
RECORDS.

RECORD BOOK

OF

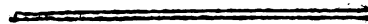
The Scinde

IRREGULAR HORSE.

(PRINTED FOR PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL REGIMENTAL USE ONLY.)

VOL. II.

FROM 8TH OCTOBER, 1851, TO 13TH JUNE, 1855.



SUKKUR:

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1903.



RECORD BOOK

OF THE

SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.

SIR,

8th October, 1851.

I HAVE the honor to report that, on the 5th instant, a party of Mounted Marauders, from the hills, attacked some jutts proceeding from Rojaun to Kusmore, and took from them forty camels, cutting down one of the men. On the information reaching Kusmore, Russuldar Hyder Khan, with a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse from that post, proceeded in pursuit of the robbers, followed their track into the hills, and came on the plunderers at Mundoo Ke Koonda; shots were exchanged, but apparently without much effect; the robbers escaped among the rocks and hills, where they were joined by a body of footmen, but the Russuldar recovered and brought back the whole of the plunder, without loss on our side.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

SIR,

15th October, 1851.

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command since the date of my last report.

I have received intelligence of the assembly in the hills of some hundreds of outlaws and broken men of various tribes, for the purpose of a plundering excursion into the Kusmore District, and have taken measures to prevent or repel the inroad.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

SIR,

17th November 1851

In forwarding the accompanying copy of correspondence, as per margin, with Government, relative to the proposal for widening and deepening the Begaree Canal, in Upper Scinde, I have the honor to request that you will favor me with your opinion on the points noticed in paragraph 3rd of the letter from Government.

To Government No. 1 065,
Dated, 10th June, 51
From ditto, No. 9.912 of
15th October, with en-
closures.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major John Jacob, Political Superintendent
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, Jacobabad.



[COPIES.]

No. 1,065 of 1851.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

10th June, 1851.

From the COMMISSIONER in SCINDE, to the Right Honorable Lord Viscount
FALKLAND, Governor-President in Council, Bombay.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to report that, when I was at Khanghur, Major Jacob brought to my notice the immense benefit which would result to all the country north of Shikarpoor, if the Begaree Canal were deepened and widened so as to enable it to convey a greater body of water.

2.—An inspection of Major Jacob's published Map of "Cutchee and the "North West Frontier of Scinde," will show your Lordship in Council better than any description I can give, the direction of this Canal (which is one of the principal in Upper Scinde), and the present distribution of its water.

3.—It will be seen from the Map that, after leaving the Indus, the Begaree runs nearly due West, giving off on its Northern side a number of smaller Canals which run in a direction generally North or North West, till they thin out and terminate about the edge of the desert.

4.—It will be remembered that the surface of this tract of country gradually slopes from the Indus, so that the water which, at the spot where the Canal branches off from the Indus, is many feet below the surface, after running 40 or 50 miles comes out close to, or on, the surface.

5.—Hence, the further the Canal recedes from the river, the nearer is the water to the surface, and the greater are the facilities for raising it, till at length, near the borders of the desert it may, during the height of the inundation, be allowed to flow over the fields, without the expense of any wheels or other contrivance for raising it.

6.—The soil throughout is naturally good, but, like most soils in Scinde, it becomes intensely salt if left untilld, and unirrigated; and almost all the wells in the country become either perfectly salt, or more or less brackish.

7.—At present, newly cultivated land near the desert will, from the extreme saltiness of the soil, produce little but certain varieties of jowarree.

8.—Tillage and irrigation will, however, in the course of a few seasons, almost entirely free the land from salt, with the exception of occasional incurable patches; and by assiduous use of the wells, and by turning into them the water from the Canals, the most brackish wells become annually improved, till in the third or fourth year they remain sweet all the year through.

9.—These facts have been repeatedly proved in all kinds of situations, and under every variety of circumstance, by Major Jacob, since the settlement of this frontier, and there cannot be a doubt but that the whole of the district between Shikarpoor and the desert might become again, as it has been in more prosperous times, a sheet of cultivation.

10.—There are men now living who remember it so cultivated, and the marks of such former cultivation are everywhere now visible.

11.—Of late years, as your Lordship in Council is aware, the Frontier tribes have ravaged and desolated the country up to the gates of Shikarpoor. The few inhabitants who remained were almost as lawless as their neighbours, and lived more by retaliatory plunder than by honest labor.

12.—Since Major Jacob took charge of the Frontier, this state of things has been completely changed. He has rigidly enforced the disarming of all within our frontier, and has put down the practice of forays beyond our frontier, whilst his posts of Scinde Irregular Horse form a perfect cordon of protection to all within them against aggression from without.

13.—In going from Shikarpoor to Khanghur, I passed over the district; less than four years ago it was exposed to be ravaged by forays of Hill Belooches, who kept even the Brigade of Shikarpoor in constant alarm of an attack, and who, within the period in question, carried off from that district a large booty, undeterred by a strong detachment of the Brigade, which went in pursuit of them.

14.—It was impossible not to be struck with the present altered state of things. Single unarmed travellers, seemed now as safe as elsewhere in Scinde, and

the general sense of perfect security was shown by the improving state of the villages, and the fact that the people now trust themselves, their cattle and grain-yards, day and night, out in the open fields, instead of keeping, as was so lately their invariable custom, under shelter of their village walls. 10th June, 1851.

15.—All were loud in proclaiming their gratitude for the present perfect peace and security assured to them by Major Jacob's arrangements.

16.—Nothing further is now wanting to restore the country to its ancient state of prosperity than to give it, its ancient supply of water.

17.—To do this in the large district traversed by the Begaree and its branches, nothing more is requisite, on the part of Government, than to deepen and widen the Begaree, the great artery of irrigation, leaving the cultivators along its course to improve, in a similar manner, the smaller branch Canals which convey the water to their fields.

18.—The details of the additional capacity which Major Jacob proposes to give the Canal, are fully stated in the enclosures. The total expense he estimates at Rupees 1,30,094, which he proposes to divide between the English Government and His Highness Meer Ali Morad, in proportion to the benefit each will derive, so that Rupees 97,570 will be ultimately defrayed by us, and Rupees 32,524 by His Highness.

From No. 73, dated 1st April, 1852, with Enclosed Estimate.
To No. 541, dated 11th ditto.
From No. 87, dated 21st ditto.

19.—The return will be, at a very moderate calculation, an increase of revenue of about Rupees 89,000 to the British Government, and 30,000 to His Highness Meer Ali Morad.

20.—But it is not only in directly increased Revenue that the benefits of the improvement will be felt.

21.—An extended and improved supply of drinking water for man and beast, and better grazing of pasture, will tell indirectly, but very decidedly, on the prosperity of the cultivators throughout the district.

22.—Still more decided will be the moral effect on the people of the country: it will give the means of subsistence to many thousands, and thereby, like every such measure, strengthen our Government, more especially the reclaimed tribes of Hill Belooches, whose colonies are all, with few exceptions, on the canals fed by the Begaree, will find their means of profitable cultivation greatly increased.

23.—Those who are under Major Jacob's immediate influence have already shown an excellent spirit in this respect. I have now before me, in a private letter from Major Jacob, an account of some late proceedings of Jummal Khan Doombkee, once a notorious plundering leader, but since Sir C. Napier's Trukkee campaign, in which he was made prisoner, settled near Khanghur. He last year obtained from Lieut. Farrington a grant of waste land near Koomree, the next post to Kusmore, on the Scinde Frontier. Here he collected all the idle Belooches from his own village and Lanadeyra, the Jekranee colony near Khanghur, and set them to work on the old canal, which they have dug out, besides making a dam about 50 yards long, and in the centre 30 feet high, very strong and solid, secured with trunks of large trees, &c., to prevent the water of the Canal flowing into a hollow. This has been done entirely by men who, ten years ago, would have rather starved than touched a spade or hoe, and yet, when visited by Major Jacob and his officers, they seemed as proud of their work as they would have formerly been of a successful foray, and even those officers who had encouraged them to the work, could hardly have believed that it was executed by Belooche robbers, putting into their works of peace, as they did formerly into their plundering expeditions, a far greater amount of energy than the Scindee cultivators.

24.—I have referred to this case in some detail, because one such instance is worth any amount of the best reasoned speculation, as to the probable results of measures like that in question, calculated to afford numerous opportunities for similar improvements. Your Lordship in Council would, I am convinced, think such results cheaply purchased at a considerable outlay of money, and will therefore, I am sure, accord them a place among the profitable returns to be expected from that now recommended.

25.—As the Begaree lies, in part, in those districts of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, which form a portion of Major Jacob's political charge, and as it runs almost entirely through frontier districts, I would recommend that the work be

10th June, 1851.

placed entirely under Major Jacob's superintendence, the Collector and his Deputies being directed to co-operate with him in every way, more especially by placing at his disposal the ordinary machinery for canal clearances, including, if necessary, the services of his Deputy, Lieutenant Dickson.

26.—There can be no doubt His Highness Meer Ali Morad would readily consent to bear his share in a project so advantageous to him, but his pecuniary difficulties may prevent him from paying down, or even promising to pay, his share in money. I would recommend, therefore, that the same course be pursued as has, I find, been usually followed in the ordinary annual clearances of this very Canal. His Highness furnishes as many statute laborers as he can. If they are fewer than the number at which he is assessed by the Collector, according to the general and long established custom of the country, the deficient men are entertained and paid by the Collector, and His Highness debited with the amount.

27.—Your Lordship in Council is well aware that, besides possessing a more minute and accurate acquaintance with the country than any European living, and having brought all his observations to the test of regular scientific survey, Major Jacob is, as a practical engineer, second to none in the Government service, and I have not therefore thought it necessary to submit his plan for the criticism of any other officer, simply because I know of none whose scientific attainments are greater, or who could, without the labor of years, add to them so accurate a knowledge of local circumstances.

28.—Moreover, the whole plan is so simple, and its results so certain, that there is hardly room for any reasonable difference of opinion, the work being merely the enlargement of an existing Canal, and not the excavation of a new one, to the results of which some degree of uncertainty must always attach.

29.—I trust I may be pardoned for expressing my respectful opinion that the acknowledgments of Government are due to Major Jacob for maturing and bringing forward a plan which, however closely connected with the great and philanthropic objects he has most at heart, is not one which he was officially bound to take the trouble of bringing forward.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 9,912 of 1851.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

15th October, 1851.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of the 10th June last, No. 1,065, with accompaniments, I have been directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, No. 337, dated the 24th ultimo, relative to the proposal for widening and deepening the Begaree Canal in Upper Scinde.

2.—The work, I am to state, cannot be commenced at any rate until a reply is received from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the reference which the Most Noble the Governor-General is about to make. In the mean while, it is desirable that you should consult Captain Turner, and report as to the advisableness and possibility of obtaining further information than has been afforded by Major Jacob as to the advantages likely to result from the work, and its probable cost.

3.—The Governor in Council is likewise desirous of being informed if cultivators for so large an increase of cultivation are likely to be found on the terms estimated; also, whether the increased volume of water from the proposed enlargement of the Canal, is likely to suffice as deducible from the extent of the existing irrigation, with many other points: for instance, as to how the levels have been ascertained, &c.

4.—In Major Jacob's estimate, dated the 31st March last, there are apparently errors which have been corrected in red ink in this office, so as to show the

amount is Rupees (1,39,368 10) one lac thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-eight, instead of Rupees (1,30,094) one lac thirty thousand and ninety-four. 15th October, 1851.

5.—As regards the suggestion for the removal of the bunds in the Scinde, the Governor in Council, I am to state, would not authorize its adoption, without being satisfied that the country at Shikarpoor, or elsewhere, would not be rendered unhealthy by the inundation.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed) A. MALET,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To H. B. E. Frere, Esq.,
Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

No. 337 of 1851.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

24th September, 1851

The Governor-General having had under his consideration the papers submitted with your letter, No. 8,718, dated the 1st instant, relative to the widening and deepening of the Begaree Canal in Upper Scinde, directs me in reply to make the following communication.

2.—The Governor-General can have no hesitation in his expressing his cordial approval of the general proposal for widening and deepening the irrigation canal above adverted to, when so many, so great, and such immediate advantages may be expected from it.

3.—The question of estimate, calculations, &c., are details for which the Government of Bombay is responsible, and which his Lordship leaves to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, without interference on his part.

4.—If the work can be executed for anything like the sum named, and if it be likely to produce anything like the return anticipated, its early execution is very desirable.

5.—Adverting to the very peculiar relations existing at this moment between the British Government and His Highness Meer Ali Morad, whose consent will be necessary to the commencement of any operations on this Canal, which partly passes through his territory, and adverting further to the probability that instructions will, within a very short time, be received from the Court of Directors, which will indicate the measures to be adopted by the Government of Bombay towards His Highness, the Governor-General would advise the Governor in Council not to open the question with His Highness at the present moment.

6.—This act of caution cannot involve a delay of any consequence. In the mean time, the necessary sanction of the Court of Directors to the proposed expenditure will be sought.

I have, &c. &c.,
(Signed) H. M. ELLIOTT,
Secretary to Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)

(Signed)

Assistant Commissioner.

To H. E. Goldsmid, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

7th July, 1851.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 129, dated the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to forward extract paragraphs 66 to 80 of my letter to Government, No. 857, of the 21st May last, relative to the political duties of the frontier, and to request that you will be good enough to inform me what establishment will, in your opinion, be sufficient to enable you satisfactorily to discharge the duties indicated by me; including an establishment for your Political Assistant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major Jacob, Political Superintendent
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 66 to 80 of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 857, dated 21st May, 1851, to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Political duties in
Upper Scinde.

Par. 66.—There is one point which, as being connected with the fiscal duties of the Collector of Shikarpoor, requires notice here, though its discussion belongs more properly to the Political Department.

67.—The duties formerly entrusted to a separate officer, as Resident at Khyrpoor, have, for the last two years, been transferred to the Collector of Shikarpoor.

68.—I cannot tell how matters might go on if the Collectorate were once fairly settled, but at present the arrangement does not, in any respect, work well. The Collector, already overburdened with far more work than he can perform, has his attention distracted by an entirely foreign, and, as matters now stand, not very compatible class of duties, which, for their proper performance, require far more undivided attention than the Collector can possibly give them. His Highness the Meer is obviously discontented at getting only a portion of the time and attention of an overworked officer, who has other most pressing duties to attend to; and this too even lately, when he personally liked the Collector and Political Agent (Mr. George Inverarity) as well, if not better, than any officer with whom he has had to do.

69.—But the principal evil is the divided authority regarding the political duties at one and the same Court. As regards all the Meer's possessions on the right bank towards Kusmore and the Murree Hills, Boordika and his other frontier districts, Major Jacob is necessarily the medium of communication with the Meer, and the duty *could not*, without very serious risk to the peace of the frontier, be entrusted to other hands. Major Jacob's authority, however, is confined to matters affecting the frontier, and with regard to all others the Meer communicates with the Collector.

70.—The consequence is, as might be easily supposed, a divided and uncertain policy, sure to produce misunderstanding—a state of things of which His Highness naturally avails himself when it suits his purpose.

71.—Our relations with His Highness cannot, at present, be placed on a very satisfactory footing, till matters now, I believe, under reference to the Government of India, are disposed of; but the state of our relations with him is rendered far more unsatisfactory than it need be by the present division of agency in our intercourse with him; and while such division exists, I cannot feel free from apprehension that serious inconvenience may one day be experienced.

72.—As a great, and, perhaps, in some respects, the more important share of the duty is now entrusted to Major Jacob, and cannot, without risk, be taken from him; and as he is pre-eminently qualified, in every respect, for efficiently discharging the whole, I would very strongly recommend that the whole be entrusted to him.

73.—For somewhat similar reasons, I would advocate the whole charge of the Colonies of Boogtees, Doombkees, Rumdanees, and Iskranees, being made over to him. The Colonies of the three latter tribes, though nominally under the Collector, are, from their close proximity to Khanghur, and Major Jacob's unequalled personal influence over the people, in point of fact more under him than any one else, and the benefits of his influence are most conspicuous. They are so far out of the Collector's way, that he cannot possibly look after them efficiently; but while he can do little good, he may do much harm, with the best possible intentions.

Political duties in
Upper Scinde.

74.—I think, therefore, that there can be no doubt they should be wholly and solely under Major Jacob's control.

75.—The arrangement of proximity will apply less forcibly to the Boogtee Colony, near Larkana; but I am by no means satisfied with its present condition, and feel convinced it would be far better to place it also under Major Jacob, to whom the Boogtee colonists there even now look for counsel and assistance in difficulties as to their natural protector.

76.—I would, in fact, constitute Major Jacob Political Agent, not on the frontier only, but throughout Upper Scinde, as far as His Highness Meer Ali Morad and these colonists are concerned.

77.—But to enable him to discharge the additional duty thus imposed upon him, some additional assistance will be requisite.

78.—Indeed, even as matters now stand, he requires further aid. His personal knowledge of every person and place within his range, is so minute and accurate, and he reduces everything to so perfect a system, that he gets through the work, and it is done, as Government is aware, most efficiently: but I doubt if this could be done by any other man in the Government service; and as it is most desirable that arrangements so excellent and important, in every point of view, should not be left too dependant on the life or health of any one man, I think he should have under him a "Frontier Staff Officer," whose appointment would not only relieve Major Jacob of a great mass of details, but render matter of official record much which may otherwise be lost, and which is of the utmost importance to the maintenance of the present admirable system of frontier guardianship.

79.—The duties of such a Frontier Staff Officer would, however, be to a great extent military, and to aid Major Jacob in his other duties, I would recommend that he have a separate assistant for political duties on Rupees eight hundred per month, with a very small establishment, and that he should reside as Major Jacob may from time to time think fittest, at Sukkur, Khyrpoor, or elsewhere.

80.—I would beg distinctly to state it as my opinion, from what I have seen of the Meer and our intercourse with him, that unless some such plan be followed, and the duties of Political Agent are severed from those of Collector, at least until the Collector's own duties are reduced to something like system, very serious embarrassment will one day be experienced.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner.

SIR,

8th July, 1851.

I have the honour, by direction, to forward you copy of a letter, No. 494, from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde Division, for your information.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

H. HARVEY, Lieut.,
Major of Brigade.

To Major Jacob, C.B.,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

3rd July, 1851.

Major Jacob's letter, No. 110, of the 21st May last, having been submitted by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division to Army Head-Quarters for the perusal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I am instructed to inti-

3rd July, 1851.

mate that the vigilance and energy evinced by the officer commanding at Kusmore, and his detachment of the Scinde Horse on the occasion referred to, has His Excellency's warm approbation, and General Manson will feel obliged by your communicating the same to Major Jacob.

I have, &c., &c.,
E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division of the Army.

(Signed)

To Brigadier Wilson, K. H.,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

21st July, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to forward copy of a letter, No 529, from the Assistant-Adjutant-General, Scinde Division of the Army, and its accompaniments, for your information.

I have, &c., &c.,
H. HARVEY, Lieut.,
Major of Brigade.

(Signed)

To Major Jacob, C.B.,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

15th July, 1851.

SIR,

I am directed by the Brigadier-General commanding the Division, to transmit to you, herewith, a star of the 2nd Class of the order of British India, with a supply of ribbon, for presentation to Russuldar and Bahadoor Meer Furzund Ali, of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, appointed to that distinction by the Government of India, and to request that, in the event of the weather being propitious, so as to render travelling practicable by you, at this season of heat, you will be pleased to present the star at Khanghur to the Russuldar, in the presence of Major Jacob, C.B., and the officers and men of the two Regiments of Scinde Horse assembled on parade for the purpose, giving to the ceremony every eclat and publicity which circumstances will permit, and at the same time causing the object thereof to be clearly explained to the assembled troops.

In the event of the great heat preventing your journeying to Khanghur, and presenting the star in person, General Manson will feel obliged by your causing the same to be done at the hands of Major Jacob, and he directs me to add how much he regrets that he cannot have the satisfaction of presenting personally to the Russuldar so appropriate a reward of long and distinguished service.

I have, &c., &c.,
E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General.

(Signed)

To Brigadier Wilson, K. H.
Commanding Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) H. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Major of Brigade, Upper Scinde.

5th September, 1851. SIR,

I have the honor, in reply to your letter, No. 188, dated the 22nd ultimo, to transmit for your information copy of two letters addressed by me to Government on the subject of your Office Establishment, replies to which I hope shortly to receive.

Letter No. 1,887, dated
the 18th July, 1851.
Letter No. 1,501 dated
the 1st August, 1851.

I have, &c., &c.,
H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed)

To Major Jacob, C.B., Political Superintendent
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

18th July, 1851.

MY LORD

I have the honor, in reference to previous correspondence nated in the margin, on the subject of the office establishment of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, to submit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from that officer, No. 129, dated the 17th ultimo.

2. I would most strongly recommend, for the reasons assigned by Major Jacob, that the establishment in question be made a permanent one, and put upon an efficient footing; and with this view I have ascertained that the following establishment will be sufficient to enable Major Jacob to carry out the measures proposed in paragraphs 66 to 80 of my letter to Government, No. 857, of the 21st May last.

To Government, No. 651
dated 9th April, 1850.
From Government, No.
2,060, dated 6th May, 1850
From Government, No.
945, dated 28th May, 1850
From Government, No.
2,906, dated 15th June 1850
From Government, No.
6,470, dated 9th Dec. 1850

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

For the Political Superintendent.

1 English Writer	Rs. 80
1 Moonshee . . . . .	. 60
1 Persian Writer . . . . .	. 30
6 Chuprassees at 6 rupees each . . . . .	. 36
Stationery . . . . .	. 40—246

For the Political Assistant.

1 English Writer	Rs. 60
1 Persian Ditto . . . . .	. 30
3 Chuprassees at 6 rupees each . . . . .	. 18
Stationery . . . . .	. 30—138

Total Monthly cost Rs. 384

3.—This will make a total increase of Rupees 254 per month upon the present expense, which amounts to Rupees 130.

4.—In recommending this establishment for sanction, I have not been unmindful of the injunctions of your Lordship in Council, to propose no avoidable expense, unless it have a tendency to improve the resources of Government.

5.—That such will be the effect of the expenditure now recommended, I have no doubt, for I am satisfied that the revenue results of the complete pacification of the Frontier, if developed in the mode in which Major Jacob would develop them, with such additional means at his command as I have recommended, might be reckoned not by thousands, but by lacs of rupees.

6.—The force kept up on the Frontier in question is not, like much of our military expenditure, an outlay barren of immediate financial results. I have already, on more than one occasion, reported to your Lordship in Council how, while all beyond Major Jacob's outposts is exposed to rapine and bloodshed, and is, in truth, a desert, perfect peace and security exist within; and the population is increasing and becoming settled, cultivation is extending, and the revenue improving.

7.—This will doubtless go on to a considerable extent, without any further trouble on our part, but the restoration of peace to a country which a generation or two ago was flourishing, and which has lately been for many years a desert gives rise to claims and disputes of every kind, regarding boundaries, water, &c., there are the means at hand to inquire into and adjust such claims, which cannot be done by any one so well as the Political Superintendent, nor by him without establishment.

8.—I lately submitted to Government, with my letter in the Revenue Department, No. 1,065, of the 10th ultimo, a single project of Major Jacob's perfectly feasible in the course of a season or two, and calculated ultimately to add nearly a lac of rupees to the Government revenue: and had he the necessary leisure

18th July, 1851.

and establishment, many more, equally practicable and beneficial, would, I am confident, follow.

9.—It is not right that the expense of such labours, at present perfectly voluntary on his part, should be thrown on Major Jacob; and, for the same reason, I would very strongly recommend that he should receive a separate salary of not less than Rupees 1,000 per mensem for his Political duties, for which he now receives nothing whatever, extra to his pay as Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse. I have not a shadow of doubt but that the extra expense would be repaid to Government many fold, and that within the course of a season or two.

10.—The circumstances are very similar to those under which Government have, at different times, and always with such excellent effect, morally and financially, sanctioned Bheel agencies and other similar appointments, the points of difference in the two cases being all in favour of the measure now advocated, viz. :—

1st. That the agency to which the duty is to be entrusted, is already organized and on the spot, and waits only the authority to act in improving the country otherwise than as Major Jacob now acts, as a volunteer, and the means of doing so through the moderate establishment now asked for.

2nd. That the people to be reclaimed are not like Bheels, a jungle-race only a remove above the beasts of the forest, but a race more than half civilized—turbulent and sanguinary, it is true, in their habits hitherto, but possessing the energy and much of the capacity, both intellectual and physical, calculated to make a fine race of civilized men.

3rd. That their reclamation to settled and orderly habits is no longer a problem, but a proved possibility, of which numerous and striking instances have already been afforded in a great measure by Major Jacob's volunteer efforts in the cause.

4th. That the country to be settled and improved is not a feverish jungle, but a country which, though for years a desert, through the want of a settled and powerful government, has supported, and can at any time again support, as large a population, and can pay as much revenue per square mile, as any district in this fertile province.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falkland,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

P.S.—I have no doubt whatever, that if the plan I have above proposed were sanctioned, a very considerable saving might be effected in the military charges of Upper Scinde. But this is a subject into the details of which I hardly feel authorized to enter on this occasion. It involves, moreover, other considerations than those which seem to me sufficient to justify the increase applied for, viz., the necessity for making adequate provision for the duty required by Government, and the certainty that the efficient provision for a proper discharge of such duty will largely add to the Government revenue.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner.

1st August, 1851.

MY LORD,

In transmitting the accompanying copy of a memorandum from the Civil Auditor, dated the 7th ultimo, with copy of a letter from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent, No. 162 of the 24th idem, relating to the continuance of his temporary office establishment, I have the honor to recommend that a further sanction for six months be accorded, pending a consideration by your Lordship in Council of the propositions contained in my letter, No. 1,387, of the 18th ultimo.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falkland,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

MY LORD,

1st October, 1851.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

2.—The pursuit described in the first paragraph of that communication was marked by the promptitude and perseverance of which the Scinde Irregular Horse have given so many examples.

3.—The intelligence contained in the second paragraph is in accordance with the expectations formed of the probable policy of the late Vizier's son and successor, and appears to be authentic.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falkland,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

SIR,

21st October, 1851.

I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,040, dated the 1st instant, forwarding copy of one from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent and Commandant on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

2.—In reply, I am desired to state, that the pursuit of the robbers by parties of the Scinde Horse is, as usual, deserving of approbation.

3.—I am further instructed to inform you, that in case of your being able to supply Government with intelligence of events towards Persia, or generally beyond the Frontier of Scinde, its value cannot be estimated without an approximation to correctness in dates, which will allow it to be tested with that obtained from other sources.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) A. MALET
Chief Secretary.

To H. B. E. Frere, Esqr.,
Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

3rd December, 1851.

In consequence of the Murree tribe having assembled in the hills for evil purposes, and having threatened to make a predatory inroad into the plain country, I am at Shahpoor with two squadrons of the Scinde Irregular Horse to watch the movements of the mountaineers. His Highness the Khan of Kelat has lately arrived at Gundava, and I am informed that he purposes shortly moving a force to attack the Murree plunderers in their hills,

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

SIR,

5th February, 1851.

I have the honor to report that on the 2nd February, 1851, two armed robbers from the hills attempted to steal some camels from the neighbourhood of Koomree; the jutts gave the alarm, and a patrol of the Belooche Mounted Guides, which was passing at the time, followed the robbers towards the hills.

When the patrol approached, the thieves drew their swords and attempted to resist, but were captured unhurt, and brought in prisoners.

On appearing before me at Khanghur on the 5th February, the prisoners stated that their names are Peeran and Bushan, that they are Mussoree Boogtees from Barkoon, which place they left about fifteen days ago, for the purpose of plundering in Scinde; that they remained a few days at Beebrack-Ke-Deyra, and thence proceeded to steal camels near Kundkote, where they were seized by Pandey Kosah, as above mentioned,

I have committed the men to jail, pending the receipt of instructions from you

5th February, 1851. regarding them, and beg leave strongly to recommend that these prisoners, as well as others imprisoned under similar circumstances, be transported beyond sea, or imprisoned for life, for the reasons discussed in former correspondence with the Commissioner in Scinde.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the Frontier under my command during the past week.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

18th March, 1851.

SIR,

It being of vital importance to the troops and inhabitants of Khanghur that the Indus water reach that place as early as possible in the season, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to order the mouth of the Begaree Canal to be opened forthwith.

I am informed that the water in the river is already high enough to enter the Begaree, and if it should again subside, still once filling the tank at Khanghur would be a most important advantage.

The excavation of the Begaree Canal some time ago was carried beyond the mouth of the Noorwah, so that the admission of the water so far will not interfere with that work.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde

To the Collector of Shikarpoor

19th March, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that Mahomed Hussan, Minister of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, visited me at Khanghur on the 11th instant, and took his departure this morning.

Mahomed Hussan has again made earnest application in the name of His Highness the Khan for pecuniary assistance from the British Government, but has nothing more to adduce in favor of such a grant than has already been brought to the notice of your predecessor by me, *vide* letters No. 256, of the 20th November, and No. 269, of the 8th December, 1849, and which has been laid before and replied to by the Government of India, *vide* letter from the Commissioner in Scinde to me, No. 880, of the 16th May, 1850, with accompaniments.

I have explained to the Minister that all that he has mentioned and urged in favor of his application had been on the former occasion fully and fairly laid by me before Government, which had decided against granting any assistance to His Highness the Khan of Kelat, and that I could now do more than report to you his renewed request, without the least hope of its being complied with.

Mahomed Hussan was accompanied by the Boogtee Chief, Islam Khan, and by Belooch Khan, of Lharee, the head of the Dombkee tribe. The latter has petitioned that Wuzzeer Khan, son of the deceased Chief, Beejar Doombkee, and the rest of his tribe, who were settled near Khyrpoor, in the custody of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, after the hill campaign of 1845, may be allowed to return to Cutchee and reside with him—Belooche Khan, at Lharee. Belooche Khan, offers to be security for the future good conduct of these men, and his request is backed by the Minister, Mahomed Hussan, and by His Highness the Khan of Kelat. Wuzzeer Khan, the son of Beejar, has none of the influence or power of his father; he is, in fact, despised by all men as a drunken debauchee—his character is contemptible, and it matters little whether he be released from restraint or not, or where he be allowed to reside. Belooche Khan is a very peaceably disposed person, and though the head of the whole Doombkee tribe, never had anything to do with that part of it which, under Beejar Khan, so long plundered this country. After the severe lesson which has been taught them, and being without leaders of note, I am of opinion that, if these Doombkees were released, they would reside quietly with their Chief at Lharee.

When these men were captured or allowed to surrender in the hills, I am of opinion that it would have been far better to have removed them to such a distance as to preclude all thought of returning to their country; but as they have been settled so near the border and their former abodes, and are able to hold frequent intercourse with their brethren in Cutchee, a sort of feverish restless state of feeling is kept up among them, which appears to me to be a greater evil than any likely to ensue from their release; wherefore, under all the circumstances of the case, I think that the petition of Belooche Khan might be granted without inconvenience or danger.

The Boogtee Chief, Islam Khan, appears very penitent and submissive. He begged of Mahomed Hussan to endeavour to make his peace with the British Government, offered to give full security for good conduct in future, and requested the Kelat Government to allow him to leave his hills and reside in the plain of Cutchee. At the request of the Minister, I allowed Islam Khan to attend him on his visit to me, and he came accordingly.

Islam Khan makes earnest petition that his wife, and others of his people now settled near Larkana, may be allowed to rejoin him; he declares that his flight from that settlement was solely caused by the intrigues of Aliff Khan, then Adjutant of the Police, that this officer was continually demanding and receiving bribes as the price of his favour and protection, and that he frightened Islam Khan and the others almost out of their senses by threatening them with vengeance of the British Government; until, unable to endure this state of things, they fled back to their hills in despair.

I have reason to believe that there is much truth in this statement of the Boogtee chief.

The prayer of his petition is backed by His Highness the Khan, and by the minister, Mahomed Hussan. The latter informs me that he is quite satisfied with the security which Islam Khan has given for his future conduct, and begs of me to intercede in his behalf. Islam Khan is now powerless for evil. The reasons mentioned in a former part of this letter, and in former correspondence on the subject, with regard to the evil of settling the hill men so near the border, are of course even of more force as regards the Boogtees than the Doombkees, the latter being further off than the others; and after fully considering the question, I am of opinion that the prayer of the Boogtee chief may with propriety be gratified, so far as to allow his wife and others, now at Mehmood Deyra, to rejoin him—provided that they be perfectly willing to do so—care being of course taken that this people clearly understand that such a proceeding on their part was entirely optional.

I have the honor to forward the original Persian petitions and correspondence regarding the subject of this letter.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

21st March, 1851.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that I applied to the Acting Collector of Shikarpoor, to have the Indus water admitted into the Begaree Canal, as soon as the river rose sufficiently to enter its mouth; when, somewhat to my surprise, that officer informed me that the water would not be admitted before the beginning or middle of May next.

Copies of the letters on the subject are forwarded herewith.—It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to explain to you that the arrival of the Indus water at Khanghur as early as possible in the season, is of vital importance to man and beast at that place.

The troops on the border have in former years suffered the greatest distress for want of water; but the men bore all without a murmur and with the greatest cheerfulness, knowing that every exertion was being made to increase the supply of water. It is owing to the honest, hearty, and zealous exertions of the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, that a great portion of this country is fast changing

21st March, 1851.

from desert to corn-fields ; and it will be with feelings of shame and humiliation that I shall have to inform them that their services are so little valued that the Collector of Shikarpoor considers them and their horses not worth supplying with water.

The proceeding on the part of the Collector in shutting out the water from the Begaree, is certainly as unnecessary as it is cruel. Mr. Inverarity says that his experience convinces him that the admission of the water early in the season will be injurious to the canals, and thereby to the cultivation and revenue ; but my personal acquaintance with the Begaree and its branches commenced some time before Mr. Inverarity entered the service, and I am convinced that the injurious effects which he apprehends are purely imaginary. The canals are more injured by drift sand, when left empty at this season, than by any action of, or deposit from, the water.

The fall, also, of the ground from the mouth of the Begaree to Khanghur, is so great that the water runs in a strong stream along the Canal the moment it commences to enter its mouth. The stream is not dependant on the pressure of the head of water in the Indus, as the Collector supposes, but will flow strongly along the Canal even if the level of the water in the river be but a few inches above the bottom of the Canal at its mouth.

I have not a doubt about the matter. But were it otherwise, leaving out of the consideration the health, comfort, and efficiency of the men, the loss in horses alone (such as the Scinde Irregular Horse experienced on this frontier in the year 1847) caused by the deficiency and bad quality of the water, would amount to more than tenfold any loss which could possibly accrue to the revenue by the early admission of the water into the canals ; wherefore, supposing the injury to the canals to be real as it is imaginary, still the shutting out of the water would be cruel and illiberal in the extreme.

Considering the immense advantage to the country generally as respects the revenue, and all else caused by maintaining the efficiency of the border force ; and considering of what vital importance the supply of water is to that force, I think that I had a right to expect, instead of opposition, cordial support and assistance in this matter from the civil officers of the district.

It appears to me that it is clearly the duty of the Collector of Shikarpoor to make every exertion in his power to afford us a good supply of water as early as possible in the season, instead of purposely keeping us without it for six weeks after it would otherwise have spontaneously reached us.

The comfort and health of the men and horses of two cavalry regiments, and altogether of some ten thousand human beings (for such is now the number at Khanghur and its immediate neighbourhood), is surly of more importance than the chance of injury to a few acres of Jowaree.

Such being the case, I beg the favour of your issuing orders for the immediate admission of the water into the canals supplying Khanghur, and for the future that all the practicable means be used to cause the Indus water to reach that place as early in the season as possible.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

25th March, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the Zemeendars and other inhabitants of Khyree Ke Ghurree, have made repeated complaints to me of the hardship of their having to pay import duty on such things as fire-wood and grass, which they cut in places in the desert close by, but within the Kelat territory, by reason of their being watered from Cutchee (such as Summajee, &c.) and bring into Khyree Ke Ghurree for use.

The Bunyahs, also, of Rojaun complain much of their being made to pay duty on grain, &c., which they may bring from Khyree Ke Ghurree to Rojaun, for the supply of the detachment of British troops at that place.

Now this duty is levied on pretence of Rojaun being Kelat territory ; yet

again at this place, Rojaun being foreign territory, the British Government maintains a Moonshee and others for the Collection of import and export duties. 25th March, 1851.

Howbeit it appears to me that if the boundry line be so strictly observed in the one case, we are also bound to respect it in other places ; and that if our ryots of Khyree Ke Ghurree be not allowed to cut a stick or a blade of grass at Summajee without paying import duty, because it is within the Kelat boundry, neither should we keep an establishment for collecting customs at Rojaun in the Kelat, or at Khanghur in the Khyrpoor territory.

This impost of import and export duty, where the territory of three powers are so mixed up with each other, vexatious in the extreme to the people, is highly injurious to trade, and is not, on this frontier, attended with any real profit to the state, but on the contrary does, I am certain, eventually injure the revenue, by the inconvenience it causes to merchants and others in carrying on their trade.

This is well known to the better informed people of the country, and not a little merchandise, &c., which would otherwise pass through Scinde to Kurrachee, does in consequence find its way to the sea, *viâ* Boloochistan and Sonemeeanee.

But supposing it advisable to continue to levy these duties on merchandise passing the frontier line, it can hardly be proper to tax such things as firewood, forage, &c., consumed by the people on the spot, and brought (though from so-called foreign territory) from the desert or jungle a few miles from their village.

I beg leave strongly to recommend that these petty exactions of import and export duties on this frontier be totally abolished on the part of the British Government, that the other two Governments concerned in the matter—Kelat and Khyrpoor—be induced to do the same ; and this they would, I am certain, at once accede to without difficulty, so that the trade might be quite free so far.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)
To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent, &c., &c.

SIR,

26th March 1851.

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

The Murree mountaineers have assembled in force in the hills at Surtoff, for a predatory excursion into the plain. Of this further particulars will be reported hereafter.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)
To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

1st April, 1851.

In accordance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate of the cost of enlarging the Begaree Canal.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)
To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent, &c., &c.

PRESENT.				PROPOSED.			
Breadth.		Depth.		Breadth.		Depth.	
At Mouth.	At Noorwah.	At Mouth.	At Noorwah.	At Mouth.	At Noorwah.	At Mouth.	At Noorwah.
24 feet.	18 feet.	9 feet.	7 feet.	40 feet.	30 feet.	11 feet.	8 feet.

1st April, 1851.

	Feet.
Total length of Begaree, from its mouth to Noorwah	183,000
Mean breadth of present Canal	21
Mean breadth of proposed Canal	35
Mean breadth of new excavation	14
Mean depth of new excavation	9½
Proposed mean increase in depth of the old part of the Canal	1½
Area of section of new excavation, $14 \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 21 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	square feet 165
Cubic contents of new excavation = $165 \times 183,000$ cubic feet	30,103,500
Total cost, at 216 cubic feet per rupee	Rs. 1,30,094

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent, &c., &c.

(Note.)

The water of the Begaree Canal is shared by His Highness Meer Ali Morad and the British Government, very nearly in the proportion of ten to the former and twenty-seven to the latter.

The new excavation will be rather more than in that proportion in favour of the British Government, because nearly all the lands to the westward of the Noorwah belong to us; wherefore I am of opinion, that a fair division of the cost of the proposed excavations will be as one to three, that is, three-fourths to be paid by the British, and one-fourth by His Highness Meer Ali Morad. This gives:—

British share	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 97,570
Meer Ali Morad's	-	-	-	-	-	32,524

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

9th April, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that nothing of importance has occurred on the Frontier under my command, during the past week.

At Koomree, on the 7th instant, when en route to Kusmore on duty, I received intelligence of the Murree mountaineers having again assembled in force with the intention of making a raid into the plain country; I therefore returned instantly to Khanghur, sending Lieutenant Merewether with a detachment to Kusmore, thinking it not impossible but that some hostile attempt might be made in that direction, when the Murrees found that I was looking for them on this side. I have a squadron at Shahpoor, and purpose proceeding to that place myself to-night, but I have no further news of the enemy to-day, save that they are still assembled in force, apparently not having yet decided in which direction to proceed.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent, &c., &c.

16th April, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to report the Murree plunderers, whose proceedings were mentioned in my last report, finding that there was little chance of their making a successful raid anywhere on the Frontier under my command, are reported to have proceeded to the eastward, beyond my range, carried off a number of cattle from the neighbourhood of Asnee and Mittenkote, killed some grass-cutters belonging to the Punjaub Cavalry, at the former place, and then returned safely to their hills.

Finding that there was no likelihood of an attempt being made by the robbers in this direction, I yesterday returned to Khanghur.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

21st April, 1851,

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter, No. 541, of the 11th April, to my address, I have the honor to forward a rough estimate of the increase to cultivation and revenue which may be expected to accrue from enlarging the Begaree Canal.

The advantages will, I am well assured, not be less than I have set forth in this estimate, but may probably be greater.

The plentiful supply of good drinking water for man and beast, and of improved grazing for the cattle, are also advantages which must ultimately add considerably to the revenue, although the amount cannot well be estimated.

As connected with this subject of the Begaree Canal, it appears proper to bring to your notice the great advantages which would accrue from freely admitting the Indus water into the extensive hollow known by the name of the Sind, which leaves the Indus near Kusmore, and nearly joins the Begaree at Shereghur.

This Canal has been wholly or partially bunded for nearly twenty years past, but even now, at high floods, its water sometimes reaches the Begaree.

I am informed that, formerly, when this channel was free, the water was not only brought in a very much larger stream into the Begaree, but spontaneously overflowed the lands about Neehal, Zurkeyl, Dukkee Ke Ghurree, Khanpoor, &c., and even those close around Shikarpur; and that such was the effect of this inundation, that the water in the wells about Shikarpur; and in the tract of country above mentioned, stood permanently about eight feet nearer the surface than at present.

This inundation is said to have extended also to Jaghun and the westward. The best informed of Zemeendars, and others likely to be acquainted with such matters, assure me, that if this inundation were again to take place annually, the profit to the revenue would be not less than a lac of rupees.

The cost of freely opening the channel would be, I am assured, trifling in proportion. The bunds across this channel or hollow ("the Sind") are chiefly in the British territory of Kusmore, where it leaves the river near Gheehulpoor; the remainder of the "Sind" is in the territory of His Highness Meer Ali Morad. Knowing the great advantage which would accrue from re-opening this channel, I last year induced the officers of His Highness the Meer to cut a new entrance into the Sind near Budanee. When the wheat, which is now extensively grown in the bed of the hollow, shall have been reaped, the water will be admitted; but the new cut is but 30 feet wide, and about 6 feet deep, while, to produce the full effects above mentioned, a very much larger mouth is necessary, and, certainly, the removal of the bunds across the old natural channel appears to be the best method of effecting the object in view.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

21st April, 1851.

ESTIMATE of the probable permanent increase of cultivation and revenue, after the lapse of a year or two, caused by the proposed enlargement of the Begaree Canal:—

	Probable increase of Cultivation.	Probable increase of Revenue.
	Beegahs.	Rupees.
From the Meerzawah to the Hazarwah inclusive, on the North side of the Begaree, the lands all belong to British Government; in that district, in the purgunnah of Mobaruckpur and Meerpoor, the amount of lands now lying waste, which would be brought under cultivation if the supply of water from the Begaree were sufficiently increased, is about - - - - -	30,000	36,000
The whole of the lands to the Eastward and Northward of the Moradwah, forming the Roopah Purgunnah, &c., belong to British Government. The lands lie very low, and are capable of cultivation to any extent for which the supply of water may suffice. The greater part of this tract of country is now lying waste for want of water; the increased supply of which would bring under cultivation at least - - - - -	40,000	48,000
The lands of Choodea and Sookrah or Jaghire belonging to Meer Mahomed; these are now worth about 3,000 rupees per annum; the increased supply of water would make them worth about 7,000 - - - - -		4,000
The lands of the Abdalwah, near the village of Ummow, are shared half by the British Government and half by one shere Sing; they are worth about 1,000 rupees per annum; with the increase of water they would be worth about 2,000 - - - - -		1,000
Total increase on lands belonging to the British Government		89,000
From the mouth of the Begaree to the Sonewah inclusive, the lands belong to His Highness Meer Ali Morad. There is a large piece of country which might be, and which was formerly, cultivated in this district, but the lands are highly cultivated, compared with those along the course of the Begaree further from the river, and the increased supply of water would not bring an annual profit from these lands of more than - - - - -		24,000
The Noorwah and its branches belong wholly to His Highness Meer Ali Morad; much low land of good quality is within the reach of its water, and the waste lands which would be brought under cultivation from its irrigation on the increase of the Begaree, could not amount to less than - - - - -	5,000	6,000
Total increase of revenue to His Highness Meer Ali Morad -		30,000
Total increase of revenue to the British Government - -		89,000
Grand Total - - - - -		1,19,000

(Signed)

Khanghur, 21st April, 1851.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

30th April, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

The Murrees have been plundering in Cutchee, and a small party of their horsemen, a few days ago, carried off some three hundred camels from the neighbourhood of Shahpoor.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

9th May, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 699, of the 2nd May, 1851, to my address, with accompaniments herewith returned.

With reference to the subject in question, I have the honor to state that if it be advisable for Government to interfere directly in any way in the breeding of horses in Scinde, I am of opinion that the best mode of doing so would be that mentioned in the second paragraph of your letter under reply; and it is possible that some little advantage might accrue from the adoption of such a measure in Upper Scinde, because the Cutchee and Kelat breeders might, and doubtless would, send their mares to Arab stallions at Khanghur.

But on the whole, I am of opinion that it would be utterly hopeless to attempt to form a useful breed of horses in Scinde, in any considerable numbers, by means of the employment of Government stallions.

Experience shows that such undertakings, to be successful, must be conducted by private persons, without Government aid. Even the Indian studs have failed to accomplish the objects of Government, although the circumstances under which they were formed and conducted were far more favourable to success than the state of affairs in Scinde.

The Scindee horse is a wretched creature, which it is scarcely worth while to attempt to improve, when so many good breeds of horses exist in the neighbourhood of the province, and are brought to the market in such numbers.

The introduction of good stallions alone would not have the least effect in insuring a good produce: many other conditions are also necessary. The mares must be tolerably good in the first instance, and must be well kept. A half-starved dam will bring a worthless produce, whatever the sire may be.

The foals, also, must be well fed and cared for, or they will be worth nothing. All this depends on the Zemeendars and private breeders; and unless properly attended to, the money expended on Government stallions would be entirely thrown away.

On the other hand, if the Zemeendars, Jaghiredars, and others had really serious intention of breeding horses in any considerable numbers for sale, they would assuredly purchase their own stallions, the cost of which would be a mere trifle compared to the whole outlay necessary for carrying out the scheme to any practical advantage.

More than five years ago one of the richest Jaghiredars in Scinde, Meer Khan Mahomed Talpoor—one of the men referred to by Captain Rathborne, expressed to me his wish to breed horses, and his great desire to possess an Arab stallion. The man's parsimonious ideas prevented his purchasing one for himself, although his income amounted to some £10,000 a year; but thinking that he was in earnest regarding the breeding of horses, and that the thing might be ultimately of some public use, I presented him with an excellent young and very handsome Arab stallion. This horse he still has, and I am told that Meer Khan Mahomed has some fifty or more foals of his getting; but I also learn that these are worth little or nothing, by reason of the badness of the mares, and because of the poor keep both of dam and foal.

The young produce, too, even if better fed, would be ruined by the manner in which it is reared, the foals being tied up till their young limbs become crippled.

The experiment, therefore, has been tried, and failed; as I am of opinion it always will do, owing to the stinginess of the breeders.

Captain Rathborne's opinion regarding the deterioration of the horses in Scinde since the conquest, is by no means agreeable to my experience, which goes back to some five years before the conquest.

The Scindee horses were never, in my opinion, other than worthless. Every individual decent horse in the province was imported from the neighbouring countries.

My opinion on the whole matter in question is shortly this: the Jaghiredars and Zemeendars, if they choose to take to breeding horses and cattle for sale, have ample means of doing so without any assistance from Government. On the other hand, without such intentions on the part of the Jaghiredars, &c, no interference of Government will be of the least avail; wherefore, I would not interfere in the matter at all.

As connected with this subject, I may mention that very good horses are bred at Kelat.

9th May, 1851.

The Khan had two beautiful Arab stallions presented to him by the late Captain Pontardent, and the produce of these proved to be excellent. I have seen some individuals of them quite equal to Arabs. These stallions are now both dead. Mahomed Hussan has several times expressed a wish to me to obtain others for the Khan's stud, and I think that the present, by the British Government, to His Highness of a couple of good Arab horses, would be highly appreciated, would be judicious, and ultimately might be useful to us. I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an old letter of mine on the subject of the breed of horses in Scinde.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

24th May, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 825, of the 17th May, 1851, to my address, with accompanying correspondence relative to the Boogtees settled near Larkana.

