Consolidated Chapelry of All Saints South Merstham.

"We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom shall seem meet,

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference,

"The Consolidated Chapelry of All Saints South Merstham comprising:

"All that portion of the parish of Merstham in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Rochester, which is bounded upon the south-west by the hereinafter described portion of the parish of Gatton upon the south-east by the parish of Nutfield all in the county and diocese aforesaid and upon the remaining sides that is to say upon the north and upon the north-west by an imaginary line commencing at the point near the lodge at the entrance to the house and grounds called Coppice Lea where the boundary which divides the said parish of Blechingley from the parish of Merstham aforesaid crosses the middle of the high road which leads from Blechingley past the house called Nutfield Garden and thence through Words Green to Merstham and extending the distance westward along the middle of the said road for a distance of seventy-five chains or thereabouts to the south-easterly side of the bridge which carries the old main line of the South Eastern Railway Company over the said road and extending thence south-westward along the avenue forming the south-eastern boundary of the property of the said Railway Company for a distance of twenty-seven chains or thereabouts to the boundary which divides the said parish of Merstham from the parish of Gatton aforesaid.

"And also all that contiguous portion of the said parish of Gatton which is situated on the south-western side of the above described portion of the parish of Merstham aforesaid and which by a confirming Order of the Local Government Board dated the fourth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine has for all civil purposes been annexed to and incorporated with the said parish of Merstham."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her'said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that this Order shall have been duly published in tho London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and also that it shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty in Council. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's ship "Blake," Captain F. H. Henderson, Her Majesty's ship "Fox," and Captain K. S. Rolleston, Her Majesty's ship "Phoebe," co-operated with the Officer Commanding the insurants in their movements and in the valuable services rendered by Her Majesty's ships "Fox," "Phoebe," "Blonde," "Tartar," and "Alecto." 4.

On the occasion of a reinforcement of the 1st West India Regiment having been sent to Port Lokko on the 3rd March last, Captain Henderson, at my request, detailed a gun force to cover the passage of the troops up the Lokko Creek under Lieutenant F. K. C. Gibbons, Her Majesty's ship "Fox." This officer did very good service in assisting in the defence of Port Lokko the next day by shelling the insurgents out of a part of the town in which they had established themselves.

5. The thanks of the Government are also due to Captain Henderson, R.N., who proceeded on the 2nd May in Her Majesty's ship "Fox" to Sulima and Mano Salijah, where there were several large factories and customs stations, and rescued the Government officials and traders there from almost certain death, driving off by his shall fire the insurgents, who had already surrounded and commenced an attack on those places.

6. The thanks of this Government are also due to Captain Rolleston, R.N., for the assistance he rendered with Her Majesty's ships "Phoebe," "Tartar," and "Alecto," in landing the two military expeditions for Shangha and Bumpa on the 5th and 6th July, and for his willing cooperation on several other occasions.

7. At the critical period of the Mendi rising the presence of Her Majesty's ships "Blonde" and "Alecto," which Captain Henderson despatched to Bonthe, absolutely secured that place from attack by the insurgents, and the landing places which were organized from those ships up the rivers and creeks, by the punishment which they inflicted on the insurgents, put any future attempts on the part of the latter to take Bonthe out of the question.

8. Commander Peyton Hoskyns, R.N., commanded several of these expeditions amongst others he proceeded on the 4th May up the Lunga River to Bogo, driving the insurgents from their stockade and inflicting severe losses on them, and on the 13th he covered with a gun force the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham's column up the Lunga River, at times under heavy fire from the banks.

9. Lieutenant Commander Holmes, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Alecto," who co-operated with Captain Hoskyns in the boat expeditions, made a reconnaissance to Bendu on the 19th May, and did valuable service on the 11th and 12th June by proceeding up the Lunga-Kitamb River and rescuing a number of Sierra Leone women who had been taken prisoners by the insurgents.

