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Admiralty, July 29, 1882.

THE following Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Mediterranean Station, in continuation of his Despatch dated 14th July, 1882:—

No. 655. "Helicon," at Alexandria,
Sir, July 19, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, having received a declaration from Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien (copy attached), that guns were being mounted in Fort Silsili, I sent a communication (copy attached) to the Military Commandant of Alexandria, to the effect that I would open fire on the forts at sunrise on the 11th, unless, previous to that hour, the batteries on the Isthmus of Ras-el-Teen, and on the southern shore of Alexandria, were temporarily surrendered to me for the purpose of dismantling, thereby carrying out their Lordships' instructions, which had reached me on the 10th instant.

2. Early on the morning of the 11th, the "Helicon" was observed making for the "Invincible," at anchor in Boghaz Pass, and on board which ship my flag was flying. At 6.30 a.m. she reported by signal that Egyptian officers were on board and wished to communicate with me. These officers, one an Aide-de-Camp of Dervisch Pasha's, and two Egyptians, came on board and delivered a letter from His Excellency Ragheb Pasha, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is also attached, that he was willing to dismount three guns. I informed them that I could not possibly entertain such a proposal, and I therefore sent a reply couched in those terms to His Excellency (copy herewith).

3. On ascertaining that the officers had landed safely, I opened fire on the forts, which was soon briskly returned from the Meiks lines and batteries within the Reefs, also from Ras-el-Teen and Forts Ada and Pharos on the offshore squadron. Having succeeded in silencing the forts at 5.30 p.m. I made a signal to cease firing.

4. On the morning of the 12th, after two or

three shots had been fired into Fort Pharos, a flag of truce was hoisted, and I then sent my Flag-Lieutenant, the Honourable Hedworth Lambton, into Alexandria to discover the reason, with instructions (copy enclosed) to demand in my name the surrender of the batteries commanding the Boghaz Channel; and I attach hereto his reply, which leaves very little doubt that it was simply a ruse to obtain time. The flag was then lowered.

5. On another shot being fired into the Meiks Barracks Battery Earthworks, a flag of truce was again hoisted, and, on my sending in Lieutenant and Commander Morrison, of the "Helicon," to the Khedive's yacht "Mahroussa," he found no one on board, and reported the town had been evacuated. By the time the "Helicon" reached me darkness had set in.

6. At daylight the squadron was under weigh, and I proceeded up to the harbour, and found that the town was on fire in several places, that the Harem of the Ras-el-Teen Palace was also burning, and that the forts were evacuated.

7. As by the most reliable authority I learned that the forces of Arabi Pasha had only moved out as far as Pompey's Pillar, where they were said to be awaiting us, I had to be cautious in our proceedings, and, as a first measure, I landed a party from the "Invincible" and another from the "Monarch," under Captain Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C., to spike or burst the guns between Gabari and Tsale, which bore on the harbour.

8. While this was being accomplished, the gun-boats were sent to the ships outside the reefs to bring in the Marines. Ras-el-Teen itself was occupied, and many of the guns bearing on our ships spiked. About the same time I received a visit from Ahmet Tewfik Effendi, A.D.C. to His Excellency Dervisch Pasha, who, accompanied by Colonel Zohrab Bey, A.D.C. to His Highness the Khedive, had come in from Ramleh Palace, about four miles from Alexandria, asking me if I would undertake to receive the Khedive, whose safety from the mutinous regiments surrounding him gave rise to much apprehension. I at once expressed my readiness and anxiety to be of service to His Highness, and, at about 4 p.m., I had the honour to receive him at the gate of the Palace, which fortunately has suffered only to a

very slight extent from the fire of the ships on the 11th instant. I have, &c.,

F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,

Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Schedule of Enclosures in Mediterranean Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, No. 655, of 19th July, 1882 :—

1. 9th July, from Lieutenant H. T. Smith-Dorrien, H.M.S. "Invincible," to Commander-in-Chief—Declaration that he saw two guns being placed in position at Fort Silsili.

2. 10th July, from Commander-in-Chief to Military Commandant, Alexandria—Acquainting him that forts will be bombarded unless temporarily surrendered before sunrise on the 11th.

3. 10th July, from Minister of Foreign Affairs to Commander-in-Chief—Offering to dismount three guns.

4. 11th July, from Commander-in-Chief to His Excellency Ragheb Pasha—Regretting proposal cannot be accepted.

