



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

[No. 31]

THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST 1890.

Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.	
Part I. —Government Notifications, Appointments, &c. 803—826		Part VI. —Government of India Bills 101—103
Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c. 827, 828		Part VII. —Trade Returns, Bombay and Sind, <i>Not published this week.</i>
Part I-A. —Notifications under the Bombay Local Boards and District Municipal Acts.....93, 94		Part VIII. —Commissariat Notices.....33, 34
Part II. —Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements...869—879		Part IX. —Maráthi Acts, &c. 217—221
Part III. —Miscellaneous Supplements 858—888		Part X. —Gujarátí Acts, &c. 186—189
Part IV. —Acts passed by Government of India and Government of Bombay. 91		Part XI. —Canarese Acts, &c. 286—292
Part V. —Proceedings of the Legislative Council. <i>Not published this week.</i>		Part XII. —Hindustani Acts, &c. <i>Not published this week.</i>

PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1890.

No. 4192.—In exercise of the power conferred on Local Governments by Section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad with the functions of a District Court under the said Act.

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1890.

No. 5426.—A revised Survey Settlement having been lately introduced into the Khálápúr Petha of the Karjat Táluka, Thána District, it is hereby notified for public information that the lands entered in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed, which were notified as Reserved Forest under Sections 34

No. 4F, dated 1st March 1879, published at pages 142—169 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

No. 8018B, dated 10th October 1884, published at page 774 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th idem, Part I.

and 19 respectively of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, by the Government Notifications noted in the margin, and are to be retained as Reserved Forest, are now comprised in the Revision Survey Nos. specified in the third column of the schedule:—

Schedule referred to.

Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	New Survey No.	Area according to the Revision Survey.
			A. g.
A'doshi ...	Part 79	37 60	15 27 820 14
A'mbivli ...	30 31	18 19	33 25 245 29
Bhānwaj ...	Part 41	25	307 12
Bhilavle ...	59	46	330 6
Bid Khurd...	Part 35	13	155 36
Borgaon Khurd	Part 55	17 31	67 4 525 32
Chinchavli A'tgaon	24 25	2 3	135 22 131 38
Dhāmni ...	48	70	144 8
Ghodivli ...	Part 116 117	15 14	377 2 188 25
Isāmbe ...	Part 35 36	40 39	38 12 55 27
Jāmbrung ...	Part 49.	22	539 27
Kalote Mokāshi	Part 167	145	56 0
		52 53 54 59 61 62 64 65 66 71 72 88 89 90 91 92	0 8½ 0 16½ 1 17 0 39 0 8½ 0 4½ 0 19 0 9½ 2 10 2 10 0 18½ 0 12½ 1 8 0 10 0 25 1,055 4
Kātrang ...	Part 29 Part 31 Part 31	37 35	133 23 85 31
Kharsundi...	77	35	639 29
		47 48 49 50 53	674 3 10 16 9 14 5 4 0 15
Kumbhavli	Part 52 Part 54	84 85	64 16 173 36
Lavhej ...	Part 39	21	546 33
Lodhivli ...	Part 104	23	164 2
Māndap ...	50	87	750 25
Mil ...	Part 37	40	245 14
Nadhāl ...	121	63	418 12
Nānivli ...	Part 61	67	268 31
Nāondho ...	Part 62	5	100 20
Pāli Budruk	45	48 49	0 21 48 39
Sāngde ...	45 46 47	35 30 33	122 12 77 12 336 16

Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	New Survey No.	Area according to the Revision Survey.
			A. g.
Sondervādi ...	Part 17	27 36 45 46	0 2 0 7½ 1,837 21 0 7½
Talavli ...	Part 62 63 64	51 58 57	93 10 15 5 858 36
Umbarvihirā	11	7	311 28
Vinegaon ...	Part 45	21	116 11
Vyāhāri ...	26 36 Part 38	16	329 15
Wadgaon ...	57 Part 70 71	85 84 83	81 36 57 38 178 12
Wadvahir ...	44	24	153 30
Wāondhal...	Part 69	7	176 10
Warose ...	Part 28 Part 131	72	3,944 33
Wāwarle ...	96 97 98	5 6 7 53 8 12	0 6 63 8 4 3 53 14 2 0 603 32

No. 5426 A.—A revised Survey Settlement having been lately introduced into the Khulapur Petha of the Karjat Taluka, Thana District, it is hereby notified for public information that the lands entered in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed, which were notified as Protected Forest under Sections 34 and 28

No. 4F, dated March 1st, 1879, published at pages 142—160 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I. No. 9300, dated November 24th, 1884, published at page 1095 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 27th idem, Part I.

Protected Forest, are now comprised in the Revision Survey Nos. specified in the third column of the schedule:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Old Survey Number.	New Survey Number.	Area according to the Revision Survey.
			A. g.
Borgaon Budruk	22	10	112 14
Chinchavli Shekin	44	12	24 28
Dheku ...	48	51	71 0
Honād ...	61	37	65 30
Jāmbrung ...	47	24	39 29
Shenggaon	78	84	173 37
Warose ...	Part 131	74	141 0

No. 5426B.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased,

No. 8018 dated October 10th, 1884, published at pages 770-1 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th idem, Part I.

annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Khālápúr Petha of the Karjat Táluka in the Thána District from 15th September 1890 :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	According to the Revision Survey.		Remarks.
		Survey No.	Area.	
			A. g.	
A'sre	Part 98	126	135 12	
Bhilavle	35	Included in No. 46.	(0 24)	Area according to old Survey.
	36		(2 19)	
	37		(1 29)	
	38		(0 32)	
Borgaon Khurd ..	54	Included in No. 31.	(29 0)	Area according to old Survey.
Kalote Mokáshi ..	75	Included in No. 92.	0 10	Area according to old Survey.
	82		(0 8)	
	103		(0 4)	
Kalote Raiti ..	Part 98	21	214 25	
Kándhroli ..	Part 37	23	116 29	
Khālápúr ..	95	33	114 23	
Kharasundi ..	11	Included in No. 35.	(0 32)	Area according to old Survey.
	12		(0 6)	
Lodhivli ..	19	Included in No. 23.	(0 29)	Do.
Mánivli ..	NIL.	NIL.	85 15	Approximate area; the village has not been surveyed.
Nadhál ..	68	Included in No. 63.	(1 2)	Area according to old Survey.
Nadode ..	Part 58	77	157 29	
Nigdoll ..	Part 164	117	362 26	
Sángde ..	16	Included in No. 53.	(0 6)	Area according to old Survey.
	17		(1 26)	
Sondevádi ..	Part 9	Included in No. 45.	(212 0)	Approximate area according to old Survey.
	Part 18			
Talavli ..	10	Included in No. 67.	(0 11)	Area according to old Survey.
	11		(0 37)	
Umbarvihira ..	Part 10	4	0 5	
		7	311 28	
Vinegaon ..	Part 44	49	56 25	
Wadvahir ..	10	Included in No. 24.	(0 12)	Area according to old Survey.
Warose ..	8	Included in No. 72.	(0 39)	Area according to old Survey.
	29		(0 29)	
Wáwarle ..	54	Included in No. 12.	(0 11)	Area according to old Survey.

No. 5426C.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forest in the Khālápúr Petha of the Karjat Táluka of the Thána District :—

Schedule referred to.

Name of Village.	Old Survey No.	New Survey No.	Area according to the Revision Survey.	Remarks.
			A. g.	
A'doshi	50	Included in No. 69.	(0 7)	Area according to old Survey.
Kalote Mokáshi ..	73	53	0 9	
	81	73	0 29	
Lodhivli	29	Included in No. 23.	(0 20)	Area according to old Survey.
Sángde	Part 41	Part 31	3 6	
Vinegaon	8	29	0 23	
Wadgaon	16	Included in No. 83.	(2 20)	Area according to old Survey.
	17		(1 14)	
Warose	56	62	0 21	
	55	70	0 24	
Wáwarle	65	10	6 39	
	54	9	6 0	

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Thána, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

No. 5426D.—With reference to the Government

No. 4F, dated March 1st, 1879, published at pages 142—160 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

No. 9300 dated November 24th, 1884, published at page 1095 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 27th idem, Part I.

Notifications noted in the margin His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall cease from the date of this Notification to be Protected Forest in the Khālápúr Petha of the Karjat Táluka in the Thána District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Old Survey Number.	New Survey Number.	Area according to the Revision Survey.	
			A. g.	
A'doshi	Part 79	38	25 27	
		39	26 24	
Bhánwaj	Part 41	22	19 20	
		27	28 35	
Bid Khurd	Part 35	9	2 13	
Ghodivli	Part 116	3	38 13	
		4	24 12	
		16	16 17	
Isámbe	Part 35	38	13 26	
Jámbrung	48	23	23 30	
Kalote Raiti	Part 98	22	7 6	
		25	1 28	
Kátrang	Part 29	34	37 19	
	Part 31	36	25 30	
		45	9 29	
		46	20 31	
Khopivli	Part 23	51	0 11	
		52	0 5	
		54	6 38	
		59	40 39	
Kumbhavli	Part 52	56	28 28	
	Part 54			

Name of Village.	Old Survey Number.	New Survey Number.	Area according to the Revision Survey.
Lavhej	34	22	A. g. 5 0
	38	16	33 24
		17	35 0
Lodhivli... ..	Part 104	24	24 26
Mil	Part 37	39	25 32
Nadode	Part 58	79	6 31
Náodhe	60	13	8 13
	Part 62	4	36 26
Nigdoli	Part 104	74	5 28
		85	36 12
Talavli	Part 62	50	59 1
Vinegaon	Part 44	48	52 17
	Part 45	2	10 0
Vyáhari... ..	Part 38	19	48 24
Wadgaon	Part 70	88	51 27
Wáondhal	Part 69	8	17 0
Wásrang	47	46	35 30

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1890.

No. 5447.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to direct the substitution of the following Table for Table II of Schedule B laid down in Government Notifications No. 6315 of the 5th August 1885 and No. 3588 dated 18th May 1886 :—

TABLE II.

Warehouse Fees.

	Rate per Chest.	Payable.
When deposited in any compartment in the warehouse.	At the rate of 10½ annas on each chest or two half-chests.	Before receipt of opium into warehouse.

Note.—This rate does not include rent for testing rooms, which will be charged for separately, as provided for in Table I; that is, at the rate of Rs. 30 each per mensem, payable monthly in advance, in the case of rooms Nos. 1 and 7 and of Rs. 15 each per mensem, also payable in advance, in the case of rooms Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

No. 5450.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a Sarkarkún's Kacheri, in the village of Pakhadi Chauje of the Uran Mahál, táluca Panvel, district Kolába; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land specified below is required within the aforesaid village of Pakhadi Chauje :—

Village.	Táluka.	Name of Registered Occupant.	Survey No.	Area of Land.	Description of the Land.
Pakhadi Chauje...	Uran Mahál, Táluka Panvel.	Vishvanáth Govindji	184, Sub- No. 4.	0 2½	Bounded on the — <i>North.</i> —By rice field in Survey No. 186 occupied by Somi, wife of Hira Silkar Koli. <i>West.</i> —By part of village site occupied by Somi, wife of Hira Silkar Koli. <i>South.</i> —By rice fields in Survey No. 180 occupied by A'ba Dádu Shet and Nathu Bowáji Patel. <i>East.</i> —By rice field in Survey No. 184, Sub. No. 1, occupied by Mahomed Abdulla.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	185	0 18	<i>North.</i> —By Survey No. 186 occupied by Somi, wife of Hira Silkar Koli. <i>West.</i> —By part of village site occupied by Somi, wife of Hira Silkar Koli. <i>South.</i> —By part of gaonthan land occupied by Somi, wife of Hira Koli. <i>East.</i> —By rice field in Survey No. 185 occupied by Vishvanáth Govindji.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Somi, wife of Hira Silkar Koli.	Unnumbered gaonthan land.	0 6½	

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 5480.—The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished :—

"HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 2nd August 1890.

