



# SUPPLEMENT

TO

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1855.

*War-Department, November 27, 1855.*

**L**ORD PANMURE has this day received a Despatch and its Enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Sir Wm. Codrington.

*Sevastopol, November 13, 1855.*

MY LORD,

HAVING so lately assumed the command of the Army, I have not sufficient materials, nor do I consider it necessary to write a separate despatch.

The return of the troops from the expedition against Kinburn was announced to your Lordship by electric telegraph, on the 3rd instant.

I do myself the honour to transmit the copies of reports received from Brigadier-General Honourable A. Spencer, giving a more detailed account of the proceedings of the force under his command than he had hitherto been able to make, and two reports from Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, with an account of two reconnaissances that were made by the allied cavalry from Eupatoria.

I have, &c.

W. CODRINGTON,

General Commanding.

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

Enclosure 1.

*Her Majesty's ship Royal Albert,  
off Sevastopol, November 4, 1855.*

SIR,

IN reporting the return of the Expeditionary Land Force under my command from Kinburn, I am now enabled to make, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, a more ample report of their proceedings, than in my previously hurried despatch I was able to do.

The landing of the troops, three miles from Kinburn Fort, was effected without opposition on the 15th October. Owing to a heavy surf there was considerable difficulty in it, but the infantry were all on shore by 11 o'clock (it commenced at 8 A.M.), and from the activity of the Royal Navy employed, the cavalry and most of the artillery were landed in the course of the day, though the first portion of the commissariat was only landed, and with great difficulty, on the evening of the second day.

The whole force was very shortly in position. The orders I had received from the French General Bazaine were, to protect with the English troops the right flank from any attack the enemy might make, for the relief of the garrison, from Nicolaieff or Cherson; whilst the French line was to be in our rear but facing the fort.

The ground I occupied was about a mile in extent; the regiments were deployed into line, every advantage being taken of the nature of the ground, which was undulating.

The tents were pitched in rear of the battalions as they arrived from the landing-place. The regiments were employed immediately after landing in entrenching their own fronts, thus making our general line of field works from the sea on either side. A work was also thrown up in the course of the following day, on the left flank of the line, to be occupied by field pieces or by ship guns, should the fort not fall immediately. The nature of the ground rendered any assistance from the allied gun-boats impossible.

The French had hastily thrown up a place d'armes in rear of our right, from which a re-embarkation, if necessary, might have been satisfactorily accomplished.

The bombardment from the ships commenced on the afternoon of the 15th, but from the state of

the weather it was discontinued; and on the 16th they were unable to resume it from the same cause.

By the morning of the 17th, the field works thrown up by the troops were, as far as circumstances would admit of, very defensible, although too extensive. The outlying pickets had also thrown up small entrenchments at their respective posts: that morning at daybreak I made a reconnaissance with the detachments of French and English cavalry and the 57th Regiment. The weather becoming thick the infantry returned after a march of four miles out. The cavalry proceeded to the village of Paksoffka, a few miles further, which they found deserted: at 10 A.M. the ships opened fire, and at three o'clock the forts surrendered, with about 1,400 prisoners; 17 officers, and 739 men were given over to me by General Bazaine, and were subsequently sent on board Her Majesty's ship *Vulcan*, to proceed to Constantinople. On the following morning the forts at Ochakoff were blown up by the enemy. French and English Commissioners were appointed for the taking over of the materiel found in the forts of Kinburn, and for the temporary division of the place. On the 19th, I moved the English camp to the immediate neighbourhood of the fort, and occupied the southern shore; the ground is here nearly level with the sea, and so perfectly-smooth that it is easily protected by ships on both flanks. On the 20th the English force, with the exception of the 21st Regiment, who were left to do the duties at Kinburn, joined the French in a reconnaissance under General Bazaine. The troops carried three days' provisions, and the Commissariat were able to carry three more. We halted and bivouacked that night at the village of Paksoffka, about eight miles' march of sandy soil. The French occupied a village at a short distance. We had no tents, but the weather was fine, and there was plenty of wood and hay, and a large supply of cabbages, and other vegetables. The inhabitants had all left. On the 21st, halted. The following day, with the cavalry, artillery, and three battalions, I accompanied General Bazaine, with a part of the French force, to the village of Skadoffka, about five or six miles; country very open, with occasionally deep sand; always plenty of water in the villages. Having burnt the village, we returned that day to Paksoffka. The detachment of Carabineers, under Captain Wardlaw, had pushed on by my direction to a village about three miles further, where they found inhabitants, who told them that some Russian cavalry had left them that morning.

