

side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry that had planted itself on the chaussée, which was succeeded by volleys of musquetry from the advancing columns of infantry. The enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chaussée, and leave the passages on each side of it open, and to limit their further attacks solely to the flanks and rear. The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed, and not a single one during the whole of the time was broken, or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by volleys of musquetry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye-roads on both flanks of their march. Generals Kleist and Kapsiewitz, with their respective corps; however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss, and brought in their corps, without further attack or molestation, to the position of Bergeres, where they bivouaqued for the night.

The loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about three thousand five hundred men, with seven pieces of artillery. The enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole corps. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a treble proportion, probably eight thousand horses. Field-Marshal Blücher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The enemy's loss from its fire, and from the constant repulses of his cavalry by the fire of the squares, must have been excessive.

I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops. The example of Field Marshal Blücher himself, who was every where, and in the most exposed situations; of Generals Kleist and Kapsiewitz; of General Gniessenau, who directed the movement on the chaussée; of General Zieten, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the enemy with admiration and surprise.

The position of Chalons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army, Field Marshal Blücher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Generals D'Yorck and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that General Wintzingerode was within one or two days march of it. The whole of the Army of Silesia will thus soon be united, and be enabled to advance against the enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union affords.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

H. LOWE.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

P. S. Your Aid-de-camp, Captain Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guards, as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

*Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Headquarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, February 16, 1814.*

SIR,

I AM happy to inform you, Field-Marshal Blücher has just received accounts, that General Wintzingerode attacked the town of Soissons, carried it by assault, made prisoners three generals and about three thousand men, and took thirteen pieces of cannon. General D'Yorck has just arrived here. His corps is following, and, with that of General Baron Sacken, will arrive here this evening. General Wintzingerode is marching upon Eprenay. Field-Marshal Blücher will thus be speedily enabled to form a junction of the whole of his force. This union, with General Wintzingerode's success, present the prospect of a full compensation for any losses that have been sustained. Buonaparte was at Etoges yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

Field-Marshal Blücher's head-quarters will remain here to-day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

H. LOWE.

Lieut.-Gen. the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

P. S. The account of General Wintzingerode's affair is from a Russian Colonel, who left him before the attack commenced, but was joined on the road to Rheims, by an officer from General Wintzingerode, who brought him the information. It is regarded here as certain.

*Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Headquarters of the Army of Silesia, Chalons, February 17, 1814.*

SIR,

ACCOUNTS have been received of General Wintzingerode's arrival at Rheims. He will march to and form his junction with Field-Marshal Blücher at this place; the official detail of the affair at Soissons has not been yet received, but the news is confirmed through a variety of channels, with the sole difference of their having been two instead of three Generals made prisoners.

I have just spoken to an Aid-de-Camp of General Count Langeron, who acquaints me he is on his march hither. General Count St. Priest was expected soon to follow. The advanced guard of the troops under General Count Langeron, was at St. Dizier on yesterday.

Field-Marshal Blücher's head-quarters remain here this day. His army has been speedily refitting with every thing that is necessary.

*Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, Feb. 13, 1814.*

MY LORD,

THE army under the immediate orders of Prince Schwartzenberg has continued the movement, the details of which I had the honour of transmitting to you in the last dispatch.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg summoned the