

tical arrangements entered into with the Khyber tribes, I propose, with His Excellency's sanction, to effect this object in co-operation with a force from Basawal under Brigadier-General Tytler, which has been arranged by Sir Samuel Browne, by sending a column from here by the direct road to Bazar, and one from Ali Musjid, under Brigadier-General Appleyard, by the Alachai-road. These columns, having effected a junction, will proceed and join General Tytler at the head of the Bazar Valley. Three days will be taken up in scouring the Bazar Valley from a central position. No opposition is expected in this part of the programme. We are not yet in a position to mature a plan for operations in Bara; but I consider the force which will then be under my command will be sufficient to carry them to a successful issue. In this matter I am working with Colonel Macgregor."

6. It will be observed that Major Cavagnari recommended the temporary occupation of Bazar; and the deliberate visiting in rotation of the villages of the recusant sections in Bazar and Bara, and that my programme contemplated a concentration of the whole force in the Bazar Valley on the fifth day, and no advance on Bara till at least the ninth day.

7. On the 22nd I received the following reply to my telegram of the 15th:—

"Your message 15th. Following reply from Government—beginning: 'Your telegrams 16th and 21st. Expedition to Bazar and Bara for ten days approved.'—Message ends. Chief considered three days in Bazar too short a stay. Report details of force employed."

8. Although I felt fettered by the restriction of ten days fixed for the expedition, I considered it would be out of place in me to question the decision of Government, and I thought it would be better not to foreshadow difficulties, but to wait until they presented themselves.

9. In this view, I at once directed the three columns to march in accordance with my original programme.\*

10. The Jamrud Column marched on the 24th January, and taking the road by the Khyber stream, passed the Kuki Khel villages of Junkuddum, Gagrai, and Jabazai. As orders had been previously given by the Political Officer, Captain Tucker, that no armed men were to appear, none were seen, and the demeanour of this section was perfectly quiet.

The column halted for the night in the bed of the river below the Shudunna tower. Next morning it marched by Toda, Meyla, and the Chura Kandao to Barakus, arriving there at 4 p.m.

That part of the baggage of the Ali Musjid Column which was on camels came also by the Chura Kandao; it did not reach Barakus till 8.30 p.m., having been fired at about a mile from camp.

Almost immediately after dark, a few of the enemy opened fire on our camp, killing one horse and wounding a mule; but, being replied to by the picquets, they soon desisted.

11. On the same day, 25th, Brigadier-General Appleyard marched from Ali Musjid by the Alachai road on Karamna,† where, at noon, he

\* From Jamrud.—D.A., Royal Horse Artillery, 2 guns, elephants, 28; No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery, 2 guns, 22; 5th Fusiliers, 313; 25th Foot, 316; 13th Bengal Lancers, 145; 24th Native Infantry, 356; Madras Sappers, 55 (all ranks).

† Ali Musjid Force.—No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery, 2 guns, 18; 51st Foot, 213; 2nd Goorkhas, 312; Mhairwarra Battalion, 320; Sappers, 31 (all ranks).

From Lundi Kotal.—6th Native Infantry, 311 (all ranks).

effected a junction with the 6th Native Infantry under Colonel G. H. Thompson, who had marched from Lundi Kotal the same morning by the Bori Pass. The rest of the day was taken up in blowing up the towers of Karamna, agreeably to the request of the Political Officer.

Next morning, the 26th, Brigadier-General Appleyard, having blown up the remaining towers at Karamna, marched on Burj; and at the same time a small column was detached from the Jamrud Column at Barakus to effect a junction with him at Burj. This having been duly effected, and the towers at Burj blown up, the force marched to the Bazar Valley.

12. Meanwhile, the rest of the Jamrud Column marched to the Bazar Valley. On the way the rear-guard was attacked by the enemy near the Oocha Tangai, and two Goorkhas were wounded. The dispositions made by Major A. Battye, 2nd Goorkhas, of a detachment of his regiment in the extreme rear were most judicious, and showed him an adept in handling troops in this sort of warfare.

13. During the night of the 26th there was considerable firing at the picquets, and this extended at one time or other all round the camp. One private of the 25th Foot was killed, and two privates of the same regiment were wounded.

14. At daybreak on the 27th I sent 300 men, under Colonel J. A. Ruddell, 25th Foot, to scour the China hill; and a detachment of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, 13th Bengal Lancers, was sent round to the west of the hill, to cut off the retreat of any of the enemy. These measures were so far successful that some seven or eight of the enemy who remained on the hill were killed.

The same day I sent 300 men, under Major E. B. Barnaby, 51st Foot, to scour the hills round the Prang Durrah, to the south-east of the valley, from which the enemy had the day before harassed the rear-guard. This force scarcely came in contact with the enemy, who at once retreated to the high range to the south, keeping beyond the range of our rifles. A third party of 400 men, under Colonel C. M. Macgregor, went to open communication with Brigadier-General Tytler's column,\* which was to arrive by the Sitsobi Pass that morning. This having been effected that officer marched back to camp; and in the afternoon General Tytler's brigade arrived. Not being satisfied with the position of the camp, as it was partly commanded by neighbouring hills, I moved it into the plain, and took up a strong position.

15. There could be no doubt of the hostile feeling of the Zakka Khel towards us, as, directly the force entered their country, it was fired upon by day, and also at night. The inhabitants had also deserted their villages and set fire to them, although the Political Officer had warned them that they would not be molested.

16. On the 27th, I determined to reconnoitre in force the Bokhar Pass (towards Bara) on the following day, in person; and as there seemed every chance of this step being resisted, and as the country was quite unknown to anyone with me, I detailed a force of 1,000 men, with two mountain battery guns, under the command of Brigadier-General Tytler, to cover me whilst making my observations.

On the arrival of the force opposite Halwai, two miles from camp, the enemy opened fire from a hill-top opposite that village; and from there

\* Brigadier-General Tytler's Force.—No. 11-9th, Royal Artillery, 2 guns, 25; 17th Foot, 413; Rifle Brigade, 210; Guide Cavalry, 32; Sappers, 43; 4th Goorkhas, 201; 27th Native Infantry, 104; 45th Sikhs, 257 (all ranks).