

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 of 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. 6897 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:—

I. The Northern Column, strength as in the margin, to operate from Fort White:—

	Rifles.
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 „ „	290
	<hr/> 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	680
Burma Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners	94
	<hr/> 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, 38rd, 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 have been most energetic and successful. In eight expeditions, or sets of expeditions, the Northern Chins were so harassed that they have

* Now No. 7 Mountain Battery.