infamous principle, that the flag of a nation does not cover goods, and to give to their right of blockade an arbitrary extension, and which infringes on the sovereignty of every state ; we have decreed, and do decree as follows :

Art. 1. Every ship, to whatever nation it may belong, that shall have submitted to be searched by an *English* ship, or to a voyage to *England*, or that shall have paid any tax whatsoever to the *English* government, is thereby, and for that alone, declared to be denationalized, to have forfeited the protection of its king, and to have become *English* property.

2. Whether the ships thus denationalized by the arbitrary measures of the *English* government, enter into our ports, or those of our allies, or whether they fall into the hands of our ships of war, or of our privateers, they are declared to be good and lawful prizes.

3. The *British* islands are declared to be in a state of blockade, both by land and sea. Every ship, of whatever nation, or whatsoever the nature of its cargo may be, that sails from the ports of *England*, or those of the *English* colonies, and of the countries occupied by *English* troops, and proceeding to *England*, or to the *English*

And whereas the nations (a) in alliance with *France*, and under her controul, were required to give, and have given, and do give effect to such orders :

And

English colonies, or to countries occupied by *English* troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present decree, and may be captured by our ships of war, or our privateers, and adjudged to the captor.

4. These measures, which are resorted to only in just retaliation of the barbarous system adopted by *England*, which assimilates its legislation to that of *Algiers*, shall cease to have any effect with respect to all nations, who shall have the firmness to compel the *English* government to respect their flag. They shall continue to be rigorously in force as long as that government does not return to the principle of the law of nations, which regulates the relation of civilized states in a state of war. The provisions of the present decree shall be abrogated and null, in fact, as soon as the *English* abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are also the principles of justice and honour.

All our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the laws.

(a) SPANISH DECREE.

Aranjuez, 19th Feb. 1807.

Spanish corresponding decree, 19th Feb. 1807.

By the greatest outrage against humanity and against policy, *Spain* was forced by *Great Britain* to take part in the present war. This power has exercised over the sea, and over the commerce of the world, an exclusive dominion. Her numerous factories, disseminated through all countries, are like sponges, which imbibe the riches of those countries without leaving them more than the appearances of mercantile liberty. From this maritime and commercial despotism *England* derives immense resources for carrying on a war, whose object is to destroy the commerce which belongs to each state from its industry and situation. Experience has proved that the morality of the *British* cabinet has no hesitation as to the means, so long as they lead to the accomplishment of its designs ; and whilst this power can continue to enjoy the fruits of its immense traffic, humanity will groan under the weight of a desolating war. To put an end to this, and to obtain a solid peace, the Emperor of the *French* and King of *Italy* issued a decree on the 21st of *November* last, in which, adopting the principle of reprisals, the blockade of the *British* Isles is determined on ; and his Ambassador, his Excellency *Francis de Bourharnois*, Grand Dignitary of the Iron Crown, of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. having communicated this decree to the King our master ; and his Majesty being desirous to co-operate by means sanctioned by the rights of reciprocity, has been pleased to authorize his Most Serene Highness the Prince Generalissimo of the Marine, to issue a circular of the following tenor.

As soon as *England* committed the horrible outrage of intercepting the vessels of the royal marine, insidiously violating the

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And whereas His Majesty's order of the 7th of *January* last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall those orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose with effect, to obtain their revocation, but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased rigour.

And whereas His Majesty, under these circumstances, finds Himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating His just rights, and for supporting that maritime power which the exertions and valour of His people have, under the blessing of Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential

good faith with which peace assures individual property, and the rights of nations, His Majesty considered himself in a state of war with that power, although his Royal Soul suspended the promulgation of the manifesto, until he saw the atrocity committed by its seamen, sanctioned by the government of *London*. From that time, and without the necessity of warning the inhabitants of these kingdoms of the circumspection with which they ought to conduct themselves towards those of a country, which disregards the sacred laws of property, and the rights of nations, his Majesty made known to his subjects the state of war, in which he found himself with that nation. All trade, all commerce, is prohibited in such a situation, and no sentiments ought to be entertained towards such an enemy, which are not dictated by honour; avoiding all intercourse which might be considered as the vile efforts of avarice, operating on the subjects of a nation which degrades itself in them. His Majesty is well persuaded that such sentiments of honour are rooted in the hearts of his beloved subjects; but he does not choose on that account to allow the smallest indulgence to violaters of the law, nor permit, that through their ignorance they should be taken by surprise; authorizing me by these presents to declare that all *English* property will be confiscated whenever it is found on board a vessel, although a neutral, if the consignment belongs to *Spanish* individuals. So likewise will be confiscated all merchandize that may be met with, although it may be in neutral vessels, whenever it is destined for *England* or her Isles. And, finally, his Majesty conforming himself to the ideas of his Ally, the Emperor of the *French*, declared in his states the same law which, from principles of reciprocity and suitable respect, his Imperial Majesty promulgated under date of the 21st *November*, 1806.

The execution of this determination of His Majesty belongs to the chief of the provinces, of departments, and of vessels (baxels); and communicating it to them in the name of His Majesty, I hope they will leave no room for the royal displeasure. God preserve you many years.

The prince Generalissimo of the Marine.

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to the safety and prosperity of His Majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind.

1. His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of *France* and her allies, or of any other country at war with His Majesty, and all other ports or places in *Europe*, from which, although not at war with His Majesty, the *British* flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to His Majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by His Majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner.

All ports from which the British flag is excluded, restricted. 19

2. And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as prize to the captors.

Trade in produce and manufactures of such places unlawful.

3. But although His Majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of His enemies, without exception or qualification; yet His Majesty being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience, than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect His Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of His enemies, and to retort upon His enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible, consistently with that object, still to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce, for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, for the present, such trade with His Majesty's enemies, as shall be carried on directly with the ports of His Majesty's dominions, or of His allies, in the manner herein-after mentioned.

Exceptions.

4. His Majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order, to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade,

As to ships coming from their own unrestricted ports direct, or some free port of His Majesty's

colonies, to the enemies colonies, or conversely;

or from this Kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, to ports specified in the clearances, under regulations to be prescribed;

or from restricted ports to ports of His Majesty in Europe.

Limitation.

Direction to cruizers for warning, &c.

blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in *Europe* or *America*; or from some free port of His Majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade from such free port is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of His Majesty's enemies, or from those colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in His Majesty's colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port;

5. Nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty, which shall have cleared out from some port or place in this kingdom, or from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, under such regulations (a) as His Majesty may think fit to prescribe, or from any port belonging to His Majesty's allies, and shall be proceeding direct to the port specified in her clearance;

6. Nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in *Europe* which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, destined to some port or place in *Europe* belonging to His Majesty, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto:

7. But these exceptions are not to be understood as exempting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods, which shall be liable thereto, in respect of having entered or departed from any port, or place actually blockaded by His Majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies' property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

8. And the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and other vessels acting under His Majesty's commission, shall be, and are hereby, instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and shall be destined to any port of *France*, or of her allies, or of any other country at war with His Majesty, or to any port or place from which the *British* flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to His Majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out

(a) As a summary for current reference, tables are annexed, constructed on this order, and the subsequent declaratory regulations.

The tables are framed as nearly as possible, in the terms of the Orders of Council; and the respective sections are noted in the margin, as an intimation, that the reader is expected to take upon himself, the responsibility of ascertaining the correctness of the information, on which he may have occasion to act.

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as is herein-before allowed, to discontinue her voyage, and proceed to some port or place in this kingdom, or to *Gibraltar* or *Malta*.

9. And any vessel which, after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of this His Majesty's order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage contrary to the restrictions contained in this order, shall be captured, and together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

Specific periods assigned for constructive notice. [Order (A), 25th Nov. infra.]

10. And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquiesced in the orders of *France*, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of His Majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions, by accepting from persons styling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "Certificates of Origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of His Majesty's dominions, or to that effect: And whereas this expedient has been directed by *France*, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to refit it:

Certificates of origin.

11. His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this His Majesty's order, at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate, or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons, by whom or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

Ship and goods having certificates of origin, after notice, good prize.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Courts of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

SUMMARY of the Order of Council, 11th Nov. 1807,

Table I.

PLACES.	ARTICLES.
<p>§ 4. From their own ports, or from free ports of His Majesty's colonies, <i>direct</i>, to ports of the enemies colonies.</p> <p>Or,</p> <p>From the <i>latter</i> to the former conversely.</p>	Ships and goods belonging to unrestricted places.
<p>(a) By Inst. 18th Nov., vessels of <i>unrestricted places</i>, are declared not prevented from carrying from their own country any manufacture or produce whatever, not being <i>enemies</i> property, to <i>ports of this Kingdom</i>—And all British manufactures, on whatever voyage, and to whomsoever belonging, are to be restored.</p>	

Table II.

DECLARATORY REGULATIONS, B. (under the above Order)

Regulation, B. 25th Nov. 1807, in vessels of Countries not at war with His Majesty.

PLACES.	ARTICLES.
<p>§ 1. From the (c) Ports of the United Kingdom,</p> <p>To Ports of the enemies colonies, in the West Indies, or America, <i>not actually blockaded</i>.</p>	<p>1st, Produce or manufactures of His Majesty's dominions.</p> <p>2d, East India goods.</p> <p>3d, Prize goods.</p> <p>Lawfully imported, and not Naval or Military Stores.</p>
<p>§ 2. - - - - -</p>	<p>Those with Licences.</p> <p>Foreign produce</p> <p>or</p> <p>Manufacture.</p> <p>Lawfully imported, and not Naval or Military Stores.</p>
<p>§ 3. To any place specified in the clearance, though restricted, if not actually blockaded.</p>	<p>Produce</p> <p>and</p> <p>Manufactures of this Kingdom.</p> <p>Not being Naval or Military Stores.</p> <p>Or goods lawfully imported, Except</p>
<p>§ 4. - - - - -</p>	<p>Those with Licences.</p> <p>1st, Foreign Sugar,</p> <p>2d, Coffee,</p> <p>3d, Wine,</p> <p>4th, Brandy, Snuff, and Cotton.</p>

(c) By instructions to cruizers, 25th Nov. It is directed, That vessels not at war may carry, without interruption, goods to whomsoever belonging, laden in ports of the U. K. direct to any ports in Europe, or from ports of Europe to ports of U.K., for importation.

Shewing, "the Exceptions of Trade not prohibited" by that Order.

PLACES.	ARTICLES.
<p>§ 5. From ports of this Kingdom (a), or, From Gibraltar or Malta (b), or, Ports of allies <i>direct</i>, to Ports specified in the clearance.</p>	<p>In Ships of countries not at war, subject to regulations, as declared.</p> <p>(a) Order B. 25th Nov. infra Table II.</p> <p>(b) Order C. 25th Nov. infra Table III.</p>
<p>§ 6. From restricted ports in Europe, <i>direct</i> (c) to Ports of His Majesty's dominions in Europe.</p>	<p>(c) Order B. infra Table II.</p>

25th Nov. 1807, relating to trade with this Kingdom.

<p>§ 9. From the Isles of Guernsey, (d) Jersey, or Man,</p> <p>To any restricted place, specified in the clearance, not actually blockaded</p>	<p>Articles imported direct from this Kingdom.</p> <p>Not being Naval or Military Stores.</p>
<p>§ 10. To this kingdom only - - -</p>	<p>Articles imported from <i>restricted</i> places.</p>

ENTERING, and LANDING, of Goods laden in Foreign Ports after Notice, required, before they can be re-exported from this Kingdom.

PLACES.	ARTICLES.
<p>§ 5. To restricted places -</p>	<p>All Articles.</p>
<p>§ 6. To any port or place <i>whatever</i>.</p>	<p>Produce or manufactures, of <i>restricted</i> places.</p>
<p>§ 7. - - - - -</p>	<p>Or goods laden thereat.</p>

Exceptions as to Landing.

Cargoes consisting wholly of flour, meal, grain, or produce in an unmanufactured state, (except cotton) of countries not *restricted*, and coming to this Kingdom *direct* in a ship of the *producing* country, being the country from which they are brought, are exempted from the above restrictions as to landing, &c.

(d) For allowance of trade by licences between Guernsey and Jersey to certain French ports, see *instructions* infra p. 81.

DECLARATORY Regulations C. (under the above Order)

Table III.

Regulations, C.
25th Nov. 1807.
as to trade with
Gibraltar and
Malta.

	PLACES.	ARTICLES.
§ 1.	Without Licences. To any port not actually blockaded, without landing.	Flour, Meal, Grain, Tobacco, And any other unmanufactured articles, being the growth and produce of countries not restricted. And Imported from the producing country direct, Except Cotton and Naval and Military Stores.
§ 2.	To ports of this Kingdom only	Cotton, however imported, and other articles, not being British produce, nor manufacture of this Kingdom, nor imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British ship, nor from this Kingdom direct, and laden at ports of the original shipment, after periods of notice of the order 11th Nov. Fish excepted.

British ships are exempted from the restrictions of these orders.

By order D., 25th November 1807, it is declared, "that whereas by order of 11th November, all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the countries and colonies mentioned in the said order shall be deemed unlawful, except as excepted," it is hereby declared, That nothing in the said order contained, shall extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies, laden on board British ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation, if such order had not been made.

25th Nov. 1807, relating to trade with Gibraltar or Malta.

	PLACES.	ARTICLES.
§ 3.	With Licences (a). From Gibraltar or Malta, to ports in the Mediterranean or Portugal.	1st, Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of this Kingdom. 2d, Imported from this Kingdom direct. 3d, Or imported in a British ship. Fish however imported.
	Videlicet. From Gibraltar, direct, to any ports in the Mediterranean, or Portugal, or Spain, without the Mediterranean, not north of Cape Finistere, and not blockaded. From Malta direct, to ports within the Mediterranean.	The above articles to be exported, with licences in any vessel not at war, or in any vessel not exceeding 100 tons, unarmed, and going to the country, for which she is cleared out.
§ 4.	To Gibraltar and Malta. From ports within the Mediterranean And To Gibraltar, from any ports of Portugal, or Spain, as aforesaid, such ports being specified in the licence.	Any articles whatever specified in the bills of lading.

(a) Licences are to be granted by the Chief Civil Commander to any persons whom he thinks fit, as above specified; and subject to such further restrictions as may be specified in the licences.

The licence is to contain,

- 1st, The name and residence of the person;
- 2d, The name and description of the vessel, and of the master;
- 3d, The articles and their quantities;
- 4th, The port of consignment.

It is not to continue in force for longer than two months, nor more than one voyage, and is void to any port actually blockaded.

CRUIZERS are not to molest vessels sailing conformably to the permission given by this order, or with licences, between Gibraltar and Malta, and ports specified in the licences.

COURTS OF ADMIRALTY are forthwith to release captured vessels, upon proof of due conformity to the licence.

