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Admiralty-Office, November 10, 1827.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received at this Office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean:

His Majesty's Ship Asia, in the Port of Navarin, October 21, 1827.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour of informing His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward in the bight of the crescent, were to

mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate Armide was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa, and Albion; the Dartmouth and the Musquito, the Rose, the Brisk, and the Philomel were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries and to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships, but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels, Lieutenant G. W. H. FitzRoy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth, and La Syrene, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by a cannon shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course brought on a return, and thus very shortly afterwards the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside the ship of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the Commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ships did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place betwixt our two ships, for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

In the mean time, however, our excellent pilot,

Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders I know not; but his ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of her crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia, would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful: and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny throughout, was admirable and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire-vessels. And the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, following the fine example of Capitaine Hugon, of the Armitide, who was opposed to the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has been seldom before witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Captain Curzon, throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes and the Officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed, each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly I have to lament the loss of Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell, commanding the royal marines of the Asia, an excellent Officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the Master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first Clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, for his readiness,

during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my Aides-de-Camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer His Royal Highness for further particulars of this sort to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon: when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure His Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England so soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as His Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my dispatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral any further particulars he may require.

I inclose, for His Royal Highness's further information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated, a protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWD. CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

No. I.—(Translation.)

THE Admirals commanding the squadrons of the three Powers which signed the Treaty of London, having met before Navarin for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said Treaty, viz. an armistice de facto between the Turks and the Greeks, have set forth in the present protocol the result of their conference.

Considering that after the provisional suspension of hostilities, to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th of September last with the English and French Admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian Admiral, the said Pacha did the very next day violate his engagement by causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point in the Moresa;

Considering that since the return of that fleet to Navarin, in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by Admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this Pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country ;

Considering that, with a view of putting a stop to atrocities, which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish Chiefs, and the advice given to Mehemet-Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities ;

Considering that there only remains to the Commanders of the allied squadrons the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective Courts, namely :

1st. The continuing, throughout the whole of the winter, a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps, useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea, and the islands.

2dly. The uniting the allied squadrons in Navarin itself, and securing, by this permanent presence, the inaction of the Ottoman fleets ; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system.

3dly. The proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarin, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the Treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself.

After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this third mode may, without effusion of blood and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present protocol. — October 18, 1827.

(Signed)

<p>EDWD. CODRINGTON, Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.</p>	<p>LOUIS, COUNT DE HEIDEN, Rear Admiral of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.</p>	<p>Rear Admiral DE RIGNY, commanding the squadron of His Most Christian Majesty.</p>
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No. II.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hamilton, of His Majesty's Ship Cambrian, to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, dated Kitries, the 18th October 1827.

I HAVE the honour of informing you, that I arrived here yesterday morning in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulph, we observed by clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going

on. The ships were anchored off the pass of Auevrio, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian Captain was dispatched to the Turkish Commander, a copy of which I inclose ; the Russian and English Officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon, we, the two Captains, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain, is shocking ! women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass ! I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge.

It is supposed that if Ibrahim remained in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation.

No. III.

Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey in the Port of Navarin, October 21, 1827.

- 3 Turkish line-of-battle ships : 1 Turkish admiral—84 guns, 850 men, 650 killed ; 1 ditto, 84 guns, 850 men ; 1 ditto, 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.
- 4 Egyptian double-banked frigates—64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.
- 15 Turkish frigates—48 guns, from 450 to 500 men.
- 18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian ditto—from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.
- 4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian ditto—19 guns, from 130 to 150 men.
- 5 Egyptian fire-vessels.

35,000 Egyptian troops in the Morea, 4000 of whom came with the above ships.

No. IV.—(Translation.)

AS the squadrons of the Allied Powers did not enter Navarin with an hostile intention, but only to renew to the Commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Signior himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken, for the first cannon-shot which has been ventured to be fired on the allied flags.

