

“Diaries of Kandahar”
HAZARAS In the View of British Diaries
(1884 – 1905)

This is a small effort towards facts and figures that has been missing since last one century regarding civil war between Amir Abdul Rahman of Kabul (Afghanistan) and Hazaras of Hazarajat (also called Hazaristan in Afghanistan). In this document the British News writers of that time documented the daily important News and reports for the British Government in India.

M. Gulzari, Dec 28, 1994

Note to the Readers:

In 1890, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh were all one country, India, which was a British colony under the British rule. Afghanistan was an independent country, however, from the diaries one can tell that the British government had a watchful eye on Afghanistan.

After Pakistan got its independence in 1947, Balochistan became part of Pakistan. The main cities are Quetta, which has a large population of Hazaras who fled persecution and genocide during 1890. Balochistan borders with Afghanistan via a small town named Chaman. It also borders Iran, which is the main reason how a lot of Hazaras who came to Balochistan also ended up in Iran. See also, history of “Hazara Pioneers (1904)” - Hazaras in the British Army.

Minor spelling corrections were made to the text. It should be noted that the diaries were written starting the year 1890. Since the author of Hazara.net doesn't have access to the documents at this point, changes to the context of the sentences were avoided to preserve the originality of the context. It should also be noted that the text related to the Hazaras history has been compiled from volumes of books and then retyped. Therefore the possibility of spelling mistakes does exist. We are further researching the text and other diaries that will be published here as soon as they are available.

Webmaster, Feb 7, 2004
<http://www.hazara.net>

YEAR 1884 - 1886

No. 326c., dated camp Amri, 30 January 1884.

From-J. R. Fitz Gerald, Esq., 1st assistant agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in charge agent to the governor general's office,

To-H. M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., secretary to the govt of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the govt. of India, copy translation of a letter received from the news writer at kandahar,

No 1, dated 4th Rabi-ul-Awal=3rd January 1884.

3. on the 28th Safar=27th December Mehmud* Khan, Hazara, and Haji Abdullah Khan, Alikozai, the brother of Haji Attaullah Khan, arrived from Herat with 30 Sowars. They brought with them twenty horses as presents for the Amir. On the next day they left for Kabul. (Misc) *The chief of Hazara is Muhammad Khan. It is his brother, Mahmood Khan, who has come to Kandahar.

No. 5295, dated Quetta, 22nd November 1884.

From- J.R. Fitz Gerald, Esq., 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor General, in charge office of governor general's Agent, Baluchistan,

To-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the govt. of India, translated copy of a letter received from Amir has him, the British News-Writer at the Kandahar, no 43, dated 16th Muharram 1302=5th November 1884.

(To Rid of Amir and Repair of Road s of HazaraJat)

4. Mohammed Sadik, son of Haji Abdul Wahab, has recently arrived from Kabul. According to him, the Amir is plundering his people in every possible way, and thinks of nothing but the accumulation of wealth. I asked him after a number of people in good position in Kabul, with whom I was formerly acquainted. In each case he said they had been imprisoned, or reduced to poverty by the exorbitant demands made upon them. Justice is altogether unknown in Kabul, and the people pray incessantly for speedy relief from the present rule. Mohammed Hussain Khan, Afshar, has been appointed to repair that portion of the road through the Hazarajat to Heart, which lies within the province of Kabul.

No. 5923, dated camp Sangan, the 31st December 1884.

From- Lieut. Col. sir. R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., agent to the governor general in Baluchistan,

To- H. M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secretary to the govt of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the govt of India, copy translation of a letter from Mir Hashim, the news writer at the Kandahar, no. 47, dated 15th Safar 1302=4th December 1884.

(War against MianNashin Hazara)

9. One infantry regiment and two guns were lately dispatched to punish the Main Nashin Hazara tribes, who complain of the injustice of the government officials and showed symptoms of rebellion. The governor has now sent a sowar to Dabla and Khakrez to warn the tribesmen to join the govt troops against the Hazaras.

No. 485 c., dated camp Sibi, the 4th february 1885.

From – the agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan,

To –H. M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the government of India, copy translation or a letter received from Mir Hashim, the British news writer at Kandahar, no. 51, dated 15th rabi-ul-awal 1302=3rd january 1885.

(War against Mian-Nashin Hazara)

4. The regiment of infantry and two mule battery guns, that were sent to punish the MiyanNashin Hazaras, were unsuccessful owing to the rebels having fled to the hills, and the troops, merely for a want on display of power burnt fourteen or fifteen MiyanNashin and Morghab fortresses which had paid revenue, killed sixty or eighty men, including several children, and seized thirty or forty women and children and a number of goats and sheep, and brought them to Haz. The women and children are with the infantry regiment, and are being sold one by one. While these sales and murders were going on, a women came to Abdul Rashid Khan, the commandant of regiment, and complained that her son was being murdered in cold blood, and asked for help. Abdul Rashid Khan rose and struck the women with his sword, wounding her fatally in two or three places, and yet, in the face of these outrages, these men profess to Mohammedan. If these be the fruits of Islam, the religion has degenerated.

No. 1884, dated Quetta, 4th May 1885.

From- colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the governer general in Baluchistan,
To- The secretary to the govt of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the govt of India, a copy translation of Kandahar news-letter no. 13, dated 7th April 1885.

(Revenue as tool of defeat)

3. Five or six hundred Hazaras and Tarins came to Heart to lay their grievances against Taimur Shah Khan, Hakim of Tarin, before the Governor. The letter is examining Taimur Shah's account, and has ascertained that the Hakim has realized four times the revenue due from the Hazaras. And Afghans corroborate the Hazaras in stating his extortion's amount to much more than Rs. 5,000. The complainants threaten to go on to Kabul, and appeal to the Amir if they fail to obtain redress in heart, but the deputy governer assured them that everything possible will be done to recover and restore to them the excess extorted from them; and if not, when the Amir returns, they should get leave to go and plead their cause before him.

No. 3211, dated Quetta, the 17th July 1885.

From – Col. Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Governer General's agent in Baluchistan,
To- H.M. Durand, Esq.m., C.S.I., Secretary to the govt of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to forward, for the information to the govt, translated copy of Kandahar news letter No. 22, dated 22nd June 1885.

(Gizab Hazara Rebels)

The Hazaras residing at *Kizu have rebelled, owing to the oppression to which they have been subjected, and have declined to recognize the authority of the Hakim appointed by the Governor. Muhsan Khan, the leader of the section, has joined the other rebellious Hazaras, and is collecting men and intends to fight. In other districts also slight disturbances are cropping up. For instance, the inhabitants of Tarin had a fight among themselves, and about twenty men were killed and wounded.

* Kizu: Gizao or Gizab in the province of Uruzgan

No. 4260, dated Quetta, the 16th Sept 1885.

From- Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., agent to the Governer-General, in Baluchistan,
To- H.M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., secretary to the govt of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the govt of India, translated copy of a letter received from Mir Hashim, the British news writer at Kandahar , no. 29, dated 21st August 1885.

(Assault on Warazgan)

7. They say that the Sipah Salar, Gulam Haider Khan, assured the Amir that if troops were given him, he would conquer and reduce to submission of the Hazara tribes residing in *Warzgan who had long been in a state of rebellion. People say however that the Sipah Salar is not much esteemed by the Amir.

*Wazgan: It could be spell mistake in the text. The actual word is Warazgan.

No.1217, dated Quetta, the 24th march 1886.

From- captain Ivor MacIvor, B.S.C, in charge office of governer general's agent in Balochistan,
To- the secretary to the government of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the government of India, a translated copy of Kandahar news letter no 6, dated the 5th march 1886

(Hazara and Tarin Conflict)

2. Sahib Khan Alizai Governor of Tarin has informed the governer of the Kandahar that he has arrested the Afghan and Hazara headmen of Tarin who had a fight among themselves, in which some men were killed on either side. The Governor wrote back to say that he should send them prisoners to him.

No. 1710, dated Quetta, 24th April 1886.

From- captain Ivar MacIvor, B.S.C., in charge office of governer generals agent in Balochistan,
To- the secretary to the government of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to submit for the information of the govt of India translated copy of Kandahar news letter no. 10, dated the 5th April 1886

(Tarin and Hazara Conflict)

4. by order of the governer of Kandahar, Sahib khan, Hakim of Tarin and Dahri Rud has sent Mohsin khan, Hazara, and other influential men to Kandahar. It is probable that the governer thinks it is Mohsin khan who creates disturbances in the Hazarajat and under these circumstances it may be conjectured that the governer will detain Mohsin khan in Kandahar and not let him return.

No 76. Dated camp kahan, the 16th June 1886.

From- Colonel Sir Oliver St. john, K.C.SI., officiating agent to the Governer General in Balochistan,

To- The secretary to the government of India, foreign department.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the govt of India, a translated copy of a letter from the British news writer at Kandahar, no 18 dated the 3rd June 1886.

(Misc)

4. it has been customary hitherto for the sides of Siestan subjects of Persia to come to such parts of Afghanistan as the Hazarajat and Kabul, and after taking presents and gifts from the people, to return to their country.

YEAR 1888 - 1890

News. D.No. 594. No. 6167, dated Quetta, the 22nd December 1888.

From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Balochistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No. 69,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 14th December 1888.

(War against Main Nishin Hazara)

4. The Mian Nishin Hazaras, who inhabit the Wahala district, have recently shown a tendency to refuse obedience to the will of their local Governor. The Governor of Kandahar wrote to the Governor of this district and pointed out to him that, owing to its being now winter, it was impossible to send out a force to coerce the rebellious tribe. He exhorted him to do all he could to temporise and to avoid forcing open hostilities until the arrival of the spring, when a force should be despatched adequate to overcome any opposition which the tribe might be expected to offer.

News.D.No. 497. No. 5182, dated Quetta, the 24th October 1888.

From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.59,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 8th October 1888.

(Revenue: Hazara Regiment in Afghan Army)

The Governor received orders from His Highness the Amir to despatch ten lakhs of rupees to Kabul under escort of the Hazara regiment. There being seven lakhs of rupees immediately available in the treasury, the Governor made instant arrangements for sending off this sum, and obtained close upon another lakh of rupees by bringing considerable pressure to bear on the tax-payers through the agency of the tax-collectors.

According to the Governor's orders one month's pay was to be issued to the Hazara regiment before its departure. The regiment being dissatisfied by way of making known their resentment, forthwith released all the prisoners undergoing punishment for murder and other criminal offences. The Governor eventually issued to them two months' pay.

This occurrence caused great uneasiness to be felt in Kandahar generally. There was an immediate rush on the grain market, and the price of wheat rose 10 per cent.

Today, the 8th October, when the said regiment was on the point of leaving, a messenger arrived from His Highness bringing news of His Highness's victories at Tashkurghan and Balkh.

News.D.No. 498. R.No. 16613 F. No.5203, dated Quetta, the 24th October 1888.

From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No,60.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 12th October 1888.

2. As no orders were received from His Highness the Amir countermanning his recent directions that the Hazara regiment should march to Kabul. The regiment left for Kabul today taking with them a consignment of treasure of seven lakhs and fifty thousand Kandahari rupees. The officers of this regiment are considerably alarmed at the discontent which the rank and file displayed on

being granted no more than two months' pay on departure, and which resulted in their setting free the prisoners from the State prison. They fear that His Highness will hold them responsible for the evident want of discipline and order which prevails in the regiment.

No.4182, dated Quetta, the 12th September 1888.

From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandemen, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.54.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 7th September 1888.

(Balkhab Revolts)

3. The news of Muhammad Ishak Khan's revolt, brought by travellers arriving from Balkhab, has disseminated disturbance generally in the Giru Hazara district, which is in close proximity to the portion of country inhabited by the independent Hazaras. Internal dissension have arisen in these districts. The official who was sent to bring in the revenue of these districts was, on account of the contentions then ripe, unable to proceed further than Hazara Chura in the Tarin district.

News.D.No.392. R.No.12688 F. No.3936, dated Quetta, the 13th August 1888.

From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To- H.M.Durand, Esq.,C.S.I.,Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

News-letter.No,49.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 3rd August 1888.

(Looting of Hazaras by Afghans)

2. Abdul Aziz Khan, Hakim of Kadani, reported to the Governor that a party of Hazara labourers, who were returning to Kandahar with their savings, were attacked at Surapan by robbers and robbed of all their money. Several of them were killed and wounded; the remainder found their way back to Chaman.

According to the Governor these Hazaras reported that Abdul Hamid Khan's followers were concerned in this robbery. But as now-a-days robberies of the kind are of very frequent occurrence in the Kati district, and travellers are always making complaints about this to the Governor, who further has recently had occasion to address Abdul Aziz Khan on the subject, it is more than probable that Abdul Aziz Khan has attributed this robbery to Abdul Hamid Khan in order to excuse himself. This supposition is further strengthened by the fact that recently five Hazaras complained to the Governor. They represented that they were on their way from Chaman to Kandahar with five Kandahari labourers. On arriving at Muhammad Amin they were joined by three other Afghans, who stripped them of their clothes, and carried off Rs.700 they had with them. After an inquiry into the matter, it was satisfactorily proved that the Kandahari labourers had looted the Hazaras. The Governor accordingly ordered the return of the loot to the Hazaras, and imprisoned the offenders.

News-letter.D.No. 286. R.No.9215 F. No.2771, dated Quetta, the 17th June 1889.

From- General Sir H.N.D. Prendergast, K.C.B.,V.C.,R.E., Officiating governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-Sir H.M.Durand, D.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.23.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 7th June 1889.

(Route through Hazarajat)

The Governor has received orders from His Highness the Amir to despatch eight intelligent men to survey the routes between Kandahar and Turkistan through Hazarajat. Two men are to be told

off for each route, who on arrival at Turkistan are to present themselves to the Amir furnished with all particulars about their respective routes, as to whether they are fit for the transport of troops and baggage, and as to the character of different tribes inhabiting the surrounding country. These orders have been carried out, and eight men have started for Turkistan via Tarin, Azargan and SiahBand. The Kandahar officials draw various conclusions from this order. Some say that these enquiries are being made to prepare for His Highness the Amir's visiting Kandahar whenever the necessity arises. Others believe that this survey is at the instance of some Government, while others attribute it to political ends, viz., to awe the Hazara people inhabiting the country between Kandahar and Turkistan, and prevent their showing any disloyalty in future.

News. D.No.316. R.No.9956 F. No.3122, dated Quetta, the 3rd July 1889.

From-General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C.R.E., Offg. Governor-Gebrak's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No. 25,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 22nd June 1889.

(Complain against Afghan Hakim)

2. All the Hazara ryots of Gizoo and Tarin came in a body before the Governor and complained bitterly against their Hakims as well as the Gomashta of the Kotwali, asking redress for the oppression they had suffered. The Governor instituted an inquiry into the matter which resulted in the discovery that the Kotwali Gomashta and the Hakim of Hazarajat had extorted the sum of ten thousand rupees under the name of fines from the ryots, and had sent the money to the Kandahar Treasury. Contrary to his former custom, the Governor ordered the amount to be restored to the ryots. This was a special favour shown to the Hazara people.

News.D.No.60 F. R.No.2329 F.No.647, dated Quetta, the 12th February 1890.

From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandemen, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.5,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 1st February 1890.

(Hazara loots Afghans)

Certain troopers of the bodyguard, having obtained leave from Turkistan, intended to go to Kandahar by the Hazarajat Road. On the way the Hazaras looted their belongings and stripped them. They have returned to Turkistan.

The people of Chura having banded together and have looted some villages in the district of Tirin. From reports spread by travellers from Ghazni, the Buniad Beg tribe of Hazaras who live in the district of Ghazni, have shown disobedience to the orders of the Governor of that place. Accordingly he has ordered the Popalzai regiment which had left Shanaki for Kabul to halt at Ghazni. Those who attend the Darbar at Kandahar believe that the result of such reports reaching the Amir will be the despatch of troops after the end of the cold weather to suppress the people of the Hazarajat.

News. D.No.134 F. R.No.5006 F. No.315C., dated Camp Akhtarzai, the 6/7th April 1890.

From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No,12,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 29th March 1890.

(Buniad Beg Hazara Rise against Amir)

2. It is rumoured in Kandahar that the Buniad Beg Hazara tribes have risen in rebellion, and that troops have marched from Kabul to suppress their rebellion.

News.D.No.155 F.R.No.5620 F. No.407 C., dated camp Loralai, the 22nd April 1890.
From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.14,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 12th April 1890.

(Hazara Sepoies* from British Army arrests in Kandahar)

Nazar Muhammad, a Hazara, who is a sepoy in the First Baluch Infantry Regiment, came to his home in Kandahar on leave. The officials of Kotwali arrested him, and the Kotwal ordered him to be sent away back to Chaman. I informed Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan that the said ,Nazar Muhammad, was a resident of Kandahar, that he had come after an interval of some years on leave to visit his home, and that the Kotwal was going to turn him out. Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan asked the Kotwal to let him know the circumstances under which he had ordered him to be expelled. The Kotwal said that he was ordered by the Governor to do so. Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan told him that he would write the Governor on the subject, and that pending receipt of a reply from him, Nazar Muhammad should not be interfered with. Nazar Muhammad has accordingly, for the present, and pending receipt of a reply from the Governor, been released on security. Such actions on the part of the Kotwali officials at Kandahar towards servants of the (British) Government are taken by the common people as supporting their ideas (as to His Highness the Amir's attitude)

*Sepoies = soldiers

News.D.No.368 F.R.No.12619. F.No.4845, dated Quetta, the 15th September 1890.
From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No.35.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 7th September 1890.

(Travelling through Hazarajat)

The Governor states that he will have to go to the Hazarajat in a month or so, but he has not more particularly stated what his object is in going. People think that, if the Governor really intends to go there, he will go to the country of the Urza* Hazaras, who are in rebellion, in order to bring them into subjection. Their reason for this is a rumour that is current here to the effect that His Highness the Amir entertains the politic notion of opening up the routes between Kandahar and Turkistan via the Hazarajat

*Urza could be a misspelling and actually be Urzagan, or Uruzgan

News. D.No.401 F.R.No. 13885 F.No.1005 F.C., dated Camp Handak, the 27th October 1890.
From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No.38.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 28th September 1890.

(Interference of Hazara Clans)

4. The Hazara clans of Shira are interfering with the Tirins and Hazaras of Chura. The Governor has written commanding them to desist (to stop) from such acts, but they take no notice of his orders to desist from their mutinous conduct. The Governor has abandoned the idea of going to the Hazarajat, as there are not sufficient troops in Kandahar to punish the refractory people. Mirza

Haidar Kuli Khan, Sarishtadar of the western district, has been ordered to proceed to Tirin to try his influence on the Shira Hazaras and persuade them to be obedient.

News. D.No.427 F. R.No.14697 F.No.1083 F.C., dated camp Appozai, the 30th October 1890.
From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No.41.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 19th October 1890.

(Summoned to Kabul)

3. The Taraki, Andari and Hazara Maliks have been summoned to Kabul; some have gone, but most have not as yet.

News.D.No.446 F. R.No. 15305 F. No.1047 F.C., dated Camp Kurram, the 14th November 1890.
From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No.43.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan , 2nd November 1890.

(Internal Conflict of Hazaras)

2. There have also been disturbances among, and fights between, the Hazara tribes of MianNishin, and one of their best known Chiefs has been killed. Instructions have been issued to the ruler of Dahala and MianNishin not to take serious notice of these occurrences for the present, but to arrange matters diplomatically.

News.D.No.471 F. R.No.16028 F. No. 6398, dated Quetta, the 29th November 1890.
From-Colonel Sir R.G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No. 45,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 16th November 1890.

A short time ago Mirza Haider Kuli Khan, Sarishtadar of the Western District of Kandahar, was sent to arrange the disputes between the Tirin Hazaras. In obedience to orders received he is surveying the routes that lead by way of Hazarajat to Turkistan. He has got as far as Gisu and a little beyond it, and is busily engaged in his work.

News.D.No. 481 F. R.No.16510 F. No. 6512, dated Quetta, the 6th December 1890.
From-Colonel Sir R.G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No. 46.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 23rd November 1890.

(Deployment of military in Hazarajat)

The Governor has received a letter from Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan. He writes from Tamazan in the Hazarajat to say that, in accordance with the orders of the Amir, he has been looking about in the Hazarajat district for a site suitable for a cantonment, and has fixed upon Tamazan where a cantonment is being built. He says that Tamazan is near to Gisu which is in the Kandahar district, and that supplies and provisions can easily be sent there from Gisu, Chura and Tirin. He adds that arrangements have been made for the construction of roads up to Tamazan, and that all arrangements for the road from Tamazan to Gisu and thence to Kandahar will be carried out by

the subordinates of the Governor (here). The Governor said that, although he had received no orders for the construction of the road as yet, he doubtless would receive them, and he has directed Mirza Haider Kuli Khan, the Sarishtadar of the Western District, who is now at Gisu, to proceed to Tamazan, and ascertain and report exactly what orders have been issued to Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan for the construction of the roads.

News.D.No. 495 F. R.No.17005 F. No.6564, dated Quetta, the 15th December 1890.
From-Colonel Sir R.G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No.48.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan,
8th December 1890.

(Road Survey Through Hazarajat)

Four cavalry *sowars, who had been appointed by Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan to survey the road from the Hazarajat to Kandahar, arrived here today, bringing with them addressed to the Governor a letter from the Sardar, containing the orders of the Amir in connection with the construction of the road from the Hazarajat to Kandahar. The Governor has made arrangements for supplies and for tools for the road-making, and is sending them off. The Sowars say that Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan has with him at Giru (which place is in the Hazarajat, though it pays revenue to Kandahar) a force of two battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and six guns, and they add that this force is intended to subjugate and coerce the Urzagan Hazaras. As the Amir when in Turkistan had appointed people from Kandahar and Zamindawar to examine and report on the roads between the portion of the Hazarajat, which is included in the Kandahar district and Turkistan, it is not known whether the presence of this force is intended to facilitate the carrying out of his orders, or for the special purpose of coercing the Urzagan Hazaras. On this subject the ideas of the people here differ considerably. Some think that the Amir's action is due to the advice of the British Government, but most believe that the idea was the Amir's own.

*Sowars = soldiers

News.D.No.8 F. R.No.218 F. No.6987, dated Quetta, the 31st December 1890.
From-Colonel Sir R.G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No.50.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 21st December 1890.

(Assault on Uruzgan through forced Hazaras of Dai Zangi and Dai Khundi)

2. Travellers coming from Hazarajat state that Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan has collected 5,000 men from among the Hazaras of Dehzangi and Dehkandi, in addition to the regular troops under him, with the intention of attacking the Urzagan Hazaras. It is thought here that, owing to the difficulty of the Uruzgan road and the excessive cold and snow which prevail at this season, the expedition can scarcely be successful.

News.D.No 15. F. R.No. 472 F. No.85, dated Quetta, the 5th January 1891.
From-Colonel Sir R.G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter.No.51,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Kahn, 28th December 1890.

