

LONDON, APRIL 15.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A Hanoverian Officer arrived this morning with despatches from the Hanoverian Government for Count Munster. He sailed from Cuxhaven on the 8th, and Heligoland on the 9th.

The following important letter we have received from our Correspondent at Heligoland:

"A letter has reached us from Hamburg, in which it is stated, that the Senator Koch had spoken to the Prince of Mecklenburgh, by whom he had been assured that *Austria was marching 100,000 men into Germany, and 80,000 into Italy.*

"Davoust has left Magdeburgh with 5000 men, and had reached Luenenburg, giving out that he was to be followed by 10,000 more.

"After the defeat and destruction of Morand's corps, Gens. Dornberg and Czernicheff crossed the Elbe at Boitzenburgh. There General Dornberg issued a Proclamation, addressed to all the French Generals, in which he stated, that "he trusted they would act according to the rules of war and the law of nations towards the Hanoverians, who had only acted by the order of their Sovereign, and in conformity with the directions of General Tettenborn—that if they (the French Generals) did not regulate their conduct by the Laws of War and of Nations, he would instantly put to death all the French prisoners he had made or might hereafter make."

"General Morand is not dead, but severely wounded and a prisoner.

"The French under St. Cyr are said to have retired to that part of Bremen which is on the left of the Weser; they have placed a boat with gunpowder under the bridge, to blow it up if necessary. A little Island in the middle of the Weser has been fortified."

A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning.—The date from Gottenburgh is of the 27th ult. We have had later news before.

Prince Dolgorucki, the Russian Minister to the Court of Denmark, presented to his Danish Majesty a letter from the Emperor of Russia, desiring to have an immediate answer to the question, whether Denmark will act with or against France.

Keeping down for the moment these feelings of exultation, which the view of Germany, now rising as one man to vindicate her rights and avenge her wrongs, cannot fail to excite, we proceed to take a sketch of the military force and positions of the Allied Russian and German Armies.

The Russian force is divided into three large armies—one under Wittgenstein, a second under Tchitchagoff, and a third under Winzingerode; Kutousoff commanding the whole.

Wittgenstein's main force has crossed the Elbe, in order to drive the French force towards the Maine.—They will not probably wait to be attacked. One of Wittgenstein's corps, under Gen. Beckendorf, has entered Lubeck. Other corps are on the Elbe, near Boitzenburg.

Part of Tschichagow's army is near Thorn, whilst another part is employed under Platow in the siege of Dantzic.

Part of Winzingerode's army is near Castrin and Lansberg. Another part occupies the old town of Dresden, whilst another corps passed the Elbe at Schandau, to turn Davoust.

About 100,000 Russian reinforcements are on the Vistula.

The Prussian force is thus distributed: Gen. Blucher has moved from Silesia into Saxony.

General Yorck is at Berlin with the main army.

Detachments have been sent to Hamburg and Rostock, which are now occupied by Prussian corps. Another Prussian detachment has invested Stetting, which, by the last accounts, was on the point of surrendering.

A Swedish force is at Stralsund, and by the commencement of the campaign the Crown Prince of Sweden will have the command of 50,000 men.

The Russian force with which the campaign will open, cannot be less than 22,000 men.

The Prussian 70,000.

Swedish and Pomeranian 50,000.

A grand total of 340,000 men.

To this must be added the force which Hanover, and Hesse, and Brunswick, and the Hanse Towns, and, perhaps, Saxony, may furnish. There will be no want of numerical force against France, we may be very sure.

Of the amount of the French armies, it is difficult to form any accurate opinion. However large they may be, and there is no doubt they will be large, Bonaparte's assertions are utterly unworthy of credit. His shame and disasters were so great in the last campaign, that he is obliged to have recourse to exaggeration and falsehood. He spoke of the corps of his Grand Army long after every one of them had ceased to exist. They cannot raise their voices to contradict him; but the plains of Russia and Poland, covered with their frozen bodies, speak in terms sufficiently intelligible and loud.

