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BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

*War Department,
November 22, 1854, 9½ a.m.*

HIS Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a Despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

No. 96.

Before Sebastopol, November 8, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Grace that the army under my command, powerfully aided by the corps of observation of the French Army, under the command of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet, effectually repulsed and defeated a most vigorous and determined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the ruins of Inkerman, on the morning of the 5th instant.

In my letter to your Grace of the 3rd, I informed you that the enemy had considerably increased their force in the valley of the Tschernaya. The following day this augmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward, and on two several occasions persons of distinguished rank were observed to have joined the Russian Camp.

I have subsequently learnt that the 4th corps d'armée, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be immediately followed by the 3rd corps.

It was therefore to be expected that an extensive movement would not be long deferred.

Accordingly, shortly before daylight, on the 5th, strong columns of the Enemy came upon the advanced picquets covering the right of the position. These picquets behaved with admirable gallantry, defending the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the 2nd Division, under Major-General Pannepather, with its field guns, which had immediately been got under arms, was placed in position.

The Light Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, was also brought to the front without loss of time; the 1st Brigade, under

Major-General Codrington, occupying the long slopes to the left towards Sebastopol, and protecting our right battery, and guarding against attack on that side, and the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Buller, forming on the left of the 2nd Division, with the 88th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffreys, thrown in advance.

The Brigade of Guards under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, proceeded likewise to the front, and took up most important ground to the extreme right on the alignment of the 2nd Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipitous ravine, and posting its guns with those of the 2nd Division.

The 4th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, having been brought from their encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack, the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Inkerman road; the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tschernaya.

The 3rd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the 4th Division, and supported the Light Division by two regiments under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.

The morning was extremely dark with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy musketry fire.

It, however, soon became evident that the enemy under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the 2nd Division, while powerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigour the Brigade of Guards.

Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field, amounting in the whole to 90 pieces, independently however of the ship guns and those in the works of Sebastopol.

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them.

At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss.

About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by the 88th, while the 4th was speedily recaptured by the 77th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton.

In the opposite direction the Brigade of Guards, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict.

The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two guns but was not armed. The combat was most arduous, and the Brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th Regiment of the 4th Division, when they again advanced and retook the redoubt.

This ground was afterwards occupied in gallant style by French troops, and the Guards speedily reformed in rear of the right flank of the Second Division.

In the meanwhile, Lieutenant-General, the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, with a few companies of the 68th Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and while attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound, shortly previously to which Brigadier-General Torrens, when leading the 68th, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigour and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field-batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first become apparent; and shortly after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkerman, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented, but upon this I will not dwell.

Having submitted to your Grace this imperfect description of this most severe battle, I have still two duties to discharge, the one most gratifying, the last most painful to my feelings.

I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the Allied Troops. French and English vied with each other in displaying their gallantry and manifesting their zealous devotion to duty, notwithstanding that they had to contend against an infinitely superior force, and were exposed for many hours to a most galling fire.

It should be borne in mind that they have daily for several weeks undergone the most constant

labour, and that many of them passed the previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, lest I should not state them correctly, but I am proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to their valour and energetic services, and of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate Commander General Bosquet, while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, who was himself on the ground and in constant communication with me, and whose cordial co-operation on all occasions I cannot too highly extol.

Your Grace will recollect that he was wounded at the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th, but I should hope that he will not long feel the effects of it.

I will in a subsequent despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but is doing well; of Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly distinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded; Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Torrens, who are severely wounded; and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not so seriously.

I must likewise express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England for the excellent disposition he made of his division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Codrington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the important duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe indisposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post, and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of the Division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of the killed, wounded, and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to Her Majesty's service.

Among the killed your Grace will find the names of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir G. Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie.

Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary to speak. They are known throughout the British empire, and have within a short space of time been brought conspicuously before the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had only just returned when he was ordered to this army.

By his death Her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest

merit, while I personally have to deplore the loss of an attached and faithful friend.

Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life, and in mature age throughout a long service, he maintained the same character.

The mode in which he had conducted the command of the Artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure through illness of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care.

Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served.