(Threat to Uruzgan Hazara)

2. It is stated by travellers coming from the Hazarajat that Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan had sent a letter to the Urzagan Hazaras, threatening them with severe punishment in case they continue disobedient, and at the same time promising them kind treatment on condition of obedience. The letter, however, had produced no impression; indeed, the Urzagan Hazaras at first imprisoned the messengers sent by the Sardar, with the intention of putting them to death. Some of their number, however, interceded, for the messengers as being Sayyads and Hazaras, and they were let go, and returned without accomplishing their object.

YEAR 1891 - 1892

VOLUME 5-1

News. D.No.20-F. R.No.729-F.No. 185, dated Quetta, the 10th January 1891.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 1,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 4th January 1891.

(Uruzgan)

Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan has returned with his force from the Uruzgan and Tamazan country, having left a Resaldar with some cavalry sowars in charge at the latter place. The Resaldar, whose name is Ghulam Hassan Khan, has written to the Governor here to the effect that, after the departure of Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan, the Tamazan Hazaras rose in rebellion, and that he was wounded in a fight with them and is now besieged in one of their forts. He asks the Governor to send a force to relieve him. The Governor has accordingly despatched two companies of Khassadars, two hundred strong, from Kandahar to Tamazan.

The Resaldar's letter also states that the Hazaras of Deh Kandi too are meditating joining the Urzagan Hazaras and that the two tribes are in constant communication.

Should this report of the Resaldar turn out to be true, affairs in the Hazarajat would appear to be in a serious condition, and no settlement would be possible before the commencement of the warm season.

It is stated by travellers coming from Hazarajat that Sardar Abdull Kuddus Khan's forces have harried (robbed) the people along his line of march terribly both in going and coming.

News. D.No.62 F. R.No. 2423 F. No.819, dated camp Sibi, the 10th February 1891.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.4.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 25th January 1891.

(Tamazan Hazaras surrenders)

2. The Governor has received a letter from Ressaldar Ghulam Hussan Khan, who is stationed among the Tamazan Hazaras, stating that the Chiefs of the Tamazan Hazaras have come in, expressing their regret for the hostile attitude they had adopted, and asking forgiveness for their misconduct.

The Ressaldar adds that, as he has now confidence in their professions, he thinks there is no need to send Khassadars to his assistance. The Ressaldar seems to have sent this letter before the arrival at Tamazan of the Two companies of Khassadars sent from Kandahar.

3. The Urzagan Hazaras are said to be busily engaged in making preparations for opposition, and in strengthening their hold on the roads they commonly believe that His Highness the Amir's object is not only to subdue them and collect revenue from them, but that the Urzagan country being a natural place of strength, His Highness therefore wishes to construct forts and cantonments there, and this they think will interfere with their means of subsistence. For this reason, they will do all in their power to resist the attempt to subdue them.

News D.No.68 F. R.No. 2552 F. No.851, dated Camp Sibi, the 13th February 1891.
From- The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,
To- The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter No.,
By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 1st February 1891.

The Governor has received a letter from the Tamazan Hazaras, complaining against their ruler, Ghulam Hassan Khan, and begging him (the Governor) to appoint someone else in his place. Although the Tamazan Hazara country is included in this Dehkandi district, and is consequently within the Kabul jurisdiction, yet the Governor has sent Sartip Muhammad Mirza Khan, an officer of Khassadars, with Sayed Najaf Shah, to take charge of Tamazan, and has sent an order of dismissal to Ghulam Hassan Khan, telling him either to return to Kandahar, or to proceed to Kabul, as he likes best.

News D.No.77-F. R.No. 2988-F.No. 144-F.C., dated Camp Karachi, the 20th February 1891.
From-Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I. Governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter No.6,
By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 8th February 1891.

(Unwillingness of Governor to make peace with Hazaras)

2. One of the Tamazan Hazaras has come to the Governor to beg forgiveness for the misdeeds of the Hazaras against Resaldar Ghulam Hassan Khan, and states that several of the Tamazan Hazara Maliks will follow him to Kandahar if assured of safety, and bring with them horses as presents, which is a custom of the Hazara tribes. The Governor has ordered the man to be placed in custody, but it is not known with what object. The Darbar officials think the Governor's action is due to an unwillingness to have peace made with the Hazaras, and a settlement arrived at in such an easy fashion.

News. D. No. 110 F. R.No. 169 F. No.1747, dated Quetta, the 24th March 1891.
From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter, No.11.
By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 15th March 1891.

3. The Maliks and notables of the Tamazan Hazaras have come to Kandahar to pay their respects to the Governor, and the latter is showing them great favour and courtesy. Sartip Muhammad Mirza Khan has reported to the Governor that he (the Sartip) with his Khassadars and guns has arrived at the Tamazan fort, and that the Tamazan people are submissive and obedient.

The Governor has told the Tamazan Maliks to return to Tamazan with Ghulam Hassan Khan, the ruler of that place.

Ghulam Hassan Khan is receiving instructions from the Governor as to the collection of supplies for the force which is to march against the Urzagan country under Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan, as soon as the winter is over.

News. D.No.189 F. R.No. 8461 F. No. 3466, dated Quetta, the 2nd June 1891.

From-The Governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.20,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 18th May 1891.

(March towards Uruzgan)

2. The advanced party of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, which is under orders to proceed to the Urzagan district, will construct a bridge across the Helmand. As the party has no materials for bridging, and wishes to effect the construction of a bridge without expense to Government, the people of the district are being called upon to execute the work. The inhabitants of the Gizu district have accordingly come to Kandahar to complain to the Governor. The Governor paid no attention. They state that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has marched with his force from Bamian towards Tamazan, and that the people of Urzagan intend to resist him and have made preparations to fight. They believe, however, that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan will succeed in occupying the district, because the Chiefs of Urzagan are at variance.

News. D.No. 245 F. R.No. 10627 F. No. 4587, dated Quetta the 16th July 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, S.C.Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter, No.27,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 6th July 1891.

(Attack on Uruzgan with 40 Maund Charas (drug) and 20 Maund Opium)

2. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has addressed the Governor saying that, under orders from His Highness the Amir, he is marching against the Urzagan Hazaras and will shortly reach Churah in the Tirin district. He asks the Governor to arrange for the collection of supplies for 10,000 men in the Tirin district as soon as possible. The Sardar adds that 260 Kharwars of grain, as well as Ghi, sheep and other articles in proportion will be required for his troops daily. In conclusion, he requests that 10,000 sets of horse-shoes, forty maunds of "Charas" twenty maunds of opium and a quantity of medicine be sent to Churah at once. The Governor is arranging to comply with the Sardar's request. He has directed the Hakims of Tirin and Dahrud to collect and store the Government grain without delay, and also to call upon the ryots to pay their revenue in grain, in kind in lieu of cash. He has further notified through the Kotwal in Kandahar that no dues shall be levied on grain and other food supplies sent for sale to the Urzagan camp. Mir Haidar Khan, the Tahsildar of Customs, has informed the people that, despite the above notification on the part of the Governor, he will not remit a single penny of the dues leviable on grain and food supplies.

News. D.No.254 F. R.No. 11018 F. No. 4813, dated Quetta, the 24th July 1891.

From- Colonel J.Biddulph, S.C.Offg. Governor- General's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.28,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 13th July 1891.

5. Travellers coming from the Hazara country report that the Urzagan Hazaras are determined to resist the force sent against them. One of their Chiefs known as Pirs-i-Alizai Khan lived on the Urzagan border. He entered into negotiations with Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan. His tribesmen

received intimation of the fact and turned him out of the place killing two of his servants. If this news is true, it would appear that the Urzagan Hazaras mean fighting.

There is said to be a shrine called Shah-i-Tus in the Urzagan country in which the people place great faith.

In cases of emergency, the Hazaras collect round this shrine and distribute *Alms to the poor. If the fire of an invisible gun is heard they take it to be a good omen and one that foretells victory.

This gives them confidence. It is reported that they lately heard an invisible gun.

*Alm: Could be ALAM a religious Shia flag in Black or green color refer to Imam Hussain's (Prophet Muhammad's grand son) military fought against Yazeed in Karbala Iraq in 14 Hijri.

News. D.No. 265 F. R.No.11536 F. No.5131, dated Quetta, the 3rd August 1891.

From- Colonel J.Biddulph, S.C.Offg. Governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To- The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.30,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 27th July 1891.

(Sheikh Ali Hazara Salve distributes among Pashtoon tribes of Kabul)

1. In compliance with orders received from his highness the Amir, 1,300 prisoners from the Sheikh Ali Hazara tribe have been sent from Kabul to Kandahar and distributed as slaves among the Barakzai, Alikozai, and Nurzai tribes who have accepted them. The Amir's order was to the effect that 1,300 prisoners, who were composed of 350 families, should be distributed as follows:-

200 families among the Barakzai tribe; and

50 families to the Popalzai, Alikozai and Nurzai tribes respectively.

The distribution which has been made in Kandahar, however, is not in accordance with these instructions.

In Kandahar, for instance, a man is given to an Afghan as a slave, while his wife and children are given to a second and third party.

The people think that the Amir's action in this matter is based on political motives, viz., that as the Urzagan expedition is at hand, the Kandahar people, in view of being rewarded with slaves, will of their own accord volunteer to proceed against the Hazaras if their assistance is required.

2.The shop-keepers who went to Chureh for the purpose of supplying grain, &c., to the troops under Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, returned after staying there some days. They say that there was no sign of the arrival of the force, and that they do not think it will reach Chureh for a month or more.

They add that the Hazaras are making preparations to resist the force. They are making entrenchment's, collecting large quantities of supplies, and sending their wives and families to hill-fastness.

It is further reported that several Deh Kundi and other Hazaras, living in the neighbourhood, have joined the Uruzgan Hazaras.

News. D.No.276 F. No. 5292, Dated Quetta the 12th August 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, S.C. Offg. governor-general's Agent in Balochistan.

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 31.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 3rd August 1891.

(March against Uruzgan)

1. Five hundred camel-loads of barley and Ghi (butter) have been sent on Government camels from Kandahar to Chureh.

These camels are to be utilised for the conveyance of 'Bhoosa' from Tirin and the vicinity for the supply of the Uruzgan expeditionary force.

The Uruzgan force will also be supplied grain from the Tirin district, while food supplies are being collected in the Wahala and Nish districts. The Government officials at Kandahar express considerable surprise at this arrangement, saying that supplies on so large a scale do not appear to be necessary for a force numbering 10,000 men in all. They speculate differently on the subject. Some say that a second force is to come to Tirin, while others think that the present force is to be left in the Tirin district as a permanent garrison.

Travellers coming from Tirin report that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's force has already reached Tamazan.

News. D.No. 283 F. No. 5419, dated Quetta, the 20th August 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, S.C.Officiating Agent to the Governor- General in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 32.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 10th August 1891.

(Amir's last chance to Uruzgan Hazara)

Meanwhile a notification was received from His Highness the Amir. This was read out in open Darbar. It stated that an ultimatum had been sent to the Urzagan Hazaras, offering them one last chance of submission. The purport was quoted in the notification. It was couched in conciliatory terms. The Hazaras were invited to come in to Abdul Kudus Khan, and desist from offering him any resistance. The Amir added that the chief motive which actuated His Highness in having undertaken to subjugate the Urzagan Hazaras was the extension of British and Russian territory on either side of Afghanistan. His Highness urged that, if the Urzagan Hazaras were not reduced to submission these foreign Governments would argue that, if the Afghan Government were unable to subjugate a single tribe of Hazaras, they could offer but a trifling resistance to such powerful Governments as the British and Russian. Four copies of the notification were received for circulation in the Tirin, Dahrand, Wahala and Nish districts lying in the vicinity of the Urzagan country.

3. The Kandahar people think that the Amir's object in informing them of the purport of the ultimatum sent to the Urzagan Hazaras is that the Kandahar local sowars may be prepared to join the expedition in case of emergency.

News. D.No. 299.F. No.5578, dated Quetta, the 26th August 1891.

From-Colonel J.Bieeulph, S.C.Offg. Governor-general's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 33,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 17th August 1891

(Forced Volunteers in war against Uruzgan through JIHAD/FITWA)

1. The Governor has received orders from the Amir, directing him to collect a local force for despatch to Uruzgan. His Highness says that some Shahi sowars have been ordered from Kabul to assist in the collection of this force, and that in the meantime the Khans, Maliks and Chiefs of all the tribes should be informed of the orders to enable them to arrange for the collection of their respective sowars.

The method to be adopted in the collection of this force is as follows:-

- Wealthy people who can command the services of ten persons are to provide one man.

- People of moderate means are to furnish five men per cent, and poor people, one man in forty.

The Governor summoned all the Durani Khans and Maliks and informed them of the Amir's orders. He urged upon them the necessity for affording assistance in the furtherance of the Urzagan expedition. The Khans, who have no alternative but to obey His Highness's orders, have agreed to furnish men in the proportions ordered, and have agreed amongst themselves to Fix the pay of the men sent to Urzagan at 20 Kandahari rupees per man per month to be paid by themselves in proportion to the number of men they provide respectively. At present His Highness's orders apply only to the northern, eastern and western districts of Kandahar via Daman, Jeldak, Dahrand, Tirin, Wahala, Khakrez and Nesh. Several copies of the order have been sent to the districts concerned for circulation. The Khans of the several tribes have also been furnished with copies of the order.

The common folk, who regard the census as a source of fresh trouble, think that this order is one of its immediate results. The authorities with a view to induce the people to come forward willingly and join in the expedition, assert that it is for the purpose of a religious war, adding that the Urzagan Hazaras are not "Sunis," and as they have risen in rebellion against the ruler of Islam, it is the bounded duty of every true believer to take up arms against them.

The Governor has given out that, with the same view, a local force from the Siyah Band district and regular troops from Kabul, Turkistan and Herat have proceeded to Urzagan.

It is generally stated here that the Urzagan Hazaras are determined to resist the force sent against them. They have fortified all the approaches to their country, entrenched their position, and collected a large force which they send out to plunder the Amir's subjects.

The Hazaras of the Sipai tribe are said to have had an engagement with Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's troops, in which several men were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Hazara ryots inhabiting the country along the line of march of Kudus Khan's force are reported to have suffered heavily, most of them having been unable to satisfy the demands of the troops for supplies have fled and joined the Urzagan Hazaras.

News. D.No. 313 F. No. 5801, dated Quetta, the 7th September 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, S.C.Officiating Agent to the Governor- General in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News- letter No. 34,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 14th August 1891

(Expedition of Uruzgan)

4. The Kandahar people work upon the Governor to re-open cases already disposed of by his predecessor. He entertains most of their applications, and passes orders on them in suppression by his predecessor.

5. The Maliks and officials, who were summoned from the several districts and called upon to furnish tribal sowars for the Urzagan expedition, have arrived, but the Shahi sowars, who received orders to organise the collection of this force, have not yet arrived from Kabul.

6. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan is reported to have reached Tamazan with a force, consisting of two regiments of infantry, four guns, 600 local sowars, 400 Uzbek sowars and some elephants. A person, who has come from Tirin, states that the Sardar is awaiting the arrival of a second force which is under orders to join him from Kabul.

News. D.No.319 F. No. 5909, dated Quetta, the 11th September 1891.

From Colonel J. Biddulph, S.C., Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News- letter No.35,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, August 1891.

(- DO -)

Twelve Shahi sowars have arrived from Kabul for the purpose of organising the force of local sowars for despatch to Urzagan. Two sowars have been detailed to each tribe for this work. Two sowars have been deputed to Zamindawar and Pusht-i-Rud in the Helmand district, with instructions to collect the local sowars at those places.

6. Two regiments of infantry are reported to have arrived at Chureh, and Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan is said to have moved with his force in the direction of Hazaraya and Fulad to the east of Urzagan.

7. The Maliks of the Gizu and Chureh districts came to Kandahar in compliance with the Governor's summons. They were sent back to their districts the same day. While in Kandahar they said that the Urzagan Hazaras were determined to resist the force sent against them, and that they had attacked the Mulla Khels, killing and wounding several of them.

They added that several Skirmishes had taken place between the Dehzangi Hazaras and the detachment under orders for Chureh, with the result that the latter had been greatly harassed. Little reliance however can be placed on such reports.

8. The Governor has received a letter from Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, announcing the surrender of the Hazaras of Daya and Fulad prior to his force entering their country. He says that he has opened negotiations with the Hazaras of Sultan Amad and Busha, and hopes that they will come to terms. He asks the Governor to expedite the collection and despatch of the force of local sowars to Chureh, so as to join the regular force there and move towards Urzagan from different directions, and prevent the Urzagan Hazaras from joining the other Hazaras to whose districts he intends to proceed. The Governor has ordered a salute of eleven guns to be fired in honour of the surrender of the Hazaras of Daya and Fulad by way of a public announcement of the victory. This has inspired the Duranis of Kandahar with a hope that the Urzagan country will be speedily and easily subjugated. The Durani Khans however express it as their opinion that the Amir's chief object in conquering the Urzagan country is to have it fortified and peopled with his own folk, and to send all his valuables there with a view to taking refuge in the country in time of need.

News. D.No.325 F. No.6062, dated Quetta, the 17th September 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, S.C.Officiating Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.36,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 7th September 1891.

(War against Daya and Paulad Hazaras)

Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has addressed the Governor in the following terms:-

"On my arrival at the border of the Daya and Faulad country, the Maliks and Motabirs (respected elders) of the district came in to tender their submission. The Hazaras of Daya and Fulad, on hearing this, attacked and plundered the houses of their Maliks, and came out to give battle to the regular force. They first encountered the local force of the Mulla Khel tribe. The engagement lasted the whole day. Next morning I proceeded against the Hazaras with two companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and two guns, attacked and routed them with considerable slaughter, plundering their houses and property. I hope soon to gain a complete victory over the Hazaras of Daya and Fulad. When this has been achieved, I will march against the Sarzauli, Sultan Ahmad and Ajristan Hazaras."

The Sardar continues to impress upon the Governor the necessity for collecting and despatching the tribal force from Kandahar as soon as possible to join him. The Governor accordingly

summoned the Kandahari Khans and censured them severely for their lack of energy in regard to the collection of this force. He has now appointed officials of his own for the purpose, and directed Ishakakasi Dost Muhammad to Chureh with 100 sowars and a company of Khassadars to assume command of the force of tribal sowars to be sent there from Kandahar. Tribal sowars are now arriving at Kandahar in batches of 40 and 50 daily, and are being despatched to Tirin on the same day that they arrive at Kandahar. Their arms, however, are useless. Travellers coming from the direction of Chureh say that the Uruzgan Hazaras have gathered in great force, and are determined to resist the force sent against them.

2. Muhammad Yakub Khan, Achakzai, brought several Achakzai Maliks to Kandahar to pay their respects to the Governor. The Governor without showing them any kindness or attempting to conciliate them, called upon them to furnish tribal sowars for the Uruzgan expedition. The Maliks saw no alternative but to consent to the Governor's demand at the time.

News. D.No 331 F. No. 6149, dated Quetta, the 22nd September 1891.

From-Colonel J.Bidduloh, Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To- The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News- letter No.37,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 14th September 1891.

(March towards Chureh)

2. The Governor has issued orders directing the collection of all the camels belonging to the Nurzai and Achakzai flock-owners for the purpose of transporting supplies to Uruzgan.

4. The tribal sowars furnished by the Durani Khans of the Kandahar district for the Uruzgan expedition have all been taken from other tribes called "Opreh," and have been hired for the purpose.

The Governor has asked the Durani Khans to accompany the tribal force in person. They complain bitterly at this, urging that they receive no allowance from Government, and have not sufficient means for the journey. The total number of tribal sowars collected from the villages in the vicinity of Kandahar does not aggregate more than one thousand.

5. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has marched towards Chureh from the neighbourhood of the Daya and Fulad district. He has written to the Governor saying that he will reach Chureh in a week, and that his object in going there is to inspect the force stationed at that place. This has led the people to conclude that the Sardar was unsuccessful in his project of marching to Uruzgan via Daya and Fulad, or that he failed to obtain supplies along the line of march, and has been thus compelled to proceed to Chureh. The officer commanding the infantry regiment at Chureh has written to the Governor, saying that his regiment has run short of ammunition. Ammunition has been despatched accordingly.

Colonel Nur Ahmad Khan, commanding the artillery at Kandahar, has received orders to proceed to Chureh with two guns.

It appears that the Uruzgan expeditionary field force is very badly equipped.

Diaries. D.No. 342 F. No. 6298, dated Quetta, the 30th September 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 38,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 21st September 1891.

(Uruzgan refuses to listen assurance conveyed by Sayads)

2. The Governor has called upon the Durani Khans, who are collecting local sowars, to furnish security engaging to abstain from receiving bribes from the people. He has further ordered all the

Durani Khans in receipt of pensions from Government to proceed to Urzagan in person, failing which their pensions will be discontinued.

3. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has arrived at Chureh and deputed two Sayads to proceed to Urzagan with a sealed Koran. The Sayads had instructions to assure the Hazaras that the Sardar wished nothing more than a nominal submission, and that his sole object was to be permitted to travel the Urzagan district, with his force without opposition, in which case he would undertake never to harass or molest the Hazaras in any way.

The Hazaras refused to listen to the assurances conveyed by the Sayads, saying that the Amir formerly held out a similar promise to the Sheikh Ali Hazaras, but did not scruple to depart from it, when opportunity offered, and to put them to the sword, giving their families to the Afghans as slaves. They added that they could never rely on the assurances of the Afghans, that the Sayads would be put to death if they entered Hazara country again, and that they were determined to fight to the knife.

Abdul Kudus Khan is awaiting reinforcements from Herat. The Herat force has started and is reported to have reached Tamazan.

Sickness is said to be prevalent in Abdul Kudus Khan's force.

YEAR 1891-1892

VOLUME 5-2

News. D.No .355 F.

No. 6488, dated Quetta, the 10th October 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.39,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 28th September 1891.

(Expedition of Uruzgan)

6. Persons, who have recently arrived from Tirin, report that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has ordered the regular troops under his command to take three days' rations with them, and proceed against the Urzagan Hazaras from the direction of Chureh.

News.D.No.360 F. No.6529, dated Quetta, the 15th October 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 40.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 5th October 1891.

(Kul Khar captured)

5. One of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's personal attendants arrived here on the 3rd instant from Kul Khar, a place close to Urzagan. He brought a letter from the Sardar to the Governor, informing him that he had succeeded in occupying Kul Khar, and that all the maliks and notables of that place had come in and tendered their submission to him. I was present when the news arrived. The Governor ordered a salute of 21 guns to be fired in honour of the event. The Sardar's letter was first made over to Diwan Sada Nand for perusal (to read with attention). The Governor proceeded to read it next, after which it was despatched without delay by special messenger to Kabul. It was not read out in Darbar as is customary on such occasions, nor was it made over to

Mirza Syed Ali Khan, Amin Nizam, who was present, for perusal. For this reason I have not succeeded in ascertaining its contents.

News. D.No.368.F. No. 6710, dated Quetta, the 22nd October 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.41,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 12th October 1891.

7. No news has been received from Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's camp this week. Tribal sowars are still being collected and despatched to Urzagan.

