

break to Kandahar, notwithstanding that the pursuit, never vigorous, was not pressed beyond the third or fourth mile from the field. This restless flight must have increased the tale of loss and suffering at every step.

It is to be noted that amongst the casualties in the cavalry, no native officer is mentioned as either killed or wounded.

On the morning of the 28th July, the leading fugitives reached Kandahar. Their report of the complete annihilation of General Burrows' brigade was accepted as fact, and so reported to the world.

It is satisfactory to know that, unfortunate as were the events of the day, together with their results, they fell far short of the description first given of them. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is aware that on this report the cantonments were precipitately abandoned, and refuge taken in the citadel.

Ayub did not, however, fully invest Kandahar until the 6th August.

10. To return to the events of the 27th. It is worthy of remark that General Burrows makes no mention of efforts on the part of officers to steady their men, nor are the commanding officers or others of the corps engaged mentioned with approval. But the casualty rolls, taken in connection with the undoubted heavy losses of the enemy, are a sufficient proof of the gallantry and devotion of those who fell.

11. Of the survivors, the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of Government the officers named by Brigadier-Generals Burrows and Nuttall, viz. :—

Captain J. R. Slade, R.H.A.

Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E.

Major G. C. Hogg, Brigade Major.

Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse.

12. The casualty rolls have already been submitted to Government with my No. 5327-A. of the 24th instant.

Returns of ordnance and of arms and accoutrements lost are enclosed; also a return of ammunition expended.

Telegrams referred to in the Adjutant General's letter forwarding the Maiwand Despatches, paragraph 4.

Telegram from General Primrose, Kandahar, to Quartermaster-General, Simla,—(dated 17th July, 1880).

Kandahar, 17th July.—General Burrows reports that he has moved his force back from Helmand to Khushk-i-Nakhud, there to await events or orders. This move was necessitated by there being no supplies for the troops, nor grain for horses. The little there was on right bank was carried off or destroyed by mutineers. This point is of most strategic importance, having several roads converging on it. As the river Helmand is fordable, Ayub could cross anywhere. I am of opinion that General Burrows has acted judiciously in the matter.

Telegram from Quartermaster-General, Simla, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(No. 4978, dated 17th July, 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Chief wishes to know what General Burrows' views and intentions now are. Please tell him to report daily everything that goes on, for the information of Viceroy. Yours of 16th giving information from General Burrows about pursuit and dispersion of Wali's mutinous troops and recovery of guns, very satisfactory.

Telegram from Quartermaster-General, Simla, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(No. 4995, dated 17th July, 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Yours 17th. Chief considers General Burrows acted judiciously in retiring on Khushk-i-Nakhud under the circumstances.

Telegram from Quartermaster-General, Simla, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(No. 4997, dated 18th July, 1880).

Simla, 18th July.—Do you consider Khushk-i-Nakhud the most favourable position for covering Kandahar, and striking a blow at Ayub, should he cross the Helmand? Favour the Commander-in-Chief with a full expression of your views, both as regards the city and Ayub's probable movements. Reply in cipher. Also give dates on which you calculate that the different units of the reinforcements can reach Kandahar.

Telegram from General Primrose, Kandahar, to Quartermaster-General, Simla,—(dated 19th July, 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Advanced guard of Ayub Khan appears to have reached Girishk. Nothing certain known about Ayub himself to-day.

Telegram from General Primrose, Kandahar, to Quartermaster-General, Simla,—(No. 384-K., dated 19th July, 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July. Your telegram 18th. Taking into consideration that the Helmand is now fordable everywhere, it presents no obstacle to the advance of Ayub at any point he chooses to cross it. Khushk-i-Nakhud is an important position covering roads leading from the Helmand to Kandahar. Whilst remaining on the Helmand, forage and grain could hardly be obtained, whereas they are plentiful at Khushk-i-Nakhud. Between the latter place and Girishk there is a desert 25 miles broad. General Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud is within fair supportable distance from Kandahar. The presence of a force there has the effect of keeping the people quiet. At present I am unable to obtain any definite intelligence of Ayub's movements; an impression is abroad that he will not meet our troops in the open but that if he crosses the river at all, he will do so to the north of Girishk, and perhaps make for Ghazni, for political reasons. As regards Kandahar great uneasiness prevails in the city; large numbers of the families are leaving daily, fearing the approach of Ayub. There are of course a number of disaffected men in and about Kandahar ready for a disturbance if they get a chance. I keep the city constantly patrolled, and have placed three 40-pounders of 5-11th in the citadel, which has had the effect of quieting the minds of those peaceably disposed.

Units of reinforcements will probably arrive here—

Detachment 4th Native Infantry on 24th.

Detachments 28th Native Infantry on 25th, 26th and 27th.

Last detachment 4th Native Infantry on 28th.

9th and 24th Native Infantry are now in Bolan, and will be in position probably 24th and 30th July; 11th Foot came up Bolan in cart carriage, beginning by companies on 20th and doing double stages to Dozan. One wing will be concentrated at Quetta on 1st August, leave Quetta 3rd, and reach Kandahar about 15th; two more companies will leave three days later, and last two form escorts to F-2nd Royal Artillery. Information