As therein directed, I have the honor to inform you that I consider what you have ordered for the Colonists to be generally sufficient.

But with respect to that part of Mr. Inverarity's letter of the 3rd march, 1851, regarding the Colonists being already burdened with a debt to Government, which it will take years to liquidate, it appears to me that it would be judicious at once to remit, with a good grace, a debt which there is little chance of recovering, and to consider the grain, &c., supplied to these people on former occasions, as a gift instead of a loan.

My opinions regarding the principles which should guide our dealing with these people coincide, I believe, very nearly with those of Mr. Inverarity.

But the original fault of placing these reformed marauders so near to their old haunts and connections will, I much fear, prevent their being quite satisfied with any arrangements which may be made for their support.

Their minds are restless: none of them appear to take kindly to their new mode of life, or to exert themselves honestly to earn a livelihood.

It appears to me no easy task now, to remedy this, for new concessions will assuredly give rise to new demands.

But, possibly, something might be done by finding employment in ordinary daily labour for hire on public works, such as canals, roads, &c., for such of the Colonists as might be able to work at such times as they might not be employed on their own fields.

Finally, if it be found that no reasonable amount of assistance will induce these people to become industrious cultivators, and to earn their bread by their own labour, it will, in my opinion, be the least inconvenient course to allow them the alternative of returning to their former country; at least, to allow as many of them to return as the Kelat authorities may wish, and for whom some kind of security may be offered; excepting, of course, any notorious character among them, such as Kummond, Dota, &c., who may be likely to do mischief.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

17th June, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that pay to my office establishment as Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde has, by G. L. to the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 148, of the 15th January, 1851, been sanctioned up to the 30th April last.

As mentioned in my former letters on this subject, I have the honor to point out that this establishment, consisting at present of one English and Persian

writers, is absolutely necessary to enable me to carry on the duties of this 17th June, 1851; Frontier.

This must, I think, be as evident to you as it is to me, wherefore I have the honor to request that Government may be moved to sanction the monthly pay of these writers as a regular permanent charge.

I was appointed Political Superintendent on this Frontier. on the 7th February, 1848, and since that time, the whole of the Political and Magisterial duties of the border have been performed by me.

The civil charge of the Frontier, was never, any more than the military command a sinecure, and the duties of this charge, instead of diminishing, have necessarily greatly increased, and are still increasing, as a natural and inevitable effect of greatly increased population and security for life and property, with all their consequences.

When no man dared to live in the country, near the border, the Civil Magistrate was little required there; as it is, things are very different—old claims are revived boundaries long forgotten warmly disputed, and have to be decided on; and every piece of land finds more than one owner.

Now Government may think it just and proper that the Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse should perform the duties of Political Superintendent of the Frontier without extra pay, as he has done for three or four years past, but I feel certain that it never could be the intention of Government that he should, out of his Regimental allowances, pay for the establishment necessary to enable him to carry on those duties. or that the better those duties should be performed the more he should have to pay for performing them.

Yet such is the practical result of the present arrangement.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

12th July, 1851.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,301, of the 7th July, 1851, to my address, with accompaniments, and, as therein directed, to state that, in my opinion, the undermentioned establishment will be sufficient to enable me satisfactorily to discharge the duties indicated by you, including those of my Political Assistant.

ESTABLISHMENT for the Political Superintendent on the Frontier
of Upper Scinde.

1 English Writer	Rs. 80
1 Moonshee	60
1 Persian Writer	30
6 Chuprassees at 6 rupees each	36
Stationery	40
Total Monthly Cost	—246

Political Assistant.

1 English Writer	Rs. 60
1 Persian Ditto	30
3 Chuprassees at 6 rupees each	18
Stationery	30
Total	—138

Grand Total Rs. 384

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

13th July, 1851.

SIR,

With reference to former correspondence on the subject, I have the honor to bring to your notice that Mahomed Hussan, the Kelat Minister, has again applied to me, to request the release of the Doombkees taken with Beejah Khan, &c., now settled in the territory of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, and to report that, in my opinion, no grave objection exists to the release of these men.

Letter No. 60, dated
19th March, 1851. from
Major Jacob to the Com-
missioner in Scinde

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

13th July, 1851.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 928, of the 31st May, 1851 I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter, with list of names, received to-day from Mahomed Hussan, Wuzzeer of Kelat.

I have the honor, also, to annex a list, in English, of all the Boogtees, &c., now at the settlement near Larkana, from which it will appear that the Kelat authorities wish the whole to have the option granted them of returning to their hills.

For reasons given in former correspondence, I am of opinion that, on the whole view of the question, the least inconvenient course would be to grant this option to all ; causing it, however, to be fully understood that all who choose to remain in Scinde, are at liberty to do so.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent, on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

16th July, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,289, of the 5th July, 1851, to my address, with accompaniments herewith returned.

After perusal of these documents, and due consideration of the subject of which they treat, I am of opinion that the establishment of a commercial fair, of the description proposed by Dr. Gibson, might possibly be found of advantage to the British trade with Central Asia, but, if it be determined to establish such a fair, I am clearly of opinion that the place of assembly should be Shikarpoor, and not Kurrachee.

However, on the whole view of the question, it appears to me that the establishment of this fair is, perhaps, not required for the improvement of trade with Central Asia, &c.,

I am of opinion that trade can never be forced with permanent advantage ; but that, whether the proposed fair be established or not, our commerce with Khorasan and the countries beyond will be best aided by simply removing the obstacles and difficulties which now beset the path of the trader, and by leaving all else to find its level, according to the natural actions and re-actions of demand and supply.

I quite agree in opinion with the committee assembled by the Commissioner in Scinde, at Kurrachee, to report on the best method of extending the trade with Central Asia, as to the *principles* which should guide our proceedings, but the committee is, in some respects, mistaken as to the *facts* of the case ; for instance, the report of the committee sets forth that the frontier duties were abolished in 1844 by Sir C. Napier. This is not the case. Import and export duties have always been, and are still, levied on this frontier, and are most vexatious and injurious to the trade.

These duties, those levied in the Kelat territories, the dangers caused by predatory tribes infesting the road of the Balaun, and the want of direct and good roads through Scinde, are the chief obstacles to a thriving trade in this part of the world.

16th July, 1851.

Remove those obstacles, and the commerce would speedily flourish.

The British Government can, with the greatest ease, effect all that is required. But we can hardly, with common decency call on the Khan of Kelat to forego his duties on merchandise passing through his territories, while we levy similar contributions on the same goods ourselves, and even collect those vexatious duties within the Kelat territory: we having maintained, for some years past, a custom-house establishment at Rojaun.

We can hardly, with propriety, find fault with the Kelat Government for not putting a stop to the levy of transit duties (or, as the committee styles them, blackmail) by petty chiefs within its territories, when the weakness of the Kelat Government has been solely caused by our own acts, as has been repeatedly urged by His Highness the Khan, when begging for aid to enable him to control his turbulent and rebellious subjects, the Murrees, &c.

On the other hand, His Highness the Khan of Kelat is most willing and anxious in all things to be guided by the wishes of the British Government; and the peaceable condition of Cutchee and the neighbouring mountains is of quite as much importance to us as to the Khan,

Wherefore, the wise and proper course to be pursued appears to me to be clear. Afford the Khan of Kelat sufficient assistance, countenance, and support, to enable him to put down the only tribe of plunderers which still troubles his territory; treat him, as he deserves to be treated, as an humble subordinate, but most friendly ally of the British; and, then, with regard to this trade, induce him, by quiet advice and argument, to reduce the Government duties levied on goods passing through his territories to a moderate and reasonable amount, entirely to abolish all dues collected on such goods by petty chiefs and others, and to afford proper protection to the merchants themselves and their goods.

The artificial and political difficulties besetting the trader passing through the Kelat territory would then cease to exist. Natural difficulties there are none; the road through the Bolaun Pass is perfectly good and practicable, even for wheel carriages; from Dadur to Kunda the country is a level plain, presenting no physical obstacle whatever.

This is the natural route for commerce from Khorasan to the sea, instead of that viâ Kelat and Sonmeanee.

Having smoothed the way so far through the whole length of the Kelat territory, from Shawl to Kunda, our business is now with our own territory.

All our duties levied on this frontier should be immediately abolished. The amount collected is not of any great importance, while the injury done to the trade, by the vexation and annoyance of the impost, is great. Let all be free going and coming.

Next let good roads with bridges over the canals be made from Khyree Ke Ghurree to Shikarpoor, and also to Larkana direct. Roads have been lately sanctioned from Khanghur to those two places, and this will complete all that is required so far,

From Larkana will make a good road, with bridges over everything, to Sehwan, and thence direct to Kurrachee, through the hills, with a good permanent cut over the Lukkee Pass. The expense of all this will be trifling compared to the important results.

Next make a good road from Kotree to Tatta, and thence to Kurrachee. Lastly, complete the bunder at Kurrachee, and improve that seaport as much as can be conveniently done.

Having provided a good, safe, and free road for the merchants and their goods, Government has, in my opinion, done all that it should do for the trade. If there be a word of truth in the principles of political economy, nature will best do all else, and further interference would in all likelihood prove injurious.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee,

28th July, 1851.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 1,069, of the 10th June, 1851, I have the honor to report that the circumstances regarding the re-admitting the water into the old channel of the Sind, near Kusmore, are as follows:—

The old mouth of the Sind leaves the Indus about a mile below Kusmore, in the British territory; a little before it reaches Geehulpoor it enters the territory of His Highness Meer Ali Morad.

This channel is completely bunded across within the British boundary, so that, for many years past, no water has passed, except on rare occasions, at very high floods.

The old Noorwah Canal leaves the Indus about seven miles below Kusmore, crosses the channel of the Sind, and runs to Koomree, &c.

This canal has been recently partially cleared by Jummall Khan and the Doombkees, who have raised a strong bund across the channel of the Sind, to prevent the water of the Noorwah escaping into it. This Noorwah is said to be the boundary between the territory of Meer Ali Morad and the British, but this appears not to have been properly settled, and is disputed below Budanee, and at a distance of about two miles from that place a new cut was last year made, on my recommendation, by the people of His highness Meer Ali Morad, but it is very small compared with the old channel, and only supplies water for the fields in the bed of the Sind, between Budanee and Kund Kote.

There are other occasional inlets from the river to the Sind, and at high floods the water runs into the Begaree near Shereghur.

While when the Sind is empty, and the Begaree high, the water of the latter sometimes is wasted by running back into the Sind.

To prevent this, there was formerly a pukka-built bund and sluice-gate erected, so as to regulate the flow of water at will. The old sluice having fallen into decay, a new one was made close to the Begaree Canal, about three years ago, by Lieutenant Dansey, then in charge of the Canal Department at Shikarpoor, but this also, from defective construction, or other causes, has fallen to pieces.

The channel of the Sind varies from 100 to 400 yards in breadth, and a considerable part of its bed is now cultivated, and yields a good crop of wheat; the water for the fields being partly supplied from wells, which are numerous all over it.

Such is the state of affairs at present. Fully to re-admit the water into the Sind, either of two methods may be effectively adopted.

First,—New channels may be cut between the mouth of the old Noorwah and Geehulpoor, where I have ascertained that there are two favourable spots for the purpose. These new channels would be about 300 yards each in length.

Two such channels, each fifty feet wide and six feet deep, might suffice: these would cost about Eight thousand rupees each. The shereghur bund and sluice, if properly constructed, would cost Four thousand rupees. Total cost of this plan, Twenty thousand.

Secondly,—Instead of any new cutting, the old might be opened and the bunds all removed, for a cost of about one thousand rupees, while the supply of water would be much greater than by making new cuts.

The removing of these bunds might injure the present cultivation within the Kusmore district to the amount of about 500 rupees a year, but would not hurt the Noorwah, as the water would flow from the Sind into that Canal. The sluice at the Begaree would, of course, be required in either case.

On the whole view of the question, it would in my opinion, be highly advisable not to make new cuts, but to open the old channel of the Sind, and admit the water as freely as possible.

I have the honor to annex a rough sketch of the Sind, &c.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR, 13th August, 1851.
I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

It has to-day been reported to me that the Murrees have assembled in force, at Kahun, for the purpose of making a raid into the plain, and plundering the Khyheeree villages, Poolajee and Chuttur.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR, 10th September, 1851.
I have the honor to report that I yesterday received information of the hill tribe of Murrees having assembled in arms, in force, at Surtoff.

The intention of these mountain robbers is said to be to attack the villages of Poolajee, &c., and to plunder the Khyheerees in that part of the country, but my own opinion is, that they will not leave the hills, and their real object is to attack the Boogtees and Keytranees who have lately been plundering and killing some of the Murrees in the valley of Kahun.

I have sent a detachment to Shahpoor, and have my whole border force on the alert to prevent any inroad which the mountaineers may possibly attempt.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR, 23rd September, 1851.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,893, of the 15th September, 1851, to my address, and with reference to the subject thereof to state that, in my opinion, the measures expedient to be adopted by the British Government towards the Khan of Kelat, under existing circumstances are as follows :—

To make over to His Highness the Khan the sum of fifty thousand rupees (50,000) on the following conditions :—

1st. That he march a sufficient army into the hills of Cutchee, and effectually and permanently reduce to order the predatory hordes inhabiting them.

2nd. That having thus reduced the mountaineers, he establish such police arrangements in Cutchee as may effectually prevent, in future, the British frontier being disturbed and annoyed by the petty inroads of small parties of marauders passing through Cutchee to the British border.

I do not think that it would be advisable to attach any other condition to the pecuniary grant above mentioned, but the Government of Kelat should be made fully to understand that, unless the above-mentioned conditions be completely fulfilled, in every respect, no future assistance of any kind or description will, under any circumstances, be granted.

The police of the Khan of Kelat established in Cutchee should, of course, act in communication with, and under instructions from, the Political Superintendent of the Frontier, when necessary, and the latter officer have *express* authority in accordance with the present practice, to move parties of horsemen into and about the plains of Cutchee, as he may think proper.

It appeared to me at one time that (as proposed by you) it would be an excellent arrangement, to receive for a term of years, &c., as a set off to the pecuniary grant to the Khan, the little district of Rojaun, on our border, belonging to Kelat.

But facts which have since occurred have induced me somewhat to change my opinion with regard to the establishing of a boundary line between our territory and that of Kelat, on this frontier, and I am now convinced that the only good permanent mode of fixing this boundary, so as to prevent future dispute, is to

23rd September, 1851

adopt along the whole line, from Chandia to the Indus, the old rule which has been confirmed by you and your predecessor, as regards the western part of the border, namely, that the limit of the Scinde territory is the extent to which the Indus water flows at the time of the boundary settlement, or to which it can be satisfactorily proved ever to have flowed at any former period, and that all lands beyond the limit watered by streams from the hills, &c., belong to Kelat.

My reason for this change of opinion is this—*The Desert is partially disappearing!*

If peace and quiet continue, and a few more such seasons as the last occur, the great part of that which was formerly desert will become arable or pasture land.

Even now, there are corn-fields as far as ten miles northward from Khanghur and grass land extends at intervals from those fields the whole way to Shahpoor, the same remark applies to Rojaun, while from Khyree Ghurree to Kunda, a distance of near forty miles (formerly all perfect desert), there are either cultivated fields or grass lands the whole way.

It is true that such a fall of rain as has lately occurred, and which has been the chief cause of all this, may not happen once in a century, but I cannot help thinking that the greatly increased cultivation along the border, in this neighbourhood, is tending to augment the fall of rain. I have come to this conclusion from observation during the last three or four years, as compared with the eight or nine previous years, and from the reports of the natives.

The latter also observe the increased supply of rain during the last three years and attribute it to the blessing of God, which may be right enough, though the secondary cause appears to be the one mentioned.

At all events, it appears clear that the possession of the little districts of Rojaun, Mamool, &c., would not really make our boundary one bit more definite than at present.

All my observations in former correspondence, regarding the boundary line on this frontier, and the advantage of having the political boundary to coincide with the geographical boundary of the desert, were founded on the supposed permanency of the latter,

No change appeared to have occurred in the character of this desert, from the time I first saw it, more than 12 years ago, up to the date of my letters to Mr. Pringle, regarding the settlement of the boundary. According to the traditions of the natives, no important change had occurred for nearly a century, and the thing appeared to me to be as permanent a limit as the sea shore. It now, however, proves to be otherwise, and the line of desert no definite boundary at all.

It is my firm belief that if perfect tranquillity, with safety for life and property, can be preserved for some ten years longer, on both sides of this border, that the desert on the north-west of Scinde will cease to exist.

On the whole, it appears to me that it will be better to make no further attempt to obtain Rojaun, &c., from Kelat, but to affirm the water-rule as fixing the boundary along our whole border from Chandia. The lands of the last-named district adjoin the hills, and of course this rule cannot apply to them; the boundary there, if ever disputed, should be settled, I imagine, by arbitrators, and recorded by hand-marks.

When settling our connections with the Khap of Kelat it would, I think, be very advisable to have the boundary between his territory and Scinde definitely settled along the whole line of the territory belonging to His Highness Meer Ali Khan, as well as our own, and to obtain the Meer's formal agreement to the well known water-rule there also.

The subject of the settlement of these boundaries being intimately connected with that of the grant of pecuniary assistance to Kelat, I have thought it better to treat of them in the same letter, which will, I trust, be approved of by you.

The caution contained in the second paragraph of your letter under reply has been duly attended to.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

24th September, 1851

I have the honor to report that, after the dissolution of the gathering of the Murree mountaineers, reported in my last, the notorious border robber, Sunjur Rind, with five other horsemen, left the hills, and carried off some camels from the neighbourhood of Tumboo, about 15 miles north of Khyree Ghurree, (beyond the British boundary.) The thieves were pursued by parties from Khyree Ghurree, Rojaun, and Khanghur; the two last named parties came on them near the deserted village of Jehana (between Lharee and Hajee), recovered all the camels, but could not, after their 80 miles' journey, catch the robbers, whose mares were fresh.

It has been reported to me, by the Kelat authorities, that a strong detachment of Persian troops has occupied the city of Heerat, at the request of the son of the late Yar Mahomed Khan.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

24th September, 1851

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 661, of the 23rd September, 1851, to my address, and under instructions from the Commissioner in Scinde, I have the honor to request that it may be explained to the Boogtees and Doombkees in question, that such of them as may wish to return to Cutchee are at liberty to do so, causing these people, at the same time, perfectly to understand that they are at full liberty to remain in their present positions, if they prefer doing so, and that, whatever course the chiefs may wish to pursue, it is entirely optional with each member of their tribe, male or female, free or slave, whether to follow them or not.

I should recommend that no one of these people be allowed to leave his present abode for three or four days after this communication shall have been made to them, so that the business may be discussed and fully understood by all.

After this, I have the honor to request that, all persons wishing to return may be forwarded at one time to me, at Khanghur, under the charge of a few policemen, when I will deliver them over to the chiefs of their tribes, Belooch Khan and Islam Khan, whom I have sent for to receive them.

I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to send me a Persian roll of all the prisoners above mentioned, coming to Khanghur, showing men, women, and children.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Collector of Shikarpoor.

SIR,

4th October, 1851.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 668, of the 3rd October, 1851, to my address, with accompaniments, and with reference to the subject thereof, I have the honor to point out to you that, in the copy of the letter from the wife of Islam Khan, which accompanied your letter, the lady states that none of the people wish to return to their former homes, but that they will return if ordered.

The lady herself states that she will return; but, from the tone of her letter, it is evident to me that she also would prefer remaining where she is.

As to the camels required by these people, the sale of their crops, &c., &c., I am decidedly of opinion that they should be left to make their own arrangements in every respect, without any manner of assistance or interference whatever. The people cannot be regarded in any other light than as pardoned criminals. Their chiefs, many months ago, petitioned for their return; the people themselves were informed of this, and expressed a similar wish; this permission has

4th October, 1851. now been granted ; they have had more than ample time to prepare for their departure ; those who wish to go can do so at once, and should be forwarded to me at Khanghur. But I am of opinion that they should settle all their debts before being allowed to depart, and that they are not entitled to aid from Government in any way.

The letter from His Highness Meer Ali Morad, a copy of which accompanied your letter under reply, does not appear to me to require any remark, as I am not aware that the opinion of His Highness, as to the propriety of allowing the Doombkees to return to Lharee, was called for.

I have the honor to return herewith the copy of the letter from Mahee "Mendee," as it appears possible that the sense may have been altered by error of the copyist. Please return it to me corrected if necessary.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Collector of Shikarpoor.

8th October, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, on the 5th instant, a party of mounted marauders from the hills attacked some Jutts proceeding from Rojaun to Kusmore, and took from them forty camels, cutting down one of the men. On the information reaching Kusmore, Russuldar Hyder Khan, with a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse from that post, proceeded in pursuit of the robbers, followed their tracks into the hills, and came on the plunderers at Mundow Ke Koonda. Shots were exchanged, but apparently without much effect : the robbers escaped among the rocks and hills, where they were joined by a body of footmen, but the Russuldar recovered and brought back the whole of the plunder, without loss on our side.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

5th November, 1851

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, on the 2nd instant, Mungum and Rais, two Mussoorree Boogtees of note, with eight horsemen, attempted a predatory inroad in the neighbourhood of Kusmore. Being pursued by a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, they fled towards Rojaun, but were unexpectedly met by a party of fifteen horsemen from that place, who attacked the marauders and killed the two leaders above mentioned ; their eight followers escaped.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

24th November, 1851

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,411, of the 17th November, 1851, to my address, with accompaniment, and with reference to its subject, to state :—

1st. That in my opinion there is little room to doubt that cultivators will be forthcoming in numbers amply sufficient to meet the increased cultivation, consequent on the proposed enlargement of the Begaree Canal.

2nd. Some years ago I should, from all that I knew of the country and of its inhabitants, have had most serious doubts on this point, but the changes which

have taken place in the state of the country during the last five years (as sur- 24th November, 1851
prising to me as they are to the native inhabitants) suffice, in my opinion, to remove from my mind all doubt in the matter.

3rd. The number of inhabitants of the village of Jacobabad, I am informed by good authority, now equals that of those of the town of Larkana ; very few of these people are from other parts of Scinde ; nearly all are immigrants from Cutchee, from Beloochistan, from the hills north of Cutchee, and some few from the Punjaub.

4th. With the sole exception of the Murrees, *all* the tribes of hill and plain (and even all the individuals of those tribes, save eight or ten notorious robbers), who formerly followed only the profession of arms, and made plunder their chief occupation, have now taken seriously to peaceful pursuits; robbery having caused to be successful is now fast ceasing to be respectable and fashionable among the Belooches, and this change, of which we have as yet seen only the commencement, must alone, it appears to me, (judging from what has already occurred.) cause an increase in the available labor in the country, sufficient to meet the increased demand.

5th. The return of the Doombkees from Khyrpoor to their native country, and the town of Lharee, which has lately taken place, will, I have little doubt, be attended with happiest effects on that part of the Cutchee.

There is little or no probability of these people resuming their predatory habits, but they will enable their Chief Belooch Khan, most effectually to protect his town (Lharee) and lands from the incursions of the Murrees, who, since the removal of Beejah Khan, with so large a portion of the Doombkee tribe, to Khyrpoor, have been in the practice of laying waste that country, and have thrice sacked and once burnt the town of Lharee itself.

6th. The peace and prosperity of Cutchee again greatly affect the supply of labor available for the cultivation of lands on the British side of the border, for at seed time and harvest great numbers of laborers appear (from time immemorial, whenever the country has been tolerably quiet) to have been in the habit of proceeding from one province to the other, to afford their aid to the farmers.

7th. When making inquiries about the enlargement of the Begaree, I conversed on the subject with some of the oldest, most respectable, and apparently best informed Zemeendars of the country ; they had no doubt whatever about the advantages to Government of the proposed scheme, and it was chiefly on information received from them that I formed my own opinions on the matter.

The demands for an increased supply of water for the lands now under cultivation, especially those irrigated by canal from the Noorwah (a principal branch of the Begaree), are most pressing. The disputes and quarrels which consequently arise, are sometimes most violent, and in the season of the inundation are brought before me daily, and even hourly.

The enlargement of the Noorwah, which would, of course, follow that of the main feeder, would bring half the desert under cultivation. More might be adduced pertinent to the subject of the supply of labor, but what is set forth above may be sufficient, and I wish to avoid troubling Government with unnecessary matter.

With regard to the levels, there is no doubt whatever about this part of the business, as the water flows rapidly along the present channel of the Begaree, runs freely into all the canals from it, and at the tail of the present Canal the ground falls rapidly, so that the water, if allowed to do so, would run over the surface of the ground.

The water of the Noorwah, a little beyond Ahmedpoor (a small village lately re-inhabited, one coss north-east of Khanghur), requires to be banked up, instead of having canals dug for it.

With respect to the estimate of the cost of the proposed undertaking, it seems that there was an error in my figures, but independently of such errors, precise correctness was not pretended by me, neither does it appear that the general question is at all effected by the work costing a few thousands of rupees, or of pounds, more or less.

As it was, I formed my rough estimate of the outlay and of the pecuniary value of the advantages likely to ensue from the work, chiefly on the opinions and representations of well-informed natives of the country ; and as regards my estimate of the cost, I considered it to be tolerably safe, inasmuch a respect-

24th November, 1851 able and sufficiently wealthy inhabitant of Shikarpoor, accustomed to such works, expressed his willingness to undertake the execution of the work by contract, at the rate mentioned by me, and to give ample security for its due performance.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

26th November, 1851 SIR,

I have the honor to report that Deen Mahomed, the Murree Sirdars, has written to His Highness the Khan of Kelat, to state that the men of his tribe have refused to obey him, and that they are assembling for the avowed purpose of plundering all Cutchee.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

3rd December, 1851. SIR,

In consequence of the Murree tribe having assembled in the hills for evil purposes, and having threatened to make a predatory inroad into the plain country, I am at Shahpoor with two squadrons of the Scinde Irregular Horse to watch the movements of the mountaineers. His Highness the Khan of Kelat has lately arrived at Gundava, and I am informed that he purposes shortly moving a force to attack the Murree plunderers in their hills.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

27th December, 1851 SIR,

On the assembling of the Field Force at Roree, of which you have been nominated to the temporary command as by Division Orders, No. 9, of the 25th instant, General Manson requests that you will kindly take the opportunity of seeing that it be in all respects prepared for field service, and also by your directing that it be practised in the formation of advance and rear guards, and the important duties of pickets, patrols, and outposts.

From the known qualifications of the Regiments of Scinde Horse under your command in these duties, this request must be considered to apply more to the Regiment of Infantry forming part of the Field Force, and as time must elapse before Head Quarters can reach Roree, General Manson feels assured that he will find the Roree Brigade, on his arrival, in a state to carry out whatever is required of it with the most complete discipline and order.

Under existing circumstances, you are requested to be particular that the troops and followers be not permitted to go more than one mile beyond the camp, except to Sukkur, and he trusts to your ability and vigilance to prevent any collision between our soldiers and camp followers, with those of Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpoor.

Till further orders, the returns of the force under your command, according to the form now in use, are to be made to Brigadier Wilson, K. H., for submission to the General Commanding.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

To Major Jacob, C.B.,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Sukkur.

[COPY.]

No. 5,531 of 1851.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

31st December, 1851

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd instant, No. 2,610, and to inform you that the movements of the Murrees should be provided against by such means as Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, may have at his disposal, without interfering with my instructions he may receive to co-operate in the movements ordered in consequence of the measures connected with His Highness Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpoor.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

No. 80 of 1852.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copy forwarded to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier in reference to his letter, No. 262, dated 3rd ultimo.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.*River Indus, 12th January, 1852.*

On the 27th December 1851, the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse proceeded en route to Roree to form part of a field force ordered to assemble as a precautionary measure against His Highness Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpoor. 27th December, 1851.

The force was commanded by Major Jacob. The Regiment reached Sukkur on the 30th; crossed the Indus to Roree, where it remained with the Field Force until the 24th February 1852, when the Field Force being broken up, the Regiment under Major Jacob recrossed the Indus to Sukkur, remained at that place at the request of the Commissioner in Scinde until the 3rd March, when it returned to Khanghur, where it arrived on the 4th. The following letters, &c., will show the proceedings of the Regiment while with the Field Force at Roree.

MY DEAR MR. FRERE,

MY DEAR MR. FRERE,

Our little force is now encamped near Roree ready for anything. Poor Ali Morad is in a dreadful state of alarm at all these preparations. He yesterday sent his son Shaw Newas to me to beg to be informed of what he had done to cause troops to be put in motion against him, and to declare his entire obedience to any orders which the British Government might think proper to give him. 1st January, 1852.

He told me that his father's life, country, and all else were ours to dispose of as we might please; that force in this case was utterly uncalled for, as our wishes, if conveyed by one single messenger, however mean, would be instantly and fully attended to, with much more to the same purpose. I could, of course, only reply that I did not even know for what purpose the force was assembled; that I was totally ignorant of the attention of the British Government towards His Highness the Meer; that very shortly you would be here, when doubtless he would be fully informed of all matter concerning him.

This morning the Meer sent another messenger, the Wukkeel who usually resides with me at Khanghur, to say that he was coming himself to see me, and to beg of me to grant him an interview. I thought it best that the Meer should not come here, wherefore I sent Green to meet him, which he did at the village of Mitree, some five miles on this side of Khyrpoor.

1st January, 1852.

The Meer appeared greatly alarmed and annoyed, but calm and dignified withal. He repeated what his son had said, and with tears declared most earnestly, that he was entirely ours to dispose of as we pleased; that he was prepared to submit to anything—to go to Bombay, Benares, Calcutta, or London, as we pleased, or even to lose his life, as we have already taken his dignity in the eyes of his subjects by this display of force against him; that *nothing* would induce him, or any of his people, to dream of the slightest resistance; that, as to his fort of Deejee, he had emptied it; that it contained now not the slightest means of defence; that Khyrpoor was in a similar state as regards any, even the least, means of resistance, and that he invited us to send some one to take charge of Deejee, &c., and to see if what he said were true.

I have, myself, ascertained that what the Meer says is strictly true as regards the *entire* absence of preparation and of means of defence. The Meer has not altogether 200 men in arms, and no one about him has a shadow of a thought of resistance, though the holy men and syuds are at their prayers continually in behalf of the Meer in his apparent extremity.

Green replied to all the Meer said, as I had directed him: namely, that the best course the Meer could follow would be to pursue his usual avocations, and employ himself in his ordinary manner, until he heard from the Commissioner; that I could tell him nothing, for that really I knew nothing; and that it was better not to pay any attention to the absurd reports which were everywhere spread abroad by idle people.

The Meer appeared a little comforted by what Green said to him, and expressed his intention of going out shikaring, and conducting himself as heretofore, until the orders of Government may be communicated to him.

It seems to me a matter of deep regret that the movement of troops was not postponed until there could have been some one on the spot to inform His Highness the Meer of the wishes of Government: this display of force against such utter helplessness, appears to me anything but conducive to the dignity of the British Government; moreover, if any part of his dominions, &c., be left to the Meer, he must seem quite despicable to his subjects after such proceedings as ours—a state of affairs which it appears to me it is not advisable to create with regard to a prince in alliance with us.

Yours, very sincerely,
(Signed) J. JACOB.

1st January, 1852. MY DEAR MAJOR JACOB,

Your letters, two of the 28th, and one of the 29th ultimo, reached me, the former, yesterday, the latter, to-day. I had previously expressed to General Manson my opinion of the propriety of leaving you unfettered and uncontrolled by any other officer subordinate to himself, and again wrote to him yesterday on the subject, so I hope that will be settled to your satisfaction.

I quite concur in what you say of this absurd preparation, but it is no fault of mine. Colonel Hancock wrote to the General, that there was a service to be done in Upper Scinde, of which he would learn details from the Commissioner; and that he was to do his best, if his aid were required, with the force under his command.

Had Colonel Holland done the same, all might have been arranged with little—if any—trouble, fuss, or expense; but instead of that, he sent minute and positive orders for these movements, and also, I believe, but not through the General here, for the movement of the Mooltan Brigade; and I have not that assurance regarding the judgment which will be formed of my acts by those who have the control of affairs, to justify me in endeavouring to impede the execution of an order direct from head-quarters, nor in the absence of information regarding the Mooltan force, would it be prudent to risk the complication which might ensue from countermanding movements which may become necessary in the event of anything untoward befalling the Mooltan Brigade. All I can do is to get the matter settled as soon as possible after I get my instructions, which can hardly reach me for a week to come, and implore Lord Falkland to have a stop put to such mischievous meddling in future, which I have done. I am now moving up as fast as I can, and I hope to be with you as soon after I get my final orders as

possible. At present, if I met the Meer, I could tell him little more than that he was to be clipped in honor and territory much closer than the Sukkur Commission recommended, but not, I believe, to lose more than he would gladly compound for if Government would let it be done in the least offensive way. 1st January, 1852.

I am very glad that Colonel Wilson has not crossed to Roree, This was what I wished; though, for reasons which I can tell you better when we meet, I abstained from interfering in the only other way which would have induced the General to depart in any degree from the orders he had received. * * *

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

SIR,

27th January, 1852.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 18th of December last, by direction of Brigadier-General Manson, commanding the Division, requiring me to make the annual inspection of the several corps in Upper Scinde under my orders, I now have the honor to state that I made the annual inspection of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, under the command of Major Jacob, at Roree, on the 13th instant, and beg to offer my remarks thereon, as regards its discipline and efficiency, in the following terms, viz. :—

1st. The 2nd Scinde Horse, after reviewing them, I consider as a body Men. remarkably fine in every respect, and thorough soldiers.

2nd. In the best condition, of the very best and most serviceable description; Arms and Accoutre-
ments, their swords and carbines particularly so.

3rd. First-rate, condition unequalled, Particularly good, well combined, and compact; move with great activity, each man handling his horse in a most masterly manner. A most efficient corps, each individual possessing every requisite to render him a most serviceable and valuable trooper in the field. Their Commander, Major Jacob, possesses their entire confidence and obedience, which he highly merits, from the able, judicious, and fostering qualities which he so eminently possesses in managing and governing this splendid corps. Horses. Qualifications, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

N. WILSON, Brigadier,
Commanding in Upper Scinde.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General,
Sukkur.

(Signed) (True copy.)

E. GREEN, Lieut-Colonel,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

SIR,

7th February, 1852.

I have the honor to report that at about one o'clock last night, I received a letter—the original of which is herewith forwarded—on emergent service, from His Highness Meer Ali Morad, begging for protection against certain mutinous Patans in his service, who were threatening him with violence, and stating that he had already complained to the Collector regarding the proceedings and threats of these people; that the Collector had sent him (the Meer) a purwanah, addressed to the Patan Jemadars, by name Foujdar Khan, Uckbar Khan, and Abdoola Khan, ordering them, on pain of punishment, to forbear annoying His Highness Meer Ali Morad, or making any disturbance; that when this purwanah was shown to Abdoola Khan, the only one of the three then present at the camp of the Meer, he (Abdoola Khan) threw the paper from him with an expression of contempt, to the effect that he cared nothing for Collectors.

The original of this purwanah accompanied the Meer's letter to me. On receiving this communication, I immediately despatched Russuldar Shaik Kurreem with the inlying picket of the Scinde Irregular Horse to the camp of Meer Ali Morad, with orders to bring to me, by force, if necessary, such persons as His Highness the Meer might point out as being in mutiny and about to commit violence against him.

7th February, 1852.

I furnished the Russuldar with a letter to Meer Ali Morad, and a written order to the Patan Jemadar to come to me quietly with the Russuldar. On the Russuldar and party arriving at the Meer's camp (about four miles from mine) His Highness the Meer caused Abdoola Khan and his followers—about twenty in all—who were encamped near His Highness, to be pointed out to the Russuldar as the men who were in mutiny and openly opposing his authority by force of arms. On the Russuldar approaching, Abdoola Khan and his men turned out, fully armed, drew up in line, and ordered him to stand. The Russuldar, as well as the officers of His Highness the Meer, explained what my orders were, and gave Abdoola Khan my written order. This he treated with contempt, saying that he did not know who Major Jacob was; that he treated his purwanah as he had done that of the Collector; and that he should take by force what he required from Meer Ali Morad. After some further attempts at persuasion on the part of Russuldar Shaikh Kurreem, the latter, finding all remonstrance useless, told Abdoola, that he must take him prisoner, and ordered him to surrender. On this, Abdoola Khan and his men fired a volley of matchlocks at the Russuldar and party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and then ran at them sword in hand. On this, the Russuldar ordered his men to charge, when two of the Patans were killed and six of them wounded. Three or four escaped in the dark, and the remainder—nine in number—were, with their leader, Abdoola Khan, seized and imprisoned. Abdoola Khan pretended to have been severely wounded, but when he arrived here at day-break this morning and was examined, it appeared that he was unhurt. Four of the prisoners, being badly wounded, I have ordered to be kept in hospital in my camp; the remainder I have sent to the Collector of Shikarpoor, for safe custody in the jail until your pleasure be known regarding them. None of the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse were hurt in this affair.

I have the honor to forward herewith copies of the papers referred to above, as well as the written report of Russuldar Shaikh Kurreem, who appears to have executed the duty entrusted to him excellently well.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.
Oobowra.

Commanding Field Force.

7th February, 1852. SIR,

I have the honor to report that at about one o'clock last night I received a letter—copy of which is herewith forwarded—on emergent service, from His Highness Meer Ali Morad, begging for protection against certain mutinous Patans in his service, who were threatening him with violence, and stating that he had already complained to the Collector regarding the proceedings and threats of these people; that the Collector had sent him (the Meer) a purwanah, addressed to the Patan Jemadars, by name Foujdar Khan, Uckbar Khan, and Abdoola Khan, ordering them, on pain of punishment, to forbear annoying His Highness Meer Ali Morad, or making any disturbance; that when this purwanah was shown to Abdoola Khan, the only one of the three then present at the camp of the Meer, he (Abdoola Khan) threw the paper from him with an expression of contempt, to the effect that he cared nothing for Collectors.

The original of this purwanah accompanied the Meer's letter to me.

On receiving this communication, I immediately despatched Russuldar Shaikh Kurreem with the inlying picket of the Scinde Irregular Horse to the camp of Meer Ali Morad, with orders to bring to me, by force, if necessary, such persons as His Highness the Meer might point out as being in mutiny and about to commit violence against him.

I furnished the Russuldar with a letter to Meer Ali Morad, and a written order to the Patan Jemadar, to come to me quietly with the Russuldar. On the Russuldar and party arriving at the Meer's camp (about four miles from mine), His Highness the Meer caused Abdoola Khan and his followers, about twenty in all, who were encamped near His Highness, to be pointed out to be Russuldar as the men who were in mutiny, and openly opposing his authority by force of arms. On the Russuldar's approaching, Abdoola Khan and his men turned out fully armed, drew up in line, and ordered him to stand.

The Russuldar, as well as the officers of His Highness the Meer, explained 7th February, 1852, what my orders were, and gave Abdoola Khan my written order; this he treated with contempt, saying that he did not know who Major Jacob was, that he treated his purwannah as he had done that of the Collector, and that he should take by force what he required from Meer Ali Morad. After some further attempts at persuasion on the part of Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, the latter, finding all remonstrance useless, told Abdoola Khan that he must take him prisoner, and ordered him to surrender. On this, Abdoola Khan and his men fired a volley of matchlocks at the Russuldar and party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and then ran at them sword in hand. On this, the Russuldar ordered his men to charge, when two of the Patans were killed and six of them wounded. Three or four escaped in the dark, and the remainder, nine in number, were with their leader, Abdoola Khan, seized and imprisoned.

Abdoola Khan pretended to have been severely wounded, but when he arrived here at daybreak this morning, and was examined, it appeared that he was unhurt. Four of the prisoners, being badly wounded, I have ordered to be kept in hospital, in any camp; the remainder I have sent to the Collector of Shikarpoor for safe custody in the jail until the pleasure of the Commissioner in Scinde be known regarding them. None of the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse were hurt in this affair.

I have the honor to forward herewith copies of the papers referred to above as well as the written report of Russuldar Sheikh Kurreem, who appears to have executed the duty entrusted to him excellently well.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division, Kurrachee.

SIR,

7th February, 1852.

I have the honor to forward herewith one Abdoola Khan, with nine of his followers, belonging to a party of Patans in the service of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, who had mutinied, and were about to commit violence on His Highness Meer Ali Morad.

At the request of the latter, who, having disarmed his household was helpless and in great alarm, I sent during last night a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse to protect him, and to bring the mutineers before me, giving the officer in command, Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, a written order, addressed to the Patan Jemadar Abdoola Khan, directing him to come immediately to me. After an interview with His Highness the Meer, the Russuldar proceeded to execute the orders he had received, when Abdoola Khan and his men turned out, fully armed, and with loud threats forbade all approach; persuasions having in vain been tried, the Russuldar informed the Patans that he must take them prisoners on which they fired a volley at the Russuldar and his party, and then rushed on them sword in hand. The Russuldar on this ordered his men to charge, when two of the Patans were killed, six wounded (one since dead), and Abdoola Khan with nine of his men taken prisoners unwounded; two or three others escaped in the dark.

Three of the prisoners being badly wounded, I have detained in hospital in my camp; the remainder I have the honor to forward herewith, and request that they be lodged in the jail at Shikarpoor until the pleasure of the Commissioner, to whom all particulars have been reported, be made known.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Collector of Shikarpoor.

SIR,

9th February, 1852.

I am directed by Brigadier Wilson, K.H., commanding the Scinde Division to request that in the event of any emergent call being made upon you for

9th February, 1852. assistance on the part of Meer Ali Morad, as reported in your communication, No. 29, of the 7th instant, or any movement being made by you of any part of the force under your command, you will be pleased to report the same by express to me at Shikarpoor, for the Brigadier's information.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,

To Major John Jacob, C. B.,
Commanding Field Force, Roree.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

9th February, 1852. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 28, of the 7th instant, reporting the occurrences of the previous night in the camp of Meer Ali Morad, and in reply to forward a copy of the letter I have addressed on the subject to Government. I beg you will accept my personal thanks for the promptitude with which you acted.

2nd. I request that the wounded men, when sufficiently recovered, may be made over to the magistrate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

To Major John Jacob, C. B.,
Commanding Field Force, Roree.

Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 51, of 1852.

9th February, 1852. MY LORD,

I have the honor to enclose copies of letters received from the Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor and from Major John Jacob, C.B., Commanding Field Force at Roree, with enclosures detailing the circumstances of the arrest of some Patans, against whose threatened violence Meer Ali Morad had, begged for assistance.

2.—A copy of my reply to the Collector and Magistrate is also enclosed.

3.—I would beg your Lordships particular attention to the promptitude with which Major Jacob, acted which probably prevented more disastrous results; and I am respectfully of opinion that the manner in which Russuldar Shaik Kurreem is reported to have performed the duty entrusted to him is deserving of the highest praise. Nothing could better prove the discipline of his men than the fact that after they were, in self defence, compelled to resort to force, the disarming and arrest of their opponents was affected with comparatively so little bloodshed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falkland.
Governor and President in Council.

Commissioner in Scinde.

10th February, 1852. SIR,

I have had the honor of submitting to the Brigadier Commanding the Division your letter, No. 29, of the 7th instant, with its several accompaniments, and in reply am directed to inform you, that in the matter of the assistance called for by Meer Ali Morad, and rendered by you, against a small body of the Meer's mutinous followers, you have acted with discretion and firmness; and you are requested to convey to Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, and the party under his command, the thanks of Brigadier Wilson, for the zealous manner in which they carried out your commands, requiring in the performance of this special duty much temper and determination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,

To Major Jacob, C. B.,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1852.

An Order by Brigadier General A. Manson, c. B. dated Sukkur, the 25th January 1852, appointing Lieutenant Briggs, of the 22nd Regiment N. I., to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, during the absence of Lieutenant Collier, on Medical Certificate, or until further Orders.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

SIR,

13th February, 1852.

I have the honor to report that I have received, and placed under a guard on the Bunder, opposite the Fortress of Bukkur, the Artillery of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, forwarded by him voluntarily to my camp.

This Artillery consists of fourteen guns of various natures, with carriages and limbers, of which a detailed description has been forwarded to the Brigadier Commanding in Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commanding Field Force.

SIR,

19th February, 1852.

For the information of the Commanding Officer, I have the honor to report that the Artillery of Meer Ali-Morad, of Khyrpoor, has been received, and is now parked on the Bunder at Roree. A return of these guns is herewith forwarded. No ammunition or small stores have been received, and the carriages generally are in bad repair.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

R. B. BRETT, Lieut.,

Commanding No. 9, Light Field Battery.

To the Major of Brigade,
Roree Field Force.

SIR,

19th February, 1852.

I have the honor to forward a return of the Artillery of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, required by your letter of the 19th February, 1852, to my address.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commanding Field Force.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE received from MEER ALI MORAD, Khan of Khyrpoor, Camp Roree, 19th February, 1852.

No.	Description.	Size.		Weight.		Calibre.	Estimated value.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inch.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Rs.	
1	3-Pounder field gun, brass, with limber . . .	4	9	"	"	"	3.05	Unserviceable. Inscription on 1st reinforce . . .
2	2 Pounder gun, iron, on gun-carriage . . .	3	5	"	"	"	2.5	Ditto, ditto, ۱۲۲
3	8-Pounder gun, iron (mountain)	2	5	"	"	"	1.8	Old. Has some nearly obliterated marks, a "Crown," 1799, W. G.
4	Ditto, Ditto	2	5	"	"	"	1.8	Ditto, ditto.
5	3-Pounder gun, iron, on field carriage with limber	3	5	"	"	"	2.8	Unserviceable. سرکار مهراب خانی ٹاہر
6	3-Pounder field gun, brass, with limber . . .	4	9	"	"	"	3.0	Serviceable description. Ornamented 1st reinforce . . . ۱۳۱
7	6-Pounder gun, iron, on gun-carriage . . .	4	9	"	"	"	"	Unserviceable. An English gun. Mark almost obliterated, has following inscription on the chase . . .
8	3-Pounder field brass gun, with limber . . .	6	3	8	3	17	3.1	Serviceable.
9	3-Pounder field gun, brass, on gun-carriage .	4	2	"	"	"	3.1	Lined with iron. Has two inscriptions .
10	2-Pounder gun, brass, on gun-carriage . . .	4	1	"	"	"	2.7	Unserviceable. مہر کردہ میٹھو سکر ہو
11	6-Pounder gun, iron, with limber	6	2	"	"	"	3.8	Ditto. ماہ ربیع الاول ۱۲۵۰ مہر علیمراد خانی ٹاہر
12	3-Pounder gun, iron, on gun carriage . . .	3	9	"	"	"	3.0	Ditto.
13	2-Pounder gun, ditto, ditto	3	5	"	"	"	2.2	Ditto.
14	9-Pounder gun, ditto. ditto	5	2	"	"	"	4.2	Ditto. Muzzle cut off.
Total estimated value							Rupees 1.050	

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major, Commanding Field Force.

SIR,

25th February, 1852

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter noted in the margin, and in reply to request that you will be good enough to inform me how you think the guns alluded to should be disposed of; and if you think they had better be left in the Bukkur Arsenal, pending the receipt of orders from Government, that you will take immediate steps for having them transferred thither.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major Jacob, Commanding Field Force.

SIR,

20th February, 1852

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to take charge, as soon as you conveniently can, of the guns, as per annexed List, received from Meer Ali Morad, and now on the Roree bank, and remove them into Bukkur Fort, pending instructions from Government as to their final disposal.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

To Lieut. Finimore, Commissary of Ordnance.

True copy forwarded for the information of Major Jacob, Commanding Field Force.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

21st February, 1852

For the information of the Commanding Officer, I have the honor to report that the Artillery received from Meer Ali Morad, Khan of Khyrpur, has been deposited in the Fort of Bukkur, in accordance with the Brigade Orders of yesterday's date.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

R. B. BRETT, Lieut.,

Commanding No. 9 Light Field Battery.

To the Major of Brigade,
Roree Field Force.

SIR,

21st February, 1852

I have the honor to inform you that the pieces of Artillery received from His Highness Meer Ali Morad have this day been lodged in the Arsenal of Bukkur.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commanding Field Force.

EXTRACT from Division Orders by Brigadier N. WILSON, K.H., Commanding Scinde Division, Head Quarters, Shikarpoor, Sunday, 22nd February 1852.

22nd February, 1852

1.—In communication with the Commissioner in Scinde, the Brigadier commanding the Division is pleased to direct that the Roree Field Force be broken up from the date of the receipt of this order, and all appointments connected with it cease.

