

Marches to Alessandria. News arrived here that Macdonald had already appeared on the 12th before Modena, had forced General Hohenzollern to retreat with his small Corps with some Loss over the Po, and General Klenau to remain inactive; that he had afterwards advanced through Reggio and Parma; in which last Place he had been joined by a Battalion of the Duke's Troops, and had threatened to attack Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, who was posted at For-Novo, and between Parma and Piacenza.

Field-Marshal Ott had, however, received Orders not to weaken his Force by a hazardous Battle, but to yield to a superior Force, and to retreat towards the Army which was advancing to his Support.

The Field-Marshal marched with the Army from Alessandria, leaving Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde for the Blockade of the Citadel and that of Tortona, and hastened to the Support of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott; he arrived on the 17th at Four o'Clock P. M. with the Van Guard above St. Giovanni, at the Moment when General Ott had, with great Judgment, given way. Two Regiments of Cossacks, Gocgow and Baldeyew, and the Van Guard of Prince Pangrazion, reinforced the Right Wing of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott; the first threw themselves, with a Velocity peculiar to them, into the Left Wing of the Enemy; during which Time the said Right Wing of the Infantry, in spite of the Hedges and Ditches, attacked the Left Wing of the Enemy with fixed Bayonets. The Right Wing and Flank of the Enemy were attacked by the Russian General Prince Gorzakow with Two Regiments of Cossacks, Semernikow and Moltzanow, Two Battalions of Russian Grenadiers, Ten Companies of the Regiment of Froelich and of the Imperial Russian Grenadier Battalion of Wonwormann, while Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott advanced upon the Centre with his Troops on the High Road; every Obstacle was surmounted; the most impassable Ground did not prevent the Companies of General Froelich from marching against the Enemy with fixed Bayonets, and the Hussars of the Archduke Joseph were every where ready to support the Attack of our Infantry, and make the Retreat of the Enemy as destructive as possible. The Regiments of Karaczay, Loevenehr, and Lobkowitz contributed in the most effectual Manner to the Victory, and pursued the Enemy as far as over the Stream of the Tidone with great Loss.

The Infantry arrived on the Left Bank of Tidone about the Close of the Evening, but were prevented from rallying on the other Side by a brisk Fire of Artillery and small Arms. The Battle did not cease till late at Night. The Fruits of this Victory, gained over the Enemy on the 17th, are One Thousand Men killed, a proportionable Number wounded, and Four Hundred made Prisoners.

The Army broke up from the Left Bank of Tidone at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of the 18th, forded the River in Three Columns, and found the whole Force of the Enemy (which, according to their own Report, consisted of Six Divisions and more than Thirty Thousand Men) drawn up in a Line of Battle along the River Trebia.

The Country being crossed with Hedges and Ditches made our Attack infinitely difficult. The

Van Guard, under the Command of Prince Pangrazion, with Four Squadrons of Karaczay and Four Regiments of Cossacks, could not reach the Left Wing of the Enemy till One o'Clock P. M. It was immediately attacked by the Infantry with fixed Bayonets, turned, and overtaken by the Cavalry; Five Hundred remained dead in the Field of Battle; the Adjutant-General, Two Colonels, and Six Hundred Privates, of the Polish Division of Dembrowsky, were made Prisoners, and Two Pieces of Cannon and One Pair of Colours taken.

In the mean Time the Enemy received new Reinforcements, and put himself again into a Posture of Defence with a Body of Fifteen Thousand Men. General de Rosenberg, attentive to the Designs of the Enemy, added the whole Division of Sweykowsky to the Van Guard of Prince Pangrazion. The Attack was renewed, and the Enemy driven over the River Trebia. The Loss of the Enemy in this Affair consisted of One Thousand Men killed and Three Hundred taken Prisoners. The Centre Column, under the Command of General-Lieutenant Foerster, with its Light Van Guard, consisting of One Regiment of Cossacks and One Squadron of Loevenehr, fell in with the Van Guard of the Enemy, which consisted of One Thousand Horse, supported by some Hundreds of Infantry, posted Half-way between Tidone and the River Trebia; it was attacked, and, by the Assistance of some Companies, under the Command of Colonel Lawarrow, was forced to give Way. The Centre of the Enemy was then attacked with fixed Bayonets, and driven to the other Side of the River.

The Enemy, being determined to hazard the utmost, and having received fresh Reinforcements, with a strong Division of Cavalry, broke through the Ranks of our Infantry, and crossed the River with a Body of Ten Thousand Men. The Imperial Russian Column waited its Arrival with Courage, threw themselves with Impetuosity upon the advancing Enemy, and forced them once more, with the Loss of Six Hundred killed and Sixty taken Prisoners, on the other Side of the River, where they were forced to remain, being kept in Check by the Fire of our Cannon and Musquetry, which continued till Eleven o'Clock at Night.

The Third or Left Column, consisting of the Divisions of Generals Ott and Froelich, commanded by General of Cavalry Melas, with Fourteen Squadrons and One Regiment of Cossacks, had in the mean Time attacked the Enemy with equal Resolution, and, although they were Ten Thousand Men strong, had driven them back to the other Side of the River Trebia, with the Loss of Twelve Hundred killed and Seven Hundred Prisoners. This Attack was decided in an Hour; but the Fire of the Artillery was continued till Eleven o'Clock at Night.

All the Troops which arrived on the Left Bank of the River Trebia that Evening were, after having passed the Night and recruited themselves, to attack the Enemy again on the next Day. The Enemy had the same Intention, perceiving how important it was to them to defend this Position, and wishing to give Time to a Legion of Ligurians, under the Command of General la Poipe, to come up from the Mountains of Genoa, above Bobbio, and to fall upon our Right Flank, and entertaining