We send therefore one of the Turkish Captains, fallen into our hands, as a prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Mouharem Bey, Tahir Pacha, and Capitana Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish Chiefs, that if one single *musket* or *cannon* shot be again fired on a ship or boat of the Allied Powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the Forts of Navarin, and that we shall consider such new act of hostility as a *formal declaration of the Porte against the three Allied Powers, and of which the Grand Signior and his Pachas must suffer the terrible consequences.*

But if the Turkish Chiefs, acknowledging the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the forts before

the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer, without evasions, before sun-set.

Signed by the English, French, and Russian Admirals.

No. V.

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia,
Navarin, 23d Oct. 1827.*

MONSIEUR L'AMIRAL,

WHEN your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the Russian squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge of your conduct in that situation by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest esteem, your Excellency's friend and servant,

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

*To His Excellency Rear-Admiral Count Heiden,
&c. &c. &c.*

N. B. The answer of Rear-Admiral Count Heiden does not appear to have been received.

No. VI.

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia,
Navarin, Oct. 23, 1827.*

MONSIEUR L'AMIRAL,

WHEN your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the French squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge in that situation, by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th, with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life. Although it was my wish to avoid entering into any particular detail, the general expression of the Captains of the British ships, who were near the *Armide*, calls upon me to say, that the conduct of *Capitaine Hugon* entitles him to the marked consideration of your Excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

*Son Excellence Monsieur le Contre-Amiral,
Chevalier de Rigny, &c. &c. &c.*

No. VII.—(Translation.)

SIR, *Syrene, at Navarin, October 23, 1827.*

I CONSIDER your approbation, and the letter which you have addressed to me, as a testimony most honourable to myself and to the Officers under

my orders; and I shall preserve the letter as a valuable record of your esteem, and I also hope of your friendship.

In the action of the 20th, you set us the example; we could not do better than follow it.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY, Rear-Admiral.

To His Excellency Vice-Admiral Codrington.

No. VIII.—(Translation.)

SIR, *Syrene, at Navarin, October 23, 1827.*

I HASTEN to do myself the honour to inform your Excellency, from a detailed report made by Captain Hugon, of the *Armide*, that the excellent manœuvre of Captain Davies, when the *Rose* came and resolutely cast her anchor within pistol-shot of two Turkish corvettes, relieved the *Armide* in a few minutes from her unfavourable position; and it is my duty, and at the same time a great pleasure to me, to assure your Excellency, that on this occasion Captain Davies did every thing that could be expected of a brave and experienced Officer.

Allow me also to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to Captain Fellowes for the assistance which the *Syrene* received from the boats of the Dartmouth when, with much skill and bravery, they attacked and turned off the fire-ships ready to come down upon us.

I am, with the highest consideration, your very faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY, Rear-Admiral,

*His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Edward
Codrington, commanding His Britannic
Majesty's Squadron.*

No. IX.

A Return of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. in an Action with the Turkish Fleet, in Navarin-Harbour, 20th October 1827.

ASIA.

Killed.

Captain G. A. Bell, R. M.
Mr. William Smith (2), Master.
Mr. Philip Dumaresq, Supernumerary Mate.
Mr. John Lewis (a), Boatswain.
Mr. Peter Mitchell, Pilot.
8 seamen.
6 royal marines.
Total killed—19.

Wounded severely.

Mr. H. J. Codrington, Midshipman.
Mr. W. V. Lee, Midshipman.
Mr. R. H. Bunbury, Volunteer of 1st class.
Mr. C. Wakchan, Supernumerary Clerk.
26 seamen.
2 royal marines.

Wounded slightly.

Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, passenger.
Mr. Henry S. Dyer, Admiral's Secretary.
16 seamen.
7 royal marines.
Total wounded—57.

ALBION.

Killed.

Captain C. J. Stevens, R. M.
Mr. Edward R. Foster, Volunteer of 2d class.
7 seamen.
1 royal marine.
Total killed—10.

Wounded severely.