2.—Major Jacob, C.B., will be pleased to give the necessary order, that No. 9 Light Field Battery cross the Indus to-morrow morning; Lieutenant Brett resuming his march on Shikarpoor so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

3.—The 15th Regiment Native Infantry will follow the Artillery, and march on Shikarpoor, under the orders of its commanding officer, leaving a party of fifty men under an European officer, as an escort to Major Le Grand Jacob.

2nd February, 1852

4.—The 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse will cross the river after the Artillery and Infantry shall have completed this operation, and at such time as Major Jacob may direct ; but pending further instructions will, on the requisition of Mr. Frere, halt at Sukkur.

5.—A party of 50 Sowars, under a Native Officer, will also remain at Roree, as an escort to Major George Le Grand Jacob.

6.—Boats will be provided by the Naval Department.

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

3rd March, 1852.

SIR,

With reference to Division Orders, No. 2, of this day's date, I am directed by the Brigadier Commanding the Division to forward, for your information, extract paragraph 3 of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 447, dated the 1st instant, to the address of Brigadier Wilson, setting forth the sentiments entertained by Mr. Frere as to the manner in which you have carried on the duties entrusted to you, so far as they were connected with the civil authorities.

I am desired to say that in those sentiments the Brigadier most cordially concurs, and begs that you will accept his best thanks for the able manner in which you have conducted the military duties of the Roree Field Force, which he has had great pleasure in notifying, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXTRACT paragraph 3 of a letter from the COMMISSIONER in SCINDE, No. 447, dated 1st March, 1852, to the address of Brigadier WILSON, K.H., Commanding Scinde Division.

Para. 3.—I avail myself by this opportunity to beg you will do me the favor to express to Major John Jacob, C.B., my sense of the manner in which the duties entrusted to him, as far as they were connected with the civil authorities, have been performed. That I have not heard a single complaint of any kind on the part of the country people in the neighbourhood of the Field Force, must, in a great measure, be owing to the strict discipline he has enforced, and I have equally little doubt but that the absence of all necessity for active operations in the field, in carrying out the measures directed by the Government of India, is, in no small degree, to be attributed to the character Major Jacob has established among all within reach of Upper Scinde, who may have felt inclined to avail themselves of such an opportunity to disturb the peace of the country.

(True Extract).

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

11th March, 1852.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Commander of the Forces, your letter, No. 161, dated the 23rd ultimo, with accompaniments, and in reply am directed to communicate the Lieutenant-General's satisfaction at the excellent conduct of the troops lately assembled at Roree for field service, as therein reported, which the Lieutenant-General considers highly creditable to them, and to Major Jacob, who was entrusted with the command of the Force.

I have &c., &c.,

(Signed)

P. E. WARBURTON, Captain,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

To the Officer Commanding Sind Division
Army, Shikarpoor.

(True copy).

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SIR,

25th March, 1852.

I am directed by the Brigadier Commanding the Division to annex, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 603, of the 11th instant, and to request, that you will cause the same to be made known to the troops lately serving under your command at Roree.

(Signed)

I have, &c., &c.,

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Col.,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Major John Jacob, C. B.,
Commanding Scinde Horse, Khanghur.

SIR,

17th March, 1852.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 51, dated the 9th instant, reporting the arrest of certain Patans in Ali Morad's service.

In reply, I am to desire you to inform Major Jacob that the prompt measures taken by him for the repression of the mutinous conduct of these Patans were judicious, and that the mode in which they were carried out by the Russuldar Shaik Kurreem merits the commendation of Government.

(Signed)

I have, &c., &c.,

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary.

True copies forwarded for the information of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier in reference to his letter, No. 28, dated the 7th February, 1852.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Camp, Bambee, 17th March, 1852

Commissioner in Scinde.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUTENANT MEREWETHER.

1st February, 1852.

Under instructions received from Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Lieutenant Merewether has much pleasure in publishing the undermentioned order to the regiment, and further adds his congratulations to Russuldar Meer Furzund Ali on the occasion of his having received this decoration from the Government of India for his long and faithful services.

The Commanding Officer was in hopes that General Manson would have been able himself to present to Russuldar Bahadoor Meer Furzund Ali the star of the Order of British India, to which he was some months since admitted by the Most Honorable the Governor-General, but having been disappointed in this hope, owing to the severe illness of the General, the Commanding Officer will detain the star no longer, and requests Lieutenant Merewether to invest Russuldar Bahadoor Meer Furzund Ali with the insignia of the honorable order to which he has been admitted by Government.

The Officer Commanding congratulates Russuldar Meer Furzund Ali on the honorable distinction which his long and excellent services have obtained for him, and expresses a hope that his life and health may be long continued to enjoy this and higher honor.

(Signed)

(By order)

M. GREEN, Lieut.,

Adjutant Scinde Irregular Horse.

SIR,

12th January, 1852.

Extract paragraph 6, of
a letter to Government,
No. 1,466, dated the 20th
July last. Letter from
Government, No. 4,376,
dated 6th ultimo.

With reference to your letter, No. 159, of the 16th July last, on the subject of the commerce of this province, I have the honor to forward copy of a correspondence, as per margin, and to request that you will favor me with any observations or information you may be able to afford on the points noticed by Government.

(Signed)

I have, &c., &c.,

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major John Jacob,
Political Superintendent, &c.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 6 of a letter, No. 1,466, dated the 20th July, 1851, from the Commissioner in Scinde, to the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Falkland, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Para. 6.—In the rest of Major Jacob's remarks, from paragraph 7 to the end, I entirely concur ; and would very earnestly commend them to the attention of your Lordship in Council, as embodying the opinion of an officer of unequalled experience and local knowledge of the countries in question, and an acute observer of all which relates to matters of commerce, as if he made them his exclusive study, and who reasons on what he sees and hears with a severe sobriety of judgment, which is well known to your Lordship in Council in matters relating to his own profession, and is, as far as I can judge, not less remarkable in his opinions on every subject to which he turns his mind.

8th December, 1851. SIR,

I have been directed to communicate the following observations to you with reference to the concluding paragraph of the letter addressed to you from the Revenue Department, under date the 29th August last, No. 8,612.

2. Captain Jacob's proposed road from Shikarpoor by Ghurree, to Larkana, and from Larkana as far as Sehwan, follows the course of the river as far as Tatta, therefore it would seem that you have in the river the *good, safe, and free* road which nature has provided for the merchants and their goods ; and a road from Tatta to Kurrachee would, apparently, obviate the necessity for the longer road from Sehwan to the latter place.

3. It may, however, be the case, that the camel owners find it to their advantage to resort to Kurrachee, and that the public service may be benefited by the facilities for procuring carriage so afforded. But, if so, this should be more explicitly stated.

4. His Lordship's impression is, that annual fairs at Shikarpoor, Sukkur, with (in the former case) an easy road from Shikarpoor to the river, either at Sukkur, or in a more direct line to the bend of the stream west of it, the accommodation of warehouses, lodgings, and a good bazaar, with provision for cattle of the traders, and reasonable facilities for procuring Doondees to proceed down the river, would more effectually encourage the trade with Central Asia than the roads recommended, and that it is to the improvement of the river communication that our chief efforts should be directed.

5. The merchants would find a ready market at Shikarpoor, already a thriving and wealthy emporium ; or if it were necessary to carry their goods to Tatta, the cheapest and least troublesome means would be by boat ; from hence the road to Kurrachee, and accommodation, should be as easy and favorable for them as it could be made ; and here Government might very usefully aid without attempting to force a trade by a comparatively unfavorable channel. As regards the carriage of merchandise by camels, the nature of the country is supposed to be already favorable for that traffic, and that the only advantage that a road could confer would, perhaps, be during the season of inundation.

6. These are difficulties which at present appear to his Lordship in Council to be opposed to the opinion advanced by Major Jacob. There may, of course, be circumstances not adverted to, which may deprive the Indus of the superiority which water communication maintains over land transit, the rail excepted, all over the world. But it is necessary that Government should be well assured on this point before they can consent to abide by the advice to open a road which is intended to follow the course of the river.

7. I have therefore to request that you will reconsider the subject with reference to the objections above urged ; and in again addressing Government, it is expected that you will afford clear and explicit information as to the proposed quality and cost per mile of the roads required, supposing that Government were willing to sanction them.

I have the honor, &c,

(Signed)

J. G. LUMSDEN,

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

Secretary to Government.

SIR,

22nd January, 1852.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 88, of the 12th January, 1852, to my address with accompaniments, and with reference to their subject to offer the following observations.

From the second paragraph of Mr Lumsden's letter of the 6th of December, it appears that the position of the roads recommended by me as likely to improve the trade in Scinde has not been rightly understood.

I certainly never proposed a road being made "from Shikarpoor via Ghurree to Larkana," but, on referring to my letter to your address of the 16th July, 1851, I find that I recommended good roads, with bridges over the canals, being made from Khyra-ke-Ghurree, the most advanced place on the British north-western border, to Shikarpoor, this being the best and most direct route for traders from Afghanistan proceeding to that city. I also advised another road being made from the same place, Khyra-ke-Ghurree, direct to Larkana, which road would be of the greatest advantage to traders wishing to go farther southward, and having no business at Shikarpoor. Government is, doubtless, perfectly correct as to the necessity of a good easy road being constructed from Shikarpoor to Sukkur, this being assuredly the most important piece of road in the whole province of Scinde; while it is at present in the worst condition of any, being always bad and difficult, and for about six months in the year totally impassable.

The other roads mentioned by me in my letter of the 16th July, would also prove of very great advantage to trade, by laying open the approaches from the frontier to Shikarpoor and Larkana. Jungle, and frequent canals, make those routes at present difficult and troublesome.

The advantages of making good roads from Larkana, southward, would, I think, prove immense, notwithstanding the excellent water communication by the river; the value of the river, indeed, would be greatly increased by the existence of the proposed road, and the value of the road by the water communication. Thus, the voyage down the Indus is tolerably rapid and easy, but the return of laden boats up the stream is painful, slow, and laborious.

Three months is by no means an unusual duration for a voyage from Kurrachee to Sukkur, while camels can accomplish the journey by land in eighteen days; and, with the road proposed, would do it in ten days.

The difficulty of this return voyage must tend greatly to stop the commerce which would otherwise flow down the Indus. The proposed roads would remove this difficulty, and an easy route existing by land as well as water must evidently greatly increase the traffic by both.

The proposed roads do not exactly follow the course of the river. Larkana is thirteen miles from the Indus, and a line from that town to Sehwan cuts off innumerable bends of the stream.

Again, from Sehwan to Kotree a straight road would only touch the river at each end, while the road to Kurrachee would, after leaving Sehwan, nowhere again be in the neighbourhood of the Indus. Scinde is undoubtedly a country very favorable for camel carriage where roads exist; but where they do not, the numerous canals, which contain water or mud for about eight months in the year, make it difficult for these animals to get on at all, and render the transport of merchandise by their means troublesome and tedious. Much more, perhaps, might be adduced to show the great advantages of a good land and water communication in conjunction with each other for the up and down journeys; but this will probably suggest itself to your mind, and I am aware that you must be generally much better acquainted with these matters than I can pretend to be.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

22nd February, 1852 SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a complaint has been made to me by Islam Khan, Chief of the Boogtee tribe, that some of his people living in the hills at Peelaph, near the Murrao Plain, had been plundered about ten days ago by a body of the Muzzaree horsemen, 100 in number, under Imaum Bux, brother of Dost Ali. The Boogtee pursued their assailants, recovered some of their property, and seized two mares from the Muzzarees; but the remainder was carried off by the latter. The Boogtees having entirely submitted to the British Government, have lately been received into favor. I have the honor to request that you will give orders to the Muzzaree Chief to refrain from molesting them in future.

The party of Muzzarees above mentioned had, I am told, proceeded from the neighbourhood of Rojaun, with the intention of plundering from the Murrees, but being unsuccessful, on their way back fell on the Boogtees. I should further feel much obliged by your causing these expeditions of the Muzzarees into the hills for the purpose of plundering to be discontinued altogether, as they are productive of much mischief by keeping up a state of irritation and animosity among the tribes on both sides of the frontier

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieut.,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To H. C. Van Courtlandt, Esq., Assistant Commissioner,
Deyra Ghazee Khan.

22nd February, 1852 SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the Boogtee Chief, Islam Khan, has complained to me of an attack having been made about ten days ago on a portion of his tribe then with his son Goolam Moortuza, at Peelaph, near the Murrao Plain, by a body of 100 Muzzaree horsemen, under Imaum Bux, brother of Dost Ali, the chief of that clan.

This body of Muzzarees left Rojaun some time ago, and entered the hills for the purpose of plundering the Murrees, but being unsuccessful, on their return fell on the Boogtees above mentioned. The latter, following up the marauders, recovered some part of their property, and captured two mares from the Muzzarees, who fled with the remainder of the plunder to Rojaun. At the time of the onslaught, the Muzzarees were perfectly aware that the people they were about to attack were Boogtees, and that they were friends and not foes of the British Government. The Boogtees naturally complain bitterly of their being thus assailed and ill-treated by people residing within our own frontier, when they themselves have given up their lawless practices, and been doing all in their power to prove that they are only anxious to be considered as the dependants on and well-wishers to the Government.

Ever since their release from Scinde and return across the desert, their conduct, as you are aware, has been such as to give every satisfaction; and as a further proof of this, I may mention that, on the late occasion of a robbery taking place near Abad and the thieves being traced to the Boogtee encampment near Sunree, the chiefs at once found out, seized, and sent in the culprits to me, transmitting, also, the stolen property immediately afterwards. In securing the thieves, who, on finding inquiry for them instituted, tried to fly to the hills, and were followed by Allum Khan, that chief was wounded slightly, and another petty chief, Rojah, severely.

This is not the first time that the Muzzarees have gone into the hills for the purposes of plunder; but hitherto they have abstained from injuring the Boogtees, our friends, confining their attacks to the Murrees, who in return descended on the country of the Muzzarees, in the neighbourhood of Rojaun, to make reprisals, thus keeping up a system of petty warfare which tends much to disorder the other tribes in this frontier, who have been so recently reclaimed from their former predatory habits, and upon whom this cannot but have a very bad effect.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,
(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieut.,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To Major Jacob, C.B., Political Superintendent
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, Koree.

SIR,

23rd February, 1852

I have the honor to forward the accompanying report, received this morning from Lieutenant Merewether, and, with reference to its subject, to point out that nothing can be imagined more likely to be seriously injurious to the peace of the frontier than such proceedings as those of Dost Ali Muzzaree and his tribe.

Permitting these people to make private war, or to bear arms at all, appears to me to be in the highest degree objectionable.

We know by former experience the fatal effects which are produced by allowing these border feuds between the various tribes on the frontier, and what terrible injury to the prosperity of the country is caused by such private war being carried on.

In the instance now reported, it is difficult to believe that any British authority can have sanctioned the proceedings of the Muzzarees of Rojaun, whether against the Murrees or Boogtees; and as regards their attack on the latter tribe, their conduct was more than usually outrageous, inasmuch as the Boogtees have for a considerable time past made their peace with His Highness the Khan of Kelat, and with the British authority, and have been behaving exceedingly well.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

SIR,

25th February, 1852

I have the honor to report that a body of Muzzaree horsemen 100 in number left the neighbourhood of Rojaun under Imaum Bux, brother of the chief Dost Ali, and went into the hills for the purpose of plundering the Murrees. Being unsuccessful, on their way back about the 12th instant, they fell upon a portion of the Boogtee tribe living quietly in the hills near the Murrao plain, under their chief, Islam Khan's son, Goolam Moortuza. The Boogtees collecting together followed up the Muzzarees and recovered the greater part of the property stolen from them, but the remainder was carried off to Rojaun. The Boogtees also managed to capture two mares from the invaders. They complain of this unprovoked assault on them, by people from within our frontier, who at the time were perfectly aware that the Boogtees were no longer enemies of the British Government, but had been received into favour. I have already reported these circumstances at length to Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier.

With the exception of the above, nothing of importance has occurred on the Frontier under my command during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

W. L. MEREWETHER,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

2nd February, 1852

In transmitting the accompanying extract noted in the margin, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to report on the arrangements now in force with the Khan of Kelat for the apprehension of robbers who took refuge in his country.

Extract paragraph 14,
from a despatch from the
Honorable the Court of
Directors, dated 10th Sep-
tember, No. 22, of 1851.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major Jacob, Political Superintendent
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

10th Sept., 1851.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 14, from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 10th September, No. 22, of 1851.

14. The boundary between Scinde and Joudpoor has been settled under the orders of the Government of India ; we wait for a report of the arrangements with the Khan of Kelat for the apprehension of robbers who take refuge in his country.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

3rd February, 1852. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 213, of the 2nd February, 1852, to my address, with accompaniments, and with reference thereto to state that the arrangements with the Kelat Government, for the apprehension of robbers who take refuge in its territories, are as follows :—

The Agent of the Khan of Kelat resides with the Political Superintendent of the Frontier, at Khanghur, and through him all the officers of the Khan, throughout his country, are, whenever a robber is known or believed to have taken refuge within their territory, immediately directed to search for, to cause him to be apprehended, and forwarded to the Political Superintendent at Khanghur. In such matters the Khan of Kelat and his officers have always afforded their best aid.

In case of a robber being closely pursued across the border, by policemen or others, a written order is furnished to the pursuing party to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, calling on all the village and other authorities within the Kelat territories to aid in the pursuit and capture.

This arrangement was made with the approbation and concurrence of His Highness the Khan and it is found to work well ; in every case cordial and efficient aid has been afforded by the Kelat authorities.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

6th February, 1852. SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to favor me with your opinion, as to the advisability of entertaining, as a part of the permanent establishment, the Khyheeree and Chandia horsemen, who, for a number of years, have been in our pay, under an arrangement which was nominally temporary, and which called for a constant renewal of sanction.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major Jacob, Political Superintendent, &c.

7th February, 1852. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 64, of the 6th February 1852, to my address, and in reply to state that, in my opinion, the services of the Chandia horsemen referred to may be dispensed with, without any inconvenience or impropriety, but I think that the Khyheeree horsemen should certainly be retained as a permanent establishment attached to the frontier force, and not as at present attached to the police, although under the orders of the frontier commander.

The new arrangements consequent on the altered position of His Highness Meer Ali Morad will render an increase of the Belooche horsemen attached to the Scinde Irregular Horse necessary, for the performance of the frontier duties. About one hundred men (or fifty, deducting the 50 Chandias recommended to be

discharged), in addition to those now in Government employ, will be required, and these I should propose to select from the Doombkees and Jekranees, with such men of the Chandias as may appear to me to be fit for the work required of them.

7th February, 1852.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

SIR,

20th February, 1852.

As directed in your letter No. 176, of 19th January, 1852, to my address, I have the honor to forward herewith estimates of the cost of making four roads in different parts of Upper Scinde, which will, in my opinion, be in the highest degree useful and advantageous to the country.

The road with bridges over the Ghar, as well as over all the small canals proposed to be made from Larkana to Schwan, and to the southward, will be of immense value if the Indus be considered the main artery; this road would be the great vein of Scinde, the action of two in co-operation with each other will be perfect. The road from Shikarpoor to Kusmore direct will lay open the jungles of Boordeeka, introduce industrious and introductive labor into that wild and deserted, but naturally fertile district.

This road will, however, not be always available, by reason of the inundation, the hollows through which it will pass being too extensive for banking or bridging; wherefore the road *via* Mirpoor is also required.

Boordeeka was once a highly populous and productive district, it is now, owing to the inroads of the border robbers in bygone years, nearly deserted, and is extensively covered with forest and dense reed grass.

But its former wealth and prosperity might now, in my opinion, be easily restored; and to effect this, cutting roads through the district appears to me to be one of the most powerful and effective means.

The road from Khyree Ke Ghurree to Larkana will be part of the most direct route from the Bolaun to Lower Scinde, of the completion of which, it is, I presume, unnecessary to point out the advantage.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

9th February, 1852.

Under instructions received from you yesterday, I have the honor to report, for your information, the undermentioned circumstances connected with an earthquake that occurred on this frontier lately, and which has been attended with most fatal results to the Murree tribe. On the morning of the 24th ultimo, at 3-45, a slight shock was felt here, but not sufficient to affect in any way the buildings in this neighbourhood. After some days had elapsed, intelligence was received that the same had been felt in other parts of the country, to the northward, to a less or greater degree, but especially in the Murree Hills, where it had been the cause of the death of a large number of people, and of the loss of much cattle and other property.

It was some time before fully authentic particulars were received, of which the following is an abstract:—On the morning of the 2nd day of the Mussalman's month, Rubbeeul Akhir (corresponding to the 24th January of our reckoning), at the time of the appearance of the false dawn, that is about 4 o'clock, a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kahun, the principal Fort in the Murree Hills, and residence of the chief and main portion of that tribe. One side of the Fort wall was thrown down, the remainder much shattered, and the greater number of the houses inside also overthrown, burying beneath the ruins many men, women, and children, with some cattle, and a great deal of property.

Deen Mahomed, the chief of the tribe, himself appears to have had a wonderful escape: the house in which he was living having fallen with the others, and men

9th February, 1852. being killed on either side of him, he was saved by the portion of the house immediately above him remaining firm until the motion had ceased, when he was found hemmed in by the ruins of the remainder of his dwelling. Most of the private houses, buriyahs shops, &c., within the fort, either fell to the ground, or were so shaken that it was considered unsafe to remain longer within them. On this, Deen Mahomed, his family, and the usual residents within Kahun, left it, and proceeded to another small fort, called Dost Ali's (the uncle of the chief) Kotela, not far distant, entirely abandoning the place, which they looked upon with superstitious dread, as unlucky, and pregnant with further misfortune to them did they remain there longer; and I believe, that, owing to the strong feeling these people have on these subjects, it will never again be inhabited by them.

At the same time that this disaster occurred at Kahun, another even more fearful calamity overtook a portion of the tribe, living with their cattle in a large cave some little distance to the northward. The hill (in which the cave was) was violently shaken, and fell, burying nearly every living being at that time within it. The road by Nuffoosk to Kahun has been completely closed by the hill falling and filling up the pass through which it formerly went; a considerable increase to the flow of water in the Lharee river has taken place, so much so, that water is now flowing fast where it never even came to before, excepting after heavy rain. According to the last accounts received, 260 Mussulmans, women and children, have been killed, and upwards of eighty Hindoos, with a large quantity of cattle, the amount of the latter yet unknown. As far as I can learn, the disastrous effects from this earthquake have been confined to the Murree Hills, and the consequent effect on the minds of these wild and highly superstitious people is very great.

Their chiefs were assembled to proceed to Gundava, to make their submission to His Highness the Khan of Kelat, and had, indeed, advanced some distance for that purpose, when, hearing of this severe affliction, they returned to learn the loss they had sustained; they now declare that they will abandon the hills, to which a curse seems attached, and apply to the Khan of Kelat for permission to reside in the plains in the neighbourhood of Gundava, Dadur, or Lharee.

The reports as to whether any persons of note in the tribe are among the killed, are very vague; but a son of Gamin Khan (cousin to Deen Mahomed) is mentioned, and an influential syud, of the name of Lall Shah.

The earthquake appears to have been felt throughout Cutchee, at Gundava, Dadur, Bagh, Lharee, Poolajee, Chuttur, &c., at the same time as it was at Khanghur and at Kahun. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ultimo, a resident of Chuttur, who was fully awake at the time the earthquake took place, declares that there were three perfectly distinct shocks perceptible, a few seconds intervenig between each.

Curiously, no mention has yet been made to me of its being at all felt anywhere to the south; neither have any accounts been received from Kelat, or Western Beloochistan, of its having been the cause of injury to any of the large towns in those hills.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieut.,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To Major Jacob, C. B.,
Commanding Field Force, Roree.

9th March, 1852.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,856. dated the 12th September last, submitting a copy of a communication from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent and Commandant on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, relative to his settlement of the boundry of the Kelat frontier.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that in your letter you have treated two subjects, which, though in a great degree connected, are perfectly distinct questions, and which His Lordship in Council has resolved to treat separately.

3. With reference to the first three paragraphs of your letter, and the first seventeen paragraphs of that from Major Jacob, I am instructed to state that

His Lordship in Council considers the rule, which is said to be ancient and well known, that Scinde should retain the land watered by the Indus, and Kelat that irrigated from the hills of Cutchee, to be equitable in principle, and accordingly authorizes its being carried out through the whole line.

4. Adverting to the 49th paragraph of your letter, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to obtain and submit to Government, a detailed report on the present state of the colony at Pooljee, and the actual nature of the British relation towards it.

5. On the subject of British relations with the Khan of Kelat, and the suggestions by yourself and Major Jacob with reference to his possessions in Scinde, I am to refer to my separate letter, No. 126, of this date, in reply to yours, No. 2,106, of the 8th October last.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
A MALET,
Chief Secretary.

(Signed) (True copy.)

W. MAHER,
Assistant Commissioner.

SIR,

20th March, 1852.

In forwarding the accompanying copy of letter from Government on the subject of the settlement of the boundary of the Kelat Frontier, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the Report called for in the 4th paragraph thereof.

No. 125, dated 9th instant.
On the present state of the colony at Pooljee, and the actual nature of the British relations towards it.

No. 1,856, dated 12th Sept. 1851.

2. The copy of my letter to Government has already been transmitted to you, under date the 18th September last, No. 1,915.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major Jacob, Political Superintendent
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

29th March, 1852.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 675, of the 23rd March, 1852, to my address, and as therein directed to inform you that, in cases of offences committed by the subjects of foreign states within British territory on the frontier under my charge, I have dealt with the criminal magisterially, either committing them to jail for trial, or, if the crime were of less serious nature, sentencing them to such punishment as might be within my power to inflict, and which appeared adequate to the offence.

In cases where the offenders were subjects of foreign states, and the offence also committed in other than British territory, I have made the offenders over to their own princes to be dealt with, or, in particular cases, have made special reports to the Commissioner in Scinde, and kept the offenders in prison until the instructions of Government regarding them might be received.

In one instance, a man in British pay, but not a British subject, nor residing within British territory, was imprisoned by me for treacherously corresponding with our enemies in the hills, was tried by a military commission, by order of Sir C. Napier, was convicted of the offence, and was hanged at Khanghur under instructions from His Excellency.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

29th March, 1852.

SIR,

In obedience to instructions contained in your letter, No. 642. of the 20th March, 1852, to my address, I have the honor to report that the present state of the colony at Poolajee, and the actual nature of the British relations towards it, are as follow :—

It appears right, in the first place, to observe, that there is no colony properly so called at Poolajee at all ; the Khyheerree Zemcendars, now occupying that part of the country, being the original and rightful owners of these lands, for which they still possess the old sunnuds granted them by the first Nusseer Khan of Kelat.

The Khyheerees remained in possession of these lands, until about the end of the year 1828.

At this time the Government of Mehrab Khan of Kelat was weak ; the country, consequently, in great disorder ; and the predatory tribes of hills and plain, the Murrees, Boogtees, Dombkees, and Jekranecs, were becoming more and more bold in their lawless proceedings.

The whole of these predatory Belooche tribes leagued against the Khyheerees, who were, at that time, powerful and warlike, but who never were plunderers ; after a long and bloody struggle, the Khyheerees were driven out of the country.

A part settled at Khanpoor, near Shikarpoor ; some near Larkana ; others at Gotkee ; and a number were dispersed through the Deyrajat.

In the year 1839, when the 1st expedition was undertaken by the British against Beejah Khan and the predatory tribes of Cutchee, the Khyheerees were, by Mr. Ross Bell, Political Agent in Upper Scinde, restored to their lands of Poolajee, Chutter, &c., and two hundred of their Horsemen were taken into British pay. But the men, wanting confidence in the arrangements, and not having recovered their courage after the terrible defeats which they had ten years before received from the Belooche tribes, did not bring their families back to Cutchee. They left their wives and children in Scinde, and the fighting men alone occupied the towns and lands which had been restored to them.

It was well for them that they did so, for when the disasters occurred at Kahun, Nuffosk, &c., the political officers again expelled the Khyheerees from their lands, and allowed the Doombkees and Jekranecs to re-occupy them, the Khyheerees retiring to Scinde as before.

Things remained thus, until Sir C. Napier's hill campaign of 1845. That portion of the Doombkee tribe which had occupied Poolajee under Beejah Khan, and Durrya Khan Jekranec, with his people, were transported into Scinde ; and to prevent the country being again occupied by robbers, I was directed by Sir C. Napier to place some other friendly people in possession of the vacant district of Poolajee, &c.

I endeavoured, in the first instance, with the consent of the Khan of Kelat, to induce the Chandias to settle there, but without success.

I tried several other tribes, with no better result.

The feeling expressed by all was, the lands belong to the Khyheerees ; no one else has a right to occupy them ; and we cannot think ourselves firmly possessed of ground that others have a just claim to.

The Khan of Kelat, although willing to agree to anything the British Government proposed, expressed similar sentiments ; and, under these circumstances, I recommended that the Khyheerees should be replaced in possession of their old lands.

To this Sir C. Napier agreed, and I was ordered to carry it into effect. I assembled the chief men of the tribe, and, with some difficulty, induced them to bring their wives and children across the desert, and settle for good in their old homes.

The men declared that it would be impossible for them to remain in the country without British protection ; but the business was at last arranged by Sir C. Napier's agreeing to retain in British pay eighty of the Khyheerree horsemen (allowing these to reside at home at Poolajee, &c.), and to occupy Shahpoor with a detachment of British troops.

The Khyheerees were thus settled on their hereditary lands, under British protection ; their sovereign, the Khan of Kelat, fully consenting to, and approving of, the arrangements entered into.

The improved arrangements for the protection of this frontier made in the year 1848, enabled me to withdraw the detachment from Shahpoor, and since that time no British troops have been posted beyond the desert. 29th March, 1852.

The 80 Khyheeree horsemen were and are still retained in our pay, and this payment thenceforth formed the only real connection between us. From what has been set forth above, it will be seen that the actual nature of the British relation towards the Khyheerees at Chuttur, Poolajee, &c., consists solely in the British Government paying them a sum of Rupees 1,215 monthly for the maintenance of 80 of their horsemen, forming a kind of irregular outpost on the Cutchee side of the desert.

As Zemeendars, and in all other respects, they are exactly on the same footing as any other subjects of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, and I have always impressed this on their minds, and treated them accordingly.

The arrangement has been found to work tolerably well hitherto, and it has enabled me, since the withdrawal of the Shahpoor detachment, still to receive full information regarding everything doing in Cutchee; while, without much interference on my part, it has been found practicable to enable the peaceable Khyheerees to stand their ground as yet against their old enemies in the hills. The arrangement of paying these people can, however, hardly be considered a permanent one, though, for the present, it may be desirable to retain it.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

3rd April, 1852

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 202, of the 29th March 1852, to my address, with accompaniment, and with reference to their subject to state that I am of opinion that the whole of the police arrangements of the border district in my charge should be in my hands. For the performance of these duties I beg leave to recommend that I be authorized at once to engage 100 Belooche horsemen at Rupees 15, with four Jemadars at Rupees 25 each per mensem.

The services of these men will be necessary for the peace of the country, and I propose to engage in this body Alim Khan Kulpur, with others of the Boogtee tribe, which arrangement will tend as much as anything to prevent a resumption of their predatory habits by these inveterate marauders; attempts at which, though unsuccessful, still would disturb and prove injurious to the country.

I have the honor also to point out the propriety of correcting the anomalous arrangements regarding the pay of the Khyheerees. This pay is now drawn by the Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpoor, while the men are, and have been from the first, wholly in my charge, and are employed beyond the frontier.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

SIR,

8th April, 1852.

I have the honor to call your attention to the subject of my letter, No. 129 of the 17th June 1851, and several other letters to your address.

I have the honor to request the favor of your bringing to the notice of Government the peculiar circumstances under which I have so long held civil and political charge of this frontier, with a view to matters being placed on a more satisfactory footing.

Since January 1847, up to this time, I have performed the Police, Magisterial and Political duties of the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

On the 7th February 1848, I was formally appointed by Government, Political Superintendent as well as Commandant on this Frontier.

8th April, 1852.

The duties of this appointment were, as I believe you are well aware, from the first, of no trifling nature : they have necessarily very greatly increased, and are increasing, as the country becomes more and more inhabited, and peace, quiet, confidence, and security are established among the people.

For the successful carrying out of the measures requisite for establishing the feeling of safety for life and property in this disturbed country, and to create peaceable and industrious habits among such wild and disorderly people, it was necessary that the officers employed should show that they were in earnest in the task they had undertaken, and that permanent measures and a permanent residence in the country were intended. Knowing the importance of this, I have proceeded as if I expected to remain all my life in this spot, and have built here a large house, &c., and expended, with the objects above mentioned, nearly every farthing of pay and prize-money which I have received from the state.

I am certain that this has had as much to do with the peace and quiet which for years past has prevailed on the border, as any other means which I have been able to employ. This no new idea ; the same thing has been done with success by political officers in India on many occasions, as you are well aware, but in every other instance the cost was borne by the state ; while here, though the Government, the country, and the people, have had the full benefit of the measure, which has proved perfectly successful, the whole expense has been defrayed from my private means.

I have performed the civil and political duties of the frontier district for more than five years past without any pecuniary remuneration whatever, and without even my necessary office expenses having been allowed me.

I find that during this time the item of stationery alone used in political and civil duties has cost me some 1,800 Rupees, and that a considerable expense has also been incurred for office, carriage, and other incidental expenses, solely of a public nature.

I feel certain that this state of things will not be considered by Government to be fair dealing towards a hard-working servant, and that the circumstances have only to be properly brought to notice to ensure its being remedied.

It is true that I am liberally paid for my regimental command of the Scinde Irregular Horse, but these allowances would be the same wherever the corps might be, and relate to the regiment alone, having no reference to civil and political duties : and not being adequate to meet the extra expenses above mentioned.

When I had political charge of this frontier in 1842, together with the command of the Scinde Irregular Horse, I received, by order of the Government of India, an allowance of Rupees 250 a month for my political duties, in addition to my regimental allowances, though these duties were of a trifling nature when compared with the political charge of this frontier as at present constituted.

Another great hardship attends the present arrangement : it is that my position as regards salary being simply that of a regimental commanding officer, I cannot obtain leave of absence without the forfeiture of the whole of my allowances.

I have served nearly 14 years in Scinde and Beloochistan, and during the whole of this period I have never been absent from my duty from any cause whatever ; yet should failing health, or any other cause, compel me to proceed to Kurrachee, or to be otherwise temporarily absent from my post, I should have to pay for the indulgence at the rate of some 1,100 Rupees per mensem.

On the whole view of the question, I am certain that, if the matter be properly represented, Government will at once see fit to allow me for my political duties :—

1st. A proper Establishment and Stationery allowance.

2nd. Such salary as may be thought an adequate remuneration for the duty performed.

3rd. The privilege of obtaining leave occasionally which is enjoyed by all officers similarly situated, retaining a reasonable portion of staff pay during the period of absence.

You are yourself, I am aware, well acquainted with all the circumstances attending the position of the Political Superintendent of this frontier, with the nature and amount of the duties of the appointment, and the manner in which they have been performed, and of the correctness or otherwise of what I have

set forth on the subject—wherefore, I have the honor to request the favor of your 8th April, 1852, fully representing the matter to Government, so as to have it settled on a permanent footing, and to prevent the necessity of any further reference.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

17th April, 1852.

Political Department,
by order of Sir H. M.
Lawrence, K.C.B., Presi-
dent, and J. Lawrence,
Esqr., Member.

I have been directed by the Board of Administration to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 499, of the 5th ultimo, regarding the incursions of the Muzzarees under Imaum Bux, brother of Dost Ali, the chief of the clan against the Boogtees, a tribe represented by Major Jacob "to have been behaving exceedingly well" for some time past.

2. The Board remark that the records of the office prove that the Boogtees and Murrees have, since the annexation of the Punjaub, made repeated depredations on Rojaun, and there can be little doubt that the foray now complained of was made by the Muzzarees in retaliation for that made by the *Murrees* in December last, and reported at the time.

3. Shawalla is the post which requires guarding. The President of the Board is informed that the head-man of Shawalla is willing to guarantee the safety of his neighbourhood, if he is allowed a small party of horse. The Board have ordered an arrangement upon this plan as the cheapest for the present. They think that the Scinde Horse should be directed to patrol up to the Nullah on their side of Shawalla, and they will direct that the detachment of Punjaub Cavalry posted at Kin, shall move down occasionally on the Punjaub side as far as the village. They will also give instructions for one of the assistants at Deyra Gazee Khan to proceed to the neighbourhood of Shawalla, and make himself acquainted with the localities.

4. They do not think that the measure which you suggest viz., that Major Jacob should extend his frontier posts so as to meet those of the Punjaub Frontier, would be expedient. One objection to either Scinde or Punjaub Cavalry doing the work and meeting half way, is, that the pay of the men is so very different.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

P. MELVILLE,
Secretary to the Board of Administration.

To H. B. E. Frere, Esquire,
Commissioner in Scinde.

GENTLEMEN,

6th April, 1852.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from Major Jacob, C. B., Commanding the Frontier of Upper Scinde, enclosing one from Lieutenant Merewether, and to request the attention of the Board to the statements therein contained, with a view to measures being taken to punish the aggressors, and to prevent such proceedings in future, as well as to call Dost Ali, the Muzzaree Sirdar, to account for the conduct of his people.

2. When I was lately at Kusmore and in its neighbourhood, the people of Ali Morad's late districts were loud in their complaints of the lawless habits of the Muzzarees between Kusmore and Rojaun.

3. At first I believed their assertions to be merely a justification of their wish to carry arms and make reprisals, but further inquiry convinced me that their complaints were well founded, and I learnt that the country between Kusmore, the extreme northern post of the Scinde Frontier, and Kote Dildar, the most southern post of the Punjaub Frontier patrols, was a perfect nest of thieves, principally in consequence of the authority of neither the Punjaub nor Scinde authorities being asserted over the district in question.

4. I referred to Major Jacob, C. B., who is well acquainted with all that part of the country. He informs me that he could, without inconvenience, extend his frontier posts so as to meet those of the Punjaub Frontier, and that

6th April, 1852.

when he returns to the frontier, on the breaking up of the force at Roree, he could have the boundary laid down at any part of the line convenient to the Punjaub authorities. This would enable the officers, both in the Punjaub and Scinde, more effectually to protect and control all within their respective jurisdictions.

5. Should your Board see no objection to this course, I will request Major Jacob to act on it, if you will give corresponding instructions to the Punjaub authorities, and empower them to communicate direct on the subject to Major Jacob.

6. A sketch of the locality in question is enclosed for facility of reference.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To the President and Members of the Board of
Administration in the Punjaub, Lahore.

30th April, 1852.

SIR,

In transmitting the copies of correspondence on the subject noted in the margin, in reference to the letter from Lieut. Merewether, No. 43, dated the 22nd February last. I have the honor to request that you will favor me with any remarks which may occur to you from a perusal of these enclosures.

To the Board of Administration, No. 499, dated 6th ultimo. From ditto, No. 400, dated 17th instant, regarding the incursions of the Muzzarees under Imaum Bux, brother of Dost Ali, the chief of the clan.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major Jacob, Political Superintendent
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

21st April, 1852.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the trade through Scinde with the countries to the west and north-west, I have the honor to forward copies of a letter from Government, as per margin, and of its enclosed copy of a despatch from the Honorable Court, and of my letter forwarding it to the Collectors of Kurrachee and Shikarpoor.

No. 2,000, of the 27th March, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, No. 1, dated 14th January 1852, To the Collectors, No. 877 and 878 dated 20th instant.

2. You will observe from paragraph 4 of Government letter, that the observations and suggestions with which you formerly furnished me on the subject of roads are likely to produce useful results. Should you have any further remarks to make on the same or any other subject connected with the matter in hand, I shall be much obliged by your favoring me with them.

3. Also on the subject of paragraph 15 of the Court's despatch.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

To Major Jacob, C.B., Political Superintendent, &c.

14th January, 1852. SIR,

Par. 1.—The letters noted in the margin supply the information relative to the trade through Scinde with Central Asia, which was called for in our despatch of the 15th November, No. 10, 1850.

Letters dated 25th Nov., No. 43, 1851.	
" " 18th June, No. 89, "	
" " 4th July, No. 99, "	
" " 25th July, No. 116, "	
" " 30th Aug., No. 134, "	
" " 11th Sept. No. 134, "	

2. The subject is one to which we attach much interest, and we need not repeat our earnest desire to encourage the development of the resources, as well commercial as agricultural, of the Province of Scinde.

3. The Governor-General, in reviewing the proceeding, considers that the suggestions of Mr. Frere for extending the trade of the mother-country, and for pro-

moting the interests of the Province, are simple and salutary, and has no doubt they will be favorably regarded by the Bombay Government. He offers the assurance that the aid of the Supreme Government will be afforded to effect public objects of so valuable a character. 14th January, 1852.

4. The dislike of Asiatics to travelling by sea, more particularly of those classes who, from their inland position, only learn its wonders and terrors by report, is proverbial, and not easily overcome; accordingly, we find that the merchants of Central Asia complain of the loss of life, time, and property, to which a voyage to Bombay and back subjects them, that they are at the mercy of the Dulals and native dealers at Bombay, and are obliged to sell their goods at any price, being pressed for time to purchase a return investment; they also complain of the heavy charges of freight by steam, if they are disposed to avail themselves of the more expeditions mode of transport. In recognising this deep-rooted feeling, and in acknowledging the inconvenience to which the Asiatic dealer is subjected in seeking a market so far from home, the Committee of Inquiry have recorded the opinion that this sea voyage is the great drawback to a full development of the trade "Khorasan" (meaning thereby the interior in Asia).

5. We notice with pleasure that you have authorized Mr. Frere to take measures for the establishment of a fair in Scinde, and we proceed to explain why we consider Kurrachee the most eligible site for its formation. The Commissioner says, as regards the situation for a fair, such meetings are useful whenever two lines of commerce join, or rather where the beats, so to speak, of two different classes of traders meet. Both Kurrachee and Shikarpoor are so situated, and both therefore are well suited for the purpose.

6. It is of importance that the commerce of both parties bringing merchandise to the fair, viz., the traders from Central Asia, and those who come by sea to the port, should be consulted. The Khandahar and Kelat merchants are accustomed when en route to Bombay to visit Kurrachee; no change of practice is therefore called for in their continuing to do so, and this is always an important consideration. The merchants attending the fair by sea, from ports at a greater or less distance, will be pleased to find that their goods may be disposed of at the place of their first landing, and to those classes an inland journey to Shikarpoor, with the additional expense of transport, would entail difficulties which it would be well to avoid, and we therefore concur with Dr. Gibson and Mr. Frere in preferring Kurrachee to Shikarpoor as the site of the fair, leaving, however, the final decision of this part of the subject to your Government, after communication with the Government of India.

7. We think that the offer of the commercial punchayet at Shikarpoor to circulate copies of a proclamation, through all parts of Central Asia, notifying that the fair would be held at a given time, and that all frontier duties would be remitted during the three months for which the fair would be open, should be accepted, and that copies of the said proclamation, in Persian, Arabic, and Hindustanee, should be sent to all the ports of Persia, Arabia, and Africa, in the Persian and Arabian seas, and very generally to the most-eastern ports of our Indian possessions.

8. The Commissioner and Dr. Gibson consider that extended means of steam-transport from Bombay to Kurrachee should be available to the public at the opening of the fair, and we trust that you will give every assistance, consistent with the public interests, in affording such accommodation.

9. To afford facilities to the general commerce, immediate attention to the improvement of the port of Kurrachee is imperatively called for, but on this point we have only to observe that our sanction to the completion of the mole was given in the public despatch to Bombay, dated 5th March last, No. 47, provided it should be ascertained that the work can be accomplished for an amount not materially exceeding the original estimate.

10. The Commissioner observes that another obstacle, besides the condition of the harbour, exists to prevent vessels from frequenting the port. The track of vessels to and from Kurrachee lies along the coast of Kattywar and the Delta, and the navigation is difficult, both on account of the lowness of the land and the changeable currents which run strongly. No minute surveys or careful sailing directions, he states, are accessible to the public: complete and admirable surveys exist in manuscript, of which copies are in the hands of the officers of the Indian Navy, but they are guarded by them as official documents with extreme

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jealousy. The Commissioner very justly observes, that Government should authorize the publication of the survey of a coast to which it is intended to attract mercantile shipping, and he is of opinion that the expense of printing would be met by a sale of the chart. We desire that this suggestion may be attended to.

11. Both the Committee and the Commissioner are of opinion that, with a view of attracting commerce to the port, facilities should be afforded for the reception of Patan traders. All large towns in Turkey, Persia, and Central Asia have ample caravan serai accommodation for the lodging of travellers and traders, and affording a receptacle for their merchandise ; and we observe that the Commissioner has suggested that the old jail may be converted into a serai. A small levy might be made from the occupants to cover the expenses of the maintenance and repairs of the building.

12. It is also suggested by the Commissioner, that a Military Committee should be appointed to attend at the fair, for the purchase of horses to supply the Artillery and Field batteries of Scinde, and the Mounted Corps at Rajcote, Deesa, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, &c.

13. Major Jacob observes, that one of the great obstacles to a thriving trade in that part of the world is the want of good direct roads through Scinde, and points out the different directions where their formation is particularly called for. The Commissioner quite coincides in this opinion, and concludes by remarking, that, considering what natural facilities exist for making roads passable for wheeled carriages throughout Scinde, the present state of the roads is not creditable to a civilized Government.

14. The duties levied on merchandise passing between Khandahar and Kur-rachee most seriously interfere with the due development of the trade, and it behoves the more enlightened Government, by the abolition of duties on their own frontier, practically to show the native chiefs that they will best promote their own interests by reducing their transit charges—it is the only appeal likely to prove efficacious. Major Jacob says, all our duties levied on this frontier should be abolished. The amount collected is not of any great importance, while the injury done to the trade by the vexation and annoyance of the impost is great. Let all be free “coming and going.” This is a principle which has operated successfully in other portions of our dominions, and the remission of frontier duty on the single article of wool has been followed by so enormous an increase of its import, that we have every encouragement to prosecute the experiment in other branches of commerce. The importation of wool from Khandahar and Kelat in 1843 amounted in value to Rupees 559. The frontier duty on it was abolished in 1844. Its supply has annually increased, and in 1849-50 its value amounted to Rupees 2,34,547.

15. Major Jacob says, the Khan of Kelat cannot be asked to renounce transit duties while we levy similar contributions, and even collect these vexatious dues within the Kelat territories, we having maintained, for some years past, a custom-house establishment at Rojaun ; on this point we require information, as we are aware of no reason to justify our maintaining so anomalous a position.

16. Major Jacob thinks we should assist the Khan of Kelat in establishing his authority over the turbulent tribes of his territory ; to these suggestions we are decidedly opposed, being of opinion that all interference in the dissensions of the tribes bordering on Scinde should be avoided. He also suggests a small pecuniary assistance to the Khan, which is less objectionable if it tends to produce salutary effects on the trade. The Commissioner, in recommending the extension of this mode of conciliation, does not state in what way it is likely to prove beneficial.

17. The general aspect of our trade with Central India, is more satisfactory than we were led to expect from the vague and insufficient reports heretofore transmitted to us. It is still shown, that Russian piece goods have the preference in the market as regards pattern, colour, and durability, but there is evidence of their being undersold by English commodities, and of their import being on the decline. It is therefore highly probable, that if some of the obstacles which at present depress the trade are removed, and if attention is paid by our manufacturers to the taste of the population of Central Asia, the preponderance of supply may be furnished by Britain, even in the markets of Herat and Meshid.

18. To effect this desired end we should wish you to obtain for us from the bazaars of the two latter cities, further samples of Russian goods in brocades,

silks, thread, wool, and cotton, and in hardware, and particularly of goods mixed with silk and cotton, which are in very general use with Mahomedans ; and also specimens of such fabrics manufactured in Bokhara and Central Asia as may have a chance of being successfully imitated in England.

19. We have reason to suppose that much blue and white glazed paper of Russia, suited for the reed used by Asiatics in writing, is consumed throughout Central Asia, and this article, we are of opinion, might successfully be supplied by England ; of such paper we desire to be furnished with specimens.

20. There are many useful suggestions brought to your notice by the several authorities in Scinde which have not been adverted to, but which are all well deserving of attention ; among these is Dr. Gibson's, that specimens of Russian chintzes should be sent to the Coromandel Coast, in order that improved patterns may be copied by the native fabricators. We observe that the consideration of these important matters is transferred to the General and Political Departments, for such notice and measures as may appear necessary. If preparatory arrangements are sedulously worked out, we conceive that there is ample time for the due organization of the holding of the fair during the autumnal and winter months of 1852.

21. We anxiously look for further reports of your proceedings, and we direct your continued attention in pursuit of an object to which we attach the utmost importance.

We are, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN SHEPHERD,

And other Directors.

London, 14th January, 1852.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

H. E. GOLDSMID,

Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

W. MAHER,

Assistant Commissioner.

