

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).