Mr. William Lloyd, Mate.
Mr. Frederick Gray, Midshipman.
Mr. Thomas Addington, Boatswain.
16 seamen.
4 royal marines.

Wounded slightly.

Commander J. N. Campbell.
Lieutenant J. G. D'Urban.
Reverend E. Winder, Chaplain.
Mr. W. F. O'Kane, Assistant-Surgeon.
Mr. James Stewart, Clerk.
20 seamen.
2 royal marines.
Total wounded—50.

GENOA.

Killed.

Captain Walter Bathurst.
Mr. Peter Brown, Midshipman.
Mr. Charles Bussell, Midshipman.
Mr. A. J. T. Rowe, Master's Assistant.
13 seamen.
9 royal marines.
Total killed—26.

Wounded severely.

Captain Thomas Moore, R. M.
Mr. Herbert B. Gray, Midshipman.
7 seamen.
5 royal marines.

Wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Henry R. Sturt.
Mr. James Chambers, Volunteer 2d class.
13 seamen.
4 royal marines.
Total wounded—33.

DARTMOUTH.

Killed.

Lieutenant G. W. H. FitzRoy.
Mr. Brown Smyth, Midshipman.
3 seamen.
1 royal marine.
Total killed—6.

Wounded severely.

Mr. Lancelot Harrison, Mate.
3 seamen.
1 royal marine.

Wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Spencer Smyth.
1 seaman.
1 royal marine.
Total wounded—8.

GLASGOW.

Killed.

None.

Wounded slightly.

2 seamen.
Total wounded—2.

TALBOT.

Killed.

Mr. W. J. Goldfinch, Volunteer of 1st class.
5 seamen.
Total killed—6.

Wounded severely.

Mr. John Dellamore, Acting Schoolmaster.
Mr. Joseph Gay, Admiralty Clerk.
3 seamen.

Wounded slightly.

Lieutenant R. S. Hay.
Mr. Alexander Cotton, College Midshipman.
7 seamen.
3 royal marines.
Total wounded—17.

CAMBRIAN.

Killed.

Lieutenant Philip Sturgeon, R. M.
Total killed—1.

Wounded severely.

1 royal marine.
Total wounded—1.

PHILOMEL.

Killed.

1 royal marine.
Total killed—1.

Wounded severely.

3 seamen.
Wounded slightly.
3 seamen.
1 royal marine.
Total wounded—7.

ROSE.

Killed.

3 seamen.
Total killed—3.

Wounded severely.

Lieutenant M. Lyons.
Mr. Douglas Curry, Midshipman.
6 seamen.

Wounded slightly.

Mr. ——— Williams, Midshipman.
6 seamen.
Total wounded—15.

BRISK.

Killed.

Mr. Henry Campling, Purser.
Total killed—1.

Wounded severely.

1 seaman.
Wounded slightly.
Mr. John Isatt, Surgeon.
1 seaman.
Total wounded—3.

MUSQUIRO.

Killed.

2 seamen.
Total killed—2.

Wounded severely.

4 seamen.
Total wounded—4.
Total killed—75.—Total wounded—197.

No. X.—(Translation.)

A Return of the number of the killed and wounded on board His Most Christian Majesty's Ships at Navarin, the 20th October 1827.

Officers—3 killed; 1 wounded severely; 2 wounded.

Syrene frigate—21 killed; 26 wounded severely; 16 wounded.

Scipion, of the line—2 killed; 19 wounded severely; 17 wounded.

Trident, ditto—2 wounded severely; 5 wounded.

Breslaw, ditto—1 killed; 7 wounded severely; 7 wounded.

N. B. Captain La Bretonnière, of this ship has been wounded.

Armede, frigate—14 killed; 13 wounded severely; 12 wounded.

Alcyone, brig—1 killed; 7 wounded severely; 2 wounded.

Daphné, schooner—1 killed; 4 wounded severely; 4 wounded.

Total—43 killed; 79 severely wounded; 65 wounded.

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY, Rear-Admiral, commanding the Squadron.

On board the Syrene, at Navarin, October 21, 1827.

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