

so imported with the proper Officers of the Customs at the Port where the same shall be imported, under the Penalties and Forfeitures mentioned and referred to in an Act passed in the Thirty-ninth Year of His present Majesty; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary Directions herein accordingly.

W. Fawkener.

Foreign-Office, Downing-Street, April 20, 1807.

THE following Intelligence respecting the raising the Siege of Stralsund, and the subsequent Expulsion of the French Forces from Swedish Pomerania, has been this Day officially transmitted to Mr. Secretary Canning, by Baron Rehausen, His Swedish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court:

Malmo, April 7, 1807.

BARON DE BOJIE, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, arrived Yesterday with Dispatches from Baron D'Essen, Governor-General of Pomerania, of which the following is an Extract:

HAVING received certain Information of the Enemy's having commenced his Retreat from Pomerania by small Detachments, I ordered the following Troops to advance in Two Columns, for the Purpose of forcing him to quit his Intrenchments, and to abandon Swedish Pomerania. The first Column, under my Orders, was commanded by the Chief of Brigade Baron De Tavast, and consisted of Eight Squadrons of Hussars, a Detachment of flying Artillery, and Four Battalions of Infantry, with their Divisions of Chasseurs. The second Column was of equal Force with the first, and was commanded by the Chief of Brigade Baron de Vegesack, under the Orders of Lieutenant-General Baron D'Armfeldt. These Two Columns, marching on the same Line, met with the Enemy at Lüssow, attacked him, and, after a vigorous Resistance, forced him to abandon that Post, and to retire upon Süderhagen. Here the Attack was again renewed; a very brisk Fire from his light Troops checked us for some Time, but the Fire from the Artillery attached to our Two Columns, soon obliged him to retire upon Voigdehagen, where he was attacked in Front by the Column under Baron D'Armfeldt, and repulsed with great Loss; his left Flank having been at the same Time turned by the Corps under the Command of Baron De Tavast.

Whilst our Troops were carrying the Village of Voigdehagen, the Enemy had abandoned his Batteries and Intrenchments before Stralsund, and had intrenched himself anew on the Heights between Voigdehagen and Teschenhagen, on which he had planted a Battery of Four Pieces of Cannon and Two Howitzers, whose incessant Fire prevented our Troops from advancing, till our Artillery had succeeded in dismounting them. The Loss of the Enemy on this Occasion must have been considerable, since an Officer in the Dutch Service has said that only Twenty-four Men of his Regiment were left alive. We had but Three Officers and about Twenty Men wounded in this Affair.

The Enemy shortly afterwards quitted his Position, and retired upon Teschenhagen, after having vainly attempted to make himself Master of a Marsh covered with Underwood, but was prevented from

so doing by Two Companies of Infantry, who, by a well-sustained Fire, obliged him to retire. My Column then made a Movement, in order to harass the Left Flank of the Enemy, whose Retreat shortly became general, retiring from Post to Post, with the Loss of many Prisoners, a Quantity of Baggage, and Magazines of all Kinds, of which we have not yet had Time to make out complete Returns. My Column took Possession of Loitz on the 2d of April, and, the same Day, Baron D'Armfeldt's Column entered Greifswald, where it took Six Officers, and a great many French Soldiers fell into our Hands, as well as the Enemy's Hospital, where we recovered all the Swedish Soldiers who had been wounded and taken Prisoners in the Action of the 14th March. Above One Thousand Muskets, Two Hundred Brace of Pistols, and considerable Magazines, were found there. On the 3d April, I entered Demnien with my Column, and I sent on my Light Troops in Pursuit of the Enemy towards Mecklenbourg. The Garrison of Demnien were all made Prisoners after a feeble Resistance. Some small Detachments of Hussars, sent in Pursuit of the Enemy, were continually coming in with French and Dutch Prisoners; and Three Hussars alone took One Hundred and Four Men on the Road to Neukahlan. A great Number of Prisoners were made, and some Stands of Arms and Provisions taken from the Enemy at Dargühn.

A Detachment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Baron de Cederström, took a Quantity of Baggage from the Enemy, together with Two Officers and Two Hundred and Seven Soldiers. The Magazines that have been taken are very considerable, but there has not as yet been Time to make out Returns.

I cannot sufficiently praise the good Conduct, the Bravery, the Coolness, and the Presence of Mind evinced by the Chief of Brigade Baron De Tavast.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baron De Cederström, Major D'Essen, the Captains of Cavalry Geger and De Platen, and in general all the Officers, as well as the Troops, conducted themselves with such Intrepidity and Discipline, that I could not, without reproaching myself, refrain from expressing to your Majesty the Satisfaction I feel at having had the Command of such brave Men, or from giving them that honourable Testimony on my Part which their good Conduct has so highly deserved.

Baron D'Armfeldt entered the Town of Anclam this Morning, where he took Two Officers and One Hundred and Fifty Men, besides a considerable Booty, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-five Fredrics D'Or, and about Three Thousand Crowns belonging to the Enemy's military Chest, have also been taken.

(Signed) H. F. D'ESSEN.

Head-Quarters at Demnien, April 4, 1807.

P. S. According to all the Information received at the Time of Baron Bojie's Departure, the Number of Prisoners already taken by the Swedish Troops exceeded One Thousand Men and Twenty Officers, amongst whom was a French Colonel.

St. James's, April 20, 1807.

THE following Addresses having been transmitted to the Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the