



SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

*War-Department, March 8, 1855.*

**L**ORD PANMURE has this day received Despatches and Enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and to His Lordship, by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

*Before Sevastopol,  
February 20, 1855.*

MY LORD DUKE,

YOUR Grace will have learnt, by my telegraphic despatch of the 18th inst., that the enemy had on the previous morning, at daylight, attacked Eupatoria with a very large force, and a powerful body of artillery, and had been repulsed, after an engagement which terminated with their retirement at 10 A. M.

I have now the honour to lay before your Grace copies of two letters which I have received from Colonel Simmons, who is attached to the head-quarters of Omer Pasha, containing the details of the action; and, whilst your Grace will rejoice to see that the Turkish troops which have been landed at Eupatoria have availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to show that the character they acquired on the Danube was well merited and remained unimpaired, you will join in the regret which I feel that they have suffered so considerable a loss, and that among the killed is numbered the General of Division, Selim Pasha (an Egyptian), and among the wounded a General of Brigade, also an Egyptian.

This loss, however, and particularly that sustained by a battery of artillery, afford ample proof of the gallant and determined conduct of the troops, and of the serious nature of the attack made upon them, as well as of their being worthy of their illustrious chief.

I have great satisfaction in drawing your Grace's attention to that part of Lieutenant-

Colonel Simmons' dispatch, in which he bears testimony to the efficient assistance rendered to the Ottoman army by Her Majesty's ships in the bay, under the command of the Honourable Captain Hastings, of the Curaçoa.

I have, &c.,  
**RAGLAN.**

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

*Eupatoria, February 17, 1855,  
1 P.M.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 15th instant, several large convoys and arrivals of troops were seen moving along the north shore of the Sasik Putrid Lake, from the eastward.

This movement on the part of the enemy caused Omer Pasha to place the garrison on the alert. No further movement, however, was seen yesterday on the part of the enemy; but this morning, at daylight, they advanced in great force, and opened with artillery upon the entrenchments which inclose the town. The advanced line of works, which I informed your Lordship it was His Highness's intention to erect, were not yet commenced.

The enemy's artillery opened their fire about twelve hundred yards from the place, covered by skirmishers, and supported by heavy masses of infantry in their rear, and cavalry on their flanks. The artillery subsequently took up a second position more in advance, about four hundred yards from a small crown work which is being erected in front of the mills to the north-east of the town, and after continuing their fire for some time, the infantry advanced to the attack, having formed under the cover of a wall about six hun-

dred yards from the right of the town. They were repulsed at this point, leaving from 150 to 200 dead on the field. On other points of the field a number of horses were left dead, but the killed men were removed. At length, about 10 A.M., the whole force retired, covered by the artillery and cavalry.

I am not able as yet to ascertain the number of men engaged, but I should think there were not less than 40,000 of all arms, with a very powerful artillery.

As many as sixty of the enemy's guns must have been firing at one time, amongst them some 32-pounders. Prisoners report that they were accompanied by 100 guns. As yet all the particulars I have been able positively to ascertain is, that Liprandi's division (the 12th) was present.

At present I understand that they are in position about five miles north from this, their left leaning on the Sasik Putrid Lake.

It is with much pleasure I have to inform your Lordship that the portion of Her Majesty's Fleet, under the Honourable Captain Hastings, have rendered most efficient assistance. The Valorous threw some well-directed shells and completely covered our left, whilst the Viper gun-boat, which was at first stationed on the left with the Valorous, by Captain Hastings' directions moved and took up a flanking position on the right near the mills.

I cannot at present give your Lordship any details of the killed and wounded on the side of the Turks; I regret to say, however, that Selim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian Brigade here, is amongst the former.

One battery of Turkish artillery was completely disabled, every gun having been struck and a great number (nearly one-third) of the horses killed.

I am desirous your Lordship should receive a report of the action, with as little delay as possible, by the Queen of the South; so I must beg your Lordship to excuse further details, which shall be sent by a future occasion.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SIMMONS,

Captain Royal Engineers, Brevet-Major.

*Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,*

&c. &c. &c.

P.S. A prisoner informs us that a prince commanded, but he could not remember his name.

I am happy to say there are no casualties among the English or French officers. Two French sous-officers are among the killed, and two privates wounded.

(Signed) JOHN S.

*Eupatoria, February 18, 1855,*

6 P.M.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that nothing of importance has taken place here since the enemy retired yesterday.

Owing to the deficiency of cavalry with the army of his Highness, Omer Pasha, we are not able to obtain exact information as to the position of the enemy, who have entirely disappeared, so far as we can see, with the exception of the usual cavalry advanced posts.

Convoys of waggons, however, have been seen from the fleet moving along the north shore of the Sasik Putrid Lake from the eastward. I am inclined, however, to believe that they are bringing forage and provisions for the cavalry which surrounds us.

