

by the Council as the Sanitary Authority for the said borough, and the amount to be paid in each case shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 120 of the Local Government Act, 1889, and sub-sections (1) to (7) inclusive of that section shall apply as if they formed part of this scheme with the substitution of the words "Borough Council" for "County Council" and "this Scheme" for "this Act," and with such other modifications as are necessary to make them applicable hereto.

Provided, nevertheless, that if any such officer be so employed by the said Corporation and discharged by them (otherwise than for misconduct) within two years of the commencement of this scheme, he shall be entitled to compensation in the same manner as if he had not been employed by the said Corporation. Provided that the term "officer" shall include only persons employed by the said Council whose salaries or emoluments are payable at intervals of not less than one month, and no other persons.

The accounts of the District Council and their officers shall be (as soon as conveniently may be) audited by the District Auditor in like manner, and subject to the like powers, duties, provisions, and right of appeal as if the Charter had not been granted, and the provisions of sections two hundred and forty-seven and two hundred and fifty of "The Public Health Act, 1875," as amended by "The District Auditors Act, 1879," and any regulations duly issued by the Local Government Board with respect to the audit of accounts of Local Boards or Urban District Councils and of their officers shall apply to such audit, and the provisions of this scheme with respect to the District Council shall be construed so as to admit of such exceptions as may be necessary to enable such audit to be duly made, but such exceptions shall be strictly limited in time, extent, character, and operation, to the purposes of such audit.

Any money certified by the District Auditor at such audit to be due from any person shall be paid by such person to the Borough Treasurer.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 13th day of *January*, 1902.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Burial Act, 1855," it was, amongst other things, enacted that it should be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, from time to time to postpone the time appointed by any Order in Council for the discontinuance of burials, or otherwise to vary any Order in Council made under any of the Acts recited in the said Act, or under the said Act (whether the time thereby appointed for the discontinuance of burials thereunder, or other operation of such Order, should or should not have arrived), as to His Majesty, with such advice as aforesaid, might seem fit:

And whereas Orders in Council have been made directing the discontinuance of burials in the churchyards hereinafter mentioned from the time specified in such Orders; and whereas it seems fit to His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that the time for discontinuing burials in the said churchyards be postponed:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the time for the discontinuance

of burials in such churchyards be postponed as follows, viz.:—

In the Parish Churchyard of Saint Helen, Willingham, in the Parts of Lindsey, Lincoln, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and two.

In the Parish Churchyards of Saint Michael and Christchurch, Stone, in the county of Stafford, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and two.

A. W. Fitz Roy.

War Office, January 17, 1902.

THE following Despatches have been received from Lord Kitchener, G.C.B., &c., Commanding-in-Chief, in South Africa:—

From Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War.

Army Head-Quarters, Pretoria,

Sir, 8th November, 1901.

WHEN I closed my last despatch dated 8th October, the attempted raid on Natal by General Louis Botha had completely failed, and the Boer commandoes had been driven back into the Piet Retief district.

1. On the 11th October, Lieut.-Colonel Colville's Column covering the construction of the blockhouse line from Wakkerstroom reached Piet Retief, and there learnt that the enemy was moving through Swaziland by Mahamba. He pushed on without delay, and on the 15th at Schwaabe's store succeeded in intercepting a convoy belonging to the Ermelo and Amsterdam commandoes, the burghers themselves with whom General Botha was reported to be having pressed on to effect their escape before Colonel Colville's advance.

There now remained south of Wakkerstroom—Piet Retief line, only the local men together with a considerable number of stragglers from the northern commandoes.

The construction of the blockhouse line had been well and rapidly carried out by the troops placed at Brigadier-General Bullock's disposal; and though not sufficiently far advanced to completely intercept the enemy's retreat, it did to a great extent hamper his movements, and forced him to abandon all his wagons, most of which together with the two guns of the 69th Battery captured at Blood River Poort have since fallen into our hands.

As soon as Brigadier-General Plumer's force could be released from its work in the south-east of the Orange River Colony it was railed to Volksrust, and marched on thence to act on the blockhouse line, midway between Wakkerstroom and Colonel Colville's Column on the Swazi border. Meanwhile, the line itself was being rapidly strengthened, and the obstacles to render it impassable were being gradually constructed between posts.

The columns which had driven the enemy north continued, under General Walter Kitchener's direction, to harass the stragglers and local commandoes south of the line, and when the news was confirmed that General Botha had actually passed north with a few men, near Piet Retief on night of 8th October, and not as was supposed with the commando which had moved through Swaziland, and that he was already near Amsterdam with a small following, I decided to send columns under Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson and Colonel Rimington, then on the Vaal within reach of Standerton, to attack his tired forces.

These two columns marched from Standerton on 19th October, by Paardekop, and reached