It is difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the actual numbers brought into the field by the enemy. The configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of their force, the attack, consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns; but judging from the numbers that were seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than sixty thousand men. Their loss was excessive, and it is calculated that they left on the field near five thousand dead, and that their casualties amount in the whole, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to not less than 15,000.

Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British Troops actually engaged little exceeded 8,000 men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to 6,000, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

I ought to mention, that while the enemy was attacking our right, they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their batteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gallant manner with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol.

I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
 &c. &c. &c.

Return of Casualties on the 5th November, 1854.

Staff—5 officers, killed; 12 officers, wounded.
 4th Light Dragoons—2 rank and file, wounded
 11th Hussars—1 rank and file, wounded.
 17th Lancers—1 officer, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.
 Artillery—2 officers, 3 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 5 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.
 3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards—3 officers, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 144 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file, missing.
 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards—8 officers, 3 serjeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 6 serjeants, 110 rank and file, wounded; 53 rank and file, missing.
 1st Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 109 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file, missing.
 1st Regiment of Foot—1 rank and file, killed.
 7th Regiment—5 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 46 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.

19th Regiment—1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.

20th Regiment—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 104 rank and file, wounded; 28 rank and file, missing.

21st Regiment—1 officer, 13 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 11 serjeants, 79 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file, missing.

23rd Regiment—7 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, missing.

30th Regiment—2 officers, 27 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 4 serjeants, 97 rank and file, wounded.

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

41st Regiment—5 officers, 2 serjeants, 53 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 95 rank and file, wounded.

46th Regiment—2 officers, 2 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

47th Regiment—19 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 43 rank and file, wounded.

49th Regiment—2 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file, killed; 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file, wounded.

50th Regiment—1 officer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file, wounded.

55th Regiment—18 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 4 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded.

57th Regiment—1 officer, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

63rd Regiment—3 officers, 12 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 82 rank and file, wounded.

68th Regiment—2 officers, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 29 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, missing.

77th Regiment—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 17 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 34 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

88th Regiment—4 serjeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 9 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.

95th Regiment—2 serjeants, 25 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 3 serjeants, 101 rank and file, wounded.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 officer, 4 serjeants, 11 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 9 rank and file, missing.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 officer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Total—43 officers, 31 serjeants, 4 drummers, 376 rank and file, killed; 100 officers, 120 serjeants, 17 drummers, 1668 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 6 serjeants, 191 rank and file, missing.

Ambulance—1 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—43 officers, 32 serjeants, 4 drummers, 380 rank and file, killed; 101 officers, 121 serjeants, 17 drummers, 1694 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 6 serjeants, 191 rank and file missing.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
 Adjutant-General.

*Nominal Return of Officers Killed at the Battle
of Inkerman, 5th November, 1854.*

CAVALRY DIVISION.

17th Lancers—Cornet Archd. Cleveland.
Royal Artillery—Brigadier-General T. Fox
Strangways; Major P. Townsend.

1ST DIVISION.

Staff—Captain H. T. Butler, Deputy-Assistant-
Adjutant-General.

3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant-
Colonel E. W. Pakenham; Captain Sir R. L.
Newman, Bart.; Captain Honourable H. A.
Neville.

1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-
Colonel Honourable T. V. Dawson; Lieuten-
ant-Colonel J. C. Cowell; Captain Honour-
able G. C. C. Eliot; Captain F. H. Ramsden;
Captain L. D. Mackinnon; Captain H. M.
Bouverie; Lieutenant C. H. Greville; Lieuten-
ant E. A. Disbrowe.

1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant-
Colonel J. H. Blair.

2ND DIVISION.

Staff—Captain W. K. Allix.

30th Regiment—Captain A. Conolly; Lieutenant
A. Gibson.

41st Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carpen-
ter; Captain E. Richards; Lieutenant A.
Taylor; Lieutenant J. W. Swaby; Lieutenant
J. Stirling.

49th Regiment—Major T. N. Dalton; Lieutenant
A. S. Armstrong.

3RD DIVISION.

50th Regiment—Lieutenant W. G. Dashwood.

4TH DIVISION.

Staff—Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart,
K.C.B.; Brigadier-General T. L. Goldie;
Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Seymour, Assistant-
Adjutant-General.

