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BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

War Department, October 8, 1854, 8½ o'clock a.m.

MAJOR the Lord Burghersh arrived this morning with a Despatch from General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of which the following is a copy:

*Head Quarters, Katscha River,
September 23, 1854.*

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Grace, that the Allied Troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian Army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant; and I have great satisfaction in adding, that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning, and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French Armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac, the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of Dragoons and Cossacks, with artillery.

On this, the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness, than did this portion of Her Majesty's cavalry.

It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the Artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action.

Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

The day's march had been most wearisome and, under a burning sun, the absence of water, until we reached the insignificant but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

Both Armies moved towards the Alma the following morning, and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, whilst the English Army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

In order that the gallantry exhibited by Her Majesty's troops, and the difficulties they had to

meet may be fairly estimated, I deem it right, even at the risk of being considered tedious, to endeavour to make your Grace acquainted with the position the Russians had taken up.

It crossed the great road about 2½ miles from the sea, and is very strong by nature.

The bold and almost precipitous range of heights, of from 350 to 400 feet, that from the sea closely border the left bank of the river here ceases and formed their left, and turning thence round a great amphitheatre or wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent.

Across the mouth of this great opening is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from 60 to 150 feet, parallel to the river, and at distances from it of from 600 to 800 yards.

The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged, and in most parts steep; the willows along it had been cut down, in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party, and in fact everything had been done to deprive an assailant of any species of shelter.

In front of the position on the right bank, at about 200 yards from the Alma, is the village of Bouliouk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy.

The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to was the key of the position, and consequently, there the greatest preparations had been made for defence.

Half way down the height, and across its front was a trench of the extent of some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the whole of the right of the position.

Artillery, at the same time, was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river and its approaches generally.

On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of table land) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, whilst on the heights above was his great reserve, the whole amounting, it is supposed, to between 45,000 and 50,000 men.

The combined Armies advanced on the same alignment, Her Majesty's troops in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery, the 2nd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right, and touching the left of the 3rd Division of the French Army, under His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the Light Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the left; the first being supported by the 3rd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, and the last by the 1st Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The 4th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry under Major-General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry, which had been seen in those directions.

On approaching to near the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the village of Bouliouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams' brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans' division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right under a sharp fire, whilst his first brigade, under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

In the meanwhile, the Light Division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility. Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages.

In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the 1st Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Major Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of light troops.

The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.

The Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the Guards; and Major-

General Pennefather's Brigade, which had been connected with the right of the Light Division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure.

The 95th Regiment, immediately on the right of the Royal Fusiliers in the advance, suffered equally with that corps an immense loss.

The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the Field Officers and the Captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan; but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the battle.

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a dispatch would allow, your Grace will perceive that the services in which the General and other Officers of the Army were engaged, were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your Grace's most favourable consideration.

The mode in which Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown conducted his division under the most trying circumstances, demands the expression of my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duty.

I must speak in corresponding terms of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who likewise conducted his division to my perfect satisfaction, and exhibited equal coolness and judgment in carrying out a most difficult operation.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge brought his division into action in support of the Light Division with great ability, and had for the first time an opportunity of showing the enemy his devotion to Her Majesty, and to the profession of which he is so distinguished a member.

My best thanks are due to Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, for their cordial assistance wherever it could be afforded, and I feel it my duty especially to recommend to your Grace's notice the distinguished conduct of Major-General Bentinck, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Major-General Pennefather, Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Buller.

In the affair of the previous day, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan exhibited the utmost spirit and coolness, and kept his brigade under perfect command.

The manner in which Brigadier-General Strangways directed the Artillery, and exerted himself to bring it forward, met my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne was constantly by my side; and rendered me, by his counsel and advice, the most valuable assistance; and the Commanding Royal Engineer, Brigadier-General Tylden, was always at hand to carry out any service I might direct him to undertake.

I deeply regret to say that he has since fallen a victim to cholera, as has Major Wellesley, who was present in the affair of the previous day,

notwithstanding that he was then suffering from serious illness. He had, during the illness of Major-General Lord de Ros, acted for him in the most efficient manner. I cannot speak too highly of Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General, or of Brigadier-General Airey, who, in the short time he has conducted the duties of the Quartermaster-General, has displayed the greatest ability, as well as aptitude for the office.

I am much indebted to my Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Major Lord Burghersh, and the officers of my personal Staff, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry, they all, without exception, displayed.

Lieutenant Derriman, R.N., the Commander of the Caradoc, accompanied me during the whole of the operation, and rendered me an essential service, by a close observation of the enemy's movements, which his practised eye enabled him accurately to watch.

I lament to say that Lieutenant-Colonel Lagondie, who was attached to my head quarters, by the Emperor of the French, fell into the enemy's hands on the 19th, on his return from Prince Napoleon's division, where he had obligingly gone at my request, with a communication to his Imperial Highness.

This misfortune is deeply regretted, both by myself and the officers of my personal Staff.

The other officer placed with me under similar circumstances, Major Vico, afforded me all the assistance in his power, sparing no exertion to be of use.