News. D.No. 377 F. No.6749, dated Quetta, the 26th October 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan.

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.42,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 19th October 1891.

(Amir pleased with the support of Kandahar People)

1. His Highness the Amir has written to the Governor informing him that the Urzagan rebellion has been quelled and directing him to discontinue despatching tribal sowars. His Highness expresses his appreciation of the willingness with which the Kandahar people have furnished a tribal force for the expedition, and adds that he is highly pleased with the services rendered by those who have already joined the expedition, and the zeal displayed by those who are making preparations to do so.

3. As yet no regular system of revenue collection has been established in the Urzagan district. The Revenue Sarrishtadar in Kandahar has deputed a Tahsildar to proceed to Urzagan with directions to collect revenue at the same rates as in Kandahar. The Sarrishtadar has obtained a written order to this effect from the Governor, and forwarded it to the Tahsildar.

5. The metalled road now under construction from the Hazara district to Kandahar has crossed the Arghandab river and reached Maranjan. Forced labour from the Kandahar district is being employed on its construction.

6. The Governor asked me whether a horse fair had been held at Quetta this year. I replied that I did not know, but that horse fairs were held annually in almost all the districts in India and the Punjab.

7. Cholera is still raging in Kandahar.

All else continues as usual.

News.D.No.9. No.7205, dated Quetta, the 11th November 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, Offg. Agent to the governor-general, in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.44,

By Khan Bahadur Muhammad Taki Khan, 2nd November 1891.

Some revenue officials were deputed from Kandahar to Urzagan for the purpose of collecting revenue in that district. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has refused to permit them to collect revenue, on the ground that no orders have been received on the subject, added to the fact that he is at present engaged in disarming the Hazaras and demolishing their strongholds. Under these circumstances he deems it impolite to call upon the inhabitants of the country to pay revenue at the heavy rates which obtain in Kandahar. The circumstances under which the occupation of

Urzagan was effected, as state I by recent arrivals, are as follows:- Before the arrival of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's force, an engagement took place between the Sardar's advance guard and the Hazaras in which the former were put to flight, and their baggage and transport camels fell in to the hands of the enemy. A quarrel ensued between the Hazaras in the division of the spoil. Meanwhile Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan came up with the main body The headmen with whom the Hazaras had quarrelled over the division of the spoil, seized the opportunity of surrendering to the Sardar, who judiciously determined to treat them with kindness and presented them with costly khillats and valuables. This induced the remaining Hazara Chiefs to come in and surrender one by one. By this means the Sardar was enabled to occupy the country without further resistance. He has continued to treat the Chiefs with marked kindness, and, for the present, has only asked two things of them.

First to give up their arms, and secondly to consent to the demolition of their strongholds. To this they have agreed and have been exempted from further demands for the present. The Sardar has issued orders to his troops directing every 10 men to run up a hut for their accommodation pending the construction of regular barracks. He has applied for the services of masons from Kandahar for the construction of a cantonment in Urzagan. The troops obtain supplies from the Kandahar district, so that the Hazaras are put to no inconvenience on this account. The Hazaras are moreover permitted to sell articles to the troops without restriction, receiving payment in full for all that they sell them. The measures adopted by the Sardar appear to be admirably adapted to a newly acquired country.

News. D.No 400 F. No. 7299, dated Quetta, the 14th November 1891.

From-Colonel J.Biddulph, Officiating Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.45,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 9th November 1891.

(Abdul Quddus Khan send Girls slaves to Amir to Kabul from Uruzgan)

4. Travellers coming from Urzagan report that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has called upon the Urzagan Chiefs to make preparations to Kabul to pay their respects to His Highness the Amir, and that they have asked for 10 days' grace to enable them to make the necessary arrangements for the journey. The Sardar has told them to take 1,000 horses and 100 slave-girls with them for presentation to His Highness. The travellers add that the Sardar has posted some troops at Babash in the Kelat-i-Tukhi district, as well as at Daya and Faulad. He has also established a detached post at Jaghori.

All the Herati regular troops together with the Khassadars and the battery of artillery from Kandahar, the Sardar has retained with him in Urzagan. It is further stated that the Herati local sowars asked permission to return to their homes which the Sardar refused to grant. On this they returned of their own accord. A force was despatched in pursuit of them with the result that an engagement ensued, in which four persons on either side were killed and wounded.

News.D.No. 425 F. No.7873, dated Quetta, the 11th December 1891.

From-Colonel Sir R.G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.48,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 30th November 1891.

(Hazara women and children sold as slave)

7. Recent arrivals from Urzagan report that the Urzagan Hazaras have been reduced to extremities. They say that the people of Babash and Dig were inclined to show resentment at being disarmed
Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan sent two infantry against them. Most of them were put to the sword: their wives and children being taken prisoners and sold as slaves.
It is further stated that, owing to a dearth of forage, horses and bullocks are being sold in Urzagan at Rs.6 and 7 per head.

News.D.No.443 F. No.7960, dated Quetta, the 16th December 1891.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.49,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 7th December 1891.

(Killing of Hazara beggar-women Mosque)

5. Theft and murder are of frequent occurrence in Kandahar and the suburbs. An old Hazara beggar-woman was lately found murdered in a mosque. The Kazi, instead of calling the inhabitants of the mosque to account for the crime, has issued orders directing the Kazilbashis in the vicinity of the mosque either to trace the murderer or pay blood-money, in addition to a further sum by way of a fine to Government. It is extremely improbable that Kazilbashis, who are of the same creed as Hazaras, would murder an old Hazara woman living in a mosque frequented by Sunis.

News. D.No.452 F. No.8101,dated Quetta, the 24th December 1891.

From-Colonel Sir R.G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.50,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 14th December 1891.

(Expedition of Uruzgan)

5. The people of Urzagan are said to be subjected to gross oppression. They are called upon to furnish Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's troops with supplies from the meagre stock which they have stored for their personal consumption. In the event of their refusal to submit to such demands, they are attacked and plundered of all they possess.

News.D.No.76 F. No.1060,dated Quetta, the 17th February 1892.

From-H.S.Barnes, Esq., C.S., in charge of the office of the Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.4,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 25th January 1892.

(Imposed Tax on each Family in Uruzgan)

7. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has levied a tax of one carpet and one Kabuli rupee in cash on each family of the Urzagan Hazaras. The Hazaras are said to be subjected to great oppression in connection with the demand for supplies required for the troops in their country.
Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan is himself encamped at Gizu while his troops are located in Urzagan.

News. D.No.75 F. No.1061, dated Quetta, the 17th February 1892.

From-H.S.Barnes Esq., in charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.6,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 8th February 1892.

3.A tax of one carpet and one Kabuli rupee has been levied on every family of the Urzagan Hazaras.

News. D.No. 143F. No. 2011, dated Quetta, the 4th April 1892.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.13,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan,

26th March 1892.

(Abdul Quddus Khan Recalls to Kandahar)

5. The Governor has recalled the two companies of Khassadars lately sent to Urzagan.

6. It is rumoured that the Amir has summoned Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan to Kabul from Hazarajat, and will send him to his former post (in Turkistan) or appoint him to Kandahar.

News. D. No.149 F. No.2114, dated Quetta, the 9th April 1892.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.14,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 2nd April 1892.

(Uruzgan rerise against Amir's troops)

6. The Governor has received information from Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan that several of the inhabitants of Urzagan have risen in rebellion. On receipt of the news, the Governor summoned the Durani Khans and ordered them to collect a local force to quell the rebellion. The Khans pointed out that on the former occasion when Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan ordered them to collect a similar force for despatch to Urzagan, and when the people were much happier than they were at present, it took them three whole months to perform the task. Under these circumstances, they said that they could not tell how long it would take to collect such a force now. The Governor has told them that they must collect a force as soon as possible. Seeing no alternative, the Khans have left for the districts with cavalry sowars to give effect to the orders. The people of Kandahar hold a general belief that, if the people of Urzagan have really risen in rebellion, it is at the instance of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan himself. Their reason for this belief is that, as the Amir has summoned the Sardar to Kabul, the latter is alarmed and has instigated the people to rebel, so as to prevent his withdrawal. Some think that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan is intriguing with the troops under his command, and meditates a rebellion against His Highness the Amir, as he had heard of the ruin of his elder brother, Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan. The rumour forms the subject of much speculation, and its truth remains to be seen. The Governor's personal anxiety increases daily.

7. A short time ago the people of Hazara complained to the Governor at the oppression to which they were subjected by the officers under Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's force, saying that they were called upon to supply provisions without payment. The Governor wrote to the Sardar on the subject, sending the letter by the hand of Muhammad Usman Khan. Barakzai, who was nominated to act as an arbitrator between the petitioners and the officers of whose action they complained. Muhammad Usman Khan returned to Kandahar this week. He told the Governor in open Darbar that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan had torn his letter in pieces, and spoken of him in the most abusive terms as well as insulting to himself. He added that the Sardar was so angry that he ordered him to be beaten, and he had considerable difficulty in escaping the punishment. This is

probably due to personal animosity between the Sardar and the Governor, as the latter held a comparatively subordinate position at the time when Abdul Kudus Khan was Governor of Herat. The people, however, regard the fact as significant of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's independence. The rumour has gained ground here that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has risen in open rebellion against His Highness the Amir. The people are exultant at this, and say that, if the rumour turns out to be true, all the inhabitants of Kandahar will join the Sardar.

News. D.No.158 F. No.2179, dated Quetta, the 15th April 1892 .
From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,
To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter No.15,
By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 8th April 1892.

1. The news of the rebellion in Urzagan by the Hazaras turns out to be true. The Governor has received details from Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan, Hakim of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, Muhammad Usman Khan, Hakim of Dahala and Tirin, and Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan. Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan writes to say that he has received intelligence from a messenger sent by Colonel Ghulam Haidar Khan from Chilleh Kur, to the effect that the Hazaras of that place had attacked his camp, killing and taking prisoners about 200 of his men. The Colonel adds that he has taken up an entrenched position in a pass, and asks Fakir Muhammad Khan to send supplies and reinforcements as soon as possible. The Sardar writes to say that he had left with all the troops at Kalat-i-Ghilzai for Chilleh Kur. He adds that he has received information that the Hazaras have surrounded the force stationed on the Chilleh Kur frontier under Farhad Khan, consisting of a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of infantry and two guns. The Sardar concludes by saying that he has received no reliable information from Urzagan. The Governor has heard from Tirin that all the Hazaras of Deh Kandi and Urzagan had joined forces, and made a night attack on the troops stationed in Urzagan, putting them all to the sword and capturing all their arms and equipment. Further, that they had succeeded in recovering all the arms which had been taken from them for despatch to Kabul. After this victory some of the Hazaras moved towards Chilleh Kur to assist the Bubash Hazaras, while the main body advanced on Tamazan and Gizu to attack Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan. The force stationed in Urzagan consists of two regiments of infantry, two companies of Khassadars and four guns. Besides the above, detachments are stationed at Daya, Fulad, Sultan Ahmad and Sarzawali. Nothing however is known of their movements or circumstances. The Hakim of Dahala and Miyan Nishin reports that the Hazaras of the latter place have betaken themselves en masse to mountain fastnesses in rebellion.

Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan himself writes from Gizu to say that the Tamazan Hazaras have destroyed the bridge which was thrown over the Helmund last year, and have risen in rebellion on all sides. The Sardar says that it is impossible for him to move from Gizu for want of transport, and that he has received no reliable intelligence regarding the detachments at Urzagan, Bubash and Chilleh Kur, beyond that the Hazaras in those districts have risen in rebellion. He has asked the Governor to expedite the despatch of transport to enable him to advance on Urzagan. The Governor lately deputed men to Miyan Nishin and Tirin to bring him intelligence. These men have returned, and the news they have brought confirms the reports received from Sardar's Abdul Kudus Khan and Fakir Muhammad Khan. They were unable to proceed to Urzagan itself for the purpose of ascertaining the exact situation there.

No doubt exists as to the truth of a general rebellion among the Hazaras. No authentic details, however, have yet been received in connection with the fighting which is reported to have occurred.

Joining of Hazara forces in Amir's army with the Hazaras:

Yesterday a sowar brought the Governor letters from the Hakim of Chureh and the two Ressaldars stationed there. The letters contained news that the Kamson Hazaras had attacked the troops at Chureh on the night of the 4th April, and that a company of Hazara Khassadars in the Amir's service had joined the rebels. The engagement lasted the whole night. At day break the troops rallied and attacked the rebels, Killing 30 of their number.

Some of the troops were wounded. As the troops had expended all their ammunition, they were compelled to retire on Naweh-i-Durafshan. On arrival there, they sent a letter to Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan at Gizu. This never reached the Sardar, as the Hazaras had occupied all the passes communicating with Gizu. Under these circumstances, the Sardar was unable to render any assistance to the troops. He too was reported to have been surrounded by the rebel force. The contents of the letters were supported by the statement of the sowar who brought them. The sowar, however, reported that the granary at Chureh, as well as the Government transport camels, had been captured by the rebels. The Ressaldars asked the Governor to send ammunition and supplies with the least possible delay. The Governor has sent ammunition to Chureh, and is making arrangements to send supplies forthwith. No further intelligence has been received from Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan. The camels, donkeys and ponies, which the Governor despatched for his force, have not yet reached Tirin, and it appears doubtful whether the Sardar will ever get them. The townsfolk still believe that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan is at the bottom of the rebellion. There is also a rumour that Muhammad Ishak Khan has moved in the direction of Turkistan. The people consider that these events be taken the close of the Amir's rule, and rejoice at the forecast.

News.D.No.171 F. No.2344, dated Quetta, the 23rd April 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 16,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 15th April 1892.

5. The Governor has received a letter from Chureh from Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, from which it appears that he is no longer surrounded by the rebel force. The Governor mentioned in Darbar that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's force had arrived at Chureh from Gizu, and that on its arrival the people of Chureh fled to Urzagan. He added that the Sardar had despatched four companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry to Urzagan, and that the force formerly stationed at Urzagan had not been molested by the rebels. The Governor concluded with the remark that he hoped the disturbances at Urzagan would soon be at an end. The Darbar officials attach but little importance to the Governor's remarks on the subject, except in so far as they relate to the arrival of the Sardar's force at Chureh, and the flight of the Chureh people to Urzagan.

News. D.No. 183 F. No. 2536, dated Quetta, the 3rd May 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 17,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 22nd April 1892.

2. Some time ago, orders were received from Kabul, directing the recovery of all arrears of revenue due for the past twelve years. Owing to the recent disturbances in Urzagan, the Governor considered it advisable to defer the recovery of these arrears for the present. In accordance with orders from His Highness the Amir, Diwan Sada Nand has commenced to recover the amounts due on this account. Several persons have resorted to the shrine of the "khirka" for refuge in consequence.

8. On the 18th instand, a special messenger sent by Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan arrived at Kandahar. On his arrival, the Governor ordered a salute to be fired in honour of the recapture of Urzagan. I attended the Governor's Darbar for the purpose of congratulating him on the news. He informed me that the Amir's troops had re-occupied Urzagan whither Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan had moved with his force from Chureh. The Governor added that the Sardar had blown up the fort in which some Hazaras had established themselves, and which had erroneously been given out to have been occupied by rebel Khassadars. The Sardar, he said, had put all the occupants of the fort to the sword.

Notwithstanding the above news, the Governor is busily engaged in collecting and despatching camel transport and ammunition to Urzagan. Though the stock of ammunition in the Kandahar arsenal is small, the Governor ordered the whole of it to be sent to Urzagan. Diwan Sada Nand urged upon him the necessity for keeping some portion of the stock at Kandahar in reserve.

The Governor accordingly ordered the retention of one hundred maunds of powder.

As no lead was available in the arsenal, the shop-keepers were called upon to furnish it. Lead is so scarce that the lead foil used for wrapping packets of tea has been utilised freely for the requirements of the arsenal. Camels are forcibly seized from camel-owners for despatch to Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's camp. The common folk are of opinion that the Chilleh Kur force is still surrounded by the rebels, and no one believes the news that Urzagan has been re-occupied by the Amir's troops.

Tribal sowars are sent daily to Urzagan.

No.2606, News. D.No. 188 F. dated Quetta, the 6th May 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.18,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 30th April 1892.

2. I may remark that this letter strongly confirms the widespread report now current at Quetta that the Amir's troops at Urzagan are in a very awkward position; and that the Amir's letter and the salute fired in honour of an imaginary are mere blinds intended to prevent possible internal disturbances stirred up by discontented people hoping to profit from the Amir's difficulties.

7. The Governor read out in Darbar a letter which he had received from the Amir. The purport was as follows:-

"Najaf Ali Khan, Adjutant of the Ghazni Regiment, informs me that he has received intelligence from Colonel Farhad Khan that an engagement took place between Brigadier Zabardast Khan's force and the Urzagan, Hazaras. The Brigadier's force succeeded in taking nine of the enemy's forts, and in taking prisoners about 250 of the Hazaras. I write this for your information."

Those present in Darbar had been under the impression that the Governor had received no authentic news about Urzagan, and that his previous action in having ordered a salute to be fired in honour of the re-occupation of Urzagan was dictated by expediency. It is rumoured that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's force is still in Tirin, and that hostilities continue at Chilleh Kur, where Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan, Hakim of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, with the tribal force, and the Shinkai infantry are engaged in quelling the disturbance. It is further rumoured that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan despatched a party of tribal sowars against the Kamsan Hazaras. This party was encamped on a plain where it was attacked at night by the Hazaras, who killed the whole party with the exception of two men.

Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has written to the Governor, saying that his whole stock of ammunition has been expended, and that unless a fresh supply is despatched at once he will be

overpowered. The Governor is much surprised at this, as he lately sent 300 loads of ammunition to the Sardar, and cannot understand what has become of it. Moreover, he fears the possibility of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan sustaining a reverse in which case the cause would be attributed to him. He has accordingly ordered the total reserve of ammunition in Kandahar to be despatched at once to the Sardar, and is sending from 100 to 200 loads of grain daily in addition. No authentic news of the Urzagan situation is known at Kandahar.

YEAR 1891-1892

VOLUME 5-3

News. D.No. 198 F. No.2806, dated Quetta, the 14th May 1892.

From-Major-General Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No, 19.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 7th May 1892.

The Amir has written to the Governor reprimanding him. His Highness observes that, from letters received from Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, it appears that supplies and ammunition have not yet reached his camp. The Sardar complains of this, and desires to ascertain the cause of the omission.

His Highness orders the Governor to make arrangements forthwith for the despatch of a sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions to the Sardar's camp, and adds that the Governor will be held personally responsible for any further omission in this respect.

The Governor has submitted a detailed list to the Amir of the supplies and ammunition already despatched by him to Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's camp, together with a letter expressing his astonishment at hearing that these articles have not reached their destination. He adds that he is at a loss to understand why the Sardar has misrepresented his action despite the fact that he has actually sent supplies and ammunition in compliance with Abdul Kudus Khan's request. The Governor has further collected all the available lead and gunpowder from the Kandahar shop-keepers, and despatched it to the Sardar's camp with additional supplies.

Abdul Kudus Khan is still at Chureh where the rebels attack his camp nightly. The Hazaras of Byantan are reported to have attacked the Sardar's force lately, killing and wounding several of the tribal force which was sent against them.

The Governor informs me that the Amir has ordered Abdul Kudus Khan to suspend further hostilities pending the arrival of reinforcements from Kabul. These reinforcements are expected to reach Chilleh Kur shortly. The troops already stationed at Chilleh Kur have been overpowered by the repeated attacks made on them by the Hazaras. No news has reached Kandahar from Brigadier Zabardast Khan's camp. It will be remembered that the Brigadier's force was reported to have been surrounded by the rebels in Urzagan. The people of Kandahar say that the situation of the Brigadier's force is critical.

3. The tribal force recently sent to Urzagan was, in the first instance, provisioned from the Government granary on cash payment. The Governor has now issued orders, directing the men composing the force to make private arrangements at Kandahar for provisioning themselves.
9. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has addressed the Amir complaining of the behaviour of the people of Tirin and Dehrawud, as also of the Duranis and others. The Sardar writes that the rebellion does not appear to be confined to the Hazaras alone, as the behaviour of the Afghans points to the

conclusion that they too are disposed to evince a rebellious bearing especially in the matter of their failure to render any assistance in supplying his camp with provisions.

News. D.No.208 F. No.2938, dated Quetta, the 21st May 1892.

From-Major General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter,No,20.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 14th May 1892.

3. It is reported that the Urzagan Hazaras have attacked the advanced guard of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's force at a place called Kalkhar, and that Abdul Wahab, Sadbashi, and several soldiers and Khassadars were killed. The remainder of the advance guard were compelled to fall back on their main body. On the following night, the Hazaras made a night attack on Abdul Kudus Khan's camp. A hand to hand conflict ensued, great loss being occurred on either side. According to the Governor's statement, the Hazaras suffered great losses in this engagement, and their attack was made so suddenly that no recourse could be had to rifles, but the fighting had to be done with bayonets and swords. The common report, however, is that Abdul Kudus Khan's force, and not the Hazaras, suffered the greater loss, as he was compelled to fall back and encamp at Wana. No fresh news has been received from Chilleh Kur, nothing of importance having apparently occurred at that place. The Governor has given out that the army under General Sher Muhammad Khan has moved from Kabul towards Daya and Faulad.

The Governor is busily engaged in collecting and despatching supplies to Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's camp. Whatever camels, donkeys and ponies are forthcoming, are brought in and despatched with supplies to Urzagan. The Hazaras of Giru and Taimran in the Dehrawud district are reported to have risen in rebellion, and to have attacked the Governor of Dehrawud, and seized all the Government money in his charge. It is reported that the rebels have drawn all the Governor's teeth, a novel sort of punishment.

4. The Governor of Kandahar has shown great zeal and energy in collecting tribal sowars and despatching them to Urzagan. He has written to the people of Maruf and Arghistan, urging them on the necessity of collecting tribal sowars and despatching them as soon as possible.

5. The Governor has ordered half of the ammunition formerly sent to Shinkai and Salisun to be brought back for despatch to Urzagan.

6. Several families of the Kandahari troops now stationed in Kabul have this week arrived in Kandahar, owing to the severity of cholera in Kabul. They report that, in the event of the continuance of cholera in Kabul, His Highness the Amir will probably go to Turkistan.

News. D.No. 217 F. No.3058, dated Quetta, the 27th May 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.21.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 21st May 1892.

1. The Governor has read out in Darbar a letter recently received by him from His Highness the Amir. The purport of the letter is as follows:-

An engagement has taken place between the force under General Sher Muhammad Khan and the Hazaras of Ujristan, Malistan, Daya and Faulad. In this engagement most of the positions occupied by the Hazaras were captured, a large number of them were killed, and their property and wives and families fell into General Sher Muhammad's hands. Farhad Khan has fought a

battle with the Hazaras of Jaghori, in which he gained a complete victory. The Amir concluded his letter with the remark that the rebellious Hazaras would soon be completely subdued.

