



SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 12th of JUNE.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1855.

War-Department, June 13, 1855.

LORD PANMURE has this day received four Despatches and their Enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to His Lordship by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

*Before Sevastopol,
May 29, 1855.*

My LORD,

SIR EDMUND LYONS'S telegraphic despatch of the 25th, which was forwarded from hence on the morning of the 27th, and one from me that immediately followed, will have informed your Lordship that the Allied Expedition to Kertch reached its destination on the morning of the 24th, and the troops having landed without delay, and the war steamers drawing little water having pushed on towards Kertch and Enikali, that all the objects in contemplation were accomplished in twenty-four hours without any resistance on the part of the enemy, who blew up the fortifications on both sides of the passage and retired, thus leaving us masters of the Sea of Azov, to be speedily occupied by a French and English flotilla.

I have now the honour to lay before you a copy of the report of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, commanding the allied troops; and in congratulating your Lordship, which I do most cordially, on the complete success of the operation, I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your attention to the promptitude with which the disembarkation was effected, to the efficient measures taken by the Lieutenant-General to ensure his position and attain the objects in view, and to the just tribute which he pays in his interesting narrative to the judicious arrangements of Admirals Bruat and Sir E. Lyons, and to the zeal and energy displayed by the officers and men of the allied fleets in carrying them out under their vigilant superintendence, as well as to the cordial co-operation and assistance of General Dantemarre, commanding the French Division, and Reschid Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops.

I have not received any further advices from Sir G. Brown or Sir E. Lyons.

Nothing material has occurred in front of the new position taken up by the Allies on the morning of the 25th. The enemy have made no movement from the high ground towards the advance, but they have displayed a considerable force to-day on the Inkerman heights.

Convoys continue to arrive on the north side of Sevastopol.

I enclose a return of casualties to the 27th instant.

A further portion of the Sardinian Contingent has arrived, under General La Marmora's brother, the details of which I have not yet received.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

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

Enclosure 1.

Yeni Kali, May 25, 1855.

MY DEAR LORD RAGLAN,

THE Expedition to this place so far has proved entirely successful, and we have got possession of all we proposed without striking a blow, and almost without firing a shot.

On leaving the anchorage off Sevastopol, on the 22nd, the night became so foggy that the fleet made but little progress towards its destination, but the whole of the ships and steamers reached the rendezvous, four leagues off Cape Takli, soon after daylight on the morning of the 24th, when it was speedily determined to run at once in for the spot at which, as your Lordship is aware, it was originally proposed to disembark, and which is a fine smooth bay, round a low point running out immediately under the village of Kazatch Bouroun.

The water in the straits is so shallow that large ships cannot ascend higher than about three miles from this spot, but the steamers and vessels in which the whole of the British infantry and artillery were embarked, could get at least a mile nearer to it.

All the vessels got as high up as the depth of water would permit, and came to an anchor about eleven, when the English and French troops began to get into the boats, and small steamers, which were assigned to them, towed them to the shore, and the gun-boats and smaller war-steamers were stationed to scour the beach, and protect the disembarkation.

Although we had observed some six or eight pieces of light artillery following us along the shore, no opposition was made to the disembarkation, and the first of the troops reached the shore at ten o'clock, which, as soon as they were formed, were pushed on to occupy the village on the rising ground bordering the marshy plain, on which they landed for the purpose of covering the remainder of the disembarkation. As they were the most numerous, and as your Lordship had done so on a former occasion, I placed the French on the right, and the British troops on the left, intending to hold the Turkish Contingent in reserve.

Soon after the disembarkation had commenced, several loud explosions were heard, and it was soon discovered that the enemy had blown up the magazines of all his batteries on Cape St. Paul, and was retiring by the road leading to Theodosia or Kaffa. It therefore became exceedingly desirable that I should advance to occupy the ridge of which the cape is the continuation; but as only a few of the Turkish troops had got landed, and but little of the artillery, I contented myself by requesting General Dantemarre to patrol to the cape and towards Kertsch, and took up the best position I could find for the security of the troops, and the protection of the disembarkation of all the necessary material and horses during the night, just before dark--which, in an open steppe, where we were exposed to the attacks of cavalry, was an operation of some difficulty.

In the course of the evening, several more loud explosions were heard, and it was soon discovered that he had also blown up and abandoned the whole of his works here, and along the coast between this and Kertch, and spiked all the guns. He had also set fire to and destroyed some large corn magazines in Kertch, as well as two steamers in the harbour; and the Cossacks, as usual, burnt all the forage and farm-houses in their way.

