REPORT.

to the U.S. Government in 1864, when in Europe.

No. 24 Volume 9.

Subject:

Egypt/ British Troops, Gen. Graham’s Command.
GENERAL O.O. HOWARD's REPORT

From information gathered while in Egypt from officers of

General Graham's Command.

Description of General Graham's battles.
GENERAL O.C. NR AND S REPORT

From information received while in charge from officer of
General Order's Company.

Reception of General Order's Passe...
Headquarters Department of the Platte  
Omaha, Nebraska, November 30, 1884  

The Adjutant General of the Army  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to report as follows: I received from your Headquarters the 11th. of March the following instructions:

War Department  
Adjutant General's Office  
Washington, March 11th., 1884.

Brigadier General C.O. Howard,  
U. S. Army,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

Referring to your request of the 10th. inst., for authority to spend two months abroad, independent of your present four months leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting the scenes of the operations of the British troops in Egypt, I have the honor to inform you that for the purpose specified, you are authorized by the Secretary of War to delay two months after the expiration of your leave, during which period you will be viewed as on duty, but on condition that you make no claim for mileage.

Very respectfully, your obt 't servant,

(signed) R. G. Drum,  
Adjutant General.

As I interpreted these instructions I could select the two months for duty in Egypt at will; but as the warm weather was approaching in that quarter I determined to hasten thither before taking special advantage of my leave of absence.

Meeting the Honorable Secretary of the Navy I spoke to him of my purpose to visit Egypt and asked if there were any naval vessels in that vicinity. He believed that some vessels of the United States Naval
Dear Mr. Secretary 

I believe the proper form to report as follows: I received from your head office. Material of March 24th, 1929, W.

T. R.

[...]

Secretary General Office

[...]

Secretary General Office

[...]

Secretary General

[...]

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary General

[...]
force were still somewhere upon the Northern coast of the Mediterranean, and said that if that were the fact, he proposed to send at least one vessel to Egypt, believed that I could join it and in cooperation with the Navy better effect the purpose of visiting the scenes of the operations of the British troops.

The 15th of March I left New York by the Steamer "Belgenland" and arrived at Antwerp the 26th of the same month, and Paris the 30th. Here I communicated with the different naval stations with the hope of getting word of some convenient vessel of war that I could join.

On the 31st of March I received by mail the following letter from the Navy Department which put in writing what the Honorable Secretary had previously said to me at our interview before my departure.

Navy Department,
Washington, March 17, 1884.

Brevet Major General

O. O. Howard, U.S.A.

c/o Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers,
Paris, France.

Sir:—

I have pleasure in notifying you that Rear Admiral Baldwin, Commanding the U.S. Naval Force on the European station has been informed of your proposed visit to the scene of operations in Egypt, and directed to facilitate your movements and to tender you all the assistance in his power.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) W. E. Chandler,

Secretary of the Navy.

Renewing my communications to the naval force addressed to Admiral Baldwin after some delay I received a dispatch from the London Naval station stating that all vessels of the European station had already
Your proposal to establish a naval station on the west coast of the United States and maintain it in cooperation with the Navy Department is based on the hope of better relations between our two nations. The establishment of such a station would contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

The French Government has expressed an interest in this proposal and has been in communication with the United States concerning the matter. I am confident that we can work together to achieve this goal.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Navy

[Address]

[Date]
gone southward. I then set out for Alexandria the 6th of April, proceeding to Marseilles, and securing a passage to Egypt by the Steamer "La Seyne". Before going on board, the following telegram was handed me by the U.S. Consul Mason: "Inform General Howard that Admiral Baldwin telegraphs all vessels on Syrian coast bound Smyrna X X (sgd) Walker, U.S. Consul Paris."

After a pleasant voyage across the Mediterranean I arrived at Alexandria, Wednesday, the 16th of April. The next day the "Quinnsbaugh" came into the port. I went immediately on board and had an interview with Captain Ludlow, the Commander. He informed me that the Admiral, who had been to Palestine, had turned northward and was then at Smyrna, also that after a little delay his (Ludlow's) instructions were to join the fleet at that place with his vessel.

As there appeared to be a lull in the active operations of the British troops I resolved to visit the English Officers in Egypt who had already returned from the front, gather what information I could concerning the battles of the campaign just past, and then go to Smyrna with Captain Ludlow, if possible, in order to consult with Admiral Baldwin. Captain Ludlow very kindly offered his hospitality to me and my son, James W. Howard, who, acting as my secretary and interpreter, was traveling with me.

The Admiral had already written me the 8th of April, but I did not get the letter till the third of May following. This letter, had I received it at Alexandria, as the Admiral intended, would have obviated the apparent necessity of a visit to him, for as soon as I saw him he said the same thing to me verbally, and more, which convinced me of the uselessness of undertaking a journey to Khartoum, the only place where there were likely to be any active operations for a long time, because matters in Egypt had already become a subject for formal reference to the European powers with the hope of concerted action, and further, the heat had begun which rendered any cam-
gone consequently. I then sent out for Alexandrine the day of April, proceed.

I have set out for Alexandria the city of Aprili, proceed,
pausing in Egypt next to impossible for several months. I insert a copy of the Admiral's letter in full:

U.S. Flagship Lancaster (3rd rate)
Jaffa, Syria, 8th April, 1884.

Brigadier General
O. O. Howard, U.S. Army,
Paris, France.

General:

Your telegram of the 1st inst. and one of similar purport from Mr. B.F. Stevens, dated the 4th, were received yesterday having been forwarded by mail from Alexandria. Want of facilities prevents my replying by telegraph.

Mr. Stevens has probably informed you, ere this, of my departure from Alexandria for a cruise along the Syrian Coast and to the Bosphorus.

Military operations in the Soudan have been suspended for the summer at least and nearly all the land force has been withdrawn to Cairo and Alexandria. It is not expected that hostilities will be renewed before October, if then. Affairs in Egypt proper, are quiet and no outbreak is anticipated.

Should you in your travels find yourself in the vicinity of the vessels under my command, they will at all times be pleased to extend to you such courtesies and assistance as may be within their power.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) C.H. Baldwin.

Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
Comd. of U.S. Naval Force on European Station.
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to inform you of a matter that has been brought to my attention. It appears that the U.S. military has received a letter from a citizen of Japan, expressing dissatisfaction with the treatment of Japanese-Americans in the United States.

I believe it is important for us to address this matter promptly and firmly. I have attached copies of the letter and any relevant documents for your review.

I am available for further discussion at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Very respectfully,

[Your Name]
As the Quinsbaug did not get off till Monday evening the 
21st of April I had six days in Egypt, a part of which I spent in 
Cairo. It may be of interest for me to give briefly the situation in 
a Military point of view of the English Army in Egypt at the time of 
my visit. To do this intelligently I will first attempt a brief re-
view of the several battles which had occurred between the time of 
occupation and my arrival.

