



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 27th of NOVEMBER.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1855.

War-Department, November 27, 1855.

LORD 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