

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.*