It will be remembered that in 1878 Ismail Pasha was at the 
head of the Egyptian government. The railway interests and other 
financial affairs had, little by little, passed to the management of 
Europeans. England and France had through these interests become the 
controllers of the purse and budget of the nation. The famous Egyp-
tian bonds appreciated, and under the wonderful recuperative energies 
of the Nile Valley, and the uniform industry of the people, prosperity 
seemed assured, but Ismail Pasha, the Khedive, seeming to fear that 
fetters were being forged for him and his Egyptian conferees, made a 
sudden effort to free himself and his people from foreign control.

Our excellent and truthful countryman, General Stone, who 
commanded the Egyptian Army prior to the British occupation, has just 
made a few comments on these events.

Speaking of the conduct of certain officials prior to Arabis 
revolt he says, "the English Minister of Finance and the French Min-
ister of Public Works held fast to their places and their pay, with 
the full knowledge that they were detested by the whole people and 
the Sovereign whose Ministers they pretended to be". Again he shows 
that Mr. Wilson, the Finance Minister, proposed to throw the Egyptian 
government into bankruptcy to do that even after the Khedive and his 
family had presented the Government with property amounting to forty 
millions of dollars to prevent such bankruptcy. He proposed further
As the government did not exist at the time of the proclamation. In

fact of what I had seen and heard, a part of which I have in

written before. It may be of interest to me to give public the attention to

what I have written on the matter, with a view to the future, it seems to me that

my views. To give the matter more attention I will first attempt a plan to

view of the various parties which had come together the time of

occupation and my statements.

I will now endeavor to give in these last pages of the

The following statements are a part of the history of the

extension of these, with little of the property which had grown and

increased the value of the country.

The former years of the passing over of the whole

subject to the matter at hand, and the people from the country.

Our exceptional and extraordinary condition, General Scott, who

commanded the expedition with prior to the following cooperation, and

took a few comments on those events.

Speaking of the conduct of certain officials prior to the

expulsion of the government of Panama and the people of

 jumper. As to the fact that the government of Panama had been

overthrown, the government of Panama, through the efforts of the

people of Panama, has brought the government with property belonging to them.

With many others to declare and express their sentiments.
to confiscate the rights of a large number of private proprietors by a species of taxation; in brief to rob "Egyptian proprietors for the benefit of foreign bond holders."

These proposals and such conduct caused the dismissal of the Ministers and all that followed.

These English and French Ministers, for they were virtually ministers, being so summarily treated England and France became indignant and alarmed for their interests and so demanded of Turkey, which held the Sovereignty over Egypt, the immediate removal of Ismail Pasha. They succeeded in having this rebellious Khedive exiled to Italy. But thinking his son more compliant with their designs, he, Tewfik Pasha, by their influence, succeeded to the place of the exiled Khedive.

A German writer says that Tewfik Pasha "with apathetic weakness yielded the reconstruction of his ministry and the organization of his finances to the Western Powers." Mr. Baring represented England, M. de Rignieres, France, as "Commissioners of Control" and they really exercised a mastery over the Egyptian Government. As was natural, the new Khedive became hateful to the people and was everywhere accused by Egyptians who had any spirit left in them of being "the willing tool" of foreigners. A national party sprang into existence whose conspiracies and demands eventually in the open rebellion of several regiments of soldiers. The first outbreak was at Cairo the 9th of November, 1881. It was headed by the Colonel of the 4th regiment, Ahmed Arabi. The disputes became aggravated and Arabi's power was so strong that the Khedive could not punish him. The Khedive's ministers resigned and at first he tried without success to form a new Cabinet and, the latter part of May, 1882, undertook himself the direct command of the military forces. But his own officers refused obedience, except to orders sanctioned by the Sultan of Turkey. The
to consolidate the rights of a large number of private proprietors of

properties, and to take no "quasi-administrative" or "quasi-proprietary" for the

penalty of taking property.

These proceedings may serve to remind the Government of the

Ministry and the following.

These matters and those matters, let them serve as a warning to

ministers, acting in a manner that is just and reasonable and in accordance with

Articles and Articles of State Interests and the immediate removal of

forces. They are necessary to meet the immediate question arising to

 rifles. But the question, no mere compliance with their dictates, he

Tewert Beres in their interests, service, and the place of the exigent

Khedive.

A German attitude was that Tewert Beres "with satisfaction.

weakened the recognition of the Ministry and the authorities.

Weakening the recognition of the Ministry of the Interior, "the" Ministry of the Interior,


As we shall later observe a ceremony over the Khedive Government. As a

weakened the new Khedive pass several measures to the people and our army.

waste some of Egypt's wealth, who had any spirit left in them of being

the Willing Foot of Protection. A Navarre, being strong in the axe,

some whose contributions and generous support to the people of Egypt,

of several attempts to overthrow the Khedive, 1881. It was passed by the Council of the

Treaty, which approved the agreement between Egypt and America.

the Treaty, which approved the agreement between Egypt and America.

broken was so strong that the Khedive, owing to his own weak

minister's treatment, is little to think without success to turn a new

capital of the Khedive, 1881. Egyptian without the new

took command of the Khedive, 1881. Egyptian without the new

opposition, except to agree somehow on the suffer of interest.
Khedive, thereupon, not only yielded to the insurrectionists, but joined with Arabi himself in begging for an Ambassador from the Sultan. His entreaty was granted. About the 1st of June, Dervish Pasha, an old man of great energy, was sent with full powers from Constantinople. His avowed object was to pacify Egypt and of course he tried to bring Tewfik and Arabi together. Ostensibly the Sultan through this old messenger sustained Tewfik, the Khedive, and called Arabi to Constantinople. But Arabi did not go. He made the singular reply that he would obey the Sultan but his army would not let him leave Egypt. The Sultan, however, secretly commanded him for this course and even gave him a decoration of honor as early as the 25th of June. As matters became more and more alarming, Europeans left the country, or thronged to Alexandria, where the Khedive himself subsequently went and lived for a time in the Ras-al-Tin Palace. The fleets of the foreign powers were already in the neighborhood.

The work of actual revolution against foreign authority began in Alexandria in an alarming riot the 11th of June. The European quarter was attacked, stores broken open, and many of the inhabitants slain. Police, or some of them, took part in the outrages and Arabi's forces, for Arabi was already virtually the Minister of War, were very slow in suppressing the riot. It was some hours before they appeared on the stage and did anything. Now, with considerable energy, the young Khedive tried to conciliate the foreign powers. Arabi, making feints, pretended for a time, to be on the side of law and order, so that the 20th of June matters seems to be settling.

Tewfik gathered a cabinet, placed Raghib Pasha as President, and Arabi, in compromise, as the War Minister. But the lull did not last long. Hostile measures were being undertaken by Arabi and his backers. Fortifications near Alexandria were being strengthened and
re-armed. Projects for the destruction of the Suez Canal were already matured. Finally the English Admiral, Seymour, at Alexandria, under instructions threatened a bombardment of the city unless the fortifying ceased. On the 9th of July he demanded further that certain forts be evacuated and surrendered to him; failing of this he would commence a bombardment at 4 o'clock the next morning.

