

the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure His Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England as soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot being closely engaged with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels, but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as His Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my dispatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give His Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, any farther particulars he may require.

I enclose, for His Royal Highness's farther information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated, a protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence. I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

No. 1.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Admirals commanding the squadrons of the three Powers which signed the Treaty of London having met before Navarin, for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said Treaty, viz. an armistice *de facto*, between the Turks and the Greeks—have set forth, in the present protocol, the result of their conference.

Considering that after the provisional suspension of hostilities to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th of September last with the English and French Admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian Admiral, the said Pacha did, the very next day, violate his engagement, by causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point in the Morea.

Considering that since that return of that fleet to Navarin, in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by Admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this Pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning their habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country.

Considering that with a view of putting a stop to atrocities, which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish Chiefs, and the advice given to Mehemet Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities.

Considering that there only remains to the Commanders of the Allied squadrons the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective Courts, viz.—

1st.—The continuing throughout the whole of the winter a blockade difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea and the Islands.

2dly.—The uniting the Allied squadrons in Navarin itself, and securing by this permanent presence the inaction of the Ottoman fleets, but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system.

3dly.—The proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarin, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the Treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself.

After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this third mode may, without effusion of blood, and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present protocol.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

LOUIS COUNT DE HEYDEN,
Rear-Admiral of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias.

Rear-Admiral H. DE RIGNY,
Commanding the squadron of His Most Christian Majesty.
October 18, 1827.

No. II.

Extract of a letter from Captain HAMILTON, of His Majesty's ship Cambrian, to Vice-Admiral Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, dated Kitriés, October 18, 1827.

I have the honour of informing you that I arrived here yesterday morning, in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the gulf we observed by clouds of fire and smoke that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian Captain was despatched to the Turkish Commander, a copy of which I enclose. The Russian and English officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon, we, the two Captains, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants, driven from the plain, is shocking. Women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass. I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge.

It is supposed that if Ibrahim remains in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation.

No. III.

Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey in the Port of Navarin, October 21, 1827.

Three Turkish line of battle ships; 1 Turkish Admiral 84 guns, 850 men, 650 killed; 1 do. 84 guns, 850 men; 1 do. 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.

4 Egyptian double banked frigates; 64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.

15 Turkish frigates; 48 guns, from 450 to 500 men.

18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian do.; from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.

4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian do.; 19 guns, from 130 to 150 men.

5 Egyptian fire vessels.

35,000 Egyptian troops in the Morea; 4000 of whom came with the above ships.

No. IV.

[TRANSLATION.]

As the squadrons of the Allied Powers did not enter Navarin with an hostile intention, but only to renew to the Commanders of the Turkish fleet, propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Signior himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken for the first cannon shot which has been ventured to be fired on the allied flags. We send therefore one of the Turkish Captains, fallen into our hands as a prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Moharem Bey, Tahir Pacha, and Capitana Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish Chiefs, that if one single musket or cannon shot be again fired on a ship or boat of the Allied Powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the forts of Navarin; and that we shall consider such new act of hostility as a formal declaration of the Porte against the three Allied Powers, and of which the Grand Signior and his Pachas must suffer the terrible consequences. But if the Turkish Chiefs, acknowledging the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the forts, before the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer, without evasions, before sunset. Signed by the English, French, and Russian Admirals.

The Gazette also contains letters of congratulation from Admiral Codrington to the French and Russian Admirals, on the excellent management of the ships under their directions in the course of the battle, and the answer of Admiral de Rigny. It also contains a letter to Admiral Codrington from de Rigny, speaking in high terms of the assistance received from Captain Davies and Captain Fellowes, of the British squadron.

A Return of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. &c. &c. in an Action with the Turkish Fleet, in Navarin Harbour, 20th October 1827.

Asia.—Killed—Captain G. A. Bell, R. M.; Mr. William Smith, (2), Master; Mr. Philip Dumaresq, Supernumerary Mate; Mr. John Lewis, (a), Boatswain; Mr. Peter Mitchell, Pilot; 8 seamen; 6 royal marines.—Total killed—19. Wounded severely—Mr. H. J. Codrington, Midshipman; Mr. W. V. Lee, Midshipman; Mr. R. H. Bunsbury, Volunteer of 1st class; Mr. C. Wakeham, Supernumerary Clerk; 26 seamen; 2 royal marines. Wounded slightly—Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, passenger; Mr. Henry S. Dyer, Admiral's Secretary; 16 seamen; 7 royal marines.—Total wounded—57.

