

ed in Montafuner under Major Count Stahremberg, of the regiment of Neugebauer, should be at his disposal; and that another strong column should, on the 14th, also advance through the valley of Flola to Davos.

Lieutenant-General Hotze was confirmed in his opinion that Lucien's Steig could not be attacked in front, upon receiving information that the troops which occupied that post had been reinforced, and that the enemy's Commander in Chief, Massena, had a short time before been there, in order to render the pass into the Grisons more defensible. He therefore determined to leave a considerable corps in the line of defence between Feldkirch and Bregentz, and to divide into four columns the infantry and cavalry destined for the attack.

The first column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze in person, was assembled on the night of the 13th at Baduz and Balzers, notwithstanding the batteries which the enemy had established on the left bank of the Rhine at Werdenberg, and which rendered the narrow pass near Baduz very dangerous.

On the same night Lieutenant-General Hotze established batteries of twelve-pounders near Balzers, with a view to block up the road which leads along the Rhine from Werdenberg to Ragatz.

The second column under General Zellachich assembled on the night of the 13th upon Mount Meyenfeld in the Alps.

The third column under General Hiller was assembled by him, between the 13th and 14th upon Mount Sevis in the Alps.

The fourth column under Colonel Count Plunket assembled on the evening of the 13th at the extremity of the defile of Gurgellen.

The first column was destined to make false attacks upon the enemy's front and flanks, while the second was to pass the Mayenfeld Alps, and to penetrate to the rear of the enemy's works at Lucien's Steig, and thereby enable the first to advance to the river Langwart, and there to take post.

The third column was to drive the enemy from his entrenched position near Sevis, to hasten to the drawbridge, of which it should gain possession; and, if necessary, to reinforce General Zellachich with one battalion, and with the remainder to gain possession of the Upper Zoll bridge on the Langwart, and the Lower Zoll bridge on the Rhine.

Finally, the fourth column was ordered to attack the enemy's position at Kloster and Keeblis, immediately to detach Major Count Stahremberg to Davos, and with the remainder to hasten to the drawbridge, and to reinforce General Hiller. It was further to post a battalion near Federis and Conters, in order to block up the new established road in the Schafiger valley.

The second, third, and fourth columns had to scramble up the highest and steepest mountains, and to overcome incessant difficulties; to make their way throw snow six feet deep, and thus to march for twelve hours before they could reach the rendezvous from which the attack was to be made. The extreme cold which reigned on the summits of the Alps of Mayenfeld, Sevis, and Slapin, rendered it impossible to fix upon any other point for the rendezvous; and the undaunted firmness and courage with which the troops, encouraged by the example set them by their officers, braved all these difficulties, cannot be sufficiently admired.

The excellent inhabitants of the valley of Montafuner exerted themselves to the utmost in facilitating

the march, and were particularly useful in transporting the ammunition and provisions which followed the troops. The oldest and most experienced of the inhabitants expressed their surprise at the security with which the passage of the artillery and cavalry of fourth column was effected across the summit of Mount Slapin.

Companies formed of the brave inhabitants of Vorarlberg and Montafuner, were distributed to each column, who not only served as guides, but were upon all occasions most useful in action.

On the 14th at day-break, each column reached the enemy's advanced picquets. The first column remained prepared in front of Balzers, waiting the attack to be made by the second upon the enemy's rear.

General Zellachich had directed the march of his column in such manner as might enable Major Elvos, commanding the fourth Peterwarde in battalion, with two companies of riflemen under Lieutenant Raiacsech, to pass over the Klek, and attack the Steig from the rear.

The General took post on the heights betwixt Mayenfeld and Zenins, took possession of these places and attacked Mattans, while another detachment advanced to the Lower Zoll bridge on the Rhine. The enemy retreated into the wood, leaving behind one cannon, one ammunition waggon, and three artillery men.

As soon as Major Elvos heard the fire of General Zellachich's column, he ordered Lieutenant Raiacsech with his riflemen, supported by three companies of Peterwardeiners, to attack the right flank of the Steig; Captain Mirich, of the 4th Peterwardein battalion, to advance directly against the enemy's camp, while Lieutenant Rovich made an attack along a very narrow road on the left.

Although the enemy directed the fire of his whole artillery against these divisions, still such was the vigour and impetuosity of their attack, that the garrison was obliged to lay down their arms. Six pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and nine ammunition waggons were found on the Steig: the Commandant, a number of officers, and seven hundred men were made prisoners. The remainder of the garrison, consisting of three hundred men, fell into the hands of the division of the regiment of Kaunitz, which General Hotze had stationed on the left flank to make a diversion.

As soon as the gate of the Steig was open, General Hotze and General Bay advanced with the cavalry in order to reach the Langwart, and secure that position.

The enemy had burnt the upper bridge on that river; but Captain Bredtschneider, with a detachment of Uhlans, forded the stream in spite of its extreme rapidity, and forced two companies of the rear guard to lay down their arms. Captain Kiselevski pursued the enemy with his squadron of Uhlans as far as the lower bridge, but could not prevent its being set on fire at both ends. As soon as Captain Garneka of the dragoons of Modena observed this, he put himself at the head of some detachments of the regiment of Kerpen and of the third Peterwardein battalion, and in spite of a heavy fire of musketry, passed the burning bridge, dispersed the enemy, and took one cannon.

Lieutenant Serpes, of the dragoons of Waldeck, assisted by the armed peasants of the Vorarlberg, drove the enemy over the Rhine, near Flaich: he then sent Corporal Platz, of the dragoons of Wal-