The *Moniteur* boasts of there being 100,000 men at Magdeburg, and that there will be a grand total force of between 4 and 500,000 men. Without giving any credit to this statement, it is probable that Bonaparte will bring into the field nearly 200,000 men; and they must all, at least nine-tenths, be French and Italian troops. In the last campaign, his allied or vassal troops exceeded the amount of French force—in the present they will, as we have already said, be only in the proportion of one to nine. Poland, Prussia, and all the North of Germany afford no longer any resources to him—They are thrown into the scale of his adversary; Sweden is against him; Denmark cannot assist him if she would; Austria will scarcely fail to seize the first opportunity of wresting back the territories she has lost. He can only reckon upon active assistance from Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and the other States to the Southward of the Maine.

The first position he will take will be behind the Maine; but the first vigorous operation of the campaign will in all likelihood be on the side of Magdeburgh. Bonaparte will attempt to strike a blow there, in order to cut off the communication between the allies and North Holland, and clear the banks of the Weser and the Elbe to their mouths. It is of the utmost importance to him to repossess himself of a line which shall place his own force between his enemy and Hamburg and Bremen, and thus intercept the intercourse with this country. The Russians and Prussians seem to be aware of this, and hence Wittgenstein and Blucher are moving by different routes towards the part of Germany. The Swedish force will take the same direction. There does not seem any

probability of Bonaparte's being prepared for active operations before his adversaries. We do not expect any very serious blow till the beginning of next month, by which time the Crown Prince of Sweden, with all the Swedish force, and other troops to be placed under his command, will be on the Elbe, and all the Russian reinforcements which have reached the Vistula, will have come up.

When we suggested, in our last, that the French had several corps manœuvring towards Hamburg, and that the superiority of the Russians in the neighborhood of that place should not be considered as established, we do not expect to have so soon a proof of the propriety of the caution, as to be obliged, this day, to state a temporary return of the French to that quarter. It appears, however, by accounts from Heligoland, that Luenenburg is again in possession of the French. Davoust, who was stated to be on his march thither, has arrived with a force, with which the Russians in the place were unable to contend. They therefore, retired, without loss, or contest, satisfied with the annihilation of a French corps, and leaving Davoust nothing but an open town, as a recompense for his march. He was too late to save the corps of Morand, with which he doubtless expected to be reinforced; and, if it were not for the inhuman revenge, which he is taking upon the inhabitants, there would be little reason to regret his success; for his advance may expose him to be cut off, when the Russians shall be reinforced by some of their other corps.

It is plain, that the desire of suppressing the public spirit in that quarter leads the French to incur some risks, which, but for the object of that suppression, they would have thought it prudent to avoid. It should be remembered, that the district, to which they have now returned, was quitted by them, without a struggle, scarcely a month since. The necessity of checking the insurrection can alone have induced them to so speedy a return. Thus, we see, that the conduct of the German patriots already begins to take a military effect. It distracts the French by calls to various quarters; delays the concentration of their troops; forces them to lose time in marches and counter-marches; prevents the formation of a steady plan of campaign; and employs in controuling the peasantry, supported only by small bodies of Russians, a part of the force which would otherwise be opposed to their main armies.

Three Gottenburgh Mails have arrived, since our last, 2 yesterday and one this day.

Prince Kutousoff's Report of the Russian army to the 17th of February, is extracted from the Petersburg Gazette; and by this it appears, that, in an action, on the 13th, when the Russians came up with the corps of Regnier, the French had 47 officers and 2000 privates taken prisoners.

The Swedish papers contain some particulars of a conspiracy lately discovered at Amsterdam, in order to effect a change in the Government, The account which is given is evidently of French origin, and probably has been translated into the Stockholm papers from one of the Dutch Gazettes under the direction of Bonaparte's agents.

The Swedish Expedition is now rapidly proceeding, and the Danes are ceasing to interrupt our commerce.

GOTTENBURGH, APRIL 3.—Admiral Hope has arrived, and immediately proceeded to Stockholm, to receive instructions