No. 1078.—Under the provisions of section 1, sub-section (2), of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886,

the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the second day of August 1890 as the day on which the Act shall come into force.

No. 1079.—Under the provisions of section 21, sub-section (2), of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following form of certificate of verification of Petroleum testing apparatus :

Certificate under Section 21 of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886.

This is to certify that the apparatus stamped by me with the No. and with the date and provided with two slides, marked A and B, and three thermometers numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively, having been submitted to me for the purpose of being compared with the Model Test apparatus and verified under section 21 of the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886, has been compared and verified by me on the date aforesaid, with the following results:

I.—When the slide marked A is used with the thermometer number 1, the apparatus records*.....the flashing point of an oil.†
 * If the apparatus records correctly, enter here the word 'correctly.'
 † If the apparatus records the flashing point above or below the truth as ascertained by comparison with the Model Test apparatus, enter here '..... (degrees and decimals) too high' (or 'too low,' as the case may be).

II.—When the slide marked A is used with the thermometer number 2, the apparatus records*.....the flashing point of an oil.†

III.—When the slide marked A is used with the thermometer number 3, the apparatus records*.....the flashing point of an oil.†

IV.—When the slide marked B is used with the thermometer number 1, the apparatus records*.....the flashing point of an oil.†

V.—When the slide marked B is used with the thermometer number 2, the apparatus records*.....the flashing point of an oil.†

VI.—When the slide marked B is used with the thermometer number 3, the apparatus records*.....the flashing point of an oil.†

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,
 Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
 Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 58.—The following Notices to Mariners issued by Her Majesty's Government, Ceylon, are published for general information:—

"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Notices to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, June 26, 1890.

On and after August 1 next, the following signals will be made at night from the Pilots' look-out tower at the Flagstaff in answer to signals for a Pilot made by vessels inward bound:

1. One blue light, to signify that the Pilot on night duty is disengaged, and will proceed at once to the vessel making the signal.

2. Two blue lights in succession with a short interval between, to signify that the Pilot is engaged with another vessel, and may be delayed some time in getting out to the vessel making the signal.

3. Three blue lights in succession with a short interval between, to signify that a Pilot will not go out, the weather being too bad for safely boarding a vessel at night, an event, however, which seldom happens. Under such circumstances the vessel should either anchor well out, or keep underweigh till daylight.

(Signed) J. DONNAN,
 Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, June 20, 1890.

[From the Government of Hongkong.]

HONGKONG ROADS.

On and after June next the light-vessel hitherto moored on Kellett's bank will be removed.

The depth of water on the bank has not appreciably changed from what is given on the Admiralty Chart No. 1466.

(Sd.) R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Ret. Comdr., R.N.,
 Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, May 9, 1890."

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

Notice to Mariners.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shoal on Bu-Athamah Bank.

No. 59.—*Erratum.*—In Government Notification No. 52 dated 14th July 1890, the bearings "S.S.W." should be "N.N.E."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
 B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
 Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1890.

No. 3074.—It has been decided to take the forthcoming Census on the 26th February 1891. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that all public offices be closed on the 25th, 26th and 27th February 1891, in order that the services of the persons employed in them may be available for Census operations, Heads of offices making such arrangements as may be required for the disposal of emergent public business. It should be distinctly understood that all the clerks allowed to be absent from their offices are to be for those three days exclusively employed in aiding the Census operations.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 3109.—In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, the following Rules for Quarantine against Cholera have been made by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council: they have effect from the 31st ultimo in the Ports of Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast as a temporary measure:—

- I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from the island of Galesong, Dutch Indies, shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.
- II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.
- III.—Immediately on arrival the Commander shall cause the letter R of the Commercial Signal Code to be hoisted, and shall keep the said flag flying during his stay in port or until authorized by the Health Officer to haul it down. If communication with the shore is not desired, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year. If communication with the shore is desired, the Health Officer shall go alongside the vessel, and, after all necessary enquiries, shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival, or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects, and susceptible goods.
- IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale:—

After eight days of voyage	...	...	six days of quarantine.
Do. nine do.	...	...	five do.
Do. ten do.	...	...	four do.
Do. eleven do.	...	...	three do.
Do. twelve do.	...	...	two do.
Do. thirteen do.	and upwards	...	twenty-four hours of quarantine.

- V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.
- VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.
- VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.
- VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.
- IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from the island of Galesong shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast from that island.
- X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed should have the fact clearly stated on their Bills of Health.

No. 3125.—In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, the following Rules for Quarantine against Cholera have been made by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council: they have effect from the 31st ultimo in the Ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast as a temporary measure :—

- I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from the ports of the Hedjaz and the Arabian Ports in the Red Sea as far as the Straits of Babel Mandeb shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.
- II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.
- III.—Immediately on arrival the Commander shall cause the letter R of the Commercial Signal Code to be hoisted, and shall keep the said flag flying during his stay in port or until authorized by the Health Officer to haul it down. If communication with the shore is not desired, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year. If communication with the shore is desired, the Health Officer shall go alongside the vessel, and, after all necessary enquiries, shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival, or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects, and susceptible goods.
- IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale :—

After eight days of voyage	...	...	six days of quarantine.
Do. nine do.	...	...	five do.
Do. ten do.	...	...	four do.
Do. eleven do.	...	...	three do.
Do. twelve do.	...	...	two do.
Do. thirteen do.	and upwards	...	twenty-four hours of quarantine.
- V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.
- VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.
- VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.
- VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.
- IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from the ports of the Hedjaz and the Arabian ports as far as the Straits of Babel Mandeb shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast from the places above mentioned.
- X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed should have the fact clearly stated on their Bills of Health.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1890.

No. 2606.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Balance Sheet of the Government Savings Bank:—

"BALANCE SHEET" of the Government Savings Bank for the Official Year ended 31st March 1890.

Dr.

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
To Amount due to 25,062 Depositors ...	73,43,835	7	2	By Cash paid into the Bank of Bombay ...	73,43,835	7	2
Rupees ...	73,43,835	7	2	Rupees ...	73,43,835	7	2

Examined and found correct,
(Signed) J. W. BEDFORD,
Auditor.

(Signed) GEORGE CLARK,
Superintendent.

Government Savings Bank,
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 19th June 1890.
(Signed) C. H. MEAN,
for Deputy Secretary and Treasurer."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 1641.—With reference to Government Notification No. 1165, dated 28th May last, it is notified that the following Candidates have passed the examination for the second year's Agricultural Course in High Schools:—

Supplementary result of the 2nd Year's Course Examination of the High School Agricultural Classes held in January 1889.

No.	Names.	High School.	Percentage of Marks obtained.	Voluntary Subjects taken up.	Marks obtained in Voluntary Subjects.	Date of passing the P. S. C. or Matriculation.
1	Dattatraya Trimbak Bhosekar..	Sholapur ...	43.6	None ...	None ...	Matriculation, 1889.
2	Ramchandra Gopal Dixit ...	Do. ...	38.6	None ...	None ...	Do. do.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1890.

No. 3048.—The following telegrams from the British Consul at Alexandria and the Political Resident, Aden, dated respectively the 30th ultimo and 1st instant are published for general information:—

"Strict quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hedjaz in Egypt and all Red Sea ports of Arabia.

"Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hedjaz at Aden, Perim, Somali Coast, 31st July. Following telegram received from British Consul at Jeddah:—Cholera appeared at Muna 28th instant: continues at Mecca. Please inform Simla. Telegram ends. Please communicate Simla."

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1890.

No. 3070.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 3048, dated 1st instant, the following telegram from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated 1st instant, is published for general information:—

"My telegram of yesterday. Also quarantine imposed on arrivals from Island Galesong, Dutch Indies."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1890.

No. 413.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 677 dated 25th July 1890, is republished:—

"Simla, the 25th July 1890.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHIN-LUSHAI.

No. 677.—The Most Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the despatches received from Brigadiers-General W. P. Symons and V. W. Tregear, reporting the operations of the Burma and Chittagong Columns of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force.

The objects of these operations were to inflict chastisement on such tribes as had committed depredations on British territory, to extend British influence over these and other tribes, to explore the country between Chittagong and Burma, to complete, if possible, a mule road between Bengal and Burma, and, by the establishment of communications and military posts, to ensure the recognition of the paramount power and the pacification of the country. The Governor General in Council heartily concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in believing that these objects have been successfully attained, and he desires to express his great appreciation of the excellent conduct of the British and Native troops, who so well sustained the reputation of Her Majesty's army under circumstances of difficulty and hardship, and especially on the Burma side, in the face of severe sufferings from sickness. His Excellency in Council shares the deep regret with which the Commander-in-Chief regards the death of the officers named and of the soldiers who lost their lives in the service of their Queen and country.

The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in recording his high approbation of the services rendered by Brigadier-General Symons, through whose ability, judgment, and perseverance the Chin Expedition was conducted to a successful issue, notwithstanding the great difficulties caused by the nature of the country and its unhealthiness. His Excellency in Council also joins with the Commander-in-Chief in his approval of the manner in which Brigadier-General Tregear commanded the Chittagong Column, and of the valuable results achieved; he desires also to signify his concurrence in the commendation bestowed on Colonel G. J. Skinner, 3rd Bengal Infantry, commanding the Northern Column of the Lushai Force, and on Colonel C. McD. Skene, D.S.O., commanding the Northern Column of the Burma Force.

The Governor-General notices with satisfaction the excellent reports of the good work done by the Commissariat and Transport under Captain A. H. Clark-Kennedy and Captain Bond, Captain Westropp and Lieutenant Morris, by the Medical Department under Brigade Surgeon Markey and Surgeon-Major Murphy, by the Signalling service

with the various columns, and by the Survey parties under Lieutenants Bythell and Renny-Tailyour, R.E.

His Excellency in Council is glad to acknowledge the services of Mr. E. O. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and his department, and of Mr. G. Barton Groves, Deputy Inspector of Post Offices, and the Postal Department.

The admirable services of Mr. G. E. Holland, of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, in connection with the river transport from Kalewa to Kan, the very satisfactory work done by Mr. E. Good, Port Officer and Transport Officer at Chittagong, and the efficient help given by the Marine Department at Calcutta and Rangoon, have been specially brought to notice.

His Excellency in Council cordially recognises the way in which the civil and military officers worked together to the same end, and the acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma, and to the civil officers acting under him, for the untiring aid which they afforded to the military authorities. In another sphere of action Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, contributed largely to the success of the expedition; the personal exertions of Mr. Lyall have been especially noticeable. The services of Mr. C. S. Murray, Political Officer with the Lushai Column, and of Messrs. D. Ross and B. S. Carey, Political Officers with the Southern and Northern Columns of the Burma Force, have also been most valuable.

On the Lushai side the Cachar Military Police under Messrs. Daly and Broderick were brought to the front with great rapidity and in admirable order and did most useful service, while the Chittagong Frontier Police did good work under Mr. S. V. Taylor. His Excellency in Council wishes to express the acknowledgments of the Government of India to Lieutenant-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., lately commanding the Burma District, Brigadier-General Auchinleck, commanding the Presidency District, and their Staff, for their labours in aid of the expedition; and also to Mr. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, and to Brigadier-General Collett, C.B., commanding the Eastern Frontier District, for the assistance they gave in the police and military arrangements connected with the movements from Cachar.