SIR,

21st March, 1852.

With reference to former correspondence ending with Government letter No. 9,020, dated the 9th September, 1851, I have been directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to annex for your information and guidance, copy of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. I, dated the 14th of January last, reviewing the proceedings which have been laid before them relative to the trade through Scinde with Central Asia, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions.

2. His Lordship in Council has been pleased to authorize you to give effect to the instructions contained in paragraph 7 of the despatch, in such manner as you may deem most effectual.

3. The contingency referred to in paragraph 8 will to some extent be met by means of the private steamers now regularly plying between Bombay and Kurrachee, in the fair season, but Government are most desirous of affording every assistance they can, and are prepared to receive any suggestions you may have to make as to the mode in which such assistance can be rendered.

4. The subject of paragraph 13 is under separate consideration with reference to your letter, No. 76, of 27th ultimo.

5. You will have the goodness to furnish the information required in paragraph 15.

6. You are further requested to procure in triplicate or quadruplicate, as already requested to you in a separate letter, the samples referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19, placing yourself in communication with any of our authorities whose aid it may be necessary to solicit to meet the Honorable Court's wishes. I am to remind you of the observations of the Chamber of Commerce in paragraph 3 of their letter, No. 59, dated the 26th August, 1851, relative to some of the specimens before sent being supposed to be of British manufacture ; the specimens accompanying your letter of the 27th ultimo, are now with the Chamber of Commerce.

7. Your attention is requested to paragraph 20 of the despatch, and to the

21st March, 1852.

proceedings on your record, and you will be good enough to point out all that you think can be done, and furnish the necessary samples.

8. Your attention is also particularly requested to paragraph 21.

9. The subjects of the paragraphs below specified have been transferred to other departments.

Para. 9. To General Department, for early attention.

Para. 10. Marine Department, for early attention, and issue of such early orders as may be necessary.

Para. 11. Judicial Department.

Paras. 14 and 16. To the Political Department for special notice as regards paragraph 16.

10. The further proceedings of Government on communications received from you since the Government letter, No. 9,022, dated the 9th September, 1851, was written, have been duly reported to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

I have the honor, &c,

(Signed)

H. E. GOLDSMID,

To H. B. E. Frere, Esq.,
Commissioner in Scinde,

Secretary to Government.

20th April, 1852.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence on the subject of the trade through Scinde with Central Asia, I have the honor to forward copy No. 2,090, of the 27th March, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, No. 1, dated 14th January, 1852. of a letter from Government, and of the enclosed despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, and to request your early and particular attention to those portions which relate to your charge.

2. The notification forwarded with my letter No. 2,375, of the 8th of November, should be republished with the additions noted in the enclosed draft. Translations should be made in the languages noted in the margin, and distributed to all the traders within your reach, with a request that they may be circulated as widely as possible, at all ports and marts with which they have any communication. You should send copies in whatever language may be most appropriate to the British agents and officers whose charges border on our own, and request them to give them all the publicity in their power, both at their own stations, and at marts with which their traders may have correspondence.

3. Copies of each translation should be submitted to me, and to the Collector of Hyderabad.

You should consult the mercantile community on the subject of paragraph 3rd of the Government letter, and favor me with any suggestions which may occur to you.

I request you will take any steps in your power to obtain, through merchants in your neighbourhood, samples of the kind described in paragraphs 6 of the Government letter, and 18 and 19 of letter of the Honorable Court. Any advances which you may require to make for the purpose of effecting such purchases, should be made at once, and reported.

I take the opportunity of reminding you that I have not yet received the samples called for in my letter, No. 307, of the 18th February last. They should be separately forwarded in triplicate or quadruplicate, with as little delay as possible.

A separate set of samples of chintzes, also in quadruplicate, should be sent for transmission to the Madras Government, for the purpose indicated in paragraph 20 of the Court's despatch.

With reference to paragraph 14 of the Court's despatch, I would beg for an early answer to my last reference on the subject of the amount of black mail levied on the road to Jungara.

I have addressed the Collector of Shikarpoor separately on the subjects above noticed.

Persian.
Hindustanee.
Scinde.
Marwarree.
Punjabee—Shikarpoor only.
Arabic.
Mahratta. } Kurachi only.
Guzerattee.

To Kurrachee only.

To Kurrachee only.

To Kurrachee only.

To Kurrachee only.

I shall be obliged by any observations or suggestions which may occur to you on other branches of the subject of these letters. 20th April, 1852.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c., &c.,
H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Note.—The paragraphs opposite which is remarked, "To Kurrachee only," were not inserted in the letter to the Collector of Shikarpoor.

(True copy.)
(Signed) W. MAHER,
Assistant-Commissioner.

After recapitulating the previous notice forwarded with the Commissioner's letter, No. 2,375, of 8th November, 1851, substituting as follows, for paragraphs 3 and 4:—

"3 One at Kurrachee, to be held every year, from the 1st December, for sixty days."

"4. The other fair is to be held at Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, commencing every year on the 1st of January, and is intended to last for the space of forty-five days."

The revised notice will then run:—

"To the above effect, a notice was previously issued, and the Government have now further directed, that with a view to give increased facilities to traders, all frontier duties which are now levied on the frontier of Scinde be remitted for the three months in which the fair will take place, that is to say, from the 15th November to the 15th February.

"Government has further directed that shelter be provided for traders attending the fair.

"Large and commodious buildings are now ready for the purpose at Sukkur, and due provision will be made for the same purpose at Kurrachee.

"If there are any other facilities which traders wish to be afforded to them, or obstacles which they desire should be removed, they are hereby invited to make their wishes known to the Collector of Kurrachee or Shikarpoor, or to the Commissioner in Scinde."

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(True copy.)
(Signed) W. MAHER,
Assistant-Commissioner.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a report received from the Thanadar of Rojaun, relative to robberies said to have been committed by men of the Boogtee tribe.

I have to request the favor of your inquiring into the circumstances of the case therein mentioned with a view to a stop being put to these depredations in future, and I shall feel much obliged if you will endeavour, through Islam Boogtee, to apprehend the man Dreehun, who is accused of highway robbery.

(Signed) I have, &c., &c.,
J. C. FITZ-MAURICE,
Assistant-Commissioner.

To Major Jacob, C.B., Political Superintendent
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

24th April, 1852.

27th April, 1852.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 894, of the 21st April 1852, to my address, with accompaniments. I have little to add to my observations contained in former correspondence on the subject of the trade through Scinde, roads of communication, &c.

But I beg again to call your attention to the greatest advantages which would accrue from the abolition of the vexatious import and export duties collected on this frontier.

The annoyance to the poorer classes of inhabitants of the country near the border by the impost of these petty customs is almost incredible, while the injurious effect produced on the trade is, and must be, out of all proportion to the value of the dues collected.

I beg therefore strongly to recommend the immediate and total abolition of import and export dues on this frontier.

I observe that the Honorable the Court of Directors appear to agree in opinion with me as to the propriety of this measure; wherefore there can be, I should think, little difficulty in carrying it into effect.

This being done, I doubt not but that I may be able to induce His Highness the Khan of Kelat, greatly to reduce the duties on merchandise passing through his territory.

In any case, the influence of the abolition of these duties will be great and extensive.

With regard to the grant of assistance to the Khan of Kelat, to enable him to control his turbulent subjects, my opinions are unchanged.

If the fire consuming our neighbour's house did not and would not spread to ours, we might, perhaps, let it burn unnoticed and unheeded; but as matters are, it might be prudent, in my opinion, to assist in extinguishing it.

At present, however, such assistance appears not to be much required.

The countenance which I have been able quietly to afford to the Kelat authorities, the general effect of the measures and arrangements in operation on the border, the successful maintenance of the Khyheerees at Poolajee, &c., the return lately of the Boogtees to their country, with feelings far more friendly to us than to the Murrees, the release of the Doombkees (who were in the charge of Meer Ali Morad), which has secured the town and neighbourhood of Lharee from the predatory inroads of the mountaineers—these causes, with some others, have altogether had the effect of completely humbling and reducing the Murree tribe.

Their principal chiefs have lately waited on the Khan of Kelat at Gundawa, where also were assembled the chief of the Boogtee, Doombkee, Khyheeree, and other tribes of Cutchee.

His Highness the Khan reports to me that he has settled all the old blood feuds between these people, and established friendly relations between them; that a principal chief of the Murrees is to remain with him at Kelat, and that there is every reason to believe that the arrangements for the permanent establishment of peace and quiet in hill and plain will be successful.

By order of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, the Murree chief Ghamun Khan has waited on me to-day at Khanghur, and in my presence expressed the most solemn assurances, that in future he and his tribe would be obedient to their lord, the Khan of Kelat, and be at peace with all his subjects.

On the whole review of the circumstances, I am of opinion that these arrangements will prove to be good and successful, and that their beneficial effects will be felt on the Scinde side of the border, as well as through Cutchee.

On the subject of roads through Scinde, you are already in full possession of my opinion.

The happiest effects would undoubtedly follow the making of the road and bridges recommended, from Larkana to Sehwan, over the Lukkee Hills to Kotree and to Kurrachee.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

1st May, 1852.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 102, of the 24th April, 1852, to my address, with accompaniment.

With reference to the subject thereof, I have the honor to inform you that the man Dreehun has no sort of connection with Islam Khan, chief. Dreehun is an outlaw, who has been for a long time past living with the Murrees at Kahun.

I will endeavour to have man apprehended by the means of the Kelat authorities.

But I have the honor to point out that the Muzzarees of Rojaun and its neighbourhood are the most impudent and incorrigible marauders in the whole country, and that so long as they are allowed to bear arms and to plunder their neighbours, the hill men, &c., the latter will assuredly commit reprisals.

No man, not being a soldier in Government employ, is allowed, without a written purwannah from me, on any account to bear arms throughout the frontier under my control; and it would be well, with a view to put a stop to these depredations, if the same rule were enforced on Dost Ali and the Muzzarees of Rojaun, &c.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To Lieut. Fitz-Maurice, Assistant-Commissioner,
Deyra Gazee Khan.

SIR,

5th May, 1852.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 985, of the 30th April, 1852, to my address, with accompaniments, and with reference to their subject to observe, that it appears, from the second paragraph of the letter from the Secretary to the Board of Administration, which accompanies your letter under reply, that the Muzzarees of Rojaun, &c., are really permitted by the British authorities not only to bear arms, but to make war, on their own private account, on their neighbours.

The evils attending such a course of proceeding you must be as well aware of as I am. They were sufficiently exemplified by the state of affairs existing on this frontier before January, 1847.

The benefits accruing from totally putting a stop to the practice of bearing arms, and of private warfare, are also tolerably apparent from the state of affairs on this frontier at present.

From the same paragraph of the letter above mentioned, it would seem that the Board not only think the practice of private war allowable, but think that an attack on the Boogtees by private individuals is justifiable in retaliation of an inroad by the Murrees. But the policy which permits of such proceedings cannot but be attended with the most disastrous effects. It must tend directly to encourage and perpetuate murder, robbery, and all manner of violence and crime.

Such proceedings are in exact accordance with the ideas of Belooche plunderers, but appear to me to be most unworthy of imitation by British officers.

With regard to the third paragraph of the letter from the Board of Administration, I beg leave to observe that long experience on this frontier and elsewhere, shows that allowing such persons as "the head man of Shawalla" to employ armed men, on pretence of his undertaking to guarantee the safety of his neighbourhood, will always be attended with the most lamentable consequences.

Such proceedings must and always do appear to the people of the country, and to the marauders, to imply weakness and inability to protect the country on our part.

The soldiers of the state alone must be allowed to bear and to use arms, or there will assuredly be no peace, quiet, nor safety in the country.

The remark in the same paragraph regarding the patrols of the Scinde Irregular Horse proceeding as far as Shawalla, shows that the Board of Administration knows but little of the manner of conducting the duties on this frontier.

6th May, 1852.

Shawalla is about eleven miles from Kusmore only, while parties from Kusmore and my other outposts have been in the habit, for years past, continually of proceeding to five times this distance into the Boogtee Hills, and all over the country between them and our line of posts. Every fresh footstep to a distance of more than fifty miles from our border is observed and reported.

No men can leave the hills with the intention of plundering in Scinde without its being speedily known at the outposts, when parties immediately, as a matter of course, move out in every likely direction to watch for them ; and be the party of marauders few or numerous, it is never successful in carrying off plunder, and is, indeed, very seldom able to return in safety to the hills.

The detachments on this frontier are always moving about, and are never posted in villages or within walls. While my Belooche guides, not easily to be distinguished from the hill men themselves, keep the officers in command of the posts, as well as myself, always in possession of full and trustworthy information.

With respect to the fourth paragraph of the letter in question, regarding the extension of the posts on this frontier to meet those of the Punjaub, I have the honor to remark that they already approach very near to each other ; and the proceedings of the troops employed on the two frontiers appear to be governed by principles so different from each other, that I imagine the parties could not act together with advantage ; the efforts of the one might be neutralized by the proceedings of the other, while no number of parties walking along and meeting each other on the frontier road would do anything towards preserving peace in a district where the country folk are allowed to bear arms, and to make war on their neighbours, on any account whatsoever, or on any pretence, however plausible.

I have the honor to forward herewith copies of letters, and accompaniment, lately received from Mr. Fitz-Maurice, Assistant-Commissioner at Deyra Gaze Khan, with my reply.

The contents of the Persian document are, I think, quite sufficient to show that there is little likelihood of the posts on this frontier being able to act efficiently, at present, in association with the troops at Kin.

It appears from this document, that not only do the peasantry of the country obtain information concerning border raids before the native officers and men of the outposts, but that when the latter have received information, they decline acting on it, or even leaving their lines.

I have, of course, nothing to do with these proceedings, save as they tend to affect, and really do affect, the peace of the frontier entrusted to my charge.

But the Muzzarees of Rojaun, &c., are the most inveterate plunderers in the whole country, and their robbing and murdering the Boogtees, is likely to compel that mountain tribe again to engage in a predatory life, from which they have been reclaimed.

The man Dreehun, mentioned by Mr. Fitz-Maurice, has no sort of connection with Islam Khan, the Boogtee chief : he has not been with that tribe for a very long time, but has for many years past resided with the Murrees of Kahun, and lived the life of an outlawed robber, at enmity with the Boogtees and every one else from whom he could obtain plunder.

My reports will have made you aware that, since this alleged plundering incursion of the robber Dreehun, the Murree chief has waited on me at Khanghur, and that His Highness the Khan of Kelat has established peace between the Murrees, Boogtees, Khyheerees, and the other tribes of hill and plain in his territories.

This peace appeared to me likely to be lasting ; but if our own subjects, the Muzzarees, be allowed to plunder the hill men, on pretence of retaliation, all our measures on this side will prove abortive, for the mountaineers will, of course, plunder in return.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the

Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

19th June, 1852.

My LORD,

I have the honor to submit a copy of a letter from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, and respectfully but very earnestly to beg that it may receive, at your Lordship's hands, an early and favorable consideration of its prayer: that your Lordship in Council would be pleased to grant him—

- 1st. A proper office establishment and stationery allowance.
- 2nd. An adequate remuneration for the civil duties performed by him.
- 3rd. The privilege of obtaining leave of absence occasionally, on the same terms as other officers similarly situated, retaining a reasonable portion of his staff pay during the period of absence.

2. As regards the first request, I can add nothing to what I have already submitted to your Lordship, in my letters noted in the margin, except that nearly a year's observation and experience have strengthened my conviction that the present profoundly peaceful state of the North West Frontier of Scinde is mainly owing to Major Jacob's excellent arrangements and unwearied personal exertions, and that the establishment recommended in my letters above quoted is essentially necessary to maintain and carry on the system to which such beneficial results are attributable.

3. I can do little more than repeat the same words as regards the 2nd point, in referring to the suggestions contained in my letter noted in the margin. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and I can only express my conviction that, should your Lordship concur in my suggestion, the salary will be as well earned as that of any officer on similar political employ under your Lordship's Government.

Civil Salary.

Paragraphs 14 and 19 of my letter, No. 139, of the 22nd April, 1852, Revenue Department, and the statement annexed to it.

4. Government has, in general, little to do with the way in which a salary is spent, but it is only just that I should state to your Lordship in Council the powerful effect produced on the country in his neighbourhood by the mode in which Major Jacob has expended the greater part of his pay and allowances during many years past. Totally regardless of comfort, as far as he is personally concerned, he has spared no pains to make Khanghur, probably one of the least favored spots in British India, a comfortable residence for his officers and men; and it is mainly owing to his liberality in this respect, that, in spite of all drawbacks, and of a fiery climate, to which, for six months in the year, I know no parallel, he has rendered it a spot where all serve cheerfully, and which many would not quit for the best climate in India.

5. As far, therefore, as a public-spirited and patriotic devotion of his own private means to advance the good of the public service, without regard to his own private aggrandizement, can establish a claim to the liberal consideration of Government, Major Jacob has, I am respectfully of opinion, established it.

6. The last point is one of more difficulty than the other two, because it involves general rules. I can, therefore, only state my conviction that such indulgence as Major Jacob seeks will tend greatly to prolong the period during which he may hope to serve the Government of India in his present situation, and that so highly do I estimate the value of those services, that, were your Lordship in Council to require to withdraw men from this frontier for service elsewhere, I should consider the province safer were the three Brigades reduced to two, Major Jacob retaining his present position, influence, and efficiency, than I should with three Brigades if he were absent, and his place filled by an officer of but ordinary influence and abilities.

Power of obtaining temporary leave of absence, retaining a reasonable portion of staff pay.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 1,788 of 1852.

True copies forwarded to Major Jacob in reference to his letter, No. 76, of the 8th April last.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 20th April, 1852.

21st May, 1852.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 408, of the 17th May, 1852, to my address, and with reference to its subject to inform you—

1st. That my predecessor in command of the Scinde Irregular Horse had no magisterial authority.

2nd. That I was appointed a magistrate in Scinde by warrant of Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., dated 5th May, 1843, and that since that time I have exercised magisterial powers in various parts of the province, to the extent authorized by the regulations, over the Sepoys and followers of the Scinde Irregular Horse, as well as over the country folk.

3rd. On the 7th August, 1846, I was informed, by order of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, that my warrant of magistrate gave me no power over the soldiers under my command. Against this I remonstrated, and His Excellency the Governor then formally confirmed me in the power of exercising magisterial authority over the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and conferred similar authority on my seconds in command.

4th. Since that time these officers have also exercised magisterial authority in various parts of Scinde whenever the public service required the use of such powers,

5th. I am of opinion that it is advisable and necessary that the full powers of magistrate, throughout the Bombay Presidency, should be formally granted and confirmed to myself, and to my two seconds in command under my control.

I have the honor to annex copies of letters on this subject.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the

Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

29th June, 1852.

SIR,

With reference to your communication, No. 1,493, of the 18th June, 1852, I have the honor to inform you that none of the frontier customs within my range are at present farmed out.

But were it otherwise, I am of opinion that there would be nothing whatever to prevent immediate effect being given to the orders of Government abolishing these customs ; for whatever period the farmer's time had to run, a proportionate part of the sum paid by him might be refunded, and this would, doubtless, prove a satisfactory arrangement to all parties.

While on the subject of these frontier duties, I beg leave to point out that little good will accrue from the abolition of export duties, on the border, while the import duties remain as before. The great evil of these taxes is the exceedingly vexatious nature of their collection ; the annoyance caused by them is out of all proportion more injurious to the trade than profitable to Government, nay, I am convinced that these collections are positively injurious to our revenue, by checking the flow of wealth into, and through, the country, of which a part by a hundred indirect channels must always find its way into the coffers of the state, without inflicting the slightest injury or vexation on any one else.

At present the inconvenience caused by these customs to the people of the country, as well as to the merchants, is excessive : even a poor Belooche entering Scinde with two or three seers of flour in his possession, is seized and made to pay import duty ; any man who may have crossed the border and passed on into Scinde, and who may be suspected by the Customs' Moonshee to have goods in his possession, is seixed by the peon, brought back, perhaps, eight or ten miles, and searched ; if nothing be found on him liable to pay import duty, the man has no satisfaction for the delay, disgrace, and annoyance which he has suffered.

These are not imaginary cases, they are of daily occurrence at, and in the neighbourhood of, Khanghur, Rojaun, &c.

The whole system appears to me to be unworthy of a great and liberal Government, while at the same time it is certainly totally unprofitable as a fiscal measure.

I beg leave, therefore, again, strongly to urge the advantage of abolishing all customs whatever on the North-Western Frontier of Scinde, and allowing perfect freedom for everything coming and going.

With regard to the measures to be adopted to prevent our neighbours from increasing their exactions beyond our frontier as our own are reduced, I see no difficulty in this matter, and have no doubt that it might easily be arranged with the Kelat authorities that no such proceedings should be allowed. 29th June, 1852,

Indeed, I have little doubt but that if the British Government were at once totally to remit all these import and export dues, the Khan of Kelat might be induced greatly to reduce those in his territory also.

Many conversations with the Kelat officers on these subjects, have convinced me that they are quite aware of the immense advantages accruing from the encouragement and protection of the trade through their country.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed.)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

29th June, 1852

With reference to Major Turner's letter, No. 1,111, of the 5th June, 1852, to your address, and your endorsement thereon to mine, I have the honor to point out that with deference, and under submission, I have a strong opinion that the mode of executing the work of enlarging the Begaree Canal, recommended by Major Turner, by numerous separate contracts, is by no means the best.

This method would require much superintendence, more indeed than I could give to the work; it would also cause considerable delay, and would not afford good security for the whole being properly executed.

I should propose, if the work be placed in my hands, to execute it by entering into one contract for the whole, with some trustworthy and respectable man of the country, taking, of course, ample security for its due and proper performance; when I should only have to examine the work minutely when finished, and we should have the value of the whole work as security for every part of it.

I think, therefore, that it will be better to allow me to manage the business as I find best.

I propose to begin the work at once, as much may be done even while the present canal is full of water.

If you approve of my views in this matter, I request the favor of your directing the Collector of Shikarpoor to make advances of cash, to my order, as may from time to time be required.

I have also the honor to bring to your notice, that the chief and most important canal flowing from Begaree, Noorwah, belonged, at the time when the enlargement of the former canal was proposed by me, wholly to His Highness Meer Ali Morad—it now belongs wholly to the British.

This canal must of course now be enlarged by us, as it would otherwise have been by His Highness the Meer, or a great portion of the advantage of the enlargement of the Begaree will be thrown away.

The Noorwah formerly went more than half across the desert, and was much broader than it is at present, the annual excavation not having been properly performed. It is, as a glance at the map will show, the most important of the secondary canals along the course of the Begaree. It is now of about the average breadth of 12 feet, and 8 feet in depth, where it leaves the Begaree. It requires to be enlarged to 25 feet wide where it leaves the Begaree, and 15 feet at its other extremity, giving an average of 20 feet.

The spoil banks are now excessively high, and are heaped up on the very edges of the canal; these must be removed, and a good slope given to the banks of the canal with a berm of 6 feet along their top. The length of the canal to be excavated is 15 miles, the area of the section of the earth to be excavated averages 160 feet, giving a total of cubic feet 12,672,000, to excavate which will cost, at 500 cubic feet per rupee, Rupees 25,344.

Delay in the execution of this work will cause great loss of revenue, and I have therefore the honor to request that the necessary outlay may be immediately sanctioned.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

8th July, 1862.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate for the cost of making a carriage-road over the Lukkee range of hills near Sehwan.

I have not entered much into detail in this estimate, as this did not appear to be required; considering the extent and nature of the work, the estimate appears low, but I have ascertained that a wealthy contractor is willing to undertake its execution, giving ample security for its proper performance.

The advantages of the work depend on the broadest possible principles: a glance at a map of the province will show them at once.

At present the Lukkee range of hills forms an impassable barrier between Upper and Lower Scinde, completely dividing the province in two.

Were the advantages of removing this barrier confined only to Scinde itself, it would well be worth while, at any reasonable cost, to cause it to be removed; but the obstruction lies right across the direct road from Central Asia to the sea, completely shutting it up, as no loaded animals can now pass over, while from the Bolaun to Kurrachee, a distance of more than 400 miles, there is no other serious natural obstacle whatever, save these six miles of hill.

To avoid this obstacle it is necessary to cross the Indus twice, and proceed by a circuitous route on the *left* bank of the river, in order to reach the seaport, which is at a considerable distance to the *right*.

In direct distance between Shikarpoor and Kurrachee, a road over the Lukkee hills will effect a saving of 40 miles, while the Indus will not have to be crossed at all, whereby an additional saving will be effected, equivalent at least to an ordinary journey of 50 miles more.

The importance of a good and direct road from the Scinde frontier to the sea with respect to traffic is immense, and such a road cannot exist unless these six miles of hill be made easily passable.

As respects the transport of troops, the advantages are not less. The passage of Artillery and Cavalry across the Indus is at least equivalent to a march of 40 miles; two such passages are avoided by the proposed cut, and while by the route of the left bank of the Indus 36 or 38 days are necessary to enable any considerable body of troops to reach Shikarpoor from Kurrachee, with a good direct-road from the sea to the frontier, an army with all its apparatus and heavy train might perform the distance in 24 days.

It appears needless to enlarge on this subject, the importance of the work to the people of the country, to commerce, and to the state, being self-evident.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

27th July, 1862.

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement, No. 281, of the 21st July, 1852, on my contingent bill for clearing the tank at Khanghur, herewith returned, I have the honor to inform you that the advantages of this tank, and

No. 285, dated 21st Dec. the necessity of clearing it annually, are set forth in the letter quoted in the margin.

The sum of Rupees 500 annually is required to keep the tank in an efficient state, that is, to make it contain a supply of water all the year round, and this sum is, I have the honor to submit, a very trifling outlay, when it assures to two Cavalry Regiments, and to about ten thousand human beings in the desert, a good supply of fresh water, which by no other arrangement would be procurable.

This tank has proved such a blessing to the troops and to the country folk, that its advantages would be very cheaply purchased at ten times the cost which is now found necessary and which has been granted by Government for keeping it in order.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 285 of 1849.

Khanghur, 21st December, 1849.

8th July, 1852.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 2,378, of the 18th December, 1849, to my address, I have the honor to state that the tank in question at Khanghur was excavated by me in 1847-48, partly by causing the bricks and mud required for building to be taken from that spot, and partly at my own cost.

The object contemplated by me in digging the tank was to try whether a considerable body of fresh water could not be made to penetrate into the ground during the inundation of the Indus, and whether thereby it might not be possible to render the sub-soil sweet, and to make the wells in the neighbourhood of the tank supply a sufficiency of fresh water all the year round.

It was also expected that eventually the tank itself might be made to contain water throughout the year.

The experiment, as far as it has gone, has been perfectly successful, and the tank has proved a very great blessing to the people. One of the wells in its neighbourhood into which the Indus water was not turned, purposely to try the effect of the percolation from the tank, has been rendered perfectly sweet, whereas before its water was very brackish. The tank contained water up to the 15th December this year, two months after the subsiding of the inundation, and it is now certain that, were it excavated somewhat deeper, it would never become altogether dry. It is now nine feet deep, and should be increased to twelve. I find that the deposit from the water in one season amounts to about three feet in depth, so that this much must be excavated annually to keep the tank at its original depth.

The tank is of a somewhat irregular figure, of an area about equal to that of a circle of 200 feet in diameter; the cost of excavating it one foot in depth is Rupees 140. The amount hitherto annually expended on the clearance of the Boodwah Canal, for the supply of water to Khanghur (which will no longer be a charge to the British Government, in consequence of my having induced His Highness Meer Ali Morad to order his people to execute the work), will be about sufficient to keep the tank in order; and I trust that the money will be placed at my disposal for that purpose.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

27th August, 1852.

With reference to the extracts from letters concerning the overflowing of the Indus at Kusmore, with your endorsement, No. 2093, of the 25th August, 1852 received yesterday, I have the honor to point out that there appears to be some misapprehension in the mind of the Collector of Shikarpoor with respect to the Sind, its bunds, &c.

The existence, or total non-existence of the bunds in the Sind, near Kusmore could not possibly have had the smallest influence on the overflow of water this season near Shikarpoor.

The Indus has lately risen to a height unprecedented, I believe, for nearly half a century, and the water was, and is, I believe, still standing several feet higher than the tops of any of the bunds in question. It is, therefore, evident that, had not only the Sind been completely bunded across, but even had the hollow been quite filled up everywhere to the level of the country around, the inundation would still have extended exactly as it has done now.

The admitting water into the hollow of the Sind can never, under any circumstances, add to the chance of the Indus inundating Shikarpoor; for this effect to take place the Indus water must rise to a height considerably above level of the country around this hollow, in which case the water would flow over everything, even were the hollow filled with earth instead of water.

Major Turner is undoubtedly correct in stating that the enlarging of the

27th August, 1852. Begaree Canal must tend to diminish the danger of inundation near Shikarpoor, by the great addition to the height and substance of the bank which must ensue from this operation. But in my opinion the city of Shikarpoor can only be effectually protected from *such inundation* as the present one (which flows over the tops of bunds, banks, and everything else), by a good strong embankment, thrown up *not far from* the town itself.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

28th September, 1852 SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 720, of the 21st September, 1852 to my address, with accompaniments, and with reference to their subject to state that I have little further to urge, in support of Major Turner's opinion, that the lines lately built at Khanghur were emergently required, than is already set forth in the correspondence which accompanied your letter under reply.

But without entering into the technical meaning of the word "emergent" in this instance, it is certain that the work in question was so necessary to good order and regularity—to those arrangements, in fact, by which the border is protected—and was so highly conducive to the convenience, comfort, and health of the troops stationed, and at all times working hard on this frontier, that there cannot be a doubt that had Government fully understood the actual circumstances of the case, the execution of the work would have met with full approbation.

The Sowars of the Scinde Irregular Horse cannot be treated as if each were one individual man only ; there is the horse, the Syce, grass-cutter, and a pony, or a camel ; and it can well be imagined that, unless every man has his proper place in the lines, endless confusion and annoyance must arise ; there can be no repose or comfort for man or beast.

The unfortunate soldier returning, perhaps horse and man tired, from the pursuit of robbers, or other distant and fatiguing duty, instead of finding ready a comfortable place to rest in, would have to wander all about the camp to discover where his place and his followers' might be in the lines.

Again, the men are not all one-horse silidars, and, unless each troops has its own lines complete, a man with five or six horses must often find these separated and dispersed all about the lines of different troops.

The inconvenience, trouble and annoyance to the whole corps thereby caused, is beyond expression.

Before applying for these new lines, I tried by all manner of arrangements which I could think of, to obviate, or, at least, to palliate, the inconveniences above mentioned, caused by having to accommodate sixteen troops in the lines adapted for fourteen only ; but I tried in vain. Confusion could not be avoided : all the troops were broken to pieces, and everyman inconvenienced.

The injury to discipline, order, and regularity, caused by not having each troop complete in its own lines, under its own officers and non-commissioned officers, is also very great, and must, I think, be obvious. The delay and trouble caused by not knowing exactly where to find each man when wanted, is alone a serious matter, and engenders unsoldierlike habits in all concerned. On the other hand, when every man, horse, and follower have their own proper places in the lines, and each troop is distinct and complete in itself, everything becomes orderly and regular as regards discipline, while all annoyance and injury to individuals is avoided. Even when a man proceeds on furlough, his place does not necessarily become vacant in the lines of his troop, for many men do not take with them their horses or their followers, and when the lines are complete, the place remains occupied by these, and ready for the man on his return. The same remark applies to men detached on duty, or, in fact, who may be absent from any cause. At the same time, every man, soldier, or follower, and every beast, whether horse or baggage-animal, are all continually under the eyes of the commander of the troop ; a strict and proper responsibility can be enforced ; and all neglects and irregularities at once observed and corrected.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Under instructions from Government, it is hereby notified that **Khanghur**, on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, and 24 miles North from Shikarpoor, is to be styled "Jacobabad" for which place separate Post Office Packets in future be made.

(Signed) A. K. CORFIELD,
Post Master General.

Bombay General Post Office, }
10th November, 1852. }

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 17th September, 1852.

No. 530, of 1852.

Lieutenant W. L. Briggs, of the 22nd Regiment N. I., is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant, of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, from the 8th June 1852.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,

Secretary to Government.

It is needless, perhaps, to enlarge further on these matters; the truth and soundness of the above remarks must, I think, be evident, on consideration, to all. 28th September, 1852

My observations are made after actual trial and practice, which leaves no room for uncertainty.

I feel convinced, that under the explanation now afforded, Government will see fit not only to withdraw its censure, but highly to approve of the execution of a work which is so necessary to the efficiency of the troops, and which, at a cost so comparatively trifling, proves of such great advantage to the comfort and convenience of the native soldiers, who are serving with cheerfulness and zeal in this fearful climate.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commanding
Frontier of Upper Scinde,

To Captain Haig,
Assistant-Quartermaster-General,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

17th November, 1852

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

Certain men, calling themselves Wukkeels from Koondil Khan, of Candahar, arrived here to-day, giving out that they were proceeding to visit the Collector of Shikarpoor; the men have been arrested by me, and further particulars will be reported hereafter.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

18th November, 1852

In continuation of my report of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that the accompanying paper was received from Goolam Mohideen Khan, the Wukkeel of Koondil Khan.

I declined holding any further communication with Goolam Mohideen Khan, or any of his people, but forwarded them all prisoners to the Khan of Kelat, requesting him to have them sent back to their country.

I gave Goolam Mohideen Khan a purwanah, of which I have the honor to forward a copy herewith.

The Wukkeel's party consisted of fourteen persons in all, well mounted and armed. They appear to have passed through Cutchee without obtaining any permission from, or holding any communication with, the Kelat authorities.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

27th November, 1852

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,978, of the 24th November, 1852, to my address, and with reference to its subject to state, that I know not to what the expressions in the paper sealed by Koondil Khan, and received from his Wukkeel, Goolam Mohideen Khan, can refer, unless, perhaps, to a communication from me to the Candahar chief made, as reported in my letter, No. 157, of the 18th September, 1850, to the Commissioner in Scinde (Mr. Pringle).

My proceedings on that occasion were approved of by the Commissioner, as per his letter to me, No. 1,546, dated 26th September, 1850, but afterwards disapproved of by the Secret Committee, as per extract forwarded to me with your endorsement, No. 133, of the 23rd January, 1851.

27th November, 1852

I have no doubt but that this man, Goolam Mohideen Khan, is really what he represents himself to be, a messenger despatched from Koondil Khan, of Candahar. The purpose of his mission is doubtless the same as that on the former occasion in 1850, to establish friendly relations with the British Government.

From inquiries which I made, I had and have reason to believe that this Goolam Mohideen is the same man who was formerly in the service of Meer Ali Morad. The man may have gone to Candahar, and there falsely imposed himself on Koondil Khan as a messenger from the British authorities, as was done by one Abdoola Khan, who forged the signature of Sir H. Lawrence, as formerly reported by me in 1849.

I have sent to the Kelat authorities to have Goolam Mohideen and his attendants detained, if still within reach.

With reference to the fourth paragraph of your letter, I much regret that I should have acted in a manner at variance with your wishes in this matter; and under the instructions now received, no such mistakes can occur in future; but it appeared to me that the course I pursued was in exact accordance with the wishes and intentions of Government, as communicated for my information and guidance on former similar occasions.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

11th December, 1852

SIR,

With reference to the subject of my letter, No. 168, of the 27th November last, I have the honor to inform you that Goolam Mohideen, the Wukkeel from Candahar, was, at my request, as instructed by you, detained by the Kelat authorities, who report to me that the man is now at Bhaugh, *en route* to Jacobabad.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

13th December, 1852

SIR,

I have the honor to report that on the 11th instant a large body of Murrees, said to be the whole assembled tribe, horse and foot, suddenly issued from the hills and attacked the town of Polajee. The Khyheerees made some resistance, but the Murrees killed forty of their men, and wounded many more, without apparently suffering any loss themselves. No information of this intended inroad had been received by any one, and this is to be accounted for by the fact that the thing was arranged *with the connivance and assistance of Mahomed Hussan, Wuzzeer of His Highness the Khan of Kelat.*

I have for some time past been aware that traitors existed among the Khan's councillors, and have lately repeatedly warned him of this. The Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan, has been endeavouring to establish his own power, independent of the authority of the Khan, and I have had good reason to suspect that he has been secretly supporting the Murrees in their rebellion and predatory incursions into Cutchee.

Mahomed Hussan has twice lately released and sent back to the hills Murree chiefs who had been sent to reside as hostages with the Khan of Kelat, to be security for their clan, and on both occasions predatory inroads instantly followed their release.

In these and in other proceedings he has acted directly contrary to my advice, and of course the acts of the minister cannot easily be separated from those of the Khan.

About three months ago some men, subjects of Kelat, well known persons, entered the British territory in the Chandia Janghire, and there, without any provocation, murdered two men. I applied to the Khan of Kelat to have the murderers delivered up to me. To this application the Khan at first replied by

forwarding to me a letter from the murderers themselves, in which they justified their deed by reason that some of the Chandias had, a great many years ago, killed some of their people, and stating that they, the murderers, intended to kill three more of the Chandias, to make the number even. I again insisted on the murderers being given up, but though nearly a month has elapsed the men have not been sent, neither have I received any reply. 12th December, 1852

At the time of this attack on Poolajee, some of the principal Kelat Sirdars (Khyr Mahomed, Mengul, and others) were actually at the place with a considerable body of followers. These chiefs threw the Khyheerees off their guard by assuring them that there was not the least danger from the Murrees, and that there would be none in future, as the Minister, Mahomed Hussan, had arranged matters, and entered into friendly relations with them.

When the attack was made by the Murrees, these chiefs and their followers not only did not offer the least resistance to the robbers, or afford any assistance to the Khyheerees, but appeared to be on most friendly terms with the mountaineers, who returned with all their plunder through the very camp of these Brahoose Sirdars. Two days before this inroad took place, Wukkeels had proceeded from the Murrees to the minister, Mahomed Hussan, and were with him at the very time the attack was made, and are, I have reason to believe, with him still.

It appears to me, as I have long ago repeatedly brought to the notice of superior authority, that it is essential to the permanent peace and safety even of our own side of the border that this predatory tribe, the Murrees, should be reduced. But as it appears that this course is not to be adopted, I request that you will favor me with instructions regarding our future relations with the Kelat authorities, whose late conduct appears the reverse of friendly.

It would, I think, be an excellent arrangement if you could admit the Khan to a personal interview with you, when something might be determined on to place our relations on a more satisfactory footing than they are at present. The Khan is himself personally, there is no doubt, very well disposed towards us, but he has little power, and that little is gradually becoming less, while the acts of his subjects are now those of enemies to the British.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

DRAFT OF LETTER to the Khan of Kelat, sent through his Wukkeel, 14th December, 1852
MOLLAH AHMED, after compliments.

I have received no reply to my last letter to your Highness, neither have the murderers therein mentioned been given up to me.

But though your Highness has not written, the actions of your officers are more expressive than words. Within the last few days a large body of robbers of the Murree tribe, with the connivance and assistance of your people then present at Poolajee, have attacked and plundered that town, killing a great number of Khyheerees.

These Khyheerees have been killed and plundered because they were the humble friends of the British; there can, therefore, be no longer any doubt as to the intentions of your Highness towards that Government.

In spite of repeated warning from me, your Highness has thought proper to follow the counsels of traitors, and now to commit, or allow to be committed, open acts of hostility against the British Government, to whom I shall now report the matter.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB.

15th December, 1852 SIR,

With the exception of the attack on Poolajee by the Murrees, reported in my letter to you of the 13th instant, nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

It appears that the forty men killed by the Murree robbers, on the occasion above mentioned, were unarmed cultivators and herdsmen. The plunderers are said to have been in great force, about 2,000 in number; they did not succeed in entering either of the two walled places of which Poolajee consists, and appear to have made no serious attempt to do so, but they swept off all the cattle from the country about.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

20th December, 1852 SIR,

In compliance with instructions received from Brigadier Wilson, Commanding in Upper Scinde, I have the honor to forward the accompanying correspondence, with my opinions and remarks on its subjects, which are as follows:—

With regard to the whole question of Ordnance Depôts, Magazines, or Arsenals, in Scinde, it appears to me that there are only two places where these can be established with advantage.

These places are Kurrachee and Sukkur; at Kurrachee, as the sea-port where all stores and supplies must be received and stored in the first instance.

This appears to be admitted on all hands, so that no argument is required in its favor.

The other point appears to me equally clear, but as it seems not to have appeared so to higher authorities, I will concisely state my reasons for thinking Sukkur, and Sukkur alone, the other proper place for an Ordnance Depôt in Scinde.

Magazines of Artillery and Ordnance stores in Scinde can only be required in case of warlike operations becoming necessary.

The line of these operations must commence on or beyond our Northern or North-Western Frontier; there is no possibility of war in any other direction. The place then already indicated as that proper for the second Arsenal in Scinde is that point on the river Indus nearest to, and most convenient for, this line of operations, and from which point land-carriage must necessarily commence.

Such a point is evidently found at Sukkur. This spot, where the river runs between rocky shores, is one of the only three permanent points on the course of the Indus through Scinde; the other two being Sehwan and Jerruck. This consideration is of some considerable importance, as any other point on the banks of the river in Scinde is liable to be left, or be carried away by the stream. Sukkur is secure in this respect, while with a good road to Shikarpoor, which, strange to say, after fourteen years' occupation of the country we have not yet made, the whole country beyond is readily accessible from it. Sukkur, then by natural position and advantages, is determined as the proper place for the Arsenal.

In other respects it also presents advantages. There is there already built a magnificent range of barracks, which, with some trifling additions and alterations, would be admirably adapted for housing the Artillery and Ordnance stores, for workshops, and for all the purposes required for an Arsenal.

The establishing of the Ordnance Depôt in the fortress of Bukkur appears, and always did appear, to me to be a very grave error.

The labor, loss, injury and expense incurred by its insular position in the middle of a wide and rapid river, are almost inexpressible. Having had to form the Ordnance Depôt there originally, in 1839, I know well, by experience, what the disadvantages of this locality are; they are overwhelming. Yet in 1839 they were even less than they have ever been since that time, for I then constructed and maintained a good flying bridge, connecting Bukkur with the mainland of Sukkur, which was found of immense convenience and advantage, but which was not kept up in after years.

In case of a permanent bridge being made across the Indus at Bukkur, it might be well to maintain the fortress and the arsenal therein. But this is not likely ever to be the case, and, under all other conditions, the position is undoubtedly improper. The fortress itself is worthless. Even if in good repair it would be contemptible in war; but it is a decayed crumbling ruin.

In 1839, the fire of a six-pounder, with blank cartridge, as the mid-day gun, caused one of the towers to fall bodily down.

The place is in no better state at present: the whole interior of the fortress is covered to a depth of some fifteen feet, with the debris of old buildings and other decayed substances; so that the erection of any building there is costly, difficult, and, after all, unsafe. The same reason makes the islands, perhaps, less healthy than other spots in the neighbourhood. On the whole view of the subject, I have a strong opinion that the fortress of Bukkur should be totally abandoned.

It never could be of any use, except as a jail, and it is an objectionable place even for such purpose, as being unsafe, and perhaps unhealthy. There is a massive and costly powder-magazine in the fortress, which was built in 1845, but the site for this magazine was strangely chosen. It is placed on the highest and most exposed point of the whole fortress, and is the most conspicuous object from the outside, being visible, high over the walls of the fort, from all the country in every direction. This Magazine must have cost an enormous sum of money, as it is a massive bomb-proof building, of pukka masonry, but it has been built on the top of a mound formed by the remains of what was once an interior fort or ancient citadel, and the foundations have, in consequence, I am informed, given way, and the building thus been somewhat injured.

For a *bomb-proof* magazine, its position is ridiculous: it is placed so as to form the fairest possible mark for every stray shot and shell. It is liable to be struck by lightning; while, notwithstanding its massive construction, it can hardly, in its present state (unless it has been repaired since I last saw it), be considered altogether weather-proof.

A powder-magazine should be constructed at Sukkur. No costly bomb-proof building is necessary or desirable. A well built wall of two feet thick is as good a protection against the weather, and against ordinary accidents, as one of twenty feet. One of the common vaulted buildings of the country would form as good powder-magazine as could be wished for, and such a building of sufficient size could be erected for a mere fraction of the cost of a regular bomb-proof magazine. Bukkur might, perhaps, answer well for a naval arsenal or station, but I would, under no circumstances, retain an Ordnance Dépôt on the island. I have been informed that Sukkur is also objected to as an unhealthy locality. This is, in my opinion, wholly erroneous. A residence in Scinde, for a period of more than fourteen years, and considerable attention to the subject, have quite convinced me that Sukkur is in no degree more unhealthy than any other part of the province.

It was doubtless injudicious to place the cantonment in the middle of an immense burial-ground, where there was not a square yard of earth without one or more graves in it, and this objection was remarked on by me to Brigadier Gordon, in 1839, but over-ruled by him. However, Sukkur and its neighbourhood generally is certainly by no means an unhealthy spot. Sukkur may, doubtless, have its periodical visitations of sickness, as have most other places in Scinde, Guzerat, and other countries. But if the Military Board have been led to believe it specially unhealthy, it must have been misled by the reports of persons who judged hastily, without due consideration, or without the necessary experience.

As shown above, Sukkur must, it seems, on the clearest principles of economy and common sense, necessarily be the proper place for the second Arsenal in Scinde; but whether an Ordnance Dépôt be established there or not, it appears to me highly injudicious to form one at any intermediate point between Sukkur and Kurrachee, as at Hyderabad.

Ordnance stores required for Upper Scinde, or beyond it, could, with as great ease, be supplied from the grand dépôt at Kurrachee as from Hyderabad. When once packed and embarked, little more expense is requisite for the one journey than the other. While, if everything be supplied at once from Kurrachee, the great cost of the double establishment, double packing and unpacking, and embarking, is entirely avoided.

In case of war, also, it should be borne in mind that the secondary dépôt at

20th December, 1852

Hyderabad becomes entirely useless, as it would be absolutely necessary then to have another depôt and establishment at Sukkur, where water-carriage ceased to be available. It would be impossible to take the stores from the boats and steamers and place them at once on the backs of camels, &c.; there must necessarily be a depôt where the stores are to quit the Indus.

Hyderabad is also, from local circumstances, peculiarly ill adapted as a station for an Ordnance Depôt on the Indus.

The fort of Hyderabad is indeed not on the Indus, but at a distance of four miles from the river, so that, in addition to the inconveniences and objections pointed out above, a land-carriage of eight miles is necessarily incurred by establishing the Arsenal in that place, without any corresponding advantage whatever.

As regards the ordinary supply of small arm ammunition for the troops in Upper Scinde, if there be no Ordnance Depôt at Sukkur, it seems to me, that the troops could be supplied equally well from Kurrachee as from Hyderabad. In the former case there would only be four days more time required for a steamer than in the latter.

As regards the field artillery at Shikarpoor, it appears to me, that there is no necessity whatever for keeping a field battery at Shikarpoor, or anywhere in Upper Scinde.

As regards any protection to the country, or any support to the troops on this frontier, the battery, and even the Shikarpur Brigade, might as well be at Kurrachee.

In case of war, the presence or absence of this weak brigade would be not of the slightest importance: nothing could be undertaken till other troops should be assembled. While as regards the protection of the frontier under ordinary circumstances, the infantry and artillery posted thirty miles within our border, are not, and cannot be, of the slightest use or influence. Whatever had to be done, must invariably be accomplished long before such ponderous machinery could be put in motion.

In the protection of the country no troops are employed, nor any required, beyond the two regiments of Scinde Horse, and, to which should be aided, a good and very complete mountain battery.

If an Arsenal were established at Sukkur, two companies, or at most a wing of a regiment, might be stationed there to guard it. No other troops whatever are, in my opinion, necessary for Upper Scinde.

The infantry regiments are said, I believe, to be required to guard the jails, but it can hardly be seriously maintained, that such a costly establishment can be really necessary for this purpose. The infantry of the police in Upper Scinde (the rural police) might, in my opinion, be most properly and economically employed on all such duties, while the men of the rural police now posted in small detached parties about the districts, might most advantageously be replaced by mounted policemen, who would prove far more efficient in the performance of the duties required of them than can be men on foot armed, accoutred, and drilled like regular infantry soldiers, as are the rural police in Scinde.

The mountain train, with full equipment as regards ammunition, stores, intrenching and other tools for artificers, and lascars, should be placed on the frontier; camels might be kept up for its transport, and a detail of native artillery attached if thought necessary. This would, I think, be a better arrangement than keeping the mountain battery in the Ordnance Depôt; as, if required at all, it must be for use on or beyond the frontier.

No other field battery is, or can be, under ordinary circumstances, required for Upper Scinde.