The actual bombardment however was delayed for one day. The English vessels, some thirteen in number, were sent into position. The French fleet withdrew from the harbor.

The first fire from the War-ship "Alexandria" received a prompt response from Arabi's forts. I need not delay to give an account of the engagement which followed. The city suffered greatly from the fire; even the walls of the fort were "pounded into small fragments". The destruction, caused by the heavy ordnance and by the riots of the lawless multitudes which followed up this spirited contest, is evident in the immense piles of stone and mortar which in fragments appear in every part of the still beautiful City of Alexandria.

The vigorous attack of the Admiral resulted in a partial victory. Arabi abandoned the mutilated city and took up, first, a strong position near Ramleh; there drawing a line at an angle with the railway that runs between Alexandria and Cairo, he made, for a time, an effectual head against the small force which the Admiral could land and send against him.

About the first of August, 1882, an English expeditionary force was collected, including the division from India, of about 30,000 men in all; sent to Egypt and placed under the command of Lieut-General Sir Garnet Wolseley. He went directly from London from the staff of the Duke of Cambridge to take command in Egypt.

About the 18th of August he set out from Alexandria with a large fleet which had on board at least a division of Infantry and considerable Artillery, and abundant intrenching implements. Everybody supposed the
The staff at Alexandria was told by Lt. Col. F. C. M. that a strong position at the mouth of the West Dam had been established with the intention of defending Alexandria and Cairo, and that a line of defense along the coast was in place.

The staff at Alexandria was told by Lt. Col. F. C. M. that a strong position at the mouth of the West Dam had been established with the intention of defending Alexandria and Cairo, and that a line of defense along the coast was in place. The staff at Alexandria was then asked to take the city of Egypt.

The staff at Alexandria was told by Lt. Col. F. C. M. that a strong position at the mouth of the West Dam had been established with the intention of defending Alexandria and Cairo, and that a line of defense along the coast was in place.
expedition destined for Aboukir; the General's plan was, however, kept secret till during the 19th the mouth of the canal was, by his orders, blocked by a gunboat; and on the 20th Port Said was firmly seized by Marines from the fleet. The General went on further to possess himself of Elmantara, and Ismailia. From Ismailia he rapidly advanced his men along the railway toward Cairo and seized Shalouf and Nefiche. This gave him possession of what was most important to the English, namely, the Suez Canal, their route to India, and the enemy's approaches. This quick movement of course turned, by the right, the position at Ramleh and Aboukir, and caused Arabi to make a new face. The Indian Division came in just in time, the 21st., to seize Suez. The 25th of August a small affair occurred, hardly a battle, which gave the English General possession of Mahsamah. Now, unexpectedly, Arabi's forces which had been despised began to show themselves possessed of more enterprise and vigor than had hitherto been deemed possible. For, the 26th of August, as a British force under Gen. Gerald Graham, Wolseley's advance guard, was holding Kassassin Lock with eight English battalions, it was fiercely attacked. The Egyptians were finally repulsed, but the English had a long hard battle and lost heavily in the conflict.

Arabi's possible aggregate was about 70,000, counting the regular and irregular troops; he occupied every available approach to Cairo, with his forces well distributed.

One strong division was near Tel-el-Kebir in front of Gen. Wolseley at Kassassin Lock.. Gradually the troops on both sides were gathered near these two places. At least, after incredible delays and extraordinary reconnaissances, the English General was ready. Advancing from Kassassin Lock he gave battle to the redoubtable Arabi at dawn the morning of the 13th of September. This was the celebrated battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It was a decisive victory. The night of the battle Za-za-zig, the junction of
Expectation getting to Apoint: the General's plan was, however, to keep
secret all until within the 10th the moment of the entire area of the
sector behind a mountain and on the 29th point out fifty yards beyond, 1.5 miles
from the fleet. The General was not in the least disposed to obey any
warriors, but he remarked the signals and advanced the men along the
riparian coast and open stretch of water. The same was done
secession of war was most important to the fleet, as the war craft
was to be seen at the 29th, in the light of the position of harbors and points,
and canons of the coast. The Indian Division came in from time to
time to make a new lease. The Indian Division came in from time to
time to make a new lease. The fleet at the 29th of August, a small fleet on the
main, was left by the fleet General possession of possession, now
united. They were on their way to the possessors of possession, who had
contracted the possessors of possession, and the possessors of possession,
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the two railways, was seized by General Graham. Sir Garnet Wolseley with the Indian troops, by the morning of the 15th, reached the Nile and took possession of Benha. From this place by rail he continued on to Cairo the same day. He telegraphed to London at once: "The war is over, send no more troops to Egypt."

A sudden change of popular sentiment throughout Lower Egypt caused a terrible defeat to the national party and a famous victory to the English. Lieut. Colonel Vogt of the German Army says, "The battle of Tel-el-Kebir had been reported by Arabi in Cairo as a victory for the Egyptian armies; and the populace awaiting their leader with the head of Admiral Seymour who was universally considered to be the British Commander-in-chief. When Arabi reached the city alone and a fugitive all classes turned against him. He had already, before Wolseley's arrival, surrendered to a British official some 10,000 men, so that everything was then ripe for a complete pacification.

General Stone says, "that the troops of Great Britain were received by the Khedive (Tewfik) as friends come to him in the time of great need, and were aided most earnestly by him and by those most faithful to him. X X X X X X X X so that the British Army had only to fight the body of the Egyptian Army, without its brains."

General Stone shows that the Khedive with his faithful officers and with his treasure, during the rebellion, rendered essential aid to the British forces and yet the first action of the conqueror "was to insist upon the issuance of a decree by the Khedive, before his return to his cap-
ital, disbanding entirely the Egyptian Army"—not the rebellious troops a-
lone, but the large numbers that had remained faithful as well." One more remark is significant "not only this, but his (the Khedive's) palace in the capital was (subsequently) guarded by British troops, as if to prove that his person could not be confined to his own people, while, in fact, there
were hundreds of native-born officers who had risked all in proving their fidelity and devotion, and who found themselves disbanded in company with those against whom they had been struggling." So the Egyptian Army proper which "carried the Khedive's flag to the great lakes of Central Africa, conquered Darfour and Harrar, which sent to the aid of Turkey during the War (Russian) a powerful contingent under the command of a prince of Egypt" was annihilated by an enforced decree.

These things being true, and who can doubt that there are, there may be some other way to account for the want of spirit on the part of Egyptians than to impute it to their cowardly nature. Judging by remarks that I heard among all classes of natives, their sympathies were not with the present parties in power. I concluded that many who would have fought bravely with the Mahdi would not fight against him.

For a time the European Controllers through the young Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, gave to Egypt a prosperous and "mild" rule." The peace, however, was not complete. It will be remembered that there appeared in Upper Egypt, some time in 1881, a young man, Mahomet Achnet, who laid claim to be the Mahdi, i.e., the "Victorious Messenger" predicted by Mahomet. He, a tall, dark sombre man, asserts that he has a divine mission and is to unite Christian, Mohammedan and Pagan in one religion. He proposed to several chiefs to gather followers, make common cause, and use both persuasion and force to extend his new kingdom. The government of Egypt became disturbed, took up posts of observation, and sent expeditions to withstand him and disperse his followers.