From the Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4179-A, dated Simla, 16th July 1890).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the enclosed despatches from Brigadier-General W. P. Symons and V. W. Tregear, describing the operations of the Burma and Chittagong columns of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force.

2. The general objects of the expedition were as follow:

To punitively visit such of the tribes as had committed depredations in British territory, and had declined to make amends or come to terms; to subjugate others that had remained neutral, but were to be brought within the sphere of British dominion; to explore and open out as much as possible

the then unknown country lying between Burma and Chittagong; and finally, to establish, where desirable and necessary, military posts along the country traversed, so as to ensure complete pacification and recognition of British power.

3. These objects have been attained by the expedition in a most complete manner, and His Excellency cannot too highly bring to the notice of the Government of India the excellent conduct of all concerned, in having so cheerfully borne the hardships and overcome the difficulties which had to be encountered—difficulties which were considerably enhanced by the physical conditions of the country, and the severe sickness which attacked the force, and which crippled the Burma columns to almost a dangerous extent.

4. In such adverse circumstances the results which have attended the operations of the expedition must be regarded as eminently satisfactory; for not only has communication between Bengal and Burma been established, and the tribes which had previously given annoyance fittingly dealt with, but all the principal tribes inhabiting the country have been brought under subjugation,—a large number of captives who had been in the hands of these tribes restored to their own homes,—and military posts at certain places for the preservation of order, and as evidence of British supremacy, established.

5. Not the least satisfactory feature of the expedition has been the cordial relations which have at all times existed between the civil and military authorities, and which have in a large measure contributed towards the success of the expedition. The services of the civil officers in connection with the negotiations which were entered into with the several tribes have been most useful.

6. His Excellency fully concurs in the remarks made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army regarding the good services rendered by Major-General (now Lieutenant-General) B. L. Gordon, C.B., lately commanding the Burma District, for his careful supervision of the arrangements for the organization and equipment of the Burma columns; and to Brigadier-General W. L. Auchinleck, commanding the Presidency District, His Excellency also desires to convey his acknowledgments for similar services in connection with the Chittagong Column.

7. To Brigadier-General Symons fell the responsible duty of conducting the extended operations of the Southern Burma Column, and of co-operating with the Northern Burma and Chittagong columns. These duties he has performed with much ability, judgment and tact, and the thoroughness which characterized his dealings with the tribes, as also the indomitable spirit in which he encountered and overcame the numerous difficulties the expedition met with, shews how fully he has justified the confidence which was placed in him at the time of his selection for this important command.

8. The operations of the Chittagong Column, under Brigadier-General Tregear, have also been conducted with much success and the column is to be complimented on the section of the mule road which, despite great difficulties, was completed as far as Haka.

9. Colonel C. McD. Skene, D.S.O., 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, who commanded the Northern Burma Column, was very successful in dominating the Northern Chin tribes, and in operating against the Tashons in conjunction with Brigadier-General Symons' column; and the same success also attended the independent operations against Lienpunga and the sons of Vutai undertaken by Colonel G. J. Skinner, 3rd Bengal Infantry, in command of the Northern Chittagong Column.

10. His Excellency also desires to bring to the notice of the Government of India the excellent arrangements and working of the Commissariat-Transport and Medical Departments, and of the river transport under the charge of Mr. Holland, of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, whose invaluable services in organizing the transport, and in conveying stores to the base of the Southern Column under circumstances which are known to have been most discouraging, have very appropriately been brought to special notice by Brigadier-General Symons and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. The Telegraph Department also worked extremely well throughout the expedition.

11. Finally His Excellency takes the opportunity of recording here his deep sense of regret at the loss which the army has suffered by the death of such valuable officers as Major Ind, Royal Artillery, Major Gordon-Comming, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, Major Stoney, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Major Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

12. The list of officers who are considered to be specially deserving of reward will be submitted separately.

From Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Madras, to the Adjutant General in India.—(No. 1847-W, dated Ootacamund, the 27th June 1890).

In forwarding the despatch dated 1st May 1890 of Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, on the operations of the Chin-Lushai Expedition, together with a letter No. 2293, dated 28th May 1890, from Lieutenant-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., late in command of the Burma District, I beg to endorse the high terms in which the latter officer refers to the services of Brigadier-General Symons.

I desire also to bring to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India the services rendered by Lieutenant-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., himself, whose careful supervision in connection with this expedition will, I trust, be considered deserving of recognition by the Government of India.

I can fully endorse the high opinion expressed by Brigadier-General Symons of the services rendered by Mr. Holland, of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service. That officer's indefatigable exertions in bringing up supplies by river from Kalewa to Kan, exertions continued without interruption, even when suffering severely from fever, are, in my opinion, deserving of the highest praise, and will, I trust, receive full recognition.

I cannot but allude here to the lamentable death of Major Ind, Royal Artillery, the senior staff officer of Brigadier-General Symons when commanding the expedition, which occurred on his way

home on leave, owing to sickness contracted on field service. This officer's ability, energy and devotion to duty have been highly spoken of, and it was with deep regret that I heard of his death.

From Lieutenant-General B. L. Gordon, C. B., Commanding the Burma District, to the Adjutant General, Madras,—(No. 2293, dated Rangoon the 28th May 1890).

I have the honour to submit the despatch of Brigadier-General Symons on the late Chin-Lushai operations.

General Symons has, I think, displayed marked ability, perseverance and patience in the way in which he has conducted the military duties entrusted to him, and has by his knowledge of the people, his firmness and tact, carried to a successful termination a difficult and delicate political task. I hope his most valuable services may meet with adequate recognition.

2. General Symons has brought to notice the names of officers serving under his command who have rendered him special assistance, and I hope I may be allowed to add to the list the names of the following officers, to whom I am very greatly indebted for the help they have given in organizing and equipping the expedition:

Deputy Surgeon-General J. M'N. Donnelly, C.B., to whom is due the success of the medical arrangements.

Colonel A. B. Morgan, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel A. Clark-Kennedy, Principal Commissariat Officer.

Captain N. S. Swanston, Chief Commissariat Officer, Myingyan District,

on whom fell the very onerous and responsible duty of collecting and despatching the whole of the commissariat stores for both the Northern and Southern columns, and who performed his task with great intelligence and skill.

To Captain Wilson, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, Port Officer at Rangoon, and Mr. Barwick, Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, I am greatly indebted for the admirable manner in which the whole of the river transport of troops and stores has been punctually and rapidly carried out by Government steamers alone.

I hope it may not be considered out of place if I here acknowledge how very greatly the success of the expedition and the comfort of all engaged are due to the ungrudging assistance given by the Chief Commissioner, Burma, and the civil officers acting under his orders. The most cordial relations have always been maintained between the civil and military departments, and both have worked for the one end,—the success of the Chin-Lushai operations.

From Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, Commanding the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force, to the Adjutant General, Madras, through the General Officer Commanding the Burma District,—(No. 1708, dated Camp Haka the 1st May 1890).

In compliance with the instructions contained in your No. 1645-W of the 4th November 1889, I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Northern and Southern Burma Columns of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force.

2. I assumed command at Pakókku on the 18th November 1889, field service having been ruled to commence on the 15th of November.

3. The objects of the expedition, as laid down for my guidance in the Proceedings of Government, Madras, Military Department, No. 6397 of the 9th of October 1889, were—

Firstly.—To punitively visit certain tribes that have raided and committed depredations in British territory.

Secondly.—To subjugate tribes as yet neutral, but now, by force of circumstances brought within the sphere of British dominion.

Thirdly.—To explore the unknown country lying between Burma and Chittagong.

Fourthly.—To establish, if necessary, certain posts in the regions visited, so as to ensure complete pacification and recognition of British power.

4. To carry out these objects the troops working from the Burma side were divided into three portions:

		Rifles.
I. The Northern Column, strength as in the margin, to operate from Fort White.	1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment	300
	42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	477
	No. 5 Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners	95
	10th Bengal Infantry	460
	38th do.	290
		1,622
II. The Southern Column, strength as in the margin, to advance from Kan into the Baungshé Chin country.	1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers	500
	No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery	84
	No. 6 Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners	151
	2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Regiment	410
	2nd Madras Infantry	630
	Burma Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners	94
		1,869

Grand total 3,491 men, with 117 officers.

III. Garrisons to guard the western frontier of Burma, and to hold posts on the lines of communication, were found by the 10th, 33rd and 38th Bengal Infantry, and the 2nd Madras Infantry.

5. To the Northern Column were assigned the duties of continuing and completing the subjugation and pacification of the Siyin, Sagyilain and Kanhow tribes of Chins; and of operating against the Tashons in conjunction with the Southern Column. Under Colonel Skene the troops has been most energetic and successful. In eight expeditions, or sets of expeditions, the Northern Chins were so harassed that they have sued for peace, and the situation has cleared for final settlement.

6. The task that I set myself as commander of the Southern Column was—

First.—To drive a mule road through the heart of the Baungshé Chin country to Yokwa and Haka, subjugating this tribe as we advanced, and obtaining the restoration of captives.

Second.—To advance, in combination with the Northern Column, to the capital of the Tashon Chins, and compel their submission.

Third.—To advance west from Haka, and, in co-operation with the Chittagong Column, com-

plete the opening of the road between Bengal and Burma, coercing the tribes and obtaining submission to our authority, on both sides of the line of advance.

Fourth.—To visit villages, force the Chins to cease raiding, and to give up all captives; and to explore the Chin Hills in every direction, as far as the limits of time and the working season would permit.

Fifth.—To establish the necessary posts to hold the country after the withdrawal of the main body of the troops.

7. By the 18th of November the preparations for the campaign were in the following advanced state—

The Southern Column, of which the strength has been given above, had concentrated at Pakókku for its march of 165 miles to Kan. This march was successfully carried out by detachments of 200 fighting men with followers marching in succession daily for fifteen days. Shelters had been erected by the civil authorities at all halting places, and such provisions as were procurable stored.

On account of the unusually late rains the start for the expedition had been put off from the 1st to the 23rd of November. To enable the programme to be carried out, it could be postponed no longer. The leading columns, the first of which left Pakókku on the 23rd of November, were just able to get through the fast falling rivers and drying country, and although the march was somewhat trying, the troops and followers all arrived at Kan in good condition, with 1·1 per cent. only of total strength, including men who were footsore, on the sick report.

8. The Northern Column was ready at Fort White to commence operations, and only awaited the arrival of its hill coolies.

9. It had been decided to establish ten posts along the northern portion of the Burma Frontier for its protection against Chin raids. All the garrisons for these posts were sent up the Chindwin River to Kalewa.

The late rains had flooded the Kale Valley, and up to the end of November the country was impassable to anything but elephants. On the 24th October, 170 fresh mules, with elephants to carry their saddles and gear, took fifteen hours getting through the bogs and swamps, which blocked the last 5½ miles of the road into Kalembo, the distributing base for all supplies for Fort White and posts in the Kale Valley. The energies of the officers, however, overcame all difficulties, and by the end of December these ten posts were constructed, occupied and rationed.

10. The work of rationing the troops, especially the Southern Column, has been throughout an extremely difficult undertaking. The problem for the Southern Column was how to feed a body of troops advancing into a totally unknown country from a distant base,—the number of transport animals falling far short of requirements.