The above appears to be all that it is requisite for me to state regarding the subjects in question, but should I have omitted to remark on any points on which my opinion is required, I shall be obliged by your pointing these out to me.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Assistant Quarter-Master-General,
Scinde Division Army.

24th December, 1852

SIR,

I have the honor to report that I have now returned from a minute inspection of the whole course of the Begaree Canal, and from visiting the other parts of the frontier districts under my charge.

I find that the work of excavating the Begaree is progressing very favorably, notwithstanding that some delay has been caused by the late prevailing sickness.

I have been taking measures to secure all the outlets from the Begaree Canal to the southward, where the water at high flood broke out from the canal and injuriously overflowed the country towards Shikarpoor. At all such spots strong permanent bunds are being made, while I have directed all the earth of the new excavation to be thrown up on the southern bank of the canal.

By these means there is every reason to expect, that in future the water from the Sind hollow and other extensive swamps between Kusmore, and the Begaree Canal, will be caused to flow solely along the channel of the latter, to the great advantage of the irrigation of the districts to the westward, instead of, as heretofore, breaking injuriously across the Begaree to the southward.

The Indus water will, of course, be freely admitted into the Sind, the bunds near Kusmore, which were swept away last year, not being reconstructed. As the water in the Sind dries, its bed will be covered with wheat cultivation, while, during the inundation, numerous canals will lead from it in every direction through the country around.

I find that all the canals leading from the Begaree on both sides, without any exception, have had their mouths constructed with dams projecting far into the channel of the main feeder. In some instances, these dams have been made to extend more than half way across the whole bed of the Begaree. This practice is most injurious under any circumstances, is liable to the greatest abuse, and has been the cause of much unfairness in the supply of water to the Zemindars, without corresponding benefit to any party.

While these dams greatly impeded the onward flow of the water in the main channel, they really added very little, if anything, to the quantity flowing into the smaller canals, which (the main channel being sufficiently full) must be regulated by the quantity drawn off from them for irrigation.

I have, therefore, prohibited this practice for the future, and ordered that no dams whatever be henceforth allowed to be made at the mouths of the canals leaving the Begaree, and that no projections of any kind be permitted to be made into the main channel so as to impede the flow of the water through it.

I have requested the Collector of Shikarpoor to have this order enforced also on his side.

The work on the various roads in the course of construction through the district is progressing well, and these roads must prove of the greatest permanent benefit to the country and to the revenue. They are laying open large tracts of dense and almost impenetrable jungle, much of which will, in consequence, be immediately reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

One more little piece of road is required to connect the whole series: it is a road from Mocharickpoor to Ummow. A large bridge over the Begaree, and ten more bridges over small canals, will be required, making the total cost of this piece of road about three thousand rupees.

The channel of the Begaree being enlarged, will be available for the purposes of inland navigation, which will also prove of considerable advantage.

Boats of large size will be able easily to come along it as far as the mouth of the Noorwah, while the Noorwah itself will, when to enlarged the extent sanctioned, be navigable for somewhat smaller boats as far as Surkey-ke-koo. As the country becomes more populated, this inland navigation will become more and more valuable, and it may ultimately prove of great importance. The bridges across the Begaree will be constructed with arches of such a size as not to impede the passage of the largest boats.

A great number of applicants for lands at present uncultivated in Boordicka have appeared before me, and to these I have granted lands now lying waste and covered with jungle, on terms which appear to be most willingly accepted by the Zemeendars, and which, at the same time, will ultimately prove very advantageous to the revenue.

These terms are—the first year free; the second year one-fourth of the produce to be paid to the state; in all future years one-third.

24th December, 1852

I have endeavoured as often as possible to establish money payment of the revenue instead of Battaie ; but this is not liked by the Zemeendars, and cannot be carried out generally as yet.

In settling the rate of revenue to be paid in future, I have incorporated all separate petty dues, such as "ungumwale," &c., in the share of the produce allotted to Government. Thus, finding after due inquiry that these petty dues amounted to about one-twelfth of the produce, and that the cultivated lands in this frontier district heretofore have paid to His Highness Meer Ali Morad one-fourth of their produce, I fixed the collection in future at one third, no further dues of any kind to be demanded. The Zemeendars readily agreed to this arrangement, which is calculated to be convenient to all parties.

The lands of Jummal Khan Doombkee, at Koomree, were, at my request, granted to him by Mr. Inverarity for three years free ; this arrangement has, of course, not been disturbed. I have appended to this report a list of the waste lands granted by me to cultivators up to this date.

But the movement among the people has as yet only commenced. There is every reason to believe that, under the present arrangements, the greater part of the whole district will speedily be brought under cultivation, and, in the third year, yield a full amount of revenue.

It is curious that there has been less fever during the last most sickly season in this swampy tract of Boordicka than in the districts to the westward and about Shikarpoor.

It is at present very thinly inhabited, but many of the old Zemeendars are returning to the country, and people are commencing to leave the Bhawalpoor territory to come and settle here ; while the appearance of content and satisfaction with the change in the state of the district, and of hope for the future, among all classes of the inhabitants, is most striking. All appear eager to possess land, and to commence the work of clearing and cultivating.

Some will be supplied with the means of doing this by the money earned in working at the roads and canals now in progress ; and thus, I feel certain, a large proportion of the amount expended on these works will be at once indirectly repaid to the state, and this in addition to, and independently of, all direct advantage.

I visited the lands about Koomree, which have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation by the Doombkees and Jekranes, the followers of Durryah Khan.

The change in the neighbourhood of Koomree is quite astonishing. Two years ago the country around was covered with impenetrable jungle, through which there was hardly a path, except the roads of communication cut by me.

These men, formerly the terror of the country, and who, up to April 1847 (when I first set 500 of them to work at the annual excavation of the Noorwah), had never touched a hoe or axe, nor ever handled any but weapons of war, have now cleared in the jungle, round Koomree, a space altogether equal to some four square miles of surface ; this they have ploughed, and sowed, and it is now one immense wheat-field, of great beauty and promise.

Not a hand, save those of the reformed Belooche robbers, has been put to the work, which presents an example alike encouraging to us and to them.

I trust that you will approve of my proceedings in the matters above reported.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

14th December, 1852 TO THE KHAN OF KELAT.

Out of friendship and good-will alone I wrote to your Highness regarding there being treachery in your councils, and some secret influence at work which counteracted all that I had been for years past endeavouring to effect for the benefit of the territory of your Highness, bordering on the British provinces. The letter which I have received in reply, is not such a one as was proper or becoming in you to write to me ; this letter is a further proof that your Highness is under the guidance of evil councillors, neither friendly to you nor to the

British. As to the plundering Murrees, they do not cause any injury to British territory or subjects; if they should rashly attempt an inroad into Scinde, they will be killed, as were the Boogtees. 11th December, 1852

But it is well known to me, that it is solely owing to connivance and secret encouragement on the part of your advisers, that these plunderers are still able to disturb and waste your country, and injure the peaceable people.

Some influential persons about you do not wish the robbers to be subdued and reduced to order, and this is well known to me.

Since you or your officers think proper not only not to put a stop to, but secretly to encourage the disorderly proceedings of these marauding tribes, it is not likely that the British Government will be disposed to grant you the assistance which you have so frequently demanded, and which, under a different conduct on your part, I would strongly have recommended to be granted to you; but your late proceedings and writings regarding these mountain robbers, convince me that it would be useless to attempt to aid a Government which rejects good advice, despises good order, secretly encourages rapine and bloodshed, and which opposes instead of assisting the British officers in their endeavours to restore peace and safety, plenty and prosperity to the country and the people.

If your Highness prefers the advice of self-interested traitors to that of the British officers, and the friendship of robber tribes to that of the British Government, the road is open to you—you can please yourself. But I shall certainly not recommend that any friendly aid be afforded you until I perceive that your Highness is independent of evil advisers, that you are inclined to exert yourself in establishing a good and strong government in your dominions, and that measures for the good of your country, and likely to strengthen and benefit the Kelat Government generally, be really intended.

In reply to a complaint made to you by Lieutenant Merewether, regarding the murder of some men of the Chandia tribe about four months ago, by certain men, your subjects, your Highness has sent me a letter from the murderers confessing the crime, justifying it on pretence of retaliation, and insolently proclaiming their intention to commit more murder.

Where such proceedings are allowed in a country, there can be no government whatever, and they certainly will not be permitted within the British territory.

I therefore write to your Highness to require you to have these murderers immediately imprisoned, and forwarded to me to be tried for the crime they have committed.

Any British subjects committing such crimes in the territory of your Highness would be certainly hanged, while the British officers are always ready to listen to any complaints made by the subjects of your Highness, and to bring offenders to justice.

But to permit your subjects to murder British subjects on any pretence whatever, with impunity, is the act of an enemy, and not of a friend.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 3,166, of the 26th December, 1852, to my address, with accompaniments, I have the honor to inform you, that having caused Goolam Mohideen Khan to be sent to Jacobabad, I have this day personally examined him. The man states, that when at Candahar, he did strongly advise Koondil Khan to make friends with the British Government, and that he offered his services to Koondil Khan as ambassador; the offer was accepted, and thus he became the bearer of Koondil Khan's letter.

26th December, 1852

He has nothing to say beyond what is perfectly well known to all the world, and merely repeats what Koondil Khan has himself often communicated, namely, that the Candahar chiefs would gladly enter into close and subordinate alliance with the British. Goolam Mohideen was lately in the service of Meer Ali Morad, and, after receiving his arrears of pay, and the amounts of some other claims, making, in all, a large sum of money, he proceeded, with a party of men, in the month of June last, to Candahar. There, it is evident to me, that, to add

26th December, 1852

to his own importance, and for other private reasons, he persuaded Koondil Khan that he was a trusted servant of the British Government; and when he found it convenient to leave Candahar to return to his native country, which it seems is Mooltan, he thought it to be good arrangement to proceed as Koondil Khan's ambassador to the British.

This is, I am certain, the whole story. Goolam Mohideen, at first, pretended to understand none but the Persian and Punjabee languages, and persevered in this for several days; but in my conversation with him to-day, I find that he speaks and understands Hindustanee perfectly well.

It appears to me totally useless to detain the man and his people any longer, and I request the favor of your further instructions on this point.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

29th December, 1852

SIR,

I have the honor to report that the Murree mountaineers have again assembled in force in the hills, for evil purposes.

I have made every necessary arrangement to repel any inroad which these marauders may attempt on the British territory, but none will, in all probability, take place.

In their predatory attack on Poolajee, lately reported, these Murrees killed ten little children, and seven women, besides some twenty-five men, unarmed peasants, whom they found about in the fields.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

6th January, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 3,271, of the 30th December, 1852, to my address, this day received, I have the honor to report the difficulties which you anticipate with regard to the settlement of the claims of ancient Zemeendars on lands in the district of Boordicka, have, I think, been entirely avoided by the proceedings which I have followed.

It would be, perhaps, more correct to state, that in this district, the difficulties met with elsewhere do not, owing to peculiar circumstances, exist.

The following are the circumstances I allude to. When the district of Boordicka, and that watered by the Noorwah, belonged to His Highness Meer Ali Morad, so early as the beginning of the year 1848, when I was charged with the defence and political management of the whole of this frontier, including that part in the territory of the Meer, with a view to the improvement of the country, I commenced endeavouring to cause the return of the old Zemeendars to their long-deserted lands. His Highness the Meer gave me full powers and cordial co-operation, and, at my recommendation, ordered all the Zemeendars, and other persons who had ancient claims on the lands in the district (but who had long since left the country to reside elsewhere), to return, re-occupy, and again to cultivate the lands on which they had claims, on pain of having those claims totally and for ever disallowed. A period of one year was allowed them to come forward, after which no claim was to be admitted. Most of the waste lands in the district had been (owing to the incursions of the border robbers, and the total absence of security for life and property) abandoned for half a century or more, and had become either desert or jungle; but few of the old Zemeendars were forthcoming, and still fewer were willing to re-occupy the lands which their ancestors had cultivated.

Several tracts of land watered from the Noorwah, and some spots in Boordicka, were granted to new Zemeendars.

By far the greater portion of the district still remained uncultivated and waste, but henceforth freed from the claims of all the former Zemeendars or their heirs, &c., which was one step towards the re-peopling of the district, and recultivating its lands.

Peace and safety were established, and have continued in the country; confidence in the protection of Government was restored to the people; but the district was very thinly inhabited, and was mostly covered with jungle; the cost of clearing the lands for cultivation was great; the revenue system of the Meer was very unfavorable both to the Zemeendar and to the ryot, and the Government canals were grievously neglected.

Owing to these causes, I was not able to make much progress towards the improvement of the district, though by nature it is certainly one of the most fertile in the province. Still, something was done, and though the progress was slow, yet, as the good effects of our proceedings became practically evident in the increase of revenue and of profit to the Zemeendars, the improvement must have proceeded in an accelerated ratio.

This was the state of affairs when the district came last year under British rule.

Far more rapid improvement may now be confidently expected, and has, indeed, actually taken place; but the claims of the old Zemeendars, their heirs, &c., having been some years previously disallowed by the then existing Government, ought not, it appears to me, either in justice or policy, to be now revived or acknowledged in any way.

Those of the old Zemeendars found in possession of lands at the time when they became a portion of British territory, have, of course, been confirmed in them.

Waste, unoccupied and uncultivated lands have been granted to other persons Letter dated 24th Dec- willing and able to cultivate them, on the terms already cember, 1852. reported in my former letter on this subject.

I have caused it to be proclaimed that one rule will be established throughout the district, that these waste lands will be granted, on the terms mentioned, to all who may be willing to reclaim them from the jungle, and bring them under cultivation. At the same time, whenever any of the old Zemeendars, &c. may be willing to resume lands not already granted to others, they will be allowed to do so, and confirmed in their possession.

Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the rule of acknowledging no claims on the part of Jaghiredars, Zemeendars, &c., to lands which were not in their possession or occupancy at the time when the district became British territory, appears to me to be most just and salutary.

No lands have been granted free in perpetuity, except those assigned to the reformed Belooches. To these, lands have now been given in the Boordicka jungle in place of others which they held free, and which were granted to them for wheat cultivation in the Shikarpoor district formerly, at my request, under sanction of Mr. Pringle and yourself.

It was lately suggested by the Collector of Shikarpoor that, as the men were living in my district, it would be better that lands should be assigned to them in it; and as this appeared evidently judicious, I did so, and the lands formerly held by them in the Shikarpoor district have been resumed.

I have the honor to annex an amended return, containing the information called for in your letter under reply.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

25th January, 1853.

With reference to your letter, No. 139, of the 19th January, 1853, to my address, with accompaniment, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, the police establishment sanctioned for the frontier district under my charge must be considered as a permanent arrangement, and always be maintained.

25th January, 1853.

I do not see how the police duties of the district are to be carried on with less than the establishment in question.

Some misunderstanding appears to exist regarding this matter. In reality the number of policemen now employed under me is much less than formerly.

Before I received charge of the frontier district, a party of sixty mounted police was posted at Kusmore; other parties of the Scinde police were posted at Khyra-ke-Ghurree, Rojaun, Mowladad, Moobarickpoor, and various other places in this district, amounting in all to more than forty men.

In addition to these were fifty Chandia horse police, making in all upwards of 150 policemen of sorts, in British pay, employed in the frontier district. While a considerable number of men, horse and foot, was also employed by His Highness Meer Ali Morad, in that part of the frontier district which then belonged to him, but which has lately become British territory.

Under the present arrangement, four Jemedars, and one hundred men only are employed in the performance of the whole of the police duties, for which formerly at least twice that number was allowed.

Some policemen must, I think, always be maintained in the district, and I see no immediate prospect of beneficial reduction in the number now sanctioned.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

2nd February, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to report that, on the 30th January last, a party of about 200 Murree footmen left the hills and attacked some Boogtee herdsmen on the Muzzerdaun plain (beyond Ooch), of whom they killed five men, carrying off a large number of sheep and goats.

I am confirmed in my belief, before reported, that the Murree plunderers are countenanced and supported in their misdeeds by Mahomed Hussan, the minister of the Khan of Kelat, by information received from the Kujjuck chiefs, a letter from whom, received to-day, I have the honor to forward herewith.

Numerous reports are rife amongst the natives as to proceedings and preparation of the Wuzzeer at Kelat, of which I have taken measures to ascertain the truth or otherwise, and on which I will report hereafter.

The murderers of the Chandia mentioned by me in former letters, have not yet been sent here by the Kelat Government, though the Khan's Wukkeel has repeatedly assured me, I know not with what truth, that they are on their way here from Kelat in proper custody.

Within my command the frontier has been undisturbed during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

REPORT of General ROBERTSON after Reviewing the Scinde Irregular Horse To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL of the Army, Bombay.

2nd February, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that I inspected the two regiments of Scinde Horse at Jacobabad, on the morning of the 9th ultimo, in complete marching order.

The whole of the baggage was packed and laden on the reverse flank of the column, ready for a march, and everything was in that state of preparation, with only a day's warning, that the whole body on parade, numbering 796 sabres, could have moved on the sounding of the trumpet in any direction where their services might be required for any period.

His Excellency will be aware, from the returns, that this year these fine regiments have suffered most severely from the prevailing fever; and though it

has much abated since the cold weather fairly set in, still upwards of 200 men were absent from the parade, mostly from this cause. But still those on parade looked well and healthy, and their peculiar dress adds much to their soldierlike bearing.

Reviewing General's
Report, February,
1863.

In marching order, and indeed on every duty in the cold season, all ranks wear over the dark green Alkullick a dressed sheep skin coat reaching to the knees, but only covering the arms half way between the shoulder and elbow; the woolly side is worn next the body, and proves a most admirable substitute for a great-coat, well protecting the men from the severe cold experienced in Upper Scinde from December till March.

The arms in these regiments are first-rate, being an English sabre, like the dragoon sword of former days, and a single-barrelled percussion carbine slung by a hook to the waist sword-belt on the right side, and easily handled. The accoutrements, sword and pouch belt are of black English leather, and though they have been in use since 1844, are in good serviceable order.

The whole of these appointments, as well as the horse furniture, are perfect and complete, even to the small leather water-mussucks for the use of the men carried under the belly of the horse, attached to the girths. In short, the marching order parade proved what I had long heard, that the Scinde Horse were ready and able to march at the shortest notice, complete in every respect, and quite independent of the people of the country in respect of carriage. Nothing can, I conceive, be more soldierlike and complete than the marching order of the Scinde Horse. On the morning of the 11th ultimo I reviewed these two regiments, commanded in brigade by Major Jacob. The horses are of a good size, and in excellent condition, a little too fresh perhaps, in consequence of the sickness in the regiment not permitting parades. They marched past in column of squadrons, trotted past in column of troops, and filed past in most compact order, and every subsequent manœuvre was performed with much exactness and exceeding rapidity. The formation of lines on distant points by echelon, and by the flank march of threes was excellent, and it affords me extreme pleasure to report, that nothing can be more perfect than the parade duty of these remarkably fine regiments, who work even in a cloud of dust with a precision that is quite astonishing.

The vigilance exercised by Major Jacob in watching this frontier, may be estimated when I state, that during the time the Scinde Horse has been on the frontier, since January, 1847, not a head of cattle or a single camel has been carried away from within our frontier, by the robber tribes, that has not been recovered and restored to the owners, by the unceasing activity of the outposts.

To effect results like this, an undeviating system of patrolling is kept up between the posts, and the celerity of communication has been perfected by excellent bridges and roads all along the frontier, so that by night as well as by day intelligence is carried from one post to another, and to head-quarters at Jacobabad, which has rendered nugatory the efforts of the robbers, and caused a profound quiet to exist where formerly all was fear and distrust.

On separate mornings I caused the regiments to parade singly, under the personal command of the senior native officers, Russuldars Shaik Abdool Nubbee and Mohbut Khan Bahadoor. The words of command were given in excellent English, and repeated by squadron officers and troop commanders in the most perfect manner. Both regiments worked under these native officers in a most creditable style, and all praise is due to Major Jacob and his officers, for the manner in which they have taught those under their command to conduct themselves in every situation. I beg especially to call the attention of His Excellency to the admirable manner in which the two named Russuldars commanded their respective regiments, to the latter of whom I had the satisfaction of presenting, on a special parade, the order of British India, to which he has been lately admitted, in testimony of his long and faithful services.

The town of Jacobabad, situated close to the lines of the regiments, is rapidly increasing in size, and contains about ten thousand (10,000) souls, and this has been formed by Major Jacob (where but a few years since was nothing but a small ruined fort in a desert) by the protection afforded to all who reside under British rule, and owing to the efforts of one who strives continually to resist the baneful effects of a most wretched climate, by devoting himself for the good of the public service. I can conceive nothing more painful than an existence at

Reviewing General's
Report, February,
1853.

Jacobabad during the hot season, when the extreme heat tends to the prostration of all active exertion ; but still Major Jacob perseveres under all difficulties, and, aided by the exertions of Lieutenant Merewether, Lieutenants Henry and Malcolm Green, and Lieutenant Briggs, has succeeded in keeping in admirable order two perfect regiments, and in making an oasis in the desert, which will as certainly extend itself all around, so sure as the services of the former mentioned officer are spared to Government.

In conclusion, I can only add, that all I saw at Jacobabad convinced me that a master mind had taken matters in hand which he was not inclined to leave half done, and that, whether as regards appearance on horseback or on foot, in equipment, dress, arms, horses, courage and fidelity, Government does not possess a more valuable body of soldiers than the Scinde Horse.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. D. ROBERTSON, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Scinde Division.

River Indus, 2nd February, 1853.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. FOLLETT, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

(COPY.)

No. 60 of 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

25th February, 1853 From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE, to the Right Honble. Lord Viscount FALKLAND, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

MY LORD,

With reference to my letter, as per margin, I have the honor to admit for the consideration of your Lordship, a copy of a letter from Major Jacob C.B., Political Superintendent on the Frontier, on the subject of his having neither salary nor allowances for the very extensive and responsible civil charge entrusted to him.

No. 207, dated 19th June, 1852, regarding salary and establishment to Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

2. I can add little to what I have already had the honor of submitting to your Lordship in Council as my own opinions on this subject, except that every day I have spent in this part of the country has confirmed my belief that Major Jacob's management of the civil duties entrusted to him has done more than even the admirable organization of the military force under his command, to produce the present state of perfect quiet within this frontier, and complete immunity from the inroads of plunderers, which inroads had continued up to the day the frontier was first placed under his charge. I have conversed with numbers of men once the terror of all the honest cultivators of these districts ; men who could not deny that, up to the period in question, they had followed no calling but robbery and violence, and their statements are always to the same effect, that Major Jacob's arrangements had made the calling of a freebooter, on which they once prided themselves, first dangerous and then contemptible and unfashionable. Their remarks always left on my mind the strong impression that the moral agencies Major Jacob had brought to bear on their reformation had been far more effectual than the physical force he had wielded with such good effect, and that he is employing such moral agency in a manner which cannot fail to make the reformation permanent, provided it can be continued till the lawless deeds of the present generation cease to become subjects of living memory.

3. But it was, I am sure, never contemplated by Government that such labors should be rendered gratuitously. That Major Jacob should manage a district larger than many Collectorates, conduct all political intercourse with the barbarous tribes and semi-barbarous states along his frontier, superintend the police, dispense justice, dig canals at a cost of a lac and a half of rupees, open

and bridge roads, many of them through dense jungle,* and perform all other functions of an energetic civil administrator of a large district, in a manner to win the approbation of his Government and the respect and affection of its subjects, and yet that he should receive for such an execution of such duties, in the worst climate in the presidency, no other emoluments than he would have drawn had he been commanding his regiment in the quietest and most healthy camp in the best settled province in India. 25th February, 1853

4. I feel convinced the anomaly has only to attract the notice of Government to ensure its being corrected, and will therefore only respectfully commend the question, as one of justice no less than of true economy, to the liberal consideration of your Lordship in Council.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Hybut, 25th February, 1853.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

H. ELLIS,
Assistant-Commissioner.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 7 to 11 of Letter No. 95, dated 19th March, 1853, from the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE. 19th March, 1853.

Para. 7.—*Frontier Districts.*—Within the frontier there is little to add to what has been stated in former reports. Under the admirable arrangements made by Major Jacob, the frontier districts are rapidly recovering the state of high prosperity which they appear, ages ago, to have enjoyed.

8.—This result has, I think, been most materially promoted, by transferring to the Political Superintendent the revenue and magisterial duties of the strip of country within the frontier line, and I shall be much mistaken if, in a few years, the districts in question are not among the most flourishing and best managed in the province.

9.—The resumption of Boordicka from Meer Ali Morad has facilitated all Major Jacob's measures for the improvement of his charge. It was formerly a dense jungle, and beyond harbouring game, was of little value; the few inhabitants being notorious thieves and cattle-lifters by profession, as some of the principal of them were not ashamed to admit, in answer to inquiries as to how they lived.

10.—The clearance of the roads sanctioned by Government has been of the greatest use in opening up the country. Major Jacob and
Vide Government letter No. 2,325, of the 25th June, 1852. completed them when I visited the district with him, in February, and nothing could be better than the manner in which the work had been executed, of which I have furnished a separate detailed report. I will, therefore, only here add, that valuable as the roads are in promoting agriculture, they are still more useful in a military and political point of view, as making pervious what was before an almost impenetrable jungle, and rendering an efficient police possible.

11.—At one place, Koomree, near Kusmore,) Major Jacob took me over strips of fine land, certainly not less in aggregate length than six miles, and with a breadth varying from 200 or 300 yards to half a mile. These fields had been cleared of heavy jungle, and sown with wheat, entirely by Doombkees and Jekranees, whose hands, till they were settled in Scinde, had never touched any implement of honest industry. This place, Koomree, when Major Jacob first took up his post on the frontier, was a secret rendezvous of these tribes, who used, preparatory to their inroads into the cultivated country, to halt at some temporary wells, known only to their own people, in the midst of a very dense jungle, where there is no other water within many miles. The discovery and occupation of the spot

* Up to the present time I find the extent of roads of 40 feet wide cleared by Major Jacob, and bridged with masonry bridges where necessary, so as to be passable for wheeled carriages all the year round, is upwards of 320 miles; the cleared roads of the same width, and equally passable in the dry season, but not bridged, so as to be passable during the inundation, is 120 miles: all of these have some bearing in the military relations of the frontier, many are of considerable general commercial importance. All are so locally, and many open up tracts of jungle previously inaccessible, and hardly inhabited except by thieves.

19th March, 1853.

as a frontier post, led to the building of the first house, five years ago, and about three years back, Jummal Khan Doombkee having seen its capabilities, and being straitened for good land near his own settlement close to Jacobabad, begged a lease of the land, which Major Jacob obtained for him. He has now, entirely by the hands of his own and other border tribes brought from Cutchee in 1847, cleared the land and sown it to the extent above stated. To say nothing of the difficulty of overcoming the previous habits of himself and his people, the work done by this veteran border *rider* would do no discredit, either in extent or style, to any English yeoman settling in the backwoods of America.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 1, letter No. 1,755, dated 21st April, 1853,
from Government to the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE.

Paragraph 1. I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 95, dated the 19th ultimo, submitting your annual report relative to the political relations of the province of Scinde, during the year 1852, and to inform you that the state of the country within the frontier appears to be most satisfactory.

No. 1,179 of 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True extracts forwarded for the information of Major Jacob, C. B., Political Superintendent on the frontier of Upper Scinde, Jacobabad.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

*Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 3rd May, 1853.*

12th February, 1853 DRAFT OF LETTER to MAHOMED HESSAN, Wuzzeer of Kalat. Dated
12th February 1853.

Moollah Nusseeroola has come to me with letters from you, and from the Khan, and has brought me two men prisoners who committed a murder within the British territory. It is well that these prisoners have at last been sent to me, but it would have been better, and more becoming, had they been sent sooner.

With regard to other matters of which you write, you yourself know best in your own heart what your intentions towards me and the British Government are: I can only judge of them by your actions, which have not appeared to be friendly.

I have labored continually for the benefit of the Kelat Government; you appear to have been laboring to thwart my endeavours. You have been treating with favor the disturbers of the country, and aiding the Murrees in plundering and murdering. Your near relations were lately actually assisting these robbers in their attack on Poolajee. All this I wrote to His Highness the Khan long ago, but received no satisfactory replies, and while your letters express friendship, your proceedings still appear hostile. What am I to understand by this?

Nusseeroola assures me that you are my friend; if so, let your actions be friendly towards the British, and not towards its enemies.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

12th February, 1853

DRAFT OF LETTER to the KHAN OF KELAT.

Your Highness' messenger, Moollah Nusseeroola, has brought to me prisoners, the men accused of murder, for whom I wrote to your Highness some five months ago. It is well that these men have arrived, but it would have been better had your Highness been good enough to have sent them sooner. They will be tried for their offence by a British court of justice, and if found guilty, be punished accordingly.

I have hitherto abstained from replying to your letter of Rubeel Dolaowl, 12th February, 1853, pending the arrival of these prisoners.

In that letter you demand from me the names of the traitors who assist the Murree robbers, and who give you evil counsel, whom I alluded to in my letter to you of the 31st October last. They are known to all the world, and I have no difficulty in naming them. THE CHIEF OF THESE IS MAHOMED HUSSAN, YOUR HIGHNESS' WUZZEER.

The Sirdars who were present and aiding the Murree robbers in their attack on Poolajee are Khyr Mahomed and Meer Rehmut Menguls, the near relations of the Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan.

Your Highness doubtless is well acquainted with the proceedings of these people.

Out of friendship, and out of regard to your honor and good name, I wrote to you concerning them. By your reply, your Highness appeared not to be pleased at my having done so; but I had, and have no object in view but your good, and the safety, peace, and good government of your dominions. You are, of course, free to choose your own course; but if your officers assist these robbers, and thwart my measures, you have no right to call yourself friendly; and if the consequences be evil, you have only to blame yourself. I have done my duty in warning you, and have always been your friend.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

17th February, 1853.

I have the honor to request that you will have the kindness to inform me whether any reply has yet been received from Government on the subject of my letter, No. 76, of the 8th April 1852, to your address. If not, I beg most respectfully to request that you will again call the attention of Government to the fact of my having held political charge of this frontier for six years past at heavy cost to myself, but without any allowance or salary whatever beyond my regimental pay, and to request that my claim to such allowance, with arrears from the date of my appointment, may be taken into favorable consideration, also that a proper permanent office establishment may be at once, and for the future, granted to me.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

24th February, 1853.

I have the honor to bring to your notice, that it will be necessary to build a bridge over the Begaree Canal where the road from Shikarpoor to Kusmore crosses that channel. This is requisite, not only in place of a ferry to preserve the communication, but to prevent the banks of the canal being cut through by the road, which would allow the water to escape into the hollows towards Shikarpur, and thus defeat the objects obtained by enlarging the canal.

Another bridge is also much required across the Begaree, near Moobarickpoor, so as to connect the roads at that place with the Shikarpoor road at Ummow. It is of the greatest importance that these bridges should be built before the next inundation, and I have ascertained that if commenced immediately, they can be completed in time.

I have therefore the honor to request that I may be at once authorized to construct them at a cost of Rupees 3,000 for the two.

I propose that they should be similar to the bridge over the Begaree on the Meerpoor road, namely, of three arches, the centre arch of 24 feet, and the side arches of 8 feet each, giving a clear water way of 40 feet, the centre being made high enough to allow the largest boats to pass.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

6th March, 1853.

EXTRACT from Division orders by brigadier N. WILSON, K.H., Commanding in Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor, 6th March, 1853.

No. 1.—The following Extract from Division Orders by Brigadier-General W. D. ROBERTSON, Commanding Scinde Division, is published:—

Head Quarters, Kurrachee, 2nd March 1853.

2.—On the requisition of the Commissioner in Scinde, the Brigadier Commanding in Upper Scinde will be pleased to direct that the undermentioned troops be held in readiness to move on service as speedily as possible, under instructions which will be communicated to him by the Acting Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

No. 7 Light Field Battery, 6-4 Artillery attached.

Four squadrons Scinde Irregular Horse, under the command of Major John Jacob, C.B.

Second Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

The whole under the command of the senior officer.

The ammunition for these troops to be completed to the full field proportion for the artillery and cavalry, and the infantry to 200 rounds per man, inclusive of 40 rounds in pouch.

(True extract.)
(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

6th March, 1853.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

Shikarpoor, 6th March, 1853.

In obedience with the above Division Orders,—

1.—No. 7 Light Field Battery, with 6-4 Artillery attached,

Four squadrons Scinde Irregular Horse,

Second Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry,

will hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

2.—The ammunition for the above troops to be completed to the full field proportion for the artillery and cavalry, and the infantry 200 rounds per man, inclusive of 40 rounds in pouch.

3.—Indents for carriage and camp equipage for the above troops to be sent in to the Brigade-Major's office without delay, so as to be in readiness for an immediate move.

This force to be under the command of Major Jacob, C.B., Scinde Irregular Horse.

4.—In the event of the troops being called upon, they will cross the river at Sukkur.

The 2nd Grenadier Regiment taking up its detachment at that station (the same being relieved by a similar detail from the 2nd Belooche Battalion.

5.—The Brigadier calls upon the commanding officers of the corps above-mentioned to send in to the Brigade-Major's office a report when they are ready and prepared to move, with as little delay as possible.

(True extract.)
(Signed) F. HARVEY, Lieut.,
Brigade-Major, Upper Scinde.

7th March, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to District Orders of the 6th March, 1853, this day received, I have the honor to report that the four squadrons of the Scinde Irregular Horse, therein mentioned, are ready to move whenever required.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To the Major of Brigade,
Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor.

No 279 of 1853.

16th March, 1853.

*Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office, Kurrachee,
16th March, 1853.*

To Major JACOB, C.B., Commandant of the Scinde Horse, Jacobabad.

SIR,

I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division to annex paragraphs 2 and 6 of his report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the regiments under your command, after his late inspection of them, and to request that you will favor him, for the information of Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, with full information as to the description and quantity of baggage and animals required by each of the regiments under your command, when on field service, under the system established by you.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 2 and 6 of a letter from Brigadier-General ROBERTSON, COMMANDING Scinde Division, No, 113, dated 2nd February, 1853, to the address of the Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay.

Para. 2. The whole of the baggage was packed and laden on the reverse flank of the column, ready for a march, and everything was in that state of preparation, with only a day's warning, that the whole body on parade, numbering 796 sabres, could have moved, on the sounding of the trumpet, in any direction where their services might be required.

Para. 6. The whole of these appointments, as well as the horse furniture, are perfectly uniform and complete, even to the small leather water Muzzicks for the use of the men, carried under the belly of the horse, attached to the girths. In short, the marching order parade proved, what I had long heard, that the Scinde Irregular Horse were ready and able to march at the shortest notice, complete in every respect, and quite independent of the people of the country, in respect of carriage. Nothing can, I conceive, be more soldierlike and complete than the marching order of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

(True extract.)
(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

SIR,

19th March, 1853.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 279, of the 16th March, 1853, to my address, and with reference to its subject to report, that I have never attempted to restrict the amount of baggage carried by the officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, in the field, or elsewhere.

Reason and experience have convinced me that the very best, or rather, the only good check on excess of baggage, is compelling officers and soldiers, at all times, and in all places, to be provided with carriage; their means being limited, they cannot carry too much.

It is only necessary to insist on a sufficiency of baggage animals being maintained by each and all, and these animals being private property, the men never injure them by overloading or ill-treatment.

No wheel-carriages are ever allowed in the Scinde Irregular Horse; in other respects no restriction is placed on the nature of carriage. The soldiers keep camels, ponies, or mules, as they please.

No carriage is ever allowed to be *hired*, under any circumstances. All men are made to keep their own baggage animals.

These rules are enforced by heavy fines on those who break them, but for many years past everything in the Scinde Irregular Horse has worked perfectly smoothly, and the last instance of a soldier having been fined for being unprovided with proper carriage occurred more than five years ago, the offender on that occasion being an officer lately received from the regular cavalry.

19th March, 1853,

Carriage is always ready, sufficient in quantity and quality to carry the men's bedding, cooking apparatus, tents for such as choose to carry them, and three days' food for man and horse, when necessary. No more preparation is required for a march of any distance than for a parade.

The only delay beyond the time occupied in saddling and loading, is the few hours necessary for bringing in the baggage animals from the jungle or country, where they go daily for forage.

I have never found more than twelve hours' warning necessary to enable the whole corps of Scinde Irregular Horse to commence a march of any length.

For instance, in December, 1845, when General Simpson received orders to move a Brigade from Hyderabad Bawulpoor with all possible despatch, I was in the act of mounting my horse for parade when the Assistant-Quartermaster-General rode up and asked me from the General when I should be ready to march. I replied that we were always ready; and we actually did march the same day, reaching Koree with the whole Regiment in perfect order, and fully equipped, before a man of the "Regular" troops could be moved from Hyderabad (fifteen days after our departure), although they were aided by a "Baggage Corps," by the Commissariat Department, the Collector, and the police authorities, while the Scinde Irregular Horse was wholly independent of all external aid.

As bearing on this subject, which appears to me to be one of considerable interest and importance to the army generally, I beg leave to call your attention to my letter, No. 188, of the 22nd October, 1850, to your address; also to a letter of mine to the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 138, dated 23rd August, 1850, on the subject of silidar Cavalry, written in reply to one asking my opinion, &c., on the construction, rules, &c., which would be best for the new corps of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, which may be found to contain information regarding silidar cavalry in general.

The whole essence of the strength of the silidar system with reference to carriage, as to all else, consists in the men being made to provide for themselves in all respects, and the commanding officer being left to make his own rules and arrangements untrammelled by the forms and regulations of the regular army. Thus, the regiment is rendered at all times complete in itself, and independent of all other departments.

I have the honor to forward a return, showing the number of baggage animals now actually present with, and belonging to the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse; but it should be borne in mind that there is no fixed proportion established, and that the more carriage the men have in their possession, and the more baggage they can carry, the more efficient is the regiment in the field, and the more independent of daily supplies from the country through which it may be marching.

The syces, grass-cutters, &c., generally travel mounted on the baggage animals, which is a very great advantage; and I have always found all to keep up with the regiment, even on long marches, such as forty miles a day.

The success of these arrangements has been caused especially by the absence of any but regimental regulations, and by the absence of everything not found to be useful; by the commanding officer being left to manage matters as he finds best, the men not being made to be mere machines, but intelligent individuals, not controlled by fear of punishment, but each one exerting himself to be at all times ready, able, and willing to do his duty as a soldier, and proud of being and appearing to be so.

Our strength is not so much in our array as in the personal character and habits of the individuals engendered by such a system as exists in the Scinde Irregular Horse.

The discipline is perfect, for all wish to obey and to do their best; none look to higher authorities than the commander of the corps, while the possession of full powers by the commanding officer almost prevents the necessity of ever using these powers, dismissal from the service being a severe punishment even to a private sowar.

(Signed)

To Colonel Green, C.B.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kurrachee.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

RETURN, showing numbers and nature of baggage animals belonging to the Silidars of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and now present on the Scinde Frontier. 19th March, 1853.

Camp, Jacobabad, 19th March, 1853.

	Camels.	Ponies.	Mules.	Fuckall Bullocks.	Remarks.
At Jacobabad and the } Frontier Outposts }	407	581	14	107	Present of all ranks, 1,440. On Furlough, and whose carriage is not included in this return.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse

Lieutenant H. Green proceeded *en route* to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining leave to England on sick certificate. 6th March, 1853.

REGIMENTAL ORDER by Major JOHN JACOB, C.B., Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Dated 6th March, 1853.

Lieutenant Malcolm Green will act as second in command to the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, during the absence of Lieutenant Henry Green on sick certificate, or until further orders, and the above officer will also continue to perform the duties of Adjutant of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, until further orders.

By order,
(Signed) W. L. BRIGGS, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

GENERAL ORDER by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Dated Bombay Castle, 3rd May, 1853.

No. 308 of 1853.

The following orders are confirmed.

By Major Jacob, C.B., dated Jacobabad, the 6th March, 1853, appointing Lieutenant M. S. Green, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment, to act as second in command of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant W. H. R. Green, or until further orders.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

SIR

I have the honor to inform you that, as reported in my letter of the 20th instant, I proceeded yesterday, at 7-30 A.M., from Jacobabad, with a detachment of 400 men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, across the desert, for the purpose of repelling a threatened invasion of the Murree robbers, who were said to be assembled in great force near the "Zeen" mountain for hostile purposes.

I have ascertained that the mountaineers really are assembled as reported, and have made arrangements for attacking them immediately on their attempting to leave the hills to waste the plain country.

Meanwhile, I am myself in person disabled, having been this morning shot through the thigh by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

21st March, 1853,

21st March, 1853.

I am, however, perfectly able to direct our proceedings, and under any circumstances my excellent Lieutenants will amply supply my place. On the return of my spies from the Murree Camp, further particulars will be reported.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

23rd March, 1853.

SIR,

In continuation of the subject of my letter, No. 61, of the 21st instant, I have the honor to report that the Murree force therein mentioned, abandoning attempt to leave the hills in this neighbourhood or anywhere within our reach, moved westward, and, debouching by the Lharee river, fell yesterday on the village of Trechur, whence the robbers carried off a very great number of camels and other cattle, and, after killing several men of the Doombkees, immediately returned within the hills.

The assembly of the mountaineers has now dispersed, and I purpose returning to Jacobabad with the detachment here to-morrow night.

The heat has been, as already reported, very severe, and we have suffered heavily in horses, not less than one hundred and sixteen of those of the party with me having died of sun-stroke since we left Jacobabad on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

25th March, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that our presence being no longer required on the other side of the desert, I this morning returned to Jacobabad, with the detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse mentioned in former letters.

The Murrees, after returning to the hills from their predatory incursion near Lharee, have now sent their horsemen, only about 200 strong, *viâ* Kateychee-Ke-Ghurree, &c., towards Mittenkote, with the intention of plundering the Muzzarees between that place and Rojaun.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

5th April, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that about 2 p.m., on the 3rd instant, information was received by the officer commanding at Kusmore, Russuldar Shaik Kurree, of a party of plunderers having carried off a number of cattle from a place between Kusmore and the hills.

Russuldar Shaik Kurree immediately proceeded in pursuit of the robbers, taking with him Naib Russuldar Gunga Deen and Jemadar Hafeezoola Khan, with a party of forty men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and some Belooche guides. The Russuldar came on the tracks of the robbers and followed them up till nightfall, when he came on the enemy—about eighty horsemen, with about an equal number of footmen, on a hill close by.

During the pursuit, several horses had been left behind, exhausted; and the Russuldar had now with him a Naib Russuldar, a Jemadar, a trumpeter, and twenty-nine men. When he came near the enemy he sounded the gallop, on which the robbers turned and rode at him. The Russuldar immediately charged them with his party, and a hand-to-hand combat caused. It was now quite dark and the men on both sides were mingled together. However, after a hard fight,

the enemy fled, and joined their friends on foot, not far off. The Russuldar could do no more. In the dark, in the hills, and being thirty miles distant from Kusmore, with a small party of tired men and horses, it was useless to attempt further attack on numerous and strongly posted foes.

In the fight were killed on our side—

Naib Russuldar Gunga Deen,
Naigue Mahomed Raza Khan,
„ Hoosein Bux,
„ Shaik Zoohoorooddeen,
Sowar Seedee Yacoob,
„ Mookteear Khan,
„ Dumber Sing,
Belooche guide, Khyrah,
And nine horses.
Wounded.
Sowar Mahomed Afzool,
„ Saaduck Ali.

A great many of the enemy were killed, but in the dark the number could not be correctly ascertained. After halting a little while at some water near where the fight took place, Russuldar Shaik Kurreem returned towards Kusmore, which place he reached at three in the morning, bringing with him the dead bodies of Naib Russuldar Gunga Deen and the Sowars who had been killed, and some mares taken from the enemy. The marauders did not succeed in carrying off any of the plundered cattle, which they abandoned during the pursuit.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the excellent conduct on this occasion of Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, Jemadar Hafeezoola Khan, and Duffedar Kallie Khan, who behaved most gallantly during the fight and throughout the affair; and I request the favor of your bringing their behaviour to the notice of His Lordship the Governor in Council.

Shortly after Russuldar Shaik Kurreem had left the hills, parties from the post of Koomree and Kundkote, &c., had arrived in the neighbourhood, but did not fall in with the enemy.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

P.S.—The Jemadar Yarroo Kosah, of Belooche guides, was with Russuldar Shaik Kurreem throughout this business, and behaved excellently well as to conduct and courage. This man's son was killed last year, while accompanying his father in pursuit of border robbers; and I beg leave to recommend him, also, to the notice of Government.

SIR,

11th April, 1853.

I have the honor to forward the enclosed letter, with accompaniments, from Assistant-Surgeon Cruickshank; and with reference to their subject, I beg leave strongly to recommend that the civil dispensary and establishment applied for, may be allowed.

I cannot imagine a more grateful boon to the people of this country, suffering as they do from the severity of the climate and the frequently-recurring unhealthy seasons. At the same time, the measure is undoubtedly one of good policy, and is calculated to be in a high degree profitable to the state as well as beneficial to the people.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

12th April, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 865, of the 7th April, to my address, this day received, I have the honor to inform you that your wishes have been anticipated; and you will by this time, I hope, have received returns of traffic taken at several points in the Frontier District.

The bridges over the Begaree Canal will, in my opinion, be the best possible points for ascertaining the amount of traffic passing to and fro at all seasons; and I have ordered small chokees to be erected, and trees to be planted at each of these bridges, to facilitate the recording of the numbers of passengers, &c.

A similar account will also be taken regularly at Jacobabad and Kusmore.

With reference to former correspondence on the subject of roads constructed by me, I beg to observe that, on further inquiry and consideration of the matter, I am of opinion that the iron rollers I was authorized to procure will not be required, and that the roads will be best and most economically kept in repair by contracting with respectable parties for a series of years, leaving them to execute the work by any means they find best.

I trust that the necessary arrangement and outlay for repairs to these roads, as applied for in my letter, will be soon sanctioned.

Much injury will be done to the roads, and greater expense ultimately incurred, by delay in making some effectual arrangement for keeping these roads in repair; while it will be a pity to allow such useful works, after having been successfully executed, to be destroyed or injured by neglect.

The frontier road along the posts now, and those from the posts into the desert, require considerable repair, and I have the honor to request the necessary outlay, as stated in the return which accompanied my letter, No. 46, of the 4th March, 1853 (Rupees 2,800), may be at once sanctioned, and that I may be authorized to commence the work without delay.

As bearing on the subject of the use and value of roads in Scinde, I beg leave to mention one fact among many which appears to me interesting.

The supplies of clothing, boots, &c., for the Scinde Irregular Horse, are received biennially via Kurrachee; the goods are valuable and considerable in quantity, about 120 camel loads. The cost of their transport is matter of some consideration.

In 1849-50 I caused the goods to be sent by boats, on the Indus, in the usual way; these boats were nearly three months on the passage to Sukkur, and the damage incurred to the clothing, &c., while on the river, amounted to 1,400 Rupees. There was nothing unusual in this.

By the river route, also, it is necessary to employ an agent at Sukkur to receive and forward the goods. With freight, land-carriage from Sukkur to Jacobabad, damage to goods, &c., the whole cost of transport amounted to 1,860 Rupees.

On the next occasion, 1852-53, a good road had been meanwhile made from Larkana to Jacobabad (only a fraction of the distance from Kurrachee, it is true, but still of some importance), and this tempted me to try the land route.

From old prejudices, having reference to the state of things which existed up to 1847, when the hill route was unsafe, by reason of plunderers, the camel-men objected to come by the direct road from Kurrachee; however, with some difficulty, I persuaded them to do so, and thus the whole of our regimental clothing, &c., reached Jacobabad from Kurrachee in 20 days, without the least damage, trouble, or inconvenience.

The total cost of transport, &c., amounted to 1,560 Rupees, showing an advantage over the river route of more than two months in time, and 300 rupees in cost.

Were a good bridged road in existence from the frontier to the sea, the journey would be performed by loaded camels in fifteen, instead of twenty days, and when the road became frequented and the route customary, the hire of a camel would certainly be reduced from 13 Rupees, the present rate, to about 8 rupees for the trip, in which case, the land route would present as great advantages over even the river steamers as it does now over the country boats.

Being fully impressed with this fact, I have directed everything for me and my regiments to be forwarded by camel, by the direct road through the hills from

Kurrachee, whenever the rise of the river and the absence of bridges south of 12th April, 1853, Larkana do not render the country impassable.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

13th April, 1853.

I have ascertained that the robbers who invaded the Kusmore district, and were engaged with Russuldar Shaikh Kurreem and a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, on the night of the 3rd instant, as before reported, were Murrees, with some associated outlaws of other tribes.

Two hundred horse, as mentioned in my letter of the 25th March last, together with (as I now learn) an equal number of foot, proceeded from Kahun to plunder in the British territory, about Mittenkote and Rojaun.