On the same day the Governor assembled all the Durani Khans, and directed them to furnish as soon as possible a thousand more tribal sowars, in addition to those already provided by them. He also ordered the immediate despatch of two guns to Tirin from Kandahar. The Khassadars, belonging to the various posts from Takht-i-Pul to Chaman, have been recalled to Kandahar, only three men being left at each post, and out of them a fresh company has been formed which has been sent to Tirin.

The shop-keepers have again been called on to supply as much lead as they can, and from one to two seers have been collected from each. The zamindars have been ordered to provide donkeys to carry provisions to Urzagan. A copy of the Amir's letter has been sent to the zamindars, and they have been told that they should furnish as many tribal sowars as they can. They have also been ordered to join the expedition to Urzagan without delay, and have been told that His Highness the Amir intends to distribute the land and property of the Hazaras amongst the Afghans.

This action of the Governor has led the people to attach little belief to the news of General Sher Muhammad Khan's victory. They even go so far as to say that the General has, in reality, suffered a reverse, and has himself been wounded. Until the receipt of the Amir's letter the people here were not certain whether the Jaghori Hazaras had also rebelled, but now they entertain no doubt in the matter.

Brigadier Zabardast Khan, with a force consisting of two regiments of infantry and six guns, was reported to be surrounded by the rebels, but this week the Governor gave out that he had succeeded in making good his escape, and had joined Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's camp at Tirin. Here, however, the rumour is current that, out of Zabardast Khan's force, only some two hundred men have survived, and that these were being closely besieged in two forts. Subsequently, so the report goes, they were compelled from want of food to send a Koran to the Hazaras (as a token of submission), and they were then disarmed and permitted to retire to Tirin. At any rate it is reported that not more than two hundred men have joined Abdul Kudus Khan's camp. It would thus appear that all the arms and the six guns, belonging to Zabardast Khan's force, have fallen into the hands of the Hazaras.

2. It is rumoured here that the Hazaras of Urzagan have attacked the Hazaras of Giru, and plundered the town on the score of the Giru Hazaras having given assistance to Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan. It is stated that at the time of the engagement, Abdul Kudus Khan's family was at Giru.

3. The Hazaras of Askar, Kisu, and Tamran are reported to be raiding in the Dehrawud districts.

News.D.No. 230 F. No.3252, dated Quetta, the 5th June 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 22.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan. 28th May 1892. >>>>(Peg.108)<<<<

2. Lal Muhammad Kazi has sent news from Quetta to his brother, Abdulla, at Kandahar that some notable Urzagan Hazaras came to the British officers at Quetta, and that, after they returned to Urzagan, the rebellion broke out. Abdulla forwarded this news to His Highness at Kabul. His Highness has written to the Governor of Kandahar, censuring him for his want of energy in not watching the Hazaras, and so preventing them from going to Quetta. The Governor has summoned the Tahsildar and Thanadar of Takht-i-Pul, and called for an explanation from them as to why they permitted the Hazaras to proceed to Quetta.

3. Two letters have been received from His Highness this week on the subject of affairs at Urzagan. The first letter is addressed to the Duranis of Kandahar. His Highness the Amir writes that the settlement of the Urzagan affair should be made by the Duranis of Kandahar. If they were brave and zealous, they would themselves undertake to put down the rebellion at Urzagan; otherwise they should submit a letter confessing their want of zeal and patriotism, and then His Highness would decide the matter himself. The Governor accordingly sent for the Khans and notables of the Durani tribes, and informed them of the contents of His Highness's letter, and asked them what reply he should send to the Amir. The Duranis were at a loss what reply to send; at last they decided to take upon themselves to supply 2,000 tribal sowars for an Urzagan expedition. The Amir's second letter was in the shape of a notification proclaiming the Hazaras as infidels, and declaring their property as lawfully confiscated to the Afghans. This notification has been publicly affixed on the high road and in the Kandahar bazaar. A letter has been sent to the Durani tribes from His Highness that 10,000 tribal sowars are to be sent against the Hazaras from Kabul, 10,000 from Badakhshan and Turkistan, 10,000 from Herat, 10,000 from Farah and Zamindawar, and 10,000 from the Duranis of Kandahar. The letter adds that, after Urzagan is captured, all the Hazaras are to be put to the sword, their wives, children, and property being distributed as booty among the Afghans. The Governor states that he also will proceed to Urzagan with the Kandahar tribal sowars. At present the local sowars are collected in the proportion of one in ten from every tribe irrespective of their caste, and not especially from the Duranis. Two thousand men only can be collected on the above calculation. Every two men have to provide a donkey for the transport of rations, &c.: each man has also to bring with him 100 bullets. There being no lead in the State arsenal, these men have to provide bullets at their own expense. These men are hired from all tribes, and are people of little respectability or means. Most of them are old or weak and unfit for active service, and would probably be of no use except in number. This appears to be against the order.>>>(Peg.108)<<<

Note by the Agent to the governor-general:

Para.2-This is the silly way in which had feeling is got up with the Amir. I have found this man, Lal Muhammad Kazi, in the Baleli village near Quetta, and warned him that, if I again heard of his reporting such mischievous nonsense, I would give him 50 lashes in the Quetta market place, and turn him out of British territory.

J. B.

Para.3- I had by mere chance an interview this morning with a Taraki Ghilzai, who left Urzagan about a week ago, and who had come into Quetta to get a severe and perfectly fresh bullet wound in his arm dressed, which he had received in the fighting with the Hazaras. He says Abdul Kudus Khan had deserted with a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, the men having dispersed, and Abdul Kudus himself having made his escape from the Amir's authority, through the Hazara country. His account is that, in the fight where he was wounded, the attack on the Hazaras was made by Ghilzai irregular levies, who were repulsed with a loss, he says, of some 350 killed (chiefly Tokhi Ghilzais) He says there are some 4,000 regular troops, and about 5,000 irregulars like himself, attacking the Hazaras; but that the regulars absolutely decline to fight; and have only lost some four men killed, as they always keep well in the rear; and that the Amir's orders are not to expose his regulars to being cut up, as their main object is to push on the irregulars to the attack; and to prevent the irregulars turning against the Amir if any misfortune or severe loss befell his regular troops, who quite appreciate the situation, and don't consider themselves as at all intended to fight anybody. The irregulars have, therefore, the meanest opinion of the regulars' fighting powers, and are only coerced by them to go on to the attack through fear of the breech-loaders with which we have supplied the Amir's regulars. The wounded man, however, says the Hazaras will before long be crushed, although the Amir threatens to cut out the tongue, and then cut off the head of any man who ventures to say the Hazaras have hitherto got the best of it. This is useful information as confirming the opinion I have long held that the royal road to make the Afghans utterly useless as a means of fighting under their own Afghan leaders,

either England or Russia is to induce the Amir to make every Afghan in the country into a regular soldier, drilled a European and with the whole of his native fighting power knocked out of him by a European system of drill-book.

J.B.

>>>>(Page.109.)<<<<<

(a letter is received?) of His Highness that the Urzagan affair should be settled solely by the Duranis. The ryots are put to heavy expense and trouble in connection with the collection of tribal sowars, and the officers employed in carrying it out are availing themselves of the occasion by filling their own pockets. It appears from this that the news of the victory gained by General Sher Muhammad Khan and given out last week must be unfounded. The force under Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, owing to being constantly harassed by the rebels. has retired from Chureh and Tirin to Dahala. His Highness the Amir has forwarded to the Governor of Kandahar a letter received from Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, complaining of the want of supplies and ammunition, and attributing the fact to negligence on the part of the Kandahar officials. His Highness censures the Governor for showing want of energy in despatching transport and ammunition to the Sardar, and calls upon him to account for his conduct. The Governor expresses his surprise that the Sardar should have misrepresented the matter to His Highness the Amir, despite the fact that he has been sending supplies, &c., to the Sardar for the last two months. He adds that he has already sent all the ammunition available in Kandahar to the Sardar. It appears that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has not sent any receipts for the stores supplied to him by the Governor; and this has led the Governor to suspect the conduct of the latter. He has there fore deputed Diwan Sada Nand to the Sardar with instructions to obtain receipts for all the supplies and ammunition hitherto supplied. The Governor and Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan are greatly at variance with one another, and are on the look-out for an opportunity to impeach one another's conduct.

4. On the 27th instant, the Governor after prayers ascended the pulpit and proclaimed the Hazaras to be infidels, with the object of inducing the people to undertake a religious war against them. He told the congregation that he wanted 1,000 men to be brought to him at the head of whom he would himself proceed to Urzagan.

On the 28th, the Governor, accompanied by a few sowars and some Khassadars, amounting in all to some 300 men with two guns, marched to the Bagh-i-Amir-Afzal Khan. The police have been ordered to collect and send to the Governor, as soon as possible, one man out of every ten inhabitants of the town. These men are to furnish their own arms. The inhabitants, who are shop-keepers and have no arms, are at a loss to know how to procure the arms required of them. The Governor appears to be greatly perturbed in mind, from which it would appear that he must have received unfavourable news from the camp of Abdul Kuddus Khan. This conduct on the part of the Governor has led the people to make various speculations. Some say that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has joined the Hazara rebels, while others say that the force under the Sardar has been signally defeated, and the Hazaras have occupied the Tirin district. No authentic news on the subject can be obtained at present. Great excitement and commotion prevail here. The Chaman road is unsafe owing to the misbehaviour of the Achakzais and Nurzais, and messengers are stripped and robbed on the high road. >>>>>(Page.109)<<<<<<<

Note by the Agent to the governor-general.

Para 3 -There are some 5,000 regulars altogether and now perhaps 5,000 irregulars at Urzagan. The Hazaras may have some 10,000 men, scarcely armed. They apparently hold two defiles leading into an open plain. Once these defiles are forced (a mere question of time), there will be an indiscriminate slaughter; a ghastly massacre, as all their women and children are in the plain villages. The Ghilzais are all coming into la curee, as they have been told that plunder and murder, &c., of the Hazaras' property, women, &c., will be allowed for 15 days.

As far as I can ascertain, Abdul Kudus Khan has either deserted, or is so very half-hearted, that he will desert before long, and avoid the usual penalty in Afghanistan of not being a military genius.

J.B.

Para 4:-The Amir's Khassadars in the Registan have been seizing transport so recklessly that it has led to fighting in which yesterday an Achakzai was killed (not a British subject). The Amir's police posts in the Registan, having killed the man, have, for fear of consequences, bolted to Gatai and abandoned their post in the Registan.

J.B.

News. D.No. 240 F. No.3341, dated Quetta, the 9th June 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 23,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 4th June 1892.

Fresh orders have been received from His Highness the Amir on the subject of the Urzagan rebellion. The Governor read out the letter for public information. The purport of the letter is as follows:-Ghulam Haidar Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Turkistan, has been ordered to move with his troops from Turkistan, and Generals Mir Attar Khan and Sher Muhammad Khan from Daya and Fulad to Urzagan. Ten thousand men are to be collected from Herat, ten thousand from Zamindawar and Farrah, and ten thousand from Kandahar under Sardar Abdulla Khan himself (the Governor of Kandahar) who will also march against Urzagan. When the force from Kandahar arrives in the proximity of Urzagan, it is to halt and await the arrival of the other troops. When the combined forces arrive in the Urzagan district, a report should be made to me (the Amir), and I will join them at the head of my troops from Kabul. In this engagement the troops should not be less than 100,000 men and 100 guns. Urzagan should be besieged on all sides and all the Hazaras be put to the sword.

2. Six hundred men were collected within the city of Kandahar and brought to the Governor, who approved of their arms and preferred them to those collected from the outlying districts. He ordered six hundred more men to be recruited from the city. Officials have been appointed to enlist these men. Each man furnished by the citizens is to provide Rs.120 for the purchase of his arms, equipment, transport, &c. This sum will be defrayed by the ryots themselves according to their means. At the first collection of these men, the widows, orphans and Sayads were exempted from any contribution. On the second occasion, however, the above also were included. The inhabitants are therefore put to great loss and inconvenience. The people of the outlying districts, especially the Barakzais and Duranis, have furnished very few tribal sowars and are showing signs of unwillingness to comply with the order.

5. The Governor has ordered all the Durani Khans, even those who are not in receipt of any subsidy, to accompany him to Urzagan. No supplies are given to these Durani Khans. The Governor has ordered them to take supplies with them sufficient for two months, and it is not easy for them to do this. At the time of the Governor's leaving Bagh I went there to pay my respects to him. He told me that it was his intention to march direct to Tirin and attack the people of Gizu who had also lately risen in rebellion. Afterwards he would march against the Hazaras of Kamran, and would await whatever orders His Highness the Amir might issue to him with regard to further proceedings. He also said that he would remain in Tirin until His Highness the Amir should order him to attack Urzagan. The Governor censures Abdul Kudus Khan for leaving Tirin without a garrison and moving towards Chilleh Kur.

7. The Kandahar people have no authentic news as to the whereabouts of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan and his force; they therefore are disposed to think that the said Sardar is himself meditating rebellion against the Amir. In confirmation of their idea, they state that one thousand Hazaras of Dehkandi, Tamazan and Gizu are with Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan.

News. D.No.249 F. No. 3513, dated Quetta, the 18th June 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.24.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 11th June 1892.

2. The Governor left Shoo-in for Khakrez on the 6th instant. The previous day the Governor received news from Tirin that Azim Khan son of Alizai Khan, the Chief of the Dehzani (Dehzangi?) Hazaras with 5,000 sowars, entered Tirin, and after attacking Nawa Durafshan, plundered the city and put a great number of the inhabitants to death. He also carried away the families and flocks of the Afghans. The information received went on to say that Azim Khan was encamped at Chureh. On the same date the Governor also received the news of the defeat of the Amir's troops at Chilleh Kur and the flight and slaughter of the tribal force there. Further he heard that Abdul Kudus Khan had been forced to retire to Showeh, which is in the Chilleh Kur district. It is not certain which road the Governor will take from Khakrez to Tirin. Some people say that he will proceed from Khakrez to Khajour Dehala and thence to Tirin. The day of his departure from Showeh, the Governor ordered a company of Khassadars with two guns to march to Tirin via Dehala, and he himself proceeded to Khakrez with the main body.

6. The Governor has issued orders directing all the Hazaras employed as Khassadars to be disarmed, and called upon to furnish security for their good behaviour. Those who failed to produce the required security have been placed in custody, but they were released after two days incarceration and dismissed the service.

10. A consignment of 20 loads of ammunition had been despatched from Ghazni to Chilleh Kur. This the Hazaras attacked and plundered.

Diaries. D.No.260 F. No.3640,dated Quetta, the 25th June 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No.25,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 18th June 1892.

7. Bangal, son of Dost Muhammad, Kakar, has told the Governor, after joining his camp, that he is able, by some enchantment, to prevent the Hazara bullets from harming the Afghans. The common folk here are simple enough to believe this nonsense. Dost Muhammad himself is said to have joined General Sher Muhammad Khan's camp.

9. The Governor has sent a letter to his son, which has been published in Kandahar for general information. The purport of the letter is as follows:- Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan, with a force consisting of two regiments of infantry, one cavalry regiment and six guns, had been ordered from Turkistan and has now arrived at Dehrawud. When on the march the Brigadier engaged the Tamazan Hazaras and succeeded in demolishing the Tamazan Fort and wounding a large number of the Hazaras. The casualties on the side of the Brigadier were sixty killed and wounded. The inhabitants of Kandahar, however, do not credit the news. They argue that, if the Tamazan Fort had been demolished and the Hazaras defeated, Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan would certainly attack Gizu and force his way to Chureh, and thence enter the Tirin district. Why did he make such a circuit to come via Dehrawud? It is even rumoured that Brigadier Sadik Muhammad's force has been greatly harassed by the Hazaras, and has been compelled to retreat to the Dehrawud district.

11. The force under Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan is said to be at Shui in the Chilleh Kur district; this week it was rumoured at one time that the Sardar had left his camp, and had proceeded to Shinkai and Darwazagi with a few sowars. The rumour was however subsequently contradicted.

Note by the Governor-general's Agent:

Para. 11.-Abdul Kudus Khan is apparently playing a double game; and there is a strong feeling in the country that he is backing up the Hazaras secretly; and would gladly seize Kandahar (which he certainly could do in its present state of demoralisation) on the slightest encouragement from the English Government: fear of which alone restrains him from turning against the Amir.

YEAR 1891- 1892

VOLUME 5-4

News. D.No. 267 F. No.3735, dated Quetta, the 30th June 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 26,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muahmmad Takki Khan, 25th June 1892.

8. The Governor is said to be encamped at Mehrabad in the Tirin district. Muhammad Sadik Khan has also joined the Governor with the force under him. The Governor has sent a letter to his son, Muhammad Asman Khan, saying that the Hazaras of Chureh have submitted a humble petition asking for forgiveness. The letter adds that some of the elders of Garmab have been sent to assure the Hazaras and induce them to surrender. Sardar Abdul Kudus is said to be in camp with his troops at Shewi; no regular engagement appears to have taken place between the Sardar's force and the Hazaras. It is, however, reported that the Hazaras often attack and plunder individual sepoys from the Sardar's force. The Hazaras are also in the habit of attacking and wounding and killing the guards sent with the transport animals to graze them. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan is said to brand any tribal sowars on the forehead who desert his camp, and are subsequently caught. This is done as a mark of cowardice. The tribal sowars, who desert to the Kandahar district, are arrested and brought before the son of the Governor, who orders each of them to pay a fine of Rs.110, and also to refund any payment he may have received from the ryots for his service. After this has been done, the man is placed in imprisonment.

News.D.No.285 F. No. 4065, dated Quetta, the 9th July 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter,No,27,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 2nd July 1892.

A letter has been addressed by His Highness the Amir to the Durani Khans of Kandahar, the purport of which is as follows:- "I received your letter, informing me that you were doing all in your power to collect and send to Urzagan as many tribal sowars as possible. I am highly pleased with the zeal and energy displayed by you on this occasion. Ten thousand men are to be collected from Kandahar and its vicinity for the Urzagan expedition. My object in conquering Urzagan is merely to secure a strong and naturally fortified position for you, Duranis. For, I observed that you are subject to aggression from the infidels on both sides. If you are asleep, you must wake up." His Highness adds that he has ordered 100,000 men, consisting both of regulars and tribal levies, to be sent against the Urzagan rebels.

2. It is reported that an engagement took place at Chilleh Kur between Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's force and the Hazaras. In this skirmish 100 regulars are reported to have been killed, and

the tribal force is said to have lost a large number in killed and wounded. A portion of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's commissariat is also reported to have been plundered by the Hazaras. Supplies are now being despatched to Kalat for Abdul Kudus Khan's camp. The reason why the supplies are being sent to Kalat and not direct to the Sardar's camp is not known. Some people, however, say that the cause is due to the fact that the Hazaras have, on more than one occasion, plundered the supplies at Chilleh Kur, so that they have now been forwarded to Kalat, whence they will be issued piece meal as they are required. Others, however, assert that, as Abdul Kudus is shortly expected to return to Kalat, stores are being concentrated there.

3. A consignment of 2,000 cannon balls has been sent from here for the artillery at Farrah. It is rumoured here that Mauladad Khan has collected a large body of tribal levies from Farrah, and intends now to proceed to Pusht-i-rud-Helmand to recruit tribal sowars there as ordered by His Highness the Amir. No force had up to that date been furnished by that district. The inhabitants of those parts seem to have had one eye on the Herat frontier and the other on the Urzagan rebellion, and therefore are waiting for the result before supplying their quota to the tribal force.

4. A company of the Khassadars, who were Hazaras, was stationed at Kadanai. They have now been recalled to Kandahar. The cause of their recall is that an affray took place between these Khassadars and the Achakzais, who were in the habit of exporting grain to Chaman. One Khassadar was wounded and one Achakzai killed. This alarmed the Khassadars so much that they were unable to remain in the Achakzai country. There were besides no Khassadars in Kandahar for ordinary civil business. The day that these Khassadars arrived at Kandahar, the Governor's son ordered them to give up their guns, on the ground that they were to be distributed to the regular soldiers, who had no guns. This the Khassadars declined to do, as they said they had received their guns at Kabul in the presence of His Highness the Amir, and they would not part with them without special orders from the latter. For the present they have been permitted to retain their arms, but have been sent on duty to various places.

5. A number of Jawali Hazaras came to Kandahar from Quetta the other day. They were brought before the authorities, who asked them why they had gone to Quetta. They replied that they had been there in quest of labour, and were now determined to go to their homes. On this they were ordered to be placed in custody in the Kotwali, and have been called upon to was forthcoming, they are to remain in confinement .

6. Orders have been issued, directing the ryots to bring one-fourth of the revenue in kind to the Governor's camp, making their own arrangements for the transport of the grain. This has caused the people great trouble and inconvenience, because merely for conveying 5 or 10 Kandahari maunds (20 or 40 seers) of grain they have to send a man and an animal to Hazara.

9. The Governor is encamped at Mehrabad in the Tirin district. He has written to his son, Muhammad Usman Khan, to the following effect:-

"I despatched a force, consisting of 800 tribal sowars, to Kila Maksud Beg with one company of regular infantry and two guns under the command of Colonel Nur Ahmed Khan. An engagement took place between this force and the Hazaras, who had gathered near Kila Maksud Beg. The fighting lasted from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and resulted in the defeat of the Hazaras."

This letter was read out in the Kandahar Darbar for public information

It is stated that some notables of the Hazaras of Chureh came in to the Governor and asked to be forgiven. They expressed a hope that the Governor would be so kind as to present "khilats" to them as a mark of honour. The Governor, however, having no confidence in their sincerity, told them that their submission only entitled them to be forgiven for their former misbehaviour. He added that, if they wished to be presented with khilats, they should go and bring their fellow tribesmen back with them to pay their respects to the Governor, and also bring ghee, sacks and other stores for the use of the camp.

The Hazaras asked to be allowed to go away, and comply with the Governor's orders, on which they were allowed to return to their country, but they have not come back since.

News. D.No. 295 F. No. 4205, dated Quetta, the 15th July 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter, No. 28,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 9th July 1892.

3. The Governor is still encamped at Gokchal Mehrabad in the Tirin district. He has sent a letter to Mir Muhammad Azim Khan, son of Alizai Khan, and other Hazara notables, the purport of which is as follows:-

"I have ascertained that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan and his officers have exercised great tyranny over you, Hazaras, notwithstanding your submission to the rule of His Highness the Amir, and thus compelled you to rise in rebellion against him. It is now my intention to relieve you of the charge of disloyalty. I solemnly promise to you by the sacred Koran, and pledge myself that you will not be subjected to such tyranny and oppression in future. Should you be willing to listen to my advice, and relinquish the hostile attitude assumed by you, you should depute two or three trusty Chiefs to me, so as to enable me to effect a mutual compromise and reconciliation between you and His Highness the Amir."

The reply received from Mir Muhammad Azim Khan and the other Hazara Chiefs was to the following effect:-

"We have no confidence in your words. When you were not calling us infidels and had even entered into a treaty with us, you behaved so cruelly and tyrannically towards us that you admit it now yourself. Now that you have declared us to be infidels, what sort of treatment we may expect at your hands is self-evident.