BARBARY VESSELS carrying their own growth and produce, from their own ports to any port in the Mediterranean or Portugal, not actually blockaded, are not required to touch at Gibraltar or Malta.

Instructions to commanders of ships of war, &c. dated Nov. 18, 1807.

As to vessels from their own ports to ports of this Kingdom.

British Manufactures, &c.

OUR will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, that the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, do act in due conformity to, and execution of, our aforesaid order (a) in Council: And we do further order and declare, that nothing in the said order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent any vessel, not belonging to a country declared to be under the restrictions of blockade as aforesaid, from carrying from any port or place of the country to which such vessel belongs, any articles of manufacture or produce whatever, not being enemy's property, to any port or place in this kingdom.

And we do further direct, that all articles of *British* manufacture, upon due proof thereof (not being naval or military stores), shall be restored by our Courts of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, on whatever voyage they may have been captured, to whomsoever the same shall appear to belong: And we do further direct, with respect to vessels subject only to be warned, that any vessel, which shall belong to any country, not declared by the said order to be under the restrictions of blockade, and which shall be proceeding on her voyage direct to some port or place of the country to which such vessel belongs, shall be permitted to proceed on her said voyage; and any vessel, bound to any port in *America* or the *West Indies*, to which port or place such vessel does not belong, and which is met near to *America* or the *West Indies*, shall be permitted at the choice of the master of such vessel, to proceed either to *Halifax*, or to one of our free ports in the *West Indies*, at the option of such master; which choice of the master, and the port chosen by and assigned to him, shall be written on one or more of the principal ships' papers: And any vessel subject to warning, met beyond the equator, shall in like manner be permitted to proceed, at the choice of the master of such vessel, either to *St. Helena*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, or the *Island of Ceylon*: And any such vessel, which shall be bound to any port or place in *Europe*, shall be permitted, at the choice of the master of such vessel, to proceed either to *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, or to any port in this kingdom, at the option of such master; which request of the master, as well as the port chosen by, and assigned to him, shall be in like manner written upon one or more of the principal ships' papers. And we do further direct, that nothing in the above order contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to

(a) In the beginning of these instructions the order of the 11th November is recited.

repeal

repeal or vacate the additional instructions of the 4th day of *February* last, directing that neutral vessels laden with cargoes consisting of the articles therein enumerated, coming for importation to any port of our united kingdom (provided they are not coming from any port in a state of strict and rigorous blockade) shall not be interrupted.

By His Majesty's Command,
HAWKESBURY.

OUR will and pleasure is, that vessels belonging to any state not at war with us, laden with cargoes in any ports of the united kingdom, and clearing out according to law, shall not be interrupted or molested in proceeding to any port in *Europe*, (except ports specially notified to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade before our order of the 11th of *November* instant, or which shall hereafter be so notified,) to whomsoever the goods laden on board such vessels may appear to belong: And we do further direct, that vessels belonging as aforesaid, coming from any port in *Europe*, (except as before excepted,) direct to any port of the United Kingdom with goods for importation, shall not be interrupted in the said voyages to whomsoever the goods laden on board the said vessels may appear to belong: And in case any vessel which shall be met with and asserted by her master to be so coming, shall be detained on suspicion of not being really destined to this kingdom; such vessel shall be brought to the most convenient port in the course of her asserted destination, and the captors are hereby required to enquire with all convenient speed into the alledged destination; and in case any vessel and goods so brought in and detained, shall be proceeded against in our High Court of Admiralty or in any Courts of Vice-Admiralty, we hereby direct, that the same shall be forthwith restored upon satisfactory proof being made that the cargo was coming for importation to a port of this kingdom.

By His Majesty's Command,
HAWKESBURY.

OUR will and pleasure, that any vessel, which shall be detained and proceeded against for legal adjudication, and which shall be claimed as coming with goods for importation to a port of our United Kingdom, shall be immediately liberated, together with the goods, upon bail being given to answer adjudication.

By His Majesty's Command,
HAWKESBURY.

E

Additional Instruction to cruizers, 26th Nov. 1807.

As to goods laden in British ports, or coming thither for importation to whomsoever belonging.

Instruction to the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, 26th Nov. 1807.

As to goods coming for importation, to be delivered on bail.

Order (A),
25th Nov. 1807.
establishing
periods of time
for notice under
the order,
11th Nov. 1807.

WHEREAS it hath been represented that it would be expedient to fix certain periods, at which it shall be deemed that a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information, at different places, of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 11th *November* instant, respecting the trade with His Majesty's enemies, and in their produce and manufactures; His Majesty taking the same into consideration, and being desirous to obviate any difficulty that may arise in respect thereto, and also to allow ample time for the said Order being known to all persons, who may be affected thereby, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that information of the said order of the 11th of *November* instant, shall be taken and held to have been received in the places herein-after-mentioned, at the periods respectively assigned to them; namely,

- Ports and places within the *Baltic*—December 21, 1807.
- Other ports and places to the northward of *Amsterdam*—December 11, 1807.
- From *Amsterdam* to *Ushant*—December 4, 1807.
- From *Ushant* to *Cape Finisterre*—December 8, 1807.
- From *Cape Finisterre* to *Gibraltar*; inclusive—December 13, 1807.
- Madeira*—December 13, 1807.
- Ports and places within the *Streights of Gibraltar*, to *Sicily* and *Malta*, and the West Coast of *Italy*, inclusive—January 1, 1808.
- All other ports and places in the *Mediterranean* beyond *Sicily* and *Malta*—January 20, 1808.
- Ports and places beyond the *Dardanelles*—February 1, 1808.
- Any part of the north and western coast of *Africa*, or the islands adjacent, except *Madeira*—January 11, 1808.
- The *United States*, and *British* possessions in *North America* and the *West Indies*—January 20, 1808.
- Cape of Good Hope*, and the East Coast of *South America*—March 1, 1808.
- India*—May 1, 1808.
- China*, and the coast of *South America*—June 1, 1808.

Periods above
enumerated,
conclusive.

And every vessel failing on or after those Days, from those places respectively, shall be deemed and taken to have received notice of the aforesaid Order.

And

And it is further ordered, That if any vessel shall fail within twenty days after the periods above assigned respectively, from any of the said places in contravention of the said Order of the 11th of *November* instant, and shall be detained as prize on account thereof, or shall arrive at any port in this kingdom, destined to some port or place within the restriction of the said Order, and proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Court of Admiralty, in which such vessel shall be proceeded against, in case the same shall be brought in as a prize, that the *loading of the said vessel had commenced* before the said periods, and before the information of the said Order had actually been received at the port of shipment, the said vessel, together with the goods so laden, shall be restored to the owner or owners thereof, and shall be permitted to proceed on her voyage, in such manner, as if such vessel had failed before the day so specified as aforesaid.

Except as to
vessels failing
within 20 days
after the above
periods respec-
tively, and of
which the lading
has commenced
before the above
period, not hav-
ing received
actual notice.

And it is further ordered, that no proof shall be admitted, or be gone into, for the purpose of shewing that information of the said Order of the 11th *November* instant had not been received at the said places respectively, at the several periods before assigned.

Want of notice
after the above
periods not to
be averred.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Order in council, dated 11th *November* instant, respecting the trade to be carried on with His Majesty's enemies, was pleased to exempt from the restrictions of the said order, all vessels which shall have cleared out from any port or place in this kingdom, under such regulations as His Majesty may think fit to prescribe, and shall be proceeding direct to the ports specified in the respective clearances; His Majesty, taking into consideration

Order (B), 25th
Nov. 1807, giving
specific regula-
tions for trade
from restricted
ports to this
Kingdom under
the order,
11th Nov.

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the expediency of making such regulations, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered,

Vessels not at war, from ports of the U.K. may carry produce of H. M. dominions, or E. I. or prize goods, to enemies colonies not blockaded.

1. That all vessels belonging to countries not at war with His Majesty, shall be permitted to lade, in any port of the United Kingdom, any goods being the produce or manufacture of His Majesty's dominions, *East India* goods, or prize goods, (all such goods having been lawfully imported), and to clear out with, and freely to convey the same to any port or place in any colony in the *West Indies*, or *America*, belonging to His Majesty's enemies, such port or place not being in a state of actual blockade; subject to the payment of such duties as may at the time when any such vessels may be cleared out, be due by law on the exportation of any such goods, or in respect of the same being destined to the ports of the colonies belonging to His Majesty's enemies:

Also foreign produce, with licences.

2. And likewise to lade, clear out with, and convey as aforesaid, any articles of foreign produce, or manufacture, which shall have been lawfully imported into this kingdom, provided His Majesty's licence shall have been previously obtained for so conveying such foreign produce or manufactures:

Also from ports of the U.K. any goods lawfully imported, save as excepted to any port specified in the clearance, though restricted, if not actually blockaded.

3. And it is further ordered that any vessel belonging as aforesaid, shall be permitted to lade in any port of the United Kingdom any goods, not being naval or military stores, which shall be of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which shall have been lawfully imported, (save and except foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and cotton,) and to clear out with, and freely to convey the same to any port to be specified in the clearance, not being in a state of actual blockade, although the same shall be under the restrictions of the said order:

Also the articles above excepted with licences.

4. And likewise to lade, clear out, and convey foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and cotton, which shall have been lawfully imported, provided His Majesty's licence shall have been previously obtained for the exportation and conveyance thereof:

Entering and landing on re-exportation to restricted ports.

5. And it is hereby further ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom, to any port or place of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, with any goods which shall have been laden, after notice of the said order, on board the vessel which shall have imported the same into this kingdom, without having first duly entered and landed the same in some port or place in this kingdom:

6. And that no vessel shall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom to any port or place whatever, with any goods the produce or manufacture of any country, subjected to the restrictions of the said order, which shall have been laden, after notice as aforesaid, on board the vessel importing the same, without having so duly entered and landed the same:

Also, to any ports whatever, with produce of restricted ports.

7. Or, with any goods whatever which shall have been laden, after such notice, in the vessel importing the same, in any port or place of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, without having so duly entered, and landed the same, in some port or place in this kingdom:

Or with goods laden at restricted ports.

8. Except the cargo shall consist wholly of flour, meal, grain, or any article or articles the produce of the soil of some country, which is not subjected to the restrictions of the said order, except cotton, and which shall have been imported in an unmanufactured state direct from such country into this kingdom, in a vessel belonging to the country from which such goods have been brought, and in which the same were grown and produced:

Flour, meal, grain, and raw produce of unrestricted countries, except cotton, not subject to the above order as to landing, under conditions specified.

9. And it is further ordered, that any vessel belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty, may clear out from *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, or *Man*, to any port or place under the restrictions of the said order, which shall be specified in the clearance, not being in a state of actual blockade, with such articles only, not being naval or military stores, as shall have been legally imported into such islands respectively, from any port or place in this kingdom direct:

Exportation from *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, or *Man*, to restricted places, under what terms.

10. And with respect to all such articles as may have been imported into the said islands respectively, from any port or place under the restrictions of the said order, it shall not be permitted to any vessel to clear out with the same from any of the said islands, except to some port or place in this kingdom.

Importation, to the same.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order (C), 25th Nov. 1807, giving specific regulations for trade with Gibraltar or Malta to ports specified in the clearance under the order 11th Nov.

Preamble.

Flour, meal, grain, tobacco, raw produce of unrestricted countries, from ports of growth, to Gibraltar or Malta, may be carried from thence to any place not blockaded, without landing.

Cotton or other articles imported into Gibraltar or Malta, not being of the growth or manufacture of this Kingdom, nor imported into this Kingdom direct, nor in British ships, can be exported only to ports of this Kingdom.

Trade, with licence only, to any ports of the Mediterranean

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Order in Council, dated the 11th of November instant, respecting the trade to be carried on with His Majesty's enemies, was pleased to exempt from the restrictions of the said Order all vessels belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty, together with their cargo, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe, which is declared in the said Order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, direct to some port or place in Europe belonging to His Majesty;

And also all vessels which shall be cleared out from Gibraltar or Malta under such regulations as His Majesty may think fit to prescribe, and which shall be proceeding direct to the ports specified in their respective clearances:

And whereas it is expedient to encourage the trade from Gibraltar and Malta to countries under the restrictions of the said Order, subject to regulations to be made in respect thereto; His Majesty is therefore pleased to prescribe the following regulations in regard to such trade, accordingly, and, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered,

1. That all sorts of flour and meal, and all sorts of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured state, being the growth and produce of any country not being subjected by the said Order to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, (except cotton, and naval and military stores), which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta direct from the country where the same were grown and produced, shall, without any licence, be permitted to be cleared out to any port or place, not being in a state of actual blockade, without the same being compelled to be landed:

2. But neither the said article of cotton, however imported, nor any article which is not the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British ship, or from this kingdom direct (except fish, and which shall have been laden at the port of original shipment, after the period directed by an order of this date to be taken as the time, at which notice of the said order of the 11th of November shall be considered as having been received at such port of shipment, shall be permitted to be exported from Gibraltar or Malta, except to some port or place in this kingdom:

3. And all other articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this kingdom, or which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British ship, or from some port or place

place in this kingdom, together with the article of fish, however imported, may be exported to any ports or places in the Mediterranean or Portugal, under such licence only as is herein after directed to be granted by the Governor of Gibraltar and Malta respectively.—And it is hereby further ordered, that licences be granted by the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or other persons having the chief civil command at Gibraltar or Malta respectively, but in His Majesty's name, to such person or persons as the said Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or persons having the chief command shall think fit, allowing such person or persons to export from Gibraltar direct, to any port in the Mediterranean, or to any port of Portugal, or to any port of Spain without the Mediterranean, not farther north than Cape Finisterre, and from Malta direct to any port being within the Mediterranean, with any articles of the produce or manufacture of His Majesty's dominions: And any articles which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta from this kingdom, to whomsoever such articles shall appear to belong, (not being naval or military stores) in any vessel belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty, or in any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed, belonging to the country to which such vessel shall be cleared out and going:

100 tons, and unarmed, and belonging to the country

4. And also to import in any such vessel or vessels as aforesaid, from any port within the Mediterranean, to Gibraltar or Malta, or from any port in Portugal or Spain as aforesaid, to Gibraltar, such port and such destination respectively to be specified in such licence, any articles of merchandize whatsoever, and to whomsoever the same may appear to belong, such articles to be specified in the bill of lading of such vessel, subject however to such further regulations and restrictions with respect to all or any of the said articles so to be imported, or exported, as may be inserted in the said licences by the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or other persons having the chief civil command at Gibraltar or Malta, for the time being respectively, as to them shall, from time to time, seem fit and expedient:

5. And it is further ordered, that in every such licence shall be inserted the names and residence of the person or persons, to whom it shall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and description of the vessel,

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or Portugal, with goods, the produce, or manufactures of this Kingdom, or imported into Gibraltar or Malta from this Kingdom, or in a British ship; and fish, however imported. Licences to be granted by the Governor, from Gibraltar, to ports of the Mediterranean or Portugal or Spain, not north of Cape Finisterre. And from Malta to any ports of the Mediterranean. Such articles to be exported to whomsoever belonging, from the above places in vessels not at war, or in any vessel not exceeding of its destination.