20th Regiment—Lieutenant W. H. Dowling.

21st Regiment—Lieutenant H. F. E. Hurt.

57th Regiment—Captain E. Stanley.

63rd Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. T.
Swyny; Lieutenant G. C. W. Curtois; Ensign
J. H. Clutterbuck.

68th Regiment—Major H. G. Wynne; Lieuten-
ant F. G. Barker.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain A. A. Cart-
wright.

LIGHT DIVISION.

33rd Regiment—Lieutenant Henry Thorold.

19th Regiment—Captain James Ker.

77th Regiment—Captain J. Nicholson.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant L. W.
Malcolm.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

*Nominal Return of Officers Wounded at the Battle
of Inkerman.*

5th November, 1854.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gambier,
slightly; Captain and Adjutant J. F. L. Bad-
deley, severely; Captain G. Tupper, slightly;
Captain C. H. Ingilby, severely.

1ST DIVISION.

Staff—Major-General H. J. W. Bentinck, slightly;
Captain T. H. Clifton, A.D.C., slightly.

3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Colonel F. W.
Hamilton, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel R.
Bradford, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. H.
Percy, slightly; Captain A. Tipping, severely;
Lieutenant Sir J. Ferguson, Bart., slightly;
Lieutenant C. N. Sturt, severely.

1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-
Colonel J. Halkett, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel
Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy, severely; Colonel
Hon. G. Upton, slightly; Captain Hon. P.
Fielding, severely; Lieutenant Hon. W. A.
Amherst, severely.

3rd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Colonel E.
W. F. Walker, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel
Francis Seymour, slightly; Captain G. T. F.
Shuckburgh, severely; Captain R. Gipps,
severely; Captain F. Baring, slightly; Lieuten-
ant S. J. Blane, slightly; Captain and Adjutant
H. Drummond, severely; Assistant-Surgeon
A. G. Elkington, slightly.

2ND DIVISION.

Staff—Brigadier-General H. W. Adams, severely;
Captain J. Gubbins, A.D.C., severely; Captain
C. Adams, A.D.C., slightly; Captain A.
McDonald, A.D.C., slightly; Captain F. P.
Harding, A.D.C., severely.

30th Regiment—Major J. T. Mauleverer, se-
verely; Captain J. Rose, severely; Captain
G. Dickson, slightly; Captain P. Bayley, se-
verely; Lieutenant J. D. Ross Lewin, danger-
ously.

41st Regiment—Captain H. W. Meredith,
slightly; Captain Hugh Rowlands, slightly;
Captain F. C. Bligh, slightly; Lieutenant H.
S. Bush, severely; Lieutenant G. R. Fitzroy,
severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Johnston,
slightly.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'G.
Haly, severely; Ensign G. Waddilove, slightly.
55th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Warren,
C.B., severely; Brevet-Colonel H. C. B.
Daubeney, slightly; Lieutenant J. R. Hume,
severely; Lieutenant W. Barnston, severely;
Lieutenant G. A. Morgan, slightly.

95th Regiment—Major J. G. Champion, dan-
gerously; Major H. Hume, slightly; Captain
G. C. Vials, slightly; Lieutenant A. J. J.
McDonald, dangerously.

3RD DIVISION.

50th Regiment—Captain H. J. Frampton,
slightly.

4TH DIVISION.

Staff—Brigadier-General H. W. Torrens, se-
verely; Brevet-Major C. L. B. Maitland,
D.A.A.G., severely; Lieutenant H. D. Torrens,
A.D.C., slightly.

20th Regiment—Colonel F. Horn, slightly; Bre-
vet Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Crofton, severely;
Brevet-Major J. B. Sharpe, severely; Captain
W. T. Wood, slightly; Captain C. R. Butler,
severely; Lieutenant G. Bennett, severely;
Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Padfield, slightly;
Ensign L. Kekewich, slightly.

21st Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Ainslie,
severely; Captain G. W. Boldero, severely;
Lieutenant A. Templeman, slightly; Lieutenant
H. King, severely; Lieutenant R. Killeen,
slightly; Lieutenant R. Stephens, severely.

