

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 upon the east by the parish of Blechingley 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 Spynes Barn and through Worsted Green to Merstham and extending thence westward along the middle of the said road for a distance of seventy-five chains or thereabouts to the south-eastern 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 fence 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 situate 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 in 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 the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Rochester. *A. W. FitzRoy.*

War Office, December 29, 1899.

THE following Despatches have been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—
Government House, Fort Thornton,

SIR, *Sierra Leone, January 17, 1899.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information, a Despatch, dated 9th instant, from Colonel E. R. P. Woodgate, C.B., covering the whole of the operations connected with the suppression of the recent disturbances in the Protectorate.

2. I beg to commend to your most favourable notice the very valuable services which Colonel Woodgate has rendered to this Government, as

well as those rendered by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Imperial Troops, and Sierra Leone Frontier Police, and by the District Commissioners and other officials in the service of this Government, mentioned by him in his Despatch.

3. I also beg to bring to your most favourable notice the efficient manner in which the Senior Naval Officers, viz.:—Captain A. L. Winsloe, Her Majesty's ship "Blake," Captain F. H. Henderson, Her Majesty's ship "Fox," and Captain R. S. Rolleston, Her Majesty's ship "Phœbe," co-operated with the Officer Commanding Troops and myself, and the valuable services rendered by Her Majesty's ships "Fox," "Phœbe," "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 this Government are specially 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 shell 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 "Phœbe," "Tartar," and "Alecto," in landing the two military expeditions for Shengah and Bumpe on the 5th and 6th July, and for his willing co-operation 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 boat expeditions 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 Jong River to Bogo, driving the insurgents from their stockades 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 Jong 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 Bum-Kittam 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. F. Benwell, Her 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,

January 9, 1899.

SIR,

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,
received 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 Free Town 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 Free Town on the 24th he disembarked
at Robat on the Great Sarcies River on the 26th
and reached Karone 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 8 rank and file and 12 carriers wounded.

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, in consequence 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 Free Town, 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 Kágbantama; 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' march-
ing 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 soon 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 his depôts, he organized a Flying
Column and took the offensive, destroying hostile
strongholds throughout the disturbed district,
which, owing to improved tactics, was accom-
plished 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 became 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
Fairlough, 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 4
Friendlies killed and 6 wounded.

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

This attack was coincident with a general rising
throughout the Mendi District between the Ribbi
and Mano Rivers, a distance of 150 miles; em-
bracing the Imperri, Panguma, Bandajuma and
Ronietta districts. Massacres of English-speak-
ing people ensued, including seven American
missionaries, one gentleman and four ladies at
Rotofunk, one gentleman and his wife at Thíama,
and several hundreds of natives, while all store-
houses and factories in the disturbed area were
plundered and destroyed.

All communication with the District Commis-
sioners and detachments of police in the Ronietta,
Bandajuma, and Pangoma districts was cut off;
Bonthe, the sea-port of the Mendi country, was
threatened with immediate attack, and Sierra
Leone itself was thought to be in danger.

To meet this, without suspending 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
the 1st West India Regiment—Bandmen and
men sent in sick from Port Lokko, but again fit
for service, 150 of the newly-raised West African
Regiment, recruited mainly from the two rebel
tribes, Jimani 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 Bonthe 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. Helena, and were at Port Lokko.

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

His instructions were to secure Bonthe and relieve the District Commissioner's station at Bandajuma.

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 Bonthe 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 Kwalu, 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 20 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 at the Kwalu 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 among those in the Karene district.

It reached Kwalu on the 22nd May, and on the 24th, aided by Captain Fairtlough's Yonni allies, attacked and captured Taiama, a large stockaded town, and the following day destroyed others in the neighbourhood, with very slight loss, after which the column returned to Free Town, leaving a small garrison of the West African Regiment at Rotofunk, and a supply of ammunition and a 7-pr. gun at Kwalu.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, having organized a column at Bonthe, proceeded on the 9th May up the Jong R. in boats, towed by the steam-cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Blonde," meeting with some resistance.

He disembarked at Bopor, 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 50 West Indians, attacked later and destroyed the stockaded town of Badesuma, 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 rising was arranged. 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 his 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.

Kwalu 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 9th June Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham dispatched from Bandajuma 45 Frontier Police and a contingent of friendly natives under Captain Eames, and on the 10th Captain Fairtlough started from Kwalu for the same object with 50 Police and a contingent of Yonnis.