"Under the circumstances we are resolved to defend ourselves as long as we live, and will resist to the bitter end."

Notwithstanding the nature of this reply, the Governor is still doing all in his power to conciliate the Hazaras and put an end to the rebellion without further bloodshed.

News. D.No.303 F. No.4315, dated Quetta, the 21st July 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter,No.29,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 16th July 1892.

7. It is rumoured from a letter received by the Governor that General Mir Atta Khan has possessed himself of Daya and Faulad, and that he has also succeeded in capturing nine posts belonging to Hazara rebels of the Sazawali and Sultan Ahmad districts.

It is further reported that the Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan, has moved with the Turkistan troops to the northern districts of the Hazara country, and has now surrounded Urzagan. This information is, however, but little credited, and is believed to be a mere blind.

8. The Governor is said to be still encamped at Kokcha in the Mehrabad district of Tirin, and he is sending emissaries to the Hazaras of the Tirin district, with the object of inducing them to submit without further resistance. A dispute is said to have arisen between the Governor's orderlies and the troops under command of Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan. This quarrel has caused ill-feeling between the Governor and the Brigadier, and they are now at variance with one another. The Governor, however, is said to have gone to Muhammad Sadik's camp, and asked his forgiveness for what had occurred.

9. About 40 women and children of the Hazaras residing in the neighbourhood of Kalat-i-Ghilzai have been brought to Kandahar. These are the families of those Hazaras who live close to Kalat, and have shown no signs of disaffection up to the present, and are even now serving the Amir's Government. The families of these men have been brought to Kandahar as hostages in

order to ensure the allegiance and good behaviour of the Hazaras employed in His Highness' service.

News.D.No. 318 F. No.4506, dated Quetta, the 29th July 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

23rd News-letter.No.30.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, July 1892.

1. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Muhammadzai, the former Hakim of Kilat-i-Ghilzai, accompanied the Governor to the Urzagan expedition and was appointed to the command of the tribal levies. He has now, under the orders of His Highness the Amir, been brought to Kandahar under a cavalry escort on his way to Kabul. The reason is that Diwan Sadanand has reported that he embezzled Government property to the value of Rs. 50,000. He is, therefore, being sent to Kabul to answer the charge.

5. Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan, Hakim of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, has written to Sadanand saying that on the 17th day of Zuhaj (13th July) he accompanied by one company of regulars and 600 tribal sowars left Shawi for Dareh Dadzai, which is a naturally fortified position, the letter adds that his party attacked the Hazaras who were holding the position. The engagement commenced at midday and lasted till evening. The Hazaras, However, fled during the night, and Dareh Dadzai was occupied by the Afghans. A large quantity of grain fell into the hands of the victorious troops. The party was constantly harassed by the Hazaras of that part of the country; but now that the place has been occupied by Afghan troops, the cattle and camp followers will be in the midst of ease and plenty, and fodder will be obtainable in large quantities.

6. The Governor is still in camp at Kokchal in the Mehrabad district. He has received orders from His Highness the Amir to be most careful and cautious in his conduct of Hazara affairs. His Highness adds that the matter at first was of a trifling nature, but has now become serious, and is even being discussed by foreign powers. "God forbid that it should throw the Afghan Government into disrepute,"

The Governor appeared from the first to display timidity in conducting the Urzagan expedition and to be over-cautious with regard to it. Now these orders from His Highness the Amir have afforded him an excuse for pacific measures. He is constantly sending messengers to the Hazaras with a view to their submission. The negotiations however have not yet come to anything.

It is rumoured that His Highness the Amir has directed that a general attack be made on the Urzagan Hazaras at the end of the month Zuhaj (about 26th July). This is because the reply from the Hazaras is of anything but a conciliatory nature, and they will not consent to His Highness the Amir's troops entering their country.

Diaries. D.No.333 F. No. 4724, dated Quetta, the 6th August 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 31,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 30th July 1892.

1. Letters have been received from the Governor this week on the subject of his movement from Mehrabad towards Kemsan, and the engagements which had taken place between his force and the Hazaras. In his first letter which reached Kandahar on the 24th July, the Governor states as follows:-

"I left Kokcha for Kemsan, leaving 300 men behind me to garrison the place. I ordered the commissariat and arsenal to be sent to Kila Rak in charge of 200 soldiers. The distance between Rak fort and Kemsan being 16 miles."

The Governor adds--"After my departure a large number of Hazaras attacked the garrison I had left behind at Kokchal. After a sharp skirmish, the Hazaras were defeated with great loss. A great number of horses and arms belonging to the latter fell into our hands."

Another letter was received from the Governor on the evening of the 24th July, with ten heads taken from the Hazara rebels. These heads were placed on spears and taken round the bazar. Afterwards a pillar was erected, and these heads were displayed upon it. The purport of the second letter from the Governor is as follows:-

"While in the Nuri district, a body of Hazaras, amounting to 5,000 horse and foot, appeared in front of my camp, and a hand to hand conflict ensued. The regular troops and the ghazis, as well as the artillery, engaged the enemy very bravely. The successive rounds of artillery compelled the rebels to take to flight. The latter left a large number of killed and wounded on the field. The ghazis cut the heads off ten of the infidel Hazaras, which are being sent to Kandahar to be displayed on a pillar there."

A third letter was received from the Governor on the 28th July, which runs as follows:-

"The Hazaras of Kemsan had thrown up a strong entrenched position at the mouth of the Kemsan pass. A force composed of 6 companies of infantry, 4 companies of Khassadars, 600 tribal sowars, and 2 troops of cavalry with 6 guns, was directed to storm the entrenchment. The place was attacked with great vigour, and after a furious engagement, our troops succeeded in capturing the position. The rebels were defeated with great slaughter. Subsequently I myself and Brigadier Sadik Khan visited the entrenchment. Our force pursued the enemy for three miles through the pass inflicting severe loss upon them. I however recalled the pursuers. Large quantities of grain, such as wheat, flour and jowar, fell into the hands of the tribal sowars of Tirin, which will be most useful. By God's help we will enter the Kemsan district soon. No enemy can have remained there."

Nothing, however, is mentioned by the Governor regarding his own losses in killed and wounded. The people state that the troops under the Governor have sustained a severe defeat in their engagement with the Hazaras, and that the latter have overthrown the tribal force, and captured a large quantity of ammunition. This news they attribute to some wounded tribal sowars who have been sent back to Kandahar.

4. The inhabitants of Kandahar have been called upon to subscribe money towards defraying the pay of the tribal levies engaged in the Urzagan expedition. The tribal forces already in Urzagan are either to be replaced by fresh tribal sowars or pay sent them from Kandahar. The rate of payment for each tribal sowar is 20 Kandahari rupees per mensem. Besides this, Rs. 5 is extorted by the officials as commission for collecting the money on the pay of each sowar. The people have been reduced to great extremity and oppression in consequence of the order. In fact, the money thus collected will go neither into the sowar's pocket, nor into His Highness the Amir's treasury. It will remain the perquisite of the rapacious officials.

News. D.No.341 F. No.4800, dated Quetta, the 12th August 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No. 32.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 6th August 1892.

3. It appears from the statements of recent arrivals from the Governor's camp that the Governor and the force under his command are being greatly harassed by the Hazaras. They add that a Hazara Chief, named Zafar Ata, attacked Fort Rak with a body of horse, and succeeded in plundering and taking away all the ammunition stored there. He also took eighteen sowars of the regular cavalry prisoners. Another man, who says that he has come from the camp of Mir Muhammad Azim Beg, son of Alizai Khan, who has now been selected by the Urzagan Hazaras as their principal Chief, states that when Muhammad Azim Beg heard of the Governor's approach

to the Kemsan district, he sent word to the Kemsan Chiefs to allow the Governor to enter their country without opposition, and directed that they themselves should retire to their mountain fastnesses. This the Kemsan Hazaras did, and when the Governor entered Nawa Kemsan, one, Mulla Paiwand, went to the Governor and offered to act as a guide to his force. The Governor treated the Mulla with kindness and presented him with khilats. Mulla Paiwand however is leading the army under the Governor to places ill-suited for military operations. Thus the troops are now in a position where they can neither advance nor retire, and are in a state of considerable embarrassment. If this statement is to be relied upon, the Governor appears to have endangered himself together with the troops under his command.

4. It is reported that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan had advanced one stage beyond Showi, but, owing to his being unable to proceed further, has now had to return to his first encampment.

5. Several of the tribal levies, who were wounded in the recent engagements with the Hazaras, have managed to return to Kandahar and its districts. It appears from their statements that the Hazaras are in an excellent state of discipline, and that the troops under the Governor are being rapidly demoralised.

6. Two hundred notifications, together with the same number of letters, have been received from Kabul by the Mullas and preachers of Kandahar. The letters contain instructions as to how the notifications should be observed. The purport of the notification is briefly as follows:-

"When the houses of certain Hazara rebels were plundered, a small book was found in which curses and imprecations were invoked upon the heads of the Ashabs or Khalifas. It appears from this that the Hazaras and other Shias believe in and approve of this, and those Shias who assert that it is not allowable in their religion to abuse the Khalifas, speak falsely, because it is also mentioned in the Hyat-ul-Kutub composed by Mulla Muhammad Bakir, Majlisi, who is one of the most renowned priests of the Shias, that it is allowable to curse the Khalifas. I have, therefore, sent the small book to the Mullas of Shariat, who have ruled that the Shias are to be considered as infidels, and the purport of this award is also set forth in the notification. The notification should, therefore, be read out in the mosques every Friday, and the Shias should be informed of the award given against them."

After the arrival of this notification, the Shias of Kandahar were summoned to Darbar, and informed of the contents of the notification. They are now being called upon to attend the mosques, and say their prayers along with the Sunis, and to change their faith as Shias, and follow the manners and customs of the Sunis. In case they do not do this, they will all be put to death, and their houses and property will be plundered. The Shias have no alternative but to obey the order. The receipt of the notification has been a boon to the Mullas of the mosques, as merely to fill their own pockets they are calling upon the Shias to attend worship five times a day, and also to defray all the expenses of students in the mosques.

The Sunis of Kandahar have been so emboldened by the notification that they openly call the Shias infidels, and treat them with the utmost contempt. False claims are constantly being preferred against Shias by Sunis, and the Kazis openly show partiality towards the latter. What the result of this treatment will be remains to be seen. It appears that the object of His Highness the Amir in circulating this notification is to excite the Sunis against the Hazaras who are Shias, and thus to induce them to willingly fight against them. The people of Kandahar, however, do not seem to show any sympathy with the Urzagan expedition. The result of this notification is that the animosity and ill-feeling ever existing between the Sunis and Shias, and which has been latent since the time of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, up to two years ago, has been now revived, and is even more intense than it ever was.

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the letter from His Highness the Amir, directing the Mullas to observe the notifications.

Translation of a letter addressed by His Highness the Amir to the Suni Mullas and preachers of Afghanistan:

Let it be known to all the respectable Mullas and preachers authorised to say prayers on Friday in the mosques that the infidels, namely, the Shias, who, at the instigation of those devils, the priests, have thought fit to abuse the Khalifas, are also living in Afghanistan. The fact of their observing such a faith is due to their ignorance of the true religion, for if they had any knowledge or understanding, they would not, for the sake of their affection for their spiritual guide (Ali), have abused the fathers-in-law and friends of the Prophet, and would not have used such abuse as a method of worship, and they would not have proved their friendship to be the friendship of the bear. Under the circumstances it is proper for a wise king to warn those of his subjects who have gone astray, and to induce them by way of advice and exhortation to abandon the false faith, and follow the true path of Islam. If their infidelity is due to their ignorance, they ought to grasp the true facts of a true religion. After this they will remain happy, but if they persist in their false faith, they should all be put to death, and their property confiscated in accordance with the divine doctrine and the precepts of the Prophet. I have, therefore with a view to bring this stray flock to the true faith, ordered that they should be preached to and exhorted to give up their false religion. If they do not listen to the advice and preaching of the Sunis, it will be absolutely necessary that they should be put to death. Those Sunis, who will not act willingly in this matter, will also be counted infidels. I have printed and sent you several notifications, containing the orders and precepts to be read to the Shias. What you have now to do is, after the prayer on Friday when all the people are collected together, to ascend the pulpit and read out with as much eloquence as you are capable of, and explain the meaning of the precepts of the Prophet contained therein. All present in the mosque should be given clearly to understand the real meaning of the notification. When this has been done, the Friday prayers should be read, and the usual sermon preached. The reading out of this notification should be considered as an essential part of the worship on Friday. Those Mullas, who neglect to invariably read out the notification on Friday, will be dismissed from their posts. Further, those who are unable to read Arabic or Persian fluently, should not be permitted to perform the duties of a Mulla; the Kazi of the place and the Hakim of the district should examine all the Mullas and preachers, and distribute the notifications to those only who are fully qualified to read them out. A receipt from the preacher should be obtained for the notification in his possession. All Mullas in possession of these notifications should keep them carefully, and in order that the paper on which they are written should not be easily torn or destroyed, a piece of cloth should be affixed to the back of it to prevent its being easily worn out.

News. D.No.351 F. No.5029, dated Quetta, the 20th August 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department.

News-letter No.33,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 13th August 1892.

Travellers coming from Chureh state that, when the Governor approached Kamsan, some Hazaras came in to pay their respects to him. The Governor presented them with khilats, and also handed over to them some Hazaras women, who had been taken prisoners. These men undertook to go and induce other Kamsan Hazaras to submit, and thus returned to their homes unmolested. After this the Governor entered Kamsan with his camp. Three engagements ensued between his troops and the Hazaras. Twelve Hazara heads which had been cut off were sent to Kandahar. In these engagements the casualties on the side of the Governor are said to have been heavy. The Hazaras, having taken refuge in inaccessible places in the hills, have been constantly harassing the Governor's troops, who were unable to retaliate. The Governor was, therefore, compelled to retire from Kamsan and betake himself to Chureh. A letter has, however, been received from the Governor which runs as follows:-

"A few Hazaras came to pay their respects to me, and I presented them with khilats. They promised to return to their tribe, and induce them to come in. The other Hazaras imprisoned these men for having submitted to me. I have, therefore, moved my camp from Kamsan. We engaged the Hazaras on three occasions, and succeeded in capturing several of their strongholds. A large number of Hazaras was killed or taken prisoners, and a quantity of plunder fell into the hands of my troops. I took possession of Kamsan, and have now returned to Chureh."

2. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has written to Diwan Sadanand, the Revenue Sarishtadar of Kandahar, saying that the scarcity of provisions in his camp has reached such a point that his soldiers are obliged to live on parched wheat. The Sardar has requested Diwan Sadanand to come in person, and arrange for supplies for the camp. The Diwan, however, has postponed proceeding to the Sardar's camp, pending orders from His Highness the Amir. His is, however, making arrangements for forwarding supplies to the Sardar's camp.

Recent arrivals from Abdul Kudus' camp report that His Highness the Amir has sent orders to the Sardar, directing him to postpone attacking the Hazaras until he is reinforced by the regulars and tribal levies from Kabul.

It is rumoured here that the Amir, having summoned to his presence all the Chiefs and notables of Kabul and presented them with khilats, urged upon them the necessity of extirpating, root and branch, the Hazaras who were not only rebels but infidels. The Maliks have undertaken to furnish a force of 50,000 tribal levies for the expedition, and report says that these levies are being raised and despatched to Kabul daily.

4. The inhabitants of Maruf and Salisun have refused to furnish tribal levies (for the Urzagan expedition). The Governor's son intended to depute some cavalry sowars to coerce them and enforce the recruitment. Muhammad Azam Khan, however, objected to this pointing out that, in case the inhabitants of Maruf and Salisun refused to obey the cavalry sowars, the latter would have no remedy in their hands, and the situation would be extremely critical.

5. The Achakzais of Kadanai have complained to Muhammad Usman Khan, the son of the Governor, against Yakub Khan, Achakzai, for calling upon them to furnish a tribal force for the coercion of the inhabitants of Shorawak. They said that they had paid a large sum of money to defray the expenses of tribal levies for the Urzagan expedition, and now were not in a position to contribute further towards them. Muhammad Usman Khan has reported the matter to his father for orders.

YEAR 1891-1892

VOLUME 5-5

News. D.No. 362 F. No. 5194, dated Quetta, the 26th August 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 34,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 20th August 1892.

5. Mauladad Khan, Hakim of Farrah, had collected a large number of tribal levies for the Urzagan expedition. These levies, however, while on the road to Urzagan, dispersed and returned to their homes.

10. The Governor has returned to Chureh where he is encamped. It is reported that he is making preparations to coerce the Ghizu Hazaras. It appears from the statements of recent arrivals that the affairs in Kamsan and its districts have not yet been settled

Translation of a copy of a letter from His Highness the Amir, addressed to General Sardar Abdulla Khan, Governor of Kandahar, and Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan.*

You are aware that I had issued orders for the collection of a regular and tribal force from all parts of my dominions. The disloyal Muhammad Sharif (son of the Wali of Maimena) had also been ordered to collect 3,000 sowars and 2,000 foot from Maimena. The tribal force was under Muhammad Sharif, and the regulars under the command of Rahmat Khan. The combined force was to march to Yek-i-ulang. Brigadier Rahmat Khan at the head of the regular troops and Muhammad Sharif with the tribal levies left Maimena on the 13th Zilhaj (8th July). The following day the traitor, Muhammad Sharif, marched with his force to Pul-i-Chiragh; and, as he himself as well as all those under him were of low birth, evil disposition, and untrue to their salt and faith, they formed a conspiracy and broke out into revolt. They accordingly proceeded against Maimena. General Ghaus-ud-din Khan, who had fortunately received intimation of the plot, succeeded in securing the arsenal and making fast the gates of the town. He then ordered the Khassadars and regular troops under him to go out and engage the rebels, accompanied himself by the Chahar Yari Cavalry Regiment and the artillery. In the first engagement he succeeded in dispersing and putting to flight the rebels. In the second and third engagements also he was victorious. In the fourth conflict, he inflicted a crushing defeat on the rebels, killing and wounding to the number of 3,500. The rest of the rebels had no choice, but to make good their escape. The traitor, Muhammad Sharif, fled with a handful of followers in the direction of Rig, where he tried to procure some food. Meanwhile the Afghans of Murghab, having heard of the affair, collected 600 or 700 strong and, together with the regular troops, attacked Sharif, who was compelled to fly, without having obtained any food, towards Rignawad. This place is a desert and is destitute of water, and it is improbable that Muhammad Sharif will ever leave it alive. General Ghaus-ud-din Khan then succeeded in restoring peace and order, and in reassuring the inhabitants. Thank God that the country has now been cleared of the existence of ill-disposed persons, and that peace and tranquillity reign anew. As it appeared desirable to inform you of the circumstance, I have written to you to make you aware that the evil-disposed people of Maimena have received a well merited punishment. If God pleases, the infidel and traitor Hazaras will also soon be extirpated, and by the blessing of God, the turbulent and rebellious will be disgraced and annihilated. The Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan, at the head of the victorious army of Turkistan and a large tribal force, has left Mazar-i-Sharif for Yek-i-ulang, and at Dara-i-Suf heard the news of the revolt of Muhammad Sharif. He (Ghulam Haidar) resolved to march against him at Maimena, but when he reached Akkirkh, he heard the news of the victory gained by General Ghaus-ud-din Khan. After a halt of three days at Akkirkh, and having assured himself that peace was restored, he marched for Yek-i-ulang where he is now encamped. The Chiefs and notables of the latter place, who had been permitted by me to leave Kabul, have now entered their own country, and are rendering service to Government. Amir Beg of Yek-i-ulang, who had heard of the revolt at Maimena, collected a force, and proceeded to Anar Robot. Colonel Muhammad Umar Khan with the regular troops attacked the rebels, and utterly defeated them, killing a large number of them. The Colonel has returned with his force to Bamian. I have thought it proper to inform you of this victory also.

News. D.No. 376 F. No. 5302, dated Quetta, the 2nd September 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.35,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan,

27th August 1892.

2. The Governor has summoned four tehsildars and four writers from amongst the Kizilbashis of Kandahar, with a view to appointing one tehsildar and one writer in each of the four districts of Nuri, Khojakeh, Chureh and Khalj. These tehsildars are to reassure and induce the Hazara refugees to return and settle down in their respective districts. This policy, on the part of the Governor, appears to be ill advised, for the appointment of two officials in each district will not be a heavy charge upon the inhabitants. The immediate advantage of the system will be that the presence of two Government officials in each district will probably obviate any future rising on the part of the inhabitants, or at any rate, should any revolt be meditated, these officials could give timely notice of it to the Governor.

3. The Governor is reported to have moved towards Ghizu; at present he is encamped near the Kotal-i-Koshkul. This pass is very difficult to cross in the event of its being held by an enemy. If the Governor should succeed in passing through the Kotal (without opposition) it will be easy for him to enter Ghizu. It is not certain, however, what attitude the people of Ghizu will adopt towards the Governor.

4. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's force is encamped at Shaweh. The Sardar himself is reported to be suffering from dysentery and palpitation of the heart; while his troops are prostrated with fever. The Hazara rebels had entrenched themselves in a pass about two miles distant from Abdul Kudus Khan's camp. Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan, the Hakim of Kalat, at the head of the tribal levies, attacked this entrenched position. The Hazaras, however, left the entrenchment's without offering any opposition, and betook themselves to another pass. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan ordered Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan to return to camp without occupying the pass. The latter has taken exception to the orders given him by Abdul Kudus Khan, and asserts that, had he been allowed to advance, he would have achieved a victory over the rebels. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan appears to have thought that the entrance of the troops into the pass would have been attended with considerable danger. Above all he had no orders from His Highness the Amir authorising him to advance into Urzagan.

5. It is given out by the Darbar officials here that orders have been received from the Amir this week, directing the combined troops to move against Urzagan. Written instructions as to the plan of operations have been furnished to all Commanding Officers concerned

News. D.No. 388 F. No.5450, dated Quetta, the 9th September 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter, No.36,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 3rd September 1892.

A letter has been received this week from the Governor of Kandahar, together with twenty-one heads of Hazaras of Ghizu. A salute of eleven guns was fired at Kandahar in honour of the victory. The purport of the letter received from the Governor is as follows:-

"With a view to possessing myself of Ghizu, I posted my troops in the village of Aka Muhammad near Kotal-i-Kashkul. The Ghizu Hazaras having heard of my intention, and seeing that resistance was impossible, evacuatey Kotal-i-Kashkul which they had fortified, and fled to Ghizu. Thence they betook themselves to the hills. I moved with my force into Ghizu, and then ordered a portion of the regular troops with two guns and a few levies to attack the refugee Hazaras in the hills.

An engagement ensued in the evening, and continued for several hours. Three hundred men, women and children of the Hazaras were taken prisoners, while a great number were killed by the troops and the Ghazis.

I have also ordered an expedition against some other Hazaras who had made good their escape from Ghizu.

