

parallel to the before-mentioned one, but about 400 yards in the rear. When I arrived I found that all the native drivers with the exception of those for Lieut. James' gun teams had bolted. These guns had just crossed the drift, so I directed him to take up a position on the left and opened fire on Fort Wyllie, from which the majority of the shell fire appeared to come. About this time my horse was shot through the shoulder by a rifle bullet. The two rear guns under Lieut. Deas, of H.M.S. "Philomel," not having crossed the drift, I directed him to take ground to the left and open fire also on Fort Wyllie. The two centre guns under Mr. Wright, gunner, of H.M.S. "Terrible," were unfortunately jammed with their ammunition waggons in the drift, the wheels of the waggons being locked and the oxen turned round in their yokes. I managed by the aid of some artillery horses to extricate these guns from the drift and to bring them into action on each side of the drift to the rear of the donga, one of the horses being shot whilst doing this. I could not manage to move the ammunition waggons as the rifle and shell fire was too severe at the time, a 1½-pr. Maxim Nordenfeldt being particularly attentive, and sending three shells into the drift at every discharge. Repeated messages for more men came back from the Royal Artillery batteries, and these were sent to the front by a Royal Artillery sergeant in charge of the ammunition column. After about half-an-hour's firing, as I should judge, the Royal Artillery guns were silenced, nearly all the men being apparently killed or wounded. Soon after this the fire from Fort Wyllie slackened considerably. The Commander-in-Chief now rode up and directed me to move our guns and ammunition as soon as I could. The guns were got away each by a team of artillery horses, who galloped them up the hill to the rear. The waggons were far more difficult owing to their weight, the large circle they required to turn in, and to the fact that they had to be got out from the drift and turned round by the guns' crews before the horses could be put on. About this time a most brilliant feat was performed by two teams of artillery, who galloped to the front, against a most murderous fire, limbered up, and rescued two guns; a similar attempt by one other team, at least, resulted in the entire team, as far as I could see, being destroyed. The advance of the Infantry on an open plain, with little or no cover against a most heavy rifle fire from entrenched positions was also a magnificent sight. The conduct of our men without exception was particularly fine, the day being a very hot one and the work hard. The way Nos. 1 and 2 guns' crews of the "Terrible" got their wagons out of the drift under heavy fire from shell and rifle was quite up to the standard expected of all seamen. I cannot conclude without mentioning the way Lieut. James of the "Tartar" selected the best suitable position and opened fire with great effect. Lieut. Deas, of the "Philomel," unfortunately had a gun capsized as they were moving off to the left to come into action, but managed to mount it quickly and brought both guns into action. After the first few minutes these two officers took entire charge of their respective guns and brought them safely out of action; Lieut. James coming again into action on the left under the direction of Captain Jones. Mr. Wright, gunner, worked his guns well, and was of great assistance in withdrawing them. Surgeon Macmillan, R.N., Lieut. Palmer, R.A.M.C., were conspicuous in their attendance to the wounded. Our loss was very small, three wounded, one of them very slightly, and I attri-

bute this to (1st) the Fort Wyllie guns and rifle fire being directed principally on the R.A. guns, which were some 300 yards nearer than we were; (2nd) to the enemy directing most of their fire on our ox teams and waggons, they being so much more conspicuous than the guns. 28 oxen were killed, wounded, or lost.

I might mention that Mr. Boldero and Mr. Hodson, midshipmen, and Mr. Hollins, clerk, were attending on me noting ranges and carrying messages between the guns during the four hours we were working at the drift.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. C. A. OGILVY.

Lieut. Commanding six 12-pr. guns
attached to Second Division.

Captain E. P. Jones, R.N.,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

EXTRACT from letter dated 3rd January, 1900,
from the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Cape.

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The report of Captain Jones on the attack on the enemy's position at Colenso is attached. The officers and men with the guns seem to have behaved with gallantry; I conclude that the General Commander-in-Chief will also refer to their services.

Downing Street, March 28, 1900.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Rear-Admiral William Hannam Henderson, Royal Navy, to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Downing Street, March 28, 1900.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Louis John Bertram, Esq. (Auditor-General), Rear-Admiral William Hannam Henderson, R.N., William Fawcett, Esq. (Director of Public Gardens and Plantations), George H. Pearce, Esq. (Postmaster), and Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq. (Acting Solicitor-General), to be nominated Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Crown Office, March 28, 1900.

THE Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint Frederick Albert Bosanquet, Esq., Q.C., to the office of Common Serjeant in the City of London.

Westminster, March 27, 1900.

THIS day the Lords being met a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to*

War Loan Act, 1900.

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, 1900.

Census (Great Britain) Act, 1900.