57th Regiment—Captain J. F. Biand, dan-
gerously (since dead); Lieutenant G. W. Hague,
dangerously; Lieutenant C. Venables, slightly.



63rd Regiment—Captain Thomas Harries, slightly; Captain C. E. Fairtlough, slightly; Lieutenant T. Johns, slightly; Lieutenant W. H. Newhenham, slightly; Ensign H. T. Tysden, severely; Ensign T. K. Morgan, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Bennett, severely.

68th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Smith, dangerously; Lieutenant J. Cator, dangerously.

46th Regiment—Captain W. Hardy, severely; Ensign E. H. Hellier, slightly.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Major E. Rooper, severely; Lieutenant Coote Buller, slightly; Lieutenant C. S. Flower, slightly.

LIGHT DIVISION.

Staff—Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, K.C.B., severely.

7th Regiment—Major Sir T. Troubridge, Bart., severely; Captain R. Y. Shipley, severely; Lieutenant H. W. P. Butler, severely; Captain E. H. Rose, slightly; Ensign L. J. F. Jones, slightly.

23rd Regiment—Lieutenant T. F. Vane, slightly; Lieutenant J. Duff, missing.

33rd Regiment—Lieutenant F. Corbett, slightly; Ensign J. Owens, dangerously.

88th Regiment—Captain J. G. Crosse, slightly; Lieutenant H. J. Baynes, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Jeffreys, slightly.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain E. Newdigate, slightly.

Royal Marines—Captain W. H. March.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT.
Adjutant-General.

Return of Casualties from 2nd to 6th November, 1854, inclusive.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, Lieutenant Andrews, (slightly), 2 rank and file wounded.

4th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

28th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

23rd Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

33rd Regiment—3 rank and file wounded.

38th Regiment—4 rank and file wounded.

41st Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant 3 rank and file wounded.

Total Casualties on the 5th—separate return.

43 officers, 32 serjeants, 4 drummers, 380 rank and file killed; 102 officers, 121 serjeants, 17 drummers, 1694 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 serjeants, 191 rank and file missing.

Total—43 officers, 32 serjeants, 4 drummers, 383 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 122 serjeants, 17 drummers, 1710 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 6 serjeants, 191 rank and file missing.

Killed	462
Wounded	1952
Missing	191

Total - 2612

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

A Return of the Wounded in the Naval Brigade on the 2nd and 3rd of November, 1854.

2nd November, 1854.

WOUNDED.

Richard Webb, ordinary, Trafalgar, slightly.
Wounded - - - 1

3rd November, 1854.

WOUNDED.

Mr. Philip Brock, mate, Britannia, slightly.
Mr. Spalding, mate, London, slightly.
Thomas Wrann, A.B., Britannia, severely.
William Glass, captain forecastle, Albion, slightly.
Wounded - - - 4
Total 2nd and 3rd November, 1854, - 5

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.

*To the Military Secretary to
H. E. Lord Raglan, Com-
mander-in-Chief of the
Army.*

A Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Naval Brigade on the 4th and 5th November, 1854.

4th November, 1854.

WOUNDED.

John Lloyd, A.B., Vengeance, severely.
Mr. Wilson, mate, Vengeance, slightly.
Total wounded - - - 2

5th November, 1854.

KILLED.

John Wood, A.B., Albion.

WOUNDED.

Joseph Hennis, 2nd mate, Britannia, slightly.
James Galloway, A.B., Rodney, severely.
William Tout, A.B., Vengeance, dangerously.
Frederick Mackin, ordinary, London, dangerously.
James Brien, A.B., Rodney, slightly.

Total killed - - - 1
,, wounded - - - 5

Total killed 4th and 5th November, 1854 1
,, wounded ,, ,, 7

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.

*The Military Secretary to
H. E. Lord Raglan, Com-
mander-in-Chief of the
Army.*

A Return of the Wounded in the Naval Brigade on the 6th of November, 1854.

WOUNDED.

Mr. Selby, mate, Diamond, slightly.
James Berry, A.B., Trafalgar, slightly.
Total Wounded - - - 2

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.

*To the Military Secretary to
H. E. Lord Raglan, Com-
mander-in-Chief of the
Army.*

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