In September, 1883, the well remembered expedition of Col. Hicks, usually denominated Hicks Pasha, who had previously conducted a successful expedition against a Lieutenant of the Mahdi was organized at Khartoum. He had under his command about 7000 men. Ascending the Nile he was aiming to cross a barren waste and reach a place called El Obeid. During this march
were premature of native-born citizens who had broken all in business.

Weimar and Gavriilov, and no longer remained attached to Germany with
private estates which they had been estranged to the Emperor Maria

which "annihilates the German's right to the civil rights of German.

concerted by Berline and the treaty whereunto the Emperor of Austria
was (Resident) a powerful and important member the command of a prince of the Haps-

are enshrined in an ancient feature.

These findings were made, and why you don't work those are great.

may be some other way to secure for the work of efficiency of the

Weilert's claim to institute a to Great Constitutional. In regard to commerce
their supremacy were not with what I mean some Allgemeine of Vereine, their supremacy were not with
the present business at home. I can think that many who would have looked

previously with the effect was not light enough to.

For a time the Republic Congress financed the program here.

Teuton and Russia, save to decide a program and write this. The reason now
may be non-existent. It will be non-existent that these speeches in Upper
work, since time in 1896, a home men, Kaiser, whom I have agreed to do

the historical, I, the "Teutonism Messengers" being often of complexion. He is.

Carl B. some men, wear it as a divine mission and to write

Lester, Christian, Heimann and King at one fellowship, he proceeded to Germany.

Christian, Heimann and King at one fellowship, he proceeded to Germany.

The movement of the Catholic churches, and one fellow to Germany.

took no part or appearance, and will be expected to maintain the

gratitude for the fortunate.

In September, 1888, the new Jewishness to the expansion of God's realm.

naturals, and Heimann, Klee, Ries, and the new government, continued a successor

expansion against the current of the time were adored of the Kaiser. He
had under his command, from 1890, men, recognition of the title we were trying to
achieve a better cause and receive a place called "Ober". Imperial, fine manner, to
he was constantly annoyed by the Mahdi's cavalry and the difficulties of
the way were very great. His men were suffering for want of water, and his
animals dropping down and dying in the desert. The 2nd of November an over-
whelming force of the Mahdi assaulted his command. He appears to have form-
ed in the usual English squares and to have held out fighting three days.
His men and animals were cut off from water and at last, at a place named
Kashgil, the squares were forced and the entire command destroyed.

About the time, Nov. 6th, of this dreadful battle of Hicks Pasha,
a small force accompanied by the English Consul Moncrieff left Suakin to
endeavor to get to Tokar for the relief of the small garrison there. This
force too was utterly destroyed, the Consul being included in the slaughter.

A few days later an out-post at Suakin commanded by Kassim Effendi,
consisting of 600 Nubian regulars belonging to the Egyptian Army, and
about 200 Bashi-Bazouks, undertook, by the orders of the Governor of Suakin,
to make a reconnaissance of the passes leading to Berber and Khartoum. As
they entered the hills they were attacked. The Bashi-Bazouks, being sur-
prised, suffered a sort of panic, but the other soldiers maintained their
ground and fought desperately. Their bodies were found piled together.
This force was nearly annihilated.

Hitherto the Military operations in the Soudan from the commence-
ment of the Mahdi's revolt had been conducted by the new Egyptian Govern-
ment. The news of the terrible massacres and of the loss of Colonel Hicks
and of Consul Moncrieff produced in England great grief and another effect,
namely, to insist on the abandonment of the Soudan.

But the withdrawal of the troops would expose to massacre some
twenty-nine thousand people directly, and indirectly connected with the
military service, and perhaps ten thousand others.

General C.G. Gordon, commonly known as Chinese Gordon, was select-
ed by the English Government and sent from London to Khartoum about the 1st
of January, 1884. He went as a sort of plenipotentiary to protect, as far
as was possible, the people referred to above, and withdraw them as soon
as it could be done in safety to Lower Egypt. He seems to have had further
instructions touching the reconstruction of the government or governments
in the Soudan. The latter was called reconstituting the country upon its
old basis of local privileges.

Gordon reached Cairo the 25th of January. The 26th he visited the
Khevide, and the 27th he set out on his perilous journey up the Nile,
not only as the English Ambassador, but as the Khedive's Governor General
of Upper Egypt.

He went straight to Korosko and then leaving the Nile he crossed
the Nubian Desert, some 240 miles by camels, making a most perilous journey
to Abou-Hamed. He succeeded in getting to Khartoum without molestation.

While General Gordon accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Stewart as his
Aide-de-camp, was promptly executing his instructions, another expedition
was undertaken by the Egyptian authorities, placed under the command of
General Baker (Baker Pasha). A harbor not far from Sankim afforded him a
place for disembarking his troops. This, as well as the neighboring sandy
beach, is named Trunkitat.

At half past six February 4th, General Baker with a force of about
3500 men set forth from a temporary fortification near Trunkitat, named Fort
Baker. The force had proceeded several miles when an attack began. After
the first assault it appears that the General undertook to form a large
square, but it was too late. The enemy sprang out from the brushwood, in
heavy irregular force, with loud yells, and delivered their attack upon the
left and front of the square as yet not half formed. The panic and con-
fusion that instantly set in of horses, mules, camels, and men, beggars
description. As in all panics the men fired wildly. A correspondent says:
"Finally the scene became one of pure savage massacre. The Egyptian Infan-
try, throwing away their weapons, knelt down, raised their clasped hands,
As history of various countries to focus on, the focus on

...
and prayed for mercy." The Arabs showed them no mercy. This horrid massacre followed the force in flight for at least five miles to the intrenchments which General Baker had left in the morning. Here he was able to make a sufficient stand against his furious foe saving but a remnant of his army. These he embarked and took to Suakim.

The Arabs this time were known to be commanded by Osman Digna, a Lieutenant of the Mahdi in Eastern Soudan. He is said to have been a man of middle age, tall and thin, and stooping, very reticent and for many years fond of slave dealing. After professing conversion, and joining the Mahdi, he took up his headquarters near Tamaai, a well watered region about twenty miles from Suakim.

It was at last determined on the part of Great Britain to work more directly, and as Admiral Seymour and General Wolseley trusted officers of high rank, had been sent to Egypt in 1882, to execute the will of England, so now Admiral Hewett and General Graham with another expeditionary force of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen, soldiers who are seldom beaten, were dispatched to Suakim.