This base, Kan, was connected on the north by a shallow and swift running river, the Myittha, difficult of navigation, and full of snags and rocks, with Kalewa on the Chindwin River, distant by water 136 miles,

To the south, the other main base, Pakókku on the Irrawaddy, is 165 miles by land from Kan. On the 23rd November carts could only travel as far as Yebyu, a village 60 miles from Pakókku. Before the season closed they were working into Gangaw, or within 23 miles of Kan. Both the river and road lines of communication from the main bases to Kan passed through a sparsely inhabited country, in which very few supplies could be obtained.

11. On the 10th of September Mr. Holland, of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, having explored the Myittha River, and given it as his opinion that stores could be taken up by water from Kalewa to Kan, orders were issued for 600 tons of stores to be sent by this route.

The river transport was placed entirely in Mr. Holland's charge. He devoted himself to the work with most intelligently applied energy, and, in spite of difficulties which on more than one occasion seriously threatened to swamp the enterprise, successfully carried it through. His great troubles were sickness, want of boats and boatmen, and wholesale desertions of the men with their boats. The difficulties caused by the river itself would have been light, if the Burman boatmen could have been depended upon to fulfil their engagements. Unfortunately they took this unnecessary opportunity of exhibiting their national characteristic of dislike to hard work, even for wages of an exorbitant rate.

Rain also fell incessantly up to the middle of November, and this further disheartened the boatmen, and delayed the work.

12. By the end of January 1890, 551 tons of stores had been despatched to Kan, and 638 tons to Kalembo, by water from Kalewa. In addition, large numbers of details and sick, with their baggage, had been provided with carriage in the boats up and down between these places.

13. From the early days of February all rations for the Southern Column were brought to Kan by road from Pakókku, and so on to Haka, in carts, on pack-bullocks, and on Government transport animals. In this month of February cattle disease broke out with great virulence in the Kale and Myittha valleys, and the loss of the animals greatly hampered the commissariat and transport officers. In the Kale State alone upwards of 3,000 buffaloes, or more than 90 per cent. of the animals possessed by the people, died; whilst the pack-bullocks were reduced by two-thirds.

14. The first troops of the Southern Column, consisting of the head-quarters and No. 6 Company of the Madras Sappers and Miners, arrived at Kan on the 7th of December. On the 9th the Sappers, with a covering escort of the 2nd Madras Infantry, left to commence work on the road to Yokwa and Haka.

15. Before the expedition started, it was believed that the Southern Column would be enabled to reach Haka in ten or at latest twelve days from Kan. On this surmise all calculations were made. Such were the unexpected difficulties of the country, on account of the tumbled net-work of steep hills and deep ravines, that with the whole strength of the force devoted to making the road,

64 miles in length, it took the head of the column 66 days, and the mule road 77 days, to get into Haka. This disappointing delay was not without its compensating advantages in dealing with the Chins. They expected us to make a quick advance, do some damage, and retire. The steady persistent advance, together with the pains that were taken to get into touch with them, and to explain our objects and intentions, paralysed their spirits and efforts for resistance; and thus tribe after tribe submitted and yielded to our terms.

16. The same difficulty that met the Burma Column, also greatly delayed General Tregear. He was unable to get the section of the mule road into Haka until the 13th April. The completion of the mule road through from Burma to Bengal was the crowning success of the season's work. The junction of the two columns, however, occurred too late to allow of our undertaking any operations in concert, and General Tregear returned to the west on the 16th of April.

17. The Chins first met with were the Yokwas of the Bangshé tribe.

18. From the outset I resolved to try a lenient policy with the Southern Chins, who, before these operations, had not come into contact with us.

19. After one poor attempt by the Yokwas at opposition to our advance on the 28th of December, near Taungté, when they acknowledged to having had 500 men and 300 guns against us, and to having sustained a great defeat, they gave up all hope of keeping us out of their hills.

20. On the 8th of January two Yokwa Chins came into camp, and from this date onwards we were never again out of touch with the tribes. The objects of our coming, and our terms and conditions, were carefully explained to these two men, and they were dismissed to repeat them to their chiefs.

21. Much delay and difficulty was experienced in dealing with the Chins on account of the numbers of chiefs with each tribe. There is no central controlling authority. Each chief has a following, and all are bitterly jealous one of the other. Negotiations therefore had to be carried on with extreme patience.

22. In my opinion the course we pursued in abstaining from harsh measures, such as burning of villages, has advanced the settlement of the Chin Hill tracts to a point that we could not have reached by any other means in one season's work.

23. Having dealt with the Yokwas, as soon as the mule path was sufficiently forward, the column moved on Haka, arriving there on the 13th of February. The same procedure as observed with the Yokwas obtained the full submission of the important Haka community; and the surrender of these two clans was virtually equivalent to the submission of the whole Baungshé tribe.

24. Whilst waiting for the mule path to reach Haka, reconnaissances were made to the west to explore the country, obtain the submission of the Tlan-Tlangs, get touch with the Chittagong Column, and assist them in their advance eastward. These objects were most satisfactorily obtained. On the 26th of February the advance parties of the Burma and Chittagong Columns met at Tao village, 52 miles west of Haka.

25. Meanwhile preparations were being pushed forward for a combined march on the Tashon Ywama. It was a matter of the first importance to ensure the success of the movement against, and the submission of, this by far the most populous and influential of the Chin tribes.

26. At this time, the end of February, sickness amongst the troops and carrier coolies had so weakened the strength of the Southern Column, that a very small force only, one quite inadequate in case of serious resistance, could be taken into the Tashon country from the south. To minimise this risk, it was necessary to arrange for the simultaneous arrival of the two small columns from Fort White and Haka at the Tashon Ywama. A successful and rapidly executed reconnaissance from Haka to within eight miles of the Ywama, on the 26th February and four following days, enabled this movement to be planned.

27. The Fort White Column under Colonel Skene, 350 strong, started on the 8th of March; and the Southern Column, consisting of two mountain guns and 290 rifles, which I commanded, left Haka on the 9th of March.

28. On the 11th March the two columns arrived from the north and south within one hour of each other on opposite banks of the Manipur or Nankathe River,—without having been opposed.

29. Elaborate preparations for the defence of their capital had been made by the Tashons. Innumerable stockades, breastworks, and obstructions, extending over some nine miles of country, but chiefly intended against an enemy advancing from the north, had been freshly erected at every commanding point. Large numbers of armed men watched both columns as they advanced, but there was no collision. It is difficult to estimate their numbers, but on the south of the Manipur River, near the Ywama, there were not less than 5,000 men, of whom two-thirds were armed with guns, and the rest with spears.

30. The Southern Column, notwithstanding the emphatic protests of three of the chiefs who had come out to meet it, continued its advance to within 1,000 yards of the Ywama, and there encamped. An assembly was called, and the chiefs were asked if they would agree to our terms. To our great surprise, after permitting the columns to approach their capital unopposed, they firmly declined to acknowledge the supremacy of the Government by paying any tribute; and without absolutely refusing, thought it very unlikely that they would be able to pay any portion of the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on them by the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The situation thus became as strained as it well could be. Having warned the Chiefs to think well over the consequences that their persistent refusal of submission would entail, I dismissed them.

31. The next two days were spent in prolonged negotiations, which severely taxed our patience, but with the happy result in the end of the attainment of all our desires.

The tribute due for 1889 was paid, as well as the fine, the latter reduced at their earnest solicitation to Rs. 5,000.

32. A small reconnoitring party having been sent down to Sihaung, both columns withdrew from Tashon territory without mishap.

33. The following would appear to have influenced the Chiefs of the war and stronger party to submission :

In the first place they were impressed with our mobility and power of concentration. Then they were greatly upset with the information that we should have no alternative but to put garrisons in their country until they gave in. The people also living along our lines of advance, to save their valuable villages, used their utmost persuasion with the Chiefs to urge them to agree to our terms, which we had taken care to have well circulated to them in advance.

34. The Chiefs confessed that to within a few days of our arrival they had intended to oppose us; that their pride and position as head of all the Chin tribes would suffer a blow from which they would never recover if they permitted an armed force to approach their hitherto inviolate capital. Thus they were urged to fight; but doubts of being able to successfully resist us, added to the prayers of the outlying villages to be saved from destruction, overcame their pride, and they were obliged to acknowledge themselves defeated.

From the above it will be obvious how correct was the policy of accepting the submission of the tribe only at the Ywama.

35. On the return of the Northern Column to Fort White operations were actively resumed against the Siyins; whilst the Southern Column was employed to the end of the season in numerous reconnaissances and explorations, which have taught us much regarding these unknown regions.

36. The following is a list of the principal reconnaissances carried out by the Burma columns, embracing a total of 628 miles of country, of which good road reports and sketches have been made and submitted :

- I. Yokwa to Gangaw.
- II. Haka to the Tashon Ywama.
- III. Fort White to the Tashon Ywama.
- IV. Tashon Ywama to Sihaung.
- V. Sihaung to Hanta.
- VI. Haka, west, to Hmûn-li-pi.
- VII. Haka, west, to Tao Klang, two routes.
- VIII. Haka, south to Naring, and Hripi.
- IX. Haka, east, to Myintha via Wunhia.
- X. Yokwa, south, to Thetta and Kapi.

37. Numbers I, IV, V, and IX, together with the Kan-Haka route, comprise all the main roads that lead from the Burma frontier into the Tashon and Baungshé circles.

38. Number VIII, Haka to Naring and round by Hripi, was an extremely interesting exploration. It lasted ten days, during which 132 miles over a very hilly and broken country were covered, and much added to our knowledge of the Southern Baungshé country. Naring lies 53 miles south of Haka, on the Boinu River. It contains 300 houses, and the inhabitants possess large herds of cattle. They did not know the value of money, and refused to take any for supplies which they liberally pre-

sented. A large number of villages were brought under British control; and the Boinu River was traced in its eccentric windings through a wild country, and its identity with the Tipi, now known to be the upper waters of the great Kolodyne River, established.

39. As the result of the operations I would claim for the forces engaged that they have carried to a successful termination each and every object of the expedition, and this in spite of sickness from which all ranks have suffered in a great and abnormal degree, and which caused me extreme and unceasing anxiety from the commencement to the end of the operations.

That success under the circumstances was possible is due no less to the very liberal and complete manner in which the columns were found and equipped in men and *matériel*, than to the care and forethought with which the expedition was planned, placed, and kept going in the field.

40. The suppression of Chin raids in Burma territory has also been an important object, kept ever in view. From the commencement of field service on the 15th November 1889 to date, there has been only one Chin raid within the field of operations. In this case 18 Burmans were taken captive. All were recovered within five weeks of the outrage, and the Chin villages implicated were punished.

Again, the Northern and Southern columns of the Burma Field Force have recovered and restored to their homes 187 captives. There is not a single Burmese captive or slave left with the Tashon or Tlan-Tlang tribes; the Haka and Yokwa Chins have given up all theirs. A very few are still in the southern, and as yet unvisited, Baungshé villages; whilst the Siyins and the Kanhows, though surrendering daily, have yet some Manipur and Burmese slaves in their possession. There is no reason to doubt that the few left with the tribes will all be got hold of in a short time.

As the result of this season's operations, raiding both for slaves and heads has been put a stop to forever down the western frontier of Upper Burma; and the inhabitants of the Kale and Myittha Valleys have been released from the reign of terror under which they have lived and suffered for years past.

41. The Chin Bok operations, though in no way under my direction or command, but ably, even brilliantly, conducted by Lieutenant Rainey, Commandant of the Chin Levy Military Police Battalion, have squared well with our work, and settled an adjoining belt of country beyond our capability to touch.

42. The Chin situation, as I leave it, is most satisfactory and quiet. Where not settled, it is settling quickly. These wild tribes have accepted the inevitable, and will become peaceable and good neighbours.

