

The reports of the prisoners state the corps opposed, to have been the 7th and 9th, under the command of Marshal Oudinot, besides a very large body of cavalry.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, whilst Field Marshal Blücher was reconnoitring the enemy's position in the town, he was struck with a musket ball in the leg. It passed through his boot, but most fortunately did him no material injury. Colonel Valentine, of the staff, was wounded at the same moment. Prince Schubatoff, junior, General of Cossacks, was also wounded during the day. The loss, however, was in general unimportant—about 220 killed and wounded.

Field-Marshal Blücher has bivouacked this night with his army in the position taken up during the morning.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

*Lieutenant-General the Honourable*

*Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.*

P. S. 23d Feb. 9, A. M.—The enemy still remains on the opposite side of the river, but apparently in no great force. The bridge over the Seine has been completely destroyed by the troops on our side.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

*Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Headquarters, Army of Silesia. Drauss St. Basle, 23d Feb. 1814, 3 o'clock, P. M.*

SIR,

The enemy has been observed during the greater part of this day marching cavalry, infantry, artillery, and baggage towards Troyes;—his force supposed about ten thousand men, of which four or five thousand are cavalry, and a considerable quantity of artillery.

By a letter received from a partizan officer at Morains, dated yesterday, it appears that General Nariskchin, of General Winzingerode's corps, occupies Epernay, and has had parties at Dormans. The same letter says that General Woronzoff's corps was expected to arrive at Rheims on that day or the next, and that General Bulow's was expected to be near Soissons was re-occupied by the enemy, on General Winzingerode's leaving it. The enemy has likewise, as the officer writes, a corps at Chateau Thierry, to watch General Winzingerode. Sezanne is also occupied by the enemy.

The Prussian corps of Lutzow is at Conautray, and was to advance to Ferre Champenoise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

*Lieut.-Gen. the Hon.*

*Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.*

*Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Headquarters, Army of Silesia, Anglure February 24, 1814, 8 P. M.*

SIR,

FIELD-MARSHAL Blücher threw three pontoon bridges across the Aube this morning near Baudement, and crossed the whole of his army, having marched it during the night, without being perceived by the enemy, from opposite Mery. It bivouacks this night at and in the vicinity of this

town, and will probably move to-morrow morning towards Sezanne. Reports have been received that the enemy has shewn himself in force, conjectured about ten thousand men, under Marshal Marmont, marching from Sezanne towards Chalons, and the above movement is calculated thereupon.

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, Ferte Sous Jouarre, Left Bank of the Marne, 27th February, 1814.*

SIR,

A LINE I addressed to you on the afternoon of the 25th will have informed you of the retreat of Marshal Marmont from Sezanne, and of this army being in pursuit of him, with the intention of following him on the next day to Ferté Gaucher. On arrival at Ferté Gaucher, Field Marshal Blücher learnt that the enemy had taken the direction of Rebais, to which place he followed him, and halted for the night. Marshal Marmont had continued his route to Ferté Sous Jouarre: the peasantry represented him to be flying in disorder; and his troops seeking shelter in the woods. At Rebais, however, it was learnt that Marshal Mortier, with the Young Guard, had marched from Chateau Thierry, where he had been some time in observation of General Winzingerode, to effect a junction with Marshal Marmont, their joint force amounting to somewhat between sixteen and twenty thousand men. To pass the Marne, therefore, in presence of such a force, with the probability that Buonaparte, hearing of the march of the army of Silesia in this direction, would detach a force to the rear of it, became an operation of great delicacy. The following disposition was made: the corps of General Baron Sacken and General Count Langeron were directed to march on Coulomiers and Chailly, and to pursue their route this morning towards Meaux. The corps of General D'Yorck and General Kleist, after halting for the night at, and in the vicinity of Rebais, were ordered to march this morning to Ferté Sous Jouarre. General Korf, with a reserve of three thousand cavalry, formed the rear guard at Ferté Gaucher. The demonstration towards Meaux had all the effect desired. The two French Marshals, who had united their force at Ferté Sous Jouarre, precipitately abandoned the town, leaving the river in front of it open to the establishment of pontoon bridges in every direction. Some yagers got over in small boats, and took possession of the town. Had the enemy made his stand in this point, Meaux, or Triport in the vicinity of it, would have been that where the passage would have been effected, this army, by its dispositions, having been equally prepared for either.

Two pontoon bridges have been thrown over the river, and the army is already *a cheval* on it. The dispositions for to-morrow will result from the reports received during the night. In the mean time information has been received of General Winzingerode and General Bulow having been about to