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TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1814.

*Foreign-Office, March 7, 1814.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh.

*Dispatch from the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. dated Chatillon-sur-Seine, March 2, 1814.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship five reports which I have received from Colonel Lowe, detailing the operations of Marshal Blücher's army up to the 28th February.

I am, with great truth and regard,

My Lord, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

To Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

*Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Headquarters, Army of Silesia, Arcis sur Aube, February 20, 1814.*

SIR,

THIS army, in consequence of information from the grand army, changed its direction of march from that mentioned in my report of the 18th instant. The whole of it united and bivouacked last night at the village of Sommesous. It rests this day at Arcis sur Aube, and will probably move to-morrow to Mery, where it may form the right wing of the grand army, supposed to be now assembled at or near Troyes.

General Gneisenau proceeds this day to Troyes to concert operations with the grand army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

*Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Headquarters Army of Silesia, 22d February, 1814, Drauss, St. Basle, 8, P.M.*

SIR,

THIS army effected its march upon Mery yester-

day. The town was already occupied by Gen. Count Witgenstein, who had reconnoitred the enemy to be in some force opposite to him between Charres and Merigny. On Field-Marshal's Blücher's arrival, his corps was withdrawn, and early this morning took the direction of Chandrigny. The posts he left in front of the town, had scarcely been relieved by this army at about eight o'clock in the morning, before the enemy commenced an attack. It not being the immediate object to carry on any operation on the left bank of the river, arrangements were instantly made for burning the bridge over the Seine, that divides the town in two parts, and for defending that on this side of the river. Field-Marshal Blücher was himself superintending the dispositions for this effect, when it was observed that the town, whether from accident or design, was in fire in three places. The wind blew violently, and it became impossible to get the flames under. The project therefore of defending the town by any considerable body of infantry could not be executed. A few tirailleurs were all that could be employed. The enemy, who had no obstacle on his side the river, advanced rapidly. The bridge was set fire to, but only one side of it was consumed. From about nine o'clock till two, a constant tirillade ensued, but the flames became so general that no more support could be sent to the small party that had defended the town, and the enemy was enabled to effect his passage across the remaining part of the bridge. Whilst this was passing in the town, Field-Marshal Blücher drew up his army in two lines, in a vast plain on this side the river, having his cavalry in reserve, and was thus prepared to have taken every advantage of the enemy, had he attempted to push any force across the river. The view of this preparation however intimidated him. The enemy had pushed over three battalions, and extending them along the left bank of the river, began a very sharp fire, with the apparent design to cover the further advance of troops from the river, when he was himself attacked, driven back into the town, and compelled to recross the broken bridge, leaving several prisoners and wounded in our possession; and at sun-set each army remained at their respective sides of the town.