Importation also under the same regulations, subject to further restrictions, &c. as inserted in the licence.

Conditions of licence, names, ports, and description, &c.

vessel, and of the master thereof, the port to which the vessel shall be allowed to go, which shall be some port not under actual blockade, and that no licence so to be granted shall continue in force for longer than two months from its date, nor for more than one voyage, or any such licence be granted, or acknowledged to be valid, if granted to permit the clearance of any vessel to any port, which shall be actually blockaded by any naval force of His Majesty or of His allies :

Cruisers to respect licences.

6. And it is further ordered, that the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, shall suffer every such vessel sailing conformably to the permission given by this order, or having any licence as aforesaid, to pass and repass, direct between *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, and such port as shall be specified in the licence, in such manner, and under such terms, regulations, and restrictions as shall be expressed therein.

Courts of Admiralty to restore forthwith, &c.

7. And it is further ordered, that, in case any vessel, so failing as aforesaid, for which any such licence as aforesaid shall have been granted, and which shall be proceeding direct upon her said voyage, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, such vessel, with her cargo, shall be forthwith released by the Court of Admiralty, in which proceedings shall be commenced upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, and restrictions of the said licence ; the proof of such conformity to lie upon the person or persons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or using such licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

Barbary vessels with the produce of their own state to any unblockaded port of the Mediterranean or Portugal, without touching at Gibraltar or Malta.

8. And it is hereby further ordered, that no vessel belonging to any state on the coast of *Barbary*, shall be prevented from sailing with any articles of the growth or produce of such state, from any port or place in such state, to any port or place in the *Mediterranean*, or *Portugal*, such port or place not being actually blockaded by some naval force belonging to His Majesty, or His allies, without being obliged to touch at *Gibraltar* or *Malta*.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Order in Council of the eleventh of *November* instant, was pleased to order and declare, That all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the countries and colonies mentioned in the said order, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted); His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, That nothing in the said Order contained shall extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies laden on board *British* ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such order had not been made.

Order (D), 25th Nov. 1807. Exemption of British ships from the restrictions of the Order 11th Nov. 1807.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

His Majesty taking into consideration the circumstances under which *Prussia* and *Lubeck* have been compelled to shut their ports against *British* ships and goods, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all ships and goods belonging to *Prussia*, which may have been seized subsequent to His Majesty's Order, of the nineteenth of *November* one thousand eight hundred and six, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom or elsewhere, and all ships and goods belonging to inhabitants of *Lubeck* which are so detained, shall be restored upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, in which they have been or may be proceeded against, to belong to subjects and inhabitants of *Prussia* or *Lubeck*, (a) and not otherwise liable to confiscation ; and that such ships and goods shall

Order in Council 25th Nov. 1807.

Ships and goods of Prussia and Lubeck, seized, subsequent to 19th Nov. 1806, restored, and allowed to trade as herein specified.

(a) On 10th December 1807, *Lubeck* property was directed not to be restored till further orders.

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be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to the port to which they respectively belong : And it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to *Prussia* or *Lubeck* shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention, provided such ships and goods shall be trading to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral port and neutral port, or from any port of His Majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the port specified in their respective clearances.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order in Council, 25th Nov. 1807.

Ships and goods belonging to Portugal restored and allowed to trade as herein specified.

His Majesty having taken into consideration the circumstances under which *Portugal* has been compelled to shut her ports against the ships and goods of His Majesty's subjects, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and goods belonging to *Portugal*, which have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, or elsewhere, shall be restored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty, or by the Court of Vice-Admiralty, in which proceedings may have been, or shall be commenced, to belong to subjects and inhabitants of *Portugal*, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that the said ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to *Portugal*: And it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to *Portugal* shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention; provided such ships and goods shall be trading to and from any port of this kingdom, or to and from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, and proceeding direct to the port specified in their clearance, or between neutral port and neutral port, or between *Portugal* and the ports of her own colonies, or from any port of His Majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the port specified in their respective clearances; provided such ports shall not be at the time in a state of

of actual blockade: And it is further ordered, that the ships of *Portugal* shall not be considered as entitled, under any treaty between His Majesty and *Portugal*, to protect any goods laden therein which may be otherwise subject to confiscation. Privilege of Portuguese ships, withdrawn.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the Emperor of *Russia* until further order; and His Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo, or stop, be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to subjects of the Emperor of *Russia* now within, or which shall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any part of His Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels; and that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the Emperor of *Russia*, or bearing the flag of the Emperor of *Russia*; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain. Order of Council, 9th Dec. 1807. Russian embargo.

W. FAWKENER.

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Order of Council, 15th Dec. 1807.

For delivery, to consignees, of cargoes on board Russian vessels, &c. &c.

It is this day ordered in Council, That the goods on board *Russian* vessels laden or coming consigned to ports of this country, shall be released from the embargo, and shall be delivered up to the laders or consignees or their agents, upon an affidavit being produced in the High Court of Admiralty, that such goods are not *Russian* property, and upon bail being given for payment of the freight into the said Court, and also to abide adjudication, in case proceedings against such goods as prize shall be commenced within three months.

And it is further ordered, That all such *Russian* ships or vessels having cargoes on board consigned to this country, which shall be detained or sent into any other port of the United Kingdom, than that to which the ship or vessel was destined, shall be permitted, at the request and under the responsibility and risk of the consignees of the cargo, forthwith to proceed to the port of destination, there to deliver the cargo under the conditions aforesaid, due care being taken for delivering up the said ships or vessels after such their removal.

And it is further ordered, That no property appearing to belong to any subject of *Russia*, respecting which proceedings are now depending, or shall hereafter depend in any of His Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be decreed to be restored; nor shall the proceeds of any property belonging as aforesaid, which hath been already decreed to be restored, be paid, to or on behalf of the claimants; but the property shall be kept in safe custody, or the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, until His Majesty's further order therein.

And it is further ordered, That all freight money due or payable to or on behalf of any person or persons being subjects of *Russia*, shall be forthwith paid into the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty, (except where bail is hereinbefore directed to be taken for the same,) there to remain until His Majesty's pleasure should be further known, or until other provisions shall be made by law.

And it is further ordered, That all papers found on board any *Russian* vessels detained or sent in under His Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th of *December* instant, shall be forthwith sent up, duly verified upon oath, to the Office of His Majesty's Procurator General, there to be kept in safe custody until further order; and that the deposition of the master, or in his absence of the principal officer of such *Russian* vessel, shall be taken upon the standing interrogatories, and transmitted with the papers as aforesaid. And the
Right

(77)

Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

It is this day ordered in Council, That all vessels under the *Russian* flag, which really are the property of His Majesty's subjects, and employed in the trade carried on between the ports of the United Kingdom and the ports to which *British* vessels could not trade, should be restored to the *British* owners, upon satisfactory proof being made to the High Court of Admiralty, that the said vessels are *bonâ fide* the property of His Majesty's subjects, and had been engaged in the trade aforesaid. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

It is this day ordered in Council, That any *Russian* ship or vessel, to which a licence has been granted to import a cargo into any port of the United Kingdom, which shall arrive and deliver her said cargo, or shall be detained in due prosecution of her voyage, and sent in, shall be permitted to receive her freight, and to proceed without interruption to any port not blockaded; and any *Russian* vessel chartered and laden before the 9th Day of this instant *December*, in consequence of any licence granted to import a cargo in any neutral vessel, the name of which vessel not having been inserted in such licence, shall be treated in like manner. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

His

Order of Council, 15th Dec. 1807.

For the release of British ships under the Russian flag, *sub modo*.

Order of Council, 15th Dec. 1807.

Protection for Russian ships importing with licence and laden prior to 9th Dec. 1807.

(78)

Order of
Council, 18th
Dec. 1807.

For general
reprisals against
Russia.

His Majesty having taken into consideration the injurious and hostile proceedings of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, as set forth in the declaration of this date, issued by His Majesty's command; and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of His crown, and procuring reparation and satisfaction, His Majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, (save and except any vessels to which His Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port), so that as well His Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by His Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of all the *Russias*, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within His Majesty's dominions; and, to that end, His Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to His Majesty at this Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth, and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of His Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to *Russia*, and the vassals and subjects of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions, (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and His Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to His Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of *Great Britain*, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within

His

(79)

His Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to *Russia*, or the vassals and subjects of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions, (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before His Majesty at this Board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in His Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purpose above mentioned.

CAMDEN, P.	ST. HELENS.
WESTMORLAND, C. P. S.	SP. PERCEVAL.
HAWKESBURY.	GEORGE CANNING.
MULGRAVE.	

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing in His Majesty's Order in Council of the 11th of November last shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit any vessel to import any articles of the produce or manufacture of the enemy's colonies in the West Indies, direct from such colonies to any port of this Kingdom: And it is further ordered, that all vessels which may arrive in the ports of this Kingdom direct from the colonies aforesaid, shall nevertheless be released, upon proof being made that the charter-party or other agreement for the voyage was entered into before notice of this order. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

His

Order of Council, 18th Dec. 1807.

Declaratory of the Order of 11th Nov. 1807, as to ships coming from the enemy's colonies to this Kingdom.

(80)

Order of Council,
18th Dec.
1807.

Directions to
the Governors
of Guernsey and
Jersey respect-
ing the granting
of licences to
export to French
ports between
Caen and Mor-
laix, &c.

His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, That Licences be granted by the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of *Guernsey* or *Jersey* respectively, but in His Majesty's name, to such person or persons as the said Governors or Lieutenant-Governors shall think fit, allowing such person or persons to export from *Guernsey* or *Jersey* direct to any port of *France*, from *Caen* to *Morlaix*, inclusive, any articles which shall have been legally imported into those islands respectively, direct from this Kingdom, to whomsoever such articles shall appear to belong (not being naval or military stores), in any vessel belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty, or in any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed belonging to *France*; and also to import in any such vessel or vessels as aforesaid, from any port of *France* as aforesaid, to *Guernsey* or *Jersey* respectively, such port and such destination respectively, to be specified in such licence, any articles of merchandize whatsoever, brandy excepted, and to whomsoever the same may appear to belong, such articles to be specified in the bill of lading of such vessel, subject however, to such further regulations and restrictions, with respect to all or any of the said articles so to be imported or exported, as may be inserted in the said licence, by the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of *Guernsey* or *Jersey* for the time being respectively, as to them shall, from time to time seem fit and expedient.

And it is further ordered, that in every such licence shall be inserted the names and residence of the person or persons to whom it shall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and description of the vessel and of the master thereof, the port to which the vessel shall be allowed to go, which shall be some port not under actual blockade; and that no licence so to be granted, shall continue in force longer than two months from its date, nor for more than one voyage; nor any such licence be granted or acknowledged to be valid, if granted, to permit the clearance of any vessel to any port which shall be actually blockaded by any naval force of His Majesty, or of his allies.

And it is further ordered, that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, shall suffer every such vessel sailing conformably to the permission given by this order, or having any licence as aforesaid, to pass and repass direct from *Guernsey* or

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or *Jersey*, and such port as shall be specified in the licence, in such manner, and under such terms, regulations, and restrictions as shall be expressed therein.

And it is further ordered, that in case any vessel so sailing as aforesaid, for which any such licence as aforesaid, shall have been granted, and which shall be proceeding direct upon her said voyage, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, such vessel with her cargo shall be forthwith released by the Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, and restrictions, of the said licence, the proof of such conformity to lie upon the person or persons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or using such licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

OUR will and pleasure is, that all vessels and their cargoes coming from a port of *Russia* direct to a port of the United Kingdom, which have already sailed, or shall sail before the 1st day of next *January*, shall not be interrupted to whomsoever such vessels and their cargoes may belong; and in case any vessel so coming shall be detained and brought in, such vessel with her cargo shall be forthwith liberated upon giving bail to answer adjudication, and shall be finally restored upon proof that the vessel was coming with the goods for importation into the United Kingdom, and the master shall be permitted to receive his freight, and proceed with his vessel and crew to any port not blockaded of the country to which the vessel belongs.

By His Majesty's Command,
HAWKESBURY.

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THE

Order in Council,
19th Dec.
1807.

For the protec-
tion of ships
and cargoes
sailing from
Russia to this
country, before
the 1st Jan.
1808.

(82)

Order
8th Jan. 1808,Blockade of
Carthageua,
Cadiz, St. Lucar,
and interme-
diate ports.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral Powers resident at this Court, that His Majesty has judged it expedient to direct that the most rigorous blockade should be established at the entrances of the ports of *Carthageua*, *Cadiz*, and *St. Lucar*, and at all the intermediate ports situated and lying between the said ports of *Carthageua* and *St. Lucar*; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

END OF SECOND PART.

Strahan and Preston,
Printers-Street, London.

(84)

His Majesty taking into consideration that in consequence of the directions contained in His Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the 15th of *April* last, respecting the embargo upon vessels belonging to the subjects of *Prussia*, or belonging to persons residing in any ports or places situate on the rivers *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Ems*, certain goods laden on board *Prussian* and other ships detained under the said embargo were to be delivered, and have been delivered, to the *British Shippers* (a) or *British Consignees* of the said goods, upon affidavit made in His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, that such goods were not at the time of shipment nor at the time of delivery, the property of the subjects of *Prussia*, and upon bail being given to answer adjudication; and considering also, that in consequence of His Majesty's Orders in Council of the 14th of this instant *May* for granting general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of *Prussia* and of the town of *Papenburg*, proceedings will be commenced against the said ships and their cargoes, for the legal

Order,
5th June 1806.Relief to British
merchants, ship-
pers, or con-
signees of goods
seized under the
Prussian embargo.

(a) On the breaking out of *Danish* hostilities also two orders for the relief of *British* merchants were issued on the 11th *November* 1807:

The first, corresponding in terms *mutatis mutandis* with the first section of this order, concluded, "And it is hereby further ordered, That in case any advances shall have been made before the late embargo, *viz.* the second of *September* (b) last, by any *British* subject upon the credit and security of any ship, freight, or goods belonging to *Danish* subjects, which may be condemned as prize to His Majesty, the amount of such advances so actually made (but without farther compensation) shall be paid to the said *British* subjects out of the proceeds of the property so condemned, upon the credit of which the advances were respectively made, upon due proof thereof to the satisfaction of the High Court of Admiralty &c. &c.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER."

The second order directed, "Whereas His Majesty, by His Order in Council of the 4th instant, has been pleased to order, That general reprisals be granted against the ships and goods belonging to the subjects and inhabitants of *Denmark*: It is hereby ordered, That goods laden on board *Danish* ships heretofore detained under embargo may still be delivered to the loaders of the same, or the consignees or their agents, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the order of the 10th of *September* last (c); until proceedings shall actually have commenced against the said ships and goods as prize in the High Court of Admiralty, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER."

adjudication

(b) Sup. p. 36.