On the 23rd the whole force returned to Kinburn. On the march our rear was threatened by about 250 of the enemy's cavalry, who, however, soon retired. On the 27th the cavalry and artillery were embarked, and on the 30th the whole of the infantry, to return to the Crimea, leaving French troops to garrison the fort.

I cannot speak too highly of the assistance I have received from the co-operation and counsel of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and of the support afforded me by him and the Officers of the Royal Navy under his command,—to whose excellent arrangements, for the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, I have been much indebted.

I beg to assure the Commander-in-Chief of the great satisfaction I have felt in serving under the orders of General Bazaine in this expedition.

I have received every assistance from Colonel Hurdle, Royal Marines, who commanded a brigade (2 battalions Royal Marines and 63rd Regiment);

500 marines were added, through the consideration of Sir Edmund Lyons, to this force.

Also from Colonel Lord West, 21st Fusiliers, commanding a brigade (17th, 20th, 21st, and 57th Regiments); who mentions his Brigade-Major, Captain Earle, 57th Regiment, and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Carleton, 21st Fusiliers. Colonel Hurdle mentions Captain Rodney, Royal Marines, and Captain Ellis, Royal Marines, his Brigade-Major and Aide-de-Camp.

I was also ably supported by Brevet-Major Best, commanding Royal Engineers; Captain Johnson, commanding Royal Artillery; Captain Wardlaw, commanding detachment 6th Dragoon Guards; Brevet-Major Gordon, commanding 17th Regiment; Captain Gray, commanding 21st Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Eveleigh, commanding 20th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, commanding 57th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Lindesay, commanding 63rd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, commanding battalion Royal Marines; Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway, commanding battalion Royal Marines; Brevet-Major Smith and Brevet-Major Hallowell, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, were of great use to me; as also my personal Staff, Captain Robinson and Captain Baillie, 44th Regiment; and Lieutenant St. Clair, 4th Regiment, acting as interpreter.

Dr. Gordon, Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Power, Captain Clavell, Royal Marines, acting as Provost Marshal, and Lieutenant Young, Land Transport Corps, were all most zealous in their several departments.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) AUGS. SPENCER,  
Brigadier-General.

To the Quartermaster-General,  
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure 2.

SIR, *Eupatoria, October 30, 1855.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the allied forces stationed here, disposed as per margin,\* marched on the small town of Sak, on the morning of the 27th instant, under the command of General of Division D'Allonville.

At the further extremity of the strand that divides the sea from the lake of Szak Gualoie (by which route the column marched), the ground rises to the level of the steppe land that universally prevails. On reaching this point the allied cavalry and horse artillery made a rapid advance to the front, for about five miles, in an easterly direction, passing to the left of Sak.

We there found the enemy in much the same position in which we had left them on the 23rd

\* 1st Column, under the command of Mushir Achmed Pasha:—

Division of Turkish and Egyptian Infantry, each with a battery of Artillery.

1 brigade of Turkish Cavalry, with a troop of Horse Artillery.

2nd Column, under the command of General of Division de Failly:—

A section of French Engineers.

9 battalions of French Infantry.

2 battalions of Artillery.

3rd Column, under the command of General of Division d'Allonville, Commander-in-Chief:—

A brigade of Turkish Cavalry (Ali Pasha)

Division of French Cavalry, with its troop of Horse Artillery (General Esterhazy).