5. 12th July, from Commander-in-Chief to Flag Lieutenant—Instructions on going into Alexandria to ascertain reason of white flag being hoisted.

6. 12th July, from Flag Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief—Report of result of interview with officials.

Enclosure 1 in Mediterranean Letter No. 655 of 1882.

I, Lieutenant Henry Theophilus Smith-Dorrien, do most solemnly declare that, on the 9th day of July, 1882, at about 7.30 A.M., I drove through the Rosetta Gate, and, passing the European Cemeteries, reached the old Quarantine Station, where I left my carriage and proceeded on foot to the fort marked on Admiralty Chart "Tabia-el-Silsili," and when, within fifty yards of the said fort, I observed inside two working parties of Arabs, about 200 strong, under the superintendence of soldiers, parbuckling two smooth bore guns, apparently 32-pounders, towards their respective carriages and slides, which were facing in the direction of the harbour, and which seemed to have been lately placed ready for their reception.—Dated at Alexandria, this 9th day of July, 1882.

H. T. SMITH-DORRIEN,
Lieutenant, R.N., H.M.S. "Invincible."

Enclosure 2 in Mediterranean Letter No. 655 of 1882.

"Invincible," at Alexandria,
July 10, 1882.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that as hostile preparations, evidently directed against the squadron under my command, were in progress during yesterday at Forts Tsale, Pharos, and Silsili, I shall carry out the intention expressed to you in my letter of the 6th instant, at sunrise to-morrow, the 11th instant, unless, previous to that hour, you shall have temporarily surrendered to me, for the purpose of dismantling the batteries on the Isthmus of Ras-el-Teen and on the southern shore of the harbour of Alexandria.

I have, &c.,

F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,
Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To His Excellency the Military Commander of Alexandria.

Enclosure 3 in Mediterranean Letter No. 655 of 1882.

Alexandrie, le 10 Juillet, 1882.

MONSIEUR L'AMIRAL,

Ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous le promettre dans l'entretien que j'ai eu ce matin avec vous, j'ai soumis à S. A. le Khédive, dans une réunion composée des Ministres et des principaux dignitaires de l'état, les conditions contenues dans la lettre que vous avez bien voulu adresser ce matin même au Commandant de la Place, et aux termes de laquelle vous annoncez que vous mettez à exécution, demain 11 courant, à l'aube, les intentions exprimées dans votre lettre au Commandant de la Place, en date du 6 de ce mois, si, avant ce délai, les batteries sur l'Isthme de Ras-el-Tin et le rivage sud du Port d'Alexandrie ne vous sont temporairement rendues pour être désarmées.

J'ai le regret de vous annoncer, Monsieur l'Amiral, que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse considère cette proposition comme inacceptable. Je ne désire aucunement altérer les bonnes relations avec la Grande Bretagne, mais il ne saurait reconnaître avoir pris aucune mesure qui puisse être considérée comme une menace contre la flotte Anglaise, soit par des travaux, soit par la mise en place de nouvelles pièces de canon, ou autres préparatifs militaires.

Toutefois, comme preuve de notre esprit de conciliation et de notre désir de donner satisfaction, en une certaine mesure, à votre demande, nous serions disposés à faire démonter trois canons sur les batteries que vous avez indiquées, soit isolément soit ensemble.

Si, malgré cette offre, vous persistiez à ouvrir le feu, le Gouvernement fait ses réserves et vous laisse la responsabilité de cet acte d'agression.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'Amiral, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Le Président du Conseil et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

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Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Amiral et
Commandant-en-Chef des Forces
Navales de Sa Majesté Britannique
dans la Méditerranée, Alexandrie.

Enclosure 4 in Mediterranean Letter No. 655 of 1882.

"Invincible," off Alexandria,

SIR, July 11, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and regret that I am unable to accept the proposal contained therein.

I have, &c.,

F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,
Commander-in-Chief of the British
Naval Forces, Mediterranean.

To His Excellency Ragheb Pasha

Enclosure 5 in Mediterranean Letter No. 655 of 1882.

"Invincible," off the Boghaz of Alexandria,

MEMORANDUM. July 12, 1882.

YOU will proceed into Alexandria Harbour in the "Bittern," and ascertain the reason of the white flag being hoisted at the flag staff near Ras-el-Teen Lighthouse shortly after the fire of the "Inflexible" and "Téméraire" was opened on the batteries this morning at 10.45.

