Vibrational energy relaxation (VER) in the CH stretching region of benzene dimer (Bz$_2$) and trimer (Bz$_3$) has been studied by IR-UV pump-probe spectroscopy in supersonic beams. Firstly, we investigated isotope-substituted $hd$ heterodimer, where $h$=C$_6$H$_6$ and $d$=C$_6$D$_6$, because the Stem and Top sites in the $hd$ dimer can be site-selectively excited, different from $hh$ homodimer. The two $h$(stem)$d$(top) and $h$(top)$d$(stem) isomers show remarkable difference in the lifetimes of intracluster vibrational energy redistribution (IVR). In the transient UV spectra, we observed a broad electronic transition due to the bath modes. The time evolutions of the bath modes can be described by a three step VER model involving IVR and vibrational predissociation (VP). This model was also confirmed by the observed rise profile of the Bz fragment. Secondly, we investigated $hh$ homodimer. The $hh$ homodimer shows the stepwise VER process with time constants similar to those of the $hd$ dimer, suggesting a very weak excitation-exchange coupling of the vibrations between the two sites of the $hh$ dimer. Finally, we found that Bz$_3$ also exhibits the stepwise VER process, though each step is faster than Bz$_2$. 