

Near Lecco the Enemy was also strongly fortified, and had a Tête-de-Pont on the Left Bank. A Division of the Enemy, under General Serrurier, defended the Upper Adda; One Half of which was posted behind Lecco, a Part near Porto Imberzago, and another near Trezzo.

On the Lower Adda towards Lodi, the Enemy had a Detachment under General Delmas, and a strong Garrison in Pizzighetone.

On the 26th of April, the Russian Troops attacked the Enemy before Lecco, and Prince Pangrazian, Commander of the Chasseurs, supported by Two Grenadier Battalions, drove the Enemy back to the Bridge in Spite of their advantageous Position.

The same Day General Seckendorf marched out of the Camp near Trevillo with Two Battalions and Two Squadrons as far as Crema, where the Enemy had shewn themselves Fifteen Hundred strong, and sent his Patroles towards Lodi.

General Count Hohenzollern, who had already advanced to Cremona, sent out some strong Parties to Pizzighetone, and as far as Parma over the Po.

The Enemy entrenched himself on the Adda upon every Side, determined to defend himself to the very last. Field-Marshal Suwarrow resolved on the 27th to force the Passage of this River.

With this Intention General Vukassowich crossed the River in the Night near Brivio, by the Means of a Flying Bridge, which had been nearly destroyed by the Enemy, but was afterwards quickly repaired; and took, with Four Battalions, Two Squadrons, and Four Pieces of Cannon, a good Position on the Right Bank near Brivio, sending his Patroles towards Ogliate and Garlate, where they met with the Enemy.

An Austrian Column arrived at Nine o'Clock in the Evening behind the Village Gervasto opposite to Trezzo, consisting of the Division of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott as Advanced Guard; and that of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Zoph to support it. The Captain of the Pontoniers, who had been previously sent forward, reported that it was impossible to throw a Bridge, owing to the Declivity of the Mountains and the sharp Turnings of the River.

On receiving this Report, the Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chasteller went to the Place himself, and finding the Execution of this Design difficult, though not quite impossible, resolved, with the Assistance of the Fourth Bannat Battalion, and that of the Chasseurs, (whose Colonel volunteered the Service,) to have the pontoons carried down by Men, and to attempt to re-establish the Bridge.

Between Twelve at Night and Five in the Morning all the pontoons and Beams were fortunately brought down, and at Half past Five the Bridge was completed. Thirty Chasseurs of the Corps of Aspre and Fifty Volunteers of Nadasty were carried over in a Boat to the opposite Side, and remained at the Foot of the rugged Mountain, on which the Castle of Trezzo is built, without making the least Noise.

The Bridges being finished, Major Retzer, with Six Companies of the above-mentioned Chasseurs and One Regiment of Russian Cossacks, passed the Adda: One Battalion of Nadasty, Two of Esterhazy, and the Fourth Bannat Battalion then passed the

River, under the Command of Colonel Bideskuti, and fell upon the Enemy in and behind Trezzo.

The French, who considered the Building of this Bridge impossible, had not the least Notice thereof. The above Brigade was followed by the Seventh Hussars and two Cossack Regiments. The Enemy was driven back as far as Pozzo, where Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott, whose whole Division crossed the River, fell upon that of the Enemy commanded by General Grenier, which was on the Point of advancing against General Vukassowich at Brivio.

The Battle was very obstinate; the Enemy took Post between Pozzo and Brivio, where it was most vigorously attacked. On this Occasion the brave Colonel Bideskuti was wounded in the Head.

The Enemy, who in the mean Time had drawn Reinforcements from Victor's Division, was on the Point of turning our Right Wing, and the Bannat Battalion had already begun to give Way, when General Chasteller led up the Two Grenadier Battalions Pers and Stentoch, which formed the Head of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Zoph's Division, just then coming up against the Enemy.

The Battalion Pers having attacked in Front, suffered considerably: but the Stentoch Battalion, with Two Squadrons of Hussars of Archduke Joseph's Regiment, under the Command of Captain Kirchner, led on by Lieutenant Bokarme of the Engineers, (to the Sound of Military Music,) fell on the Enemy's Left Flank, which was totally routed; and the Hussars, having broken through the French, made Three Hundred Prisoners, and cut Two Hundred to Pieces.

The Village Pozzo was carried Sword in Hand. The Enemy in the mean Time had received Reinforcement, and marched his Troops up in order in the Road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked, and Major Retzer with the Nadasty Battalion, took Baprio, and made Two Hundred Prisoners.

The Enemy was pursued; and near Gergonzollo the French General Beker, and Thirty wounded Officers, were taken Prisoners.

At the same Time General Melas marched against Cassano, and battered the Entrenchments across the Ritorto Canal with Twelve-Pounders and Howitzers; and, as the French fell back, caused a Flying Bridge to be thrown over the Canal di Ritorto. First Lieutenant of the Pioneers, Count Kinski, completed it in Spite of the heavy Fire of the Enemy. General Melas immediately ordered the Reisky's Regiment against the Entrenchments which covered the Bridge, which, with Three Cannons, was carried with so much Rapidity, that the Bridge, which had been set on Fire by the French, was saved by our Troops.

General Melas crossed, with his whole Column, the Adda; and the same Evening marched to Gergonzollo, and the next Day early, (28th,) to Milan.

The Two Divisions Fröhlich and Ott advanced to Milan on the 28th; the Right, under General Rozemberg, passed the Adda at Brivio on the 27th; but General Vuffakowich, who had already passed the River, formed the Advanced Guard, met with a Division of French under General Serrurier at Bertero, which, after a most obstinate Engagement, was beaten, and forced to capitulate. The whole Corps laid down its Arms; the Officers were per-