43. The discipline and behaviour of the troops and followers throughout have been exemplary.

44. The 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers joined the Southern Column with a strength of 14 officers and 502 men. They did a lot of hard marching and road making. The regiment lost one officer (Lieutenant Foster) killed

6 officers invalided, including two commanding officers in succession, whilst 21 men died from sickness, and 273 were invalided.

45. The detachment of the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment with the Northern Column saw more service, and were also unfortunate in losing two commanding officers,—one invalided, and the other, Major Gordon-Cumming, to my great regret and that of the whole Field Force, shot in ambush.

46. The 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry have performed services for the past eighteen months in the Chin Hills that cannot be over-estimated.

47. The 2nd Battalion 4th Gúrkhas, a young regiment, on their first experience of active service, has pleased me greatly. They give every promise of sustaining the reputation and traditions gained in our service by their older battalions.

48. No. 6 Company of the Madras Sappers and Miners did continuous and arduous work, both on the roads and in building the post at Haka. Their services have been very valuable. Between the 15th of November 1889 and the 30th of April 1890, the company lost through sickness 3 officers and 72 men.

49. The Burma Company of the Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners also did good work in the Kale Valley and at Haka. It has established its *raison d'être*.

50. The post at Haka has been constructed to hold a garrison of—

300 Native Infantry,
25 Madras Sappers,
75 Followers,

with quarters for—

A commanding officer.
6 British officers.
A civil officer and establishment.
5 officers' chargers, and 25 mules.

51. The post at Fort White has been reduced to hold a garrison of 330 rifles. It and the posts on the line of communications to Kalemvo have been put in thorough repair, and all will be rationed by the 15th of May. Arrangements have also been made for keeping open communication during the rains between Haka and Kan and Fort White and Kalemvo.

52. It is outside the limits of a despatch to give in detail the working of, and results accomplished by, the various departments; but it is most fair and necessary that their services should be alluded to.

53. The Survey Department under Lieutenant T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R. E., has accomplished much. Upwards of 3,000 square miles have been surveyed and added to the map.

54. The Intelligence Department, in the person of Lieutenant E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex Regiment, has been indefatigable in collecting information and making road sketches.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

55. Owing to the very serious amount of sickness, the medical duties, especially with the Southern Column, were most arduous. The skill and energies of the departmental officers and subordinates were severely taxed to grapple with the

mass of sick men, not only in the hospitals, but in their carriage and conveyance to the field and base hospitals. Malarial fever and dysentery, in a lesser degree, were almost the only diseases from which the troops and followers suffered.

Sanitation was invariably carefully attended to, with the happy result that no sickness that could be attributed to its neglect ever broke out.

Malaria, or jungle fever, is always more or less prevalent in the valleys and in the Terai lying under the Chin Hills and down the Burma frontier. Owing to the very late and inclement rainy season, the last months of 1889, during which the troops were marching through this part of the country, proved extremely unhealthy. I attribute the sickness from which the officers and men of the Southern Column so grievously suffered to malarial poison alone, imbibed in passing through a tainted belt of country under circumstances which could not be avoided or improved. All that skilful medical treatment and attention could suggest was done to alleviate the disease and minimise its after-effects.

Of the 69 British officers who served with the Southern Column, only 7 escaped an attack or attacks of malarial fever, whilst one died and 26 were invalided from this ailment alone.

On the 26th March, excluding all sick who were previously sent down, there were remaining in the hospital 11 British officers, 36 British and 231 Native troops, and 994 followers. The medical arrangements for both columns worked well and smoothly throughout, and the supply of medicines and medical comforts was ample and good.

56. The statistics of the Northern and Southern Columns, taken together, shew that, of all ranks, 9 were killed in action, 207 died of disease, of whom 72 were fighting men, and 2,122 were invalided (including 1,413 public followers and coolies).

Amongst these the following officers are included:—Major F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming, Cheshire Regiment, who was mortally wounded near Old Saglain on the 23rd March, and died the same day; Second-Lieutenant F. A. K. Foster, King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action near Taungtek on the 12th January; and Captain L. H. Gramshaw, 5th (Militia) Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Orderly Officer, who died of disease at Kan on the 11th January.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

57. On account of the long lines of communication which connected the main columns of the force with the bases of supply, the variety of the transport employed, and the roughness and difficulties of the road and waterways, I find it impossible to condense the work of the department, and the interesting reports rendered by the Commissariat officers in charge, into the space of a paragraph. All the reports, with my remarks, will be forwarded separately.

From the commencement to the end of the campaign the troops and followers were fed well and liberally.

It having been necessary to send to Kan and Kalemvo, the two main forwarding depôts, large quantities of rations before the end of the rains, it was inevitable but that a proportion would be spoiled. Occasionally the damaged stores escaped

detection before issue, but there was never any lack of good food ready to replace them, nor of readiness on the part of the officials of the department to do their very best for the troops, and make the expedition, as far as they were concerned, successful.

58. The Transport Department of the Southern Burma Column has been in charge of Lieutenant A. H. Morris, Royal Irish Regiment. The total number of animals employed with this column has been 69 elephants, 994 mules, 537 ponies, with 975 attendants and the general health and condition of the animals, thanks to the incessant care and attention of Lieutenant Morris, Veterinary-Surgeon Evans, and the transport staff of assistants, has been very good.

59. The Telegraph Department has worked well, under many difficulties of transport labour, and sickness. The construction of the line kept pace with the advance of the troops into Haka. The wire has been invaluable throughout the operations.

60. The Postal Department has also served us well. Our thanks are due to the authorities for their arrangements, which have conduced much to the pleasure and comfort of the troops in the field.

61. The Public Works Department must also be mentioned for its assistance and co-operation. The roads from Pauk to Kan, from Kan to Chaung-kwa (now under construction and approaching completion), from Kalemmyo to Fort White, and from Kalemmyo to Kalewa,—all heavy and toilsome works in an unhealthy country,—have been carried out at the instance of the military authorities, and to meet their wants.

62. As Chief Political Officer with the expedition, my work has been rendered easy by the hearty support and assistance rendered me by Mr. D. Ross, Political Officer with the Southern Column, and Mr. B. S. Carey, Political Officer with the Northern Column. We have worked together throughout in complete concord. The services of Mr. Ross have been of great value. His intimate knowledge of the Burmese language, the medium of all our communications with the Chins, and his patience and tact in dealing with the tribes, have conduced much to our peaceful victories. I commend his good services to the special notice of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Mr. Carey, at Fort White, threw himself with intelligence and energy into the breach of the troublesome situation that existed round that post when he took charge in December 1889. He has worked hand in hand with the commanding officers at Fort White and in the Kalé Valley, and has been most successful, under my instructions, in bringing about the surrender and submission of the proud and obstinate Northern Chins.

My special thanks are also due to Mr. A. S. Fleming, Deputy Commissioner of Pokòkku, for his assistance in supplying transport and accommodation for the troops, along the lower lines of communication.

63. The campaign has not been one in which regimental officers have had many opportunities of especially distinguishing themselves. Its characteristic has been incessant hard work. In this, and in looking after their men, the officers as a body have entirely satisfied me. The brunt of the work and responsibility has been borne by the staff and departmental officers.

64. I beg to submit the names of the following officers who have rendered specially valuable services to the Burma columns of the Expeditionary Force :

(1) Colonel C. McD. Skene, D.S.O., commanding the 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry, the Chin Hills and the Northern Column, has well sustained a reputation previously gained for command.

(2) Major G. Henry, Royal Engineers. This officer, as my Commanding Royal Engineer, and for some time second-in-command, has rendered me most valuable assistance. I cannot speak too highly of the ability and devotion with which he has thrown himself into his work. I commend his services for special recognition.

(3) Lieutenant E. J. Lugard, 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry, served with distinction in the Chin Expedition of 1888-89, and has displayed conspicuous gallantry and intelligence in leading his men on several occasions during the operations of this season.

(4) First-Grade Officer G. E. Holland, Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, to whose skilfully applied exertions are entirely due the placing of 600 tons of rations in Kan by water,—a most arduous undertaking, successfully carried out.

(5) Captain A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, has very ably fulfilled the responsible duties of Chief Commissariat Officer.

(6) Lieutenant A. H. Morris, Royal Irish Regiment, Transport Officer with the Southern Column, has done particularly good service in his department. I consider him the best animal-transport officer that I have ever met. His services are especially worthy of record and reward.

(7) Brigade-Surgeon E. C. Markey, Medical Staff, as my Principal Medical Officer, has had responsible duties. I commend him for his administrative abilities.

From amongst the thirty medical officers who have served with the force on the Burma side, it is difficult, where all did well, to single individuals for special mention; but—

(8) Surgeon-Major G. D. Bourke, Medical Staff,

(9) Surgeon F. A. Rogers, 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry, senior medical officer with the Northern Column, and

(10) Surgeon W. H. Bean, Medical Staff, having displayed skill, zeal and energy in their duties, have fallen prominently under my notice.

The following officers have also deservedly earned mention in this despatch for their good service :

Colonel J. K. Clibbey, commanding the 2nd Madras Infantry and lines of communication.

Major G. O. Stoney, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, who commanded the detachment of his regiment, and was second-in-command of the Southern Column for some time before invalided.

Captain E. D. Pickard-Cambridge, Bedfordshire Regiment, Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Captain J. G. Hunter, 10th Bengal Infantry ;

Lieutenant T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R. E., Survey Officer ;

Lieutenant E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex Regiment, Field Intelligence Officer ;

Lieutenant D. B. Thomas, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for distinguished leading ;

Lieutenant W. H. Hildebrand, 27th Bengal Infantry, Hill-Cooly Transport Officer ;

8. The following troops were employed with the column:

250 men 3rd Bengal Infantry.	½ company (80 men) Bengal Sappers and Miners.
300 men 2-2nd (P. W. O.) Gorkha Regiment.	50 men Chittagong Frontier Police.
100 men 28th Bombay Pioneers.	400 men of the Surma Valley Military Police.

9. The work of the column was—

- (1) To punish Lienpunga for the raid on the Chengiri Valley.
- (2) To punish the sons of Vutai for their raid on the Pakuna Rani's village.
- (3) To establish a permanent post in the vicinity of Lienpunga's village, to be garrisoned during the summer.

10. These objects were satisfactorily attained by the column; captives were also as far as possible recovered, and two stockades, named Fort Aijol from the name of the locality, were constructed on an excellent and healthy site, which is also politically advantageous. The post was provisioned for about six months, and an excellent road had been nearly completed connecting it with Changsil. This work was done by Mr. Daly's police detachment.

11. *Road construction.*—Major Leach, R. E., Commanding Royal Engineer, in company with Captain Mullaly, R. E., Field Engineer, arrived at Fort Lungleh on the 29th November, and after consultation with Mr. Murray and Captain Shakespear, who had during the past season been making all necessary inquiries as to the direction the new road should take, and having themselves reconnoitred the country, started the trace on the southern slope of Teriot on the 6th December 1889. From this date the construction of the road was steadily carried on, and the 44 miles to Fort Tregear completed on the 28th February. I would here point out the difficulties which attend road-making in the Lushai country. In the first place there is the dense jungle, which prevents one seeing a dozen yards ahead; rocks extending over large portions of the hill-sides are constantly met with, and when it was found impossible to avoid them, much time was taken up in blasting operations. Range upon range of precipitous hills, running at right angles to the line of advance, had to be crossed, and the question of a sufficient supply of water at the different camps had also to be considered in determining the trace of the road. Two large rivers, the Matt and the Kolodyne, had to be bridged. These bridges, the former 206 feet and the latter 304 feet long, had to be very substantially built, and were of the crate and trestle type.

