

bridge. The men passed through the water up to their middle, and joined the Russian advanced guard near Torre di Gorofole. General Vukassovich advanced with his brigade beyond Novara to Verelli; and his advanced guard, under Colonel Prince Charles of Rohan, took the important fortress of Ivrea, which secures to us the Valley of Aost. Thirty pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition were found in the place. A detachment of the same corps has also taken seventeen guns on the Lago Maggiore.

Colonel Prince Victor of Rohan, pushed forward with a corps of about two thousand men as far as the Lake of Como, where he took one gun-boat, and obliged the enemy to burn two others. Being supported by the peasants, who take up arms every where, he has marched against a body of French who have retreated to the environs of Chiavenna.—The Canton of Uri, and the Districts of Bellinzona, are also in insurrection against the French.

Major Luzioni, who entered Piedmont with thirty hussars, has armed all the peasants who join our troops, and has already advanced by Dorra Paldea as far as Chivas, two posts from Turin.

Colonel Strauch, detached from the Tyrol with five thousand men, has penetrated into the Valley of Brembona, and has driven the enemy from Morbegno. Major Fredigoni of the Tyrolese Chasseurs, with eight hundred men, is on his march from Edola to Terona in the Valteline against the enemy.

The Field-Marshal hopes, that by means of these different operations, combined with those of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Bellegarde, the enemy will be speedily driven from the Valteline.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow has detached Field-Marshal Lieutenant Otto with five thousand infantry and fifteen hundred horse against General Montrichard, who is posted at Bologna. This corps has already advanced as far as Modena, and the enemy has retired towards Ponte Tremoli. By this means our army will draw supplies from the fertile provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Modena, and at the same time the territory of Parma is wrested from the hands of the French.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim, with six battalions and four squadrons, joined the grand army before Tortona after the reduction of Pezzighetone. General Hohenzollern was sent with four battalions to Milan, where are already six battalions, commanded by General Latermann, with orders to press the siege of the Castle of that city. The four squadrons of cavalry being unnecessary for the siege, have received orders to reinforce the army in Piedmont.

MAY 19.

The Archduke Charles has sent by his First Lieutenant Leibrich de Spleny an account, that Lieutenant-General Hotze had, agreeably to the instructions he had received, attacked the passes of Lucien's Steig on the morning of the 14th instant, and had succeeded in taking possession of them, and made prisoners almost the whole of the 14th demi-brigade, and took eight pieces of cannon. Lieutenant-General Hotze entertained great hopes that he should be able to take a greater number of prisoners as he advanced, the enemy being still in the Pratigau, and our troops having already reached the bridge of Zollbrucke, which leads from the valley of Pratigau to Coire, where his Royal Highness presumes our troops had arrived on the 14th. His Royal Highness will give as soon as possible the details of this important operation.

MAY 21.

Captain Comte Caramelli, of the Emperor's regiment of cuirassiers, arrived here this day as courier from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, with the particulars respecting the subsequent operations of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze in the Grisons.

The enemy's divisions, which had been driven to the mountains by Colonel Plunket, and the column of General Heller, retreated to Furna, in the design of escaping either by Zizers or by Coire. But finding that Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze occupied these two points, and that he had already posted two battalions in the lat-

ter, they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The total of the prisoners amounts to one thousand privates, eighty officers; a pair of colours has also been taken.— Besides this, in the pursuit after the affair of Lucien's Steig on the 14th, we took four pieces of cannon, and made two companies of grenadiers prisoners, without counting the eight pieces of cannon and the demi-brigade already mentioned.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze reconnoitred the enemy on the 15th near Reichenau; at the same time he appeared in great force against Ragatz, where the enemy had 2000 men. This demonstration produced an engagement, and the enemy being obliged to retreat, burnt the bridge over the rivulet Pfefferer. We, however, pursued them beyond Fettes: part of them were driven into the valley of Sargans, where an officer and thirty men were made prisoners. We had a few men wounded. We took three more cannon from the enemy near Ragatz, which with those already mentioned make fifteen guns. After this last attack, the enemy withdrew in the night between the 15th and 16th with such precipitation, and had lost so much ground, that when this account came away, Field-Marshal Hotze was already at Sargans; at the same time the Field-Marshal Lieutenant received intelligence that Colonel Count St Julien was at Lenz, and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Haddick at Felisur.

The enemy is retiring on the side of Fufis, probably in order to join the camp at Reichenau, and to attempt to continue their retreat towards St Gothard by the only road now left them, viz. Illanz and the Devil's-bridge. But as the Upper League of the Grisons was preparing to rise, Colonel Strauch closed the passage of Splügen, and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze that of Gunkels. It is also probable that Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde will advance towards Coire and Fufis.— From all which it may be concluded that this corps of the enemy, consisting of seven thousand men, is in a most critical situation, from which it will be extremely difficult to disengage itself. In order to assist as much as possible Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze in the attack of Lucien's Steig, his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles made at the same time a demonstration towards the Rhine with such success, that a corps of the enemy of seventeen thousand men assembled near Schaffhausen were prevented from sending any detachment against Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze.

It appears by accounts sent by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kospoth to his Royal Highness, that on the night of the 14th, General Merfeldt surprised the enemy's post at Dundenheim, and killed three officers and sixty grenadiers who resisted. One officer and four soldiers were made prisoners. We took also fourteen horses.

MAY 22.

What Lieutenant General Bellegarde had announced previous to the bulletins of the 22d and 23d inst. which his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had ordered to be published relative to the operations of Lieutenant-General Hotze, is connected with what follows, although the intelligence from Lieutenant-General Bellegarde arrived later.

Colonel and Brigadier Strauch, after very fatiguing marches, reached Chiavenna with his brigade on the 9th inst. at which place Col. Le Loup of the van guard of Gen. Vukassovich had arrived on the preceding day.— From the 7th the enemy had commenced their retreat from Chiavenna, by the valley of Giacomo, leaving at the first place 32 pieces of cannon, of which we have taken possession. Colonel Strauch, being reinforced by three battalions of light troops, and the remainder of the third battalion of Michael Wallis, commanded by Col. Carneville, pursued the enemy to the heights, and Col. Prince Victor de Rohan went with his force to Bellinzona, to dispute the passage of the Bernadin. The brigade of Col. Strauch had many difficulties to surmount at Morpegon, in the valley of Camonica. He was obliged to wait two days at Placca, in order to dig a road through the snow near Casa St Marco, as it was impossible for the soldiers to march, the snow being 15 feet deep, and not hard enough to bear. By this means the communication is re-established with the principal corps