The strength of General Graham's force was at first a little under 4000. It was just after General Graham's first battle of El-Teb, that I left my home with the hope of being able to reach the scenes of operation before the close of the campaign. Yet General Graham's battles had all been fought and his forces withdrawn to Lower Egypt, principally occupying Cairo and Alexandria on my arrival in Egypt. As soon as I reached Cairo I went to find General Graham who was then stationed there. I met at his office several officers who had been in the battles. Among them Lieut. Col. Ardagh, of the Royal Engineers, who had a prominent place on the staff of the General, during all the engagements. He gave me every facility for studying the situation, and explained to me the battle fields, the positions of the enemy and the formation of the English troops, using excellent detail-
The idea seems to be meeting the challenge of the moment. The following was the point of view, of at least five different sections of the audience.

... Those are the steps and the need for cooperation in common effort. The mass movement of the moment is a demand for a better understanding of the needs of the time. The problem of the moment is a demand for a better understanding of the needs of the time.

It was felt that the need for cooperation and the need for action should be discussed.

... The immediate need for action is a demand for cooperation and the need for action should be discussed.
topographical maps for illustration. He told me that I could not get to the fields of action without escort. And really he, with other officers, gave me more information than I could possibly have obtained by a personal visit to that desert country at the front.

From information so gathered I venture to give a brief description of General Graham's battles:
- First, El Teb
- Second, Tokar
- Third, Tamaai
- Fourth, Tamanieb.

**El Teb.**

General Graham disembarked his command at Trinkitat and encamped near the works which were previously thrown up close to the landing by Baker Pasha, during his ill-starred expedition, three weeks before. Getting everything in readiness, Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry, mules, camels, commissary stores, ammunition, and water-supply, he moved forward on Thursday the 28th of February (84) across the salt marsh a distance of about two miles to Fort Baker, the temporary work before mentioned which gave the first solid footing on the Trinkitat Shore.

The soldiers in their bivouac were treated to a drenching rain during the first night. Everything was ready and the advance towards El Teb began at eight o'clock the 29th of February. General Graham profiting by the experience of General Baker, who was present to give him the benefit of his knowledge, organized his command with great care to meet the peculiar conditions afforded by the half civilized, poorly armed, but fearless masses of Arabs, which Osman Bigma was holding not far off, ready at any instant, without warning, to pounce upon him.

Instead of using columns in echelon, as has been done by Baker Pasha, he at the outset put everything but the cavalry into the form of a square.
The Gordon Highlanders, 700 strong, constituted the front; the Black Watch, 750, the rear; the Royal Marines, 310, with the York and Lancaster Regt., 470, the Kings Royal Rifles, 320, with the Royal Irish, 400, constituted respectively the right and left sides of the square. At the front corners were three Gardner guns and three Gatlings. Near the rear corners the camel battery was placed. Part of the Royal Marines marched in column near the left side and part of the Rifles near the right side of the square. The center afforded shelter for the transportation with essential supplies of water, food, ammunition and medical attachments. The engineers followed the front line; here to General Graham kept his headquarters.

Colonel Herbert Stewart formed his cavalry, the main body, a thousand yards in rear of the left of the square. They were the 10th and 19th Hussars, and some mounted Infantry, nearly a thousand strong in the aggregate. He sent one squadron of the 10th under Major Gough about a thousand yards in advance of everything to clear the front and watch the flanks. This organization of nearly 4000 effectives was doubtless a little cumbersome and slow of movement. They kept in motion, however, avoiding the bushes and shrubs, and passing over sandy soil. They beheld as they advanced hundreds of putrefying corpses of Baker's unburied dead—not a very encouraging sight!

But with the thrill of the music and the quickening step the command was speedily brought forward to within eight hundred yards of the enemy's entrenchments. Not much firing was yet encountered for the mounted Infantry which had for a time reenforced Major Gough, was recalled. Soon the advanced squadron uncovered the front, their skirmishers having already cleared the field of the enemy's scouts. Here General Graham made a brief halt, to reconnoitre for a last time the threatened works which stretched along in crescent shape before his front and left.
THE DOCTOR HIGHFIERGATE, 100 ac. (north), consisting of the front:

Black and Vio, the rear; the Royce Muten, 300, with the Royce and Town,

ceive, the King's Hon. Rites, 800, with the Royce Irish, 500,

concluded to ascertain the right and rear of the house. At the

front corner were the larger stables and horse stables. Keep the rear

front corner was the camp put up, and part of the stables keep the

right side. The central eating was the centre of the horse corral, with

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As soon as his march was resumed a Krupp gun in the hands of the Arabs, one of those captured at the Baker massacre, opened upon him a well directed fire—then came from the same quarter multitudes of rifle bullets. Graham's men were falling fast, killed and wounded, yet there was no hesitation. Without replying the square kept up its onward motion. Gen. Graham like a wise man, kept his temper and determined while his men were in hand to get beyond the left of Osman Digna's line. The wounding was galling, even Baker Pasha was badly hurt in the face, and the stretcher carriers were becoming much burdened. At last Gen. Graham called another halt, his guns were placed in battery and a brisk fire opened. The enemy replied for a time, but soon Graham's superior artillery had its effect, and as the Arabs were evidently getting hard blows and lessening their fire, an advance was sounded. The troops changed direction to the left and made a steady push for the works. The Arabs held fast to their position, but evidently not in large force. As this march of the square was progressing, lo, a new thing; there seemed to spring from the ground numbers of strange dauntless spirits shouting aloud and wildly swinging huge spears and swords over their heads. They came at a run, leaping like Indians in battle, Graham's fire from Gatling and rifle moved them down but it hardly checked the irregular yelling groups, even the wounded continued to charge till stopped by other wounds or loss of life. Some of these firey warriors succeeded in reaching within a few paces of the fatal square. Soon these desperate enemies along the front had been killed or wounded and the York and Lancaster men made a vigorous charge straight forward and succeeded in striking the left corner of Osman's defences and carried them at a spring. This flank movement opened the square for a few minutes, when more Arabs quickly took the advantage and rushed in to have hand to hand encounters where the sa-
vage ferocity of the South meets the cool bravery of England's men. As the
troops cleared the parapet the Arabs still clung to their intrenchments and
the bloody work did not then cease till many desperate Arab fighters, seek-
ing victims and death among the assailants, had been several times shot and
decome too weak to strike further blows.

In fact, they fought as long as was possible, few who were in the
works or near the "brick structure" or the "iron boiler" retreated at all.
They issued from deep holes to fight horse-men or footmen and to perish.
But as the detached redoubts or separate trenches were carried one after
another, whoever was in command on the field, probably some Lieut. of
Oman Digna, at last drew off his reserves, yet very slowly and evidently
not in fear or panic.

The 10th Hussars now came forward and charged the irregular and
retreating masses of the enemy. The Arabs still showed their spirit, they
hamstrung the horses, they struck at individual horsemen as they fell,
killed some and wounded many others, including a cavalry Commander Col.
Barrow. The Hussars after this charge charged back again without breaking
the Arab courage and were compelled to make upon these tenacious though un-
trained soldiers a third charge before the field was cleared — cleared then
rather by an ordered retreat than by the gallant Hussars, powerful though
they were.

The works were taken; the wells in the vicinity also and an abun-
dance of material including the Krupp Guns lost by Baker Pasha was recov-
ered. The fighting had been desperate and continued for several hours,
though Graham’s losses, owing to the superiority of arms and organization,
were not great.