On their return from this predatory expedition, they halted at a place in the hills, known by the name of "Hurpooree," not far from Lotee, and nearly forty miles north-north-west from Kusmore. Thence they detached sixty picked best mounted horsemen, to carry off camels from the Kusmore district.

These sixty horsemen were those pursued by Russuldar Shaikh Kurreem, who came on them after they had reached and joined the whole body of the robbers above mentioned, at night, in the hills near Hurpooree. The robbers appear to have lost only four men in the party, but from what I now know of their numbers, nothing but the most excellent conduct on the part of Russuldar Shaikh Kurreem and his men could have saved the detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse from entire destruction.

The Bijaranee Murrees have again assembled in force, at Surtoff, whence they have been detaching spies and small plundering parties to Chuttur and that neighbourhood, but as yet I am not fully informed as to their real object or intentions.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

16th April, 1853.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the letters noted in the margin, with your endorsement, No. 898, of the 9th April, 1853, and with reference to their subject I beg leave to point out that considerable misunderstanding appears to exist with regard to the position of the Murree robbers on this frontier, and their relation to the Khan of Kelat. It is doubtless true that the attack made by the predatory tribe, in December last, on Poolajee, was made with a secret understanding with Mahomed Hussan, the traitorous minister of Kelat. In his late proceedings, Mahomed Hussan appears to have been influenced by the wish to injure his master with

No. 449, 20th December, 1852. From the Commissioner in Scinde to Lord Viscount Falkland, Governor, &c., Bombay. No. 29th March, 1853 From Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Commissioner in Scinde. No. 1,248, 11th March, 1853 From the Secretary to Government of India to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

the British Government, but it is certain that these Murrees are the worst enemies of the Khan of Kelat, that they have, for many years past, laid waste the best part of his country, and plundered the whole province of Cutchee.

For many years past, the Khan has repeatedly and urgently begged for assistance from the British Government, to enable him to reduce this rebellious tribe, and to put a stop to its predatory inroads.

Without assistance from us, it is totally out of his power to control these robbers, as he has so often represented, and it is useless to call upon him to do so.

The British territory has already been violated by the Murrees, in the instance of the attack on Kusmore, in April 1839, and the inroad into the Kusmore district on the 3rd April, 1853.

While innumerable instances, mentioned in my former letters, the Murrees

16th April, 1853.

have assembled in arms for hostile purposes, near the British border, and on all these occasions have only been prevented invading the British territory by finding the troops on the frontier moving against them. All is disorder, rapine, and bloodshed on the Cutchee side of the desert.

It is true that there is peace, quiet, and protection, on the British side, but there is still a constant pressure from without, which is only counteracted by continual exertion and vigilance within. The least relaxation on our part, either of labor or watchfulness, and, as formerly, the one side of the desert would speedily be in the same bad state as the other.

This state of things, doubtless, has its advantages, though the evils may (and do in my opinion) far outweigh them. The continual necessity for the exercise of intelligence and active exertion makes the duty of guarding the frontier an excellent school for soldiers; and men, leaving their work on the border, in time of peace, to go on war service elsewhere, find the latter by far the easier labor of the two. Go where they will, they cannot find a more trying climate nor a more watchful enemy.

The use of such a school, especially for the training of native Indian soldiers, is assuredly very great, and I am far from undervaluing it.

The great contrast between the just and orderly Government of the British territory, and the misery and violence prevailing in that of the foreign state, is also not without its beneficial effects on our strength, and reputation, &c.

On the other hand, the absence of a really peaceful state of the border tribes has these grave disadvantages. Any want of readiness, boldness, or active exertion, on the part of the troops on the frontier, might at any time be attended with terrible injury; and this might be the consequence of general and long continued sickness, which not unfrequently occurs in this country, or it might be caused by other accidental circumstances. A successful predatory inroad, such as took place in December 1846, must prove, it should be remembered, a more serious business in proportion as the country becomes more rich and more populous.

Many lives were lost, and some fifteen thousand head of cattle and sheep were, on the occasion above mentioned, carried off by the Boogtees to the hills from the Shikarpur district.

The injury done on that occasion was great, but it appears positively trifling when compared to what would now be the effect of such successful invasion of the district along our border.

The existence of a powerful tribe of professed and active freebooters, immediately on our frontier, offering an asylum and safe refuge for every outlaw in the country, continually pursuing their lawless calling, carrying on extensive depredations, and committing the most revolting cruelties almost under the eyes of British officers, certainly must, in some degree, alarm the well-disposed people even within our territory, while it certainly excites the envy of great numbers of our subjects who wish to practise the like enormities. For it should not be forgotten that a very numerous class of people exists within our own border, composed of men who, by tradition, inclination, and former habits, are strongly impelled to like evil courses.

The Muzzarees, Boordees, Doombkees, Kosahs, Jekranees, and others in this neighbourhood, were, till lately, all plunderers. Their greatest pride was revengeful murder, or successful robbery.

A new state of mind is gradually being created among these people, and the change, even so far as it has proceeded, is most gratifying to witness. But the ultimate and permanent success of all that has been done among the wild people on this frontier during the last six years, depends on our being able to repress the practice of, and as far as possible remove the wish, to resort to their former mode of life on the part of the Belooche tribes, until those habituated to such practices, and experienced in the dangers, joys, and excitement of predatory warfare, shall have grown old or have passed away; while, meantime, there has existed no school in which their youth can be so educated. This appears to me to indicate a very serious evil consequence of permitting the Murrees still to carry on their predatory excursions unchecked close to our border, when all the other, even more powerful, border tribes have been completely reduced to order.

Were these Murrees, the last of the organized robber tribes, compelled to adopt peaceful pursuits, the change in the people of this country would, there is

every reason to hope, become really permanent, and peace, plenty, comfort, and wealth prevail through the land, to the immense advantage both of the Government and the people. 16th April, 1853.

Again, though we may, by the continual exertion of active force, protect our own territory from actual inroad, the existence of a powerful tribe of plunderers infesting the country immediately beyond us still must do incalculable injury to us as respects commerce.

One of the greatest obstacles now existing to the establishment of an extensive and most valuable trade between Central Asia and the sea, is the total want of protection for life and property on the journey through the Bolan and the plain of Cutchee.

No goods can be brought through that country save by the traders congregating in considerable numbers for mutual protection, and hiring parties of armed men to protect them. Even so, they are not safe, for the Murrees plunder in such strong parties that they hesitate not to attack the largest Kafilas, frequently overpowering the guards, even when they remain faithful, and not seldom murdering as well as robbing the merchants.

The weak and disreputable state of the Kelat Government, also, as shown by its total inability to crush these robbers, enables all manner of petty marauders to rob with impunity, and enables every contemptible chief of a village to demand and extort payment from all traders, under the name of transit duties, of which not a farthing reaches the coffers of the state.

These appear to me to be some of the evils caused by allowing the Murrees to plunder at their will, with impunity. It is certain, also, that these mountaineers think that the British Government is afraid of them. This was the case, as I informed Sir C. Napier, at Poolajee, in March, 1845, when the Murree Wukkeels were with him, and the belief has certainly not since been removed.

I need, I think, add no more on this head, as I feel convinced that you are at least as well acquainted with these subjects as I am; but I fear that the Most Noble the Governor-General must have misunderstood us both, judging from the expressions used in the sixth paragraph of the letter of the Secretary to Government above referred to.

Assuredly I never had any intention of proposing to exercise main force habitually beyond our frontier, or anywhere else. No one was ever more impressed than I am with the immense advantage of moral power over main force. I never have and never would exercise, or propose to exercise, the latter, save when it became necessary to enable me to apply the former.

On this point I beg leave to request you to refer to my letter, No. 19, of the 17th January, 1849, to the Commissioner in Scinde, wherein particular stress is laid on this point: the same has been repeated in numerous former letters on the subject of the border tribes.

I proposed to use force against the Murrees—the only troublesome tribe remaining on this frontier—not habitually, but once for all, in order to compel them to forego their lawless pursuits, and take to a peaceful and quiet life, and thus to prevent the necessity for recurring to forcible measures in future. I pointed out that a comparatively small detachment of British troops would suffice for the performance of this duty; and in case of there being valid objections to such troops being so employed, I recommended that sufficient pecuniary assistance should be afforded to the Khan of Kelat, to enable him to assemble an adequate force of his own people to remove the scourge which is desolating his country. The more experience I gain, and the more I think over these matters, the more I am convinced that such would have been our wisest policy when the proposal was first made; and that every year that the measure has been, or may be deferred, adds to the evils pointed out, and to the cost of remedying them.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

21st April, 1853.

SIR,

As directed in your letter, No. 394, dated 18th April, 1853, to my address, I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Record Book of the Scinde Irregular Horse contains much matter on similar subjects, which might possibly be interesting to his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, and, if he wish it, I shall be happy to forward the book for perusal.

(Signed)

To Captain Follett,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde
Division Army, Kurrachee.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

22nd April, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 443, of the 21st April, 1853, to my address, with accompanying copy of a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General in Scinde, and, with reference to their subject, to state that I have nothing to add to my former reports regarding the death of a number of our horses in the desert, on the 20th and 21st March last.

I commenced the march from Jacobabad at 7h. 30m., in the morning of the 20th March. The day proved unusually hot for the season, and before we reached Shahpur, at 3h. 30m., p.m., sixty horses had dropped dead.

Fifty-six more died during the following night and day at Shahpur. There is nothing very extraordinary in this mortality, except that the heat is not usually deadly so early as the month of March.

But in the hot weather the desert is always dangerous in the day-time, both to man and beast, and I have known as great a proportion of deaths to occur to horses and men of a party of Belooche marauders as has lately occurred to us.

Our horses had perhaps a little too much flesh on them, and the heat was not only great but came on suddenly.

At Jacobabad, on the 19th March, the Maximum height of the thermometer was 90°; on the following day, that of our march across the desert, it stood in a good house at 106°.

These circumstances may possibly have had some effect in causing the death of the horses. But I do not lay any stress of them, for long experience of this desert convinces me that these sudden strokes are neither to be foretold nor accounted for in the present state of our scientific knowledge. I have been out frequently on horseback in this desert from sunrise to sunset, in the very hottest part of the hottest seasons, without losing a horse or man, while at other times a sudden puff of air, apparently, has instantly struck both man and beast dead, even in the middle of the night.

Once, many years ago, in marching from Shahpur to Jacobabad at night, four men out of a party of about twenty which I had with me suddenly dropped dead, without any apparent reason, or any warning whatever.

There is no remedy for these things, and it would be better to sustain a far heavier loss than to allow the plunderers to suppose that we cannot take the field at any time or season against them.

Our dead horses have all been replaced, without costing the state one farthing.

(Signed)

To the Major of Brigade.
Shikarpoor.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

16th May, 1853.

I have the honor to return the accompanying papers, and, with reference to their subject, to state that the only field-pieces in the possession of His Highness the Khan of Kelat are the two old iron guns, about one or one-and-a-half pounders, these not being mounted properly.

The Khan has several times during the last four or five years applied to me to have them equipped with carriages, &c., for him.

This I declined doing, and he has now, it seems, applied to Morad Khan to get the thing done for him at Kurrachee.

The articles in the accompanying list which I have marked with a cross would be totally useless to the Brahooses under any circumstances; while the carriages, as well as the sponges and such like articles, of sizes adapted for six-pounders, will be also useless for the guns which the Khan now has.

It would be well, I think, to decline having anything to do with the supply of the stores required.

But if it should hereafter be thought proper to afford His Highness the Khan of Kelat the assistance he asks for, the present of a couple of field-pieces, with carriages and ammunition, and harness, would doubtless form a very proper and acceptable portion of such aid. But no ammunition should be supplied but round and grape; shells, with all the apparatus belonging to them, would be quite useless to these people.

I think that it might have a good effect if His Highness the Khan were informed that Morad Khan is not the proper channel of communication with you, but that such applications had better be made through me.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

21st May, 1853.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying copies of letters received from the Commissioner in Scinde, and to request that application may be made to His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, and to Government, for some mark of approbation to the parties therein mentioned.

As respects the Belooche Guide, Yarroo, I beg leave to recommend that he receive a life-pension of Rupees 5 per mensem, to be enjoyed by him in addition to any other pay which he may be receiving.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Major of Brigade, Upper Scinde,
Shikarpoor.

SIR,

29th May, 1853.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 463, of the 27th May, 1853, to my address, with accompaniments; and in reply to state, for the information of His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, that the system of remount in the Scinde Irregular Horse is as follows:—

All horses dying, from whatever cause, in quarters or in the field are replaced by the owners themselves, who buy them as they can, or as suits their convenience, at any price, and from whomsoever they can obtain them, receiving for each horse, when approved of and passed by me, one hundred Rupees (100) in aid of the purchase; this sum of Rupees 100 being raised by equal contributions from each assamee in the corps.

Thus, there being 1,600 horses in the Scinde Irregular Horse, each casualty among them costs each assamee one anna, and so on for any number.

The horses lost in March last by sun-stroke were so replaced, the fund-money paid to the owners in aid of the remount on that occasion, Rupees 11,600, costing each assamee Rupees 7, and annas 4.

28th May, 1853.

This system I find to work well, and to be better than if the whole value of the remount were paid to the silidars from a general fund, which would render individuals careless.

None but ready-money transactions being allowed, there is never any difficulty in our remounts, neither do I interfere in the matter, except to examine the horses when brought before me.

All being in a healthy, natural state, the men looking after their own interests, and the horse-dealers receiving prompt payment, there is no trouble to any one; and the dealers always have ready in their stables at the head-quarters of the corps, for sale on their own private account, a sufficiency of horses to keep our ranks constantly full, under ordinary circumstances; while their connections all over the country enable them most readily to meet any extraordinary demand.

The cost average of our horses is, by means of open competition, free market, and ready-money, only about Rupees 200 each, while the horses generally are equal to those of any cavalry in India.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To the Major of Brigade in Upper Scinde,
Shikarpoor.

4th June, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 441, of the 25th February, 1853, to my address, and of much previous correspondence during the last six years, I have the honor to request that it may be represented to Government that I am no longer able to carry on the political duties of this frontier, without pay, and without proper establishment. My letters, No. 32, of the 17th February, 1853, and No. 76, of the 8th April, 1852, will have laid the facts of the case with sufficient clearness before Government. But no notice having been taken of these, or of numerous former letters from me, as well as from yourself, on the same subject, I am compelled with all submission and respect again earnestly to request that I may be placed in a position to perform the public duties of this frontier charge in a proper manner, without pecuniary ruin to myself.

The civil or political duties of this charge, as you are well aware, are quite equal to those of any secondary political appointment under the Bombay Presidency, and these cannot possibly be performed without establishment, without public buildings, and without expenditure.

For six years past, I have performed these duties, not only gratuitously, but at heavy cost. I have been compelled to pay numerous private servants to perform all manner of public duties, usually performed by Government peons and others.

The temporary establishment of one English and one Persian writer allowed me is not sufficient for my office. I have hitherto maintained others at my own cost.

Stationery, carriage, office tents, buildings, &c., have all been furnished and maintained solely at my private cost.

I have, during the last six years, saved Government, by gratuitous superintendence of public works alone, a sum amounting, at a fair estimate, to not less than (20,000) twenty thousand rupees.

My actual *bonâ fide* expenditure on these accounts, and connected with public matters totally independent of my military command, has amounted to more than ten thousand rupees, exclusive of all claims to personal salary during six years of hard and successful labor.

The subject having once been brought to the notice of Government, I never doubted but that I should speedily be furnished with the means, as to establishment and allowances, of carrying on my duties satisfactorily, and I therefore unhesitatingly continued expending my private means in doing all that it seemed to be expected that I should perform.

I have thus expended, not only every farthing of my pay, but a large sum received as prize-money, together with the whole of my little patrimony.

I can, therefore, continue no longer to serve gratuitously, without incurring

debt—a course which I consider dishonorable, and which neither public nor private necessities will ever induce me to follow. 4th June, 1853.

On the whole view of the question, I am convinced that Government will think proper at once to grant me proper establishment and office allowance, and an adequate personal salary, with arrears since January, 1848, when I was formally appointed Political Superintendent of this frontier.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

9th June, 1853.

With reference to your letter, No. 549, of the 6th June, 1853, to my address, I have the honor to inform you, that I have to-day forwarded to you the Record Book of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

This is the original copy, and is much worn and soiled, but it is the only one I now have.

A fair copy was made and forwarded by me to England twelve months ago, to be printed for the private and confidential official use of the officers of the corps. I have not yet received any printed copies; but when they arrive, perhaps His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief will do me the favor to accept one, and to allow another to be placed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Captain Follett,
Assistant Adjutant-General in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

12th June, 1853.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying statement, with reference to which I beg to explain that the lands in the district under my charge, lately assumed from His Highness Meer Ali Morad, are not on separate establishments for the ceded lands; so that the cost of collection of revenue, police, &c., incurred on account of the new territory, can only be shown by the difference between the present and formerly existing charges.

With regard to the police of the district, there is a positive gain under the new arrangement, as respects that part of the country under my charge, the cost of the policemen now employed in the frontier districts being somewhat less than that of the police under the old arrangement, serving in the portion of the territory which then belonged to the British.

The services of the old policemen having become available for, and been transferred to, other districts, the charge of those now employed in Boordicka should be debited to those districts, and not to that of Boordicka.

Again, the pay of European Deputy Collector of the Frontier District is not justly chargeable wholly to the ceded lands, part of the districts being old British territory, the European superintendence formerly exercised in which has necessarily become available for employment elsewhere.

The cost, also, of the clearance of canals in the frontier district must appear to be much heavier in proportion to the revenue yielded at present than it is in reality.

The Begaree and Noorwah Canals have lately been enlarged to double their former sizes: the clearance is necessarily set down as required for these increased dimensions, while the revenue shown is merely that due to the old dimensions of these canals.

Under the circumstances, it appears to me not to be possible to make with correctness the statement required with reference to this little district alone.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.



12th June, 1853.

STATEMENT showing the value of the territory, situated to the north of the Begaree Canal, taken from his Highness MEER ALI MORAD.

The territory lately assumed from Meer Ali Morad, situated to the north of the Begaree Canal, placed under the charge of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, was so mixed up with lands before belonging to the British Government, which lands are also now included in the district under the Political Superintendent, that some difficulty occurs in giving a correct and fair statement of the nett revenue of the newly acquired portion ; and a short explanation of their respective positions is necessary, to show clearly the mode in which the result shown in the accompanying abstract is arrived at.

2. The Frontier Districts extend from Mittree, eleven miles above Kusmore on the Indus, to the extreme western point to which the waters of the Begaree Canal flow in the direction of Khyra-ke-Ghurree ; bounded on the south by the Begaree Canal ; and on the north by the desert, the territory of the Khan of Kelat. Part of the present frontier districts, viz., Moobarickpoor, Meerpoor, a small piece of Roopar, the lands on the Meerwah, Mooradwah, and Rindwah, on which the Belooche Colonies were located, and Kusmore, were formerly under the Collector of Shikarpoor ; but, being now placed under the Political Superintendent, a portion of the charges of his establishment, &c., must be borne by them.

3. The lands received from Meer Ali Morad consist of a portion of the Roopar Purgunnah, being west of the Noorwah, and watered by that canal, including the town of Jacobabad, and village of Abad, Chunder-ke-Ghurree, Hussan Khan Soobaya-ke-Ghurree, Ahmedpoor, &c. ; and that portion of Boordicka lying to the north of the Begaree Canal, between Meerpoor and Kusmore, including the towns of Thool, Shereghur, Ghowspoor, Dhurree, Bhunnur, Gobla, Budanee, Kundkote, Hassan-ke-Ghurree, &c.

4. The gross amount of revenue collected last year from the new lands in Roopar and Boordicka was Rupees 38,805, annas 14 ; from the old, in Moobarickpoor, Meerpoor, and Kusmore, was Rupees 19,805, 8 ans. 5 pies. In calculating the charges to be placed to the debit of the new districts, therefore, 7-11ths have been taken as about the fair proportion to be borne by them, the remaining 4-11ths being chargeable on the old ones : this rule has been followed in showing the charges in the accompanying abstract.

5. The amount of revenue mentioned in the last paragraph was the total collected last year, but does not nearly convey a correct idea of what will be ultimately obtained.

6. Every year will show a great increase, as the lands which had been abandoned, owing to the disordered state of the country, general insecurity of property, and want of water, under the former rulers, are again brought under cultivation. Since the accounts for the past year were taken, fresh grants of land, to the extent of 20,646, beegahs, have been given to various Zemeendars, which will yield a return of about Rupees 29,565 in excess of that above-mentioned, without at the same time involving a fraction of additional expense. The enlargement of the grand feeder, the Begaree Canal, will ultimately probably more than double the revenue of the whole district ; and that of the Noorwah Canal, sanctioned by Government, and which will be carried out during the ensuing dry season, will also add greatly to the revenue, from its water being available for the old land lying to the eastward, which before could not be the case, owing, first, to the Noorwah belonging to Meer Ali Morad, while the land on its eastern bank belonged to the British Government, and, next, to the insufficiency of the supply of water. Again, three new canals have been dug by Zemeendars (subjects of the Kelat Government) from the Noorwah, which carry water to the lands belonging to His Highness the Khan near Mamool and Rojaun, bringing under cultivation about 900 beegahs of land, which will produce yearly about Rupees 900, half of which according to the boundry settlement made in 1849, comes to the British Government, for the use of the water.

7. The lands held in jaghire in the new districts are very few, and of small value ; these, however, will all lapse to Government on the death of the present incumbents, and will be so much in addition to the present.

8. The charges for European agency are 7-11ths of the yearly pay (Rs. 8,400)

of one Deputy Collector, amounting to Rupees 5,345, 7 ans., as his services are engaged for the whole districts of Moobarickpoor. &c., as well as for the new ones; the same applies both to his establishment and the District revenue, Magisterial, &c., establishments. 12th June, 1853.

9. No extra police whatever have in reality been entertained for the new districts; indeed, the number of men employed, and charged under the head, is less now for the whole Frontier District than was formerly required for the old portion. The police force then (now employed elsewhere) consisted of—

30 Rural Police	. . . . .	Rs. 300
30 Mounted ditto	. . . . .	600
50 Chandia Horse	. . . . .	750
		<hr/>
Total per mensem	. . . . .	Rs. 1,650
		<hr/>
Per annum	. . . . .	Rs. 19,800
The present police force for the whole is as follows:—		
4 Jemadars, at Rupees 25 each	. . . . .	Rs. 100
100 Sowars, at Rupees 15 each	. . . . .	1,500
		<hr/>
Total per mensem	. . . . .	Rs. 1,600
		<hr/>
Total per annum	. . . . .	Rs. 19,200

Showing an actual decrease of Rupees 600 per annum in the charges on this account. Had there been no police force at all before, the proportional charge for the new districts would have been Rupees, 12,218, 2 ans. 11 pies; but this has not been included in the accompanying Abstract, for the reason above stated.

10. The charges in No. 12 of the Abstract are for the establishment in the town of Jacobabad, kotewal, peons, &c., amounting to Rupees 792 per annum; and extra charges, or grain collections in the districts, about Rupees 100 more.

11. The yearly expenditure required, but not yet sanctioned, for canal clearance is—

For the Sonewah	. . . . .	Rs. 2,500
For the Noorwah	. . . . .	3,000
For the Begaree Canal	. . . . .	7,000

The two first convey water to the new lands only, but the third supplies water equally to the Frontier Districts, and to the Shikarpoor Collectorate to the south; wherefore the annual expenditure should be equally divided, and from the half, or Rupees 3,500, debited to the Frontier Districts, 4-11ths has to be deducted for the share taken for the old lands of Meerpoor and Moobarickpoor. This will leave 2,227 Rupees, 4 ans. 4 pies for the Begaree, to be added to the 5,500 for the clearance of the two first mentioned canals or a total of 7,727 Rupees, 4 ans. 4 pies.

12. The gross revenue of the past year from the new districts will be seen to have been 32,805 Rupees, 14 ans., and the charges 22,736 Rupees, 9 ans. 9 pies, leaving a balance over the expenditure of 10,069 Rupees, 4 ans. 3 pies.

13. This constitutes the real value of the portion of the district assumed from His Highness Meer Ali Morad. As shown in paragraph 6, the revenue will be immediately increased by about Rupees 30,017, when there will be an actual annual augmentation of revenue to the British Government, from the newly received districts, of Rupees 40,000.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

ABSTRACT.

GROSS REVENUE.					DEDUCT CHARGES.				
Name of District.	Land Revenue Cash.		Land revenue, Grain.		Revenue from other sources exclusive of Land.		Total of Columns 2, 4, and 5.	Jaghire and other alienations.	Charges of European Agency.
	RS.	A. P.	Kurwars.	Value of Grain.	RS.	A. P.			
1.									
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.
Boordicks, &c.	11,008	18 0	1,950	0 0	19,891	7 0	1,815	10 0	32,805
									14 0
									2,365
									0 0
									5,345
									7 0

DEDUCT CHARGES.						Net Revenue, being the difference between Columns 6 and 14.	Remarks.								
Establishment of Officers entered in Column 8.	District Establishment Revenue and Monthly, including Kardars, &c.	Police Establishment actually employed in the Revenue Districts.	Other Charges of Establishment, if any.	Canal Clearance and charges.	Total Charges and Deduction.										
								9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	There is no charge made under the head of Police, because the cost of the police now entertained in the Frontier District is less than that of the police formerly employed in the old British territory alone.
1,252	5 9	5,158	8 8	.....	892	0 0	7,727	4 4	22,736	9 9	10,069	4 3			

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major, Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

17th June, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by express, of your letter, No. 186, of the 15th June, 1853, to my address, and with reference to its subject to inform you that there is nothing very unusual going on in the hills in your neighbourhood.

Instead of a gathering of marauders to the number of 5,000, as has been reported to you to have taken place, only some 300 or 400 men, horse and foot, Murrees, Boogtees, &c., have assembled, and a few days ago proceeded from Kahun, on a predatory excursion, to the eastward.

The whole of the frontier under my command is quite as much threatened by the mountain marauders, as is the country about Asnee. But the robbers have no real force, save in the terror which they manage to spread among the people of the plains by means of false reports as to their strength, &c.

Defensive measures are totally useless against these robbers, and, as experience shows, are even positively injurious.

According to your wish, however, I have ordered a squadron to proceed to Kin, to remain there a few days, with orders to patrol towards the hills, and to attack the enemy wherever they may find him.

The officer in command of the detachment has orders to communicate with you.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To Major Prendergast, Commanding
3rd Punjaub Cavalry, Asnee.

No. 139 of 1853.

22nd June, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that on the 17th instant I received an application from Major Prendergast, Commanding 3rd Regiment Punjaub Cavalry at Asnee, for aid in "repulsing" an expected attack on his posts by a body of five thousand men of various tribes, said to have assembled in the hills in his neighbourhood.

I was well aware that there was no serious danger, and that the assembly of the mountaineers consisted only of three or four hundred Murrees, horse and foot, who proceeded some days ago from Kahun to the eastward, on a plundering expedition; but, with a view of giving confidence to Major Prendergast's posts, I sent, as he requested, a squadron to Kin.

I have the honor to annex copies of the correspondence which took place on this subject.

The squadron sent to Kin returned to-day, by my order, to Kusmore.

No inroad, whether in force or otherwise, appears to have been made in the direction of Asnee by the marauders.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

No. 186 of 1853.

Asnee 15th June, 1853.

15th June, 1853.

SIR,

Having this morning received intimation from the Assistant Commissioner at Mithun-Kote that a gathering of 5,000 men of various tribes (hitherto at enmity with each other) has taken place within the hills opposite Rojhan, and that it is their intention to overrun this district, I think it may duty to report the circumstance to you, and I shall feel obliged by your informing me if, in the event of the hill men descending in strength, you can detach a squadron to Kin, to aid in repulsing them.

2. I have not sufficient men at head-quarters for a relief of guards, and am unable to strengthen my southern detachments; but if you can render the assist-

15th June, 1853.

ance I desire in the neighbourhood of Rojhan, I would recall my detachments at once, to strengthen the force here. I should then be in condition to move out with 200 men and two guns, leaving the cantonment in charge of infantry.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

W. G. PRENDERGAST, Major,
Commanding 3rd Punjaub Cavalry.

To Major Jacob, Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

No. 195.

Asnee, 19th June, 1853.

18th June, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 136, of the 17th instant, informing me of the real state of affairs with regard to the gathering of certain hill tribes opposite Rojhan.

2. I am much obliged to you for sending a re-inforcement to Kin, and as there appears to be no prospect now of any large body of marauders making a descent in that neighbourhood, I have directed the officer in command of your detachment to return on the 21st (Tuesday) to Kusmore.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

W. G. PRENDERGAST, Major,
Commanding 3rd Punjaub Cavalry.

To Major John Jacob,
Political Superintendent, &c., Jacobabad.

29th June, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, on the 23rd instant, a body of some 300 or 400 Murrees made a sudden descent on the town of Kujjuck (in Seebee), from the neighbourhood of which place they carried off a large quantity of cattle, killing four and wounded several more of the Kujjucks who resisted.

These marauders appear to have been the same who were reported by the Assistant-Commissioner at Mithun-Kote to be about to attack that country in formidable strength. A few days ago, a party of Murrees attacked the Boogtees temporarily residing about Ooch, and carried off a large number of cattle.

The Boogtees got together, followed up the robbers to near Surtoff, where they came on them. A fight took place, in which the Murrees were worsted, with the loss of seven men killed.

The Boogtees had one man killed, with several others wounded, and recovered all their property.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

No. 698 of 1853.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Kurrachee, 19th July, 1853.*

19th July, 1853.

SIR,

I am directed by Major-General Somerset to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 54, of the 9th ultimo, and to acquaint you that His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief will have much pleasure in accepting the printed copy of the Record Book of the Scinde Horse, which you propose to present to him, and in allowing another copy to be placed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

F. FOLLETT, Captain,
Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division, Army.

To Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

No. 118 of 1853.

25th April, 1853.

From H. G. GOLDSMID, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 25th April, 1853.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with enclosure, dated the 10th instant, No. 122, and to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council regrets that the gallant affair between the small party of Scinde Horse, under the command of Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, and a band of Belooche plunderers, therein reported, has been attended with a heavy loss on the side of the Scinde Horse.

2. His Lordship in Council considers the officers named by you worthy of much praise; and I am to intimate that, on your recommendation of any special mark of approbation, through the usual channel, Government will be prepared to consider it,

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. E. GOLDSMID,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1853.

No. 122 of 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount FALKLAND Governor and President in Council, Bombay. Dated 10th April, 1853.

10th April, 1853.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward a copy of a report from the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, giving an account of a very gallant affair between a body of the Scinde Horse, strength as per margin, under the command of Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, and a body of about 80 Belooche mounted plunderers, supported by about an equal number of footmen, who had carried off a number of cattle from between Kusmore and the hills.

Naib Russuldar Gunga Deen, Jemadar Hafeezoo la Khan, a trumpeter and 29 Sowars, and some Belooche guides.

2. The Russuldar, after a rapid pursuit of about 30 miles, during which 11 horses were left behind exhausted, came up with the plunderers about nightfall, just as they had gained the edge of the hills. He instantly charged the horsemen, who turned to ride at his diminished party, while their footmen occupied a spur of the low hills. After a hand-to-hand fight, in which the Naib Russuldar Gunga Deen, a Naique and five Sowars of the Scinde Irregular Horse, a Belooche guide, and nine horses were slain, and two Sowars wounded, the enemy were defeated, and fled.

3. As it was impossible, under such circumstances, after nightfall to follow the enemy up among the hills, the Russuldar halted at the nearest water, and then returned, bringing back to Kusmore the bodies of his slain comrades, and some mares taken from the enemy, who had been forced to abandon all their plunder during the pursuit.

4. I would beg to bring to the particular notice of your Lordship in Council the conduct of Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, to whose promptitude, perseverance, and daring, the success of the blow is, in Major Jacob's opinion, attributable. He is the same officer who last year won the approbation of your Lordship in Council for his temper and courage in putting down a mutiny of Meer Ali Morad's Affghan mercenaries, who were endeavouring to force His Highness to settle their demands for pay.

Vide Commissioner's letter, No. 51, of 19th Feb., and Government reply, No. 98, of the 28th February.

5. Major Jacob also commends to the approval of your Lordship in council the conduct of Jemadar Hafeezooolla Khan, Duffedar Kallie Khan, and Yarroo Kosah, Jemadar of the Belooche Guides, whose son was last year killed by his father's

10th April, 1853.

side, while in pursuit of border plunderers. Much depends on the courage and fidelity of these men, and I would beg to recommend him, along with the other men named by Major Jacob, for some special mark of your lordship's approbation.

I have the honor &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde

Commissioner's Office, 10th April, 1853.

No. 1,210 of 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded for the information of Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, with reference to his letter, No. 75, dated 5th April, 1853.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, Commissioners' Office, 5th May, 1853.

6th July, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of the letters received with your endorsement, No. 1,709, of the 20th June, 1853, I have the honor to point out that, on perusing the letter from the Medical Board to Government, which it seems has caused the rejection of my recommendation of the establishment of a small civil hospital or dispensary at Jacobabad, I found that it was evident that some gross error existed in the calculations of the number of patients treated.

On referring the matter to Doctor Cruickshank, and examining the returns, I find that the numbers mentioned by the Medical board, which are, however, correctly quoted from the returns forwarded from this place, are only about one-fifth of the real number.

This alone will, I hope, suffice to induce Government to reconsider its decision, and to grant the boon asked for.

But there are other circumstances which appear not to be correctly understood.

The Medical Board correctly describes the history of this proposed dispensary, but the inferences which it seems to draw from it appear not altogether just.

When I first entered on the command on this frontier, the country was deserted: there were not ten human beings where now there is a large town at Jacobabad, while the country about has become proportionally peopled.

As the inhabitants began to increase, the want of medicine, &c., became apparent, and permission was requested to supply it.

Since then the demand has of course gone on increasing in accelerated ratio, and now a building and some little establishment are required.

The number of patients now relieved with the imperfect means at the disposal of my medical officers is considerable; but this is by no means the measure of the relief which would be afforded were the arrangements of supply better adapted to meet the demand for medicine and medical treatment.

The question is one at first sight of pure benevolence; but there are no isolated facts in nature, and that which is really good in one sense is good in all.

There is land and water about this neighbourhood sufficient to occupy the labor of ten times the number of the present inhabitants. About one-fourth of the value of the labor of such man employed on agriculture finds its way into the Government treasury. Restoration to, or preservation of, health among the people, is a direct addition to the fund of labor, and thereby to the revenue. Directly, then, as well as indirectly, all such measures as that now proposed must be beneficial to the state generally, to the Government as to the people.

I trust, on reviewing the question, that you will agree with me in the propriety of again moving Government to allow the building and the establishment applied for by Doctor Cruickshank.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

RETURN showing the number of Patients treated at the Dispensary, Jacobabad, 6th July, 1853.
for the last six months.

Jacobabad, 1st July 1853.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Cured and Relieved.	Dead.	Average daily number of Sick.
January, 1853	62	45	1	15 56
February „	58	41	2	15 67
March „	46	36	..	9 00
April „	35	23	2	12 06
May „	49	40	2	9 32
June „	46	39	..	9 80

(Signed) M. CRUICKSHANK,
Assistant-Surgeon in charge of Dispensary,
Jacobabad.

SIR, 11th July, 1853.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,873, of the 5th July, 1853, to my address, with accompaniments, and, with reference to their subject, to point out that it appears to me that some little error, or confusion of ideas, exists with regard to the operations of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey as connected with a proposed survey and settlement of the boundry between the British and Kelat territories. The two works are of such different natures, and so absolutely distinct from each other, that they could not, it seems to me, be carried on together without injury to both.

The determining the frontier line and laying it down by land-marks may, in some places, require a considerable period of time, while, perhaps, the trigonometrical operations in the neighbourhood may be performed with rapidity.

In such cases, the work of the one must be greatly impeded, or that of the other be imperfectly performed.

At the same time there is but one possible advantage derived from attempting to combine the two works, or rather from carrying them on simultaneously : it is the taking of the angles to the stations of the minor survey with the great theodolite.

But all requisite accuracy can be ensured without this, and the details of the boundry line survey can at any time be perfectly connected with the great trigonometrical stations, if those stations be marked so as to admit of being again observed when required, and a memorandum of their position, bearing, and distances from each other be furnished by the officers of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the best mode of proceeding will be to appoint an officer, with proper assistants and establishment, determine and to lay down the frontier line from the sea to the Indus.

This officer to be accompanied by proper officers of the Kelat Government, and entrusted with power to make a final settlement of the boundry.

His operations to be carried on quite independently of those of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey as regards time, but to be connected with them by observations to and from every one of the trigonometrical points which may come within view.

The enable this to be done, the officers of the Trigonometrical Survey might be requested to leave permanent marks at all their stations near the frontier line, and to supply the information required as to angles, distances.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

13th July, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the papers received with your letter, No. 566, of the 13th July, 1853, to my address, and, with reference to their subject, to state that the circumstances of the case of Jan Beg Jekranee are as follows :—

According to the original settlement with the Doombkees, Jekranees, &c., made in 1815 by Sir C. Napier, these men were granted certain lands for their support near Janadeyra, &c. ; these lands were given them free for three years, after which period the revenue from them to be collected as usual.

When the three years had expired, the lands were claimed by His Highness Meer Ali Morad.

The claim of the Meer appeared to be unjust both to Major Goldney and myself; however, our opinions and arguments were overruled by Mr. Pringle, then Commissioner, and the claim of the Khyrpore Government was allowed.

The revenue to be paid by the Belooche settlers to Ali Morad was then fixed at one-eighth of the produce, and this was paid for one year, when the Commissioner, at my recommendation, and under some new arrangements with the Meer, granted the lands free in perpetuity.

Thus, then, even at that time, the advantages enjoyed by these Belooche settlers were much greater than those to which they were entitled by the terms of their capitulation at Truckee.

But in 1850, after a partial failure of the jowaree crop, Durrya Khan, Toork Ali, and the other chief Belooche settlers, petitioned to be allowed wheat lands also.

This petition I strongly backed with the Commissioner; he agreed to its prayer, and wheat lands were accordingly granted them south of the Begaree Canal. It was at first intended to assess the lands in the usual amount of revenue, but after some discussion and correspondence on the subject, these lands, were, at my recommendation, also granted free. This was a matter of pure favor, the men having already been granted more than they had any right to claim. Among others the present petitioner, Jan Beg, received, I presume, the grant of land which now forms the subject of his complaint. I do not exactly understand the arrangement by which this man was allowed to occupy, under free grant from Government, the lands of another Zemeendar, Abdoola Khan.

But whatever sums Jan Beg may have at various times agreed to pay to Abdoola Khan, he appears never actually to have paid the man a farthing, and the debt, which the petitioner says he has incurred, has, I am informed by the Collector of Shikarpoor, been wholly remitted.

When the district north of the Begaree Canal was placed in my charge, in 1852, it was thought advisable that the Belooche settlers should all be provided for in that district only; accordingly they were all distinctly informed that after the termination of the current season they would not be allowed any longer to hold lands south of the Begaree, but that others equivalent to those would be granted to them in the Boordicka district.

I repeatedly personally explained this to Jan Beg, and directed him, as well as all the other parties concerned, to proceed at once to choose lands for themselves from the waste or unclaimed land in Boordicka.

Every man, with the sole exception of Jan Beg, acted accordingly, and lands equivalent to those held by them south of the Begaree were granted to them in this district, which they have cleared, and are cheerfully and profitably cultivating. Jan Beg did nothing; but while the other Belooches were choosing and obtaining lands in this district he, in spite of the orders he had received, persisted in retaining the lands south of the Begaree. This, by some mistake of the Kardar, in whose district the lands lie, he was allowed to do for one season longer, when the Collector peremptorily ordered him to vacate the lands, and to proceed, as his brethren had done, to the northern district—still the man did nothing but come to me daily for several months to whine, until the season became advanced, while all the other Belooche were cheerfully at work in the fields. He refused to choose lands for himself, or to do anything in fact but complain, and in this state, he still remains.

In my opinion the best mode of proceeding with the man would be to leave him to make any private arrangement he pleases with Abdoola Khan, or other Zemeendars, but to levy the full revenue from the lands he may cultivate south of the Begaree, just as it would be levied if cultivated by the Zemeendar himself.

It will be seen, from what I have stated above, that the greatest indulgence has been shown to these Belooche cultivators, and that every one of them, with the exception of Jan Beg and his immediate followers, has availed himself of this indulgence, and is working cheerfully, vigorously, and profitably. Those who act thus cannot be too much encouraged, but the idle and lazy, and the discontented, should, I think, be left to feel the inconveniences of their misconduct, and to find themselves in an inferior position to their industrious brethren. 16th July, 1853.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Officiating Collector, Shikarpoor.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 507, of the 15th July, 1853, to my address, with accompaniments, and, as therein directed, to report that Jemadar Hafeezoola Khan and Duffedar Kallie Khan were brought to my notice by Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, as having been conspicuous for good conduct on the occasion in question. 16th July, 1853.

During the long and exhausting march in the pursuit of the enemy, these officers exerted themselves in exciting the spirits of the wearied men, and keeping the detachment together in the most soldier-like manner. When engaged with the enemy, every officer and man had to fight stoutly for his life, but the services of these officers were then also of the greatest value to the Russuldar, their steadiness and presence of mind enabling him, in the midst of a desperate melée, to preserve some order, which alone enabled him to beat off the overwhelming numbers opposed to him.

At the same time, the Jemadar and Duffedar were conspicuous as personal combatants, and each struck down several of their opponents in hand to hand encounter, and are, I think, every way worthy of the distinction of the Order of Merit.

The Jemadar of Belooche Guides, Yarroo Kosah, was, I find, mentioned in my report to the Commissioner, No. 75, of the 5th April, 1853; but, by some error, this was omitted in my report to the military authorities, of the same date.

The report alluded to is as follows:—

“The Jemadar, Yarroo Kosah, of Belooche Guides, was with Russuldar Shaik Kurreem throughout this business, and behaved exceedingly well as to conduct and courage. This man’s son was killed last year, while accompanying his father in pursuit of border robbers, and I beg to recommend him also to the notice of Government.”

The work of the guide, on these occasions, is the most important and arduous of all; not only the success of the party, but its existence, depends on the fidelity, skill, and courage, of the guide.

This man, Yarroo Kosah, has done much good service on this frontier. On this occasion, he not only performed all the duties of a first-rate guide, but also fought gallantly and conspicuously in the Melée, one of his men was killed by his side, and his own mare killed under him.

The opportunity appears to me to be a good one for rewarding him for his conduct generally in our service, and thereby encouraging activity and fidelity among these wild people.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Major of Brigade, Shikarpoor.

21st July, 1853.

With reference to your letter, No. 3,154, of the 7th July, 1853, to my address, with accompaniment, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, the train mentioned by you.

3	3-Pounder guns	.	.	.	}	with carriages.
3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Howitzers	.	.	.	}	
4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Mortars	.	.	.	}	on beds.
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	.	.	.	}	
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Howitzers	.	.	.	}	

will answer exceedingly well for the mountain battery to be placed under my command, on this frontier.

With regard to shrapnell shells, this species of ammunition is, of course, not of the slightest use for vertical fire, wherefore none of it is required for the mortars or howitzers on beds, but it is a most valuable ammunition for the howitzers on carriages, and, in my opinion, the 3-pounder shrapnell is also very useful occasionally in the hills. I would, therefore, if it be procurable, add 24 rounds of shrapnell per gun to the 3-pounder ammunition. With this addition, the proportion of ammunition mentioned in the list accompanying your letter for the 3-pounders and howitzers on carriages, appears good and sufficient.

With each mortar and howitzer on bed I would recommend 100 rounds of common shell, and 20 carcasses, with the usual small stores, &c., in proportion.

There should also be, with the stores belonging to the mountain battery, a good set of intrenching tools, which are indispensably necessary for work in the hills.

I should therefore recommend that the undermentioned articles be added to the list.

Axes, felling, with handles	.	.	.	.	24
„ pick „ „	.	.	.	.	48
Crows, Iron	.	.	.	.	24
Hoes, Europe, with handles	.	.	.	.	48
Hatchets, hand	.	.	.	.	24

The artificers' tools also should be very complete and good.

There should be two sets each of smiths' and carpenters' tools, with small Europe bellows and anvils of the best quality.

There should be a double set of drag ropes to each carriage gun.

The undermentioned articles are also very necessary.

Rope, Europe, 2-inch coils	.	.	.	.	2
Blocks, single and double, with sheeves, &c., of }					2
proper size for the two-inch ropes . prs. }					

As regards the means of transport proposed for the battery, I think that the pieces on beds, and all the ammunition not in the limber-boxes, had better always be carried on camels, which should be entertained for the purpose.

The guns and howitzers on carriages might also be carried on camels occasionally, but should be fully equipped for horse draught, four horses to each.

The usual artificers and lascars should be allowed, and to make the thing perfect for any service, a troop of Irregular Horse might be raised and attached to the battery, the whole being organized and formed as a troop of Silidar Horse Artillery, such as it was proposed by Lord Ellenborough to add to the Scinde Irregular Horse in 1843.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Secretary to the
Military Board, Bombay.

No. 3,154 of 1853.

7th July, 1853.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—ORDNANCE.

To Major JOHN JACOB, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Jacobabad,
Upper Scinde.

SIR,

Government having directed that the mountain train in Upper Scinde, properly equipped, should be attached to your command on the Frontier, I am directed by the Military Board to request that you will have the goodness to intimate what ordnance and material equipment you would wish the train to be composed of.

2. The authorized strength of a mountain train, as you are probably aware, is that laid down at page 536 of Jameson's code, viz.:

3 3-Pounder guns	.	.	.	} with carriages.
3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Howitzers	.	.	.	
4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Mortars	.	.	.	} with beds.
4 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ „	.	.	.	
4 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ Howitzers	.	.	.	

But Government would, doubtless, sanction any modification of the above which you might deem desirable.

The mountain batteries forwarded to Scinde in the year 1842, I am desired to state, were equipped with ammunition and small stores, agreeably to the statement hereunto appended, and no revision of that equipment has yet been made by authority. The Board request to be favored with your opinion, and wishes regarding this table, and referring to the ammunition therein exhibited, they would be glad to be informed whether you consider that shrapnell shells can be effectively used with the mortars and howitzers, or with guns of so low a calibre as 3-pounders. For the latter, the shrapnell shell has long been disused in the royal service.

4. The Board would further request the favor of being informed what draught you design for the train in question.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

C. D. MYLNE, Captain,
Secretary to the Military Board.

Bombay, 7th July, 1853.

LIST OF ORDNANCE STORES, AMMUNITION, &c., for one Battery
of (3) three-pounder guns, and the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Howitzer Mountain Train.

Military Board Office, 22nd February, 1842.

NAMES OF STORES.	Three pounders	Four and two fifths inch Howitzers.	Remarks.
Apron, gun	3	3	
Augers, fuze hand.....	...	3	
Axes, felling, with helvcs	1	1	
Axes, pick	2	2	
Bags, fuse .....	...	3	
Bits, gun.....	3	3	
Boxes, tin fuze .....	...	3	
„ kit .....	...	6	2 lbs. in each box.
„ shot and shell, to contain 6 case shot and 15 round shot }	90	...	{ Two-thirds of these boxes to be filled up with copper magazine, and one-third with canvas cannon pouches and leather, bottoms to contain filled cartridges.
„ shot and shell, to contain 2 case shot, 2 common shells, and 4 shrapnell shells .....	...	162	

7th July, 1853.