In the event of its being proposed by the de facto rulers of Egypt to treat, you will say that

possession must be given to me of the batteries commanding the Boghaz in the first instance.

F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,
Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
To Lieutenant the Hon. Hedworth Lambton,
R.N., Flag Lieutenant.

Enclosure 6 in Mediterranean Letter No. 655
of 1882.

H.M.S. "Invincible," off Alexandria,
Sir, *July 12, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on arriving on board the Egyptian yacht "Mahroussa," I informed the Captain I had your orders to communicate with the Military Governor of Alexandria.

His Excellency Toulba Pacha, Military Governor, just then came alongside in a steam-launch. He told me he was on the point of going out to the British Admiral.

I told him you could not hold any communication with him until, as a preliminary, Meix Batteries and Adjuni were surrendered, the former to be temporarily occupied by your forces, the offensive defences of the latter to be destroyed.

I carefully pointed out to the Pacha that these positions were practically in your power, that you did not intend to hoist the British flag, or do anything to hurt the susceptibilities of the Egyptian nation, but you required the peaceful surrender as a guarantee of good faith.

The Pacha, after a deal of temporizing and begging the question, said he had not the authority to comply with your demands, but must communicate to the Khedive at Ramleh Palace, four or five miles distant. I asked him to do so by telegram. He replied, "There is no telegraph wire,"—a mistake on his part. I then (at 20 minutes past 12) informed the Pacha he must give written surrender by 2 p.m., he begged for 3 p.m., pointing out the physical impossibility of communicating with Ramleh under that time. I informed him I could not alter the time, and replied I was convinced that he, the gallant defender of Alexandria, had the power to surrender what was required, pointing out to him that the forts in question had been silenced by our ships, and were no longer in a position to offer any resistance. He then asked, "What will the English Admiral do if we cannot accept his terms?" I replied, "Destroy the whole of the fortifications."

He then said, "There will be no men in them." To which I replied, "You would be delighted to hear that, as your object was the demolition of forts, not the destruction of men."

The interview then ended, Pacha ostensibly hurrying to Ramleh to consult Khedive.

The "Bittern" weighed at 2 p.m. I returned to "Mahroussa," compared watches with the Captain (2.15 p.m.), and informed him as time was up, and no answer to your demand had arrived, you would recommence fire at 3.30 p.m.

He asked me to wait a little longer as the answer would come directly. I told him I would wait on board the "Mahroussa" till 2.30 p.m., but had not the authority to change the time for recommencing the fire on forts, viz., 3.30 p.m.

He hurried ashore to inform Admiral Kamil Pacha (Sub-Minister of Marine).

At 2.30, seeing my boat alongside, he returned, and wished for further delay, which I declined, and returned to "Bittern."

In my opinion, their sole object was to gain time to enable soldiery and rabble to pillage and burn the town without the danger of a stray shell disturbing their operations.

Commander Brand, of "Bittern," informed me at least 500 troops in heavy marching order had evacuated Ras-el-Teen while I was on board the "Mahroussa." I have, &c.,

HEDWORTH LAMBTON,
Lieutenant.

Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

No. 656. *"Helicon," at Alexandria,*
Sir, *July 20, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a diary of events which have taken place since the night of the 12th instant.

At daylight on the 13th I moved up with the inshore squadron into the harbour, and, in order to be prepared for eventualities, I at once gave orders to spike the guns in Forts Gabari, Tsale, and in the round tower adjoining, which so completely command the harbour.

This was done by parties from the "Invincible" and by others, under Captain Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C., of the "Monarch."

At the same time we occupied the Ras-el-Teen lines with such men as we could spare.

It was reported to me that Arabi Pasha was encamped close outside the town and would be prepared to resist our taking possession of it, and this information was confirmed by the best authority.

The Khedive was reported to be still at Ramleh. In the course of the forenoon an aide-de-camp of His Highness, accompanied by one of Dervisch Pasha's suite, came in and was received by me. I was asked if I could protect the Khedive, to which I replied that, undoubtedly, I could, as we were preparing to guard the Palace of Ras-el-Teen, and would take possession of the isthmus, which connects it with the main land, as early as possible, and that my next object would be to stop the burning which was going on in the town of Alexandria.

I sent the gunboats to the offshore squadron, and brought in the whole of the Marines and some Gatling guns from them.

During the day we took possession of the Arsenal.