(c) Sup. p. 49.

Bail dismissed.

adjudication thereof—*is pleased*, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That upon such proceedings being commenced such Bail shall be dismissed, without further claim being given for the said goods, unless it shall appear to the said Court upon the preparatory examinations and ships papers being produced, that contrary to the averments contained in the affidavits which shall have been made for obtaining the release of the said goods from the embargo, the said goods were *Prussian* property, or unless it should appear that other parties than those to whom the goods have been delivered, shall have claimed, or do then claim, to have *the right of possession thereof*, or security thereon.

Further relief where no affidavit of property had been made.

And His Majesty also, taking into consideration, that by divers Orders in Council certain Goods, under special circumstances, have been directed to be given to the *British* shippers or *British* consignees upon bail, to abide adjudication in the High Court of Admiralty, without requiring that the parties claiming the delivery of the same should make an affidavit that the goods were *not Prussian* property, *is further pleased*, with the advice of His Privy Council to order, That in respect to goods so delivered *to the Shippers* thereof, the said bail shall be dismissed, as to so much of the value of the said goods, for which it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the said Court, and in such mode as the said Court shall direct, that the shippers at the time of laying the said embargo, and of the adjudication, have not been paid the consideration, and had not any other property in their hands, or power belonging to the *Prussian* owners, which they had a right to apply in payment for such goods: and also, that the bail shall in like manner be dismissed in respect to *the consignees* of any such last mentioned goods, to the extent of any advances made by the said consignees before the embargo took place, upon the credit of such goods, as to the extent of any debts due to such consignees from the *Prussian* owners of the goods, to the payment of which debts the proceeds of such goods might have been applied.

As to advances on freight, and money due.

And His Majesty also taking into consideration, that in consequence of the said orders, the freight-money due to *Prussian* vessels detained under embargo and others, has been directed to be paid into the High Court of Admiralty, on bail to be given for the same; and considering that the persons paying the said freight-money, or other *British* merchants who would have been authorized to receive such freight-money, may have made advances thereon before the time of laying the said embargo; *is pleased*, with the advice aforesaid, further

further to order, That all *British* merchants who have made advances upon the credit of the said freight-money at the time of laying the said embargo, and have not been repaid the same, shall, upon proof made to the satisfaction of the said Court, be allowed to retain or to receive so much of the said freight-money as their advances so made shall amount to. And the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty is hereby directed to conform himself thereto accordingly.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Majesty, That it would be expedient in the present circumstances to permit, under certain rules and regulations, a commercial intercourse to be carried on in *British* vessels navigated according to Law, from the island of *Curaçoa*, to such ports and places in the island of *Saint Domingo*, as are not, or shall not be under the dominion, and in the actual possession of the government of *France* or *Spain*: His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council is pleased to authorize, and doth hereby authorize, the governor of the said island of *Curaçoa* to grant licences under his hand and seal, but in His Majesty's name, to *British* vessels navigated according to law, to clear out from any port of the said island of *Curaçoa*, with cargoes the produce of the said island of *Curaçoa*, or any *British* colony or plantation, or of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to such ports or places in the island of *Saint Domingo*, as are not or shall not be under the dominion and in the actual possession of the government of *France* or *Spain*; (the name of the vessel, and the ports to and from which the vessel is bound, to be inserted in any such licence); and to bring back from such ports in the said island to some port of the said island of *Curaçoa*, or to some port of the United Kingdom, any articles the produce of the said island of *Saint Domingo*; such articles of produce to be in all respects subject to the duties and regulations to which the produce of foreign islands is by law subject: Provided however, that such vessel shall not carry any sugar to the said island of *Saint Domingo*, nor carry any negroes either to or from the said island. And His Majesty is further pleased to direct, That every licence so granted shall be entered upon record in the proper office, and an account thereof be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. And His Majesty doth hereby

Order, 14th Oct. 1807.

Intercourse between *Curaçoa* and certain ports, in the island of *St. Domingo*.

hereby order and command all and every the commanders and officers of His Majesty's ships and vessels of war, and the commanders of all private ships of war, and all others whom it may concern, to suffer all and every such ships and vessels having such licence as aforesaid, and conforming to the regulations therein prescribed, to pass and repass upon their respective voyages which shall be described in such licences. And in case, through ignorance, or in breach of this His Majesty's Order in Council, any ships or vessels having such licence as aforesaid, shall be brought in for adjudication, His Majesty doth hereby further order and command, that they shall forthwith be released by His Majesty's Courts of Admiralty, upon proof that the parties have duly conformed to the regulations and restrictions prescribed in the said licence.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order,
6th Jan. 1808.
Respecting the
restitution and
custody of Por-
tuguese property.

WHEREAS it is expedient in the present state of the Subjects of her most faithful Majesty, and during the interruption in commercial correspondence between *Great Britain* and *Portugal*, that claims should be permitted to be given for *Portuguese* property brought in and detained by His Majesty's ships of war and privateers; His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That claims for *Portuguese* property, given by persons duly authorized by the owners, or by the consul or other person authorized by the *Portuguese* minister resident at this court, shall be admitted in the High Court of Admiralty; and it is further ordered, That immediate restitution shall pass of *all such property*, as shall appear by the bills of lading or other documents found on board *Portuguese* Ships, coming from *Portuguese* settlements to the ports of *Portugal*, to belong to her most faithful Majesty, or to any of her subjects residing, at the date of this order, in the *Brazils*, or in any foreign settlement belonging to her crown, or in *England*, or in any country in amity with His Majesty, upon a general claim for every such ship and goods, given by the consul under the authority aforesaid.

And it is further ordered, That the property of the subjects of her most faithful Majesty, at the date of this Order, residing in *Portugal*, either belonging to them separately, or jointly with subjects residing in the *Brazils*, or other Places before mentioned, shall be pronounced to belong as claimed, upon a general claim.

claim given for the same on board such *Portuguese* ships as aforesaid.

And it is further ordered, That the property last mentioned, as well as all other property, under private claims already given, or to be given, and pronounced to be *Portuguese* property, and belonging to persons resident in *Portugal*, at the date of this Order, shall remain subject to His Majesty's further Orders, and in the mean time shall be put into the joint custody of agents to be named on behalf of His Majesty and on behalf of the *Portuguese* minister resident at this court, or of any claimant; and that such parts thereof as are perishable, or which it may be otherwise expedient to sell, shall be sold by the aforesaid agents under commissions to be issued by the High Court of Admiralty, and the proceeds thereof deposited in the said court. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

OUR will and pleasure is, That no interruption be given to vessels belonging to countries not at war with us, laden at any of the ports of the *Baltic* or *Norway*, with cargoes not being the property of our enemies, and going direct to any port of *Sweden*.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Instruction,
6th Jan. 1808.
Protection to
ships of countries
not at war going
from the ports of
the Baltic, to
ports of Sweden,
sub mo. 10.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning* His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this court, That His Majesty has judged it expedient to direct that the most rigorous blockade should be established at the entrances of the ports of *Carthagena*, *Cadiz*, and *Saint Lucar*, and at all the intermediate ports situated and lying between the said ports of *Carthagena* and *Saint Lucar*; and that the

Notification,
8th Jan. 1808.
Blockade,
Carthagena,
Cadiz,
St. Lucar, &c.

the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Order in Council
20th Jan. 1808.

Directing the
restitution of
the property of
British subjects
resident in the
dominions of the
Grand Seignior,
&c. *sub modo.*

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That any goods the property of *British* subjects resident in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, and coming from thence to any port belonging to His Majesty, which have been or shall be detained in consequence of His Majesty's Order of the 13th of *May* last, shall be forthwith restored, notwithstanding such residence of the owners, until His Majesty shall be pleased otherwise to order in respect thereto. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER,

Declaration,
23d Jan. 1808.

As to the character of the territory of Berg.

Sir,
I AM commanded to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure, that the inhabitants of *the territory of Berg*, and its dependencies, in consequence of their relation to *France* by the cession of that district, and the nature of the measures which have been taken in respect to it, should henceforward be considered and treated as being under the dominion of *France*.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE CANNING,

To the Right Hon. Sir W. Scott
Judge of the High Court of
Admiralty.

Additional
Instruction,
21th Feb. 1808.

Extending
the provisions
of the instruc-

OUR will and pleasure is, That vessels belonging to any state, not at war with us, which shall be trading between the ports of our United Kingdom, and any port of *Africa or Asia*, within *the Mediterranean*, from which *British* ships are excluded, shall be entitled, together with the cargoes laden thereon,

thereon, to the same protection, and be subject to all other directions which are given by our instructions of the 26th of *November* last, in respect to the like vessels trading between our United Kingdom and the ports of *Europe*.

tion of 26th
Nov. to ports of
Asia and Africa,
&c.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

His Majesty taking into consideration His Order in Council of the 19th of *August*, so far as the same respected the vessels of *Kniphausen*, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all vessels of *Kniphausen*, which have been detained while trading in conformity to, and under the faith of His Majesty's said Order, and have been restored by the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice Admiralty, shall be entitled to receive their freight and expences, and the same shall be paid in the usual manner, notwithstanding any arrangements which may have been lately made respecting the territory (a) of *Kniphausen*. And the Right Honourable

Order in Council,
9th March 1808.

Liberating
Kniphausen
Vessels, with
reference to the
Order of the
19th Aug. 1807.

(a) Annexed to the kingdom of *Holland* by the following declaration:

Royal Decree, 24th *January* 1808.

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Kingdom, King of *Holland* and Constable of *France*:

In pursuance of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty concluded at *Fontainebleau* on the 11th of *November* 1807, whereby the lordships of *Kniphausen* and *Varel* are incorporated with this kingdom, the same as the territories which are comprehended in the possessions of the princes constituting a part of the confederation of the *Rhine*,

We have ordered, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The *Kniphausen* flag, by the incorporation of that territory with this kingdom being extinct, shall no longer be recognized as valid.—The Consuls and other agents of Count *Bentinck* as Lord of *Varel* and *Kniphausen* shall no longer be recognized in that quality.

Art. 2. It shall be competent to all the inhabitants of the territories of *Kniphausen* and *Varel* to navigate under the *Dutch* flag.—They are commanded to change the old flag which they may still have on-board their vessels, as being altogether suppressed.

Art. 3. All petitions to Count *Bentinck* for permission to navigate under the old flag, shall be transmitted immediately to our Minister of Finances.

Art. 4. Our Minister of Finances, &c.

the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice of Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures therein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed) STEP. COTTRELL.

Instructions, 16th March 1808. Relative to prize slaves.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament made in the 47th year of Our reign, intituled, "An Act for the abolishing of the Slave Trade," it is among other things enacted and provided, That all slaves, and all natives of Africa, treated, dealt with, carried, kept, or detained as slaves, which shall be seized or taken as prize of war, shall and may for the purposes only of seizure, prosecution, and condemnation as prize, be considered, treated, taken, and adjudged as slaves and property, in the same manner as negro slaves have been heretofore considered, treated, taken, and adjudged, when seized as prize of war; but the same shall be condemned to our use for the purpose only of divesting and barring all other property, right, title or interest whatever which before existed, or might afterwards be set up or claimed in or to such slaves or natives of Africa; and that the same shall nevertheless in no case be liable to be sold, disposed of, treated, or dealt with as slaves, by or on the part of Us, Our Heirs or Successors, or by or on the part of any person or persons claiming by or under Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or under or by force of any such sentence of condemnation: Provided always, That it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and such Officers, Civil or Military, as shall, by any Our General and Special Order in Council, be from time to time appointed and empowered to receive, protect, and provide for such natives of Africa as shall be so condemned, to enter, enlist, and apprentice, and provide for the same in such manner as therein is mentioned: Provided also, and it is thereby further enacted, That when any slaves or natives of Africa, taken as prize of war by any of Our ships of war or privateers duly commissioned, shall be finally condemned as such to Our use as aforesaid, there shall be paid to the captors thereof, by the Treasurer of Our Navy, in like manner as the bounty called head money is now paid by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the 45th year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of seamen, and for the better and more effectually manning our navy during the present war," such bounty as We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall have directed by

by any Order in Council, so as the same shall not exceed the respective sums therein and hereinafter mentioned, for every such slave or native of Africa, that shall be so taken and condemned, and delivered over in good health to the proper Officer or Officers, Civil or Military, so to be appointed as aforesaid, to receive, protect, and provide for the same.

And whereas, by Our Order in Council, dated the 16th day of this instant March, We have, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, ordered and directed, That when any slaves or natives of Africa, taken as prize by any of Our ships of war and privateers duly commissioned, shall be finally condemned as such to Our use, and delivered over in good health to the persons therein before appointed to receive, protect, and provide for prize and forfeited negroes, there shall be paid to the captors thereof, by the Treasurer of Our navy, in manner as directed by the said recited Act, the following bounties, (to wit) for every man so taken and condemned, and delivered over, the sum of forty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain; for every woman so taken and condemned, and delivered over, the sum of thirty pounds of like money; and for every child or person not above the age of fourteen years so taken and condemned, and delivered over, the sum of ten pounds like money, to be divided as therein and in the said Act is mentioned and provided;

And whereas it is expedient that all slaves, or natives of Africa, taken as prize in or near the coast of Africa, or at any other place from whence they can conveniently be carried to some port of the coast of Africa for adjudication, should be there prosecuted and adjudged; and We have therefore thought fit to constitute at Our colony of Sierra Leone in Africa a Court, with jurisdiction in questions of Prize of war, for the trial and adjudication of any captures of slaves, or natives of Africa, taken as Prize, and of all ships, vessels, or boats, in which the same shall be taken or found, and the cargoes therein laden: The commanders of all Our ships of war and privateers that have, or shall have, letters of marque and reprisals against France, and every or any other Country with whom We are at war, are therefore hereby directed and enjoined to observe the following instructions, in all cases of such Prizes or captures to be as aforesaid by them at any time hereafter made or taken, that is to say;

1st, When any slaves, or natives of Africa, shall be taken or detained as Prize of war, at or near any such part of the coast of Africa, or in any such part of the Ocean, from which they can, without great inconvenience or danger, be

Prize Court at Sierra Leone, &c.

be carried or sent to Our said colony of *Sierra Leone*, they, together with the ship, vessel, or boat, in which they shall be so taken, and all the goods, wares and merchandizes, and effects, found on board the same, shall be carried or sent by the captors thereof for examination, and for trial and adjudication, if need be, in the Court, having Prize jurisdiction constituted, or to be constituted, within the said colony, as aforesaid.