Albion.—Killed—Captain C. J. Stevens, R. N.; Mr. Edward R. Foster, Volunteer of 2d class; 7 seamen; 1 royal marine.—Total killed—10. Wounded severely—Mr. William Lloyd, Mate; Mr. Frederick Gray, Midshipman;

Mr. Thomas Addington, Boatswain; 16 seamen; 4 royal marines. Wounded slightly—Commander J. N. Campbell; Lieutenant J. G. D'Urban; Reverend E. Winder, Chaplain; Mr. W. F. O'Kane, Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. James Stewart, Clerk; 20 seamen; 2 royal marines.—Total wounded—50.

Genoa.—Killed—Captain Walter Bathurst; Mr. Peter Brown, Midshipman; Mr. Charles Bussell, Midshipman; Mr. A. J. T. Rowe, Master's Assistant; 13 seamen; 9 royal marines.—Total killed—26. Wounded severely—Captain Thomas Moore, R. M.; Mr. Herbert B. Gray, Midshipman; 7 seamen; 5 royal marines. Wounded slightly—Lieutenant Henry R. Sturt; Mr. James Chambers, Volunteer 2d class; 13 seamen; 4 royal marines.—Total wounded—33.

Dartmouth.—Killed—Lieutenant G. W. H. FitzRoy; Mr. Brown Smyth, Midshipman; 3 seamen; 1 royal marine.—Total killed—6. Wounded severely—Mr. Lancelot Harrison, Mate; 3 seamen; 1 royal marine. Wounded slightly—Lieutenant Spencer Smyth; 1 seaman; 1 royal marine.—Total wounded—8.

Glasgow.—Killed—None. Wounded slightly—2 seamen.—Total wounded—2.

Talbot.—Killed—Mr. W. J. Goldfinch, Volunteer of 1st class; 5 seamen.—Total killed—6. Wounded severely—Mr. John Dellamore, Acting Schoolmaster; Mr. Joseph Gay, Admiralty Clerk; 3 seamen. Wounded slightly—Lieutenant R. S. Hay; Mr. Alexander Cotton, College Midshipman; 7 seamen; 3 royal marines.—Total wounded—17.

Cambrian.—Killed—Lieutenant Philip Sturgeon, R. M.—Total killed—1. Wounded severely—1 royal marine.—Total wounded—1.

Philomel.—Killed—1 royal marine.—Total killed—1. Wounded severely—3 seamen. Wounded slightly—3 seamen; 1 royal marine.—Total wounded—7.

Rose.—Killed—3 seamen.—Total killed—3. Wounded severely—Lieutenant M. Lyons; Mr. Douglas Curry, Midshipman; 6 seamen. Wounded slightly—Mr. Williams, Midshipman; 6 seamen.—Total wounded—15.

Brisk.—Killed—Mr. Henry Camping, Purser.—Total killed—1. Wounded severely—1 seaman. Wounded slightly—Mr. John Isatt, Surgeon; 1 seaman.—Total wounded—3.

Musquito.—Killed—2 seamen.—Total killed—2. Wounded severely—4 seamen.—Total wounded—4.

Total killed—75.—Total wounded—197.

WAR-OFFICE, November 8, 1827.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Richard William Peirse to be Captain, by purchase, vice Chalmers, who retires.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Houstoun, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Cochrane, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Both dated October 11.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant-General Honourable Sir William Lumley, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Pembroke, deceased; dated November 3. George Charles Holford, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Sykes, who retires.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Major Robert Burdett, from the 4th foot, to be Major, vice Drummond, who exchanges.

4th Regiment of Foot—Major William Charles Drummond, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Burdett, who exchanges.

20th—Ensign Serape Berdmore to be Lieutenant, vice Storey, deceased. Gentleman Cadet Henry Crawley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Berdmore.

28th—Major Harris Hailes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Browne, who retires.

63d—Richard Dyott, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ioder, who retires.

84th—Hospital-Assistant Thomas Hume to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wilkinson, deceased.

88th—Ensign Edmond Richard Jeffreys to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Garstin, who retires. All dated October 11.

Royal African Colonial Corps.

To be Ensigns—Volunteer John Hamilton Stewart, vice Dennis, promoted; dated July 23. Volunteer William Henry Anthony Robeson, vice Vernon, promoted; dated July 24. Peter Smellie, gent. vice Barney, promoted; dated July 25, 1827.

GARRISONS.

Lieutenant-General William Guard to be Lieutenant-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, vice Colonel James Hawker, deceased; dated October 25, 1827.

General Sir William Keppel, G. C. B. to be Governor of Guernsey, vice the Earl of Pembroke, deceased.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of Gloucester, K. G. and G. C. B. to be Governor of Portsmouth, vice General Sir William Keppel. Both dated November 3, 1827.