In the meantime, however, his Highness is

taking every precaution, by adding to the defences of the place, to provide against any further attempts of the enemy. Fortunately the two transports (sailing), containing artillery and materials for constructing works have arrived, and, in the course of the night, we shall have 12 or 14 more guns in position than yesterday. The parapets also have been raised, so that we may hope that our loss will not be so heavy on a future occasion.

The total loss yesterday amounted to as follows, of all ranks:—

Turks—97 killed; 277 wounded.

French—4 killed; 9 wounded.

Total combatants—101 killed; 286 wounded.

Tartar Population—13 killed; 11 wounded.

Horses of the Turkish Army—79 killed; 18 wounded.

Amongst the killed of the Turks, were 1 General of Division (Selim Pasha, Egyptian), 1 colonel, and 5 subaltern officers; and amongst the wounded 1 General of Brigade (Egyptian), 4 superior, and 5 subaltern officers. Amongst the French wounded, was an officer of the Henri IV., who was serving ashore in a land battery.

A greater portion of the horses of one battery were killed, and 19 men of the same battery, the whole of the guns being disabled.

I have not been able to obtain any further positive details of the enemy's force.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JHN. SIMMONS,

Capt., Royal Engineers, Brevet-Major.

*Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.*

*Before Sevastopol.*

*February 20, 1855.*

MY LORD DUKE.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Grace a return of equipments and warm clothing, which were issued to the troops from the Commissariat Stores, by order of the Quartermaster-General, between the 17th November, 1854, and the 12th February last.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

*His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,*

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

*Return of Quartermaster-General's Stores issued between 17th November, 1854, and 12th February, 1855.*

37	Marquees.
450	Tents.
243	Poles.
3,792	Camp Kettles.
930	Canteens and Straps.
27	Bill Hooks.
1,551	Haversacks.
39,275	Blankets.
751	Rugs.
4,379	Trousers.
3,340	Turkish Boots.
28,874	Boots.
7,132	Great Coats.
3,610	Watch Cloaks.
6,137	Capôtes.
25,816	Sheepskin Coats.
963	Officers' do.
72,278	Jerseys.
61,533	Drawers.

35,744 Comforters.  
 28,290 Mitts.  
 60,280 Socks.  
   853 Tarpaulins.  
   1,651 Stoves.  
   722 Mangals.  
   975 Horse Shoes (sets).  
   1,874 Turkish do.  
   538 Nose Bags.  
   344 Felling Axes.  
   7,470 Buffalo Robes.  
   1,698 Waterproof Covers.  
   4,573 Winter Boots.  
 28,100 Fur Caps.

MY LORD,

*Before Sevastopol,  
 February 24, 1855.*

THE weather has improved since I wrote my dispatch of the 20th instant.

The snow is still on the ground, and the nights are cold; but the wind has subsided, and we have to day a bright sunshine.

Considerable activity continues to prevail in the movement of the enemy's troops on the north side of the harbour, and convoys of waggons are constantly arriving, and the object of the Russians would appear to be to fortify the heights extending to their left, and looking upon the valley of the Tchernaya.

The troops of the garrison having lodged themselves on the point of the spur of the ridge from Inkerman over the Careening Bay, at about 300 yards from the new French parallel, on the extreme right, General Canrobert determined to dislodge them; and this was gallantly effected at two o'clock this morning by 1,500 men, under the immediate command of General Monet, and the direction of General Mayran, with however I regret to say some loss, the consequence of the heavy fire which was brought to bear upon them from the enemy's batteries and the shipping, whilst they were engaged in demolishing the works. When this object was accomplished, they withdrew to the trenches, as had been their intention.

The gallant General Monet is, I am much concerned to have to add, among the wounded.

I inclose a return of casualties to the 22nd instant.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown has, I am happy to say, resumed the command of the Light Division in perfect health. The railway is getting on remarkably well, and the exertions of Mr. Beattie, who is superintending the work, are unremitting, and entitle him to great praise.

I have, &c.,  
 RAGLAN.

*The Lord Panmure, &c. &c. &c.*

Enclosure 2.

*Return of Casualties from the 17th to 22nd  
 February, 1855, inclusive.*

4 Regiment of Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.  
 7th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.  
 17th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.  
 38th Foot—1 officer, Wounded.  
 41st Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.  
 47th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.  
 77th Foot—1 rank and file, Killed.  
 90th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.

Total—1 rank and file, Killed; 1 officer, 6 rank and file, Wounded.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,  
 Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 3.

*Nominal Return of Officers who have been  
 WOUNDED from the 17th to the 22nd Feb-  
 ruary, 1855, inclusive.*

WOUNDED.

21st February, 1855.

38TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Lieutenant Constantine S. Gaynor, severely  
 J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,  
 Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 4.

*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers  
 and Privates KILLED, from 17th to 22nd Feb-  
 ruary, 1855, inclusive.*

KILLED.

February 17, 1855.

77TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2629 Private William James Brown  
 J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,  
 Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 5.

*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers  
 and Privates WOUNDED from the 17th to 22nd  
 February, 1855, inclusive.*

WOUNDED.