I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the cheerfulness with which the regimental officers of the Army have submitted to most unusual privations.

My anxiety to bring into the country every cavalry and infantry soldier who was available, prevented me from embarking their baggage animals, and these officers have with them at this moment nothing but what they can carry, and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind.

I have not heard a single murmur. All seem impressed with the necessity of the arrangement; and they feel, I trust, satisfied that I shall bring up their bñ horses at the earliest moment.

The conduct of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that, since they landed in the Crimea, they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive, and that they have been pursued by Cholera to the very battle field, I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation.

In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished; and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer, as they had exhibited before they went into action. I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the Royal Navy for the invaluable assistance they afforded the Army upon this as on every occasion, where it could be brought to bear upon our operations.

They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety; and as the best way of evincing their participation in our success, and their sympathy in the sufferings of the wounded, they never ceased, from the close of the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for

the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach, a labour in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate, an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness.

I mention no names, fearing I might omit some who ought to be spoken of; but none who were associated with us, spared any exertion they could apply to so sacred a duty.

Sir Edmond Lyons, who had charge of the whole, was, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance, and providing for emergencies.

I enclose the return of killed and wounded. It is, I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great, and such is the report in the country.

The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small; but the wounded amount to 800 or 900. Two General Officers, Major Generals Karganoff and Shokanoff fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French Army; that will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful, and that under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed.

This despatch will be delivered to your Grace by Major Lord Burghersh, who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

P.S.—I inclose a sketch of the field of battle.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Nominal Return of Casualties among Officers in Action on the River Alma, Crimea, September 20, 1854.

General Staff—Lieutenant T. Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, Orderly Officer to the Commander of the Forces, wounded severely; Captain H. E. Weare, 50th Regiment, D. A. A. G., wounded severely.

1st Division.

Staff—Captain H. W. Cust, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bentinck, killed.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. Percy, wounded slightly; Lieutenant R. Hamilton, wounded slightly; Lieutenant J. M. Burgoyne, wounded slightly.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant C. Baring, wounded severely.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Dalrymple, wounded slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Berkeley, wounded severely; Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Hepburn, wounded severely; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Haygarth, wounded severely; Captain Lord Chewton, wounded severely; Captain J. D. Astley, wounded severely; Captain W. G. Bulwer, wounded severely; Captain D. F. Buckley, wounded slightly; Lieutenant R. Gipps, wounded slightly; Lieutenant Lord Ennismore, wounded severely; Lieutenant Hon. H. Annesley, wounded severely.

93rd Regiment—Lieutenant R. Abercrombie, killed.

2nd Division.

Staff—Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, severe contusion, right shoulder; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. P. E. Herbert, 43rd Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General, severe contusion back of neck; Captain Thompson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, on shoulder blade; Ensign St. Clair, 21st Regiment, Acting Interpreter, shot through right arm; Captain A. M. McDonald, 92nd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp, wounded severely.

30th Regiment—Lieutenant F. Luxmore, killed; Captain T. H. Pakenham, wounded severely; Captain G. Dickson, wounded severely; Captain A. W. Conolly, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant M. Walker, wounded slightly.

55th Regiment—Brevet Major J. B. Rose, killed; Captain J. G. Schaw, killed; Major F. A. Whimper, wounded dangerously; Brevet-Major J. Coats, wounded severely; Lieutenant G. E. Bissett, wounded severely; Lieutenant E. Armstrong, wounded severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Warren, wounded slightly.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant T. Wollocombe, wounded severely; Lieutenant N. G. Philips, wounded severely; Lieutenant J. G. Maycock, wounded slightly.

95th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Smith, wounded severely; Captain G. J. Dowdall, killed; Captain J. G. Eddington, killed; Lieutenant E. W. Eddington, killed; Lieutenant R. G. Polhill, killed; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. C. Kingsley, killed; Lieutenant W. L. Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles, attached to 95th Regiment, killed; Major H. Hume, slight contusion; Brevet-Major A. T. Heyland, arm amputated; Captain V. Wing, wounded; Captain J. W. Sargent, wounded slightly; Lieutenant A. Macdonald, slight contusion; Lieutenant R. Gerard, contusion in abdomen; Ensign W. Braybrook, wounded; Ensign J. H. Brooke, wounded in two places; Ensign B. C. Boothby, foot amputated; Ensign E. Bazalgette, wounded; Surgeon A. Gordon, slight contusion.

3rd Division.

4th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cobbe, wounded slightly; Captain G. L. Thompson, wounded slightly.

Light Division.

7th Regiment—Captain the Honourable W. Monck, killed; Captain C. L. Hare, wounded severely; Captain C. E. Watson, wounded severely; Captain W. H. D. Fitzgerald, wounded severely; Lieutenant D. Persse, wounded severely; Lieutenant F. E. Appleyard, wounded slightly; Lieutenant P. G. Coney, wounded severely; Lieutenant the Honourable A. C. H. Crofton, wounded slightly; Lieutenant G. W. W. Carpenter, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H. M. Jones, wounded severely.