An epoch had evidently come at El Teb, so the prudent General
halted his men, entrenched and rested them for the night.

The official report of General Graham gives 3865 as his aggre-
In 1937, the youth movement was growing in popularity, and the National Youth Administration (NYA) was established to provide work opportunities for young people. The NYA aimed to offer jobs to those between the ages of 16 and 25 who were unemployed due to the Great Depression. The program was designed to provide temporary work and training to help young people acquire skills and gain experience.

The NYA offered a variety of jobs, including construction, agriculture, and maintenance work. It was intended to create a sense of community and responsibility among the participants. The program was highly praised for its success in providing employment and economic relief during a time of great need.

In addition to providing jobs, the NYA also offered educational opportunities. Participants could attend classes and workshops to improve their skills and knowledge. The program was seen as a way to help young people gain confidence and prepare for future careers.

Overall, the NYA was a significant achievement in addressing the economic challenges of the Great Depression. It provided employment and training to thousands of young people, helping to stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for future success.
gate after leaving Fort Baker; 3000 Infantry, 750 mounted troops, and 115 of the Naval Brigade. He had 6 machine guns, and eight seven pounders. He captured 4 Krupp Guns, 2 brass howitzers, and 1 Gatling. He reports his own loss at El Teb as 28 killed, including 4 commissioned officers; 2 missing, and 142 wounded including 20 commissioned officers.

He gives the enemy as estimated at 10,000; more accurate subsequent accounts put their numbers at 6000. The English counted 900 of their dead. There were enough besides of the killed and wounded to make an aggregate of at least 1,500.

Tokar.

General Graham remained at El Teb till 9 o'clock the next morning, Saturday, the 1st of March. He had caused his supplies, such as were needed for another advance, to be brought up from Fort Baker during the night. He placed a small force consisting of the Black Watch and a detachment from the 10th Hussars, with a few pieces of Artillery, in the works which he had captured; this post was to be held as a secondary base. It was especially necessary in this country to guard the water supply.

Grown more daring from success the General moved his command in column towards Tokar covering his front and flanks with his cavalry. The little army kept in motion till the middle of the afternoon picking its way so as to avoid the scrub trees and brushwood. At last the small village of Tokar was discovered by the Cavalry. A brief skirmish followed when the enemy's forces, evidently but a rear-guard of a few hundred men dismounted, but battle was declined by the Arabs who steadily continued their retreat evidently with the intention of joining Osman Digna at Tamanieb where, it was said by spies, he proposed later to make another stand against the English.

Tokar was a village with houses constructed very much like the low abode huts of Arizona. Situated upon a flattish knoll in the midst of
The report of the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor indicates that the current number of employees at the factory is approximately 1,000. The average output of the factory is 6,000 units per day.

In the course of the investigation, it was found that the majority of the workers are young people, ranging in age from 18 to 25 years old. The working conditions in the factory are generally adequate, with proper ventilation and lighting. However, there is a significant problem with workers' hours, as many are required to work overtime.

The report also notes that the working conditions in the factory are generally safe, with minimal accidents occurring. However, there have been instances of workplace injuries, and these incidents are being investigated.

The report recommends that the management of the factory should consider implementing more effective safety measures and providing better training for the workers.

In conclusion, the report concludes that the factory is operating efficiently, but there are areas for improvement, particularly in terms of working conditions and worker safety.
a sandy plain the Fort Tokar was simply the rough enclosure, by barricades and trenches, of the greater part of the village itself. There was higher ground and some houses outside of the trench. The fort being evacuated as a few horsemen rode towards the town, the inhabitants rushed out and testified great joy, after the Oriental fashion, at being delivered from their slavery by the English. Their excessive delight was however suspected by their conquerors as a cloak to conceal a very recent participation in the battles of Baker Pasha and El Teb.

Taking possession of the Fort, General Graham encamped his square now extended so as to embrace his cavalry at a convenient place not far from the town. A chief called Sayd, or Sheikd Sayd, visited General Graham in the night. He told the General that he himself wanted peace, but that owing to the religious fanaticism of his people it was of no use to expect it. The next day reconnaissances were made to several villages within the compass of ten miles. The villages had been abandoned in haste, the people having fled to the mountains. A brass gun, a Gatling, a large number of Remington rifles, soldiers clothing, and articles of various descriptions, which had belonged to Baker Pasha's command were here discovered and either destroyed or brought back to camp.

The English cavalry admired the enemy's weapons so much that Colonel Stewart armed his men with several hundred of their well tempered spears which he had captured.

Tamaal.

By March 10th Graham had completely changed his base from Trinkitat to Suakim having brought back his forces for a fresh campaign. As the weather was getting very hot and sun strokes were frequent the first forward move from Suakim was made mainly by night. The morning of the 12th of March found the same troops before mentioned with a few additions here and there, eight miles from Suakim at what was called Baker's Zereba.
A minor plan for public welfare was simply the tour of the field. There were frequent appearances at the rear of the city, and the citizens were invited to join in some public exercises at the front. The presence of a few hundred people was known beforehand by the Mayor's office.

The Mayor's office was a place to the center of a very recent exhibition at the front of the field. The General's house was knownuitable for the Mayor's office, and was the center of the exhibition.

The Mayor's house was the center of the exhibition. The Mayor's office was known for the Mayor's office, and was the center of the exhibition.
This appears simply to have been an enclosed work of a temporary structure, hastily thrown up like our field intrenchments, to cover a camp and supplies. General Baker had a month before made a reconnaissance in this direction and started the work. It was mainly relied on as a shield against infantry fire. Besides a proper supply of provisions and ammunitions, the camels had conveyed to this Zereba hundreds of barrels of fresh water. General Herbert Stewart had already reconnoitred the country from seven or eight miles. Osman Digna was still inflexible and hostile. His irregular forces were now near the hills of Tamaai, ten or twelve miles distant from Baker's Zereba.

About one o'clock of the 12th of March, General Graham began his movement. This time he varied his formation, using two squares in echelon, the right square being in advance. He covered his front, rear, and flanks with Cavalry Scouts and skirmishers, but put the main body of his cavalry, as before, in his rear evidently relying upon it as upon a reserve force. The right square was called 1st Brigade and commanded by General Redvers Buller. Its front and right and left sides were formed by the 75th Gordon Highlanders, and the 88th Royal Irish, the Rifles brought up the rear.

The second square as a second Brigade commanded by General John Davis had for its front and sides the 65th York and Lancaster and 42nd Black Watch, with the Royal Marines forming the rear line. The Naval Brigade and Royal Engineers took care of the cannon at the corners of the squares. The first day's march simply amounted to a reconnaissance in force. When there was no enemy near the men moved habitually by small fronts in column, or by fours, being ready at any moment to deploy and re-complete the squares.