10. I beg to bring to your notice also the following Officers, who have been specially mentioned for their services:—Lieutenant W. P. Benwell, H.M. Majesty's ship "Fox," Lieutenant E. O. Gladstone, Her Majesty's ship "Alecto," Lieutenant G. H. Welch, Her Majesty's ship "Blonde," Lieutenant E. W. Denison, Her Majesty's ship...
"Blonde," Mr. W. W. Hardwick, Chief Engineer
Her Majesty's ship "Blonde."
I have, &c.
F. CARDEW, Governor.
The Right Honourable J. Chamberlain, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

From Colonel Woodgate, Commanding Troops,
To His Excellency the Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief.
Sierra Leone,
Sir,
January 8, 1899.
I have the honour to report to Your Excel-

lency on the operations undertaken during the past year in the suppression of rebellion in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

From the commencement of the year 1898 gatherings of armed natives were reported in many parts of the country, ostensibly to resist a hut tax, but not confined to those districts in which it had recently been imposed.

In the Karene District they were headed by Bai Bureh, a petty chief, but a man of influence and ability, and culminated on the 18th February in his successfully resisting arrest by a small body of the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, while the District Commissioner, Captain Sharpe, receiving warning that the insurgents would attack his station at Karene, which was not constructed for defence by a small party.

The force at his disposal consisted of 75 Frontier Police and 25 Armed Messengers, the latter not highly trained. "To enable him to utilize all his men in the district it was decided to send troops from Freetown to occupy Karene.

Accordingly Major Norris, 1st West India Regiment, was sent with his company (92 Non-
Commissioned Officers and men) a 7-pr gun and a Maxim and 30-days' supply.

Leaving Freetown on the 24th he disembarked at Robat-on-the-Great Scarcies River on the 26th and reached Karene unopposed on the 28th February.

At Karene, learning that the natives were openly hostile, he applied (by carrier pigeon) for more troops (2 Companies to hold Port Lokko and Karene, and a third for offensive operations); and on the 3rd March, leaving 20 of his men at Karene, marched with the remainder and 20 police to Port Lokko to secure it as a base of operations.

He met with resistance on the road, casualties 2 Officers rank and file and 12 carriers wounded. The force at his disposal consisted of 75 Frontier Police and 25 Armed Messengers, the latter not highly trained. "To enable him to utilize all his men in the district it was decided to send troops from Freetown to occupy Karene.

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On the evening of the 5th a second company 1st West India Regiment reached Port Lokko, where during the day the natives had made a desultory attack, and consequently of which a portion of the town-known as Old Port Lokko had been partially destroyed by shell fire.

An entrenched camp was formed at the Church Missionary Society's Station outside the town.

The continued resistance of the insurgents under Bai Bureh, aided by neighbouring chiefs, necessitated further reinforcements being sent from Freetown, until by the end of April all the available infantry of the garrison were in the Karene District.

During the month of March operations were mainly confined to the provisioning of Port Lokko, Karene (25 miles distant), and two intermediate posts, Romani-and Kbagbantama; and during the marches of convoys many casualties occurred, chiefly among the carriers by the fire from stockades constructed near the roadside in the dense bush through which it passes.

The only offensive movement undertaken was by Major Buck, 1st West India Regiment, who with his company traversed a considerable portion of the hostile district, and, after four days' marching and fighting, reached Karene. Casualties 2 killed and 10 wounded.

From Karene he patrolled constantly, attacking hostile bodies and destroying stockades, with the result that the enemy ceased to give serious trouble in that immediate neighbourhood. In these operations he was materially aided by Major Tarbet, Commanding the Frontier Police.

On the 1st April Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, 1st West India Regiment, arrived at Port Lokko, and took command in the district. Having established himself at the organized the Young Column and took the offensive, destroying hostile strongholds throughout the disturbed district, which, owing to improved tactics, was accomplished with slight loss, and by the middle of May there was but little resistance. Insurgent chiefs were still at large and defiant, but appear to have been deserted by their allies from other parts.