NAMES OF STORES.	Three-pounders	Four and two fifths inch Howitzers.	Remarks.
Buckets, gun leather	3	3	
Caps, sponge	3	3	
Carriages, mountain ord., with limbers...	3	3	
" " with limber, spare ...	1	1	
Cartridges, empty serge, to contain } 12 ounces of powder, spare... }	186	...	{ 2 in each ammunition and limber box.
" empty serge, to contain 8 } ditto, ditto..... }	...	165	{ 1 in each ammunition and limber box.
" filled serge, to contain 12 } ditto, ditto	1,962	...	
" filled serge, to contain 8 } ditto, ditto .....	...	1,320	
" priming, 1 lb. powder in each	186	165	{ 2 in each 3-pounder ammu nition and limber box and one in each 4 and 2 5ths
Cases, portfire, with slings	3	3	inch box.
Compasses, plain brass .....	...	3	
Cartridges, bursters empty, for com- } mon shell, 4 and 2 5ths inch }	...	220	
" bursters, empty for shrap- } nell shell, 4 and 2-5ths inch }	...	440	
" bursters, filled, for common } shell, 4 and 2 5ths inch ... }	...	110	
" bursters, filled, for shrapnell } shell, 4 and 2 5ths inch ... }	...	220	
Cork-screws .....	...	3	
Drag ropes, gun, light ordnance	3	3	
Drifts, gun	3	3	
Kisses, iron .....	...	...
Funnels, copper, small .....	...	3	
Fuzes, filled, common 5½ inch .....	...	990	{ 990 ¼ mile range.
" spherical.....	...	1,980	{ 990 ¼ ditto. 990 ¼ ditto.
Glasses, spying, 2 feet, folding... ..	1	1	
Hammers, claw	3	3	
Handspikes, purchasing	6	6	
Hatches, hand	3	3	
Hemp .....	...	3	
Hoes, Europe, with helves	2	2	
Kegs, grease filled.....	3	3	
Kit .....	...	12	
Knives, laboratory	3	3	
Ladles, copper, with worms	3	...	
Linch pins, spare	8	8	
Line seizing, skeins	6	12	
Linstocks	3	3	
Locks, pad, brass, single	4	4	1 to each limber box.
Mallets, fuze .....	...	3	
" large	3	3	
Match cotton, in pieces of 10 yds....pieces	50	40	
Measures, copper, 12 oz.	3	...	
" " 8 oz. ....	...	3	
Needles, sewing	100	100	
Oaku	15	15	
Ordnance, brass.....	3	3	
Paper, cartridge, cannon, or portfire, } quires .....	...	3	
Portfires	700	500	
Powder, gun, fine (in 50 lb. barrels) lbs.	...	200	
Pouches, cannon.....	30	54	
" priming	4	4	
Rasps .....	...	3	
Saws, Fuze.....	...	3	
Scale, tangent	3	...	
" gunner.....	...	3	
Scissors, laboratory	3	3	
Shells, common, prepared for service. } 4 and 2 5ths inch .....	...	330	2 rounds in each limber box.
" shrapnell .....	...	660	1 rounds in each limber box.

7th July, 1852.

NAMES OF STORES.	Three-pou- nders	Four and two-fifths inch Howitzers.	Remarks.
Shot, case	567	300	{ 9 rounds in each 3-pounder limber box, and 2 rounds in each 4 and 2-5ths inch limber box. 15 rounds in each limber box.
„ round, fixed to bottoms	1,395	...	
Slings, bamboo, with ropes complete, for } ordnance	3	3	{
„ „ „ for carriages	3	3	
„ „ „ for wheels ...	6	6	
„ „ „ for ammu- nition boxes.....	90	162	
Spikes, gun, jagged	3	3	{
„ spring	3	3	
Sponges, with rammers	6	6	
Sticks, portfire	3	3	
Tarpaulins, ammunition	as required
„ gun and limber.....			
Tampions, with collars.....	3	3	{
Tools, carpenters' country chests.....	1	...	
„ smiths'	1	...	
Twine, Europe, fine skeins	3	3	
Vices, fuze, block	4	Fixed on carriage,
„ hand .....	...	3
Washers, axletree, spare	4	4	
Wax cloth	36	72	
Wires, priming	6	6	{
Wrenches, fuze, brass .....	...	3
„ nut	3	3	
Yokes, pole, including spare	4	4	

N. B.—Two-thirds of the ammunition above to be *in reserve* in the park, and packed in boxes.

Three-pounder Gun Ammunition packed in boxes:—

	Case shot.	Round shot.	Total.
Per box	6	15	21
For ten boxes	60	150	210
In reserve in 20 boxes	120	300	420
Total to be prepared per gun in } thirty boxes	180	450	630
For six guns in 180 boxes	1,080	2,700	3,780

4½ inch Howitzer Ammunition, packed in boxes:—

	Case shot.	Common shell.	Shrapnell. shell	Total.
Per box	2	2	4	8
For 18 boxes	36	36	72	144
In reserve in 36 boxes	72	72	144	288
Total to be prepared per } howitzer, in 54 boxes	108	108	216	432
For 6 howitzers in 324 boxes	648	648	1,296	2,592

The limber boxes for the 3-pounder will contain 24 rounds each, viz.—

15 of round shot, and 9 of case shot.

The limber boxes for the 4½ inch Howitzer will each contain 8 rounds, viz.—

2 case shot,
2 common shell,
4 spherical shell.

Contents of each Box Ammunition, Gun :—

	lbs.	oz.
6 case shot, weighing 3 lbs. 6 oz. each	20	4
15 rounds of shot fixed to the bottoms	53	8
21 cartridges, 2 priming, and 2 spare	15	0
Weight of box complete	15	0
Portfires, slow match	9	4
Total lbs.	112	0

Q—

7th July, 1853,

Contents of each 4½-inch Howitzer Box, Ammunition :—

2 case shot of 10 lbs. 8 oz.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	lbs.	oz.
2 shells at 8 lbs. 7 oz.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	14
4 shrapnell shells at 9 lbs. 14 oz.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	8
8 cartridges, 1 spare, 1 priming	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2
Weight of box complete	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	0
Portfires, fuzes, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8
Total lbs.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112	0

(Signed) (True Copy)

C. D. MYLNE,
Secretary Military Board.

MEMORANDUM.

Proportion of ammunition which should be packed with Mountain Battery :—

Three-Pounder: each gun—

Round shot	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Common case	.	.	.	.	.	.	50

4½ inch Howitzer: each Piece—

Common shell	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Shrapnell	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Common case	.	.	.	.	.	.	20

No. 948.

Assistant-Quartermaster-General's Office
Kurrachee, 21st July, 1853.

21st July, 1853.

SIR,

The Major-General commanding the Division has directed me to call upon you to state your own views and proposals with regard to the establishment and equipment for the mountain train, in view to his submitting the same for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, agreeably to instructions received through the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

J. G. CRAIG, Lieutenant,
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.To the Officer Commanding Scinde Frontier,
Jacobabad.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I have just received a communication informing me of the wish of Government to place at your disposal a train of mountain Artillery. My report on the subject is requested. Before framing any, I should be glad to have your opinions on the subject, if you are inclined to favor me with them. You know what service is likely to be rendered from the train much better than I can do; and as to the prepossessional question, I have as much confidence in your opinion as in my own.

I do not understand whether it is proposed that you raise a corps of gunners to work this train from your own men, or whether you depend on the Shikarpoor battery for assistance. Please let me know your views as far as may be convenient to you to reveal them.

I find that Finnimore has a great lot of small ordnance either at Bukkur or Hyderabad—4½ howitzers and 3-pounders—the exact number I do not recollect.

Believe me yours truly,

(Signed)

J. SINCLAIR.

From Colonel SINCLAIR, Commandant of Artillery in Scinde.

11th July, 1853.

Cliften, Kurrachee, 11th July, 1853.

MY DEAR JACOB,

Many thanks for your reply about the mountain train. It is quite clear that the Bombay authorities are somewhat "dark" about the matter. You write for an arsenal; they offer you the mountain train in lieu. In the matter of the arsenal, I am sorry I cannot assist you, as I consider that Hyderabad, if not the best position in Scinde for the principal arsenal, is at all events the best available, notwithstanding all its inconveniences. The fact is, Hyderabad ought never to have been selected as a site for a permanent cantonment, nor Kotree for the flotilla. Jerruck was the proper place for both, and the arsenal also, for many reasons, conclusive to me, at all events, if not to others: but to attempt now to move the camp from Hyderabad, or the flotilla from Kotree, would be futile; and having the troops and establishment thus fixed at this spot, no better place offers for the arsenal. To re-establish the department at Sukkur or Bukkur, would, to my mind, be an unadvised move; for, notwithstanding all you say—and there is no man in the service more willing than I am to assent to any say of yours—I cannot believe either the one or the other a fitting place for any large establishment, the periodical sickness to which parties residing in the locality are subject, altogether unfitting it for the purpose. Shot, shell, and heavy ordnance may, indeed, be deposited here, under lock and key, with advantage: they require no establishment to take care of them, and are not themselves liable to deterioration from climate. The magazine at Bukkur is all you say of it, and should be abandoned; in fact no powder should be kept in advance, lest, when required, it be found bad in quality and untrustworthy, as all powder in Scinde* becomes after a few years. Were it not for the difficulty of communicating with Bombay during certain months of the year, I would recommend that the service stock of powder should, on this account, be lodged at the Presidency whence it could be brought up long before any force to use it could be collected.

It is, I think, a pity that, if you are to have the mountain train, you should not have it efficient; I have, consequently, recommended that the train to be made over to you consist only of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ howitzers, with ammunition as you recommend, equipped with carriages for camel transport. These now in Scinde are principally fitted up for mule draught: even if mules were available, I would recommend them being employed in pad, not in draught; but they are not to be had, and camels are the next best beasts of burden available. *If the roads are good for wheel carriages* at all, you have the light field battery at hand, well equipped; and no man knows better than yourself how well such battery can get along. I have omitted 3-pounders altogether in my recommendation, believing such pop-guns to be quite useless. Instead of mortars, I have recommended that one or two howitzer-beds—available for use with the howitzer when used as a mortar—be supplied. A light howitzer used in this manner is far superior to a mortar of the same calibre, throwing its shell with much greater precision and to a greater distance. I have, as regards artillerymen, simply asked how Government intends to man the train, suggesting that a mere transfer of the material to you from the Deputy Commissary will only burden, not strengthen, your position.

In *your* hands the train, or indeed any description of gun, could be made to speak fluently and pertinently to a stranger; but I should be sorry to see the principle established that a train of artillery is to be placed at the disposal of every man commanding a corps of either cavalry or infantry on the frontier, without having attached to it a trained band of artillerymen, properly commanded. Without the attendance of such band, the guns would soon prove themselves dumb dogs, or at least snarling curs, and the prestige now attached to the artillery service be lost.

A report has spread in camp that *we* are to have another battalion. I do not myself credit the rumour, although hoping it may prove true. To you the augmentation of the regiment would, at present, make no difference but after a few years' further service, advancement in the regiment might benefit you.

Believe me, yours very truly,

(Signed)

J. SINCLAIR.

* Yet it is certain that there is no climate on earth so favorable to the good preservation of gunpowder as that of Upper Scinde.—J. J.

No. 2,017 of 1853.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

15th July, 1853.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to Major JACOB, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, Jacobabad. Dated 15th July, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 81, of the 12th April last, I have the honor to transmit, for your information and guidance, copies of correspondence, as per margin.

To Government, No. 149, of 28th April, 1853. From ditto, No. 2, 151, dated 30th June, on the subject of roads on the frontier and in different parts of Upper Scinde.

2. In conveying the sentiments of Government, as expressed in paragraph 3 of the letter from Mr. Secretary Lumsden, it would be superfluous in me to express my own obligations. You will, I am confident, feel that you have your highest reward in the sense of the benefit you have conferred on the country around you.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 15th July, 1853.

(COPIES.)

No. 149 of 1853.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Right Honble. Lord Viscount FALKLAND, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

MY LORD,

With reference to the letters from Government, as per margin, sanctioning the formation of roads on the frontier, and in different parts of Upper Scinde, I have the honor to submit the following report, after having traversed many of the lines to which it relates.

2. The frontier patrol roads had been cleared and finished, at various times, from the date when Major Jacob first took charge of the frontier, in 1846, up to last year. Their object was purely military.

3. The roads sanctioned in 1851, the length of which was 126 miles, and cost Rupees 18,525, including 5 bridges on the frontier road, were all completed last season. Those sanctioned last year, 207 miles in length, and costing Rupees 28,298, have just been finished.

4. The total length of roads now in existence is as follows:—

I. Road bridged whenever canals cross it, and passable by wheeled carriages of every description, at all seasons:—								Miles.
1. Frontier road, including lines cut through the jungle into the desert ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
2. Other lines, made to improve the general communication of the country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—344
II. Road intended to open up the country, and improve its communications, but merely cleared through the jungle on low land, and passable only during the dry season (November to June) ...								135
Total miles ...								479

5. The enclosed plan will show, better than any description, the direction of the various lines, and show the lines from Shikarpoor to Larkana, and from Shikarpoor to Sukkur, still in progress, the former under the Collector, the

latter under the Executive Engineer. These roads, when complete, will add 60 miles to the total length of cleared road in Upper Scinde. 15th July, 1853.

6. The roads are 45 feet in width, and all of those constructed within the last two years generally run in perfectly straight lines from village to village.

7. None are metalled : they are merely levelled and cleared of the trees and bushes, which, in many parts, formed an almost impenetrable jungle. A trench at the side prevents carts and cattle getting off the road, and furnishes soil for filling up small inequalities. With the exception of a few localities, when great traffic renders a harder surface desirable, such roads are as good and durable as the present traffic requires.

8. The bridges, of which there are 159 in all, are built of burnt bricks, with mud cement, and semi-circular arches. The largest I saw, was a 3-arch bridge, the centre arch of 24 feet, and 2 side arches of 8 feet each, and cost about Rupees 1,200

9 The mode of construction may appear less substantial than is desirable in a masonry bridge, but those which were properly built were found to stand the last inundation admirably, and chunam is so costly as greatly to restrict its use where it would be otherwise well to have it. I have found bridges built in the manner described, and merely pointed with chunam, perfectly sound, though they were known to have been built more than 80 years ago.

10. All these roads and bridges have been made by such artificers and workmen as could be found in Upper Scinde, without aid from any European, except Major Jacob, or any native trained in an European office

11. Major Jacob was, of course, not able to do much in the way of personally laying out the work for them.

12. In the case of the roads, he merely gave the names of the villages the roads were to skirt.

13. The country is a dead level ; in parts the view is much impeded by heavy jungle and sand hills, and no really correct survey of it exists.

14. In order to get the right line, the contractor, on a calm day, had a large fire lit at the spot to be reached, and keeping his eye fixed on the column of smoke, made his way through the densest jungle, marking trees as he went ; he thus got a straight path marked and then cleared, which he afterwards widened to the necessary extent, and lined out with boles and cords, and the result is a road almost as direct as could be laid out by the best surveyor.

15. The bridges were drawn on paper in a manner intelligible to the workmen, and the dimensions were given. The contractors had never seen large bridges with semi-circular arches, and at first doubted whether such arches would stand, and even now that they have built several of large span, in excellent style, they are only beginning to feel sure of the stability of that kind of arch as compared with their own pointed arches. No particular pains were found necessary to teach the workmen, except showing them how, with a line to the centre, to lay the bricks of the arch true—a matter to which they attend but little in building their own pointed arches.

16. All the work, both of bridges and roads, is done by contract, and the estimates are framed by putting up the work to competition. Major Jacob sends round a notice and assembles persons willing to contract ; he then thoroughly explains the work required, showing, when necessary, a written description or drawing of the work ; when satisfied it is understood, he invites offers—the lowest offer from a good workman gives the estimate, and when such estimate has been sanctioned by Government, the contractor is then ready to take it up.

17. No failure has yet occurred, though some of the works are very heavy. The work has, as far as I have seen, been well, cheaply, and quickly done—some of the largest and best contractors cannot read or write. I, of course, do not mention this as a recommendation, but to show the disadvantages under which the work was undertaken, and also to show how a trustworthy and competent officer, who has been allowed a given sum to do a given work, can, in spite of many drawbacks, make shift to get that work well done, if permitted to use, as he best can, the appliances he finds at hand, when he would be unable to do anything, if obliged to send in voluminous returns, and furnish all the usual paper checks on such expenditure.

18. A glance at the map will show the importance of these roads, both in a commercial and military point of view.

15th July, 1853.

19. To the villages and small towns there can, of course, be but one opinion as to the value of good uninterrupted cart communication with places like Shikarpoor, Sukkur, Jacobabad, and Larkana, to which parts the benefit of easy access from the principal sources of supply for agricultural produce is, of course, reciprocal.

20. To more extended commerce the lines are, as far as they go, equally useful. Even on the frontier road, which was cleared for purely military purposes, I met droves of bullocks from the famous breeding land on the Narra, near Bagh, in Cutchee, bound to Mooltan and Lahore—the more direct road through the Murree Hills being too insecure for commercial traffic. There were also caffilas, from Kurrachee, carrying piece goods, and from Candahar, with Affghan produce, going to Assnee, Mittenkote, Dherajat, and Mooltan. The bullocks from Cutchee come annually in large droves, and used, I am told, till these roads were opened, to take the very circuitous route *vid* Shikarpoor, across the river at Sukkur, and through Bhawalpoor to Mooltan and Lahore.

21. The uses of the roads in a military point of view need not be described in detail. The frontier road and its offsets is, of course, an integral and essential part of the arrangements to which this frontier owes the first six years of perfect security from plunder which it has enjoyed within the memory of man.

22. Troops and the heaviest guns can now move from Shikarpoor at all seasons, and without previous preparation on the line towards the frontier road, by which they may, as required, reach Kurrachee or the Bolan, or go towards Kusmore and Mittenkote.

23. Of the effects of these roads in promoting cart traffic there has been hardly time to judge, and there is only one place at which there exist the materials for making a comparison; this is at Sultan-ke-Gote, on the road from Shikarpoor to Jacobabad, where since April, 1851, traffic returns have been kept by the police, and give the following result:—

NUMBER OF CARTS PASSING.

MONTHS.	When the road was not cleared nor Bridged.	With the road Bridged.	
		1851.	1852.
		1853.	
	Carts.	Carts.	Carts.
January . . . . .	...	342	798
February . . . . .	...	309	624
March . . . . .	...	346	565
April	458	466	...
May	234	365	...
June	33	359	...
July	174	303	...
August	115	353	...
September	244	350	...
October	233	436	...
November	330	311	...
December	345	556	...
Total	2,766	4,496	1,987
Average per month	307	374	662

REMARKS.—The road was finished about the end of 1851.

24. It will be observed, that the first perceptible effect of making the road passable at all seasons, was to prevent the partial cessation of cart traffic during the inundation months (May to September).

25. The steady increase in the use of carts generally about Shikarpoor is apparent, also, from the following statement of the number of carts passing the eight gates of that city:—

15th July, 1853;

MONTHS.					1851.	1852.
					Carts.	Carts.
January	:	.	.	.	...	11,237
February	.	.	.	.	...	11,302
March	.	.	.	.	...	13,902
April	.	.	.	.	...	11,599
May	.	.	.	.	5,840	10,659
June	.	.	.	.	3,424	9,905
July	.	.	.	.	4,032	9,583
August	.	.	.	.	5,604	7,427
September	.	.	.	.	6,595	8,119
October	.	.	.	.	8,038	8,426
November	.	.	.	.	6,739	9,267
December	.	.	.	.	10,143	Not received.
Total					50,714	111,426
Average					6,339	10,129

26. The return kept on the road between Shikarpoor and Sukkur gives similar results :—

MONTHS.					1851.	1852.	1853.
					Carts.	Carts.	Carts.
January	:	.	.	.	...	2,189	1,714
February	.	.	.	.	...	1,187	2,158
March	.	.	.	.	...	1,260	1,555
April	.	.	.	.	1,184	1,342	...
May	.	.	.	.	1,119	1,370	...
June	.	.	.	.	205	996	...
July	.	.	.	.	319	1,233	...
August	.	.	.	.	4	465	...
September	.	.	.	.	119	560	...
October	.	.	.	.	610	1,858	...
November	.	.	.	.	616	1,462	...
December	.	.	.	.	1,541	1,466	...
Total					6,097	15,386	5,427
Average					677	1,193	1,809

The falling off in the months of June and September is caused by the inundation, when much of this road is under water, and may serve to exemplify the effects of the want of bridges in Scinde. In the hot weather of last year this road was cleared to the same extent as Major Jacob's unbridged roads, and temporary bridges of jungle wood were put up, and measures are in progress, under the Engineer Department, to have it properly bridged.

27. It is very necessary that a permanent provision should be made for the repair of these lines. Major Jacob has ascertained that this can be done for the sums shown in his letter, of which a copy is annexed ; and I should respectfully recommend that an annual expenditure not exceeding Rupees 18½ per mile, including bridges, be sanctioned, for the purpose of repairing all such roads in Upper Scinde.

28. By the system of statute labor universal throughout Upper Scinde, much of the labor required for this purpose might be got from the cultivators. But the system of statute labor is liable to great abuse, and is condemned as most oppressive by many of those best qualified to judge of its operation. As regards the canals, it is necessarily maintained for the present as an effectual though

15th July, 1853.

rude expedient for getting what is absolutely necessary executed in due time ; but it is not desirable to employ it on comparatively new works, like these roads ; for though the cultivators are now bound annually to clear the roads through their own lands, when called on, the work is less extensive and systematic than it would be in the case of these new roads, and the labor falls very heavy on those portions of the country where the population is thin, and tends to keep people who would otherwise settle, from coming to a spot where they would be liable to such service.

29. To Government and its revenue the roads would be annually worth more than Rupees 18½ per mile ; and it is, therefore, I think, a profitable application of money for Government to take the expense on itself.

30. If necessary, however, a portion of the whole amount of actual annual expense might be assessed on the districts at large which benefit by the road, and such sum might be collected along with the ordinary revenue demands as a commutation of statute labor on roads

31. Since writing the above, I have received a letter from Major Jacob, of Paras. 3 to 9 of No. 81, dated 12th April. which an extract is enclosed. It contains some very striking facts relative to the value of roads in Scinde generally, and especially of good land communication between Upper Scinde and Kurrachee.

32. The road from Shikarpoor to Larkana, sanctioned by Government No. 3,659, of the 30th September, 1852. letter as per margin, will, I hope, be completed by the time the canals fill ; and I would suggest that, for the year 1853-54, the Collector of Upper Scinde be authorized to spend a further sum of Rupees 10,000 in extending that road from Larkana southwards towards Sehwan, along a line which has been selected and estimated for by Major Jacob.

33. I would recommend that on the principle recognized in the same letter, the Collector of Kurrachee be authorized to expend Rupees 10,000 in opening a road from Sehwan northwards along the same line, to meet that from Larkana. The sum will, of course, suffice for only a portion of the distance (from Larkana to Sehwan, 94 miles), and the intervening space may be connected by similar grants in future year.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 28th April, 1853.

No. 2,151 of 1853.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To H. B. E. FRERE, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

30th June, 1853.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 149, dated 28th April last, reporting the formation of roads on the Frontier, and in different parts of Upper Scinde.

2. It is a clear and valuable report, as showing the length, direction, cost, and method of construction of the roads, which have been completed in the year 1851 and 1852.

3. Government are under deep obligations to Major Jacob for the untiring energy and judgment with which he has prosecuted these improvements, without professional assistance of any kind, and at a very moderate cost.

4. The roads which have been finished under the superintendence of this officer would seem well suited to the nature of the country through which they pass, and to the present state of the province ; the greater part of which can be traversed by carts at any period of the year, provided bridges be made where required, and the lines cleared and raised if necessary.

5. The Governor in Council sanctions for the repair of the bridges and roads already completed the sum of Rupees (8,830) eight thousand eight hundred and thirty, applied for by Major Jacob. His Lordship, at the same time, fully approves of that officer's suggestion, to execute the repairs on the contract

system, which, under his vigilant supervision, has been so advantageously applied to the construction of bridges and roads in the first instance. 15th July, 1853.

6. Government do not, however, consider it necessary to make the above grant an annual charge, both because the practice is nowhere else in force, and because it is impossible to foresee what may be the cost of these repairs in future years.

7. Estimates for repairs should be submitted annually, as is done elsewhere.

8. The Governor in Council concurs with you in your condemnation of the system of statute labor, and in your desire to see it abolished. His Lordship would, however, wish for a more full exposition of your views on the alternative referred to in your 30th paragraph, before coming to a decision.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1853.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

W. ELLIS,
Assistant-Commissioner,

[COPY.]

No. 267 OF 1853.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount FALKLAND, Governor and President in Council, Bombay. 19th July, 1853.

MY LORD,

With reference to Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, as per margin, I have the honor to submit extracts from communications received from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, with the expression of a hope that your Lordship in Council will reconsider the decision conveyed in Government letter above referred to, and allow the degree of assistance recommended by the Medical Board in the last paragraph of their letter therein enclosed.

No. 1,884, of 6th June, 1853, declining to sanction any additional expense or increase to the Medical Establishment at Jacobabad.

No. 149, dated 6th July, 1853, from the Political Superintendent; and No. 3, dated the 6th July, 1853, from the Medical officer in charge of the Dispensary, Jacobabad.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 19th July, 1853.

No. 2,964 of 1853.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde.

8th September, 1853;

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 267, dated 19th July last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has desired me to transmit to you an Extract (paragraphs 1 and 2) of a Report by the Medical Board, dated the 18th ultimo, and to refer you to the decision communicated to you under date the 6th June last.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

A. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th September, 1853;

9th September, 1853. EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 1 and 2 of a Report by the Medical Board, dated the 18th August, 1853.

1st. The Medical Board, even with the explanation of the almost inconceivable blunder into which Assistant-Surgeon Cruickshank has fallen, as to the numbers in daily attendance at the Dispensary, Jacobabad, and with the correct returns now given, do not consider that more is required than they have already recommended.

2nd. In reviewing and reporting on all such matters the Board may state, that they use their best endeavours to be just; and a re-examination and re-consideration of the correspondence connected with the Dispensary at Jacobabad, *ab origine*, have failed to indicate to them that, with the information before them, any of their inferences have not been altogether just, although the contrary has been stated in paragraph 4 of Major Jacob's letter, No. 149, of which extracts have been transmitted.

(True extract.)

(Signed)

A. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 2,712 of 1853.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, Jacobabad, in reference to his letter, No. 149, dated 6th July last.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 21st September, 1853.

[COPIES]

No. 1,825 of 1853.

25th April, 1853. From H. E. GOLDSMID, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 25th April, 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, Nos. 72 and 78, dated the 2nd and 10th ultimo.

2 From these letters it appears that a larger body of police was formerly employed than now, under Major Jacob, Political Superintendent and Commandant on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, and that the employment of the horse in Boordicka has rendered many of the former police available for duty elsewhere.

3. Before coming to a decision on the subject of your application, his Lordship in Council is desirous of being furnished with a report, showing the number of police thus rendered available, their former duty, and present employment, and cost, accompanied by all further particulars requisite to enable Government to decide, whether they could with advantage have been retained for frontier duties in lieu of some of the newly employed horse; or, if unfit for that duty, whether, or no, their discharge might have been a set off against the new expenditure.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1853.

No. 230 of 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount FALKLAND, 29th June, 1853.
Governor and President in Council, Bombay. Dated 29th June, 1853.

MY LORD,

In reply to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, as per margin, I have the honor to submit the following remarks, on the subject of the police on the frontier districts of Upper Scinde, especially those recently resumed from Ali Morad.

No. 1,825, of the 25th April, 1853, requesting information relative to the B Police, before deciding whether they can, with advantage, be retained.

2. To make my remarks clearer, I have annexed a rough sketch, showing the position and extent of the resumed and

frontier districts.

3. Major Jacob has pointed out that the number of policemen now employed*

MOUNTED REGULARS. Police Sowars.		Rs. and.
1 Jemadar	30	0
4 Duffdars	100	0
3 Naiks	67	8
54 Sowars Irregulars.....	1,080	0
15 Jekranees Sowars, at Rs. 15	225	0
Chandia Sowars.		
2 Jemadars at Rs. 20	40	0
16 Sowars at Rs. 20	320	0
FOOT POLICE. Rurals.		
1 Jemadar	20	0
6 Haidars at Rs. 12	72	0
1 Naik	10	0
80 Privates at Rs. 8	640	0
Total Rupees	2,604	8

under him is less than formerly. To explain this, it is necessary to bear in mind that a large force of police was formerly employed on the North-West Frontier line from Kumber to Kusmore. I find that, at the beginning of 1847, the police so employed (exclusive of Khyheerees employed altogether beyond the frontier) was as shown in the margin; and 30 rural police, and 30 mounted, and 50 Chandia sowars, costing in all Rupees 1,650 per mensem, seem to have been the usual strength of the police on that frontier, to a much later period. All these men have been gradually withdrawn, and there are now none of them on the

frontier, or in the Boordicka district.

4. They were not all withdrawn at once, and consequently it is not possible to say exactly how they have been disposed of. The distribution of the police is, necessarily, subject to continual variation, as occasion requires, and as the number of men at head quarters admits of weak posts being strengthened.

5. Some of the Shikarpur police have, for some time past, been employed in guarding Thannas which properly belong to the Kurrachee police, but of which the Kurrachee corps were too weak to take charge.

6. On the late resumption of territory from His Highness Mir Ali Morad, it became necessary to provide for the protection of the resumed districts. The posts in Boordicka—the district more immediately in question—were at first occupied by men of the Shikarpur police; but, as they were wanted elsewhere, and I proposed to entrust the charge of the district to Major Jacob, the Shikarpur police were withdrawn, and I concurred in a suggestion of Major Jacob's to entrust the police duties of the district to a body of 100 Belooche Horse, similar to the Jekraanee Horse, who have been found for many duties quite as efficient and less costly than the regular sowars of the mounted police.†

7. This body now forms the police force of the districts under Major Jacob's charge. It is most efficient, and not, I think, by any means too large, when it is considered that the country is a most wild and lawless one, and of great extent; that there is no such thing as a village police, and that the kardars and district officers have no police peons. These 100 men, in fact, do the work which in India would employ a small army of village chowkeedars and havildars, with a large number of police peons, sebundeas, &c.

8. The police duties in the other resumed districts, which were not placed under Major Jacob's charge, were entrusted to the men of the Shikarpur

	Rupees.
* 4 Jemadars, at Rupees 25 each	100
100 Sowars, at Rupees 15 each	1,500
Total, 104 men	Rs. 1,600

† The pay of a Jekraanee Sowar is Rupees 15 per mensem; that of a regular Police Sowar, Rupees 20.

29th June, 1853.

NEW LEVY SHIKARPOOR POLICE.

	Rs.
1 Jemadar	25
2 Duffedars, at Rs. 20 each	40
51 Sowars, at Rs. 15 each	765
<i>Camel Sowars.</i>	
2 Jemadars, at Rs. 25 each	50
2 Duffedars, at Rs. 20 each	40
27 Sowars, at Rs. 15 each	405
<i>Rural Police.</i>	
61 Privates, at Rs. 8 each	488
14 City Police Peons, at Rs. 7 each	98
50 Mounted Regular Police, at Rs. 20 each	1,000
Total	Rs. 2,911

police. It was, of course, impossible that such an extent of country should have been occupied by the same force which had been before considered as no more than sufficient for the old districts of Shikarpoor: consequently, additional men were entertained to the extent shown in the margin. Their number and pay was fixed at the lowest amount which Captain Marston, Captain of Police, and Captain Stanley, his Lieutenant, considered safe, and on the express under-

standing that no detachments or outposts of regular troops were to be required.

9. Had not this been done, there must of necessity have been several such outposts, which would have harassed the troops, and been in many ways expensive; and it would have been impossible to have withdrawn the Regiment of Native Infantry from Sukkur, as was done immediately afterwards.

10. I trust I have now shown the reasonableness of the apparent large increase in the police force in Upper Scinde. I have no doubt but that, if peace continues in the neighbouring states, I shall be able to make considerable reductions in the expenditure under this head; but they must be made cautiously, and on full consideration of the probable demands on a force which ought never to be reduced so low as to make the speedy assemblage of a respectable body of well-trained men a matter of difficulty.

11. It is not possible now to go into much detail as to the mode in which reduction may be effected. I think much may be done by reducing the number of posts, and perhaps more by employing camel sowars and Belooche horsemen on Rupees 15, instead of the more expensive Hindustanee sowars. But I must beg your Lordship in Council to leave me some discretion as to the time and mode of making reductions, which, if precipitately ordered on insufficient information, may be productive of much mischief in a country heretofore so little known to the officers who have lived longest in Upper Scinde, and containing many elements of disquiet.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 29th June, 1853.

No. 3,663 of 1853.

17th August, 1853. From A. MALET, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 17th August, 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honble. the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 230, of the 29th June last, reporting on the police of the frontier districts of Upper Scinde, and especially of those recently resumed from Meer Ali Morad.

2. In reply, I am desired to state, that this report will be submitted to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, to enable that authority to come to a decision regarding the police establishments for the frontier districts; meanwhile, His Lordship in Council, in leaving to your discretion the time and mode of reducing the large expenditure incurred on this account, relies on your neglecting no favourable opportunity to effect reductions.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 17th August, 1853.

No. 2,497 of 1853.

1st September, 1853.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True Copies forwarded for the information and guidance of Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, in reference to my endorsement, No 585, of the 10th March last.

From Government, No. 1,825, of 15th April, 1853.
 To ditto No. 230, of 29th June, 1853.
 From ditto No 3,663, of 17th Aug., 1853.
 Regarding the Police of the Frontier Districts.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 1st September, 1853.

No. 169 of 1853.

SIR,

22nd July, 1853.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 2,017, of the 16th July, 1853, to my address, with accompanying copies of correspondence.

For the expressions therein regarding myself, I beg leave to return my grateful thanks to yourself and to Government.

There is one point regarding the roads referred to, to which I most respectfully beg leave again to call attention.

It is the question of their annual repairs. If the contract for repairing these roads be made for one year only, it evidently becomes the advantage of the contractor to execute the work as cheaply, that is, as badly as possible, just keeping within the terms of his contract. In fact, the worse the work may be done, the more the man will profit by it.

There must be a continual endeavour on the part of the contractor to *conceal* defects instead of remedying them. In such extended works as these roads and bridges, the means at our disposal do not admit of the continual and minute surveillance necessary to guard against this, and the evil becomes most serious. Besides this, even where the contractor behaves with perfect honesty, he cannot, to advantage, lay out capital on the work for one year, as he could do were his contract extended over a longer period.

On the other hand, where the contract has been entered into for a series of years, it becomes the *interest of the contractor* to execute the repairs in the strongest and most durable manner possible. This positively insures the work being well done.

While not only will the work (quality being equal) be executed at considerably less cost, but repairs must be *much less frequently required*, and the nuisance of continually breaking up bridges, &c., avoided.

My estimate of the cost of keeping the roads in repair was made with the understanding that the contract would be granted for not less than three years, and it would be, I am of opinion, better to grant it for five years.

I have no doubt about the matter—it appears to me as clear as the day; and if I could only explain it properly, I am certain that it would appear so to Government.

I shall have no confidence in being able to get the work really well done with a contract for one year only, and I therefore earnestly request that I may be allowed to make the contract for five, or, at least, three years certain, at the rate now sanctioned.

The contractor will, of course, give good security, so that there will be no risk of failure.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
 JOHN JACOB, Major,
 Political Superintendent on the
 Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

9th August, 1853.

I have the honor to report that, in consequence of the repairs required to the roads and bridges having greatly increased since the date of my former letter on the subject (4th March, 1853), and also a rise in the price of labor, I find that I am unable to obtain a contractor to undertake the repairs to the roads

9th August, 1853.

mentioned in the return which accompanied my letter above-mentioned, and since sanctioned by Government, namely Rupees 8,830.

The lowest bid offered for the contract is Rupees (4010) four thousand and ten for the frontier road from Kumber to Kusmore, and (8800) eight thousand eight hundred for the others, or Rupees (12,810) twelve thousand eight hundred and ten for the whole. Further delay will, of course, only cause an increase of cost, and as the work is of such an important and necessary nature, perhaps you will think it advisable to authorize me to enter into a contract at once, at the rate above mentioned.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c ,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

10th August, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that the Indus has carried away the whole town of Kusmore.

No lives were lost.

The main stream of the river now runs over the site of the town, and its bank is within 300 yards of the lines of the detachment of Scinde Irregular Horse, which it is still gradually approaching

These lines also may be expected to be carried away.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c ,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

27th August, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that import and export duties are still levied, by order of the Collector of Shikarpoor, on all goods passing in and out of the country lately ceded from His Highness Meer Ali Morad.

This proceeding is attended with much inconvenience, and its effects are most injurious ; while it appears to be directly contrary to the instructions contained in your notification of the 7th August, 1852, and your letter, No. 1944, of the same date to my address, which, in accordance with your instructions, I caused to be published at the time as widely as possible throughout the British and foreign territory within my reach.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter, received from the Officiating Collector of Shikarpoor, on this subject.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c ,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

31st August, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that no reply has been received to my letter, No 97, of the 7th May, 1853, to your address, applying for the grant by Government of the usual allowance of head money for the medical charge of the Belooche Guides attached to the Scinde Irregular Horse.

These men require and receive the same medical attendance as any other soldiers when sick or wounded, and the grant of the allowance appears just.

I have, therefore, the honor to request that the attention of Government may be again called to the matter.

The allowance for the medical charge of the policemen has been sanctioned as a civil charge, but the Military Auditor-General has, as already reported, refused that for the Guides, who are paid in the Military Department.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c ,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To the Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army, Kurrachee.Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1853,

No. 505 of 1853.—The following appointments are made :—

Lieutenant M. S. Green Adjutant of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, to be 2nd in command of the 2nd Regiment vice H. Green, proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant G. W. Macauley of the 16th Regiment N. I., to be Adjutant to the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, vice M. S. Green.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. RICHARDSON,

Depy. Secy. to Government.

10th September, 1853

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,091, of the 7th September, 1853, to my address, with accompaniments.

With reference to their subject, I beg leave respectfully to point out that some misunderstanding appears to exist as to my opinion of the necessity, or great advantage of having a train of Mountain Artillery attached to the force serving on this frontier.

In my opinion no Artillery at all is required here under ordinary circumstances. We can do everything that is required perfectly well without it.

But the Military Board having determined that a Mountain Battery should be kept in Upper Scinde, and posted at Shikarpoor, I recommended, when the matter was referred to me among other things for opinion, that, if the Mountain Train were to form part of the force in Upper Scinde at all, it should be posted at Jacobabad; as, if ever required at all, it must be for service in the hills beyond the border.

My opinion was afterwards called for as to the best organization and establishment for such a battery to be attached to the border force; I accordingly detailed what I thought on this subject, with reference to the ordnance which I was informed was available for service already in the arsenals in Scinde, in my letter to the Secretary of the Military Board, referred to in the Quartermaster-General's letter.

I am still of opinion that the nature of ordnance, equipment, &c., &c., therein mentioned, would be found to be the best for the purpose—that is, for full efficiency in every way for service in this country, under a great variety of circumstances, independent of all other artillery. For instance, a round-shot from a 3-pounder is a formidable missile even at a range of 2,000 yards, and I have seen many men and horses killed at such distances by such shot; while a very respectable vertical fire can be maintained from 5½-inch mortars, of which a man can carry one on his shoulder.

Supposing the battery to be kept complete with men, cattle, &c., ready for use, the cost saved by the silidar system, proposed by me, would be enormous, and would far more than cover all the extra expenses of the proposed establishment.

The objections mentioned in the letter from the Quartermaster-General's letter above referred to, were considered by me; but I think that they would be found wholly to disappear in practice, or that they would be more than met by superior advantages. The advantage of being entirely independent of Commissariat arrangements, and all the endless troubles regarding supplies, carriage, &c., which appear inseparable from the Regular troops—that is, from the troops armed, clothed, fed, supplied with the tents, &c., directly by the state, is *overpowering* in anything resembling partisan warfare, with which alone we are at present concerned.

But whatever my opinion as to the best organization, &c., of a battery for this frontier service (the only service on which artillery in time of general peace can be required at all in Upper Scinde), it is certain that the battery proposed by His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, as mentioned by the Quartermaster-General (six 4½ howitzers), would be a very excellent and efficient one, and would prove more than equal, in all probability, to all that could ever be required of it.

In the remarks as to draught, cattle, &c., &c., in the Quartermaster-General's letter, I do entirely concur.

I have a strong opinion that such a battery, so equipped, would be the only artillery required in Upper Scinde, and (unless it were to be formed as a silidar troop of Horse Artillery) it might as well be posted at Shikarpoor as at Jacobabad, thereby, saving the cost of new lines, gun-sheds, &c. I would not, therefore, recommend such a battery being *added* to the force in Upper Scinde, but that the field battery now at Shikarpoor be replaced by the one proposed, whether this be posted at Shikarpoor or immediately on the frontier. The ordinary establishment allowed for a field battery, with a company of artillery attached, would suffice for this. The guns, of course, as also the ammunition, to be mounted on the ordinary light field carriages of such pieces, with wheels 4½ feet in diameter. The number of horses in draught to be four for each carriage, with one-fourth spare.

10th September, 1853

One hundred and fifteen camels (inclusive of spare animals), with pack saddles, and one driver to two camels, also to be attached for the conveyance of the whole battery when required.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Scinde Division Army, Kurrachee,

ESTABLISHMENT recommended for Mountain Battery, to be posted in Upper Scinde, in place of the Field Battery now serving in that district.

BATTERY, &c.	Horses, Draught.	Harness, leading sets.	Harness, wheel sets.	Drivers.			Grass cutters.	Native Porters.	Motehees.	Bheetees.	Camels, with pack-saddles and ropes complete.	Camel drivers.		Remarks.
				Havildars.	Naigues.	Gyees Drivers.						Naigues.	Drivers.	
Six 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers, mounted on light field carriages, with wheels four and a half feet in diameter, with limber . .	24	12	12	1	1	12	24	1	1	1	30	1	15	Riding saddles, &c., &c., as allowed for ordinary field batteries. Full establishment of artificers, and lascars as allowed for horse batteries on field service. Good sets of Europe tools for three forges complete, for smiths and carpenters, with good small Europe bellows, &c., very complete. A double set of drag-ropes for each carriage.
Six light field ammunition carriages, wheels, &c., as above	24	12	12	1	1	12	24	1	1	1	36	1	18	
Three store carriages, with &c., as above	12	6	6	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	18	1	19	
Howitzer beds, laboratory chests, intrenching tools, and ropes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	
Spare : : : .	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	11	Company of Artillery, &c., &c., as usual.
Total : : : .	72	36	36	2	2	30	60	2	2	2	115	8	57	

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major, Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

ENTRENCHING TOOLS, &c, TO BE CARRIED WITH THE BATTERY.

	Number.
Axes, felling, with handles	24
Axes, pick	48
Blocks, single of size, for 2 inch rope	2
Ditto, double	2
Crows, iron, of sizes	24
Hatchets, hand	24
Hoes, Europe, with handles	48
Rope, best 2-inch, coils	2

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

14th September, 1853

I have the honor to report that the Murrees have lately been plundering about Hurrund, and, on the 10th instant, a large party of them made a descent on the village of Treehur, near Lharee, whence they carried off a large number of cattle, killing some eight or ten of the villagers. A few days previously another party of the same tribe fell on Mull (20 miles north of Lharee), where they killed twenty-three men, and whence they carried off a considerable booty.

Nothing of importance has occurred within our frontier during the past week.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

21st September, 1853

I have the honor to report that, on the 17th instant, a large party of Murrees attacked the villages of Tahar-Ke-Gote and Kooneree (near Poolajee), killing four unarmed men, and carrying off much cattle.

The Khyheerees and other country people assembled, pursued the robbers, and, as they report, killed seven of them, taking five of their mares, and recovering nearly all the stolen cattle.

Nothing of importance has occurred within the frontier under my command during the past week.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

24th September, 1853

With reference to your memorandum, No. 2,683, of the 20th September, 1853, and to the subject of the letter therein alluded to, I have the honor to report that no definite reply has been yet received from the Khan of Kelat regarding the transit duties levied in his territory.

The province of Cutchee is in such a state of anarchy and disorder, that no satisfactory arrangement can be reasonably expected until this be remedied.

My letter, No. 86, of the 16th April, 1853, explains the present state of affairs, there having been no improvement since that date.

The Proceedings of the traitorous Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan, I have already reported, and it is certain that this man has been, and is, the sole cause of the unsettled state of the territories of the Khan of Kelat, as regards commercial and all other arrangements. A few days ago, the Wukkeel of the Khan of Kelat, resident at Jacobabad, showed me an intercepted letter from the patron Peer (saint, or spiritual adviser) of the Murree chiefs, and, indeed, of the whole tribe

24th September, 1853 at Kahun, written to Mahomed Ameen, brother of the Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan, and Governor of Cutchee.

In this letter, the Peer writes that the Murrees has plundered Treehur, Mull, &c, &c., according to Mahomed Hussan's wishes, but that the feared matters were going too far, and becoming dangerous; they wished to know what arrangements Mahomed Hussan was making with the Sircar; that the Sircar was getting angry, &c.

You will perceive that this positive confirms, and exactly agrees with that which was formerly reported regarding the attack on Poolajee, &c., and, in my opinion, it is absolutely necessary that such an anomalous state of things be put a stop to, before any commercial arrangements like to be permanently beneficial can be effected.

I am convinced that satisfactory arrangements with the Khan of Kelat, and the chiefs subordinate to his rule, will be best effected by a personal conference between yourself and the Khan, or by our directing me to meet His Highness, to arrange matters personally.

This interview is, in my opinion, necessary to give the Khan confidence to enable him to free himself from the counsels of traitors, and to confirm his authority over his subordinate chiefs.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

I have the honor, &c,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

29th September, 1853 SIR,

I have the honor to point out that it appears desirable that the Commissioner in the Punjaub be requested to direct that all native policemen, Belooche horse, or other armed men of the country, employed at Rojaun, and elsewhere near the frontier, be provided, each man, with a note, describing the individual by name, and stating that he is permitted to bear arms.

Men without such notes will be liable to be apprehended by my patrols.

All men of the descriptions above mentioned, employed by me on this frontier, are provided with notes signed by me, and the arrangement is found to be essential to good order.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

I have the honor, &c,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

1st October, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,790, of the 27th September, 1853, to my address, with accompaniments, and with reference to their subject to state that I shall be happy to undertake the construction and repair of the undermentioned roads, in addition to those now under my charge.

From Khyree Ke Ghurree to Larkana.

" " " " Shikarpoor.

I think that the estimate of the road from Kotree to Sehwan had better be prepared by some one in that part of the country, whose calculations would be more likely to prove correct than mine, made at a distance; otherwise I need not, I am sure, say that you may command my poor services to the utmost of my ability.

The construction and repair of the roads north of Larkana will, I think, be as much as I can well undertake to perform efficiently, in addition to the works of canals, &c., in progress, under my charge.

With regard to the bridges, those built without lime cement stand tolerably well when the arch joints are correctly drawn to a centre, and where the bricks are rubbed and carefully laid so as to fit with very little mud between them. But whenever lime may be procurable at a reasonable cost, it would be far better to

build the bridges with lime mortar throughout, and this would ultimately prove the more economical plan of construction. 1st October, 1853.

I am convinced that the best method of constructing and maintaining all the roads, &c., would be to enter into contracts (with good security) for their construction and maintenance in good repair for a period of, say, (5) five years.

The interest of the contractor would then be to make the work as perfect as possible in the first instance ; and labor, and cost of efficient superintendence, would be reduced to its lowest possible amount.

I would, if you wished me to do so, undertake the construction of the road from Larkana to Sehwan, in the manner above mentioned ; but I should like to have the great works of the Begaree and Noorwah Canals finished before undertaking any new one south of Larkana.

The establishment of two Mistries and two Peons, mentioned as having been entertained by me in my letter, No. 196, of the 18th August last, is absolutely necessary, to enable me to superintend works now on hand ; and I shall be obliged by your obtaining this as a regular monthly charge.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that a portion of the road between Jacobabad and Shikarpoor is flooded during high inundations of the Indus, so as to be impassable for wheel carriages. 3rd October, 1853.

The low piece of road liable to be thus submerged lies between Sooltan-ke-Gote and Shikarpoor, and is 3,400 yards, or about two miles, in length.

In the lowest part, to keep it above the highest flood, it would be required to be raised five feet.

The average height of the embankment throughout would be three feet. Its average breadth, if made with a slope equal to the height, will be 51 feet, giving the cubic contents of the whole 1,560,600 feet, which, at 500 feet per rupee, can be thrown up at a cost of 3,121 rupees.

Through the embankment it will be necessary to construct 15 brick arches, of 12 feet span each. These must be built with lime mortar, and will cost 440 rupees each, making a total for the bridges of Rupees 6,600. Total cost of the proposed embankment, 9,721 rupees.

I have ascertained that I can get a contractor to undertake the work for the amount thus estimated, and if you approve of the undertaking I have the honor to request that it may be sanctioned.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from Lord MELVILLE, dated Jullunder, 28th 28th November, 1853,
November, 1853.

MY DEAR JACOB,

I yesterday received the copy of the Record of the Services of the Scinde Horse, which you have been so good as to send me. It is an honorable testimony to the good services your Regiments have rendered ; and in skimming over the book, which is all that I have had time to do as yet, I find my name introduced in connection with the services of the Regiment, which recalls circumstances of a congratulatory nature, from the confidence I felt in your Regiments, and the admirable manner in which they always performed their duty.

The organization and equipment of the Scinde Horse may be said to have introduced a new era in the organization of Irregular Cavalry ; for, in imitation of your system, the grotesque appearance which the Irregular Regiments

28th November, 1853. presented in this Presidency, armed with their spears and matchlocks, is gradually yielding to the new armament and system which you were the first to introduce.