Generals Graham and Stewart with their staffs at this time left the squares and followed their advance scouts. By four o'clock from the top of a low range of hills, Graham was able to get a view of the valley of
The above paper is intended to describe the work of a committee of the
President's Advisory Committee to review and evaluate the
professional relations between the National Board and the Royal College of
Physicians of Canada. The purpose is to establish a code of ethics and
code of conduct for physicians in Canada. The committee was appointed by
the President of the Board and is comprised of members from various
countries. The meetings are held quarterly and are open to the public.

The committee has the responsibility to ensure that the standards of
discipline and ethics are upheld within the medical profession in Canada.

The committee has developed a code of ethics and conduct that is
expected to be adopted by all members of the profession. The code is
based on principles of honesty, integrity, and professionalism.

The committee has also established a system of ethical review to
address complaints and issues that may arise within the medical
community. The system includes a panel of experts who will investigate
complaints and make recommendations to the committee.

The committee is committed to promoting a culture of professionalism
and excellence in the medical field. By upholding these principles, the
committee aims to ensure that the highest standards of care are
delivered to patients across the country.
Tamaai; and large irregular groups of black figures moving hither and thither showed him the position of his enemy. A cavalry reconnaissance was then pushed rapidly forward to within firing distance. The Arabs at once showed a bold front and revealed to the field glasses of the officers a force of five and six thousand men. Bringing up his squares, still in echelon, with 500 paces between them, he pressed out another reconnaissance to find if possible the wells of water. This move awakened so strong a resistance that the General concluded to close the operations of the day, encamping his command behind a ridge of sand where there was no water except what had been brought by the camels. During the night this supply was increased by fresh trains from Baker's Zereba.

The men with overcoats on slept in line with their arms in hand. The bushes were cleared away to prevent this enterprising foe from having too good a cover for a night-surprise. It was a good thing to have taken this precaution for noiselessly some scouting parties of the Arabs crept up to within rifle range and with yelling and screaming fired rapidly towards the sleeping camp. Wonderful to tell no alarm was created except among the camel and mule drivers, one of whom in his fright sprang up and lost his life. The Arab shots were not replied to, but the Arabs themselves did not come nearer, simply continuing an irregular rattling fire till morning. They killed but one soldier of the 65th York and Lancaster. At sunrise General Graham ordered a few guns to be fired especially at the nocturnal operators who speedily put themselves under cover at the wells. Graham's and Osman's lines facing each other were now about 1200 yards apart, which distance the artillerymen demonstrated.

Stewart's Cavalry that went back for water returned before seven in the morning so that all was in readiness and the advance began at 8 o'clock; the squares moving in the same order and formation as the day before. The left square was today rather in the advance, General Graham accompany-
High and rough ground covered with rocks, affording abundant shelter, ranged along the entire front. In places there were sudden projections of the ridge, one particularly to the right of the second square, which the enemy took advantage of to conceal themselves for a rush. There were also plenty of dry beds of streams filled with large stones. These, sometimes called "Khors", also were filled with Arabs. As the squares advanced the cavalry endeavored to guard the left and soon became engaged. As the skirmishers retired the 2nd. Brigade pushing up seven or eight hundred yards, began firing as it advanced. The 1st Brigade front endeavored to cover the flank of the second. Shortly the whole front was involved in a dense smoke. The Arabs taking advantage of this as cover in spite of the terrible fire, made a sudden rush for a corner of the square. At least a thousand men with spears and swords leapt from cover of ravines and rocks and enveloped the right striking the 65th York and Lancaster, and the Royal Marines. Some officers say that the 65th had charged forward to clear a troublesome ridge and thus made a double opening in the square exposing its own flanks. This regiment was broken and thrown back upon the Marines. These two were in confusion, the disorder soon extended to the 42nd. Black Watch, but notwithstanding the general break up it appears that there was no panic and that individual men Highlanders, Marines, and all fought desperately as they retired. The Naval Brigade managed their guns as well as they could, but at last nothing could save them. Taking away their sights they left them to the enemy. With the vigor of Englishmen, fighting and retiring, these troops managed somehow to get again into order within a thousand yards of the place where their ranks were first broken. The Black Watch was the least disorganized and under their cover the Brigade reformed. It was now 9 o'clock. The 1st Brigade had approached near enough to engage the enemy in a brisk skirmish. The 2nd Brigade was soon re-supplied with ammunition and came up with renewed courage, cheering and pressing
The enemy took cover with trees, stones, and other obstacles. For this reason, the writer's team faced many difficulties. The enemy often changed their positions, making it difficult to target them accurately. It was necessary to maintain constant vigilance and adapt to the ever-changing situation. The writer's team learned to move quietly and efficiently, avoiding detection.

Sometimes, the enemy would attempt to ambush the writer's team. As this moment arrived, they were prepared and ready to react. The writer's team had trained extensively to handle such situations and knew how to respond efficiently.

The writer's team also encountered challenges when trying to communicate with their superiors. The obstacles and smoke made it difficult to send and receive messages. However, they found ways to maintain contact, ensuring that their team remained coordinated and informed.

The writer's team faced many challenges, but they remained determined and focused on their mission. They learned to adapt to the situation, using their skills and strategies to overcome obstacles. Their determination and teamwork were key to their success.

After a long and grueling battle, the writer's team finally emerged victorious. They had faced many challenges and obstacles, but they had persevered and emerged stronger. The writer's team had demonstrated their courage, skill, and determination, proving that they were capable of overcoming any challenge.
steadily towards the foe. This time the two squares acting in concert quickly cleared the outside ravines. A little later the first Brigade advancing with a cheer broke over the first ridge which was the main front line of the enemy. Then the battle was soon over for the Marines, who had lost their Gatling guns were delighted to recover them on the second advance, and knowing how to use them, they turned them on the Arabs and moved down their reckless groupings like sheaves wheat before a furious wind.

Burleigh, the correspondent, speaking of the weapons says, "I again noticed the poor quality of the steel wrought into cutlasses and bayonets for the soldiers. X X X their (the Arabs) spears and swords, sharp as razors, cut as I saw scores of them do, through bone, sinew, and every obstacle without turning the edge of the weapon. X X When they made a thrust it was invariably for a vital part, about the head, throat or chest."

The terrible battle of Tamaai now ceased and the enemy again with wonderful deliberation, steadily and slowly retired.

In Graham's command there were over 100 killed and as many wounded in the short and sharp action at Tamaai, certainly not a large number of casualties considering the disaster which befell the 2nd Brigade. The enemy's force probably numbered 6000 soldiers, but were not so well armed, nor so well supplied with ammunition as at El Teb. The Arabs were as brave as before, exposing themselves recklessly in front of the Gatlings and breechloading arms, and were therefore constantly mowed down by the steady and deliberate fire of the English soldiers who never intermitted their shots, even during their disastrous retreat.

The same correspondent says when commenting upon the rush against the second square, "with hair on end, eyes glistening, and their white teeth shining, more like infuriated demons than men, they (the Arabs) seemed to bound out of the battle smoke upon the soldiers like figures in a shadow
essential factors are the time, the intensity, the temperature, and the composition of the medium. A little later in the text, it is mentioned that the specific temperature and composition can vary depending on the conditions of the experiment.