Meanwhile in March affairs become disturbed in the adjoining district of Ronietta. In Kwaia traffic had been stopped on the Rokell River.

Consequently Major Moore, the Acting District Commissioner, proceeded there on the 3rd from Songo Town with 40 Frontier Police. He returned on the 7th March, having it was thought, suppressed the disturbances. They broke out again, however, in April, when Captain Fairtlough, D.S.O., 4th Dublin Fusiliers, who had taken over charge of the District, proceeded there with 50 Frontier Police and a force of Friendly Natives, and effectually quieted it. He met with considerable opposition, losing 2 Friendly killed and 6 wounded.

On the 27th April a party of 25 Frontier Police under Captain Wallia were suddenly attacked at Rufubia on the Small Bum River. The insurgents were in great numbers, had having gallantly held his own until the ammunition was nearly exhausted, Captain Wallia withdrew by boat during the night to Bothen.

This attack was coincident with a general rising throughout the Mendu District between the Bibbi and Mabo Rivers, a distance of 150 miles, embracing the Imperi, Pangumia, Bandajuma and Ronietta districts of the English-speaking people ensnared, including seven American missionaries, one gentleman and four ladies at Rotofunk, one gentleman and his wife at Thiamia, and several hundreds of natives, while all storehouses and factories in the disturbed area were plundered and destroyed.

All communications with the District Commissioners and detachments of police in the Rojalette, Bandajuma, and Pangumia districts were cut off; Bothen, the sea-port of the Mendu country, was threatened with immediate attack, and Sierra Leone itself was thought to be in danger.

The column with Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall's operations in the Karene district, there were available a garrison battery of 30 Europeans and 70 natives, a few details of this 1st West India Regiment—Bandamen and men sent in sick from Port Lokko, but again fit for service, 150 of the newly-raised West African Regiment, recruited mainly from two rival tribes, Jimmeh and Mendi, the Officer-for which had just arrived with me from England, and a few frontier police, including their last joined recruits.

Her Majesty's ships "Fox," "Blonde," and "Alecto" were in the harbour of Sierra Leone.

To secure Boteh the 50 of the 1st West India Regiment and 20 police under Captain Dawkins,
Northumberland Fusiliers, were dispatched at once, and steps were taken to withdraw 100 of the 3rd West India Regiment, two companies of which had arrived during the month from St. Helier and were at Port Loko.

These proceeded to Bonothe on the 3rd May with Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, D.S.O., of the Sherwood Foresters and West African Regiment.

His instructions were to secure Bonothe and relieve the District Commissioner's station at Kandlea.

Volunteer corps were formed at Free Town and Songo Town, both of which were said to be threatened; a small force of regular troops under Major Kennedy occupied the latter place, and steps were taken for the immediate protection of Free Town, in which there is a considerable Mendi population.

Her Majesty's ships "Blonde" and "Alecto" proceeded to Bonothe with the troops.

Two days later, the immediate danger having passed, the special precautions in Free Town were relaxed, and the town resumed its ordinary aspect.

Preparations were next made for the relief of Kwalo, headquarters of the Ronietta district, which had been twice attacked by insurgents, who assembled at Taiama, a large stockaded town 20 miles distant from it.

I accompanied the Column, consisting of 13 European and 50 native gunners, with a 7-pr. 25 1st West India Regiment, 30 Frontier Police, and 100 West African Regiment, which, starting from Songo Town on the 12th May, reached Rotofunk, after two slight skirmishes, on the 14th.

There it halted for several days, having learned that the Kwalo garrison had repulsed an attack and was safe for the time, cleared the country round, and collected supplies of which it was but poorly provided, carriers not being obtainable then in Sierra Leone, owing, it was said, to recent losses.

Preparations were made for the immediate protection of Free Town, and the following day destroyed others in the Karene district.