At 4 p.m. I received His Highness the Khedive at the Palace of Ras-el-Teen. He came in accompanied by a cavalry escort, which had remained faithful to him, and he told me that he had 50 infantry as a personal guard. The suite which came in from Ramleh with him was very large. Our men were employed in getting steamers ready for His Highness's reception, should he be compelled to leave the city.

In the evening we landed all the Marines from the off-shore squadron, and got a small patrol into the streets, but they were of little service.

At night the Harem of the Ras-el-Teen Palace burst out in flames. Had to land working parties to blow it down with gun-cotton.

14th. Employed during the whole of the day landing as many men as we could spare from the squadron, and by evening we had occupied the most important positions.

Appointed Captain John A. Fisher to take charge of Naval Brigade.

Rear-Admiral Hoskins left in the "Penelope" for Port Said.

15th. Appointed Captain Charles F. Hotham as Chief of the Staff.

16th. The "Helicon" left to intercept the Channel Squadron and order them to Alexandria.

Had an interview with His Highness the Khedive, who apprehended great danger of inundation of Alexandria by the dykes at Aboukir

being cut. I at once ordered Vice-Admiral Dowell, C.B., to proceed with "Minotaur," "Sultan," "Téméraire," and "Beacon" to Aboukir to frustrate any operations by Arabi in that quarter. Before the vessels sailed I was under the necessity of removing 300 men, which they could ill spare, from them to strengthen the shore force.

17th. The "Helicon" returned, followed by the "Salamis," "Northumberland," "Aguincourt," and transport "Nerissa." The "Tamar" arrived with Marines from Cyprus.

Consulted Major-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., and His Highness the Khedive, and arranged that our land force should remain in occupation of the lines of Alexandria. Employed disembarking troops, &c., from transport "Nerissa."

18th. Re-embarked all the seamen belonging to "Minotaur," "Sultan," and "Téméraire," excepting one field and one Gatling gun's crews, and sent them in "Achilles" to Aboukir, to rejoin their respective ships.

Disembarked the 60th Rifles, and landed provisions for troops, &c.

Despatched the "Salamis" to Port Said with an officer of the Khedive. She had orders to return here at once.

His Excellency Dervisch Pasha informed me that he was about to proceed to Constantinople.

19th. The Turkish yacht "Izzedin," with Dervisch Pasha on board, sailed. Immediately afterwards important telegrams came for him, and I vainly tried to recall him.

Visited Marine Head-quarters at Gabari.

Still employed landing provisions and stores for troops.

I have, &c.

F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,

Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 657.

"Invincible," at Alexandria,

Sir,

July 20, 1882.

IN continuation of my official report of proceedings, dated the 19th instant, I have the honour to submit, for their Lordships' information, a more detailed account of the action which took place on the 11th, between the squadron under my command and the forts which defend Alexandria, than I was enabled to forward at that time.

2. As will be seen by the enclosed order of battle, a copy of which was supplied to each captain, I had decided to make two attacks, one by the "Sultan," "Superb," and "Alexandra," on the northern face of Ras-el-Teen, supported by the fire from the after turret of the "Inflexible," anchored off the entrance of the Corvette Pass, thus enfilading the Lighthouse Batteries; the other by the "Invincible," "Monarch," and "Penelope" from inside the reefs, aided by the fire of the "Inflexible's" foremost turret, and the "Téméraire," which took up a position close to the fairway buoy of the Boghaz or principal pass leading into Alexandria Harbour. The "Helicon" and "Condor" were detailed for duty as repeating ships, and the "Beacon," "Bittern," "Cygnet," and "Decoy" were employed as directed by signal during the day.

3. At 7 a.m. on the 11th, I signalled from the "Invincible" to the "Alexandra" to fire a shell into the recently armed earthworks, termed the "Hospital Battery," and followed this by a general signal to the fleet, "Attack the enemy's batteries," when immediate action ensued between all the ships in the positions assigned to them and the whole of the forts commanding the entrance to the harbour of Alexandria. A steady