As soon as the batteries on Cape St. Paul were abandoned, or soon before, some of the smaller war-steamers were enabled to round Cape Ackbouroun, and enter the Bay of Kertch, when they engaged and endeavoured to cut off some of the enemy's steamers attempting to escape into the Sea of Azof. They succeeded, I believe, in capturing a small one; but the other two managed to get through.

The disembarkation of horses, guns, and materiel went on during the whole night, under the zealous and active superintendence of Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart and Captain Sir Thomas Pasley; but, with all this, there was a good deal to be done at daylight this morning, and I was ultimately compelled to proceed with only three of the guns of the Turkish Contingent, and without any of their officers' horses.

Under the circumstances, however, I considered it imperative to proceed, and the whole force marched off their ground at six this morning,—the French in contiguous columns, followed by their artillery; the British in echelons of columns, covering their flank, and their own artillery and baggage; and the Turkish troops in contiguous columns of battalions, covering the rear of the whole, until they approached the

recincts of Kertch, when the whole of the roops broke into an ordinary column of route. The town of Kertch is clean, and remarkably well built, and the troops passed through it with the greatest regularity and without the slightest disorder; subsequently the day became excessively hot, and the march being a long one, the men suffered greatly from fatigue and want of water, which was only to be found at occasional wells. We managed to get in here, however, by one o'clock, where we were soon after visited by the three Admirals, and found a large squadron of small steamers and gun-boats, ready to proceed into the Sea of Azof, under the command of Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*.

The result of these operations, besides the opening of the passage into that sea, and the destruction of the enemy's works, has been the capture of upwards of fifty of his guns, many of them of the largest calibre and the best construction; and if the enterprize has from circumstances not added greatly to the glory of Her Majesty's arms, it has, as already stated, so far been attended by complete success.

That success, however, is mainly to be attributed to the judicious arrangements of Admirals Bruat and Sir E. Lyons, and to their indefatigable attention in carrying them out, as well as to the able and willing assistance they have received from the Captains and other officers of the French and British navy under their respective commands; nor must I omit to mention the invariable and willing assistance I have on all occasions received in the course of this service from General Dantemarre, commanding the French Division, and from Reschid Pasha, commanding the Sultan's troops.

I omitted to state, that in passing through Kertch this morning, observing that an iron foundry there had been employed in the manufacture of shot and shells, as well as in casting Minié bullets, I caused it to be destroyed, with all its new and expensive machinery.

Yours, &c.,

G. BROWN.

F. M. the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,
 &c., &c., &c.

Enclosure 2.

Return of Casualties from the 25th to the 27th of May, 1855, inclusive.

3rd Regiment of Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.
 4th Foot—3 rank and file, Wounded.
 14th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.
 18th Foot—1 rank and file, Killed.
 34th Foot—1 Officer, Wounded.
 38th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.
 39th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.
 41st Foot—1 rank and file, Killed; 4 rank and file, Wounded.
 47th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.
 48th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.
 49th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.
 77th Foot—1 rank and file, Killed.
 88th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.
 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file, Killed.
 Royal Sappers and Miners—1 rank and file, Wounded.

Total—4 rank and file, Killed; 1 Officer, 16 rank and file, Wounded.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
 Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 3.

*Nominal Return of Officers who have been
WOUNDED from the 25th to the 27th May,
1855, inclusive.*

WOUNDED.

25th May, 1855.

34TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Captain James Maxwell, severely

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 4.

*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers
and Privates KILLED from 25th to 27th May,
1855, inclusive.*

KILLED.

25th May, 1855.

77TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3286 Private Alfred Dodd

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

2891 Corporal W. O. Smith

26th May, 1855.

18TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2715 Private John Lynch

41ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2161 Corporal John Lee

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 5.

*Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers
and Privates WOUNDED from the 25th to the
27th of May, 1855, inclusive.*

WOUNDED.

25th May, 1855.

4TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

1120 Private Cornelius O'Brien, slightly
2815 Henry Johnson, severely
3492 Edward Brady, dangerously

39TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3158 Private Thomas Golloghy, slightly

41ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3476 Private Christopher Ferguson, dangerously
3178 Henry Jackson, severely
2786 William Mulachy, slightly
3513 Allen McAlpine, slightly

47TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2499 Private John Powell, severely

26th May, 1855.

3RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3020 Private William Barnett, severely

49TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3294 Private William Hall, slightly

88TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3205 Private John O'Hara, severely

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

627 Private George Clubb, slightly

27th May, 1855.

14TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3471 Private Robert Dillon, severely

38TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2313 Lance-Serjeant John Simins, severely

48TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2468 Private Walter Lawlor, slightly

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Before Sevastopol,

MY LORD,

May, 29, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, with the weekly return of sick to the 26th instant.