It reached Kwalo on the 22nd May, and on the 24th an armed messenger, Captain Carr, of the 1st Battalion, 4th West India Regiment, captured Taiama, a large stockaded town, and the following day destroyed others in the Karene district.

He disembarked at Bopo, and on the 17th reached Mafwe, where, on the 19th, he was attacked in force, defeating the insurgents with heavy loss.

From Mafwe he detached columns, one of which, under Lieutenant Safford, 3rd West India Regiment, relieved Bandajuma on the 22nd. The same officer, with a party of 60 West Indians, attacked later and destroyed the stockaded town of Bandajuma, while a similar detachment, under Lieutenant Russell, of the 1st Battalion, captured and destroyed Bompe Mendi, the principal Mendi stronghold in that district, and the centre where the rebels are believed to exist. In this action Lieutenant Russell was twice wounded.

At the time of the outbreak, Bandajuma, the District Commissioner's headquarters, was held only by 21 Frontier Police under Captain Eames, Captain Carr (King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry), the Commissioner being away with the other 30 men. Hearing of the rebellion he hurried back, covering the last 43 miles in 22 hours, and reached his station in time to take part in its defence, an attack having been made at 2.30 a.m. on the 4th May. This was successfully repulsed, also another on the 7th.

After this, with the aid of some friendly Chiefs, Captain Carr was able to clear the country round for a considerable distance, but was cut off from other posts until relieved by Lieutenant Safford when his supplies were running short.

But for the promptitude Bandajuma might have fallen, and it is due to the energy shown by him and Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, and the officers under him, that this formidable rising of a tribe, reputed the most warlike in the Protectorate, was quickly suppressed with slight loss by a few police and troops, many of whom had been but recently enlisted.

Kwalo and Bandajuma having been made secure troops were available for the relief of the distant Commissioner's post at Pangoma, from which no news had been received for nearly six weeks.

On the 8th June Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham dispatched from Bandajuma a Frontier Police and a contingent of friendly natives under Captain Eames, and on the 10th Captain Fairtlough started from Kwalo for the same object with 50 Police and a contingent of Yonnas.

During his absence Kwalo was held by a detachment of the West African Regiment under Captain Crofton Atkins, Sherwood Foresters.

The first-named column failed in its object owing to losses sustained by the allies at a place called Doidu. Both they and the carriers refused to advance further, and the police, encumbered with wounded, returned to Bandajuma.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham then dispatched 50 of the West Indians and some Police under Captain Woodman, 3rd West India Regiment. These, moving by a fresh route, reached Pangoma unopposed on the 22nd June, left there ammunition, provisions, and the police detachment, and returned to Bandajuma with the West Indians.

The garrison under Captain Blakeney, the Commissioner, were well, but had been more or less closely invested by insurgents for several weeks.

Captain Fairtlough reached Pangoma on the 23rd June, having met with much opposition, the insurgents offering at times considerable resistance, constructing stockades, and blocking his road with felled trees. In his advance he captured Tungea and other stockaded towns, and forced the passage of the broad Sehwa River. He was ably assisted by Captain Ferguson, 4th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, Commanding the police detachment, particularly at Moinu, where, to get boats for the remainder, he crossed the Sehwa River in the face of the enemy on a small raft carrying six policemen.

After attacking and dispersing three separate bodies of insurgents round Pangoma, Captain Fairtlough returned by a fresh route to Kwalo, again fighting most of the way, and reached it on the 9th July. His losses during the month's operations were 3 Friendlies killed and 2 drowned crossing rivers; 6 Frontier Police, 4 Armed Messengers, and 22 Friendlies wounded.

The distance marched was 180 miles; the rainy season was at its worst, rivers flooded and ordinary streams broad swamps.