Several Hazara Chiefs, however, came in and asked to be forgiven. I accordingly pardoned them and presented them with khilats. Arrangements have also been made for the accommodation and comfort of the family of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan" (the later having left his family behind at Ghizu on the outbreak of the rebellion at that place).

The Governor concludes by saying that this victory will undoubtedly lead to the complete subjugation of the whole Hazara country.

2. The shop-keepers and traders in Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan's camp have sent word to their agents at Kandahar not to send on any more merchandise as they say that the Sardar's force is on the eve of departure.

News. D.No. 397 F. No.5656,dated Quetta, the 16th September 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.37.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 10th September 1892.

3. The Governor has returned with his force from Ghizu to Chureh. Cholera is raging in his camp. It is said that 1,700 cases occurred on his march from Ghizu to Khalili, a place in the Chureh district. The tribal levies are reported to have spread all over the Tirin district. A strange event is reported to have occurred, and the story is current among the inhabitants of Kandahar, having originated from arrivals from the Governor's camp.

The story is as follows:- Muhammad Nur Khan, Alikozai, commandant of the tribal levies, had captured a Hazara woman at Khalj. He took the woman to a ravine in order to be with her in private. His followers awaited his return for some time, but seeing that he did not appear, they went to look for him and found to their surprise Muhammad Nur lying on the ground, killed apparently by his own sword. The Hazara woman was nowhere to be found.

They accordingly concluded that Muhammad Nur Khan had been killed by the woman. On the following day another Hazara woman was found in the possession of a cavalry sowar. The followers of Muhammad Nur reported to the Governor that the woman, who had murdered Muhammad Nur, was with a certain sowar. The Governor ordered the woman to be arrested. She, however, denied that she was the murderess. Despite this the Governor and the Khans with him decided that the woman should be burnt alive to avenge the murder. A fire was accordingly lighted, and the woman, bound hand and foot, was cast into the flames. The woman had scarcely been burnt when a storm arose, and it became too dark to distinguish one object from another. After a while the storm subsided, but about 300 of the soldiers were all at once struck down by cholera and died shortly afterwards. The troops at once marched from that place for Chureh, and numerous cases occurred on the road. The terror amongst the troops was so great that the dead were left unburied. The occurrence has produced such consternation in the camp that the tribal levies have dispersed throughout the Tirin district.

The Governor is now encamped in the Chureh district.

4. All the doctors available in Kandahar were collected and sent nolens uolens to the Governor's camp. Medicines are also being despatched daily. The cavalry sowars, who had escorted the 70 loads of ammunition for the Governor's camp, have returned to Kandahar. They have, in compliance with the Governor's orders, deposited the ammunition in Kila -i-rakh in the Tirin district. These sowars confirm the report of the outbreak of cholera in the Governor's camp. The

Governor had received orders from His Highness the Amir to attack Urzagan, but he has been obliged to defer all action owing to the presence of the epidemic in his camp

5. It is rumoured here that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan has made preparations for an onslaught upon Urzagan, but the whereabouts of the Sardar and how far he has advanced are not known here.

Diaries.D.No. 415 F. No. 6024, dated Quetta, the 29th September 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, D.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.39,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 23rd September 1892.

1. A messenger arrived from the Governor's camp, bringing news of the Governor's entry into Urzagan. A salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of the occasion. No particulars of the victory were forthcoming in the Governor's letter, as he merely wrote to announce his entry into Urzagan. It has, however, transpired from the statement of the messenger that Generals Mir Atta Khan and Sher Ahmed Khan have attacked Urzagan from the direction of Sultan Ahmed and Sirzawali, and several fierce engagements had ensued. Most of the Urzagan Hazaras had proceeded to oppose General Mir Atta Khan's force, and had left the position of Kotal-i-Gulkhar, in the direction of which the Governor was encamped, almost unoccupied, as they did not expect any attack from this side on the part of the Governor. The latter, however, received information of this, and hastened to march against Urzagan. The garrison at Kotal-i-Gulkhar being too weak to offer any opposition to the Governor, some of them took to flight and the others surrendered.

It is further stated that General Mir Atta Khan has also defeated the Hazaras, and has entered Urzagan with General Sher Ahmed Khan. The Hazaras have almost all of them removed their families to places of hiding in the mountains. Negotiations are being carried on with the refugee Hazaras through the Amir's officers, and efforts are being made to induce them to return to their homes.

Should the above news prove to be authentic, the subjugation of Urzagan is now an accomplished fact. Those Hazaras who have betaken themselves to their mountain fastnesses, must now eventually tender their submission.

Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan is still encamped with his force at Shaweh. His not having moved towards Urzagan indicates the Chillakur, Shaweh and Bubash districts have not yet been completely subdued.

2. One hundred prisoners, men and women, Babchis from Chageh and the Seistan boarder, have been brought in chains to Kandahar in order to be sent to Kabul.

4. The inhabitants of Zamindawar are greatly inconvenienced by the demands made upon them in connection with the supply of provisions for the Urzagan Expedition.

News .D.No.433F. No. 6232 Dated Quetta the 8th October 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E., Agent to the Governor General in Balochistan.

To The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News Letter No, 40.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Taki Khan, Dated 30th September, 1892.

4. Letters have been received from the Governor's letters which are received by post, there has been no communication between Urzagan and Kandahar this week. This is due to the fact that no traveller is allowed to proceed between these two places without a passport. The road also is not considered to be safe, as the Hazaras continue to plunder travellers.

The inhabitants of Kandahar and its vicinity are still held liable for the payment of the tribal levies, and are also compelled to provide substitutes for any men who may desert from Urzagan. It is not believed in Kandahar that Generals Mir Atta Khan and Sher Muhammad Khan have entered Urzagan.

5. It is reported that Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan was affected in mind by his late illness, and that His Highness the Amir has sent a doctor and palanquin to bring him to Kabul. The Sardar has accordingly been sent from his camp to Kabul accompanied by his family. The troops under his command have marched towards Bobash, having Urzagan for their objective. Nothing has, however, been heard of the entry of this force into Urzagan.

The people of Kandahar maintain that the Hazaras are still in great force near Bobash and are prepared to oppose any troops that may be sent against them. For this reason they believe that the Hazaras are not yet subdued. They further say that the Hazaras have sent their families to places of safety in the mountains, and are themselves engaged in opposing the troops under Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan and General Mir Atta Khan.

News.D.No.442 F. No. 6436, dated Quetta, the 14th October 1892.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.41,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 7th October 1892.

1. Arrivals from Urzagan this week state that the troops under Generals Mir Atta Khan and Sher Muhammad Khan have entered Urzagan from the direction of Dayeh and Faulad, and that the force under the Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan, has also reached Urzagan from Turkistan. They say further that Colonel Farhad Khan has arrived at Urzagan with his troops from Sangi Masha. The troops under command of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, however, are said to be still encamped at Bubash, having as yet made no movement in the direction of Urzagan. The combined force is now encamped at Urzagan, but all the Hazaras of that place are reported to have fled with their families to Dehkandi and Dehzangi. There are no Hazaras left in Urzagan. Those of them who were too old and feeble to effect their escape hid themselves in the mountains and are now coming in. They receive kindly treatment at the hands of Sardar Abdulla Khan, who presents them with khilats.

The Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan, is preparing to attack those Hazaras who escaped to Dehkandi and Dehzangi. The sole inhabitants of Urzagan consist of the army of occupation.

Two surveyors in the service of His Highness the Amir are now engaged in making a survey of the country round Urzagan. It is believed that a large fort is to be built in the centre of the Urzagan district.

Those who have seen the fort under construction say that it will be as large as the city of Kandahar. Though this may be an exaggeration, it will no doubt be a fort of considerable size.

Twenty masons have been requisitioned from Kandahar, and have been sent to work on the fort.

2. Under orders from His Highness the Amir, a sum of eight lakhs of Kandahari rupees has been despatched from Kandahar to Urzagan for the payments of the troops there.

3. The inhabitants of Mirzan, Dahla and Khakrez have been ordered to transport to Urzagan all the grain stored in the granaries in these districts.

5. Dewan Sadanand had received from Kabul a list showing a sum of eleven lakhs of rupees as outstanding on account of arrears of revenue for the past ten years.

The recovery of these amounts was postponed owing to the outbreak of the Hazara rebellion. The Dewan now intimates his intention of recovering the sums in question. The amounts shown in the list cannot be classed as legitimate revenue arrears, but consist of arrears arising from

uncultivated and barren lands, or on account of pay given to the Maliks. Should this money be recovered from the cultivator, he will be put to very serious loss.

News. D.No.457 F. No. 6595, dated Quetta, the 22nd October 1892.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.42.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 14th October 1892.

5. The Governor of Kandahar has left Urzagan en route to Kandahar, and has reached Tirin. He is expected here next week. Nothing is yet known about the disbandment of the tribal levies sent from Kandahar to join the expedition. According to recent arrivals from Urzagan, it appears that Ghulam Haidar Khan, Commander-in-Chief in Turkistan, has treated the Governor of Kandahar with the utmost disrespect. He assumed command of all the troops who accompanied the Governor to Urzagan, and forbade them to salute the Governor when he passed. He also told the tribal levies that they were in no way under the Governor's orders, and that he was himself the only person who had any concern with them. The Commander-in-Chief is reported to be making all arrangements connected with the Hazarajat, independently of, and without any reference to, others.

6. It is rumoured here that most of the Hazaras have fled towards the Herat and Badghis borders. This information has not yet been confirmed. I mention it merely as the rumour is persistent and widespread.

7. The news of Sardar Habib-ulla Khan's arrival at Ghazni is common talk here. Some Shahi sowars, who have just come from Kabul, state that the Sardar has reached Ghazni with a force consisting of three regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and three batteries of artillery, in addition to a large quantity of equipment and military stores. Whether the Sardar will remain at Ghazni, proceed to Urzagan, or come to Kandahar is not known here, but the question of his movements forms the subject of much discussion.

News. D.No.466 F. No. 6701, dated Quetta, the 28th October 1892.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter, No.43,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 21st October 1892.

3. Under orders from the Governor of Kandahar, his son, Muhammad Usman Khan, has issued a notification, directing that any Hazara seen crossing the frontier should be apprehended and brought to Kandahar. The notification contains notably the names of certain Hazara Mirs, such as Mir Muhammad Azim, adding that the capture of such Mirs will be cause of special congratulation.

4. A party of 150 Hazara men, women and children, has been sent to Kandahar as prisoners. A large number of bullocks and donkeys, plundered from the Hazaras, has also been sent to Kandahar as the Governor's booty. The butchers are compelled to purchase the bullocks.

5. The tribal levies have commenced to return to Kandahar from Urzagan, and arrive in small parties daily.

6. In a letter written from Tirin on the 17th of October, the Governor said that he would start for Kandahar in two or three days. The Darbar officials however state that the affairs of the Mian Nishin Hazaras of the Dahala district have not yet been settled, and that this will necessitate the Governor's visiting Mian Nishin, after which he will come to Kandahar.

7. Ghulam Haidar Khan, Commander-in-Chief in Turkistan, assumed command of the troops who accompanied the Governor of Kandahar to Urzagan. He also utilised the tribal levies,

furnished from Kandahar, in the construction of the fort at that place, and thus prevented their return to Kandahar. The Governor reported the matter to His Highness the Amir, who has forbidden Ghulam Haidar Khan to interfere with either the regulars or the levies under the Governor of Kandahar, and they are now returning with him.

8. The news of Sardar Habibulla Khan's arrival at Ghazni has been contradicted, and it is now stated that his advance guard only has left Kabul for Ghazni.

News.D.No. 474 F. No.6876, dated Quetta, the 4th November 1892.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 44,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 28th October 1892.

About 400 Hazara prisoners, comprising men, women and children, have been brought to Kandahar from the Governor's camp this week under escort of tribal levies. Before their arrival, chains were sent out, so that they might enter the city in fetters. The tribal levies under whose escort they came received orders to beat and abuse them as they entered the city, and to take them through the bazar. Most of these prisoners belong to the Gizu and Kamsan districts, and a few of them come from Urzagan. The latter were induced to come in under assurances of kind treatment, but, when they surrendered, were captured and sent here as prisoners.

The higher classes of the tribal levies, as well as the military officers who accompanied the Governor to Urzagan, have each sent 4 or 5 Hazara women to their houses as slaves.

3. According to the tribal levies, the Urzagan rebellion is not yet at an end.

The Hazaras of Dehkandi and Dehzangi, they say, are collecting in force in the mountain fastnesses, where they are taking up strong positions. The Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan, is endeavouring to bring them to terms.

Urzagan itself is now deserted. Work on the fort and cantonments under construction there is being rapidly pushed on.

Cholera still prevails in Ghulam Haidar Khan's camp.

It is rumoured here that after the Governor's departure, an engagement took place between the Hazaras occupying the Shali valley and the troops under Ghulam Haidar Khan. No authentic news, however, has been received on the subject.

The zamindars and camel-owners are still put to inconvenience and loss by being compelled to convey supplies to Urzagan. They do not expect to be relieved of this duty for a long time.

News. D.No.490 F. No. 7043, dated Quetta, the 12th November 1892.

From-The Officiating Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 45,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 4th November 1892.

7. Of the Hazaras who have been brought in as prisoners, the natives of Chureh, Gizu and Kamsan were simply arrested by Faiz Muhammad (known as the Spin Jemadar) on the charge of being spies of the British Government. Most of these Hazaras have probably worked as labourers on the construction of roads in Quetta and Pishin, or some of them may have served with British officers in Baluchistan, and Faiz Muhammad has probably seen them there: this is the only reason why these poor men have been arrested.

News. D.No.502 F. No. 7389,dated Quetta, the 25th November 1892.

From-The Officiating Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.46,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 11th November 1892.

3. Mir Mirza Muhammad Azim Beg, Hazara, was brought prisoner with his two sons and four of his relations from Herat to Kandahar. The prisoners were despatched to Kabul from Kandahar.

Diaries. D.No. 514 F. No. 7478, dated Quetta, the 1st December 1892.

From-The Officiating Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 47,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 18th November 1892.

5. The Governor announces that General Mir Atta Khan will move from Urzagan to Gizu with four regiments of infantry, and that Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan will come to Kandahar with a force, consisting of two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery.

6. The tribal levies sent to Urzagan from the Kalat-i-Tokhi district, who were under the orders of Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, have been detained there to assist in the work on the fort under construction.

8. The inhabitants of the Pusht-i-Rud district have been called upon to supply 4,000 camels to transport supplies to Urzagan.

This has caused the entire cessation of the import of wool to Kandahar from Pusht-i-Rud.

News.D.No. 528 F. No.7751, dated Quetta, the 10th December 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, C.B., K.C.S.I., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.49.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 2nd December 1892.

2. General Mir Atta Khan, under orders from His Highness the Amir, has marched to Gizu with two regiments of infantry and 2 guns. This force will be left at Gizu, while the General will proceed to Kabul to pay his respects to His Highness the Amir. Brigadier Zabardast Khan has left Urzagan for Kabul with four regiments of infantry. General Sher Muhammad Khan is encamped in Urzagan with two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery. Colonel Farhad Khan has been ordered to Mir Adina, south of Urzagan, with a regiment of infantry, numbering 1,000 men and 2 guns. Sardar Fakir Muhammad Khan, Hakim of Kalat-i-Tokhi, has returned to his district with the tribal levies under him. The latter have been dismissed and permitted to proceed to their homes. Sardar Muhammad Anwar Khan has returned to Kandahar with the remainder of the tribal force.

6. The headmen of the Chureh, Gizu and Kamsan Hazaras, who came in with the Governor from Urzagan, have been sent to Kabul under orders from His Highness the Amir.

The remainder of the Hazara prisoners are being distributed among the respectable Duranis of Kandahar as slaves.

News. D.No. 537 F. No.7873, dated Quetta, the 16th December 1892.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E, Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.50.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 9th December 1892.

6. Heavy snow has fallen during the week in the districts of Hazarajat including Urzagan. The people, who have to convey supplies on their own cattle to the force stationed there, are put to the utmost inconvenience.

News. D.No. 545 F. No.8170, dated Quetta, the 24th December 1892.

From-Major General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.51,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 16th December 1892.

2. The authorities are seizing all the camels procurable in the Kandahar districts. Camels are purchased by Government from such owners as are willing to sell, and hired from those who are not. The supply of camels is required in connection with transport for the troops in Hazarajat. The camels forcedly utilised for this purpose have either died or been rendered unfit for further work.

4. Two hands employed in the Kandahar Government powder factory were accused of having supplied the Hazaras with gun-powder four years ago. Their guilt, however, was not established. Despite this, they have been hanged by order of the Amir.

6. General Sher Muhammad Khan has issued orders forbidding the Urzagan Hazaras to afford an asylum to Hazaras now returning from the hills owing to want of food or severity of weather. Any one failing to obey the order will be severely punished.

Several of the Urzagan Hazaras are now flocking in from the hills where they are perishing from starvation and cold. They are reduced to such extremities that they are selling their wives and children at Rs. 10 per head or even less.

YEAR 1893 - 1894

VOLUME 6

News.D.No.29 F. No.26 F.C.,dated Camp Jacobabad, the 14th January 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, C.B.,K.C.S.I., R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.1,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 6th January 1893.

4. It is reported that the son of Badshah Khan, Ahmedzai, has been ordered to proceed to Urzagan from Kabul with 4,000 families of the Ahmedzai tribe, and undertake the control of a portion of the Urzagan district.

5. The Hakim of Gizu has reported to the Governor that the troops, under the command of General Mir Atta Khan at Gizu, are guilty of great excesses in respect of the Hazaras, and that the officers make no endeavour to restrain their men.

6. A large quantity of supplies is to be sent to Urzagan from Pusht-i-Rud and other districts of Kandahar. The supplies being sent to Urzagan appear to be in excess of requirements, e.g., the

Hazaras of Mian Nishin have been ordered to send 2,000 kharwars of bhoosa to Urzagan. This they are compelled to carry on their own backs for want of transport.

7. The men of the Kandahar garrison are seizing all the Hazaras, who have lately come in to Kandahar from Chureh or Gizu, owing to their having no means of subsistence. They give out that these men were taken prisoners during the late expedition, but succeeded in escaping. On these grounds they claim them as slaves and treat them as such. No attention is paid to the complaints of the aggrieved Hazaras.

News. D.No.38 F. No.83 F.C., dated Sibi, the 23rd January 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, C.B.,K.C.S.I.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News. letter No.2,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 13th January 1893.

His Highness the Amir has issued stringent orders, directing the Kandahar authorities to cause granaries to be constructed in Urzagan without delay. The orders add that, unless 7,000 kharwars of grain and 9,000 kharwars of bhoosa are stored in these granaries before the commencement of the Muhammadan new year, His Highness will regard the Kandahar authorities as the enemies of the Afghan Government. The Governor is doing his utmost to comply with the orders as soon as possible. Some 80,000 transport animals will be required for the purpose. The inhabitants will therefore be put to great inconvenience.

2. The authorities have issued orders directing shop-keepers of all classes to proceed to Urzagan. Every shop-keepers, who has volunteered to go, is to receive Rs.300 or 400 from the other shop-keepers of his own class.

3. It is rumoured here that His Highness the Amir has ordered the enlistment of 12 infantry regiments from among the Jaghuri and Urzagan Hazaras.

4. A consignment of ten camel-loads of tools and plant e.g., picks and shovels, &c., has been despatched from Kandahar for the construction of the proposed frontier posts (near Kadanai, Ghatai, &c.).

5. Repairs to the cantonment and Manzil-i-Bagh at Kandahar are being executed. It is rumoured that a garrison, consisting of four regiments from Ghazni, 2 from Hazarajat and one from Farrah, is to be located here. The rumour adds that His Highness the Amir's son is expected to visit Kandahar. The lower classes attribute all these preparations to unfriendliness towards the British Government.

News.D.No.48 F. No.124 F.C.,dated Sibi, the 27th January 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-Letter No 3,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 20th January 1893.

3. The inhabitants of Maiwand were reduced to extremities owing to the excessive demands made on them in connection with the supply of grain required for Urzagan. They rose in rebellion, and beat the Hakim of Khakriz. The Kandahar authorities have imposed a fine of Rs. 5,000 on them.

Diaries.D.No 62, No. 177 F.C., dated Sibi, the 6th February 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.4,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan,
27th January 1893,

4. The Governor mentioned in Darbar that His Highness the Amir had issued orders, directing supplies of grain to be despatched to Urzagan from Herat. He said that 60 kharwars of wheat had already reached Tirin, and that more was expected to reach shortly.

5. During the Urzagan rebellion all the ammunition at Shinkai was sent to Kandahar. It is now being returned to Shinkai.

News.D.No.73 F. No.233 F.C.,dated Sibi, the 14th February 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.5,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 3rd February 1893.

The Governor said that he too had never visited the place, and consequently was not acquainted with the locality. He added that he had sent Dad Muhammad for the express purpose of making enquiries on the spot and communicating the result to him, but that Haidar Khan's behaviour would, in all probability, lead to a collision before satisfactory enquiries could be completed. I replied that, thanks to God, the officers of both Governments were friendly and shrewd; and that even admitting Haidar Khan's inclination to pick a quarrel, this would make no real impression. As I had no wish to be addressed in person or to embark upon a discussion with the Governor on this subject, I succeeded in turning the conversation. The Governor then proceeded to address the assembled Darbar at length on the same subject. The Darbar was thronged with military officers, Khans and other notables. The Governor informed Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan that His Highness the Amir had ordered two more regiments of infantry to Shinkai, and remarked that 5,000 matchlocks, taken from the Hazaras, were stored in the Kandahar arsenal.

News. D.No.85 F. No.300 F.C., dated Sibi, the 25th February 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.6.,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 10th February 1893.

2. Some of the more notable Hazara Chiefs, such as Aka Muhammad, Karbala-i-Raza and others, made their escape after the Hazara outbreak. They have now been arrested in the vicinity of Lall and Sar-i-Jangal, and brought to Kandahar en route to Kabul in chains.

3. Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan represented to the Governor that the people were put to the utmost inconvenience in conveying bhoosa to Urzagan on their own beasts of burden at a season when a single horseman found the journey a most trying one.

News.D.No.91 F. No.323 F.C.,dated Sibi, the 28th February 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, C.B.,K.C.S.I.,R.E.,Agnet to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No 7,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 17th February 1893.

3. The Governor directed the elders of all the quarters in the city to be on the look-out, and report whether an individual, named Khuda Bakhsh, Hazara, had come to Kandahar. He said he

had heard from Quetta that Khuda Baksh had left for Kandahar as a spy. The elders searched for the visitor, but failed to find him.

News.D.No.128 F. No.1537, dated Quetta, the 24th March 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Balochistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.11,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 17th March 1893.

In consequence of having been badly treated and tortured by the revenue officials, the Hoti Hazaras, who inhabit the tract bordering on that peopled by the Mian Nishin Hazaras, have risen and killed a sowar and a Khassadar. They have also turned out a few other Khassadars who were located in their country. It is said they were called upon to pay one Kabuli rupee for each goat in their possession as a biennial tax; but, as they had no cash and no buyers of goats were forthcoming, they offered the goats in satisfaction of the Government demand. This the revenue officials refused to accept, and commenced torturing them which resulted in their rising in rebellion against the Government.