Cholera is, I hope, on the decline, but it is still prevalent, to a certain extent. Captain King, of the 32nd, a fine young man who was much esteemed, fell a victim to it yesterday.

It has also occasioned some death in the Sardinian Contingent, three cases of which ended fatally on the voyage from Genoa to Balaklava.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

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

Enclosure.

Before Sevastopol,

MY LORD,

May 28, 1855.

THE enclosed weekly state of sick to the 26th instant, I am glad to say, shows an improvement in the sanitary condition of the army. The cases of cholera which have been admitted during the week have been of a milder character, and the mortality from that disease has been much less; but it has extended to the Sardinian Contingent, to the men of the Land Transport Corps, and to the shipping in the harbour of Balaklava; and, from these sources, the admissions and deaths in the general hospital there, have been considerably increased; no fewer than eighteen out of the twenty-five casualties which occurred there, having taken place amongst these extra patients. In future I will have the extra patients excluded from the weekly state and shown separately; but as I cannot get fresh returns made out in time for the post on the present occasion, I have deducted the numbers from the general return.

The admissions to strength during the present week, have been in the ratio of 4.20 per cent.; and the deaths to strength, 0.27 per cent. Last week they were 4.53, and 0.47, respectively.

Fevers have been less numerous during the week, but diarrhoea has been slightly on the increase; and it has been noticed that many convalescent from fever have been seized, in some of whom the disease has run on to cholera and terminated fatally.

In the Artillery cholera is abating, and many of the cases of fever under treatment are of a mild character, and in the left attack all are described as doing well.

In the Cavalry Division fever has been the prevalent complaint, and four casualties have occurred—two from fever, one from disease of the liver, and one from cholera, in a man of the 10th Hussars, who died after an illness of eleven hours.

The 1st Royal Dragoons have only two slight cases of ulcer under treatment in hospital, and the regiment has been remarkably healthy for some time past.

1st Division. The Highland Brigade embarked for service at Kertch on the 22nd instant, leaving 198 sick behind, all of whom are improving daily.

In the Brigade of Guards, eight cases of cholera have occurred, four of which have had a fatal termination, and there has been a tendency to bowel complaints, particularly amongst the convalescents from fever.

In the 2nd Division a marked improvement has taken place in the health of the men during the week. No admission from cholera has taken place for forty-eight hours; and of the 16 remaining under treatment, Dr. Wood, the superintending Surgeon, thinks all have a fair chance of recovery.

In the 3rd Division there has been an increase of mortality, arising chiefly from cholera. Fever cases appear on the decline; but there seems to be an alliance between them and the diarrhoeal cases, which have been rather on the increase during the week.

The Surgeon of the 44th Regiment objects to the summer clothing, on account of its being of a linen texture, and thinks woollen would have been better; but it appears to be approved of by the generality of the Regimental Medical Officers of the division, as well as by the Medical Staff.

In the 4th Division cholera has declined considerably. Last week the deaths from the disease were 48; this week, 14. In the 17th Regiment fever prevails to a greater extent than in any other corps in the division.

In the Light Division, cholera is also on the decrease, and the cases that present themselves are of a milder character.

I have, &c.,

J. HALL,

Inspector-General of Hospitals.

*Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,
Commanding-in-Chief.*

Before Sevastopol,

June 2, 1855.

MY LORD,

THE reports which have been received from Kertch since I had the honour of writing to your Lordship on the 29th May, are of the most satisfactory character.

Five vessels, laden with corn, had come into Kertch in ignorance of the capture of the place, and had fallen into the hands of the Allies.

The French and English squadron had appeared before Berdiansk, and the enemy in consequence destroyed four of their war-steamers, and considerable depôts of corn.

They then exchanged a cannonade with the Russian forts at Arabat, and were so fortunate as

to blow up a magazine with shells; and since, Captain Lyons, R.N., of the *Miranda*, has performed a most successful operation upon Genitschi. The Russian authorities of the town having refused to deliver up the Government depôt of corn, and ninety vessels, having on board supplies for their army in the Crimea, Captain Lyons bombarded the place with his squadron, and having driven the troops out of it, he landed the Sailors and Marines, and destroyed all the stores and the shipping.

This brilliant and decisive success marks the resolution and daring of Captain Lyons, and fortunately was accomplished with no other loss than that of one man wounded.

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons states, that in no longer a period than four days the squadron has destroyed 241 vessels, employed exclusively in transporting provisions to the Crimea, besides four war steamers, and six millions of rations of flour and corn.

I beg leave to offer your Lordship my warmest congratulations on these important occurrences.

I have nothing of interest to report to your Lordship from hence, except that some more detachments of Sardinian troops have arrived.

A battery has arrived off the harbour.