During his absence Kwalu 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 27th 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, four days before Captain Woodman, 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 Schwa River. He was ably assisted by Captain Ferguson, 4th Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Commanding the police detachment, particularly at Moindu, where, to get boats for the remainder, he crossed the Schwa 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 Kwalu, 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 Woroma on the Moa 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 Sherboe. Captain White, Her Majesty's ship "Tartar," conveyed a party of Frontier Police who aided friendly natives in clearing of insurgents the country between the Suliema 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 Kwalu.

During July and August Major Ryde operating from Bonthe, where his half battalion (four companies 3rd West India Regiment) was stationed, did good service in the Bendu and Imperri districts.

Turning to the Karene district. In July, the rains having made movements almost impossible, the bulk of the 1st West India Regiment was withdrawn to Free Town, 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 Free Town.

They were replaced by three companies West African Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, and the rains having subsided active operations were resumed for the capture of the rebel leaders.

Of these, Alimani Lahai, the most influential next to Bai Bureh, 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 Bureh'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, operated against Bai Forki east of Port Lokko, in a district which had been previously but little visited. He was hampered 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 shortly 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, Ronietta, and Mendi districts.

Our losses during these operations have been:—*Imperial Troops*.—4 Officers and 17 Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed or mortally wounded, 14 Officers and 94 Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded.

Frontier Police.—46 Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed or mortally wounded, 4 Officers and 72 Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded.

Carriers.—90 killed and 56 wounded.

Of the above the troops lost in the Karene district alone, 3 Officers, 8 Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed, 8 Officers and 61 Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded. The Police lost in that district 1 man killed, 3 Officers and 32 Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded out of a total strength of 75. Most of the casualties occurred in the early stages of the

operations. The large number of Police killed is due to the number of detachments that were overpowered at the outbreak of disturbances.

The friendly levies at times lost considerably, but, save in the few cases I have mentioned, I have no record of their casualties.

The gallant example of the District Commissioners in maintaining, until relieved, the important stations of Kwalu, Bandajuma, and Pangoma, and the obedience and courage of their men saved the Colony the cost of extensive operations, which would have been necessary for reconquest of the Protectorate had those places fallen.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable aid we have received from time to time from the Royal Navy, from Captain Compton, Commanding the Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Mr. Bradford, and others employed on the Colonial Railway, Mr. Parkes, the Secretary for Native Affairs and other Officers of the Colonial Government, of the Volunteers who enrolled themselves for defence of Free Town and Songo Town, also of the English ladies of Port Lokko Mission Station, who kindly tended our sick and wounded.

I have, &c.,
E. WOODGATE, Colonel,
Commanding Troops.

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

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Cunningham, D.S.O., Derbyshire Regiment, West African Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. A. Marshall, West India Regiment.

Captain N. J. Goodwyn, Devonshire Regiment, West African Regiment.

Captain F. 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 R. Crofts, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant W. R. Howell, 1st Glamorganshire Volunteer Artillery, Sierra Leone Volunteers.

Captain H. G. de L. Ferguson, 4th Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

Captain E. C. D'H. Fairtlough, 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. S. 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. E. 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 26, 1899.*

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, 1899.

THE Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated 28th December, 1899, to revoke the Royal Charter dated 10th July, 1886, granted to the Royal Niger Company Chartered and Limited, then the National African Company Limited.

Downing Street, December 28, 1899.

THE Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, dated 21st instant, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to further amend the Letters Patent dated 16th September 1885, altering the Constitution of the Council of Government of the Colony of Mauritius, and to revoke and embody in the new Letters Patent the provisions contained in the Letters Patent dated 3rd September 1894, and 4th June 1896, respectively, amending the said Letters Patent of the 16th September 1885.

War Office, November 8, 1899.