12. *Establishment of advanced post.*—It had been my intention to fix upon a site on the Melum Pui for the advanced post, but, on crossing the Kolodyne, the ascent to it was found so precipitous that the road had to be taken up the Darjow Klang instead. Within a short distance of the top of this hill, and at an elevation of 5,100 feet, an old village site was reached, and as the position was good and well suited for a post in every way, with a plentiful supply of good water close at hand, I determined to build the stockade on it. The work of construction was commenced on the 1st March, and all the barracks, godowns, &c., built,

and defensive works completed by the end of April. At the request of the members of the expedition, I named the post 'Fort Tregear'. There is accommodation for four officers, 200 troops, and 100 coolies.

13. *Garrison for Fort Tregear.*—Instructions having been received that the Bengal Government was anxious that the advanced post should be held by troops, the following garrison was detailed for the purpose:—two British officers, one British medical officer and 200 men of the 2-2nd Gorkhas. Captain F. P. Hutchinson of the above regiment was specially selected to command the post.

In addition to the telegraph, heliographic communication is maintained between Forts Tregear and Lungleh, and signalling parties with all necessary apparatus attached to each post.

14. *Stocking of Forts Lungleh and Tregear.*—The stocking of Forts Lungleh and Tregear was commenced on the 29th March, and completed, the former on the 2nd May and the latter on the 3rd May. Upwards of 6,500 maunds of provisions have been put into the two forts to last for a period of eight months. Continuous and heavy rain for six days in the middle of March interfered greatly with the pushing up of stores; the roads became so slippery that it was impossible to take laden mules along portions of it, especially between Demagiri and Fort Lungleh, where the gradient in parts is steep.

15. *Road construction towards Haka from Fort Tregear.*—Time being short for constructing a permanent road to Haka, it was determined that nothing more than a good mule track should be made beyond Fort Tregear, and the working parties were soon engaged in this work, which was pushed on with all speed and energy. The route to Haka had been thoroughly reconnoitred by Captains Hall and Shakespear, and it was estimated that the road would be 75 miles in length.

The nature of the country lying between the Darjow and Haka is very different from that already passed through, being much more open, free of bamboo, and with but little undergrowth. The last 40 miles into Haka is quite open, and the path used by the natives was found quite good enough in many places for the mules. The mule road was commenced on the 28th February from Fort Tregear, and with the exception of six days, during which all work had to be knocked off on account of heavy rain, completed to Haka on the 13th April—the distance, as measured by the survey party, being 81 miles—making a total of 125 miles of road constructed during this expedition.

16. *Commissariat.*—The Commissariat Department had as usual a most arduous and difficult task to perform, and when it is taken into consideration that the expedition passed through a country where literally not a grain of food-supply is procurable, I feel bound to say that the manner in which the work was carried out reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

17. *Field Hospital.*—The equipment of the field hospitals was most satisfactory and complete.

18. *Survey.*—A very considerable amount of survey work has been accomplished during this expedition, and reflects the greatest credit on

Lieutenant W. J. Bythell, R. E., and the officers under him. Work was commenced from Lungleh early in December, the fixed points on the hill above Fort Lungleh and on Saipuya's old village site, as determined by the late Lieutenant Pollen, R. E., having been identified and observed from, and thus connection secured for an extension of the triangulation eastwards from the bases Saipuya-Rinjam-Chapa Tong, and Lungleh-Rinjam-Chapa Tong, and Kansa Tong. The work from Lungleh, Moisum and Bolpui was completed by the end of January; and the reconnaissances towards Lalthuma's village and Darbilli's village in the month of January and February respectively, which Lieutenant Bythell accompanied, enabled a large amount of detail to be secured.

I was also able to send Lieutenant Bythell to Haka when the 2-4th Gürkhas marched through to join the Burma Column, and both topography and triangulation have been carried into Haka.

A reconnaissance southwards along the Boinu river by Brigadier-General Symons, which Lieutenant Bythell was allowed to accompany, enabled a large tract of country to the south to be surveyed, and the identity of the Boinu and Kolodyne rivers to be established.

The triangulation has been entirely in the hands of Mr. Stotesbury, Surveyor, 3rd grade, who has worked hard throughout. He is a very willing, energetic and zealous assistant, and has ably maintained his reputation of being a skilled observer and first class draftsman.

19. *Telegraph*.—During the last expedition the field telegraph line had been completed to Demagiri, and on the 22nd April 1889 the work of laying the wire to Lungsin, 21 miles, was commenced, and completed (with great difficulty, owing to sickness among the coolies) on the 17th May 1889. The whole of the party, Europeans and Natives, suffered from the unhealthiness of the season. The field telegraph office at Lungsin was opened on the 12th September 1889.

Mr. E. O. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, was appointed to continue the field line from Lungsin to Fort Lungleh, and forwards with the Chittagong Column.

The laying of the field line from Lungsin to Fort Lungleh was started on the 26th October, and finished on the 25th November, a distance of 20 miles. The line between Demagiri and Lungsin had also to be thoroughly repaired, as much damage had been done to it from falling trees and growing vegetation during the rains.

The construction of the line from Fort Lungleh towards Haka was commenced simultaneously with the road, and by the 23rd March had been completed to the Upper Kolodyne, a distance of 65 miles, when orders were received to discontinue the laying of the line towards Haka. Perhaps it is as well that this work has been put off till next winter, when it can be carried out in a permanent manner. The supervision of a temporary line between Fort Tregear and Haka would, during the coming wet season, have been impossible.

The whole of the field work has proved laborious and exhausting to all concerned, owing to steep ascents and declivities, and the dense forest and undergrowth or bamboo jungle everywhere met

with. The whole of the work has, notwithstanding these difficulties, been carried out in a most excellent manner, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Walker and all his subordinates. Owing to ill-health Mr. Walker had to return to India on the 7th March from Fort Tregear, after which date the laying of the line was carried on by Messrs. Rector and Davies, both of whom have worked very hard and well throughout the expedition; the services of the latter officer I had the pleasure of bringing to notice in my final report on last year's expedition.

20. *Signalling*.—The signalling party, which consisted of two British officers, six British non-commissioned officers, and 37 Native non-commissioned officers and men proved of the greatest assistance to me, especially when the Northern Column was detached, and during my march from Fort Tregear to Haka; also when parties went out on reconnoitring duty.

The work of the signalling party was very heavy at times, and was carried out in a most efficient manner.

21. *Postal*.—The postal arrangements, under the able direction of Mr. G. B. Groves, Deputy Inspector of Post Offices, who accompanied the expedition as far as Fort Lungleh, worked in a most satisfactory manner throughout.

22. The Government of India having decided that the country east of the Upper Kolodyne should be controlled from Haka, no political action was taken by me during my advance to Haka, but a reconnoitring party under Captains Hall and Shakespear, which met a party from General Symons' force at Tao village on the 26th February and proceeded to Haka, was enabled to recover, without resorting to violence, the skulls of the three Europeans, and three rifles, a pair of field-glasses and an aneroid taken at the time of Lieutenant Stewart's murder.

Ten captives have been released and sent back to their homes.

There were six other captives who had been carried off from Lalsewa, and ready to be given up, but they refused to return to his village, being evidently quite contented and happy in their new homes.

There is no doubt that the tribes inhabiting this wild country, and with whom we have come in contact have fully realized the fact that our advent among them is to their advantage in many ways, that our stay will be permanent, and that as long as they behave themselves, desist from raids, and are friendly to us, we have no wish or intention of interfering with them or their property.

Raids on our frontiers may, I consider, be looked upon as troubles of the past, and it now only remains for the Political officers to consolidate the work of the expedition.

23. *Return of the Force*.—The work of the Northern Column was accomplished first, and that force was withdrawn during March *via* Cacher, under arrangements made by the General Officer Commanding the Assam District.

In the column working towards Haka under my personal command, I was able to begin sending

back the troops in the early part of March, and a detachment of the 3rd Bengal Infantry was the first to leave.

24. The troops escaped the worst influences of the country and climate, as they were at Chittagong and Rangamatti comfortably housed until January, and they were almost all out of the country by early in April, with the exception of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, who held the hot and unhealthy posts on the Demagiri-Lungleh line of communications until the middle of May.

25. *Death of Major Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry.*—It is with sincere regret that I have to record the death of Major J. E. Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry, which took place at Rangamatti on the 22nd May 1890, from dysentery contracted at Demagiri. This officer did excellent work on the Demagiri-Lungleh line of communications, and in his death the service has lost a hard-working and reliable officer. I had fully intended bringing his name to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for good work performed during the expedition.

26. Corps and detachments were employed as follows:

No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

This company, under the command of Captain R. D. Petrie, R.E., was, on arrival at Fort Lungleh, set to work on the road towards Haka. On the 3rd January half the company under Captain Petrie was detached with the Northern Column; the remaining half under Lieutenant H. J. Sherwood, R.E., continued to work on the road, and also took part in building the post at Fort Tregear. I cannot speak too highly of the heavy and excellent work performed by the Sappers and Miners.

3rd Bengal Infantry.

Two hundred and fifty men of this corps proceeded with the Northern Column; and the remainder were employed in garrisoning Rangamatti and Demagiri, and the different small posts on the Rangamatti-Lungleh line of communications. These duties, which at all times prove uninteresting to troops, were nevertheless cheerfully and carefully carried out, under the orders of the late Major J. E. Barr, who commanded the regiment during Colonel Skinner's absence with the Northern Column.

9th Bengal Infantry.

The detachment of this regiment, which had been employed on the line of communications during the last Lushai expedition, and had since the close of those operations garrisoned Rangamatti, was moved up early, as it was my intention that Captain A. T. Weller and his men should have a chance of seeing some service this time. This however, as matters turned out, was not to be, and it was found unnecessary to take them beyond Fort Lungleh. The men of this corps have during both expeditions shown great keenness for service, and although much harassed with fever, have at all times carried out their duties in a spirited manner.

2-2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gürkha Regiment.

I was exceedingly glad to have the services of this excellent regiment, under the command of

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, placed again under my orders. One wing proceeded under Major F. R. Begbie with the Northern Column, while the other was employed with the Haka Column, 100 men of which, under Captain L. M. M. Hall, led the advance with the tracing party. At a later period 60 men formed the escort of the reconnoitring party under the above officer towards General Symons' force, and was the first of my column to reach Haka. It is needless for me to point out the hard work which Gürkhas are ever ready to go through, and the cheerfulness with which it is invariably performed. The men of the 2-2nd simply worked splendidly.

2-4th Gürkha Regiment.

Owing to the absence of all opposition, the want of transport, and the difficulty of rationing more than a certain number of troops, the half-battalion of this regiment, under the command of Major Sir C. H. Leslie, was not moved up to the front until the 13th February, from which time the men were employed in road construction, earthwork at Fort Tregear, and in clearing jungle with the advance party towards Haka. On the 27th March the whole detachment started from the Upper Koldyne to join the Burma Column, as was originally intended, and arrived at Haka on the 1st April, having marched along the native paths *viâ* the Tao (or Sangal Klang). My remarks regarding the manner in which Gürkhas work apply equally to the men of this corps, which is as smart a body of men as one could ever wish to serve with.

28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

With the exception of one company, which proceeded with the Northern Column, the whole regiment, under the command of Colonel R. Westmacott, has been employed on road construction towards Haka, and earthwork at Fort Tregear. This is the first occasion on which the men of this corps have been on field service as a pioneer regiment. They have proved most useful to the expedition, and worked cheerfully and well. When the regiment was ordered to commence its return march to India, I kept 100 men under Captain W. St. L. Chase, V.C., for work on the mule-road to Haka, and the zealous and admirable manner in which they carried out their duties under the above officer was of the greatest assistance in completing the road.