News.D.No.186 F. No.2257, Quetta, the 28th April 1893,

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.16,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 21st April 1893.

6. The Hazaras are again rising. According to the Governor, the Dehzangi and Dehkandi Hazaras have arrested the Governor and Kazi of Gizu, who with 14 sowars had gone to collect arms in their country, but according to other people the Governor and Kazi have been murdered. The Hazaras of middle Urzagan have also left their homes, and have gone up to the hills. The Governor has written to their headmen that, if they were being ill-treated by the Amir's servants, they should have made a representation, and he would have listened to them. Even now if they would return he would go fully into their grievances, otherwise he would have to send troops to punish them. The Governor is now awaiting the Amir's orders and a reply from the Hazaras before he orders the advance of the troops. Grain and fodder are still being sent to Hazarajat, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the people of Kandahar can furnish these supplies. There is no fodder from last year's crops, and the persons sent out to collect it use abusive language towards the people and otherwise ill-treat them. There is no doubt that the Hazaras have been driven to rise up again through the oppression of the Amir's officials.

News.D.No.210 F. No.2546, dated Quetta, the 12th May 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.18,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 5th May 1893.

4. Eleven sowars of the Hazaras from Kila Nao in the Herat district were sent from Kabul to be stationed at Zurmat. They deserted from Zurmat and reached Kandahar, intending to escape to Quetta via Arghistan. They fell in however with the Afghan Sarhad-dars, who prevented them from continuing their journey. A conflict ensued in which the Hazaras shot two of the Afghans

dead. The neighbouring inhabitants collected and succeeded in arresting the Hazaras who have been sent to Kandahar. Their horses and arms have been confiscated, and themselves sent in chains to Kabul.

No fresh news has been received from Hazarajat of late.

News.D.No.218 F. No.2704, dated Quetta, the 20th May 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.19,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 12th May 1893.

The rebellion raised by the Dehkandi and Dehzangi Hazaras has resulted in the rise of Urzagan Hazaras also.

The authorities have found it impossible to quell the rebellion (without resorting to force).

The Governor and Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan have received orders from His Highness the Amir, directing the Brigadier to march against Dehkandi and Dehzangi with a force consisting of two regiments of infantry and six guns via Gizu. His Highness further informs the Governor that he has ordered General Mir Atta Khan to proceed towards the Hazaras with four regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery from Ghazni, and that Brigadier Amir Muhammad Khan with a similar force will march from Kabul, while the Commander-in-Chief, Ghulam Haidar Khan, will march with the troops in Turkistan against the rebels. The combined force, His Highness adds, will then attack the insurgents from all sides.

All the other preparations for the movement of Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan's force have been made, but sufficient transport animals are not procurable for them. Camels belonging to traders are accordingly requisitioned daily. The troops under the Brigadier will march next week. The Governor has received no orders from His Highness the Amir to join the expedition. The people of the districts bordering Hazarajat are again being subjected to the utmost hardship and inconvenience.

News.D.No.243 F. No.2903, dated Quetta, the 5th June 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.20,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan,
19th May 1893.

2. The Governor informed the Khans who attended Darbar that he had heard from General Sher Muhammad Khan that the Hazara rebels had attacked one of the Afghan regiments, and had killed* and wounded about four hundred men and captured four guns. The Governor added that a large army had marched against Hazarajat from Kabul. He observed that it was the intention of His Highness to exterminate the Hazaras this time. The Governor went on to say that the Afghan Government would not ask the Duranis on this occasion to furnish Eljaris (levy sowars) to join the expedition against Hazaras. But if they, as a matter of religious zeal and national honour, voluntarily came forward, as brave men would, to assist in subduing the infidel and evil-disposed Hazaras, they would, no doubt, obtain a good name in this world and rewards in the next. None of those present uttered a single word in reply to the Governor's observations, which were received

by the Darbar in dead silence. The Governor was annoyed at the remarked that he knew that the Duranis had lost their zeal and honour; and that he would be glad if the Hazaras were victorious, and if they were to capture and carry off the wives of the Duranis in the same way as the Duranis had taken the Hazara women.

News.D.No. 242. F. No.2909,dated Quetta, the 5th June 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.21,

By Khan Bahadur, Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 27th May 1893.

1. I hear from the Governor of Kandahar that His Highness the Amir has presented the Chiefs of the Gizu, Kimsan, and Chura Hazaras, who were kept as hostages at Kabul, with khilats, and has permitted them to return to their respective districts via Urzagan.
2. Recent arrivals from Hazarajat report further fighting in the Gizu district between the Hazaras and the force under General Sher Muhammad Khan. The engagement, they say, lasted for twelve hours, and a great many of the General's men were killed and wounded.
3. It is reported that the troops under General Mir Atta Khan have marched for Hazarajat from Ghazni.

News.D.No.256 F. No.3100, dated Quetta, the 12th June 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No. 22,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 3rd June 1893.

7. No news has been received from Hazarajat this week.

News. D.No.266 F. No.3275, dated Quetta, the 19th June 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter, No.23.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 10th June 1893.

2. General Sher Muhammad Khan is still encamped at Gizo expecting the arrival of Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan's force.

It is reported that General Sher Muhammad Khan had detached some of his men towards Tamazan from Gizo. Fighting took place between this detachment and the Hazara rebels at Kotal-i-Sang-i-Sheikh. Firing was kept up on both sides the whole night. Six or seven men were killed and wounded on the side of this detachment, but the loss of the rebels could not be ascertained.

On hearing this, General Sher Muhammad Khan recalled the detachment to Gizo. Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan has not yet joined General Sher Muhammad Khan.

A regiment of infantry called Taraki regiment is stationed at Kaf. The Hazaras of Kaf district have now risen in rebellion, and the regiment is left without supplies. General Sher Muhammad Khan has ordered five hundred Hazaras of Gizo to carry grain on their backs to Kaf for the regiment there.

Kaf is five day's journey from Gizo.

News.D.No. 281 F. No.3379, dated Quetta, the 28th June 1893.
From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.24.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 17th June 1893.

The Amir has written to the Governor of Kandahar that his troops have attacked and dispersed the Hazaras, who had assembled for the purpose of creating disturbances at Yokalang.

2. Some of the Hazara Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, like Aska, &c., who have been vacillating between rebellion and loyalty, wrote to the Governor excusing their inaction, which they explained was due to their not being strong enough to take the field against the rebels. They said they were anxiously waiting for the Amir's troops, and on their arrival would render what services they could. This letter has been regarded by the Governor as a piece of diplomacy, but still he has sent them a courteous reply, and has addressed them as the faithful servants of the Amir.

4. Two detachments of cavalry from the Tokhis of Kalat-i-Ghilzai and Alizais of Pusht-i-Rud Helmund, who were called out for service in the Hazara country, reported themselves at Kandahar, and were ordered to proceed to the Hazarajat.

News.D.No.313 F. No.569 F.C., dated Ziarat, the 25th July 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.27,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan, 8th July 1893.

6. The column under General Sher Muhammad is still at Gizu. I have heard nothing worth reporting either from this column or from the Hazarajat.

News.D.No.314 F. No. 570 F.C.,dated Ziarat, the 25th July 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.28,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 15th July 1893.

2. The column under General Sher Muhammad has marched from Gizu to Tamazan, and has had two skirmishes with the Hazaras. General Sher Muhammad has brought to his camp at Tamazan all the Gizu Hazaras, so as not to be troubled by them in his rear, and at the same time to make use of them in looking after the wants of his column. The crops at Tamazan had been cut and collected by the Gizu Hazaras, but one night they were burnt by the Hazara rebels. The further advance of the column appears from all accounts to be very difficult-firstly, for want of transport; and secondly, on account of the large number of Hazara rebels who have collected there and are holding strong positions.

4. All the camels, which used to ply for hire in the Kandahar district, have again been impressed for the carriage of supplies to Hazarajat.

News. D.No 332 F. No. 609 F.C.,dated Ziarat, the 2nd August 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.29,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khanm 22nd July 1893.

5. The Governor states that the Hazaras of Dehkandi and Dehzangi have left their districts, and have moved towards Takht-i-Shera and Takht-i-Mom. He adds that he has received no news of any further fighting between the Hazaras and the Amir's troops. The column under General Sher Muhammad Khan is reported to be still encamped at Tamazan.

News.D.No. 339 F. No. 665 F.C.,dated Ziarat, the 8th August 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.30,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 29th July 1893.

2. The people of the districts near Hazarajat, namely, Dahala, Tirin, Dahrand, and other places, have been ordered to take their revenue grain to General Sher Muhammad Khan's camp and to Urzagan. They complain bitterly at the want of transport animals, but no attention is paid to them.

News.D.No.353 F. No.756 F.C.,dated Zia rat, the 21st August 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.31,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 5th August 1893.

A letter from General Sher Muhammad Khan has been received by the Governor, saying that the Hazara Chiefs have left their people, and it is not known in which direction they have gone. The Hazaras have submitted, and the columns under him and Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan have entered the Deh-Kundi country where they are engaged in disarming the Hazaras. He sends this information in order that the Governor may warn the frontier guards under him to be on the alert and arrest the fugitives in case they should try to escape to foreign territory. Up to the time of writing, no reliable information as to the whereabouts of these Chiefs had been obtained from the Hazaras themselves. According to some they intended going to Quetta, and according to others to Meshed*, but nothing was known for certain. The Governor has issued orders to the Kandahar frontier guards to remain on the alert, and to prevent their crossing the frontier. He has sent similar orders to the Pusht-i-Rud and Farrah districts, and he has also sent some of his own orderlies to Major Nur Alam at the Reg Thana.

*Meshad - one of the cities in Iran

News.D.No. 359.F. No.802 F.C.,dated Ziarat, the 25th August 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter,No. 32,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 12th August 1893.

2. The news from Hazarajat this week, according to the Darbar officials, is that the column under Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan has gone back to Yakalang, and that those under Generals Mir Atta Khan and Sher Muhammad Khan and Brigadier Muhammad Sadik Khan were employed in disarming the inhabitants of the Dehkandi and Dehzangi districts. They were also by

order of the Amir collecting all the horses, mares and mules in the country. All the Hazara tribes have now completely submitted, and are offering no further resistance: but nothing is yet known as to the whereabouts of the fugitive Chiefs and headmen.

News. D.No.390 F. No.921. F.C., dated Ziarat, the 11th September 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No.34,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 26th August 1893.

A letter from the Amir has been received by the Governor of Kandahar to the effect that the Hazara elders, such as Mir Muhammad Husain Beg, who were besieged in the Ghare Likan Valley, were reduced to extremities by the 20th Muharram (3rd August 1893) and surrendered and begged that their lives might be spared, and that they might be sent to Kabul. They were accordingly, along with their families, sent as prisoners to Kabul where they are expected very shortly. The rebels have now been cleared out of the country and Hazara affairs have settled down.

News.D.No. 397 F. No.958 F.C., dated Ziarat, the 15th September 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.35,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 2nd September 1893.

5. During the week the Governor became rather worse and went for a change of air to the Munzil Bagh. He is now a little better. I went to the Munzil Bagh to enquire after his health, and in course of conversation the Governor asked me how Gauhar Khan's affair was progressing. I told him that I had received no information on the subject. The Governor said that Gauhar Khan had collected a large number of men and had occupied certain places in Kalat, and that many of the Baluchis had joined him. I remarked that even if that were the case, what could Gauhar do. He could only be considered as, for instance, the head of one of the Hazara tribes, and beyond ruining himself he could not possibly do anything. In this the Governor quite agreed with me. He added that, if there were any people who could fight with the English they were the Afghans and not the Baluchis. I considered silence to be the best answer to this and therefore said nothing.

News.D.No.496 F. No.6395,dated Quetta, the 21st November 1893.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter No.44,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 4th November 1893.

9. Six guns, which were sent to Hazarajat from Farrah during the Urzagan rebellion, were subsequently moved to Girishk as a temporary measure.

News.D.No.236. F. No.3531, dated Quetta the 26th May 1894.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter, No.20.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 18th May 1894.

4. Some of the Hindus here purchased small Hazara boys as slaves to work in their houses. It was reported to Kazi Abdul Shakur Khan that the Hindus were teaching these boys to tie the Brahminical thread and follow the precepts of Hinduism. The Kazi ordered four of the offenders to pay a fine of Rs.100 each and to forfeit their claim to the slave-boys. He also reported the matter to His Highness the Amir, who has ordered each offender to pay a fine of 3,500 Kabuli rupees.

News.No.280 F. No.4260, dated Quetta the 21st June 1894.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter, No.24.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 15th June 1894.

His Highness the Amir has sent medals for presentation to the officers and men who were engaged in the Urzagan Expedition. Medals have already been issued to the troops still stationed in Hazarajat. Those received for distribution to such of the troops as have returned to Kandahar have been presented this week. Officers of the rank of Captain and upwards receive gold medals according to rank. Others receive silver medals weighing 1.50 Kabuli rupees each.

News.D.No.352 F. No.754 Z., dated Ziarat, the 6th August 1894.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter, No.30.

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 27th July 1894.

4. His Highness the Amir has issued orders prohibiting the sale of Urzagan Hazaras as slaves.

News.D.No. 460 F. No.1326 Z., dated Ziarat, the 4th October 1894.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the Governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
News-letter, No.38,

By Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Takki Khan, 21st September 1894.

4. A party of Hazaras residing at Kandahar set out for Chaman with out passports. They encountered the Khassadars guarding the roads and were forbidden to continue their journey without passports. A quarrel ensued, in which two Hazaras were killed and seven were arrested and sent back to Kandahar. The remainder of the party succeeded in making their way to Chaman.

YEAR 1895 - 1896

VOLUME 7

News.D.No.61 F. No. 344-C., dated Sibi, the 12th February 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.1.

Copy of letter from Saiyad Delawar Ali Shah* , 1st February 1895.

4. I visited the principal mosque yesterday, and was astonished to hear the Mulla read a notice, before the commencement of prayers, that it was the chief desire of His Highness the Amir that the people of the Hazara tribe, being Shias, should not be considered as Musalmans, and should not be left alive wherever they might be found. The object of this proclamation is, I think, simply to keep his authority high and to make people avoid Shias.

* A newly appointed British News-Writer at Kandhar

News.D.No.156 F. No.2529, dated Quetta, the 20th April 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No. 11,

Copy of letter from Saiyad Delawar Ali Shah, 12th April 1895.

Four sepoys of the 24th Baluch Regiment stationed at Chaman, who came to Kandahar in search of two deserters from the regiment, were provided with the necessary passports and returned to Chaman on Friday, the 5th instant. Nothing could be done towards securing the rifle brought to Kandahar by the deserters, as they had been imprisoned and the rifle confiscated by the Afghan authorities long before the arrival of the regimental party. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the passports as the sepoys belonged to the Hazara tribe, and as a rule men of that tribe, whether in the service of the British Government or otherwise, are not granted passports. In the present instance, passports were granted, but I was informed that, in future, I should not recommend any Hazara for a passport.

News. D.No,192 F. No.2919, dated Quetta, the 8th May 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan.

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No. 13,

Translation of letter From Saiyad Delawar Ali Shah, 26th April 1895.

4. Murders are often committed in this country, and innocent people are made to pay blood-money for them. Recently, a murder was committed outside the town by a Hazara,* and the members of his tribe have, in consequence, been ordered to pay Rs. 5 each towards the blood-money due. Similarly all the Kakars were fined some days ago for the murder of a servant of Kazi Abdul Shakur Khan, the Kazi of Kandahar as the dead body was found buried in the grave-yard belonging to the Kakars.

*Pharsigo is Persian-speaking race

News. D.No.231 F. No. 3545, dated Quetta, the 3rd June 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No. 17.

Translation of letter from Saiyad Delawar Ali Shah, 24th May 1895.

Last year the Brigadier's pay clerk, Mir Jafar by name, was summoned to Kabul to render his accounts. While there, one of the Amir's officials induced him by promises of liberal treatment to admit that a sum of one and a half lakhs of rupees was due by him to Government. In reality nothing was due by him. On the strength of his admission, however, he was imprisoned by the Amir, who ordered the confiscation of his property including a magnificent house which he had built at Kandahar. The Amir fixed the value of this house at Rs. 15,000 and ordered the Farsiwans (Hazaras) collectively to purchase it by pro rata contributions on the ground that Mir Jafir belonged to their tribe. The Hazaras have petitioned His Highness praying for a reconsideration of the order.

Diaries. No. 331 F. No.792-C., dated Ziarat, the 5th August 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.26,

Translation of letter from Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah, 26th July 1895.

8. Several Hazara prisoners, who have been set at liberty by order of the Amir, have arrived here en route to their homes. They say that their fellow tribesmen have been responsible for their imprisonment, and that they will be revenged on them when they reach their homes.

News. D.No.357 F. No.854-C., dated Ziarat, the 21st August 1895.

From- Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.28.

Translation of letter from Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 9th August 1895.

3. Some Hazaras have fled from Kandahar towards Chaman without passports. Their object is to obtain employment in British territory.

News.D.No.360 F. No.883-C., dated Ziarat, the 26th August 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan.

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.29.

Translation of letter from Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 16th August 1895.

6. I stated in a previous letter that the Hazaras (of Kandahar) had been called upon to pay the price of the house of Mir Jafar, the late Military Amin. This order was repeated, but the Hazaras failed to pay the money. The house has now been purchased by Nizam-ud-din Khan, the Superintendent of Trade.

News. D.No. 391 F. No.5876 F., dated Quetta, the 17th September 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.32,

Translation of letter from Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 6th September 1895.

2. Some Hazaras who were going towards Chaman without a passport, were arrested and brought back to Kandahar last week. They are now in prison pending the receipt of final orders from His Highness the Amir.

News.D.No.426 F. No.6576, dated Quetta, the 12th October 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.,R.E.,Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News.letter.No.35.

Translation of letter from Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 27th September 1895.

5. Orders have been issued that the Hazara female slaves captured during the late rebellion in Urzagan should be liberated.

News.D.No.475. F. No,7388, dated Quetta, the 16th November 1895.

From-Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I.,C.B.,R.E., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.41.

Translation Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 8th November 1895.

6. Certain Hazara Sardars came to pay their respects to the Shahzada. Garde Khan and Rahm Ali, who were the leading Sardars of the deputation, brought presents for the Shahzada's acceptance, and were granted khilats in return.

News.D.No. 34 F.

To- the Foreign Secretary, Govt of India

Translation of a News-letter from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan of the British Agency, Kabul 4th January 1896.

Some days ago under His Highness's order very young horses, numbering about 250, were made to race in a plain outside the city. They were run twice over a race-course of three miles, with extreme cruelty. The result was that four of them fell down dead on the race-course, while most of them are now ill, and perishing one by one.

They stood as below in the 2nd race:-

"Much ado,"

from an English sire No.1.

Patin, from an English sire..... " .2.

Hazara, from a Persian sire..... " .3.

Kataghani, from a Kataghani sire... .. " .4.

News.D.No.57 F.

Translation of a News-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, InCharge of the British Agency, Kabul

To the Secretary to the Government of India, foreign Department,

Dated the 18th January 1896.

A Hazara labourer while clearing snow from the Pul-i-Khisti slipped and fell into the stream and was drowned.

Nur Ahmad Khan, who was a General in Amir Sher Ali Khan's time, has been a long time in prison, for saying during the Hazara warfare that the Amir would not be able to conquer the Hazara country. After the conquest of the country, His Highness the Amir had him imprisoned. His property, &c., have now been confiscated and he will be expelled to Herat.

Some men of the Mir Khel tribe of Hazara waited on the Amir to pay their respects. His Highness presented them with khilats and sent them back to their country.

His Highness has received a report that three sepoys have been murdered in the Hazara Country. Orders have therefore been issued to arrest all men suspected of the crime and sent to Kabul.

News.D.No.73 F.

Translation of a News-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 24th January 1896.

Three days ago the Amir received Rs. 70,000, the revenue sent by the Hakim of Hazara.

Secret news has been received from Turkistan that some Russians have arrived in the Hazara country disguised as Hazaras, and that they intend coming to Kabul. By the Amir's orders they were arrested, and they will be brought to Kabul for examination.

News.D.No. 88 F.

Translation of a News-report from Hospital Assistant, Shah Mir Khan, 1st February 1896.

General Sher Muhammad Khan of Urzagan in the Hazarajat was ordered to make a tour in that country, and to report secretly to the Amir as to the feelings of the people towards the Government, because the Amir was assured that the Hazaras were about to forsake their allegiance. But the General's report says that all the Hazaras are loyal and sing the praises of the Amir's Government.

Mirza Muhammad Aslam of the Audit Office submitted an application to the Amir, stating that he had received information that the Mirzas of the Hazarajat Office were taking large bribes; that if ordered he would try to bring to light these corrupt dealings. The Amir assented, whereupon the Mirza has sent for the papers, also for a few headmen and husbandmen necessary to confirm his statement.

*Mirza = Clerk

News.D.No. 103 F.

Translation of a News-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 8th February 1896.

As desired by the Amir 17 Mir Khel Hazaras have been brought from the Hazarajat to Kabul as prisoners. They are in charge of Kotwal Muhammad Husain Khan, and have not yet been taken to the Amir.

News.D.No.121 F.

Translation of a news-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan 15th February 1896.

The Amir is thinking of keeping the Ramazan fast himself. He has compelled the officers of State and his consort and her suite to do the same. All the big officers and the princes will break their fasts in the citadel with the Amir. Then they will have their dinner with His Highness also.

News. D.No.131 F.

Translation of a News-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 22nd February 1896.

About 40 Hazaras came and waited on the Amir and complained that their Maliks had ruined the people; that they take away from them all their grain, cattle and other property by force, and they say that they were doing this at the bidding of the Amir, and begged His Highness to institute enquiries or to put them (the complainants) to death. According to the orders issued by the Amir, 10 sowars with a parwana to the address of the Hakim of the place have been sent with instructions to arrest the Maliks and send them to Kabul in view to make enquiries into their conduct. The Hazaras have also been sent back, so that they may point out the Maliks.

Sherindil Khan, Hakim of Khost, wrote to the Amir stating:- "The men of the Hazara and Sheikh Miri Regiments fought among themselves, Killing 11 men of the Sheikh Miri and 15 of the Hazara Regiments, and wounding a few others. The origin of the fight was a religious altercation. The Hazaras, though they outwardly profess to be Sunnis, are Shias at heart and abused the five companions. They spoke something insulting to the creed of Sunnis which I am unable to express in writing. What shall I do in regard to these people? Orders have been sent to arrest those concerned and send them to Kabul.

General Sher Muhammad Khan sent 14 persons from Urzgan to Kabul under a guard. They were accused of murdering seven soldiers. When they were taken to the Amir, they made a statement to the following effect:-

"The soldiers outraged our women-folk, and we reported the circumstance to the local Hakim, but he took no steps to redress our grievances. We were at last obliged to murder them. Your Highness is at liberty to do what you like." Upon this His Highness told them:-

"Take oath by the name of God, who has created you, that the statement you have made before me is quite true." They then took the oath and said they spoke the truth. The Amir released them and told them to leave their native place and remove to some other place. They expressed their desire to live in Ghazni. The Amir after having granted their proposal, gave them leave to depart.

