

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 Pangrazzian, commander of the chassours, 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 thrown themselves 1500 strong, and sent his patrols 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 patrols 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 chassours, (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 chassours of the corps of Alpre and fifty volunteers of Nadasy 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 chassours and one regiment of Russian Cossacks, passed the Adda: one battalion of Nadasy, 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 7th 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 Gen. 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 squa-

drons of hussars of Archduke Joseph's regiment, under the command of Capt. Kirchner, led on by Lieut. Bokarme of the Engineers, (to the sound of military music,) fell of the enemy's left flank, which was totally routed; and the hussars, having broken through the French, made 200 prisoners, and cut 200 to pieces.

The village Pozzo was carried sword in hand. The enemy, in the mean time, had received reinforcements, 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 Nadasy battalion, took Baprio, and made 200 prisoners.

The enemy was pursued, and near Gergonzollo the French General Beker, and 30 wounded officers, were taken prisoners.

At the same time General Melas marched against Casano, 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 Cergonzollo, and the next day early (28th), to Milan.

The two divisions Frohlich 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 permitted to return to France on their parole, and the privates remained prisoners of war.

After this affair General Vukassowich marched to Corno, and the Russians to the right of Milan.

In Milan considerable magazines of clothing, arms, and provisions were found, of which an inventory is now making. A General with five hundred men were also taken prisoners here.

The loss of the enemy, as far as could be ascertained when the messenger left the army, amounted to four Generals and upwards of five thousand men taken prisoners, and six thousand killed. Eighty pieces of cannon were taken, of which forty-six are heavy besieging artillery; several standards were also taken.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow, after having given due praise to the Austrian and Russian troops who signalized themselves on this important occasion, passes the highest encomiums on the following officers:

General of cavalry Melas, Field Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, Major-General Vukassowich, Colonel Knesewich of Archduke Joseph's hussars, Colonel d'Alpre of the chassours, Colonel Bideskuti, Captain Count Reipperg, and especially Captain Kirchner, who, though his battalion was but weak, forced his way with the bayonets through the enemy; Captains Messieri, Rothschiuz, the last of whom received two wounds; Lieutenants Count Bokarme of the engineers, and Habinay of Nadasy, and also the second Lieutenant Ritsko of the same regiment.

But Field Marshal Suwarrow principally praises the discernment and vigilance of Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chasteller; as also Lieutenant-Colonel Theien, his Aid-de-Camp.

With regard to the Russian troops, the Field-Marshal Suwarrow particularly commends General Prince Kozakow, Colonel Laborrow, Majors Romanzow and Roian, and Captain Stalrakow.

The articles of capitulations granted to General Serrurier and his division will be added in our next.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow has left Field-Marshal Kray with a sufficient force in the environs of Mantua and Pefchiera; Mantua is blockaded, and Pefchiera besieged.