

ians 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 Fläsch: he then sent Corporal Platz of the Dragoons of Waldeck across the River, who, with the Aid of the Peasants, carried off Three Guns, although fired on with Grape Shot by the Enemy.

General Hiller having assembled the Third Column about Midnight near Geneier Bade, sent a Battalion of Bender under Captain Bach, supported by another Battalion of the same Regiment under Major Rhineck, to attack the Enemy's Abattis and strong Redoubts near Sevis; he followed with the Rest of the Column at the same Time: in order to facilitate this Attack he detached Lieutenant Bilhaker, with a Company of Bender, over a very high Mountain in the Enemy's Rear:—the whole Operation was conducted with such Spirit that the Redoubts were almost immediately carried. Ensign Krafft of Bender, who commanded the Volunteers, and contributed much to the Success, was wounded. Captain Bach pursued the Enemy to the Schlofs Bridge, and as he there attempted some Resistance, Lieutenant Foulon, with the Volunteers of Bender, carried the Bridge by Storm, and made several Prisoners: Captain Bach was unfortunately killed. General Hiller, in order to cut off the Enemy from the Roads still open to him, sent at the same Time several Detachments into the Mountains, advanced with his Column to Zitzers, and ordered Lieutenant Metzmacher to push on with the Volunteers of Bender, who entered Chur the same Evening. The Enemy, thus surrounded on every Side, was obliged to surrender, to the Amount of Twenty-six Officers and One Thousand One Hundred and Ten Privates: considerable Magazines of Arms, Ammunition, and Cloathing, were found in Zitzers and Chur.

The Fourth Column advanced from Slapin at Break of Day through a narrow Path, which they were obliged to pass in single Files, against the Enemy's Out-Posts. Colonel Plunket detached Two Hundred Men of the Regiment of Neugebauer in order to drive in the strong Picquet which guarded the Mouth of the Defile. This Detachment was observed: the Enemy took the Alarm, and in spite of every Exertion made good his Retreat across the Langwart to Schrins, in order to join the Rest of the Corps. Colonel Plunket also detached Major Colloredo over the Mountain of Gavia towards Keeblis and Conters, in order if possible to cut off the Enemy's Retreat; but he too was discovered, and found it impossible to effect his Purpose.

Colonel Plunket immediately sent a Battalion of Gemingen along with his Cavalry and the Armed Peasants, to join General Hiller at the Schlofs Bridge; and, as soon as he was assured that General St. Julien had reached Dörfli, he ordered Major Stahremberg to join him, and advanced himself to the Schlofs Bridge.

On the 15th Lieutenant-General Hotze occupied Chur with Two Battalions of Bender and Two Squadrons of Modena, and reconnoitred the Enemy's Position near Reichenau. A heavy Cannonade ensued, and the Enemy burnt the Bridge of Reichenau. Major Jacobi of Walbeck also advanced with a strong Escort towards Ragatz, in order to reconnoitre it: this produced an Attack, which ended in the Retreat of the Enemy, after burning the Village of Ragatz. Major Jacobi pursued the Enemy through Pieffers to Vetus, occupied that Debouché of the Pass of Kunkels, and pushed his Advanced Posts near to Sargans. These Advantages were the more important, as there now remained no Retreat open to the Enemy, excepting the Foot Road to Illentz and Disentis, which the Rising of the Peasants of the Upper League must have rendered very insecure.

Two dismounted Guns were found in Ragatz. The Enemy retired in the greatest Confusion towards the Lake of Wallenstadt and Disentis. Many of his Detachments, dispersed in the Mountains, have since surrendered.

On the 16th the Enemy abandoned Reichenau and Sargans, which were immediately occupied by our Troops. The Precaution which the Enemy took of burning or destroying all the Bridges on his Route, made it difficult to follow him quickly.

All the Troops distinguished themselves by their Perseverance and Steadiness, and those who were particularly engaged gave signal Proofs of their Courage. Lieutenant-General Hotze commends in a particular Manner the Conduct of the Regiment of Bender, the Major's Division of the Second Uhlan Regiment, the Third Battalion of the Peterwardeiners, and the Division of Brooder (Riflemen). In the Opinion of Lieutenant-General Hotze, General Hiller gave fresh Proofs of his extensive military Knowledge, great Resolution, and exemplary Steadiness, which he had manifested on so many previous Occasions. To the good Conduct and unwearied Activity of Generals Zellachich and Count Bay, as well as of Colonel Plunket, and to the Precision with which they executed the Orders entrusted to them, is in a great Measure to be imputed the fortunate Result of the Undertaking.

Major Wachtenburg of the Artillery gave great Satisfaction in the Measures he took, and in the judicious Manner in which he posted the Guns.

Captain Romberg of the Quarter-Master-General's Department distinguished himself on the 1st Instant by his personal Bravery, and by the great Judgment he evinced in the Attack at Fläsch; and in the Action of the 14th, his Conduct was so meritorious that Lieutenant-General Hotze thought himself in Justice obliged to send him from the Field of Battle to His Royal Highness the Archduke with the first Account of the Victory.

Lieutenant-General Hotze in a very particular Manner praises Captain Meyer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, whose accurate Knowledge of the Ground decided him in his Disposition for the Attack, and who contributed by this Means very much towards the Defeat of the Enemy.

Captain Gratze of the First Wallachian Regiment, who ever since the opening of the Campaign had been most usefully and actively employed by Lieutenant-General Hotze, is mentioned by that