23rd Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Chester, killed; Captain A. W. W. Wynn, killed; Captain F. E. Evans, killed; Captain J. C. Conolly, killed; Lieutenant F. P. Radcliffe, killed; Lieutenant Sir W. Young, Bart., killed; Second Lieutenant H. Anstruther, killed; Second Lieutenant J. H. Butler, killed; Captain W. P. Campbell, wounded severely; Captain E. C. Hopton, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H. Bathurst, wounded severely; Lieutenant F. Sayer, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant A. Applewhaite, wounded severely.

33rd Regiment—Major T. B. Gough, wounded severely; Captain H. C. Fitzgerald, wounded slightly; Lieutenant F. Du Pre Montagu, killed; Lieutenant A. B. Wallis, wounded severely; Lieutenant W. S. Worthington, lost one leg; Ensign C. M. Siree, wounded severely; Ensign J. J. Greenwood, wounded slightly.

19th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Cardew, killed; Ensign G. D. Stockwell, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Saunders, wounded severely; Major H. E. M'Gee, wounded slightly; Captain R. Warden, wounded slightly; Lieutenant R. Wardlaw, wounded severely; Lieutenant L. D. Currie, wounded severely.

88th Regiment—Quartermaster T. Moore, wounded slightly.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain Earl of Errol, wounded in hand.

Artillery—Captain A. Dew, killed; Lieutenant A. Walsham, killed; Lieutenant R. H. Cockrell, killed.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant H. Teesdale, wounded severely.

Total killed, 26—Total wounded, 76—Grand total, 102.

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Return of Casualties which occurred in Action on the River Alma, Crimea, September 20, 1854.

13th Light Dragoons—1 horse wounded.

Artillery—3 officers, 9 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 officer wounded.

1st Division.

Grenadier Guards—10 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 serjeants, 113 rank and file wounded.

Coldstream Guards—1 officer killed; 2 officers, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Scots Fusiliers—3 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 136 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

42nd Regiment—5 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.

79th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

93rd Regiment—1 officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 officers, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 serjeants, 1 drummer, 354 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2nd Division.

30th Regiment—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 60 rank and file wounded.

55th Regiment—2 officers, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 4 serjeants, 92 rank and file, wounded.

95th Regiment—6 officers, 3 serjeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 12 serjeants, 1 drummer, 115 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

41st Regiment—4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regiment—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file, wounded.

49th Regiment—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total—9 officers, 6 serjeants, 71 rank and file killed; 25 officers, 25 serjeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

3rd Division.

4th Regiment—2 officers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

44th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

4th Division.

21st Regiment—1 rank and file killed.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Light Division.

7th Regiment—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 16 serjeants, 1 drummer, 151 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23rd Regiment—8 officers, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 9 serjeants, 4 drummers, 139 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers missing.

33rd Regiment—1 officer, 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 16 serjeants, 2 drummers, 159 rank and file, wounded.

19th Regiment—2 officers, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 168 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

77th Regiment—3 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded.

88th Regiment—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 3 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded.

Total—12 officers, 10 serjeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, killed; 29 officers, 48 serjeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file and 2 drummers missing.

Cavalry—1 horse wounded.

Artillery—3 officers, 9 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Engineers—1 officer wounded.

1st Division—2 officers, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 serjeants, 1 drummer, 354 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2nd Division—9 officers, 6 serjeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 25 officers, 25 serjeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

3rd Division—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

4th Division—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Light Division—12 officers, 10 serjeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, killed; 29 officers, 48 serjeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

Grand Total—26 officers, 19 serjeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 73 officers, 95 serjeants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 drummers and 16 rank and file missing.

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

*Head Quarters, Alma River,
September 22, 1854.*

GENERAL ORDER.—No 1.

THE Commander of the Forces congratulates the troops on the brilliant success that attended their unrivalled efforts in the battle of the 20th instant, on which occasion they carried a most formidable position, defended by large masses of Russian infantry and a most powerful and numerous artillery.

Their conduct was in unison with that of our gallant Allies, whose spirited and successful attack of the left of the heights occupied by the enemy cannot fail to have attracted their notice and admiration.

The Commander of the Forces thanks the Army most warmly for its gallant exertions. He witnessed them with pride and satisfaction, and it will be his pleasing duty to report, for the Queen's information, how well they have earned Her Majesty's approbation, and how gloriously maintained the honour of the British name.

Lord Raglan condoles most sincerely with the troops on the loss of so many gallant officers and brave men, whose memory it will be a consolation to their friends to feel, will ever be cherished in the annals of our Army.

(Signed) J. B. B. ESTCOURT.

War Department, October 8, 1854, 8½ o'clock, a.m.

THE Duke of Newcastle has received private letters from Lord Raglan, expressing his great regret that the harassing duties imposed upon the troops, by the operations after the battle of Alma, had prevented the nominal returns of the killed and wounded of the non-commissioned officers and privates being made out in the different regiments in time to be sent with the Despatches now published.

The Duke of Newcastle expects them by an early mail, and they shall be published the moment they are received.

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