Chittagong Frontier Police.

During the last expedition I was able to make very favorable mention of the men composing the Chittagong Frontier Police Battalion, under the command of Mr. C. S. Murray, District Superintendent of Police. During this expedition 50 men accompanied the Northern Column, and 100 under Mr. S. V. Tayler, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were employed with the advanced party, and did excellent work. They are the most useful and willing men I should ever care to serve with. Besides being keen soldiers, they can build huts, thatch roofs, construct rafts and, in fact, put their hands to anything, and are accustomed to carry all their own kits.

Cachar Military Police.

In the middle of December 1889, orders were issued by Government for a column of 400 men

under the command of Mr. W. W. Daly to be sent from Cachar to co-operate with my Northern Column, in the expedition against Lienpunga and Vutai's sons. The rapid manner in which the men of this battalion were concentrated at Jhalnacherra, and moved up by boat and route march to Changsil Bazar, reflects the greatest credit on the corps. One hundred men were left to garrison Changsil Bazar, which was selected as the base dépôt for supplies, and the remaining 300 men marched to Lienpunga and took part in the operations carried out in the vicinity of that village, and were afterwards employed in building Fort Aijol, which is now garrisoned by 200 men. A detachment of 100 men hold Changsil Bazar.

27. *Officers.*—It now only remains for me to bring the names of the following officers, civil and military, to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in doing so I would take the opportunity of acknowledging most gratefully the cordial assistance I have at all times received from all ranks, British and Native, and to bear testimony to the privations and hardships borne by all during this exceptionally prolonged and arduous campaign, with a cheerfulness and devotion to duty which is most praiseworthy.

The discipline of the troops has been excellent throughout the expedition; and the absence of all crime reflects the greatest credit on the force.

I.—Mr. C. S. Murray, Political Officer, who accompanied the Northern Column, rendered me valuable assistance. He has a perfect knowledge of the people of this country, and his hold over them was amply proved by the submissive and rapid manner in which his instructions to the different chiefs to make paths and clear jungle on the route to Lienpunga's village were attended to. Mr. Murray has done much to consolidate our power in the Lushai country since the last expedition, and deserves the greatest credit for the quiet and judicious manner in which he has carried out his political duties.

II.—Mr. E. O. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs. The heavy work done by this very energetic and zealous officer is highly creditable to him. The rapid manner in which the wire was laid and offices opened at the head of the road, as each new camp was fixed upon, proved of the greatest convenience to the expedition, and I cannot speak too highly of the work done by Mr. Walker.

III.—Mr. E. Good, Port Officer, has performed the arduous duties of Transport Officer at Chittagong during the whole time the expedition has lasted, and has carried out his duties in a most energetic, intelligent and satisfactory manner.

IV.—Colonel G. J. Skinner, commanding the Northern Column, has carried out the responsible duties entrusted to him in a sound, able and most successful manner, and is deserving of the greatest credit in bringing the operations in the north to so satisfactory a conclusion.

V.—Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, who was my Staff Officer during the last Lushai expedition, has again been of invaluable assistance to me, and has carried out his duties in a sound, energetic manner, and with the greatest tact. He is a most reliable and excellent officer, and I cannot speak too highly of him.

VI.—Captain J. Shakespear, Leinster Regiment, Intelligence and Assistant Political Officer, has performed his double duties in a most painstaking manner, and no officer could have worked harder or with greater success. As a Political officer his services have been invaluable to me, and the knowledge he now possesses of the tribes we have to deal with will, I feel sure, be of the greatest assistance to Government.

VII.—Major H. P. Leach, R. E., Commanding Royal Engineer, has had very arduous duties to perform in the construction of the road from Fort Lungleh to Haka, the bridging of the Matt and Kolodyne rivers and the building of the post at Fort Tregear, and, as was the case last expedition, a very heavy share of the work of this year's operations has fallen upon him, but it has been carried out with the same intelligence, energy and forethought, and he has again proved himself an excellent and most reliable officer.

VIII.—Captain H. Mullaly, R. E., Field Engineer. The difficult task of tracing the road from Fort Lungleh to Haka, passing as it does for the first 80 miles through a most difficult country covered with dense jungle, devolved upon this officer; but the work was performed with an energy and intelligence which reflects the greatest credit on him. I would also mention Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingseote, R. E., Assistant Field Engineer, as having again performed excellent and hard work during this expedition.

IX.—Captain W. J. H. Bond, Chief Commissariat Officer. This officer has for the second time, under my command in the Lushai country, carried out his arduous and most difficult duties in an excellent manner. I look upon him as a most energetic, hard-working and reliable officer. His arrangements, both as regards rations and transport, considering the difficulties to be contended with, have been most successfully carried out.

In the Transport Department I would specially mention—

Captain G. R. C. Westropp, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General,

Captain B. W. R. Ussher, 7th Dragoon Guards, Captain L. E. du Moulin, Royal Sussex Regiment,

Lieutenant J. O'B. Minogue, Royal Munster Fusiliers,

for hard work done and duties zealously performed.

X.—Captain A. G. F. Browne, 2-3rd Gúrkha Regiment, Superintendent of Signalling, has carried out his duties in an energetic and successful manner, and rendered valuable assistance, when communication had to be kept up with the Northern Column, and with parties sent out on reconnaissance duty. During the advance from the Upper Kolodyne to Haka, communication was kept open by the heliograph alone.

XI.—Lieutenant W. J. Bythell, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, has worked very hard and successfully during the expedition, and to his energy is due the large amount of survey operations which have been carried out. He is I consider a most excellent and intelligent officer, and afforded great assistance to the engineer officers employed in tracing the road.

XII.—Among regimental officers I would specially mention the following for the zealous, energetic and successful manner in which they carried out their duties:

- (1) Colonel R. Westmacott, commanding the 28th Bombay Pioneers.
- (2) Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, commanding the 2-2nd Gürkha Regiment.
- (3) Captain A. T. Weller, 9th Bengal Infantry.
- (4) Captain L. M. M. Hall, 2-2nd Gürkha Regiment.
- (5) Lieutenant H. J. Sherwood, R. E., Bengal Sappers and Miners.

XIII.—Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy, Principal Medical Officer, carried out his duties in an able and intelligent manner, and his arrangements both in the distribution of the field hospitals along the line of communication and for the return of the sick convoys were most satisfactory and worked without a hitch. I have a very high opinion of this officer. The medical officers attached to the expedition have been worked very hard, and have one and all carried out their duties in a most zealous, careful and praiseworthy manner. Troops and followers have been equally well looked after, and every assistance rendered to them. I would, however, specially mention the following officers:

Surgeon-Major S. F. Bigger, at Demagiri, had the heaviest work of the campaign in dealing with the sickness of the followers, and ensuring their satisfactory transit when invalided to the base. His duties were discharged in a most able and admirable manner, and reflect the highest credit on his judgment and ability.

Surgeon E. Hudson dealt with the very critical and severe outbreak of cholera at Burkal with a conspicuous ability of which I cannot speak too highly.

XIV.—Veterinary-Surgeon J. A. Nunn has carried out his duties in a most able and satisfactory manner, and his services during the expedition in the care and treatment of the baggage animals have been invaluable. He is, I consider, a very reliable and sound officer.

I would also bring to notice the names of the following officers who were employed with the Northern Column under Colonel Skinner, and on whom much labor and responsibility were thrown:

XV.—Major F. R. Beggie, commanding the detachment of the 2-2nd Gürkhas, who accompanied, with 100 of his men, the flying column to Lienpunga's village, and commanded the column detached to punish the sons of Vutai.

XVI.—Captain R. D. Petrie, R. E., as Field Engineer, was unremitting in his exertions in improving the road and river-way, and planned and built the stockades at Aijol.

XVII.—Lieutenant G. A. Brownrigg, 28th Bombay Infantry, who was severely wounded in a skirmish near Lienpunga's village on the 23rd February, gave, with his detachment, most valuable assistance in road and river work.

XVIII.—Lieutenant H. W. G. Cole, 2-2nd Gürkhas, gave me every assistance, and proved himself a thoroughly efficient staff officer.

XIX.—Captain O. A. Chambers, Assistant Intelligence Officer, commanded two reconnoitring

parties, and collected much information regarding the country and people.

XX.—I was much indebted to Lieutenant (now Captain) W. H. Birkbeck, 1st Dragoon Guards, Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling, whose duties necessitated a great deal of very hard hill climbing, and through whose arrangements the column was in almost constant communication with Lungleh as long as heliographic signalling was possible.

XXI.—On Captain W. H. Allen, Brigade Transport Officer, ably seconded by the transport officers under him, the very important duty of pushing on supplies to Lienpunga's village devolved. The work was accomplished in, I believe, the shortest possible time, and supplies were always available when required.

23. I would also bring the names of the following warrant and non-commissioned officers to His Excellency's special notice, as having performed good work with the expedition, and who hold out promise of proving themselves worthy of advancement in their respective departments:

Conductor P. McBrien, Bengal Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor P. Lyons, Bengal Commissariat Department.

Sergeant W. G. Hoare, Bengal Commissariat Department.

Sergeant H. Fergusson, Bengal Commissariat Department.

Sergeant F. J. Skinner, Bombay Commissariat Department.

Sergeant W. Elliott, Highland Light Infantry, Signalling Department.

Lance-Corporal T. Elkin, Derbyshire Regiment, Signalling Department.

Assistant-Apothecary W. J. A. Hogan, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

No. 266, Hospital-Assistant Saeopurshun Singh.

No. 285 " " Bukrid Ali.

29. In conclusion, I would beg to tender my sincere thanks—

To Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, for the very valuable help he has at all times given me in carrying out the objects of the expedition.

To Brigadier-General W. L. Auchinleck, commanding the Presidency District, and the staff officers serving under him, for all the heavy work which has been entailed upon them in connection with the expedition, both in its despatch from, and return to, Calcutta.

To the Marine authorities at Calcutta for their services in connection with the despatch and transport of all troops, baggage animals, materials, &c., to and from Chittagong."

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1890.

No. 414.—The services of Lieutenant C. M. Cockcroft, Staff Corps, 8th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1890.

No. 415.—The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 13th June 1890:—

1st Bombay Lancers.

Dafedár Mirza Umrao Beg to be Jamádár (provisionally) vice Farzand Hussein, pensioned.

No. 416.—The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 17th July 1890 :—

13th Bombay Infantry.

Colour Haváldár Yesū Raūl to be Jamádár (provisionally) vice Tānnāk Dewnak, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 417.—The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 23rd July 1890 :—

21st Bombay Infantry.

Subhedár Shaikh 'Adam to be Subhedár-Major (provisionally); Jamádár Shaikh Karimbaksh to be Subhedár and Colour Haváldár Shaikh Muhammad Husain to be Jamádár (provisionally) vice Subhedár-Major Sayyid Nahi, pensioned.

No. 418.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant C. D. Lester, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, for six months. Pension service third year, commenced 14th September 1889.

No. 419.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Captain J. W. Gordon, S. C.

No. 420.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, Indian Medical Service, three months, medical certificate.

Captain J. W. Gordon, S. C., ten days, urgent private affairs.

No. 421.—The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel C. H. Coles, S. C., 9th July 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Conductor P. Clarke, Ordnance Department, 1st July 1890.

No. 422.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 15th July 1890, page 3926, is republished :—

"Memoranda.