News.D.No.176 F.

Translation of a news-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 15th March 1896.

A portion of Deh Zangi was confiscated by the Amir, who sent for certain headmen of that village and told them:- "If you give Rs. 1,500 every year as revenue, and supply provisions to the troops which are stationed there, I will release those lands; and you will get seed for sowing from the Government stores." They gladly accepted the offer, and the matter has thus been settled.

The Amir sent for Murad Ali Khan of Tibar and ordered him to be thrown into the black well. Somebody reported secretly that he had helped the Hazaras during the Hazara campaign.

News.D.No.211 F.

Translation of a news-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 22nd March 1896.

The Amir has arranged to employ the Kafirs, the prisoners of the Afghan jails and the Hazaras in road-making. They will receive food twice a day for this work.

News.D.No.225 F.

Translation of a news-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 4th April 1896.

Mirza Buland Khan was a Hakim of a portion of the Hazara country. A case of bribery for Rs.1,000 was brought against him. The Amir has sent orders to the Hakim of Hazara to arrest the Mirza and send him to His Highness.

The Amir sent a letter to the Hakim of the Hazara country, asking him the reason why he had been sending revenue of the country less than it should be as the country was extensive. He answered:- "By Your Highness's orders many Hazaras have been expelled from the country; and many have left of their own accord. A great portion of the country is lying waste. This is the reason why the revenue has decreased." Orders were issued that the Hazaras who were living in

different parts of Afghanistan should return to their country, and that those who are quite poor should be supplied with grain-seeds and advances of money for cattle from the State coffers, on the condition that, when the produce of the land was ready, they should pay up the money by instalments.

The Amir sent for all the influential men from the different quarters of the town, and told them to give up all bad characters male and female, and thieves; if they failed to do so, and if the State officials found any such people in any quarter, the influential men of that quarter would be fined Rs. 1,000 each. They asked for a fortnight's time to search for such men, and said that after expiry of the period they would wait upon His Highness and report the result. The Amir having accepted their terms, dismissed them from his presence.

Four Hazara Maliks, named Muhammad Ali, Muhib Ali, Dilawar, and Azam, who were undergoing imprisonment for some time past on a charge of bribery, have been released after their eyes were gouged out by the Amir's order.

News.D.No.242 F.

Translation of a News-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 11th April 1896.

Two days ago the Amir sent for the influential men of Chandaul and the Hazaras living in Kabul, and told them to abandon the customs observed by the Shias and adopt the principles of the Sunni creed, or to tie red turbans on their heads like the Hindus, so that others might not mistake them for Sunnis. They replied that they were Sunnis, but that some of their women would not give up their old customs. Upon this the Amir said:- We keep jails, cannon, and gibbets. These should remove from the minds of those women the bad customs they observe. Bring them all to me. The men then pronounced the sacred kalema. After they had left, the Amir told the spies, who are working in different quarters of the town, to collect and send truthful reports of the customs and practices they observe.

General Sher Muhammad Khan has written from Urzagan reporting that the Hazaras of Deh-I-Kandi are thinking of rising. A reply has been sent to the effect that he should send two infantry regiments, four guns and a cavalry detachment to the place to punish the would-be rebels; that unless they repent their deeds and until they carry out the King's orders heartily swords should remain unsheathed.

Last week the Amir released 400 Hazara prisoners and placed them in charge of Arbab Hasan of Kajao, and told him to supply them with grain and cash from the Government stores for their cattle, and to recover the cost by yearly instalments. A guard has also been placed under him to forcibly send such Hazaras back to their country as will refuse to go without assigning any proper reason.

News.D.No. 384. F.

Translation of a News-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 13th June 1896.

9th June 1896:- Ali Jan gave great trouble to the Amir's troops during the Hazara campaign, and killed hundreds of men and afterwards fled. The Amir heard that he had return home lately, where upon he had him brought into his presence and asked him if he had no fear of his life, when he gave trouble to His Highness's troops. The man replied that-"We must die one day, but nobody gives up his country and property easily." The Amir ordered him to be thrown into the black well. On the 30th May, 22 Hazara Arbabs and Maliks arrived at Kabul, and presented to the Amir Rs.4,000 and 4 Kadaghani horses. His Highness bestowed a khilat consisting of a lungi and a coat on each of them. They are being entertained at Government cost.

The Hakim of Hazara has written to the Amir that those Hazaras, who have returned and resettled in their homes, possess neither cattle nor agricultural implements; that some arrangements for the supply of money may be made. The Amir has sanctioned the loan of a lakh of rupees, on

condition that two lakhs should be recovered at the time of repayment. The money has already been sent.

News.D.No.441 F.

Translation of a news-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 11th July 1896.

Mir Iman Bakhsh, who is a Malik of the Hazarajat, brought 65 fat sheep as a present to His Highness, who accepted them and expressed his pleasure.

News.D.No.480 F.

Translation of a news-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 1st August 1896.

Forty Hazaras who tried to escape to Baghdad by way of Turkistan were arrested and brought to the Amir, who said:- "Has Afghanistan turned a bad country, so that the people wish to go to the country of the infidels? Put the men to death, as an example to others." The orders have since been carried out.

News.D.No.515 F.

Translation of a news-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, (date?) 1896.

Eight Breech-loading guns were found in the house of one Nadir of the Hazara country. The guns and the man were sent to the Amir. On enquiries being made, he said that when the British troops came to Kandahar, the guns fell his hands; that they bore inscriptions with English letters. The Amir confiscated the guns and imprisoned Nadir.

News.D.No.528 F.

Translation of a news-report from Hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 21st August 1896.

Karm Beg wrote to the Amir from the Hazara country, asking for the contract for making the Barak uniforms of the army, The Amir has given it to him for two lakhs of rupees, out of which a lakh will be advanced to the contractor.

The Amir has written to General Sher Muhammad Khan, at Urzagan, to make a tour in the Hazara country and report on the state of affairs.

News. D.No.569 F.

Translation of a news report from hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan, 19th September 1896.

One of the Hazara Khans visited the Amir, and brought 20 pieces of barak, 100 pieces of karak and 8 carpets as a present for the Amir. His Highness accepted them and gave him a khilat. The Khan is still in Kabul.

News.D.No.616 F.

Translation of a news report from hospital Assistant Shah Mir Khan 10th October 1896.

Malik Dost Muhammad Khan of Hazara was summoned to Kabul to render his accounts. He brought four horses and 25 pieces of "kurk" cloth and presented them to the Amir, who in return, bestowed a khilat on him and promoted him to an appointment in Hazara, and exempted him from rendering accounts.

Diaries. D. No. 685 F.

Diary of the Kabul Agency for the week which ended on the 5th December 1896.

A large number of Baluchis, said to have been turned out from their country by the British Government, came here lately, and His Highness has allowed them to settle in the Hazara country towards Waziristan. The Hazara country has been greatly ruined on account of its inhabitants having fled towards Bokhara and other places.

Diaries.D. No.697 F.

Diary of the Kabul Agency for the week which ended on the 12th December 1896.

A Hazara named Nazir related to Sultan Hazara was confined for misappropriating some public money, but he has now been released for want of proof.

Diaries. D.No. 5 F.

Diary of the Kabul Agency for the week which ended on the 26th December 1896.

An order is said to have been issued to the Hazara and Munkul people to the effect that they should supply as many men from their country as will be required for forming two battalions. During the last week three men of the Hazara country, who were proved guilty of committing robbery and murder, were put to death.

YEAR 1897 - 1905

VOLUME 8

News.D.No. 158 F. No.1390, dated Quetta, the 29th March 1897.

From-H.S.Barnes, Esq., Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 11,

By Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah, 12th March 1897.

4. Theft is very common. Cases of abduction of slave-girls also take place, in connection with which many arrests are made, sometimes rightly, sometimes wrongly.

Khudaram, a sepoy of the Hazara Company of the 24th Regiment stationed at Quetta, is one of those who has been arrested. He arrived here recently from Kabul, where he had gone on leave.

News. D.No.214 F. No. 2341, dated Quetta, the 27th April 1897.

From-The Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.15,

By Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah, 9th April 1897.

3. The Amir has given orders for the purchase of horses and ponies for riding and transport purposes. Mirza Muhammad Hassan is buying them. They have become very expensive at Kandahar.

News. D.No.291 F. (header info missing)

9. Two or three of those Hazaras, who were arrested while abducting some female slaves, have been persuaded by several of the Kandahar officials (viz. by Mirza Huhammad Hassan, Kazi Abdul Shukur Khan, and in fact even by the Governor) to falsely accuse me of having been

concerned in the abduction of these slaves, and they have made them speak to this effect in open Darbar, and the news has now been sent to Kabul.

This charge against me is without foundation and is calculated to dishonour me.

News. Diary No. 380 F. No. 1317 C., dated Ziarat, the 19th July 1897.

From- H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To- The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Dated- the 2nd July 1897.

5. Several Hazaras have been given passports and expelled towards Meshed.

News. Diary No.501.F. No.5905, dated Quetta, the 20th September 1897.

From-The Agent to the governor-general, and Chief Commissioner, in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No. 37,

By Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah, 10th September 1897.

3. Ali Zafar, Hazara, a sepoy of the 26th Bombay Infantry, came here on leave last year. He took service in the Artillery, and has now been summoned together with all those who are connected with him to Kabul, as a result of a report made by the officer commanding the Artillery that he (Ali Zafar) is a servant in two places* . He is about to start for Kabul.

6. Muhammad Kuli, Jemadar, and Muhammad Khan, Chaprassi, belonging to the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, have been given passports and started last week with their families.

Two Hazara sepoys of the 26th Bombay Infantry have been sent back (to India) by order of the Governor of Kandahar.

* i.e. Employed by the British and Afghan Governments

News. Diary No. 571.F. No.6808, dated Quetta, the 23rd October 1897.

From-H.S.Barnes, Esq., C.S.I.,Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter, No.42,

By Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah, 15th October 1897.

6. Some money has been sent to Rozgan for disbursement of wages.

News.No.65-F. No.564-C., dated Sibi, the 2nd February 1898.

From-Colonel H. Wylie, Agent to the governor-general, and Chief Commissioner, in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.3,

By Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah, 21st January 1898.

III. Amir Muhammad Uzbek has been deputed to collect the Kor-i-Zam (a tax which is levied from the Hazaras), and has left the city for the purpose.

IV. During the past week several maliks were sent for and questioned regarding the goldsmith Abdulla Karbalai, who was brought from Chaman. From inquiries made from the Governor it transpired that a report had been sent to the Amir, and that it was expected that Abdulla would be released.

News.No.100-F. No.825, dated Quetta, the 26th February 1898.

From-The Agent to the governor-general, and Chief Commissioner, in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.7,

By Sayed Dilawar Ali Shah, 18th February 1898.

II. Some Hazaras have been arrested for stealing female slaves. Four Hazaras, who had already been imprisoned, have been sent to Kabul. It is said that among these there is a sepoy of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, now stationed at Quetta, who has been under arrest for some months. I only found out that his name is Habibulla after he had been sent off. I know nothing else about him, as he did not show me his leave certificate.

(Diary No?) No.2862 Dated Quetta, the 27th April 1898.

From Colonel H.Wylie Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Balochistan.

To The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News Letter No. 16.

By Syed Delawar Ali Shah, 22nd April 1898.

2. A few days ago some more Hazara female slaves managed to escape. The first step taken to find out where they had gone to was to send (?) to make enquiries at my house. This most dishonouring for me, and it is a pity that no notice has been taken of it.

(missing data) No. 3286 Dated Quetta, the 12th May 1898.

From the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Balochistan.

To The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News Letter No. 18.

By Syed Delawar Ali Shah, 6th May 1898

7. The Hazara female slaves have commended to run away again as they did some time ago. Some Khassadars were sent out last Wednesday in the direction of Chaman to arrest them.

6. There are now hardly any Hazaras left in Rozgan, which has been parcelled out to Baluchi refugees and Pathan cultiv----- <<missing data>>

News. Diary No. 239-F. No.3555, dated Quetta, the 21st May 1898.

From-The Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter.No.19,

By Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah, 13th May 1898.

<< Missing data >>.

News. D.No. 329-F. No.909-Z., dated Ziarat, the 14th July 1898.

From-Colonel Henry Wylie, C.S.I.,Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 26,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 1st July 1898.

5. Some of the servants of Murad Ali, the brother of the Ja,

News. D.No. 350-F. No.951-Z., dated Ziarat, the 25th July 1898.

From-Colonel Henry Wylie, C.S.I.,Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 27,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, dated the 8th July 1898.

5. Girdi Shah, Hazara, who was formerly Hakim of Mian Nishin in the Hazarajat, went to Kabul some time ago. Some Maliks of his district have now been imprisoned on account of his misdeeds.

News. D.No. 368. No.985-Z., dated Ziarat, the 29th July 1898.

From-Colonel Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 28,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, dated 15th July 1898.

1. The Amir has sent orders for 350 Duranis to be selected from the Khassadars at Kandahar, and sent to be enlisted in the Hazara Regiment at Kabul.

News. D.No. 390-F. No.1057-Z., dated Ziarat, the 17th August 1898.

From- Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 30,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, dated 29th July 1898.

2. Twenty-two Hazaras have been brought here as prisoners from the Derawat District on a charge of having quarrelled with the officials deputed to measure out land for the Baluchi emigrants.

To-S.M.Fraser, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

By Diary of Abid Hosain, 16th August 1905.

10th August 1905:-Captain Abdul Majid Khan arrived here from Kara Tappa (Russian frontier). He is said to have come with the object of enlisting Hazaras and taking them to the frontier. It is rumoured that orders have been issued for the formation of mixed companies of Heratis and Hazaras, to be posted on the Russian frontier. Among the Hazaras only family men are enlisted. It is said that arms will be given to the recruits on reaching their destinations.

12th August 1905:- Rasul Kho (Khan), Hazara, has brought in about 200 Hazaras with families and expects to get an officer's rank.

13th August 1905:- A firman* is said to have been received from Kabul directing the Governor to begin conservancy arrangements in the city by enlisting Hazaras as sweepers. The cost will, it is said, be met by the imposition of a fresh tax.

*firman - a decree by the govt.

(missing data)

Diary of Abid Hosain, 24th August 1905.

21st August 1905:-Malik Nabo and a large number of Barakzais and Popalzais of Mian Jo petitioned the Governor that their lands might not be given to Hazaras, and that, if this request was not granted, they might be permitted to emigrate elsewhere.

News. D.No. 459-F. No.1288-Z., dated Ziarat, the 23rd September 1898.

From-Colonel Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Offg. Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 36,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, British News-writer, Kandahar.
dated the 9th September 1898.

3. One hundred Khassadars have arrived here from Urzgan for despatch to Kabul along with the recruits to be enlisted in the Hazara Regiment there.

6. I hear that the thief, Khuda Nazar, who was formerly in the service of Khan Bahadur Mirza Takki Khan, and who was sent to Kabul in December 1895, has been pardoned by the Amir and permitted to return to Kandahar. This is said to be due to the fact that the Amir has obtained certain authentic information from Khuda Nazar.

* From the name I am assuming that Khuda Nazar is a Hazara.

No.687-C., dated Quetta the 19th October 1905.

From-The Honorable Mr. A.L.P.Tucker, C.I.E., Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

To-S.M.Fraser, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

By Diary of the British News-writer, 8th October 1905.

2nd October 1905:- Hazaras who came here lately from Baluchistan to settle are returning back. Eight families left here last night.

News. D.No. 512-F. No.7184., dated Quetta, the 25th October 1898.

From-Colonel Henry Wylie, C.S.I., I.C.S., Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 41,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 14th October 1898.

7. This year many Hazaras, whose land has been made over to refugees, have emigrated to Meshed.

* Meshed is a city in Iran.

News. D.No. 527-F. No.7311., dated Quetta, the 29th October 1898.

From-Colonel Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 42,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 21st October 1898.

4. Several Hazaras have been arrested and sent to Kabul under a cavalry escort.

News. D.No. 623-F. (missing headers. find on page 93).

4. Khuda Nazar, a thief, has arrived from Kabul and is at present in Kandahar. It is stated he will proceed to Killa-i-Nau. At present he is watching my house to see who visits me.

News. D.No. 291-F. No.4686, dated Quetta, the 16th June 1899.

From-Colonel Henry Wylie, G.L.I, C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 21,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 26th May 1899.

4. It is rumored that seven Hazaras, who were attempting to escape to Chaman have been captured and put to death.

News. D.No. 308-F. No.4915., dated Quetta, the 26th of June 1899.

From-Colonel Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 22,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 2nd June 1899.

1. About a thousand Hazaras, who were attempting to escape to Persia, have been arrested at Girishk and brought back. These are now under custody, and it is said that they will be sent to Kabul. It is rumored that the Amir intends to give them back all their lands and property, for he is afraid that the flight of so large a number of persons to a foreign country may do him harm, and give him a bad name.

News. D.No. 340-F. No. 493-C., dated Camp Ziarat, the 12th July 1899.

From-Colonel H. Wylie, Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 26

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 30th June 1899.

3. Three Afghans and two Hazaras, who were leaving the country secretly, have been arrested on the frontier and brought here.

News. D.No. (missing. page 119). No. 637-C, dated Camp Ziarat, the 19th July 1899.

From-Colonel H. Wylie, Officiating Agent to the governor-general and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

News-letter. No. 27,

By Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, 7th July 1899.

4. Some of the Hazaras referred to in my diary No. 22, dated the 2nd June last, have been released on payment of bribes; others have been sent to Tiri to settle. A few of them are still in custody with different officials here.

Page 131.

No. 7877. Translation of Kandahar News letter No. 38, dated the 22nd September 1899, from Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, British News-writer.

(1) All the Hazaras residing in Kandahar were being arrested during the past week. Some say, that they will be sent to Besud, a place near Kabul, and settled there. Others say, that they all will be sent to Kabul and wiped off the face of the earth, for speaking ill of the Amir at Quetta.

(6) Orders have been received for the collection of one lakh and four thousand rupees from the Farsiban people. This amount was due from Mirza Ghulam Haider Khan, the late "Kardar".

Page 132.

No. 7878. Translation of Kandahar News letter No. 39, dated the 29th September 1899, from Syed Dilawar Ali Shah, British News-writer.

(1) The Hazaras referred to in paragraph 1 of my diary for last week have been sent to Besud vid Urozgan in the custody of an infantry and cavalry guard. Those who were unmarried or sick have been allowed to remain here.

(6) With regard to the fine referred to in paragraph 6 of my diary for the last week as having been inflicted on the Farsiban people, I have heard that a sheet of paper was found in the house of one of the Farsibans. It was written about 133 years ago during the reign of Ahmad Shah, Durani, and contained a list of gold articles, studded with precious stones and dhouses of the value of several lakhs of rupees. The Farsibans have now been ordered either to produce these articles or to pay a fine. Several Farsibans took refuge in Khirka Sharif, but they were soon driven out from there and told to make a representation, if they wished to do so, to the Amir.

This paper was found among the papers referred to in paragraph 1 of my diary No. 12, dated the 24th March 1899, as having been seized.

Page 133.

No. 8489, dated Quetta, the 4th November 1899.

From- COLONEL H. WYLIE, G.L.I., C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, in Baluchistan,

To- The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Translation of Kandahar News letter No. 40, dated the 6 October 1899, from Syed Dilawer Ali Shah, British News-writer.

(1) The Hazaras, who were being sent from this place, and some 800 other persons who were being brought from Mian Nashin, have all been detained at Dala. They will be sent on to Besud next spring, as it would be dangerous for them to undertake the journey during the winter.

Page 134.

No. 8502, dated Quetta, the 6th November 1899.

From- COLONEL H. WYLIE, G.L.I., C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, in Baluchistan,

To- The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Translation of Kandahar News letter No. 41, dated the 13th October 1899, from Syed Dilawer Ali Shah, British News-writer.

(4) Some Hazara prisoners have been brought in from Killa-i-Nau.

Page 135.

No. 8610, dated Quetta, the 9th November 1899.

From- Major-General H. WYLIE, G.L.I., C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, in Baluchistan,

To- The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Translation of Kandahar News letter No. 43, dated the 27th October 1899, from Syed Dilawer Ali Shah, British News-writer.

(8) Four Hazaras and three Baluch refugees, who were attempting to leave the country secretly, have been arrested and brought back.

Page 137.

No. 9039, dated Quetta, the 23rd November 1899.

From- Major-General HENRY WYLIE, G.L.I., C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To- The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Translation of Kandahar News letter No. 45, dated the 10th November 1899, from Syed Dilawer Ali Shah, British News-writer.

(1) * Two hundred more Baluch refugees have proceeded to Urazgan after having been supplied with camels and ponies for the carriage of their effects.

It is rumoured that the Baluch refugees have several times asked permission from the Amir to be allowed to raise a "jihad", but it appears that the Amir has not given them any answer.

(4) It is again rumoured that the Shiahs of Kandahar are to be exiled from Afghanistan and sent to Meshad. It is said that this is being done on the supposition that when the King of Persia hears of these orders he will at once expel all Afghans from his dominions, and that they will have to return and settle in their own country.

* Jihad against whom? It seems it is against the Hazaras as they are proceeding to Urazgan, a Hazara country.

Page 140.

No. 9576.

4. Two companies of Hazara Regiment have arrived here from Kabul on leave.

5. The families of Mulla Ali Jan and Mulla Muhammad Ali, who were summoned to Kabul some time ago and who were subsequently put to death by the Amir, have returned to Kandahar. These two men were sent to Kabul about five years ago on the charge of having had dealings with Khan Bahadur Mirza Muhammad Taki Khan.

No.712-C., dated Quetta, the 28th October 1905.

From-The Hon'ble Mr.A.L.P.Tucker, C.I.E.,Officiating Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E.,C.S.I.,Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

By Diary of the British news-writer, 16th October 1905.

11th October:--It is said that Naik Muhammad Khan Hazara and two sepoy of the Baluchi Regiment at Quetta have been arrested by the Afghan authorities in Kandahar.

No.731-C., dated Quetta, the 7th November 1905.

From-The Hon'ble Mr.A.L.P.Tucker, C.I.E.,Officiating Agent to the governor-general in Baluchistan,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

By Diary of the British News-writer, 24th October 1905.

21st October:-- Havildar Muhammad Khan, Hazara, the Naik mentioned in the news for last week, states that he met a party of khassadars near Mel post. Two sepoy accompanying him were wounded and died of their wounds. Three women accompanying the party were arrested and are prisoners in Kandahar. Muhammad Khan himself in wounded slightly. He belongs to the 126th Baluchistan Regiment.

23rd October:-- The Governor summoned all the Hazara Maliks and told them that as their people are faithless and do not keep their oaths, the lands he had intended to give them would not be given for some years or until a sufficient number of families was brought by them.

END OF KANDAHAR NEWS LETTERS