I enclose the return of casualties to the 31st ultimo.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

Return of Casualties from the 28th to the 31st of May, 1855, inclusive.

2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment of Foot—1 rank and file, Killed.

3rd Foot—1 rank and file, Killed; 1 Officer, 2 rank and file, Wounded.

4th Foot—1½ rank and file, Killed; 2 rank and file, Wounded.

7th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.

17th Foot—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, Wounded.

18th Foot—3 rank and file, Wounded.

28th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.

34th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.

44th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.

47th Foot—1 rank and file, Killed; 2 rank and file, Wounded.

48th Foot—1 rank and file, Killed; 3 rank and file, Wounded.

49th Foot—1 rank and file, Killed; 3 rank and file, Wounded.

57th Foot—1 rank and file, Killed.

62nd Foot—1 rank and file, Killed; 1 rank and file, Wounded.

68th Foot—1 serjeant, Wounded; 1 rank and file, Missing.

77th Foot—2 rank and file, Killed; 1 rank and file, Wounded.

88th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.

90th Foot—1 rank and file, Wounded.

97th Foot—1 rank and file, Killed.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 Officer, 1 rank and file, Wounded.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file, Wounded.

Total—11 rank and file, Killed; 2 Officers, 2 serjeants, 27 rank and file, Wounded; 1 rank and file, Missing.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 2.

Nominal Return of Officers who have been WOUNDED from the 28th to the 31st May, 1855, inclusive.

WOUNDED.

28th May, 1855.

3RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Captain W. Pownall, slightly

31st May, 1855.

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

Lieutenant F. C. Playne, severely

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 3.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates KILLED, from the 28th to the 31st May, 1855, inclusive.

KILLED.

28th May, 1855.

2ND BATTALION, 1ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3383 Private John Wyves

48TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3276 Private William McManus

49TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3103 Private Michael Dowde

62ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2592 Private Patrick Fitzgerald

29th May, 1855.

77TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2711 Private George Woodward

30th May, 1855.

47TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3361 Private John Thompson

77TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3344 Private Thomas Murphy

31st May, 1855.

3RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3077 Private John Dolan

4TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3558 Private Thomas Russell

57TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3095 Private Daniel Dunn

97TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3487 Private James Pond

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 4.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates WOUNDED from the 28th to 31st May, 1855, inclusive.

WOUNDED.

28th May, 1855.

18TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2369 Private Owen Sweeny, severely

48TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2445 Private Thomas Walsh, slightly
2612 James Harris, slightly

62ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3205 Private Patrick Early, severely

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

4084 Private George Pitt, dangerously

29th May, 1855.

3RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2367 Private Edmund Day, slightly

17TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

1420 Serjeant George Biddulph, slightly
2380 Private Andrew Nicholson, slightly

28TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3483 Private Samuel Mountain, slightly

34TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3818 Private James Willox, slightly

47TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2823 Private Denis McDonald, slightly

68TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

1522 Colour-Serjeant James Whelan, severely

88TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3563 Private George Smith, slightly

30th May, 1855.

4TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2198 Lance-Serjeant John Good, dangerously
1112 Private Robert Norris, severely

47TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3306 Private James Ward, severely

48TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3211 Private Joseph Ismay, slightly

77TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2625 Private George Greneway, slightly

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Gunner and Driver, William Evans, severely

31st May, 1855.

3RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3262 Private John Mitchell, slightly

7TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

3270 Private Thomas Graham, severely

18TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2997 Corporal Dennis Murphy, slightly

3664 Private Peter Hughes, slightly

44TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2133 Private John McManus, severely

49TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2839 Private John Braughall, severely

2465 Patrick Madden, slightly

2014 James Atherton, slightly

90TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2992 Private William Sizer, dangerously

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1433 Gunner Samuel Burton, slightly

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 5.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates MISSING from 28th to 31st May, 1855, inclusive.

MISSING.

30th May, 1855.

68TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

2304 Private Robert Wooley

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 6.

A Return of Casualties in the Royal Naval Brigade, before Sevastopol, during the week ending 2nd June, 1855.

WOUNDED.

28th May, 1855.

William Davey, Ord., Queen, slightly

29th May, 1855.

James Legg, A.B., Rodney, severely

Total—2 wounded.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
Captain, Commanding Naval Brigade.

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

*Before Sevastopol,
June 2, 1855.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospi-

tals, containing a return of the admissions and deaths from cholera up to the 1st instant.

The admissions from the divisions in front have become so few, that there is some reason to feel confident that the cholera will subside amongst the troops below, as rapidly as it has done elsewhere; but still its existence in the army is a matter of the deepest regret, as well as of much anxiety.

I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

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

Enclosure.

