

foners, and the Remainder, many of them wounded, fled.

*Vienna, April 29, 1799.*

Lieutenant Gugenos, of the Regiment of Nadasty, arrived here this Day with the News that the Town and Fortrefs of Brefcia were taken on the 20th Instant, in the following Manner. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, charged with this Enterprize, detached for this Purpose Field-Marshal Lieutenant Otto with his Division, who had already marched on the 17th from his Position at Montechiaro, by Castell Edolo, to reconnoitre the Town.

The 20th at Midnight, Field-Marshal Otto quitted his Camp with his Division in Two Columns. The Battalion of Nadasty, posted in Rezato, advanced upon the High Road by Euphemia as far as the Entrance of the Suburbs of Brefcia.

Colonel Biteskuti advanced on the High Road leading from Castell Edolo to Brefcia, with a Battalion of Anthony-Esterhazy, which he commanded; and Two Battalions of Nadasty, commanded by Colonel Abfaltern, with the necessary Artillery.—The Battalion of Esterhazy was posted on the Left of the High Road near the Town, to cover the Bomb Batteries, and the Battalion of Nadasty was posted on the Right to keep up the Communication with the Battalion stationed near St. Euphemia.—The Third Battalion of Nadasty remained in Reserve near St. Polo.

These Battalions directed their Attack against the Gate of Torre Longo. One Battalion of Esterhazy, commanded by Major-General Kraus, which was at Chedi, marched on the High Road of Cremona by St. Zeno against the Gate of St. Alexander. This Column was augmented by a Corps of Horse Artillery, and all the Rest of the Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sommativa, pushed forward as far as the High Road to Crema to cover the Left Wing.

This Enterprize was supported by Five Hundred Cossacks, One Thousand Foot Chasseurs, and Five Hundred Grenadiers, under the Orders of the Two Russian Generals, the Princes Gorthecop and Bagration. The Division of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Zoph was kept in Reserve in case of Necessity.

After these Dispositions Field-Marshal Lieutenant Otto sent a second Summons to the French Commander, and a Refusal having been returned, the Town began to be bombarded at Six o'Clock in the Morning, and in the Space of an Hour and Half several Cannon were dismounted. This Circumstance, together with the Approach of the Battalion of Nadasty to the Gate of Peschiera, caused the Enemy to give Way and to retire with Precipitation into the Citadel.

Our Pioneers immediately forced the Gate, and, by the Exhortations of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, the Inhabitants assembled upon the Ramparts lowered the Draw Bridge. The Battalion of Nadasty then entered the Town, Drums beating and Colours flying.

One Wing of the Dragoons of Lobkovitz which was posted in the Rear, under the Orders of Major Count Harach, and a Battalion of the Regiment of Esterhazy, took Possession of the Avenues and Streets of the Town, of all the Roads leading to the Citadel, and thus secured this important Place.

The Enemy kept up a continual Fire from the Citadel, but without doing any Mischief. This induced Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray to summons the Commander of the Citadel, who at first demanded Permission to withdraw his Troops unconditionally; but perceiving the Preparations of the Imperial and Russian Troops to take the Citadel by Assault, he resolved to capitulate. By this Capitulation the Garrison, consisting of One Thousand Men, was made Prisoners of War. Forty Pieces of Cannon, Eighteen Mortars, Four Hundred and Eighty Hundred Weight of Powder, a great Number of Mulkets and Gun Carriages, with Ammunition and Provision of every Kind, and a great Quantity of Stores, have fallen into our Hands. This important Conquest has cost us only One Artillery-Man.

The Articles of Capitulation, and further Particulars will be given hereafter.

*Vienna, May 4, 1799.*

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Bellegarde has written on the 24th of April, from Nauders, that he (in order to strengthen the Operations of the Italian Army on their advancing over the Chiefs towards the Oglio) has given Orders to Major-General Vickassovich to co-operate with his Troops to the utmost. At the same Time, that General received an Order from Field-Marshal Suwarow to advance across Fetzone towards Iseo, to support the Movement of the Army.

Before Count Bellegarde knew of the Movements of the Army of Italy, he gave Orders to Colonel Strauch, of the Regiment of M. Wallis, to enter into the Val Camonica, and to advance from Tonal over Ponte di Legno towards Edolo.

After a most fatiguing March over Mountains covered with Snow more than Two Feet deep, the Colonel arrived at Vione. The First Posts of the Enemy retired without much Resistance; but the Enemy defended themselves with Obstinacy behind the Intrenchments at Vione, but were driven from them by the Bayonet.

Colonel Strauch marched then to Vezza, and took Possession of Anounzeno and the Passes which lay between Ponte di Legno and Edolo towards Camonica.

Our Loss was but trifling; and Colonel Strauch says, that his Troops in this very fatiguing Enterprize, and with such unfavourable Weather, have shewn a praise-worthy and indefatigable Perseverance, and in their Battles an uncommon Bravery.

Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde gave Orders on the 22d to reconnoitre in different Directions on the Borders of the Engadain and the Brettigau, to examine the Mountains, which were not passable according to Reports.

These different Detachments were so directed, that they might join, and act offensively. But the Reports from all Quarters were alike, stating, that the great Quantity of Snow, and the continued Fall of it, made their Progress impossible.

These Circumstances determined Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde to delay reconnoitring; but Major Smid of Naugebauer, who was ordered to make a Diversion towards Fimba-Joch with a Battalion of this Regiment, had not received the Counter-Order.

This active and skilful Officer commenced therefore his March in the Evening on the 21st,