2d, The captors of any such slaves, or natives of *Africa*, are enjoined and required forthwith, after the final condemnation of the same by the said Court at *Sierra Leone*, or any other Court of Prize jurisdiction to which they may be brought for trial, to deliver over the same with all convenient speed to the proper Officer by Us appointed or to be appointed, for the receiving, protecting, and providing for such condemned slaves, or natives of *Africa*, according to the directions of the said recited Act and Our said Order in Council; which officer will grant the proper certificates for the bounties payable in respect of all such slaves, or natives of *Africa*, so condemned and delivered over in good health; the officers at present appointed by Our said Order in Council for the purposes aforesaid are, at *Sierra Leone*, the Governor, or person having and exercising the chief civil command for the time being at the said colony; and at all other Our islands, settlements, or colonies, being seats of Courts of Vice Admiralty, the collector, or chief Officer of the customs for the time being, resident in the said respective islands, settlements, or colonies.

By His Majesty's Command,
CASTLEREAGH.

Order in Council
30 March 1808.

Respecting the
produce of
France, &c.
in British ships,
under the Orders
11th and 26th
Nov. 1807.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Order in Council of the 11th *November* last, was pleased to order and declare, That all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of *France*, or her allies, or of any other country at war with His Majesty, or from which, although not at war with His Majesty, the *British* Flag is excluded, or of the colonies belonging to His Majesty's enemies, should be deemed and considered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted); And whereas His Majesty, by His further Order in Council of the 25th of *November* last, was pleased to order and declare, That nothing in the aforesaid Order of the 11th of *November* contained, should extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies, laden on board *British* ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such Order had not been made:

H's

His Majesty, taking the said Orders into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That nothing in the said last mentioned Order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorize *British* ships to export and convey any articles of the produce or manufacture of the said Countries or Colonies, from *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Man*, *Gibraltar*, *Malta*, or from any neutral or allied Country, to any other Country or place, than to a port of the United Kingdom, unless such articles shall have been previously imported into such places as aforesaid, from some port of the United Kingdom. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) STEPH. COTTRELL.

Sir, *Whitehall*, 3d *May* 1808.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, having had under consideration a Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. *Thornton*, His Majesty's Minister at *Stockholm*, (transmitted by direction of Mr. Secretary *Canning*), relative to the Orders which have been given by the *Swedish* Government respecting all vessels, under whatever flag, which may be furnished with *English* licences; and suggesting, that certain regulations should be adopted here, particularly that all such licences as may be granted to vessels bound to the *Baltic*, should be indorsed by the *Swedish* minister in *London*: And their Lordships approving thereof, I am to desire that you will convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the recommendation of the Lords of this Committee, that instructions be given to the commanders of His Majesty's ships and privateers, to attend in future, particularly to the indorsement by the *Swedish* minister of this Court, of all licences granted by His Majesty to vessels bound to the *Baltic*, the entrance thereto, or to the northward of the *Naze*.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient

The Hon. *W. W. Pole*,
&c. &c. &c.

Humble Servant,
W. FAWKENER.

Order of Com-
mittee of Privy
Council for
Trade,
3d *May* 1808.

Respecting the
endorsement of
English licences,
by the *Swedish*
minister for
trade to the
Baltic.

Notification,
4th May 1808.

Blockade,
Copenhagen,
and the ports of
Zealand.

The Right Honourable George Canning, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, that His Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most vigorous blockade of the port of *Copenhagen*, and of all the other ports in the island of *Zealand*; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Order,
4th May 1808.

Respecting the
restitution and
custody of
Portuguese prop-
erty.

His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all *Portuguese* property, now detained and not already decreed to be restored, nor entitled to restitution under His Majesty's Order of the 6th of *January* last, shall be forthwith decreed to be restored, upon claims given, or to be given for the same, either by the *Portuguese* consul, or other person duly authorized by the *Portuguese* minister resident at this court, or by the agents (duly authorized) of those owners and proprietors who are not resident in *Portugal*, or in other places subject to the influence and controul of *France*.

And that the part of the property so restored, belonging to persons not residing in *Portugal*, or in other places subject to the influence and controul of *France*, shall be for the use and benefit of the owners and proprietors thereof.

And the part belonging jointly to persons resident in *Portugal*, and persons resident in the *Brazils*, or in any settlement belonging to the crown of *Portugal*, or in the United Kingdom, or in any Country in amity with His Majesty, shall be given up to such of the owners and proprietors thereof, as are resident as last mentioned, upon an engagement entered into, and security given by, or on the behalf of the said part owners and proprietors to the satisfaction of the *Portuguese* minister, to account to the Prince Regent of *Portugal* for such part of the said joint property as shall belong to persons resident in *Portugal*, or in other places subject to the influence and controul of *France*.

And the part belonging to persons resident in *Portugal*, or in other places subject to the influence and controul of *France*, shall be at the future disposition of the Prince Regent of *Portugal*.

And it is further ordered, That the joint agents to whom the property has been or shall be delivered, pursuant to the said Order of the 6th of *January* last, shall be, and they are hereby

by authorized and directed, after the said property shall be decreed to be restored, to proceed to the sale of such property, or of such parts thereof as the *Portuguese* minister resident at this Court shall signify to them in writing the expediency of selling, in the manner most beneficial for the parties interested therein, and to invest the proceeds of such part as shall be sold in government securities, under the previous sanction in writing of the *Portuguese* minister, and to hold the same, together with the property not sold, at the disposal and subject to the future directions of the Prince Regent of *Portugal*, to be signified to them, through his minister resident in *London*.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed) STEPHEN COTTRELL.

WHEREAS by an Order of His Majesty in Council of the 25th Day of *November* 1807, it was ordered and declared, that information of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 11th day of the same *November*, should be taken and held to have been received in the places therein mentioned, at the periods therein assigned to such places respectively. And whereas the Countries on the continent of *North* and *South America*, extending from the 10th to the 30th degree of north latitude, are not included in the places so specified; His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and declare, That information of the said Order of the 11th *November* 1807, shall be taken and held to have been received in all places on the continent of *North* and *South America*, extending from the 10th to the 30th degree of North latitude, including the island of *New Orleans*, on the 10th day of *February* 1808; and that all matters contained in the said Order of the 25th of *November* 1807, shall apply to vessels sailing from the places aforesaid, as having received Notice of the said Order of the 11th *November* 1807, on the said 10th day of *February* 1808. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court

Order in Council,
18th May 1808.

Granting extension of time for notice of orders, 11th and 25th Nov. for certain places.

Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed) STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Gentlemen, *Doctors Commons, 3d June 1808.*
I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, That it having been represented to their Lordships, that in several instances vessels belonging to states in amity with His Majesty have been brought in by privateers, and proceeded against in the High Court of Admiralty, and in the Courts of Vice Admiralty, and that various measures have been resorted to by such captors, for the purpose of vexatiously delaying the adjudication and restitution thereof; and further, that notwithstanding the Decrees of those Courts for the restoration of such vessels or cargoes, vexatious appeals have been interposed by the captors for the like purpose of creating delay, such delays being resorted to upon the speculation, that hostilities between the state to which such vessels and cargoes belong, and this Country, might possibly arise before the final adjudication of the property;—Their Lordships are of opinion, that in order to discourage as much as possible such mischievous and unwarrantable proceedings, it will be proper, in respect to property captured by privateers belonging to the subjects of any State, which at the time of the detention is in amity with His Majesty, and before any orders for detaining such property by embargo or otherwise shall have been issued by His Majesty, which property shall in consequence of subsequent hostilities be condemned as prize to His Majesty, that no part of the proceeds of the property so captured shall be granted to the captain and owners of such privateers, unless some very special circumstances shall appear to entitle them to reward.

Declaration, 3d June 1808.

Respecting property detained under vexatious appeals, by privateers, on prospect of supervening hostilities.

Intervention on behalf of His Majesty.

And further, That in case where an Appeal shall be made by the captain and owners of any privateer against a sentence of the High Court of Admiralty, or of any Court of Vice Admiralty, restoring any vessel or cargo as being the property of the subject of any state in amity with His Majesty, between which State and His Majesty hostilities shall take place during the pendency of such appeal, an intervention on behalf of His Majesty shall be immediately given in the Court of Appeal, by the proper Law Officers of the Crown, for the purpose of resisting such appeal of the captors; and in case the sentence

tence should be affirmed as against the captors, so that such property may be ultimately condemned to His Majesty, their Lordships are of opinion, that no part of the proceeds thereof should on any account be granted to the captain or owners of such privateers: And I am to request that you will make the same known to all persons interested therein for whom you may be concerned.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,

CHA. BISHOP.

To, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in hath been represented to us, by our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, that it will be productive of beneficial effects to the service, if instead of the *three-eighth* parts of the neat produce of prizes which have hitherto been granted to the Captains and Flag Officers serving in our fleet, *two-eighth* parts only shall be allotted to them, and the remaining eighth part distributed amongst the petty officers, seamen, and marines, in addition to their present shares: We do therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, think fit to issue this our Royal (a) proclamation, hereby revoking our several proclamations heretofore issued, and now in force, concerning the distribution of prizes taken by our fleets and ships, and by all other ships and vessels that are or shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of any of the Countries with which we are at war: Provided always, That the distribution hereinafter made shall not be construed to affect any prizes which have been captured before the day of the date of this our Royal proclamation, nor any prizes which shall be captured after that day, and which shall be condemned in any of our Courts of Vice Admiralty before notice of this our Royal proclamation shall have been received by the Court of Vice Admiralty in which such condemnation shall pass; and we do hereby declare that the produce of all such prizes as shall

Prize Proclamation, 15th June 1808.

Revoking the former proclamations relating to the distribution of prizes, and appointing a new distribution thereof.

(a) Besides the former proclamations, of which notice is taken supra page 43, there has been one of intermediate date on the breaking out of Russian hostilities, 23d December 1807; corresponding in all respects with the former of 11th November 1807.

have

have been captured before the day of the date of this our Royal proclamation, or shall be captured after that day, and shall be condemned in any of our Courts of Vice Admiralty antecedent to the notice of this our Royal proclamation having been received in such Court, shall continue to be distributed in the proportions directed by our said former proclamations; and we do now make known to all our loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our Royal proclamation, by and with the consent of our Privy Council, that our will and pleasure is, that the neat produce of all prizes taken, the right whereof is inherent in us, and our Crown, be given to the taker, (save and except the produce of such prizes as are or shall be taken by ships or vessels belonging to, or hired by, or in the service of our Commissioners of customs or excise, the disposition of which we reserve to our further pleasure; and also save and except as herein-after mentioned) but subject to the payment of all such or the like customs and duties as the same are now, or would have been liable to, if the same were or might have been imported as merchandize; and that the same may be so given in the proportion and manner herein-after set forth; that is to say,

Prize to the takers, save as excepted.

To private captors.

To ships of war.

Distribution.

That all prizes taken by ships and vessels having commissions of letters of marque and reprisals (save and except such prizes as are or shall be taken by the ships or vessels belonging to, or hired by, or in the service of our Commissioners afore-said) may be sold and disposed of by the merchants, owners, fitters, and others, to whom such letters of marque and reprisals are granted, for their own use and benefit after final adjudication, and not before.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the neat produce of all prizes which are or shall be taken by any of our ships or vessels of war (save and except when they shall be acting on any conjunct expedition with our army, in which case we reserve to ourselves the division and distribution of all prize and booty taken; and also save and except as herein-after mentioned) shall be for the entire benefit and encouragement of our Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commissioned officers in our pay, and of the seamen, marines, and soldiers on board our said ships and vessels at the time of the capture; and that such prizes may be lawfully sold and disposed of by them and their agents, after the same shall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwise.

The distribution shall be made as follows:—The whole of the neat produce being first divided into eight equal parts. The

The captain or captains of any of our said ships or vessels of war or officer commanding such ship or vessel who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have two-eighth parts, but in case any such prize shall be taken by any of our ships or vessels of war, under the command of a flag or flags, the Flag Officer or Officers being actually on board, or directing and assisting in the capture, shall have one-third of the said two-eighth parts; the said one-third of such two-eighth parts to be paid to such Flag or Flag Officers, in such proportions and subject to such regulations as are herein-after mentioned.

1st Class, two-eighths.

The sea lieutenants, captains of marines, and land forces, and master on board shall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them: But every physician appointed, or hereafter to be appointed to a fleet or Squadron of our ships of war, shall, in the distribution of prizes which may hereafter be taken by the ships in which he shall serve, or in which such ship's company shall be entitled to share, be classed with the before mentioned officers with respect to one-eighth part, and be allowed to share equally with them: Provided such physician be actually on board at the time of taking such prizes.

2d Class, one-eighth.

The lieutenants and quarter masters of marines, and lieutenants, ensigns, and quarter masters of land forces, secretaries of admirals or of commodores with captains under them, second masters of line of battle ships, surgeons, chaplains, purfers, gunners, boatswains, carpenters, masters' mates, and pilots on board, shall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them.

3d Class, one-eighth.

The other four-eighth parts of the prize to be divided into shares, and distributed to the persons composing the remaining part of the crew in the following proportions; viz. To the first class of petty officers, namely, the midshipmen, surgeons assistants, secretaries clerks, captains clerks, school-masters, masters at arms, captain's coxswains, gunner's mates, yeomen of the powder room, boatswain's mates, yeomen of the sheets, carpenter's mates, quarter masters, quarter master's mates, ship's corporals, captains of the fore-castle, master sailmakers, master caulkers, master ropemakers, armourers, serjeants of marines, and of land forces, four and a half shares each.

Remaining four-eighths subdivided into shares, as under mentioned.

To the second class of petty officers; viz. midshipmen, ordinary captains of the foretop, captains of the maintop, captains of the after guard, captains of the mast, sailmaker's mates, caulker's mates, armourer's mates, ship's cook, corporals of marines and of land forces, three shares each.

H The

The quarter gunners, carpenter's crew, sailmaker's crew, coxswain's mates, yeomen of the boatswain's store room, gunsmiths, coopers, trumpeters, able seamen, ordinary seamen, drummers, private marines, and other soldiers, if doing duty on board in lieu of marines, one and a half share each.

The landmen, admiral's domesticks, and all other ratings not above enumerated, together with all passengers and other persons borne as supernumeraries, and doing duty and assisting on board, one share each, *excepting officers acting by order, who are to receive the share of that rank in which they shall be acting.*

And young gentlemen volunteers by order, and the boys of every description, half a share each.

And We do hereby further order, that in the case of cutters, schooners, brigs, and other armed vessels commanded by lieutenants the distribution shall be as follows: First, that the share of such lieutenants shall be two eighth parts of the prize, unless such lieutenants shall be under the command of a Flag Officer or Officers, in which case the Flag Officer or Officers shall have one third of the said two eighths to be divided among such Flag Officer or Officers, in the same manner as herein directed in the case of captains serving under Flag Officers.