* * * *

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred on Deputy Assistant Commissary Henry Claude Vautin, Bombay Establishment, in the *Gazette* of 15th April 1890, is antedated to 20th December 1889."

No. 423.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 698 dated 1st August 1890, is republished :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 698.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain J. D. H. Waller, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India is extended to the 5th April 1893."

No. 424.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 704 dated 1st August 1890, is republished :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 704.—Sub-Conductor David Copus, on probation, is confirmed in the warrant grade with effect from the 1st May 1890."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1890.

No. 25.—License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 is hereby granted to the Revd. I. A. Richards, M.A., of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 26.—The Venerable Archdeacon C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service with effect from the 4th October 1890.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 4870.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 8072 of the 7th December 1889, it is notified that Captain J. S. Ashby, Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

No. 4878.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 2004 dated the 15th March 1889, it is notified that the services of Lieutenant W. M. Watson, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident at Aden, were replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department from the 1st May 1890.

No. 4885.—Major W. P. Kennedy is appointed to act as Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country, in addition to his duties as Acting Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Marátha Country Jáhirs, during the absence of Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 4887.—Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., and Major W. P. Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country, on the 30th July 1890, after office hours.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1890.

No. 4100.—Mr. A. H. Unwin, C. S., is granted extraordinary leave without allowances from the 18th to the 23rd of March 1890, both days inclusive, in continuation of the leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 540 dated the 29th January 1890.

2. Mr. Unwin having, under Article 366 (iii) of the Civil Service Regulations, lost his lien on his appointment by overstaying his leave, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint him to be a Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1890.

No. 4208.—Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pen in the Thána District on the 10th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 4209.—In modification of so much of Part I of Government Notification No. 1404, dated the 12th March 1890, as relates to Colonel A. Currie, Commandant, Poona Horse, Sirúr, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to confer on Colonel Currie the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, within the district of Poona.

No. 4211.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mámlatdár's Courts Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Nagappa Sidappa, Maháikari of petha Shirála, in the Sátára District, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mámlatdár under the Mámlatdár's Courts Act.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1890.

No. 4225.—Mr. Maneklal Khushalji has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dohad in the Ahmedabad District from the 20th June 1890 during the absence of Mr. Chotalal Vithaldas on sick leave, or until further orders.

No. 4226.—Ráo Sáheb Damodar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar and Ráo Sáheb Sakham Vasudev Joshi respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar in the Poona District on the 25th ultimo, in the afternoon.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 1640.—Messrs. H. W. J. Bagnell and Arthur Barrett respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College on the 24th ultimo, before noon.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1890.

No. 5406.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Jehángir Dossábháí Frámji, Barrister-at-Law, to act as First Assistant Collector, Bombay, with attached duties, and as Inspector of Factories, during the absence of Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. W. E. Young to act as Second Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Jehángir Dossábháí Frámji.

Mr. Ardeshir Jehángir Wádia to act as Third Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Young.

No. 5422.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. F. Bolton to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Karáchi, and District Registrar, Karáchi, during the absence of Colonel R. I. Crawford on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 5470.—Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C. S., Assistant Collector, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and nine days with effect from 7th July 1890.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

No. 57.—Mr. S. N. Squire is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, during the absence of Mr. S. Rebsch on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1890.

No. 58.—The following promotion is made:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. W. B. Rix..	Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	30th May 1890.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1890.

No. 59.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Military Works Department is republished:—

"Simla, the 1st August 1890.

No. 716.—G. G. O. No. 918 of 1889, notifying the transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, First Grade, and officiating Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, to the Military Works Department, is cancelled."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. C. HUGHES,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF
JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

In Circular No. 59, at page 33 of the High Court's Civil Circulars, insert the words "allowed by law in such cases" after the words "is entitled to a full set of costs."

Bombay, 22nd July 1890.

Ráo Sáheb Krishnarao Mahadeo Huligol, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sirsi, delivered over charge of his Court on the 17th June 1890, after office hours, and, having enjoyed the privilege leave granted to him from the 18th idem, resumed charge of his Court on the 4th July 1890, before office hours.

Bombay, 30th July 1890.

C. H. JOPP,
Acting Registrar.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Venkatesh Krishna Dravid a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona District in lieu of the one for the Sátára District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Bombay, 2nd August 1890.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Venkatarao Ramchandra Shirhattikar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum District in lieu of the one for the Sholápur-Bijápur District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Bombay, 5th August 1890.

KRISHNAMUKHRA'M A. MEHTA,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C. S., delivered over and Mr. A. Shewan, C. S., received charge of the office of the Administrator, Rájpípla State, on the 24th instant, in the forenoon.

A'zam Ganesh Ramchandra, Head Kárkún of táluca Váda in the Thána District, acted as Mámílatdár of that táluca, in addition to his own duties, from the 10th May to 12th June 1890, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

The substantive *pro tem.* promotions and appointment of Inspectors of Police vice Mr. J. W. Collett, ordered in this Office Notification dated 20th June last and published at page 590 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 26th idem, are allowed effect from the 7th instant.

Ahmedabad, 1st August 1890.

Mr. H. F. Carvalho delivered over and Mr. J. W. S. Dracup received charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner, N. D., on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Ahmedabad, 3rd August 1890.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. A. B. Desai reverts to his permanent appointment of the 4th Grade, continuing to be substantive *pro tem.* Deputy Collector, as appointed in Government Notification No. 5130 of 22nd July 1890 (Revenue Department). Mr. Krishnaji Balwant Moghe reverts to his permanent appointment, continuing to be substantive *pro tem.* Mámílatdár, Fourth Grade.

Mr. M. R. Saldanha, Inspector in the Registration Department, to be substantive *pro tem.* Mámílatdár of Ron vice Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi, whose services are lent to the Agricultural Department.

Belgaum, 31st July 1890.

Messrs. Dhondo Kasirao and Ramarao Annappa respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Accountant to the Collector of Dhárwár on the 24th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Belgaum, 3rd August 1890.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, Assistant Collector, Kolába, is granted privilege leave for one month from 19th ultimo.

Belgaum, 4th August 1890.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND A'BKA'RI.

No. 4103.—Messrs. Jahangir Dossabhoy Framji and W. E. Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Customs, Import Department, on 25th instant, before office hours.

Poona, 30th July 1890.

No. 4194.—Messrs. W. E. Young and Ardesir Jehangir Wadia respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Customs, Export and Opium Departments, on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

Poona, 4th August 1890.

J. K. SPENCE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'b'kari.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 235.—Mr. Ramkrishna Shiveram, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Násik Zilla, S. D., was granted sick leave from 9th February to 30th May 1890 inclusive.

No. 236.—Mr. Kashinath Govind, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Brandol Taluka, Khándesh Zilla, is appointed Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Násik Zilla, S. D., on probation for 6 months with effect from 1st June 1890, vice Ramkrishna Shiveram, deceased.

No. 237.—Mr. Balaji Krishna, First Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kánara Zilla, is permitted to retire from the Service from 19th April 1890.

No. 238.—Mr. Trimbeck Chintamon Gokhle, Second Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Dhárwar Zilla, is promoted to First Class with effect from 19th April 1890, vice Mr. Balaji Krishna, retired.

No. 239.—Mr. Laxumon Khanderao, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Ahmednagar Zilla, is promoted to Second Class with effect from 19th April 1890, vice Mr. Trimbeck Chintamon, promoted.

No. 240.—The following transfers are made on public grounds with effect from 1st August 1890 :—

Mr. Vinayak Bapuji, Second Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Sholápur Zilla, to Bijápur Zilla.

Mr. Govind Appaji, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Bijápur Zilla, to Sholápur Zilla.

No. 241.—Mr. Appana Tippna, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhárwar Zilla, is promoted to Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kánara Zilla, on probation for one year with effect from 28th June 1890, vice Mr. Laxumon Khanderao, promoted.

No. 242.—Shaik Mowla, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhárwar Zilla, is promoted to First Grade, on probation for one year with effect from 28th June 1890, vice Appana Tippna, promoted.

No. 243.—Baji Sadu, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kod Taluka, Dhárwar Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade on probation for one year with effect from 28th June 1890, vice Shaik Mowla, promoted.

No. 244.—Datto Appaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ránbennur Taluka, Dhárwar Zilla, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Dhárwar Town, on probation for one year with effect from 28th June 1890, vice Shaik Mowla, promoted.

No. 245.—Hari Bhicaji, Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ránbennur Taluka, Dhárwar Zilla, on probation for one year with effect from 28th June 1890, vice Datto Appaji, transferred.

No. 246.—Ramchandra Dinkar is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, on probation for one year with effect from 28th June 1890, vice Hari Bhicaji, promoted.

No. 247.—Vishnu Balwant, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Igatpuri Taluka, Násik Zilla, was granted sick leave from 15th May to 15th July

1890 inclusive, and Tatyaji Govind, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him with effect from 31st May to 15th July 1890 inclusive.

No. 248.—Gangadhar Ganesh, Candidate Vaccinator, Sátára Zilla, N. D., was granted privilege leave from 14th June to 13th July 1890 inclusive, and Wamon Balkrishna was appointed to act for him.

No. 249.—In Notification No. 203, dated 18th July 1890, for "2nd July" read "3rd July."

No. 250.—Pandharinath Narayan, Candidate Vaccinator, Sholápur Zilla, is appointed acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator from 16th April to 12th May 1890 and sub. *pro-tem*. Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ságola and Mál-siras Talukas, Sholápur Zilla, from 13th May to 30th June 1890, vice Krishnaji Ramchandra, deceased.

No. 251.—Assanmal Idanmal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, is transferred to Shikarpur Zilla on public grounds with effect from 1st July 1890, vice Pattehchand Harjasrai, promoted.

No. 252.—Assanand Kirpaldas, Candidate Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is appointed 3rd Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, from 1st July 1890, vice Assanmal Idanmal transferred, but to continue to act as Head Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, vice Pir Baksh Mahomed, on furlough.

No. 253.—Dariadinomal Naraindas, Candidate Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier District, is appointed sub. *pro-tem*. 3rd Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, vice Assanand Kirpaldas.

No. 254.—Assanmal Idanmal, 3rd Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, was granted sick leave from 20th May to 19th July 1890 inclusive, and Dariadinomal Naraindas was appointed to act for him.

No. 255.—Tharumal Premchand, 3rd Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 20th July to 19th August 1890 inclusive, and Khemchand Senmal is appointed to act for him.

C. W. MACRURY, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner.
Bombay, 6th August 1890.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. R. B. Pitt delivered over and Mr. W. S. Turnbull received charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, on the 30th July 1890, in the forenoon.

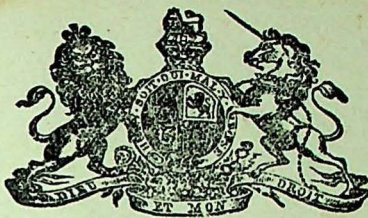
T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
Poona, 2nd August 1890.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgeons-Major W. McConaghy and O. Channer respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhárwar District Jail on the 30th July 1890, in the afternoon.

T. M. FILGATE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Camp Poona, 4th August 1890.

THE



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST 1890.

 Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART I.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1890.

No. 3160.—The following telegram dated 7th August 1890 received by the Political Resident, Aden, from the British Consul at Alexandria, is published for general information:—

“Please inform ship-agents that during cholera quarantine here vessels embarking passengers Aden or other Red Sea ports must produce certificate by authorities that passengers do not come from any port Arabian Coast and have resided over fifteen days at port of embarkation at time of departure. Would advise British ships avoid the Red Sea ports for present and susceptible cargo. Measures here very severe sea and land against pilgrims. Please inform Bombay.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.