Before Sevastopol,

June 2, 1855.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a return of admissions and deaths from cholera, from the 26th May to the 1st June, inclusive, by which your Lordship will observe that the divisions in front, where the disease first made its appearance, and proved most fatal, have become healthier, and the complaint has attacked the Sardinian Contingent, the English and native drivers of the Land Transport Corps, and, within the last eight and forty hours, the brigade of Guards encamped on the heights near Balaklava. As yet the Cavalry Division has nearly been free from it, which is a remarkable circumstance, as it occupies a sheltered valley near Kadikoi.

In the Guards it was noticed that the attacks were confined to the newly-arrived recruits, and to men who had been employed either on duty or fatigue in Balaklava.

Yesterday the admissions were fewer, and the cases that presented themselves of a milder character; and I hope the epidemic will pass off, as it appears to be doing in front, for the present.

I have, &c.

J. HALL,

Inspector-General of Hospitals.

*Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,
Commanding-in-Chief.*

Admiralty, June 13, 1855.

DESPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Snake's Engagement with Russian Steamers.

Royal Albert, Straits of Kertch,

SIR,

June 2, 1855.

IN my letter of the 26th ult., No. 398, I had the pleasure of bringing under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the gallant, able, and successful way in which Lieutenant Henry F. McKillop had conducted Her Majesty's steam gun-vessel Snake, under his command, on the day the Allied Forces obtained possession of the Straits of Kertch.

2. I have now to request you to lay before their Lordships the enclosed copy of a letter which I have received from Lieutenant McKillop, reporting his proceedings on that day; and their Lordships will observe that he speaks in high terms of

his officers and ship's company, and particularly so of Mr. Nathaniel B. Herbert, Second Master, and Mr. Sydney E. Wright, Assistant-Paymaster in charge.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

*The Secretary of the Admiralty,
London.*

(REPORTING ENGAGEMENT.)

*Her Majesty's ship Snake, off Enikale,
24th May, 1855.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that in obedience to your signal granting me permission to intercept a Russian war steamer, that I proceeded into Kertch Bay, exchanging shots with the batteries at Akbournno in passing.

I succeeded in cutting off the steamer and engaging her, but not until she had placed herself under the protection of the forts of Enikale; after a sharp fire on both sides, for three-quarters of an hour, I was fortunate in succeeding in setting her on fire with Lancaster shells, from which she blew up—the crew with difficulty getting away. She had apparently soldiers on board. During this engagement the forts at Enikale hulled the ship, and kept up a well-directed and continuous fire the whole time, which was returned with apparent good effect with our heavy shell.

Three steamers also came down from the entrance (to the Sea of Azoff) and opened fire on us with very long range guns, their shot frequently passing over us at about 4000 yards. I continued to engage the batteries and steamers after the arrival of the ships sent up to my assistance, until recalled by signal from the Miranda.

The whole of the sailing vessels standing towards the Sea of Azov were intercepted, and afterwards captured; two steamers, also intercepted in Kertch Bay, were blown up by their own crews, and a gun-boat sunk.

The batteries along the coast, which fired upon us whilst chasing the steamer, also were blown up.

I should feel I was neglecting my duty unless I mentioned the zealous and creditable manner in which the officers and crew performed their duties; being very short handed rendered working the guns for so many hours a work of great labour.

I beg to recommend for your favourable consideration Mr. N. B. Herbert (Second Master in charge), who with much skill conducted the ship through the intricate and comparatively unknown passage, under the guns of Akbournno, and inside the shoal of Enikale, without any accident.

I am equally indebted to Mr. Sydney E. Wright, Assistant-Paymaster (an officer of long and meritorious service), for his assistance as a volunteer executive, who, with Dr. Roche and Mr. George Wilson (Senior Engineer), manned and worked the 12-pounder howitzer, sinking a gun-boat.

I am happy that no casualties occurred, and the Snake received but little damage, one shot through the mizen rigging, carrying it away, and one through the hull at the water-line.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. F. M'KILLOP,
Lieutenant and Commander.

*Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund
Lyons, Bart., G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.*

OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOF.

*Royal Albert, Straits of Kertch,
June 2, 1855.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, copies of two letters that have been addressed to me by Captain Edmund M. Lyons, of the Miranda, in which he reports the proceedings of the Allied Steam-squadrons, under his orders, during the first four days of their appearance in the Sea of Azof.

In that short space of time the squadrons forced the enemy to run on shore, burn to the water's edge and abandon four steamers of war, under the command of Rear-Admiral Wolff; they bombarded Arabat and blew up the powder magazine, and they destroyed 246 merchant vessels, which were employed in the conveyance of supplies to the Russian Army in the Crimea, as well as immense magazines of corn and flour at Berdiansk and Genitchesk, containing at least two months' rations for an army of one hundred thousand men.