Secondly, We direct that the share of the sub-lieutenant, master, and pilot shall be one eighth; the said eighth, if there be all three such persons on board, to be divided into four parts, two parts to be taken by the sub-lieutenant, one part by the master, and one part by the pilot; if there be only two such persons on board, then the eighth to be divided into three parts, of which two thirds shall go to the person second in command, and one third to the other person; if there be only a sub-lieutenant or a master and no pilot, then the sub-lieutenant or master to take the whole eighth; if there be only a pilot, then such pilot to have one half of the eighth, and the other half to go to *Greenwich* hospital.

Thirdly, That the share of the surgeon or surgeon's assistant (where there is no surgeon), midshipmen, clerk, and steward shall be one eighth.

Fourthly, That the remaining four eighths shall be divided into shares, and distributed to the other part of the crew, in the following proportions: viz. the gunners, boatswains, and carpenters' mates, yeomen of the sheets, sail maker, quarter master, and quarter masters' mates, and serjeant of marines, to receive four and a half shares each.

The corporals of marines, three shares each.

The able seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, one and a half share each.

The

Officers acting by order.

Directions for cutters, schooners, &c. commanded by Lieutenants.

The landmen, together with passengers and other persons borne as supernumeraries, doing duty and assisting on board, to receive one share each.

Boys of all descriptions, half a share each.

But it is our intention, nevertheless, that the above distribution shall only extend to such captures as shall be made by any cutter, schooner, brig, or armed vessel, without any of our ships or vessels of war being present, or within fight of, and adding to the encouragement of the captors, and terror of the enemy; but in case any of our ships or vessels of war shall be present or in fight, that then the officers, pilots, petty officers, and men on board such cutters, schooners, brigs, or armed vessels, shall share in the same proportion as is allowed to persons of the like rank and denomination on board of our ships and vessels of war, the sub-lieutenant and master to be considered as warrant officers; and such cutters, schooners, brigs, or armed vessels shall not, in respect to such captures, convey any interest or share to the Flag Officer or Officers under whose orders such cutters, schooners, brigs, and armed vessels may happen to be.

And whereas it is judged expedient, during the present hostilities, to hire into our service armed vessels to be employed as cruizers against the enemy, which vessels are the property of, and their masters and crews are paid by the owners of whom they are hired, although several of them are commanded by our commissioned officers in our pay: It is our further will and pleasure, that the neat produce of all prizes taken by such hired armed vessels (except as hereinafter-mentioned) shall be for the benefit of our commissioned Officers in our pay, and of the masters and crews on board the said hired armed vessels at the time of the capture, and that such prizes may be lawfully sold and disposed of by them and their agents, after the same shall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwise; the distribution whereof shall be as follows:

The whole of the neat produce being divided into eight equal parts, our officer commanding any hired armed vessel who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have two eighths; but in case such hired armed vessel shall be under the command of a flag or flags, the Flag Officer or Officers being actually on board, or directing or assisting in the capture, shall have one third of the said two eighth parts, the said one third of the two eighth parts to be paid to such Flag or Flag Officers, in such proportions, and subject to such regulations as are hereinafter-mentioned. In case there be acting on board such hired armed vessel, besides our Officer commanding

Hired armed vessels, &c.

Distribution to the above.

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manding

manding the same, one or more of our commissioned sea lieutenants in our pay, such lieutenant or lieutenants shall take one eighth; one eighth shall belong to the master and mate, of which the master shall take two thirds and the mate one third; but in case there shall be acting on board such hired armed vessel one or more midshipmen, in that case the master shall take one half of the eighth, and the other half shall be divided equally between the mate and midshipmen; the remaining four eighth parts shall belong to and being divided into shares, be distributed among the other petty officers, men, and boys, in the same proportion as herein-before directed with respect to the division of prize money in our ships of war. And in the case of prizes taken by any hired armed vessel not commanded by any of our commissioned Officers, one eighth shall belong to the Flag Officers, to be divided as aforesaid, in case such hired armed vessel shall be under the command of a flag: One eighth shall belong to the master and mate, of which the master shall take two thirds and the mate one third.—Four eighths shall belong to and be divided among the petty officers and crew in manner aforesaid. The surplus, the distribution of which is not herein directed, shall remain at our disposal, and if not disposed of within a year after final adjudication, the same shall belong and be paid to *Greenwich Hospital*.

Joint capture by the above hired armed vessels and His Majesty's ships of war.

And in the case of prizes taken jointly by any of our ships of war and any hired armed vessel, our commissioned officer or officers on board such hired armed vessel shall share with our commissioned officer or officers of the same rank on board our ship or ships of war, being joint Captors; the master of such hired armed vessel shall share with the warrant officers; the mate of such hired armed vessel with the first class of petty officers; and the seamen, landmen and boys of such hired armed vessel with persons of the same description on board our said ship or ships of war; save and except that in case such hired armed vessel shall be commanded by one of our commissioned officers, having the rank of master and Commander, and there shall be none of our lieutenants on board, or in case such hired armed vessel shall be commanded by the master, in both those cases the master of such hired armed vessel shall share with the lieutenants of our ships of war, and the mate with the warrant officers; and in case any difficulty shall arise in respect to the said distribution, not herein sufficiently provided for, the same shall be referred to our Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, whose direction thereupon shall be final, and have the same force and effect as if herein inserted.

Difficulties arising, to be referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Provided

Provided that if any Officer being on board any of our ships of war, at the time of taking any prize, shall have more commissions or offices than one, such officer shall be entitled only to the share or shares of the prizes which, according to the above-mentioned distribution, shall belong to his superior commission or office.

Officers holding more commissions than one.

Provided also, that in all prizes taken by any of our squadrons, ships, or vessels, while acting in conjunction with any squadron, ship, or vessel, of any other power that may be in alliance with us, a share of such prizes shall be set apart, and be at our further disposal, equal to that share which the Flag and other Officers and crews of such squadron, ships, or vessels, would have been entitled to if they had belonged to us.

Prize, in conjunction with allied vessels.

And we do hereby strictly enjoin all Commanders of our ships and vessels of war taking any prize, to transmit as soon as may be, or cause to be transmitted to the Commissioners of our navy, a true list of the names of all the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others who were actually on board our ships and vessels of war under their command at the time of the capture; which list shall contain the quality of the service of each person on board, together with the description of the men, taken from the description books of the capturing ship or ships, and their several ratings; and be subscribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief Officers on board. And we do hereby require and direct the Commissioners of our navy, or any three or more of them, to examine, or cause to be examined, such lists by the muster books of such ships and vessels of war and lists annexed thereto, to see that such lists do agree with the said muster books and annexed lists, as to the names, qualities, or ratings of the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others belonging to such ships and vessels of war; and upon request, forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any list transmitted to them, to the agents nominated and appointed by the captors to take care and dispose of such prize; and also upon application to them, (the said Commissioners), to give, or cause to be given, to the said agents, all such lists from the muster books of any such ships of war and annexed lists, as the said agents shall find requisite for their direction in paying the produce of such prizes; and otherwise to be aiding and assisting to the said agents, in all such matters as shall be necessary.

Lists to be transmitted to the Commissioners of the Navy.

We do hereby further will and direct, that the following regulations shall be observed concerning the one third part of the two eighths herein-before mentioned, to be granted to the

Flag Share.

Flag

Captains when under a Flag, &c.

Flag or Flag Officers, who shall actually be on board at the taking of any prize, or shall be directing or assisting therein.

First, That a captain of a ship shall be deemed to be under the command of a Flag, when he shall actually have received some order directly from, or be acting in execution of some order issued by a Flag Officer; and in the event of his being directed to join a Flag Officer on any station, he shall be deemed to be under the command of such Flag Officer from the time that he arrives within the limits of the station, and shall be considered to continue under the command of the Flag Officer of such station, until such captain shall have received some order directly from, or be acting in execution of some order issued by some other Flag Officer, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

One Flag Officer on Service.

Secondly, That a Flag Officer Commander in Chief, when there is but one Flag Officer upon service, shall have to his own use the one third part of the said two eighths of the prizes taken by ships and vessels under his command.

Flag Officer sent to any station, &c.

Thirdly, That a Flag Officer sent to command on any station, shall have a right to share as Commander in Chief for all prizes taken by ships or vessels employed there from the time he arrives within the limits of such station; but if a junior Flag Officer be sent to relieve a senior, he shall not be entitled to share as Commander in Chief in any prizes taken by the squadron, until the command shall be resigned to him, but shall share only as a junior Flag Officer until he assumes the command.

Flag Officer passing through other stations, &c.

Fourthly, That a Commander in Chief or other Flag Officer, appointed or belonging to any station, and passing through or into any other station, shall not be entitled to share in any prize taken out of the limits of the station to which he is appointed or belongs, by any ship or vessel under the command of a Flag Officer of any other station, or under Admiralty orders.

Inferior Flag Officers sent to reinforce, &c.

Fifthly, That when an inferior Flag Officer is sent to reinforce a superior Flag Officer on any station, the superior Flag Officer shall have no right to any share of prizes taken by the inferior Flag Officer, before the inferior Flag Officer shall arrive within the limits of the station, or shall actually receive some order directly from him, or be acting in execution of some order issued by him. And such inferior Flag Officer shall be entitled to his proportion of all captures made by the squadron which he is sent to reinforce, from the time he shall arrive within the limits of the command of such superior Flag Officer.

Chief Flag Officer quitting a station.

Sixthly, That a chief Flag Officer quitting a station either to return home, or to assume another command, or otherwise, except

except upon some particular urgent service, with the intention of returning to the station as soon as such service is performed, shall have no share of prizes taken by the ships or vessels left behind, after he shall have surrendered the command to another Flag Officer appointed by the Admiralty to be Commander in Chief of such station; or after he shall have passed the limits of the station, in the event of his leaving the command without being superseded.

Seventhly, That an inferior Flag Officer quitting a station, except when detached by orders from his Commander in Chief out of the limits thereof, upon a special service, with orders to return to such station as soon as such service is performed, shall have no share in prizes taken by the ships and vessels remaining on the station, after he shall have passed the limits thereof; and in like manner the Flag Officers remaining on the station shall have no share of the prizes taken by such inferior Flag Officer, or by the ships and vessels under his immediate command, after he shall have quitted the limits of the station, except when detached as aforesaid.

Inferior Flag Officer quitting a station.

Eighthly, That when vessels under the command of a Flag, which belong to separate stations, shall happen to be joint captors, the captain of each ship shall pay one third of the share, to which he is entitled, to the Flag Officers of the station to which he belongs; but the captains of vessels under Admiralty orders, being joint captors with other vessels under a Flag, shall retain the whole of their share.

Joint capture, under command of Flags belonging to separate stations.

Ninthly, That if a Flag Officer is sent to command in the out ports of this Kingdom, he shall have no share of the prizes taken by ships or vessels which have sailed, or shall sail from that port by order from the Admiralty.

Flag Officer at the Out Ports.

Tenthly, That when more Flag Officers than one serve together, the one third part of the two eighth parts of the prizes taken by any ships or vessels of the fleet or squadron, shall be divided in the following proportions; videlicet, If there be but two Flag Officers, the chief shall have two third parts of the said third of two eighths, and the other shall have the remaining third part: But if the number of Flag Officers be more than two, the chief shall have only one half, and the other half shall be equally divided among the junior Flag Officers.

Distribution between two or more Flag Officers.

Eleventhly, That commodores with captains under them, shall be esteemed as Flag Officers with respect to the one third of the two eighth parts of prizes taken, whether commanding in chief or serving under command.

As Flag Officers, Commodores with Captains under them.

Twelfthly, That the first captain to the Admiral and Commander in Chief of our fleet, and also the first captain to our Flag

First Captains to Commanders in Chief.

Flag Officer appointed or hereafter to be appointed to command a fleet or squadron of ten ships of the line of battle, or upwards, shall be deemed and taken to be a Flag Officer, and shall be entitled to a part or share of prizes as the junior Flag Officer of such fleet or squadron.

4th July 1808.

Cessation of hostilities with Spain.

His Majesty having taken into His consideration the glorious exertions of the *Spanish* nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of *France*, and the assurances which His Majesty has received from several of the provinces of *Spain* of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom; His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered:—

First.—That all hostilities against *Spain* on the part of His Majesty shall immediately cease.

Secondly.—That the blockade of all the ports of *Spain*, except such as may be still in the possession, or under controul of *France*, shall be forthwith raised.

Thirdly.—That all ships and vessels belonging to *Spain*, shall have free admission into the ports of His Majesty's dominions, as before the present hostilities.

Fourthly.—That all ships and vessels belonging to *Spain*, which shall be met at sea by His Majesty's ships and cruizers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with His Majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade, now considered by His Majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

Fifthly.—That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the *Spanish* colonies, which shall be detained by any of His Majesty's cruizers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody to await His Majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with *Spain* against the power of *France*.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take such Measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

WHEREAS

WHEREAS we have been pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to order and direct, That all licences which, by virtue of any acts of parliament or otherwise, We may lawfully grant under Our sign manual, touching, concerning, or in any manner relating to trade, commerce, or navigation, shall and may hereafter, and until further Order, be granted by either of Our Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of any Order in Council specially authorizing the grant of such licences; and that all licences so granted, and having a duplicate of such Order in Council annexed thereto, shall be as valid, and have as full force and effect, as if such licences had been granted under Our sign manual. Now, We do hereby instruct the Commanders of Our ships of war and privateers, and the Judge of Our High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of Our Courts of Vice Admiralty, to shew the same respect and obedience to licences granted by either of Our Principal Secretaries of State, in manner aforesaid, as they are by law bound to shew to licences granted under Our sign manual.

By His Majesty's Command,
HAWKESBURY.

Instruction, 27th July 1808.

Respecting the granting of licences, by the Secretaries of State.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, by His Orders in Council, of the 6th of *January* and 4th of *May* last, to direct certain measures to be taken for the care and custody of *Portuguese* property belonging to persons residing in *Portugal*, or elsewhere, under the controul of *France*, which had been detained by *British* cruizers, and to subject such property to the future disposition of the Prince Regent of *Portugal*, in consideration of the owners not being entitled to the possession of it while they remained under the controul of the enemy:

And whereas the deliverance of *Portugal* from such controul has since been effected, and the inhabitants of that country are again become duly qualified to receive the restitution of their property; His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all *Portuguese* property shall be forthwith restored to the respective owners thereof, or their lawful agents; and the persons appointed by virtue of the Order in Council of the 6th of *January* last, for the care and management of the *Portuguese* property, are hereby ordered to restore the same accordingly; such property nevertheless being subject to the payment of the legal charges thereon, and

Order in Council 21st Sept. 1808.

Restitution of Portuguese property detained under former orders.