17th February, 1855.

7TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2966 Private Michael Begley, severely

17TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

1691 Private Peter Huddleston, severely

18th February, 1855.

41ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2367 Private Patrick Burke, severely

47TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2595 Private Philip Clarke, slightly

19th February, 1855.

4TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3421 Private Daniel Smith, slightly

90TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2223 Private John Hartill, severely—since dead.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,  
 Adjutant-General.

*Before Sevastopol,  
 February 24, 1855.*

MY LORD,

I DO myself the honour, with reference to my despatch, No. 172, of the 20th instant, to transmit to your Lordship the translation of a letter I have had from Omer Pasha, in which his Highness has

been so good as to give me a detailed account of the Russian attack upon Eupatoria, on the morning of the 17th instant, and of the brilliant manner in which he repulsed the enemy, and forced them to retire from before the place.

Your Lordship will observe, with the greatest satisfaction, that the conduct of the Turkish troops was remarkable for its gallantry and determination, and that the arrangements of the generalissimo were such as might be expected from an officer of his high distinction and established reputation.

I understand from Colonel Simmons that the result of this successful action has had an excellent moral effect upon the Turkish army, which has since been busily occupied in improving the defences and increasing the armament of the works.

The English men-of-war *Curaçoa*, *Furious*, *Valorous*, and *Viper*, the French steamer *Véloce*, and the Turkish steamer *Schehfaer*, greatly contributed to the success of the day by the energy of their co-operation, and the power of their fire; and Omer Pasha has expressed his sense of their valuable assistance, as well as of that of a detachment of the French army, which your Lordship will regret to see sustained some loss in killed and wounded, and among the latter is a naval officer.

I have, &c.,  
RAGLAN.

*The Lord Panmure, &c. &c.*

(Translation).

*Head Quarters, Eupatoria.*  
*February, 1855.*

MY LORD.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy attacked Eupatoria, on the morning of the 17th instant.

The troops intended for this attack had left the camp before Sevastopol six days ago, and other troops from Perekop and Simpheropol had joined them in the night of the 16th, and the morning of the 17th, in the flat ground that lays behind the heights that are before Eupatoria.

As far as one could guess, and according to the information furnished by prisoners, the enemy mustered thirty-six battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, four hundred Cossacks, eighty pieces of artillery in position, and some troops of horse artillery, which were in reserve.

The attack commenced at daylight by a strong cannonade, during which the enemy used even thirty-two pounders. At first the Russians showed themselves in great force along our whole position, but seeing that our left was protected by men of war, which went there when the first shot was fired, they concentrated against our centre and right.

I then requested the senior officer of the English Royal Navy to send the gun-boat *Viper* to the right, and to take up a position near the

French steamer *Véloce* and the Turkish steamer *Schehfaer*, on board of which was the Vice-Admiral, Ahmed Pasha. At the same time I reinforced the right with some battalions of infantry and some pieces of artillery, which I withdrew from the left.

The enemy continued his fire, without ceasing, from the position held by his artillery, supported by a powerful fire of skirmishers, and then his infantry, carrying planks and ladders, three times tried to storm the works. Each time it was repulsed, and obliged to retire under our fire, but it was enabled to effect this retrograde movement under cover of its artillery, and of heavy masses of cavalry.

Our cavalry, which at the present moment only musters about 200 or 300 horses, and which charged the Russian infantry at the commencement of its retreat, did not dare to pursue it in the face of such heavy masses.

This superiority in artillery and cavalry prevented our disturbing the Russians on their retreat. After four hours and a half fighting, they commenced retiring in three different directions, towards the bridge of Lake Sasik, towards Top Mamai, and towards the Perekop road.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of my troops during the day. Although behind works only half finished, and not fully armed, they showed a bold front and were very steady.

Our losses are not very numerous, but they are to be deplored. We regret the death of Selim Pasha, Lieutenant-General, commanding the Egyptian troops. We had, moreover, 87 killed, and 277 wounded; 79 horses killed, and 18 wounded.

Amongst the killed there are 7 officers, and 10 are wounded, amongst them Suleiman Pasha; 13 inhabitants of the town have been killed, and 11 wounded.

I consider it my duty to make honourable mention of the French detachment that is here, and of the English men-of-war, *Curaçoa*, *Furious*, *Valorous*, *Viper*, of the Turkish steamer *Schehfaer*, and of the energetic co-operation of the French steamer *Véloce*, who all contributed greatly towards frustrating the efforts of the enemy. The French detachment had 4 men killed, and 9 wounded: amongst the latter is a naval officer.

The Russians must have suffered a heavy loss. According to the report of the civil authorities of the town, who had to bury the dead, their number of killed amounts to 453; their artillery lost 300 horses. They carried away a great many of their dead, and almost all their wounded. We have taken 7 prisoners.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) OMER.

*His Excellency the Lord Raglan,*  
*&c. &c. &c.*