Captain Lyons is justly and deeply sensible of what he owes to the cordial and efficient co-operation of Captain Sédaiges, and our Allies, acting under the orders of that distinguished officer; nor is he less sensible of, or less grateful for, the able support he has received from every one in the British squadron under his own immediate orders.

4. I beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' particular notice the mention which Captain Lyons makes of the very important services rendered by the boats of the squadron on several occasions, under the command of that active, zealous, and excellent officer, Lieutenant J. F. C. Mackenzie, of the Miranda, as well as of the gallant and successful exploit of Lieutenant Cecil W. Buckley, of the Miranda, Lieutenant Hugh T. Burgoyne, of the Swallow, and Mr. John Roberts, Gunner, of the Ardent, which was productive of the most important results.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

*Her Majesty's ship, Miranda,
off Arabat, Sea of Azoff,
May 28, 1855.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on hauling down your flag on the afternoon of the 25th, I proceeded with the steam vessels under my orders named in the margin,* and the French steamer, Lucifer, towards Berdiansk; at dark, we stopped for the French steamers, Megere, Brandon and Fulton. These having joined, at 3 A.M. on the 26th, we all went on in company; at 3.30 P.M. on that day, we anchored off the lighthouse, on the spit at Berdiansk, in such a position as to command the harbour and beach and a large number of merchant vessels; I then sent the boats of the squadrons under Commander Sherard Osborn, accompanied by the boats of the French ships to destroy these vessels, as well as some lying about 4 miles off, and a storehouse; all this was completed by dark; during this time steamers of the two squadrons were chasing and destroying vessels in other directions.

At daylight of the 27th I weighed with the ships under my orders, accompanied by the four French steamers, and anchored off the town of Berdiansk, the Miranda in 15 feet, and the gun boats in proportionally less water, in a position

* Vesuvius, Curlew, Swallow, Stromboli, Medina, Wrangler, Viper, Lynx, Recruit, Arrow, Snake, Beagle.

which effectually commanded the town and beach. Here we found run on shore and burnt to the water's edge, and abandoned, the four steamers of war which had escaped from Kertch, under the command of Rear-Admiral Wolff, whose flag was flying in the Moloditz. I now landed the small-arm men and marines of the squadron under Commander Lambert of the Curlew, accompanied by those of the French ships, with orders to destroy all shipping and Government stores, but to respect private property. This was done without molestation, although we had information that 800 Cossacks with guns were at Petroskoi, five miles off. Many vessels were destroyed, and corn stores to the estimated value of £50,000. An 8-inch 62-cwt. gun was also recovered from the wreck of one of the Russian steamers, and is now on board the Miranda.

Immediately the boats returned, the squadrons weighed for Arabat; I at the same time detached the Swallow and Wrangler to Genitchesk, to command the entrance to the Putrid Sea, and the Curlew to cruise between Krivaia Spit and Sand Island, and thus prevent vessels escaping us by getting up the Don.

3. On the morning of the 28th we arrived off Arabat, and engaged the fort (mounting 30 guns), for an hour and a half, at the end of which time a shell blew up the enemy's magazine; the ships having been ordered to keep at shell range, and being well-handled, had only one casualty, the chief engineer of the Medina being slightly wounded by a splinter; the French senior officer's ship received two shots in the hull, but fortunately no one was hurt. The enemy must have lost many men, from the precision with which the shells burst in his works, independently of that caused by the explosion.

The Commanders of the vessels employed* deserve every credit for the skilful manner in which they manœuvred their vessels in a very strong breeze and shoal water, without a single accident; and I may be permitted to say none were more distinguished than our gallant Allies. The large garrison at Arabat rendering any attempt at landing out of the question, I now proceeded for Genitchesk, parting, with a regret, from Captain de Sédaiges and his squadron, who left at the same time for Kertch. I take this opportunity of mentioning the efficient, cordial, and hearty co-operation I received on every occasion from M. de Sédaiges and the ships under his orders, and my hope that it may again be my good fortune to have him for my colleague.

4. The allied squadrons have destroyed upwards of 100 vessels during the three days they have been in this sea, principally laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea; had we sent these vessels in as prizes, we should have lost much valuable time, and not been able to effect so many captures. The active and zealous way in which the officers and ships' companies perform their duties, and the cheerful manner in which they suffer this pecuniary loss, for the benefit of the service, will I trust meet with your approbation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. M. LYONS,
Captain.