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of the expences justly incurred in respect thereto; and all questions respecting the ownership of such property, where any doubt shall be entertained by the persons aforesaid, with respect to the same, and the charges and expences thereon, shall be decided upon summarily by the High Court of Admiralty, or the Court of Vice Admiralty, in which such property may have been brought to adjudication. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

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WHEREAS Mr. *Fawcener* hath represented to Us, by his letter to Our Secretary of the seventh instant, That in consequence of a memorial from the merchants of *Leeds*, complaining of the interruption by *British* cruisers of the trade between the island of *Sicily* and the coast of *Calabria*, the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council had thought it expedient to recommend to Mr. Secretary *Canning* to receive His Majesty's pleasure for giving authority to His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His *Sicilian* Majesty, to grant licences under his hand and seal, but in His Majesty's name, for protecting neutral vessels, and vessels under any flag except the *French*, trading between the island of *Sicily*, the coast of *Calabria*, and the ports of the *Morea*; and also between the island of *Sicily* and the ports of the kingdom of *Naples*. We signify the same for your information, and do hereby require and direct you to cause strict injunction to be given to all persons who have already taken out, or shall hereafter take out letters of marque from the High Court of Admiralty, not to molest vessels trading as above mentioned, under licence so granted by His Majesty's Minister in *Sicily*. Given under our hands the fourteenth day of *November* 1808.

Order,
14th Nov. 1808.
Trade from
Sicily, &c.

C. BICKERTON.
PALMERSTON.
W^m DOMETT.

To the Right Honourable Sir *William Scott*,
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

WHEREAS hostilities having taken place between His Majesty and the Sublime Porte, His Majesty was pleased by His Order in Council of the 16th *May* 1807, to direct the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war to detain and bring into port all ships and vessels bearing the flag of the *Ottoman* Empire:

Order,
7th Dec. 1808.
For special
proceedings
against a
Turkish frigate,
&c.

And whereas it has been represented to His Majesty, that in the Month of *July* in the present year 1808, an action took place in the *Mediterranean* between His Majesty's ship of war *Seaborse*, commanded by Captain *John Stewart*, and the *Turkish* ship of war *Badere Jaffer*, commanded by Captain *Kanderle Kichne Alli*; in which action, after a most

H
desperate

desperate and good conflict, the said *Turkish* ship was captured through the superior gallantry, discipline, and spirit of the Commander, Officers, and Crew of His Majesty's said Ship :

And whereas no commission has yet issued authorizing generally His Majesty's Court of Admiralty to adjudge and condemn the ships and goods belonging to the *Ottoman* Empire :—

His Majesty, taking the premises into His Royal consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and direct, and it is hereby ordered and directed, That the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty shall take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon the said *Turkish* ship of war *Badere Jaffer*, and shall hear and determine the same according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations ; and upon due proof that the said ship was a ship of war belonging to and bearing the flag of the *Ottoman* Empire, shall adjudge and condemn the same as good and lawful Prize to His Majesty.

And His Majesty is further pleased to order and direct that the said Prize, after final adjudication thereof, shall be sold by the agents of the said captors, and the proceeds thereof shall be distributed amongst the Commander, Officers, and Crew of His Majesty's said Ship *Seahorse*, as a reward of their distinguished gallantry in the capture of the said prize ; such proceeds to be divided and distributed in the shares and proportions directed by His Majesty's general proclamation for the distribution of prizes, and subject to the provisions of the prize act, passed in the 45th year of His Majesty's reign.

W. FAWKENER.

Order,
14th Dec. 1808.
As to state of
such parts of
St. Domingo as
are not in the
actual possession
of France.

His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, That those ports and places in the island of *St. Domingo* which are not in the actual possession of *France*, and from which the *British* flag is not excluded, shall be considered as not being in a state of hostility with His Majesty, and that His Majesty's subjects and others are at liberty freely to trade thereat, in the same manner as they may trade at neutral ports and places.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any question now depending in His Majesty's tribunals respecting the character of the said ports

ports and places ; but such question shall be decided in the same manner as if this Order and Declaration had not issued.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of His Majesty's Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take notice of His Majesty's pleasure hereby signified, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. FAWKENER.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of Neutral Powers resident at this Court, that His Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the isles of *Mauritius* and *Bourbon* ; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Notification,
8th March 1809.
Blockade,
Mauritius and
Bourbon.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to encourage the trade from *Malta* to countries under the restrictions contained in His Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 11th day of *November* 1807 ; His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That licences be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person having the chief civil command in *Malta*, but in His Majesty's name, to such person or persons as the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person having the chief civil command, shall think fit, allowing such person or persons to export from *Malta* direct to any port or ports within the Streights of *Gibraltar*, any articles of the produce or manufacture of His Majesty's dominions, and any articles which shall have been imported into *Malta* from this kingdom, or from any port or place within the Streights of *Gibraltar* (not being naval or military stores) in any vessel belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, or in any vessel belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty, or in any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed, belonging to any country within the said Streights ; and also to import in any such vessel or vessels as aforesaid, from any port within the

Order,
15th Mar. 1809.
Trade from
Malta, &c.

Streights of *Gibraltar* to *Malta* aforesaid, the port and destination being specified in such licence, any articles whatsoever and to whomsoever the same may appear to belong, such articles to be specified in the bill of lading of such vessel, subject however to such further regulations and restrictions, with respect to all or any of such articles so to be exported or imported as to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person having the chief civil command at *Malta* aforesaid, for the time being respectively, shall from time to time seem fit and expedient.

And it is further ordered, That in every such licence shall be inserted the names and residence of the person or persons to whom it shall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and description of the vessel and of the master thereof, and the port or ports to which the vessel shall be allowed to go; and that no licence so to be granted shall continue in force for longer time than four months from its date, nor for more than one voyage; nor shall any such licence be granted, or acknowledged to be valid if granted, to permit the clearance of any vessel to any port which shall be actually blockaded by any naval force of His Majesty or His allies.

And it is further ordered, That the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, shall suffer every such vessel, sailing conformably to the permission given by this order, and having any such licence as aforesaid, to pass and repass direct between *Malta* and such port or ports, within the Streights of *Gibraltar*, as shall be specified in the licence, in such manner, and under such terms, regulations, and restrictions, as shall be expressed therein.

And it is further ordered, That in case any vessel so sailing as aforesaid, for which any such licence as aforesaid shall have been granted, and which shall be proceeding direct upon her said voyage, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, such vessel with her cargo shall be forthwith released by the Court of Admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, and restrictions of the said licence; the proof of such conformity to be upon the person or persons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or using such licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the

the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

WHEREAS His Majesty by His Order in Council of the 11th November 1807, was pleased, for the reasons assigned therein, to order, that "all the ports and places of *France* and her allies, or of any other country at war with His Majesty, and all other ports or places in *Europe* from which, although not at war with His Majesty, the *British* flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to His Majesty's enemies, should from thenceforth be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner;" and also to prohibit "all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies:" And whereas His Majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those countries which were in alliance or in amity with His Majesty, to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable from carrying into effect His Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of His enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications expressed in the said Order of the 11th November, and in certain subsequent Orders of the 25th of November, declaratory of the aforesaid Order of the 11th of November, and of the 18th of December 1807, and the 30th of March 1808:

And whereas in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned Order, affecting the relation between *Great Britain* and the territories of other powers, it is expedient that sundry parts and provisions of the said Orders should be altered or revoked:—

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to revoke and annul the said several Orders, except as herein-after expressed; and so much of the said several Orders, except as aforesaid, is hereby revoked accordingly.

And His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all the ports and places as far north as the river *Ems* inclusively, under the government styling itself the Kingdom of *Holland*, and all ports and places under the government of *France*, together with the colonies, plantations, and settle-

Order,
26th Apr. 1809.
Modification of
blockade of
11th Nov. 1807.

26
52

ments in the possession of those governments respectively; and all ports and places in the northern parts of *Italy*, to be reckoned from the ports of *Orbitello* and *Pesaro* inclusively, shall continue and be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by His Majesty's naval forces in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that every vessel trading from and to the said countries or colonies, plantations or settlements, together with all goods and merchandize on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors.

And His Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That this Order shall have effect from the day of the date thereof, with respect to any ship together with its cargo which may be captured subsequent to such day, on any voyage which is and shall be rendered legal by this Order, although such voyage at the time of the commencement of the same was unlawful, and prohibited under the said former Orders; and such ships upon being brought in shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships, together with their cargoes, which may be captured in any voyage which was permitted under the exceptions of the Orders above mentioned, but which is not permitted according to the provisions of this Order, His Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that such ships and their cargoes shall not be liable to condemnation, unless they shall have received actual notice of the present Order before such capture; or, in default of such notice, until after the expiration of the like intervals from the date of this Order, as were allowed for constructive notice in the Orders of the 25th of *November 1807* and the 18th of *May 1808*, at the several places and latitudes therein specified.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Instructions,
3d May 1809.
Revoking
former Instruc-
tions, &c.

WHEREAS certain Instructions have been at different times issued by Us, protecting from capture *British* manufactures to whomsoever belonging; and also goods going between the ports of Our United Kingdom, and the ports of

of Our Enemies; Our will and pleasure is, that the Instructions so issued by Us of the 29th of *June 1805*, of the 18th of *November 1807*, and of the 25th of *November 1807*, as explained and extended by Instructions of the 24th of *February 1808*, shall be henceforth repealed (a), and shall so stand repealed, with respect to trade to and from all ports and places, from the several times when Our Order in Council of the 26th of *April* last shall be in force at such places respectively, according to the provisions for actual or constructive notice contained in Our said Order.

29th June 1805,
18th and 25th
Nov. 1807, &c.

And Our will and pleasure is, That the Instructions of the 4th of *February 1807* shall continue in force; save and except as to ships and goods coming from or going to ports or places under actual blockade, or ports or places declared to be subject to the restrictions of Our said Order of the 26th of *April* last.

By His Majesty's command,
LIVERPOOL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Majesty, that divers quantities of silk have been laden in divers vessels in ports in *Holland*, for importation into ports of *Great Britain*, which vessels and their cargoes may be liable to capture as belonging to His Majesty's enemies; His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That no vessel which has sailed from any port of *Holland*, or shall sail from any such port, on or before the 19th day of *May* instant, having on board any silk, and destined to any port of *Great Britain*, shall be liable to capture and condemnation in the prosecution of such voyage, although such vessel, and the cargo on board the same, may belong to His Majesty's enemies; but all such vessels, if detained and brought in for legal adjudication, shall, with their cargoes, be forthwith released by the Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced.

Order,
10th May 1809.
As to silk from
Holland,
although in an
enemy's ship.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

(a) The blockade of the *Eyder* was directed to be discontinued by general orders from the Admiralty, on the 13th of *July 1809*.

Eyder blockade
discontinued
13th July 1809

Instructions,
Admiralty,
22d May 1809.

Letters of
Marque against
Ottoman vessels
revoked.

His Majesty having been pleased, by His Order in Council dated the 10th instant, in consideration of a Treaty of Amity having been concluded between His Majesty and the Sublime Porte, to direct, that the Order made by His Majesty in Council, bearing date the 13th of *May* 1807, directing the Commanders of His ships of war and privateers, to detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the Grand Seignior, or bearing the flag of the *Ottoman Empire*, be thenceforth revoked and discharged: We signify the same for your information, and do hereby require and direct you to give strict injunctions to all persons who have been, or shall be, furnished with Letters of Marque from the High Court of Admiralty, to pay the strictest regard and attention to Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 10th instant, accordingly.

Given under our hands the 22d *May* 1809.

(Signed) R. BICKERTON.
JAS. BULLER.
R. MOORSOM.

To the Right Honourable Sir *William Scott*,
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Order,
17th *May* 1809.

Explanatory
of blockade
26th *April* 1809.
Eastern and
Western *Ems*
included.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th *April* 1809, His Majesty was pleased to direct, that the blockade imposed by that Order should extend to all ports and places as far north as the river *Ems* inclusively; His Majesty, more distinctly to ascertain the places to be taken as included within the limits of the said blockade, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said blockade shall be construed to extend so as to comprehend the Eastern as well as the Western *Ems*; and to prevent all vessels from sailing into or out of that river by any channel to the westward of the Island of *Juyf*: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, by His Order in Council of the 26th of *April* last, to declare certain ports and places of the countries which have been lately styled the Kingdom of *Holland*, to be subject to the restrictions incident to a strict and rigorous blockade, as continued from His Majesty's former Order of the 11th of *November* 1807: And whereas advices have been received of a certain provisional agreement entered into by His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in *America*, with the Government of the United States, whereby it is understood that His Majesty's Orders in Council of the 7th of *January* and of the 11th of *November* 1807, shall be withdrawn so far as respects the United States, on the 10th of *June* next:

And whereas, although the said Provisional Agreement is not such as was authorized by His Majesty's Instructions, or such as His Majesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons being citizens of the said United States may be led, by a reliance on the said Provisional Agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of *Holland*, contrary to and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the said Orders of the 7th of *January* and of the 11th of *November* 1807, as altered by the Order of the 26th of *April* last; His Majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniencies that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said several Orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so sailing under the faith of the said Provisional Agreement, *videlicet*, that after the 9th day of *June* next, no vessel of the United States which shall have cleared out between the 19th of *April* last and the 20th of *July* ensuing, for any of the ports of *Holland* aforesaid, from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of His Majesty's ships or privateers.

And it is further ordered, That no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port of *America* previous to the 20th of *July* next, for any other permitted port, and shall during her voyage have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said Provisional Agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of *Holland* aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of *Holland* aforesaid, and shall notwithstanding

Order,
24th *May* 1809.

Directory as to
Order of
26th *April*, as
affecting
American ships
under special
circumstances.

standing such warning be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, That after the said 9th day of June next, no vessel of the said United States, which shall have cleared out for or be destined to any of the ports of Holland, from any other port or place not subject to the restrictions of the said Order of the 26th of April last, after notice of such Provisional Agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of His Majesty's ships or privateers; provided such vessel shall have so cleared out, previous to actual notice of this Order at such place of clearance; or, in default of proof of actual notice, previous to the like periods of time after the date of this Order, as are fixed for constructive notice of His Majesty's Order of the 11th of November 1807, by the Orders of the 25th of November 1807, and of the 18th of May 1808, at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and warned by any of His Majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to any port of Holland, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, attempt to proceed to any such port.

And His Majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said several Orders of the 7th of January and 11th of November 1807, as altered by the said Order of the 26th of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade, from any port of Holland, between the 9th day of June and the 1st day of July next.

Provided always, That nothing that is contained in the present Order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessels or their cargoes that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid Orders of the 7th of January and the 11th of November 1807, as altered by the said Order of the 26th of April last.

