

During July small punitive expeditions were, with the assistance of the Royal Navy, landed to operate in the coast districts between Sierra Leone and Sherboe. Captain White, Her Majesty's ship "Tartar," conveyed a party of Frontier Police who aided friendly natives in clearing of insurgents the country between the Suliema and Mano Rivers, while parties of the West African Regiment under Captains Goodwyn and Carleton were landed and did good service at Shenge and on the Bumpe River, and between those places and Kwalu.

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

Turning to the Karene district. In July, the rains having made movements almost impossible, the bulk of the 1st West India Regiment was withdrawn to Free Town, leaving small garrisons at Port Lokko and Karene.

In August these were supplemented by two companies of West Africans under Captain Marescaux, Shropshire Light Infantry, who took command in the district, and did good service in aiding the Commissioner to restore order.

Early in October it became necessary to withdraw the West Indians to Free Town.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Carriers*.—90 killed and 56 wounded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Captain F. M. Carleton, Royal Lancaster Regiment, West African Regiment.

Major C. B. Morgan, West India Regiment.

Lieutenant H. D. Russell, West India Regiment.

Major A. H. Thomas, Army Service Corps.

Major R. Crofts, Royal Army Medical Corps.

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

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

Captain E. C. D'H. Fairtlough, D.S.O., 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, District Commissioner, Sierra Leone Protectorate.

Captain W. S. Sharpe, 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, District Commissioner, Sierra Leone Protectorate.

Major A. F. Tarbet, 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, Inspector-General, Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

Major A. R. Stuart, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery.

Major E. S. C. Kennedy, West India Regiment, Brigade Major.

Major H. C. Buck, West India Regiment.

Lieutenant H. T. Eckersley, West India Regiment.

Lieutenant N. E. F. Safford, West India Regiment.

Captain O. H. E. Marescaux, Shropshire Light Infantry, West African Regiment.

Captain C. Dalton, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain J. M. Harrison, Army Service Corps.

Corporal Greenidge, 1st Battalion West India Regiment.