After the relief of Pangoma disturbances ceased throughout the Mendi country, though some Chiefs maintained a threatening attitude for a time about Wooma on the Mon River.
During July small punitive expeditions were with the assistance of the Royal Navy, landed to operate in the coast districts between Sierra Leone and Sherbro. Captain White, Her Majesty's ship "Hartar," conveyed a party of Frontier Police who aided friendly natives in clearing of insurgents the country between the Sulima and Mano Rivers, while parties of the West African Regiment under Captains Goodwyn and Carleton were landed and did good service at Shenge and on the Bumpe River, and between those places and Kuhl.

During July and August, Major Ryde operating from Bomba, where his half battalion (334 men) was stationed, did good service in the Bendu and Imperial districts. From Bonthe, where his half battalion (334 men) was stationed, the bulk of the 1st West India Regiment was withdrawn to Freetown, leaving small garrisons at Port Lokko and Karene.

In August these were supplemented by two companies of West Africans under Captain Marescaux, Shropshire Light Infantry, who took command in the district, and did good service in aiding the Commissioner to restore order. Early in October it became necessary to withdraw the West Indians to Freetown. They were replaced by three companies West African Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, and the rains having made movements almost impossible, the bulk of the 1st West India Regiment was withdrawn to Freetown, leaving small garrisons at Port Lokko and Karene.

Of these, Alimami Lahii, the most influential next to Bai Burch, surrendered to Captain Robinson, of the Frontier Police, who for some time had pursued him closely.

Captain Goodwyn, with two companies of West Africans, was placed in the heart of Bai Burch's country, and gave the rebels no peace until that chief was captured after many minor skirmishes on the 11th November by a party under his immediate command.

At the same time Captain Carleton, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, with a West African Company, up rated against Bai Forki east of Port Lokko, in a district which had been previously but little visited. He was mauled by being twice called off to be in readiness for other duties, but succeeded in dispersing the rebels, and Bai Forki, deserted by his followers, surrendered sh. rily after to the District Commissioner.

The capture of these chiefs brought the rebellion to a close. The natives appear to be returning to their usual occupations, and peace seems to have been restored throughout the Karene, Ronetta, and Mendi districts.

The following is a list of those Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers whose conduct appears to be deserving of special mention:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. A. Marshall, West India Regiment.
Captain N. J. Goodwyn, Durham Regiment, West African Regiment.
Captain E. M. Carleton, Royal Lancaster Regiment, West African Regiment.
Major C. B. Morgan, West India Regiment.
Lieutenant H. D. Russell, West India Regiment.
Major A. H. Thomas, Army Service Corps.
Major B. Crofts, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Lieutenant W. R. Howell, 1st Glamorganshire Volunteer Artillery, Sierra Leone Volunteer Force.
Captain H. G. de L. Ferguson, 4th Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Sierra Leone Frontier Police.
Captain E. C. D’U. Fairclough, D.S.O., 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, District Commissioner, Sierra Leone Protectorate.
Captain W. S. Sharpe, 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, District Commissioner, Sierra Leone Protectorate.
Major A. F. Tarbet, 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, Inspector-General, Sierra Leone Frontier Police.
Major A. R. Stuart, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery.
Major E. C. Kennedy, West India Regiment, Brigade Major.
Major H. C. Buck, West India Regiment.
Lieutenant H. T. Eckersley, West India Regiment.
Lieutenant N. E. F. Safford, West India Regiment.
Captain O. H. R. Marescaux, Shropshire Light Infantry, West African Regiment.
Captain C. Dalton, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain J. M. Harrison, Army Service Corps.
Corporal Greenidge, 1st Battalion West India Regiment.
Private Grant, 3rd Battalion West India Regiment.
Sergeant A. G. Wells, Army Service Corps.
Sergeant B. Thomas, West African Regiment.

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order,
St. James's Palace, December 28, 1889.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Royal Victorian Order:

To be an Honorary Commander of the said Royal Order, viz.:—
Herr Reinhold Klehmet, M.V.O.

Foreign Office, December 28, 1889.