Provided also, That nothing in this Order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessel which shall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of His Majesty's ships of war.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the

the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Order in Council of the 24th day of May instant, was pleased to order, that the Orders of His Majesty in Council of the 7th of January and 11th of November 1807, should be suspended so far as was necessary for the protection of vessels of the United States of America, sailing for or from the ports of Holland for a limited time, and under certain circumstances; His Majesty, more distinctly to ascertain the southern boundary of the countries to be taken as comprized under the description of Holland in such Order, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said Order shall not be construed to extend to or comprehend the Island of Walcheren, which is in the possession of France, or any port or place south of the said island. But nevertheless no vessel of the said United States which shall have been destined to the Island of Walcheren, or to any port or place on the north bank of the river Schelde, shall be liable to capture under this Order, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and warned by any of His Majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to the said Island of Walcheren, or to any port or place in the river Schelde.

Order,
31st May 1809.
Explanatory
of Order
24th May 1809.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

WHEREAS the Island of Heligoland surrendered to His Majesty's Forces, and is now in His Majesty's possession; His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the trade to and from Heligoland shall be confined to British ships, navigated according to law, except in cases where His Majesty may be pleased by His special licence otherwise to permit.

Order,
31st May 1809.
As to the trade
at Heligoland.

And,

And, for the more effectually preventing any foreign vessel carrying on any trade to or from the said island, contrary to His Majesty's will and pleasure, as by this Order expressed; His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That no foreign vessel, except as before excepted, shall enter into the port, harbour, or road lying between the Island of *Heligoland* and *Sandy Island*, and the shoals of the said islands respectively, and commonly called or known by the names of the North Haven and the South Haven, under any pretence whatever; and that no goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever, shall be in any manner put on shore in any part of the said Island of *Heligoland*, from any such foreign vessel, or carried from the shore of such island to any such foreign vessel, or in any manner transhipped from any such foreign vessel into any vessel lying in the said harbour, port, or road, or from any vessel lying in the said harbour, port, or road, into any such foreign vessel.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Order,
12th July 1809.
As to trade at
Heligoland.

WHEREAS His Majesty was, by His Order in Council of the 31st of *May* 1809, pleased to direct, That no foreign vessel, except as therein excepted, should enter into the port, harbour, or road lying between the Island of *Heligoland* and *Sandy Island*, and the shoals of the said islands respectively, and commonly called or known by the names of the North Haven and the South Haven, under any pretence whatever; His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to revoke so much of the said Order as respects ships entering into the port of the said island or places thereof, in ballast; and to direct that henceforth merchant vessels, under any flag except the *French*, coming in ballast, shall be allowed to enter therein without His Majesty's licence: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Our will and pleasure is, That vessels under any flag except the *French*, which shall be proceeding from or bound to any port or place between the rivers *Swyn* and *Maese*, both inclusive, under a licence from the Commander in Chief of Our Forces in the Island of *Walcheren*, shall not be molested or interrupted, but shall be allowed to proceed on their said voyage, according to the tenor of the said licence. And Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, that the Commanders of Our ships of war and privateers, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, do act in due conformity to and in execution of these Our Instructions.

G. R.

Instructions,
14th Sept. 1809.
Trade with
ports and places
between the
Swyn and
Maese.

WHEREAS licences have been granted, pursuant to the Order of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, empowering certain persons to export goods and merchandizes therein enumerated, from ports of the United Kingdom to any port of *Holland* north of the Island of *Walcheren* and west of the Island of *Fuist*, under certain provisions, and with the condition that the said licences should remain in force for the exportation of the said goods, until the twenty-ninth of this instant *September*; which period has since been extended, in certain cases, to the third day of *October*, on special grounds stated to render such extension proper:

Instructions,
27th Sept. 1809.
Extending
licences to
Walcheren.

And whereas it has been represented to Us, that causes may arise which may prevent divers vessels, sailing under the protection of the said licences, from clearing out from the ports of shipment in such time as may enable them to complete their said voyage, on or before the said third day of *October*: We are thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to order, and do hereby order, That all ships which shall sail under the licences above mentioned, and which shall have cleared out from any Custom House in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* on or before the third day of *October*, shall be permitted to proceed conformably to the terms of their licence, and shall not be molested or interrupted in their voyage, by reason only that the time allowed for exportation may have expired, previous to their arrival at the ports of destination described in the said licence.

And Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, That the Commanders of Our ships of war and privateers,
and

and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, do act in due conformity to and in execution of these Our Instructions.

By His Majesty's command,

LIVERPOOL.

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NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

OUR will and pleasure is, That *Swedish* vessels proceeding from any port of *Sweden*, laden with corn, direct to any port of *Norway*, be allowed to pass without molestation. And that they be allowed also to return from any port of *Norway* to any *Swedish* port, without the *Baltic*, laden with any goods, naval and military stores excepted.

By His Majesty's command,
R. RYDER.

WHEREAS certain vessels under the imperial *Austrian* flag have been detained at *Malta* in consequence of an embargo, although furnished with His Majesty's licence permitting them to trade between the ports of the United Kingdom and ports of the *Mediterranean*: And whereas the terms for which such licences were granted may, in consequence of such detention, have expired, or may be so near expiring as not to allow sufficient time for such vessels to complete their respective voyages; His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other person having the chief civil command in *Malta*, do and shall, in His Majesty's name, extend the term of each of such licences, either by endorsement on the original licences respectively, or in any other form that may appear to be most advisable, for a time equal to the time which shall appear to have been lost by the detention of the vessel described in each of such licences respectively, in consequence of the embargo above mentioned: Provided however, that such extension of time shall be granted only to vessels trading from or to the United Kingdom, which may require such relief in consequence of detention by such embargo; and that such extension of time shall in no case exceed the

Instructions,
6th Dec. 1809.

As to trade
between the
ports of *Sweden*
and *Norway*.

Order,
31st Jan. 1810.

For extending
the terms of
licences granted
to vessels under
the *Austrian*
flag, trading
between the
ports of the
United Kingdom
and the *Mediterranean*, and
detained at
Malta under
embargo.

time during which the vessel detained shall have been detained by means or in consequence of such embargo. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order, 7th Feb. 1810.

The islands of Feroe and Iceland, and the settlements on the coast of Greenland, exempted from the operations of war.

WHEREAS it has been humbly represented to His Majesty, That the islands of *Feroe* and *Iceland*, and also certain settlements on the coast of *Greenland*, parts of the dominions of *Denmark*, have, since the commencement of the war between *Great Britain* and *Denmark*, been deprived of all intercourse with *Denmark*; and that the inhabitants of those islands and settlements are, in consequence of the want of their accustomed supplies, reduced to extreme misery, being without many of the necessaries, and most of the conveniences of life.

His Majesty, being moved by compassion for the sufferings of these defenceless people, has, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, thought fit to declare His royal will and pleasure, and it is hereby declared and ordered, That the said islands of *Feroe* and *Iceland*, and the settlements on the coast of *Greenland*, and the inhabitants thereof, and the property therein, shall be exempted from the attack and hostility of His Majesty's forces and subjects; and that the ships belonging to inhabitants of such islands and settlements, and all goods being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said islands and settlements, on board the ships belonging to such inhabitants, engaged in a direct trade between such islands and settlements respectively, and the ports of *London* or *Leith*, shall not be liable to seizure and confiscation as prize.

Ships, together with their cargoes, belonging to the inhabitants, and trading to or from the ports of *London* or *Leith*, to be protected.

The inhabitants not to be considered as alien enemies when in this country.

His Majesty is further pleased to order, with the advice aforesaid, That the people of all the said islands and settlements be considered, when resident in His Majesty's dominions, as stranger friends, under the safeguard of His Majesty's royal peace, and entitled to the protection of the laws of the realm, and in no case treated as alien enemies.

His

His Majesty is further pleased to order, with the advice aforesaid, That the ships of the United Kingdom navigated according to law, be permitted to repair to the said islands and settlements, and to trade with the inhabitants thereof.

British ships permitted to trade.

And His Majesty is further pleased to order, with the advice aforesaid, That all His Majesty's cruisers, and all other His subjects, be inhibited from committing any acts of depredation or violence against the persons, ships, and goods of any of the inhabitants of the said islands and settlements, and against any property in the said islands and settlements respectively.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Foreign Office, 20th Feb,

Notification, 20th Feb. 1810.

THE Marquis of *Wellington*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, That His Majesty has judged it expedient to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of the coast and ports of *Spain*, from *Gijon* to the *French* territory; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Blockade of the coast and ports of *Spain*, from *Gijon* to the *French* territory.

WHEREAS licences have been granted pursuant to the Order of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, empowering certain persons to import grain, meal, flour, and burr stones, from ports of *France* and *Holland* to ports of the United Kingdom:

Order, 21st Feb. 1810.

Corn licences—time extended for certain places.

And whereas it has been represented that causes may have arisen, or may arise, which may have prevented, or may prevent, divers vessels sailing under the protection of the said licences, from clearing out from the ports of shipment in such time as to be enabled to complete their voyage within the term allowed by the said licences respectively:

1 2

His

His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all such licences as aforesaid (notwithstanding the same may have actually expired), which shall not have been used for the importation of any such cargo into this kingdom, shall receive the further extension of time herein-after specified; that is to say, licences to import the above mentioned articles from ports between *Brest* and *Bordeaux*, the further term of five weeks; between *Boulogne* and *Conquet*, four weeks; between *Shuys* and *Calais*, four weeks; and from *Holland*, north of the Island of *Walcheren*, or west of the Island of *Juist*, four weeks.

And it is hereby further ordered, with the advice aforesaid, That any vessel coming with the articles aforesaid, and no other, to any port of the United Kingdom, under the protection of any such licence heretofore granted, which shall be detained and proceeded against for legal adjudication, shall be immediately liberated, together with the cargo, upon bail being given to answer adjudication.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order, 2d May 1810.

Restriction as to fishing vessels clearing out from ports from which the British flag is excluded.

Vessels carrying fresh fish to market excepted *sub modo*.

Vessels sailing previous to notice of this

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all vessels which shall have cleared out from any port so far under the controul of *France* or her allies, as that *British* vessels may not freely trade thereat, and which are employed in the whale fishery, or other fishery of any description, save as herein-after excepted, and are returning or destined to return either to the port from whence they cleared, or to any other port or place at which the *British* flag may not freely trade, shall be captured and condemned, together with their stores and cargoes, as prize to the captors.

But His Majesty is pleased to except from this Order vessels employed in catching and conveying fish fresh to market, such vessels not being fitted or provided for the curing of fish.

And it is further ordered, That all vessels subject to the provisions of the Order as aforesaid, which shall have sailed

on

on their present voyage previous to notice of this Order, or reasonable time for notice thereof, shall be permitted to return to their own port, without molestation on account of any thing contained in this Order; provided they shall not have continued on their fishery as aforesaid more than twenty days (which are hereby allowed to such vessels) after due warning of this Order received at sea. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

order, not to continue on their fishing more than 20 days after due warning received at sea.

WHEREAS licences have been granted pursuant to the Order of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, permitting the importation of cargoes consisting only of grain, meal, flour, and burr stones, from ports of *France* and *Holland* to ports of the United Kingdom:

Order, 2d May 1810.

Corn licences—terms of; further extended for ports of France and Holland.

And whereas by Order of Council of the 21st February last, the said licences were further extended for certain periods therein expressed:

And whereas it has been represented to His Majesty, that it would be expedient still further to extend the term of such of the said licences as shall not have been used for the importation of any such cargo into this kingdom:

His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the term of such of the said licences granted for the importation of cargoes consisting only of grain, meal, flour, and burr stones, as shall not have been used as aforesaid, shall be renewed and extended till the tenth day of *June* next, notwithstanding the same shall have actually expired. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Notification,
20th May 1810.

Blockade of
Elshneur.

Foreign Office, 20th May 1810.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the most Noble the Marquis *Wellesley*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this Court, That the necessary measures have been taken by His Majesty's command for the blockade of the port of *Elshneur*; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Instruction,
20th June 1810.

Sweden—
coasting trade
permitted to
Swedish vessels.

OUR will and pleasure is, that *Swedish* vessels employed in the coasting trade from one port of *Sweden* to another port of *Sweden*, shall not be molested or detained under the Order of the 7th of *January* 1807, till further Orders: But this Instruction shall not be construed to extend to vessels trading between the ports of *Sweden* and *Swedish Pomerania*.

By His Majesty's command,
(Signed) R. RYDER.

Order,
27th June 1810.

Corn licences
for France and
Holland—time
further extended.

WHEREAS licences have been granted pursuant to the Order of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, permitting the importation of cargoes consisting only of grain, meal, flour, and burr stones, from ports of *France* and *Holland* to ports of the United Kingdom:

And whereas by Order of Council of the 2d of *May* last, the said licences were further extended for certain periods therein expressed:

And whereas it has been represented to His Majesty that it would be expedient still further to extend the term of such of the said licences as shall not have been used for the importation of any such cargo into this kingdom:

His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the term of such of the said licences granted for the importation of cargoes consisting only of grain, meal, flour, and burr stones, as shall not have been used as afore-

said,

said, shall be renewed and extended till the 10th day of *August* next, notwithstanding the same shall have actually expired. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS licences have been granted pursuant to the Orders of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, permitting the importation of cargoes consisting of such articles as are allowed by law to be imported (with certain exceptions stated in the said licences) from ports situated within the *Baltic*; and from *Archangel* and other ports situated in the *White Sea*, which licences will expire on the 29th of *September* next: And whereas it has been represented to His Majesty, that it would be expedient to extend the term of such of the said licences as shall not have been used for the importation of any such cargo into this kingdom: His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the term of such of the said licences granted for the importation of cargoes consisting of articles permitted by law to be imported (with the exceptions stated in such licences) as shall not have been used as aforesaid, shall be renewed and extended till the 1st day of *January* 1811, notwithstanding the same shall have actually expired. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Foreign Office, *August* 15th, 1810.

THE King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the most Noble the Marquis *Wellesley*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of

Order,
13th July 1810.

Licences for the
Baltic and the
White Sea—
time extended.

Notification,
18th Aug. 1810,

Canal of Corfu
blockade.

of Friendly and Neutral Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by His Majesty's command, for the blockade of the Canal of *Corfu*; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different Neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

WHEREAS the Marquis *Wellesley*, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, hath in his letter of the 12th instant signified to us the King's pleasure, That we do give the necessary orders to the officers employed in the blockade of the coast and ports of *Spain*, from *Gijon* to the *French* territory, that they permit, notwithstanding the said blockade, *Spanish* or Neutral vessels, laden with cargoes the produce of *Spain* only, to sail from any port included in the limits of the said blockade, subject nevertheless (as to the ports with which they trade), to the restrictions of His Majesty's Orders in Council of the 26th of *April* 1809, and of the 7th *January* 1807: We do, in pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure signified to us as above mentioned, hereby require and direct your Lordship to give the necessary orders to the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majesty's ships and vessels under your command accordingly.

Admiralty
Order,
14th May 1810.
Relaxation of
the coast and
ports of *Spain*,
from *Gijon*.

(Signed) J. BULLER.
W. DOMETT.
R. MOORSOM.

To Admiral the Right Honourable Lord *Gambier*,
&c. &c. &c.

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