Brigade of British Cavalry, with its troop of Horse Artillery (Brigadier-General Lord George Paget).

instant, though they had, to a certain extent, entrenched themselves.

General D'Allonville from this point opened a fire with much effect, which continued for nearly an hour, and which was warmly responded to by the enemy.

Captain Thomas's troop of Horse Artillery being supported by the 12th Lancers; the Carabineers, 4th and 13th Light Dragoons being in second line, in reserve.

The loss to the Allies on this occasion was 30 killed and wounded; one English Artilleryman having been slightly wounded, two horses killed, and three wounded.

We then withdrew to the town of Sak, where we bivouacked for the night.

At daybreak, on the 28th instant, the cavalry and horse artillery made another advance in rather a more northerly direction (to the south of the village of Temesh), in the endeavour to turn the right of the enemy, or to draw him into action, which, however, he appeared to shew no disposition to respond to, and we consequently returned to our bivouack at Sak, in front of which the infantry had remained to secure our rear.

On this second night there was a total want of water, in consequence of the drain upon the wells the night before, and there was an absence of water for a circumference of many miles to our front. The column therefore returned to Eupatoria yesterday, the 29th instant.

I beg to report that I have attached Captain the Honourable Charles Keith, 4th Light Dragoons, to General D'Allonville, during the time the troops are in the field, and that I sent Captain Clifton, 12th Lancers, on board Her Majesty's ship Diamond, to assist Captain Hamilton, R.N., in his operations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PAGET,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding British  
Troops at Eupatoria.

*To his Excellency,  
The General Commanding-in-Chief.*

Enclosure 3.

*Eupatoria,*

*November 3, 1855.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that a portion of the allied troops stationed here, under the command of General of Brigade Ali Pasha, strength as per margin.\* were sent yesterday to the village

\* Under the orders of General of Brigade Ali Pasha:—  
Bashi Bazouks.  
2 Regiments of Turkish Cavalry.  
2 French squadrons (Hussars).  
2 English squadrons (Lancers).

of Tchotai, fifteen miles to the north of Eupatoria, in consequence of information of some stores of hay, live stock, &c., having been collected there by the enemy.

The two squadrons of the 12th Lancers with this force, were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tottenham of that regiment, whose report I have the honour to enclose, and by which it will be gratifying to observe, that this operation met with the most complete success.

The remainder of the allied forces here made at the same time a demonstration to the right of this village, for the purpose of drawing off the attention of the enemy; the English Brigade of Cavalry advancing as far as Yultschuk, the French on their right.

Colonel Pole, 12th Lancers, was in command, an attack of fever having for some days confined me to my bed, and he reports that no enemy made its appearance in any force.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. PAGET,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding British  
Troops at Eupatoria.

*To his Excellency,  
The General Commanding-in-Chief.*

Enclosure 4.

MY LORD,

*Eupatoria, November 3, 1855.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, agreeably to Brigade Orders of the 1st instant, I proceeded at 4 A.M. yesterday, in command of two squadrons of the 12th Royal Lancers, to join the force under Ali Pasha, ordered to assemble in front of the Turkish cavalry camp.

At daylight we marched through Alchir to Tchotai, a village about 15 miles from this. The Turkish cavalry were in advance, supported by the English and French squadrons. We arrived at Tchotai about half-past eleven, and captured 1 Russian Commissariat Officer (as it is supposed), 1 Cossack, about 40 arabas, and about 3000 head of horses, camels, oxen, and sheep; 3 Russian carriages were also brought in, and a considerable number of the inhabitants of the village.

We started on our return at half-past one, having set fire to the villages and destroyed 30 large ricks of hay. We arrived in camp about 8½ P.M.; no resistance was offered by the enemy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. TOTTENHAM.  
Lt.-Colonel, 12th Royal Lancers.

*Brigadier-General Lord George Paget,  
Commanding the Light Brigade,  
Eupatoria.*