THE Queen has been pleased to issue a new Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London, constituting and appointing the several persons undermentioned to be Her Majesty's Lieutenants within the said City, viz. :—The Right Honourable Sir John Voce Moore, Knt., Lord Mayor of our city of London, and the Lord Mayor of our said city for the time being; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart., Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Knt., Colonel Sir Reginald Hanson, Sir Joseph Savory, Barts., Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G., Sir Joseph Renals, Bart., Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, K.C.M.G., Sir George Faudel Faudel-Phillips, Bart., K.C.I.E., Colonel Sir Horatio David Davies, K.C.M.G., Aldermen of our city of London; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Recorder of our city of London, and the Recorder of our said city for the time being; Our trusty and well-beloved Alfred James Newton, Frank Green, Esqrs., Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir James Thompson Ritchie, Knits., John Pound, Walter Vaughan Morgan, William Purdie Treloar, John Charles Bell, George Wyatt Truscott, Frederick Prat Alliston, Samuel Green, Esqrs., Sir John Knill, Bart., Thomas Vezey Strong, Henry George Smallman, Thomas Boor Crosby, Esqrs., Aldermen of our city of London, and the Aldermen of our said city for the time being; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William James Richmond Cotton, Knt., Chamberlain of our city of London, and the Chamberlain of our said city for the time being; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Braddick Monckton, Knt., Town Clerk

of our city of London, and the Town Clerk of our said city for the time being; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Forrest Fulton, Knt., Q.C., Common Serjeant of our city of London, and the Common Serjeant of our said city for the time being; Our trusty and well-beloved George Pepler, Frederick Cox, Edward Eyre Ashby, John Edward Walford, James Norris Pimm, James Wallinger Goodinge, James George White, Frederick Dadswell, William Thornburgh Brown, Joseph Snowden, George Harris Haywood, Esqrs., Sir Robert Hargreaves Rogers, Knt., Robert Parker Taylor, Andrew Bowring, Henry Hodsoll Heath, John Greenwood, William Charles Simmons, Pearsé Morrison, John Last Sayer, George Noah Johnson, Samuel Parnwell, William Malthouse, Thomas John Woodrow, Frederick Stanley, Lewis Michael Myers, Joseph Barrett, Samuel Weingott, Frederick William Pursell, John James Baddeley, William Henry Pannell, Esqrs., Deputies of our city of London, and the Deputies of our said city for the time being; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., James Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, Knt., Sir Andrew Lusk, Sir James Whitehead, Barts., formerly Aldermen of our city of London; Our trusty and well-beloved William George Barnes, William Cave Fowler, George Sims, Robert William Scobell, Gabriel Lindo, John Thomas Bedford, Whinfield Hora, James Lewis Dowling, Esqrs., formerly Deputies of our city of London; Our trusty and well-beloved James Pattison Currie, Benjamin Buck Greene, Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Esqrs.; Our right trusty and well-beloved Henry Hucks, Lord Aldenham; Our trusty and well-beloved John Saunders Gilliat, Charles Hermann Goschen, Esqrs.; Sir Mark Wilks Collet, Bart.; Albert George Sandeman, Hugh Colin Smith, Esqrs.; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor William Lidderdale; Our trusty and well-beloved Herbert Brooks, Everard Alexander Hambro, Samuel Steuart Gladstone, Augustus Prevost, Samuel Hope Morley, Charles George Arbuthnot, Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor, William Middleton Campbell, Alexander Falconer Wallace, Esqrs.; Frederick Huth Jackson, Reginald Eden Johnston, Alfred Clayton Cole, Walter Cuniffe, Robert Lydston Newman, Esqrs.; Our right trusty and well-beloved John, Lord Revelstoke; Our right trusty and well-beloved Evelyn Hubbard, commonly called the Honourable Evelyn Hubbard, Edgar Lubbock, William Douro Hoare, Henry Jeffreys Bushby, William Hughes-Hughes, Cornelius Lea Wilson, William Fowler Mountford Copeland, Bonamy Dobree, William Henry Challis, Edward Masterman, John Francis Moon, Stephen William Silver, John William Carter, Esqrs.; Lieutenant-Colonel Travers Barton Wire, Sir Joseph Sebag-Montefiore, Knt., James Duke Hill, Edward Howley Palmer, Esqrs.; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor George Joachim Goschen; Our right trusty and well-beloved Nathaniel Meyer, Lord Rothschild; Our trusty and well-beloved Charles John Todd, Francis Augustus Bevan, Henry Alers Hankey, Robert Malcolm Kerr, Percy Shawe Smith, Alfred Charles de Rothschild, Esqrs., Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred James Copeland, William Sedgwick Saunders, M.D., William Collinson, George Croshaw, Esqrs.; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir John Lubbock, Bart.; Our trusty and well-beloved Charles William Cookworthy Hutton, Francis Tagart, Esqrs., Sir Edwin Durning Lawrence, Bart., Samuel Henry Faudel-Phillips, Oswald Augustus Smith, Eric Carrington Smith, John Fenwick Fenwick, James Lionel Ridpath,