fire was maintained on all sides until 10.30 a.m., when the "Sultan," "Superb," and "Alexandra," which had been hitherto under weigh, anchored off the Lighthouse Fort, and, by their well directed fire, assisted by that of the "Inflexible," which weighed and joined them at 12.30 p.m., succeeded in silencing most of the guns in the forts on Ras-el-Teen; still some heavy guns in Fort Ada kept up a desultory fire. About 1.30 p.m. a shell from the "Superb," whose practice in the afternoon was very good, blew up the magazine, and caused the immediate retreat of the remaining garrison. These ships then directed their attention to Fort Pharos, which was silenced with the assistance of the "Téméraire," who joined them at 2.30, when a shot from the "Inflexible" dismounted one of the heavy guns. The Hospital Battery was well fought throughout, and although silenced for a time by a shell from the "Inflexible," it was not until 5 p.m., that the artillerymen were compelled to retire from their guns by the fire of the "Inflexible" and offshore squadron. The "Invincible" with my flag, supported by the "Penelope," both ships being at anchor, the latter on one occasion shifting berth, and assisted by the "Monarch," underweigh inside the reefs, as well as by the "Inflexible" and "Téméraire" in the Boghaz and Corvette Channels, succeeded, after an engagement of some hours, in silencing and partially destroying the batteries and lines of Meix. Fort Marsa-el-Kanat was destroyed by the explosion of the magazine after half an hour's action with the "Monarch." About 2 p.m., seeing that the gunners in the western lower battery of Meix had abandoned their guns, and that the supports had probably retired to the citadel, I called in the gun vessels and gunboats, and, under cover of their fire, landed a party of twelve volunteers under the command of Lieutenant B. R. Bradford, of the "Invincible," accompanied by Lieutenant Richard Poore, of that ship, Lieutenant the Honourable Hedworth Lambton (my Flag Lieutenant), Major Tulloch, Welsh Regiment, attached to my staff, and Mr. Hardy, Midshipman, in charge of the boat, who got on shore through the surf and destroyed, with charges of gun cotton, two 10-inch muzzle loading rifled guns, and spiked six smooth bore guns in the right hand water battery at Meix, and re-embarked without a casualty beyond the loss of one of their boats ("Bittern's" dingy) on the rocks. This was a hazardous operation very well carried out. Previous to this, after the action had become general, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, of the "Condor," stationed as repeating ship, seeing the accuracy with which two 10-inch rifled guns in Fort Marabout were playing upon the ships engaged off Fort Meix, steamed up to within range of his 7-inch 90 cwt. gun, and by his excellent practice soon drew off the fire. I then ordered him to be supported by the "Beacon," "Bittern," "Cygnet," and "Decoy," the "Cygnet" having been engaged with the Ras-el-Teen Forts during the early part of the day. I am happy to say, during the action, no casualties happened to these vessels, owing in a great measure to the able manner in which they were manœuvred, and their light draft enabling them to take up their position on the weakest point of the batteries. The action generally terminated successfully at 5.30 p.m., when the ships anchored for the night.

4. The force opposed to us would have been more formidable had every gun mounted on the line of works been brought into action, but in the Ras-el-Teen Batteries few of the large smooth bores, and fewer of the French 36-pounders, bought in the time of Mehemet Ali, were manned, the Egyptians preferring to use the English

10-inch, 9-inch, 8-inch, and smaller muzzle-loading rifled guns. These guns are precisely the same as those which Her Majesty's ships carry, and no better muzzle-loading guns could be found. They were abundantly, even lavishly, supplied with projectiles of the latest description, chilled shot; and the sighting of the guns was excellent. The same may be said of the guns in the Meix Lines, excepting that in them the 36-pounders were more used, and that one, if not two, 15-inch smooth bores were brought into action, in addition to the 10-inch, 9-inch, and smaller M.L.R. guns fired. Fort Marabout brought two 10-inch M.L.R. guns into action at long range, shell after shell of which came up towards the inshore squadron in an excellent line, falling from ten to thirty yards short. Not one shell from the guns in the Southern Batteries burst on board Her Majesty's ships during the day.

5. I forward for their Lordships' perusal the official report of Captain Walter J. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B., A.D.C., of Her Majesty's ship "Sultan," who most ably commanded the outside squadron, which bore the brunt of the action, as the accompanying statements of the damages sustained by the "Sultan," "Superb," and "Alexandra," fully testify. I have no account of the damage sustained by the "Penelope," as that vessel was shortly afterwards detached from my flag. The upper works of the "Invincible" and "Inflexible" were a good deal knocked about, but no serious injury was done. No damage was inflicted on the "Téméraire" or "Monarch."

