



# The Edinburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 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 William 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 3d 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.,

(Signed) W. CODRINGTON,  
General Commanding.

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

Enclosure 1.

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

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 part 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