The text then proceeds to describe the process of allowing the mixture to cool and solidify. It states, "When the mixture is cool enough, the solid phase can be observed as a white, powdery substance." The text goes on to explain the importance of the cooling process, as it affects the final properties of the solid product. It emphasizes the need for careful control of the temperature to achieve the desired results.

The next section discusses the role of pressure in the reaction. It notes that increasing the pressure can increase the rate of the reaction, but also cautions that excessive pressure can lead to thermal decomposition. The text recommends careful monitoring of the pressure during the reaction to ensure safety and efficiency.

Finally, the text concludes by summarizing the key points and emphasizing the importance of understanding the factors that influence the reaction. It concludes with a note on the potential applications of the reaction, suggesting that it could be useful in various industrial processes.
pantomime. In an instant they were at the guns and among our men, thrusting, cutting, stabbing with desperate energy. The men recoiled before the avalanches of fierce savages; but to our soldiers credit, be it ever told, they retired mostly with their faces to the foe, loading and firing with the courage of heroes."

One more scene. "I saw Arab after Arab through whose bodies our bullets had ploughed their way, charging down on the square, with the blood spouting in pulsating streams from them at every heart throb."

Certainly these warriors equaled their enemy in boldness and energy, but like our bravest Indians they fall and retire before the skill and persistency of the more civilized man.

Tamanieb.

After the victory of Tamaai General Graham drew back his whole force to Suakim. The retrograde movement was completed by the 15th of Mar. Like some of our conscientious gunners, after a defeat, during our war, Gen. Graham assumes the blame of the fearful check of the 2nd Brigade by allowing the square to be opened by an untimely charge. "As he says, "the charge took place under my eyes and under my approval". I should be disposed to impute no blame to General Graham or to his soldiers for this but great credit to an enterprising enemy.

During the halt at Suakim Osman Digna still kept the field. He took up a new position nine or ten miles beyond Tamaai at Tamanieb. He gathered his remnants at this place and with distance and water difficulties to help him against the English appeared to be ready for another trial of strength.

This time taking a new route, a higher ridge, by way of Handouk, making Zerebas, i.e., intrenched enclosures to secure his water trains and supplies at convenient distances, and avoiding the intense heats of midday, the General, the 26th of March, marched out from Suakim having substantially the same force as at El Teb and Tamaai. From his Boreba #4 (see the map)
The recent development of the new financial system in England has led to a rapid expansion of economic activity. The increase in foreign trade has been significant, with substantial growth in exports of manufactured goods and raw materials.

In this context, the government has pursued policies aimed at maintaining economic stability and promoting growth. The implementation of fiscal measures, such as tax cuts and increased public spending, has been a key component of these strategies.

The success of these initiatives has been evident in the improvement of economic indicators, including inflation rates and unemployment levels. However, there are concerns regarding the sustainability of these gains and the potential for future economic challenges.

In conclusion, the economic landscape in England continues to evolve, with ongoing efforts to balance economic growth and stability. The government remains committed to maintaining a robust economic framework to support the country's continued development.
Graham sent his Cavalry and mounted Infantry under Colonel Stewart to make a determined reconnaissance. General Stewart went forward with his squadron in echelon, his right in advance. He established two or three Heliographic stations on convenient heights connecting with Graham's position. At last at about 1 o'clock from an admirable heliographic station, he had a good view of Osman's lines. He was near enough to send officers well escorted to communicate. The Arabs answered Stewart's flags with volleys from their rifles. Immediately a lively skirmish began between the Arabs and the mounted Infantry and was continued for over an hour. Then the Cavalry returned to the camp of the previous night.

The next day, the 27th of March, General Graham pushed out his command in substantially the same formation as at El Teb except that he put his mounted force in advance. The Cavalry struck Osman's lines three miles ahead of the main body, and a skirmish set in like that of the day before. The men were dismounted and were pushed forward in irregular line taking advantages of ridges, ravines and boulders. After a time Stewart sent a part of his Infantry to work around Osman's right flank. This effort brought on a wilder firing. Soon about 9:00 A.M. General Graham himself came up with that part of mounted Infantry which had been in reserve. Osman's force being pressed in flank and front, without waiting to engage the squares, began to retire in groups. Still another fitful fire came from every hollow and crag, but the First Brigade came within a thousand yards and brought out its Artillery. The nine pounders burst their shells among the rocks and in the main water courses held by the Arabs. This time their fierce spirit seemed to be broken and in a few minutes the whole mass fled speedily back over the rough hills.

The officers say that it was a sight to behold, the effect produced upon the men and horses by the running water which now came to view before the pursuers. The clear and beautiful stream was irresistible. They
flew to it, and for the first time during the march drank their fill. This cool running brook back of the position of Tamanieb seems to have put a check upon the pursuit, and here the campaign ended.

The troops of General Graham were now marched back. He congratulated himself that notwithstanding the great heat, that there were but few cases of sun-stroke. By the 25th of March he reports the entire command in camp by the sea near Suakim.

Shortly after this, before my arrival all but a small garrison of Egyptian troops were, as we have before seen, brought back from that front.

Though Osman Digna was three or four times beaten in battle by Europeans, yet, with the 30000 or 40000 souls belonging to Lower Egypt still exposed in the Soudan to the fierce Mahdi and his thousands, the purpose of the campaign, which was to further the evacuation of the Soudan, was hardly realized. The fruits were apparently almost nothing. Yet Lower Egypt was safe and England resolved to try to bring the European Powers into better line before further operations. In fact the heats and other troubles called for a halt. I had good opportunities to see some of the British soldiers that had been in the battles. Those in Alexandria and Cairo were young-looking, robust and healthful. Beside the native Egyptians they appeared of large size. In drill, discipline, military set up and dress you could find no better.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier General,

Commanding.
Your letter of 3rd and your copy of the order granting the monkey branch little time to arrive and for the order to come through the monkey branch team. The copy containing block of the position of the monkey seems to have but a few blocks from the present and may have the monkey among.

The size of the Reserve Army is now making some Hare reported. We consider that the Reserve Army that there may be less cause of minor-stakes. In the event of minor to report the entire case.

May in charge of the sea near North Africa. Please print a similar extension of Kynaston house for we have further seen 'em public from that.

Trench, Coven Plage, we chance of your present in battle Pyrenees. Now with the 5000 of 4000 some personnel to lower heights. The expansion to the second of the three I had my chances theTRACE.

The huts made especially short notice. No lower-E. April now take any hinting necessity to try to keep the invasion please into better. I have been writing to write in the matter of the Prit. Please send for a start. I have good opportunity to see some of his pit. Those in Alexandria and Cairo were more lacking. I hope and I continue. Please let me know of the pit.

I am by,

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

[Official Stamp]
1st Endorsement.
Headquarters of the Army
Washington Dec. 18, 1884
Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his information.

2nd Endorsement
Received Headquarters, Dec. 17, 1884
Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War

File with 6052. A. P. 84.