6. I cannot speak too highly of the support I received from all the officers in command of the ships on this occasion. To Captain Walter J. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B., A.D.C., who commanded the northern division, my special thanks are due, and I would bring his name prominently to their Lordships' notice. I desire also to thank Captains Thomas Le H. Ward, of the "Superb," and Charles F. Hotham, of the "Alexandra," attached to his division, Captains Henry F. Nicholson, of the "Téméraire," and John A. Fisher, of the "Inflexible" (who were employed outside the reefs in support of the inshore division, and afterwards in aid of the northern attack), Captains Henry Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C., of the "Monarch," St. George C. D'Arcy Irvine, of the "Penelope," and Robert H. More Molyneux, of the "Invincible," for the way in which they performed their several duties.

Commanders George W. Hand, the senior of his rank engaged, of the "Beacon," Lord Charles Beresford, of the "Condor," Thomas S. Brand, of the "Bittern," Lieutenant Hugh C. D. Ryder, commanding the "Cygnet," an officer of over fifteen years' standing, and Lieutenant Arthur H. Boldero, commanding the "Decoy," are all officers well deserving of advancement, the duties which have fallen on them before and since the action have been unusually severe, as all the communication between the ships outside and inside the reefs has been carried on by them frequently in very bad weather, and at night, when the state of the Bar has required most careful handling of their ships and an accurate knowledge of pilotage. I would also mention the name of Lieutenant William L. Morrison, of the "Helicon," who, while repeating signals from me, was more than once under fire of the Northern Batteries, in a ship not constructed for warlike purposes. To the officers and men of the fleet generally I am much indebted for the speedy and successful issue of the engagement.

7. Captain Hotham, of the "Alexandra," has specially brought to my notice a deed of valour performed by Mr. Israel Harding, the Gunner of that ship, who probably saved many lives by lifting and placing in a tub of water a 10-inch shell with burning fuze, which had passed through the ship's side, and lodged on the main deck. He has also drawn my attention to the praiseworthy behaviour of Commander Alan Thomas, of the "Alexandra," throughout the day. I trust that this officer and Staff Commander Hosken, of my proper Flag Ship, who is most favourably reported on by Captain W. Hunt-Grubbe, will not suffer by my enforced absence from her. The whole of the Captains speak in the highest terms of the conduct of their officers and crew.

8. It is quite impossible for me to account for the very small loss sustained by Her Majesty's ships on this occasion, considering the amount of shell and shot which struck them, and the injuries inflicted on the hulls of the "Sultan," "Superb," and "Alexandra," and in a lesser degree on those of the "Invincible," "Penelope," and "Inflexible," but I may here express my deep regret that Lieutenant Francis Jackson, and Mr. William Shannon, carpenter, of the "Inflexible," should have fallen. The wounded, who when last heard of, were doing well, were sent to Malta, in the "Humber."

9. I enclose a nominal list of the volunteers who formed the landing party to spike the guns in Meix Batteries, together with the boat's crew.

I have, &c.,

F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,

Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Enclosure No. 7 in Mediterranean Letter
No. 657 of 1882.

NOMINAL List of Officers and Men who landed from the "Invincible," on the 11th July, 1882, and spiked the guns at Meix Fort and destroyed three with gun cotton:—

Barton R. Bradford, Gunnery Lieutenant.
Richard Poore, Lieutenant.
The Hon. Hedworth Lambton, Flag Lieutenant.
Major Tulloch, Royal Welsh Regiment.
James Cross, Chief Gunner's Mate.
George Jennings, Gunner's Mate.
James Williams, Leading Seaman.
Thomas Gleeson, Able Seaman.
Thomas Hawkins, Able Seaman.
William Fox, Able Seaman.
William Edwards, Able Seaman.
Henry Reardon, Able Seaman.
John Stanley, Able Seaman.
George Robinson, Able Seaman.
William R. Scorer, Able Seaman.
F. J. Harwood, Able Seaman.

The Officer and Men named below manned the Steam Pinnace, and remained in the Boat:—

Mr. Edward E. Hardy, Midshipman.
Robert Hewitt, Coxswain of Pinnace.
Francis Odum, Able Seaman.
John W. Towlson, Ordinary Seaman.
John E. Davis, Ordinary Seaman.
George Gurney, Ordinary Seaman.
John C. Western, Engine Room Artificer.
G. T. Barton, Stoker.

F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,

Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"Helicon," at Alexandria, 21st July, 1882.