* Vesuvius, Commander S. Osborne; Stromboli, Commander C. P. Coles; Ardent, Lieutenant W. Horton; Medina, Lieutenant H. B. Beresford; Viper, Lieutenant W. Armytage; Lynx, Lieutenant C. M. Aynsley; Recruit, Lieutenant G. F. Day; Arrow, Lieutenant W. K. Jolliffe; Snake, Lieutenant H. McKillop; Beagle, Lieutenant W. N. W. Hewett.

Sub-Inclosure to No. 1.

Name of Officer slightly wounded off Arabat on the 28th May, 1855, belonging to Her Majesty's steam-vessel Medina.

Mr. W. H. Houghton, Assistant Engineer, First Class.

(Signed) E. M. LYONS,
Captain and Senior Officer.

SIR,
Her Majesty's ship Miranda, off the town of Genitchesk, May 29, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I arrived here shortly after dark last night, with Her Majesty's ships under my orders, and joined the Swallow and Wrangler, which ships had already destroyed or captured all the vessels in this neighbourhood outside the Straits of Genitchesk; but a very great number had passed the straits, which are only fifty yards wide, and are commanded by the low cliffs on which the town is built, and were moored inside under the cliff.

At six o'clock this morning, I sent Commander Craufurd with a flag of truce, to demand the immediate surrender of all these vessels, and of the immense corn stores for the supply of the army in the Crimea, and of all Government property of every description; stating that if these terms were complied with I would spare the town and respect private property, but that if not the inhabitants were immediately to leave the town.

Commander Craufurd was met by an officer, of apparently high rank, who refused to accede to these terms, saying that any attempt to land or to destroy the vessels would be resisted.

The enemy at this time had six field-pieces in position, and with about 200 men with them, and, visible from the mast-head drawn up behind the town, a battalion of infantry, besides Cossacks.

Having allowed till 9 A.M., for the reconsideration of the refusal to deliver up the vessels and stores, and receiving no answer, I at that time hauled down the flag of truce, and placed the steamers as near to the town and the passage into the Putrid Sea, as the depth of the water would allow, but they were only able to approach within long range. Seeing that if the enemy, who had removed his guns from their former position, could place them in the town, so as to command the passage, and that if he could place his infantry in a similar manner, it would be impossible for the boats to pass the channel and destroy the vessels and stores, I directed the ships to shell the town, which they did so effectually, that the boats, as per enclosure, under the command of Lieutenant J. F. C. Mackenzie, got safely through the passage, and set fire to the shipping (73 in number), and the corn stores. This service was ably performed by Lieutenant Mackenzie, and the boats returned without accident.

4. The wind having shifted about two hours after the boats came off, some of the corn stores did not catch fire; conceiving the destruction of this corn, as well as of some more distant vessels in so favourable a position for supplying the Russian armies in the Crimea, to be of the utmost importance, I sent the boats again, commanded and officered as before, although I was aware that from the enemy having had time to make preparations, it would be a hazardous enterprize. The ships accordingly resumed their fire upon the town, and the boats proceeded. Lieutenant Cecil W. Buckley of this ship; Lieutenant Hugh T. Burgoyne, of the Swallow; and Mr. John Roberts, gunner of the Ardent, volunteered to land alone and fire the stores; this offer I ac-

cepted, knowing the imminent risk there would be in landing a party in presence of such a superior force, and out of gun-shot of the ships. This very dangerous service they most gallantly performed, narrowly escaping the Cossacks, who all but cut them off from their boat; at the same time Lieutenant Mackenzie pushed on and burned the remaining vessels, the enemy opening a fire from four field-guns and musketry, placed almost within point blank range of the boats. Everything being now effectually accomplished, the boats returned. Although several of them were struck by grape and case shot, most fortunately only one man was slightly wounded. Lieutenant Mackenzie speaks in high terms of the coolness and excellent behaviour of all employed under his orders; and I trust I may be allowed to bring to your notice the conspicuous merit of Lieutenant Mackenzie himself on this occasion, when more than ninety vessels, and also corn for the Russian army of the value of £100,000 were destroyed, owing to his gallantry and ability, with so trifling a loss as one man slightly wounded.

Since the squadron entered the Sea of Azoff, four days ago, the enemy has lost four steamers of war, 246 merchant vessels, also corn and flour magazines to the value of at least £150,000.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. M. LYONS,
Captain.

A List of Boats under the command of Lieutenant J. F. C. Mackenzie, at Genitchesk, on the 29th day of May, 1855.

Miranda.—

Pinnace—One $\frac{5}{8}$ 12-pounder howitzer, with small arms for boat's crew.
Cecil W. Buckley, Lieutenant.
Benjamin Crabbe, Assistant-Surgeon.

1st Cutter—
Wm. H. Lilley, additional Boatswain.

2nd Cutter—Small arms for boat's crew.
John Liddell, Midshipman.
Henry Cooper, additional Boatswain.

Vesuvius.—

Two Paddle-box Boats—One 24-pounder howitzer in each boat, with small arms.
Herbert Campion, Senior Lieutenant.
John H. Patterson, Surgeon.
Shuldham Hill, Assistant Clerk.
William Kirk, Boatswain.

Stromboli.—

Starboard Paddle-box Boat—One 24-pounder howitzer, with small arms for boat's crew.
John F. Ross, Lieutenant.
John S. Adams, Assistant-Surgeon.
Arthur K. Forde, Mate.

Port Paddle-box Boat—One 24-pounder rocket tube, with rockets and small arms.
Augustus H. Webb, Acting-Mate.

Ardent.—

1st Cutter—Small arms for crew.
E. P. Bedwell, Acting 2nd Master, only employed in second attack. One man slightly wounded.

2nd Cutter—One 12-pounder rocket tube, with rockets and small arms.
J. Roberts, Gunner.

Swallow.—

Gig—One 12-pounder rocket tube, and small arms for boat's crew.

Hugh T. Burgoyne, Lieutenant.

(Signed) E. M. LYONS,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Name of one man Wounded at Genitchesk, on the 29th day of May, 1855, belonging to Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Ardent.

William Walker, Captain maintop, received a contusion on left-knee by a shrapnell-shell.

(Signed) E. M. LYONS,
Captain and Junior Officer.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE STRAITS OF KERTCH.

*Royal Albert, Straits of Kertch,
May 30, 1855.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter that has been addressed to me by Captain Lyons, of the *Miranda*, recounting the measures he took for obliging the enemy to abandon his last hold in these straits, and reporting his having entered the Sea of Azoff with the squadron I had placed under his orders.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

*Her Majesty's ship, Miranda, at anchor
above Yenikale, May 25, 1855.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that having yesterday afternoon taken under my orders the ships named in the margin,* I, in pursuance of your orders passed the Straits of Kertch, and anchored for the night just out of gun shot of the batteries of Yenikale. At 7 P.M. the enemy blew up the magazines and these batteries with a tremendous explosion.

At 4 o'clock this morning I sent Mr. George Williams, Master of this ship, to find and buoy a channel through the straits on the Yenikale side; and I desired Lieutenant Armytage in the *Viper* to follow as near as possible, and endeavour to pass the straits and get into a position to threaten the retreat of the Russian garrison of the forts on the Chesura Spit side of the strait, by commanding the neck of the spit; at the same time I sent Lieutenant Aynsley, in the *Lynx*, to pass round by the Taman Lake and take up a position to command the rear of the Russian forts. This service was ably performed by these officers, and on their obtaining the assigned positions the enemy, as I had anticipated, exploded his magazines, abandoned his works, and made a precipitate retreat under the fire of the *Viper's* guns. Mr. Williams now returned having found and buoyed a 16 feet channel, and I immediately weighed and, with the vessels under my orders, proceeded through the Straits of Yenikale; thus we became complete masters of the Sea of Azoff.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. M. LYONS, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons,
Bart., G.C.B.

* Vesuvius, Curlew, Swallow, Stromboli, Ardent, Medina, Wrangler, Lynx, Recruit, Arrow, Viper, Snake, Beagle.

OPERATIONS IN THE STRAITS OF KERCH.

Royal Albert, Straits,
June 2, 1855.

SIR,

IN my letter, No. 398, of the 26th ult. I stated that we had captured fifty of the enemy's guns. It now appears that more than a hundred guns have fallen into our hands in the different sea defences, many of them of heavy calibre, and remarkably well cast. Those which may not be required for the land defences which the Allied Armies are now constructing, will be shipped and sent to England and France.

It has been ascertained from the Custom House returns, that the enemy on evacuating Kertch, on the 24th ultimo, destroyed 4,166,000 lbs. of corn and 508,000 lbs. of flour. This quantity, taken together with what has been destroyed by the Allied Squadrons in the Sea of Azof, comprises

nearly four months' rations for an army of a hundred thousand men; and it seems that shortly before our arrival the enemy had commenced sending towards Sevastopol daily convoys of about fifteen hundred waggons, each containing half a ton weight of grain or flour.

4. Sir George Brown confidently expects that by the 7th instant Enikalé will be in such a state of defence as fully to justify his leaving it in charge of the Ottoman troops now here, under the command of Hadji Reschid Pacha, and that the British and French forces will be at liberty to proceed to the attack of Anapa and Soujak Kaleh, in order to drive the enemy out of his last holds on the coast of Circassia.

I am, &c.,

E. LYONS,

Rear-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

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