The officers, however, still wear the native dress, instead of the European uniform, which your officers wear. How time passes on! Think of its being six years since I was at Khanghur. * * * *

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

MELVILLE.

12th October, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,934 of the 8th October, 1853, to my address, and with reference to its subject to inform you that I estimated the cost of the proposed work of raising a portion of the road between Jacobabad and Shikarpoor in the same manner as I have estimated (as I formerly informed you) the cost of the other works proposed by me in this district.

I caused the nature and extent of the proposed work to be explained by proclamation all over the country, and then invited tenders for its execution by contract.

Having thus ascertained that the work could be executed for a certain sum, and that no one giving good security would undertake it for a less amount, I calculated the rates in my estimate forwarded for sanction, so as to meet the sum required.

This I find to be the very best mode of obtaining fair work at fair cost, and I have never yet been disappointed in the result.

The rates thus calculated cannot, it appears to me, be higher than is necessary.

With regard to the slope, the earth in this neighbourhood stands pretty well at a slope whose base is equal to the height. But as regards the work in question, the total average height being only 3 feet, while the proposed breadth of the embankment at top is 45 feet, the slope might be made as great as thought proper or found necessary, without much affecting the estimate. The average breadth of 51 feet, proposed in my former letter, gives a slope whose base is twice its height, and not equal to the height as there erroneously mentioned.

In authorizing me to execute such works as these, it is necessary that something be left to my discretion. I will be responsible that the works proposed be executed for the amount mentioned, that full value be received for the public money expended, that the means allowed be not wasted, and that the work answer the purpose intended. I will answer, in short, for the general result, but I do not pretend to be able to conform always to the rates of the Engineer Department, or to make estimates correct in minute detail.

The arches proposed to be constructed through the embankment are not to form one bridge; five of them will be over canals. The others it is intended to construct in the spots where the water naturally runs with the greatest force across the road, so that the flow may not be checked in its course to the westward, where it will advantageously irrigate waste lands, instead of being turned southward, to the injury of the country towards Shikarpoor.

It is intended that the bridges through the embankment be carried through its whole breadth of 45 feet. Each arch will thus be a semicylindrical vault, 45 feet long and 12 feet wide.

The side walls to the spring of the vault being 6 feet high, the arches would be 2 feet, and the side walls 4 feet thick.

I have the honor to annex a rough sketch of the proposed bridges through the embankment.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

15th October, 1853.

I have the honor to return the accompanying original letter from the Quartermaster-General, and, as directed, to forward a proposed establishment, &c., for a Silidar troop of Horse Artillery, with a battery of six 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Howitzers.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Scinde Division Army, Kurrachee,

[COPY].

No. 1,339 of 1853.

3rd October, 1853.

Head Quarters, Poonah, 3rd October, 1853.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 1,155, with enclosures, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to request you will have the goodness to call on Major Jacob to furnish a statement in detail of the establishment and equipment he would recommend for a battery of six 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ * Howitzers, formed, as he suggests, as a "Silidar troop," with the estimated cost of pay for men and followers.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

HOLLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Quartermaster-General.

To the General Officer
Commanding Scinde Division Army,
Kurrachee.

ESTABLISHMENT, &c., for a troop of Silidar Horse Artillery, proposed to be added to, and to form part of, the Scinde Irregular Horse. The battery to consist of six 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Howitzers.

Rank or Designation.		Pay to Each per month.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees.
With one horse each.	1 Russaldar	240	240
	2 Naib Russuldars.....	90	180
	2 Jemadars	75	150
	1 Kote Duffedar.....	50	50
	1 Pay Duffedar	45	45
	6 Duffedars	40	240
	6 Naiques	35	210
	2 Trumpeters.....	35	70
	2 Farriers	35	70
	120 Sowars.....	32	3,840
	2 Bheesteas, puckal.....	15	30
ARTIFICERS.			
Number.			
1	Under Mistry Carpenter.....	20	20
1	" " Smith.....	20	20
3	Carpenters	15	45
3	Smiths	15	45
3	Hammermen	10	30
3	Bellows-boys	6	18
3	Mochees.....	15	45
6	Lascars	7	42
1	Bheesteas, hand	7	7

* So in original.

3rd October, 1853.

	Harness, leading single sets, including riding and pad saddles.	Harness, wheel single sets, including riding and pad saddles.	Remarks.
6 Howitzers	12	12	6 other ammunition carriages complete with ammunition, &c., to be kept in Regimental Store, but not horsed, or provided with har- ness.
6 Ammunition carriages ...	12	12	
3 Store carts	6	6	
Spare	6	6	
Total	36	36	

ALLOWANCES.

Gun Contingent Allowance.

	Rupees.
6 Guns and waggons	90
6 Spare waggons	30
3 Store carts	15
	135
72 Sets of harness 2 rupees per set	144
Command and Stationery Allowance	50
English Writer	50

Note — It is intended that this troop from part of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and that the officers and men be transferable backwards and forwards to and from this troop and any other part of the corps, at the discretion of the Commandant.

LIST OF ORDNANCE STORES, AMMUNITION, &c., for the battery of the Silidar Troop, consisting of six 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Howitzers.

NAMES OF STORES.	No.	Remarks.
Aprons, gun	6	
Anvils, Europe. best, about 30 lbs.	3	
Axes, felling, with helvcs	15	
Axes, pick	30	
Bags, fuze	12	
Bellows, Europe, smiths' small pairs...	3	
Beak iron, smiths'	8	
Bits, gun	12	
Blocks, with single and double brass } sheeves, of size for 2-inch rope, sets }	3	
Boress, fuze	12	
Boxes, tin fuze	12	
" kit	12	2 lbs. in each box.
" ammunition, each to contain 2 } case shot, 4 shrapnell, 6 com- mon shells, 12 gun-cartridges. }	84	
10 bursters ditto, priming ditto, &c.		
Buckets, gun leather	6	
Caps, sponge	18	
Carriages, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ths Howitzer, with } wheels, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high com plete for horse draught, } with limber	6	
" ammunition, ditto ditto	12	
" store, ditto, with limber	3	
Cases, portfire, with slings	12	

3rd October, 1853.

NAMES OF STORES.	No.	Remarks.
Compasses, plain brass	pairs 12	
Cartridges, filled, serge gun, 4 ² ths } Howitzer (8 oz.)	1,008	
„ priming, 1 lb. each	84	
„ burster, 4 ² ths common shell.....	504	
„ shrapnell, 12	pairs 336	
Cork-screws	12	
Crows, iron	21	
Drag-ropes, gun, light ordnance	pairs 21	
Drifts gun	6	
Funnels, copper, small	12	
Fuzes, filled, common, 4 ² ths	1,008	
„ shrapnell	504	
Glasses spying 3 feet	3	
Hammers, claw, strong	15	
„ wrench	15	
„ sledge	6	
Handspikes purchasing	24	
Hatchets, hand	30	
Hoes, Europe, with helves	30	
Kegs, grease filled	21	
Kit	lbs. 24	
Knives, laboratory	12	
Linch-pins, spare	24	
Line, seizing skeins	48	
Linstocks	6	
Locks, pad, brass	84	
Mallets, fuze	12	
„ large	15	
Match cotton, pieces of 10 yds.	192	
Measures, copper	8 oz. 12	
Needles, sewing	144	
Oakum	lbs. 56	
Ordnance, brass 4 ² ths Howitzer	6	
Paper, cartridge, cannon or portfire, } quires }	6	
Powder, gun, fine, 50 lbs, packed in } cartridges of 8 oz. each }	3	
Pouches, cannon	84	
„ priming	8	
Rasps	12	
Rope, Europe, 2-inch	coils 3	
„ „ ratline, for lashing ... „	1	
Scales, tangent	6	
„ gunner	12	
„ weighing, with weights up to } 4 lbs....sets }	3	
Scissors, laboratory	pairs 12	
Shells, common, prepared for service, } 4 ² ths	504	
„ shrapnell, 12 pounder, ditto, ditto	336	
Shot, case	168	
Spikes, gun, jagged	12	
„ „ spring	12	
Sponges, complete, 4 ² ths Howitzer	18	
Sticks, portfire ..	12	
Tarpaulins, ammunition	15	
„ „ gun and limber	6	
Tompions, with collars	6	
Tools, carpenters', Europe, very com- } plete sets, in chests... }	3	
„ smiths', ditto, ditto, ditto	3	
Twine, Europe, balls	6	
Vices, fuze	12	
„ hand	12	
Washers, axletree, spare	15	
Wax cloth	yds. 144	
Wires, priming	18	
Wrenches, fuze, brass	12	

3rd October, 1853. AMMUNITION allowed annually for exercise and practice.

EXERCISE.

400 rounds per gun, or	
Cartridges, serge gun, filled 4½ lbs Howitzer (8 oz. each)	2,400
Cartridges, priming, 1 lb.	300
Match cotton lbs.	30
Portfires	240

FOR PRACTICE.

240 rounds per gun, or	
Cartridges, serge gun, filled (8 oz.) : : : :	1,440
„ „ priming, 1 lb.	144
„ burster, filled 4½ lbs common shell . . .	800
„ „ „ „ shrapnell	400
Fuze, common 4½ lbs	2,400
„ shrapnell 12-pounder	1,200
Match cotton lbs.	20
Portfires	144
Shot case	360
Shells, common, fixed to bottoms	720
Shells, shrapnell	360

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

19th October, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to report that, having information of the assembly at Tooba (a spot in the hills near Tullar) of a large body of the Murree tribe, for the purpose of plundering in the Mitten-kote district, I sent a squadron of the Scind Irregular Horse to Ooch, and put other parties in motion, in various directions to endeavour to fall in with the marauders on their march; hearing of which proceedings, the Murrees broke up and returned to Kahun.

Nothing of importance has occurred during the past week.

I have the honor, &c,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachi.

27th October, 1853. SIR,

With reference to your memorandum, No. 1,220, of the 22nd October, 1853, with accompaniments, I have the honor to report that the statements contained in the petition of Ramzan Fukkeer appear to be totally false in almost every particular.

The truth of the matter is as follows:—

The late Russuldar Alladad Khan, when Sowar, accompanied Major Eldred Pottinger to Herat, and, on his return, brought a wife with him whom he had married at Candahar.

In the year 1846, a quarrel took place in the Russuldar's household, caused by the present petitioner Ramzan, who had married a sister of the Russuldar's wife, who then was living with the latter.

The matter ended by the petitioner Ramzan regularly divorcing the woman, and receiving a considerable sum of money from the Russuldar.

The parties, on that occasion, appeared before me, as magistrate at Hyderabad, and the petitioner Ramzan stated that he had renounced all claim on the woman, who was no longer his wife.

Some years after this, in 1847, the man Ramzan again renewed his claims on the woman, and demanded money from the Russuldar. This being refused, he

became violent, and committed an assault on the woman and other persons in the 27th October, 1853. Russuldar's house at Jacobabad.

For this the man was tried by me, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment.

The Russuldar was afterwards pensioned, and resided with his family at Raneepoor, in the territory of Meer Ali Morad. The man Ramzan again renewed his claims on the Russuldar to His Highness the Meer.

Meer Ali Morad referred to me for information as to the circumstances of the case, when I informed him that the man's claims were totally unfounded.

Some time ago, the pensioned Russuldar died, when the petitioner renewed his claims on the estate before me. These claims were totally unfounded, but the deceased not having, for some years past, resided in British territory, having no property therein, and no connection with the service in any way, I had nothing to do with the matter.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 3,090, of the 24th instant, I have the honor to inform you that there seems little reason to doubt the authenticity of the letter in question.

28th October, 1853.

A copy of it was sent at once to the Khan of Kelat.

The Khan has now written to request that his Wukkeel, Moolah Ahmed, may come to him with the original. I have given him leave accordingly, and he to-day departed from Jacobabad *en route* to Kelat, to wait on His Highness the Khan.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

[COPY.]

No. 317.

From P. MELVILL, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, 29th October, 1853,
to the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE. Dated Lahore, 14th October, 1853.

JUDICIAL.

SIR,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,152, of the 4th instant, with enclosure, and in reply to inform you that orders have this day been issued to the Commissioner of Leia to grant licenses, for carrying arms, to the Native Punjab Police at Rojaun, and elsewhere near the Scinde Frontier.

2. The Commissioner of Leia has been requested to inform Major Jacob when the licenses have been granted.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

P. MELVILL, Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

Lahore, 14th October, 1853.

29th October, 1853.

No. 1,261 of 1853.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

True Copy forwarded to Major Jacob, C. B., with reference to his letter No. 232, of the 29th September last.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 29th October, 1853.

P.S.—If the orders issued by the Chief Commissioner are not what the Political Superintendent thinks required, I shall be glad to make further reference on the subject to the Punjab authorities.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE.

2nd November, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to report that, on the 28th October, a party of Murree plunderers, about 300 in number, assembled behind the "Zeen" hill, with the intention of making a border raid, but finding parties of the Scinde Irregular Horse patrolling to Ooch and other places, they did not venture to leave the hills, but falling suddenly on the Boogtees living peaceably at Sooree Kooshtuck, they killed ten of their herdsmen and carried off a considerable number of cattle, returning immediately to Kahun with their plunder.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde,

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

November, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to report that, during the past season, in this frontier district, the inundation has been of full average height, or something above it.

The river, which for many years past has threatened to destroy the town of Kusmore lately threw its whole force against its right bank, in the neighbourhood of that place. The town with the ground on which it stood, has been completely removed, and the site is now part of the main channel of the Indus.

No lives were lost, and a new town has been commenced at a distance of a mile from the present bank of the river, westward.

The flow of water into the "Sind" hollow has been, this season, somewhat less than it was last year. The minor canals north of the Begaree have received a full average and seasonable supply, but a good deal of cotton land was overflowed late in the season, and the plants were thereby so much injured that they will, I fear, yield nothing.

All the canals leading from the Begaree have received an unusually large supply of water this season, owing to the enlargement of that great feeder, and the removal from its bed of all the "morees" or dams near the mouths of the minor canals.

The Noorwah, Soonewah, and Meerzawah, received last season the usual annual clearing only, I not having been able to commence the enlargement of the Noorwah before the past inundation commenced, or even to complete the grand work of the Begaree Canal.

There is still great want of laborers, but both these works will, I trust, be fully completed before the next inundation, while the effects which have already followed the enlargement of the Begaree are most satisfactory and encouraging to all parties.

A full report of these works I purpose making separately, and I think that the report had better be postponed till the completion of the excavation, &c.

But I may mention here two instances in which the advantages of enlarging the Begaree have even exceeded my expectations.

In former years, the water from the great "Sind," and other hollows north of the Begaree, at high flood, broke completely across the channel of the canal,

November, 1853.

swept away its banks, and injuriously overflowed an extensive tract of low country towards Shikarpoor.

In order to prevent this, I was, in making the new excavation, endeavouring to strengthen the southern bank of the Begaree in that neighbourhood by every means in my power; but any provision of this kind appears to be now unnecessary; for the enlargement, and, above all, the clearance, by removing the dams of the Begaree, has caused such an increased capacity for drainage in that channel that the water was found to flow strongly into it both ways, from the south as well as from the north side, and to be rapidly carried off to the westward.

The capacity of the Begaree Canal has been about doubled by the new excavation, but it has been again at least doubled by the removal of the "morees" erected by the Zemeendars at the mouth of the private canals leading from the main channel.

The prejudice regarding these "morees," and the difficulties I met with therefrom in their removal, will be explained in my report on the work of the canal. It will suffice to mention here that these prejudices were not confined to the natives, and that they were so inveterate, that when they knew that I had positively determined wholly to remove every particle of dam, several of the chief Zemeendars on the south side of the Begaree refused or neglected to make the usual annual clearance of their canals, leaving them totally untouched, and giving out that as the removal of the "morees" would prevent their getting a drop of water, they would do nothing to the canals, for every rupee expended on them would be wasted.

Such, however, proved to be the increased supply, owing to the free clearing and opening of the main channel, that the water, even in these uncleared canals leading from it, stood two feet higher than usual, and, in many instances, had to be banked out of the fields.

Several of the most violently prejudiced Zemeendars, not holding land in the district under my charge, or in any way subject to my authority, have voluntarily come to me to confess their error, and their unreasonable opposition, and to return thanks for the work accomplished.

The complete exposure of the fallacy of their strong prejudices in this instance must, I think, be of great benefit generally among the country folk.

The effect, solely due to the greater *height* to which the water rose this year, by reason of flowing freely in the main channel, has been surprisingly great. Thus, the land supplied with water from the Begaree, cultivated last season in *excess* of that of former years, amounts to more than eight thousand Beegahs, while the *decrease* in the number of wheels employed amounts to three hundred and thirty. Each wheel kept at work costs about one hundred and thirty rupees per season, so that the saving to the cultivators on wheels alone has already amounted to more than forty thousand rupees, leaving the increased cultivation wholly out of consideration.

The completion of the work on the main feeder, from tail to mouth, the enlargement of its chief branch, the Noorwah, and its prolongation far into the desert, all of which will be, I trust, finished before next April, cannot but be attended with the most happy effects on the revenue, and the people of the country.

The return to Government for its outlay is certain, and must be very great, but from the very nature of such works, time is absolutely necessary fully to develop their beneficial effects.

It is especially so in this country, where, up to the year 1848, the few inhabitants walked in fear and trembling, and were too much occupied with their own personal danger to pay much attention to the tilling of the ground.

The great want in the country now is population. The district is comparatively but very thinly peopled, while the inhabitants suffer much from fever in the eastern part of it; and I take this opportunity of observing that it would be an undoubtedly profitable proceeding, as well as most humane, if Government would sanction an arrangement whereby some trifling medical aid could be afforded to the sufferers.

On the 3rd of July last, one and a quarter inches of rain fell at Jacobabad; the total fall since the 1st January, 1853, having been 1.66 inches.

The absence of rain in this district is a decided advantage, as regards the health of the inhabitants, while it is certainly not injurious to the cultivation or revenue.

Certain Zemeendars on the border, subjects of the Khan of Kelat, are, with

November, 1853

my permission, making canals from both the Begaree and Noorwah, the former to supply the lands near Rojaun, and the other leading into the heart of the desert, ten miles of Jacobabad. One half of the revenue of all lands so cultivated beyond our frontier boundary comes to the British Government.

But to what extent these operations may affect the revenue cannot yet be determined.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

7th November, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum, No. 1,261, of the 29th October, 1853, I have the honor to point out that it would be well if orders were issued on the Punjaub side, that no one bear arms, anywhere near the Scinde Frontier, without permission to do so, in writing from the Commissioner or Deputy of the District.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

[COPIES.]

No. 4001 of 1853.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE.

30th November, 1853.

SIR,

With reference to former proceedings, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to transmit the accompanying extract paragraphs 18 and 21 of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, on the subject of the construction and improvement of various roads in Scinde. and to request that you will have the goodness to favor Government with any observations or suggestions which may occur to you on the remarks of the Honorable Court.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

C. J. ERSKINE,

Bombay Castle, 30th November, 1853.

Acting Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 18 and 21 of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors (No. 28), dated the 27th July, 1853.

18. In our despatch referred to in the margin, we alluded to the obstacles to be presented by the want of good direct roads through Scinde, and to the opinion of Major Jacob as to the works particularly required for remedying this defect.

42; also paras. 34 and 35 of letter dated 27th Jan., No. 51, and letters dated 14th May, No. 48, and 25th August, No. 85, 1852.

Replying to paras. 9 and 13 of Court's Revenue Despatch, dated 14th Jan., No. 1, 1852, respecting the encouragement of trade through Scinde with central Asia, and reporting the sanction given to the construction and improvement of various roads in Scinde.

19. We now learn that, of the various works pointed out by Major Jacob, sanction has been given to the formation of roads from Khanghur—a frontier town of great and increasing importance,—to Shikarpoor, and to Larkana, at an expense of Rupees 4,555 and Rupees 6,400 respectively; and that you have sanctioned, in addition to the road from Kurrachee to Tatta—of which we have already expressed our approval—the clearance of a line branching off from the above to Kotree, which will connect that place with both the above-mentioned towns. You seemed also, after receiving the report of the Military Board on the subject, disposed to entertain favorably the recommendation for forming a road reaching from Khyree Ke Ghurree, on the extreme verge of the province on the Khandahar road, through Larkana and Sehwan to Kurrachee; but you postponed your decision until you should have been placed in possession

of the opinion of the Commissioner. This line is of far more importance than any of the others pointed out by Major Jacob, with the object of promoting commercial traffic through the province, and we hope to hear shortly that you have seen fit to authorize the construction of the proposed road. 30th November, 1853.

20. The formation of a tramway along the road from the camp to the mole of Kurrachee, at an additional expense of Rupees 23,262, is likely greatly to facilitate the conveyance of heavy goods. There seems reason to think that the metalling of this road was unnecessary, as all the officers whose opinions have been given, appear to agree in opinion that metalling the roads in Scinde is undesirable, not only as being very expensive in the first instance in consequence of the scarcity of material, but also from the difficulty of keeping the metal in good order, on account of the want of rain to bind it. On this ground, the suggestion that the roads generally should remain unmetalled, and be furnished only with bridges and with stone trams for the wheels of the carts to run on, seems judicious, at least as an experiment.

21. The construction of a made road to connect Sukkur and Shikarpoor seems to have been a work of urgent necessity, and we approve of the sanction you gave to the formation of a line on the plan above referred to. The clearance of a road between Khyree Ke Ghurree to Kumber, at an estimated cost of Rupees 48,50, and the construction of bridges on the line Dilmorad to Meerpoor, at an expense of Rupees 1,970, are stated to have been necessary for completing the communication between the different posts on the frontier; and it is with much satisfaction that we notice the following remarks recorded by Major Jacob in connection with them:—"The frontier lines are daily traversed throughout by the patrols of Scinde Irregular Horse, and the efficiency of these roads is, consequently, as most important part of the admirable system which has, since its institution on its present footing, secured absolute peace and security to all within this previously distracted and almost desert frontier. The consequent increase of population and extension of cultivation is so great, that they repay manifold such expenses as those now passed; and I have, therefore, no scruple to recommend them as part of a system which directly tends to the improvement of the resources of Government." With all the evidence before us as to the varied benefits to be expected from the improvement of the communications in Scinde, we shall cordially approve of your sanctioning any well-considered plans which may be submitted to you for effecting that desirable object.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

C. J. ERSKINE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 3,618 of 1853.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded for the information of Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, with a request that he will favor the Commissioner with any remarks which he may have to offer.

(Signed)

H. ELLIS,
Assistant-Commissioner, in charge Scinde.

Kurrachee, Commissioner's Office, 8th December, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,443, of the 21st November, 1853, to my address, with accompanying copies of papers from the Collector of Customs relative to which my opinions and observations are required. 24th November, 1853.

In reply, I have the honor to observe that, in my opinion, it is highly injudicious to meddle or interfere with the political or social state of the inhabitants of Mekran at all.

1stly: Because we have no sort of right or title to justify such interference.

And 2ndly: Because in respect to the benefiting of the trade, our best course is evidently to endeavour to draw the commerce as much as possible to our own port, Kurrachee, so that it would be a positive advantage if the port of Guadir did not exist at all.

24th November, 1853.

As to the Khan of Kelat establishing a better control over the Sirdars near the sea coast, such a thing is at present totally out of the question.

Numerous former letters of mine to the Commissioner have pointed out that the whole of the territories of the Khan of Kelat are in almost a complete state of anarchy; treachery prevails in his councils, and civil war among his feudatory chiefs.

My opinions regarding the propriety of endeavouring to remedy this state of things, and the means to be employed for the purpose, have been repeatedly and fully laid before the Commissioner and Government.

Wherefore, it appears unnecessary to enter on the subject here; but it seems to me that it would be unreasonable to call on the Khan of Kelat to exert his influence in controlling the people beyond, or on the outskirts of his territory, who owe him only a nominal and doubtful allegiance, while he himself is continually, and hitherto in vain begging of the British Government to afford him aid in reducing his subjects close at hand to obedience, and in restoring order and good government to his territory, even where it is in close connection with our own.

It appears to me that the state of affairs, commented on by the Collector of Customs is not only nothing unusual, but it exactly what always must naturally occur on the confines of barbarous and civilized nations.

To attempt to remedy it by interference on our part, would it seems to me, be productive of greater evils than now exists, while the anarchy and injustice existing beyond our rule may be, and often is, a positive advantage to us, by the contrast which it presents to the condition of a well-ordered state.

I have the honor, &c,

(Signed)
T. H. Ellis, Esquire,
Assistant-Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachi.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

2nd December, 1853. SIR,

Having received information that the Murrees had assembled in force at Kahun, and that they were preparing their artillery to proceed with it to attack the Boogtees at Gundooee, I proceeded on the 26th ultimo, with two squadrons of Scinde Irregular Herse, to Ghoree-Naree, in the hope that if the mountaineers should bring their artillery (the three Howitzers taken at Nuffosk in 1840) to Gundooee, I might be enabled to intercept them and recover the guns.

Finding, however, that the Murrees have not yet left Kahun, and that nothing can be effected at present, I have now returned to Jacobabad, but with the full intention of again making the attempt above-mentioned, so soon as I may learn for certain that the Murrees have moved out with the guns. They are now engaged in endeavouring to prepare the Howitzer shells, &c., for use.

I am not inclined to neglect the smallest shadow of a chance of success in this business; for, in my opinion, the recovery of these guns would be a matter of great importance to our reputation, and to the permanent peace of the border.

The Wukkeel of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, who had been to wait on the Khan as mentioned in my letter No. 266, of the 28th October last, writes that he is *en route* to rejoin me.

He reports that His Highness the Khan is in all things anxious exactly to conform to the wishes of the British Government, and to follow the advice of its officers.

That the Khan has dismissed the traitorous Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan, and will not again allow him to meddle in any way with his affairs.

That His Highness has also ordered the numerous and annoying transit duties collected by the various chiefs on merchandise passing through the Kelat territories to and from Scinde, at once to be discontinued.

Arrangements regarding Murree plunderers, and further particulars, will be reported hereafter.

I have the honor, &c,

(Signed)
To the Commissioner in Scinde,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde,

7th December, 1853.

SIR,

In continuation of the subject of the latter part of my letter, No. 290, of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to report that Moolah Ahmed, the Wukkeel of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, rejoined me on the 5th, bringing from His Highness the Khan the letter and proclamations of which copies [are] herewith forwarded.

Moolah Ahmed informs me that every possible arrangement is being made for the better government of the Kelat territories, and to meet the [wishes] of the British Government in respect to commerce and all else.

The whole of the vexatious transit duties levied by petty chiefs and others throughout the Kelat territories, have been actually abolished, and the Wukkeel assures me that this arrangement will be strictly carried out.

Bodies of horse have been ordered to be organized for the protection of Cutchee, along the foot of the hills, one hundred being posted at Lharee, and smaller detachments at various other places.

The traitorous Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan, who has so long purposely opposed any permanent settlement of the country, has been disgraced, and, with all his connections, dismissed from the Khan's service.

The Wukkeel also informs me that most of the principal feudal chiefs of the Kelat state have agreed cordially to support the Khan in all these measures, even where they may seem injuriously to affect their own internal quarrels.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I think that there is every reason to hope that a new era will now commence in the Kelat Government, and that a marked improvement in the affairs of that state may be looked for.

I beg leave to point out that the interview between His Highness the Khan and the Commissioner, or an officer deputed by him, mentioned in my letter, No. 229, of the 24th September last, and in former correspondence, would be at this present time peculiarly valuable, and would, I think, more than anything else conduce to the establishment of a real, healthy, and permanent rule throughout the Kelat state.

The greater part of the chiefs subject to the Khan would, in their hearts, gladly forego all the family quarrels, &c., which are attended with such injurious effects on the state of the country generally, could they do so with saving of their honor according to their wild ideas.

They would then afford most effective support to the measures to be adopted for the good government of all classes.

Deference to the authority and wishes of the British Government supplies exactly the motive best adapted to meet the case.

It is an authority to which all will bow with a good grace, and I have a strong opinion that merely assembling these chiefs in formal Durbar, and there, in presence of their Prince, explaining to them the wishes of the British Government, would be attended with the happiest effects, although no promises whatever should be made, nor we be pledged to adopt any further measures whatever.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

T. H. Ellis, Esquire,
Assistant-Commissioner, Kurrachi.

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

12th December, 1853.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt with your endorsement, No. 3,618, of the 8th December, of Extracts of Despatches, &c., regarding roads in Scinde.

With reference to their subject, I have the honor to state that, to complete the series of roads under my charge, the little piece of road, ten miles in length, from Abad to Moobarickpoor, is required as pointed out in my letter, No. 283, of the 16th November last; estimated cost, Rupees 3,500.

Another work is also essentially necessary, as the want of it may, during the inundation, sometimes render the main road from Jacobabad to Shikarpoor useless. This is the raising of portion of this road about two miles in length, near Sooltan-Ke-Gote, applied for in my letter, No. 238, of the 3rd October, 1853; estimated cost, Rupees 9,721.

12th December, 1853

I beg leave to point out that, if this work be not sanctioned and commenced forthwith, it cannot be completed before the coming inundation, when a whole year's delay must take place.

Another thing is of much importance as regards all these roads under my charge. The arrangement for keeping them in repair has not yet been placed on a satisfactory footing.

To ensure that work being done properly, it is absolutely necessary that the contract be entered into for several years, as pointed out in my letters, No. 169, of the 22nd July, No. 187, of the 9th August, and No. 235, of the 1st October last.

For the 470 odd miles of road now existing, the cost of repairs annually, including bridges and all else, amount to Rupees 12,800 : this gives very nearly the rate of 27 rupees per mile per annum, which sum I beg strongly to recommend being sanctioned at once for five years, to enable me to make the arrangement with the contractors in a manner satisfactory to all parties and advantageous to Government.

I also beg leave to request that the small establishment found necessary by me in superintending these works, costing Rupees 64 per mensem, mentioned in my letters, No. 196, of the 8th August, and No. 234, of the 1st October last, be sanctioned by Government as a regular monthly charge.

These things being sanctioned will, I think, complete the arrangements regarding roads in this neighbourhood in a satisfactory, efficient, and economical manner. But time is of importance, and delay is costly, as well as inconvenient.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

14th December, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to report that, since the date of my last letter on the subject, the Murrees have remained assembled in force at Kahun, and two days ago the whole moved out and made one march in the direction of Deyra, but without their artillery.

On their spies returning to their camp the Murrees countermarched to Kahun afterwards sending out small parties in various directions.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

14th December, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 641, of the 13th* November, 1853, to my address, as Commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse, from the Staff Officer, Shikarpoor.

The Havildar therein alluded to, has also arrived at Jacobabad. With regard to the man's proceeding to Dadur and to the object of his journey, I have the honor to state that, with a purwanah from me, as Political Superintendent of the Frontier, the Havildar might, doubtless, proceed in perfect safety through any part of the territory of the Khan of Kelat.

But to obtain recruits to be made cavalry, or any other soldiers from the Kafilas arriving from Afghanistan, &c, is an absolute impossibility. To expect to obtain such men from such a source is so absurd, that it is difficult to treat the matter with due gravity. The Havildar might, with equal propriety, expect to enlist soldiers from among the Buniachs of Shikarpoor.

Leaving, however, the Kafilas out of the question, and supposing recruits to

* The date is probably a clerical error.

he obtained from the *élite* of the Brahooees and Affghans, I am of opinion, that enlisting such men would be found in the highest degree injudicious and injurious to the service. 14th December, 1852,

A residence among, and close association with, these people for more than fifteen years, with opportunities of observing and trying them in every way, enables me to write with confidence and certainty regarding them.

Every Brahooee (the Belooche of Kelat) whom we enlist, is certainly either a thief, a coward, or a traitor, or is very probably all three combined.

The Affghans are more ferocious, but have far less real courage than the Hindustanee; they have more cunning and less intellect; they have more muscular development with *far less* endurance.

Both the Affghans and Brahooees are absolutely faithless and untrustworthy, whereby they are *never* to be depended on as soldiers in war.

Both are quarrelsome, unruly, and murderous, in quarters in peace. And, in domestic life, both are given to the most detestable vices which lead to all manner of evil.

Whatever may be thought of these people by those who do not know them well, it is certain that the Mussulmans of Hindustan are altogether superior beings in every way to the Affghans and Belooches, and are more incalculably better adapted by nature to make good soldiers.

In my opinion not rashly formed, one good Hindustanee soldier carries as much military power with him as any three of the best of the others.

At the battle of Goojerat, 4,000 of the very best men of Affghanistan, the *élite* of Dost Mahomed's army splendid men on splendid horses as they were described by the officers present, commanded by the son and nephews of the Ameer in person, were overthrown, beaten to pieces, and driven from the field with tremendous loss, by 243 Hindustanees of the Scinde Irregular Horse, leaving their leaders slain, and their standards in the hands of the victors.

I might point to numerous other similar instances against the Belooche, also if necessary. Even where there is no suspicion of faithlessness, the Affghans and Belooches are then, as the materials for soldiers, altogether inferior to that which we have in such abundance ready to our hands in India.

But these Affghans, &c., are also utterly *faithless*, and we can never feel a just confidence that they will be true in the hour of need. The Hindustanee Musalman has a high feeling of honor; these men have *none whatever*—their absolute faithlessness and treachery appear incredible to those who do not know them, and form a startling contrast to the frank open manner, the free manly *bearing*, the burly forms and fair faces of these Affghan men; which, until taught by experience, we naturally associate with the possession of European virtues. Of late years I have never admitted either Belooche or Affghan into our ranks, and there has not been for many years past a man of either race in the corps, though the *élite* of both are at my disposal.

But, formerly, when they were in our ranks, I have seen these great, strong, tall, fair-faced warriors, throw themselves from *their horses*, and *weep like children* in fatigue, difficulty, and danger, amidst the derision of the Hindustanees, who were always ready to dare or to endure anything without a murmur.

The subject of enlisting men of these foreign tribes, who are, undoubtedly, immeasurably inferior to the men of India in all military qualities, and, in fact, in everything but personal appearance, appears to me to be one of considerable importance; and as, by position, I am necessarily better acquainted with the matter than others, I shall be obliged if my opinions be made known to his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief.

This seems to me the more necessary, as so little is the truth of the subject known, that great numbers of Brahooees, foreigners from the Kelat territories, have been enlisted in the Belooche Battalion at Shikarpoor, and are now Sepoys in the corps.

It must be evident that this practice is fraught with extreme danger, for in case of service against the tribes beyond the border, *the brethren of these people*, we should assuredly have in our ranks as many spies and traitors as we had Brahooees. For service in other parts of the world the objections to these men as soldiers would be general only, but on this frontier they become special and overwhelming.

Were I proceeding on service against the tribes bordering on our Frontier, I

14th December, 1853. should consider the real strength of my force to be increased by the absence of such soldiers. They could not be trusted without imminent risk of failure and disgrace.

I have the honor, &c ,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
To the Major of Brigade, Upper Scinde, Political Superintendent on the
Shikarpoor. Frontier of Upper Scinde,

P.S.—I have advised to the Havildar to return to Shikarpoor.

18th December, 1853. SIR,

In reply to your letter, No 643, of the 17th December, 1853, to my address, I have the honor to state that it was undoubtedly my intention to include the men you mention, the Patans of Scinde, in my observations on the Affghans and Brahooees—the name Patan being only the popular appellation of the Affghau,

I have the honor, &c ,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
To the Major of Brigade in Upper Scinde, Political Superintendent on the
Shikarpoor. Frontier of Upper Scinde,

20th December, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4,103, of the 8th December, 1853, to my address, with accompaniments, and with reference to their subject to state, that every aid and assistance in my power shall be afforded in enabling commanding officers to carry out the wishes of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief with respect to recruits.

At the same time, as this matter is one with regard to which I have, from position and circumstances, had opportunities of observation and practice which have fallen to the lot of few other officers, and which, with these opportunities, I have constantly studied during the last twelve years to master, it may be useful that my own opinion, whatever value may be attached to it on this subject of recruiting among Patans, Belooches, and the other tribes of the countries on the north-west of India, should be known to his Lordship.

With this view, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter written by me before the receipt of your communication under reply, and while I was quite ignorant of the wishes of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief in this matter, or that any orders had been issued on the subject.

Of the tribes referred to, the Seiks are, in my opinion, the least objectionable. Of these there were, at one time, about 150 in the Scinde Irregular Horse—men received from the Agency Russulla in 1840. I have never seen finer men in appearance than these were in every way, but I found them, in every quality requisite for a good soldier, very inferior to the Mussulmans of Hindustan, and remarkably so in respect of patient endurance of hardship, and quiet determination.

Few of them were able to endure the work which we then had to perform in this country, and I discharged most of them gradually, at their own request, and soon got rid of them with all advantage to the corps.

I have the honor, &c ,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
To Colonel Green C.B., Deputy Adjutant Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse
General of the Army, Bombay.

No. 4, 103.

From Lieut-Colonel EDWARD GREEN, C.B., Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to Major JOHN JACOB, C.B., Commandant of the Scinde Horse, Jacobabad. 8th December, 1853.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the annexed transcript of a letter addressed to officers commanding regiments of Native Infantry now serving in the Province of Scinde, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request that, with a view to carry out his Lordship's wishes, as expressed in the communication above adverted to, you will be pleased to afford your aid and assistance in procuring suitable recruits to such commanding officers as may apply to you.

I have the honor &c.,

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Colonel,

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Adjutant-General's Office Head Quarters.**Poona, 8th December, 1853.*

[CIRCULAR.]

No. 3,574.

*Adjutant-General's Office, Bombay,
28th October, 1853.*

RECRUITING.

SIR

Adverting to the secret and confidential circular letter from this department, No. 1,791, of the 29th September, 1848, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to intimate to you his Lordship's wish that, of the one-third of the men permitted to be enlisted from provinces beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or adjacent states, as therein mentioned, you should include 50 men to be selected from the Punjaub and Scinde, such as Seiks, Yussoofzies, and other Patans, residents of the border country lying between Peshawar in the north, and our frontier of Scinde on the south.

From the situation of your regiment near the frontier, you can, his Excellency conceives, experience no difficulty in procuring suitable recruits; and as the service opens great advantages to these men, in the form of pay, pension, &c., &c., not to be enjoyed in the local regiments and battalions of police stationed in the Punjaub, and on the frontier, his Lordship hopes that you will be able to complete your regiment to the ordered strength (800 privates) by well selected Seik and Patan recruits, so as to form a nucleus for the introduction of these tribes among the corps under this Presidency.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HALE, Lieut.-Colonel,

For Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

To the Officers Commanding 2nd, 6th,
8th and 14th Regts. Native Infantry.

(True Copy)

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 641 of 1853.

Camp, Shikarpoor, 13th November, 1853. 13th December, 1853.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a Havildar and Private of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry have been detached from that regiment, for the purpose of recruiting in these provinces- The Havildar states his orders to be to proceed

* Should be 18th December, 1853.

13th December, 1853. as far as Dadur to meet the Kafilas, and from them to obtain such recruits as he can.

The Brigadier Commanding is doubtful if this recruiting party can proceed so far as Dadur with safety, and has directed the Havildar to report himself to you, and should you consider that there is any danger in his proceeding to Dadur, not to permit him to do so, and, further, to favor the Brigadier with your opinion generally on the subject.

I have the honor, &c.,
S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
Staff Officer at Shikarpoor.

(Signed)

To Major, Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

No. 643 of 1853.

Camp, Shikarpoor 17th December, 1853.

17th December, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to request, at the desire of the Brigadier Commanding in Upper Scinde, that, with reference to your letter, No. 298, dated 14th instant, you will be good enough to state, for the Brigadier's information, whether the same objection, in your opinion, exists with regard to the Patan of these provinces, as to the Brahocees and Affghans?

I have the honor, &c.,
S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
For Lieut. Harvey, Brigade Major, Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To Major J. Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

No. 642 of 1853.

Camp, Shikarpoor, 15th December, 1853.

15th December, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor, at the desire of the Brigadier Commanding in Upper Scinde, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 298, dated 14th instant, to the address of the Brigade Major, which will be forwarded to the General Officer Commanding the Scinde Division of the Army, with a request that it may be transmitted to His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Brigadier Cavaye concurs with you in the advisability of the Havildar returning to Shikarpoor, and should he not have left Jacobabad on the receipt of this, the Brigadier wishes that he may be ordered to return.

I have the honor, &c.,
S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
For Lieut. Harvey, Brigade Major, Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To Major, Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

No. 1 of 1854.

Camp, Shikarpoor, 1st January, 1854.

1st January, 1854. SIR,

I have the honor, at the desire of the Brigadier Commanding in Upper Scinde, to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 1,330, from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division, to the Brigadier's address.

I have the honor, &c.,
S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
For Lieut. Harvey, Brigade Major, Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

[COPY.]

No. 1,330 of 1853.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Camp Bhooj,
26th December, 1853.*

To the OFFICER COMMANDING IN UPPER SCINDE, Shikarpoor.

26th December, 1853

SIR,

In reply to your letters, Nos. 644 and 646, of 1853, with accompaniments from Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding the Frontier, I am instructed to inform you that the Major-General entirely concurs in the opinion expressed therein, and he therefore requests you will desire the Havildar to refrain from enlisting any of the class alluded to, pending the decision of his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
H. S. PELLY, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed) (True copy.)
S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
For Brigade Major, Upper Scinde.

[COPIES.]

No. 424 of 1853.

From A. MALET, Esquire, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to 14th December, 1853.
H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 29th Dec., 1853.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the Government letter to your address, dated the 25th April last, No. 118, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, of the 8th instant, No. 5,220, and of the General Order by the Government of India, No. 998, dated the 2nd idem, therein alluded to, relative to the admission of certain native officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse to the third class of the Order of Merit.

(Signed) I have, &c., &c.,
A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.
Bombay Castle, 29th December, 1853.

No. 5,220.

From J. W. DALRYMPLE, Esquire, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to A. MALET, Esquire, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Dated 8th December, 1853.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Your despatch of 2nd ultimo, No. 144, containing a recommendation that certain native officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse may be admitted to the Order of Merit, and that a Jemadar of Belooche Guides, named Yarroo Khan Kosah, may be allowed a pension of Rupees five (5) per mensem. for his services, having been referred to the Military Department for consideration and orders, I have the honor to inform you that, by Government General Order in that Department, No. 998, of the 2nd instant, the following native Officers and

29th December, 1853. Soldiers of the above corps have been admitted to the third class of the Order of Merit :—

Russuldar Shaik Kurreem,
Jemadar Hafeezoola Khan,
Duffedar Shaik Goolam Nubbee,
Duffedar Kallie Khan,
Sowar Shaik Ismael.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is also pleased to confer upon Yarroo Khan Kosab, a Jemadar of Belooche Guides, a pension of Rupees (5) five monthly, from the 2nd instant, to be held irrespectively of any other pay or pension to which he may be, or become, entitled.

2. I am also directed to bring to the notice of the Bombay Government that the names of the native Officers and Soldiers in question are differently written in different parts of the correspondence submitted, and to state that, in the General Order, the orthography used in the margin of your letter has been adopted.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, 8th December, 1853.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

No. 998.

GENERAL ORDER by the Government of India, dated 2nd Dec., 1853.

The following native commissioned, non-commissioned Officers, and men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, are admitted to the third class of the Order of Merit, for gallant conduct in an affair with a band of mounted robbers, on the 3rd April, 1853, near Kusmore.

Resaldar Shekh Kurreem,
Jemadar Hafeezoola Khan,
Duffedar Shekh Goolam Nubbee,
Duffedar Kallie Khan,
Sowar Shekh Ismael.

2. In consideration of the valuable services rendered on the above occasion by Yarroo Kosah, Jemadar of Belooche Guides, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant him a pension of Rupees (5) five monthly, commencing from this date, the same to be held irrespectively of any pay or pension to which he may be, or become, entitled.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

No. 41 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded for the information of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, in reference to his letter, No. 83, dated 13th April last.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

*Commissioner's Office, Camp Mana,
Jummallee, 9th January, 1854.*

SIR,

27th December, 1853.

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 3,716, of the 25th December, 1853, to my address, I have the honor to point out that a material difference appears to exist between the cases alluded to.

On the one hand, our unnecessarily interfering to improve the condition of the foreign sea-ports on the coast of Mekran must, it seems to me, tend, in exact proportion to our success, to draw trade from our own ports and country, and to counteract the measures by which, on the other hand, we are endeavouring to establish a safe and easy line of trade from Central Asia through Scinde to the sea.

However, whatever your wishes may be regarding our policy towards Kelat, there will now, I am of opinion, be no difficulty in carrying them into full effect, *if the present opportunity of placing the affairs of that state on a footing likely to prove permanently satisfactory, be taken advantage of*; and with reference to this matter, I beg leave earnestly to call your immediate attention to the subject of my letter, No. 294, of the 7th instant.

In such matters time makes the whole difference between success and failure.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

28th December, 1853

I have the honor to report that a body of about 200 Murree horsemen, on the 24th instant, attacked the Boogtees at Deyrah, whence, after killing six men and carrying off some cattle, they returned to Kahun.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

30th December, 1853

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 189, of the 23rd December, 1853, to my address, and with reference to its subject to inform you that no definite boundary was ever laid down between the Chandia Jaghire and the Kelat territory, nor between Scinde and the Kelat territory, anywhere westward of Rojaun.

Near Khyree Ke Ghurree and Shahdadpoor, the rule was established (fixing the boundary for revenue purposes) that wherever the Indus water extended to, or could be proved ever to have extended to, the land belonged to Scinde—beyond this, to Kelat; between Mamool and Jacobabad the boundary was definitely laid down and recorded by land-marks.

Experience shows that it is useless to attempt to discover by evidence any original boundary between the provinces: it is certain that no district or organized boundary ever existed; and the contradictory assertions of the natives of all ranks and stations with respect to such a line, only serve to confuse the matter still more.

Wherefore, I am convinced that your best mode of proceeding in this business will be, after becoming acquainted with the localities, to lay down arbitrarily the boundary line, as may *appear to yourself* to be most convenient and equitable to both the Kelat and British Government.

His Highness the Khan of Kelat is quite prepared to agree to and sanction whatever you may decide on in this respect, so that the matter may be set at rest without a chance of further dispute or trouble.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To Captain Stewart, Deputy Collector, Kurrachee,
On especial duty in the Western Hills.

28th December, 1853.

No. 1,351 of 1853.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office. Camp, Bhooj,
28th December, 1853.*

To Major J. JACOB, C.B., Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of the 15th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I received the printed copy of the Record Book of the Scinde Irregular Horse, which has been placed in the records of my office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. S. PELLY, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

30th December, 1853. SIR,

I have the honor to report that the Sirdars of Candahar are said to be moving with a considerable force to attack the Khan of Kelat, and that they have actually arrived with their troops at Pesheen.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Persian papers relating to this matter, received from the Kelat Wukkeel.

I do not myself believe that the story is true as regards the Candahar forces having marched to Pesheen.

Nor if true, should I attach much importance to the movement.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Hyderabad.

30th December, 1853.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

**POLITICAL REPORT on the Frontier of Upper Scinde for the year ending
31st December, 1853.**

4th January, 1854. SIR,

At the commencement of the past year, our relations with the people on our

Letters from Major Jacob to
the Commissioner in Scinde,
referred to in this report.

No. 182 dated 13th Dec. 1853.

No. 192 " 29th " "

No. 20 " 2nd Feb. 1853.

No. 61 " 21st March "

No. 62 " 23rd " "

No. 65 " 25th " "

No. 75 " 5th April "

No. 83 " 18th " "

No. 86 " 16th " "

No. 139 " 22nd June "

No. 142 " 29th " "

No. 226 " 21st Sept. "

No. 229 " 24th " "

No. 230 " 28th " "

No. 253 " 19th Oct. "

No. 266 " 29th " "

No. 272 " 2nd Nov. "

No. 290 " 2nd Dec "

No. 294 " 7th " "

north-west frontier were, as is shown in my reports at the time, in an unsatisfactory state chiefly owing to the proceedings and intrigues of Mahomed Hussan, then Minister of His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

This man had for long past been endeavouring to usurp the Khanate of Kelat, to the prejudice of his rightful Prince, Nusseer Khan. He twice paid formal visits to me at Jacobabad, and endeavoured on those occasions to obtain for himself recognition by the British Government, independently of his master the Khan.

On the occasion of his second visit to me, his views were so clearly developed that I told him that he was acting the part of a traitor.

Since then the proceedings of Mahomed Hussan became less guarded, and his intrigues tended to thwart everything which I was attempting for the benefit of

the country, and Cutch generally.

It was evident that the Murree plunderers were acting with a secret understanding with the minister; and influential chiefs, near relations of the latter, were actually present with a considerable force, giving countenance to the robbers when the Khyheerees of Poolajee were attacked and plundered by the Murrees in December, 1852.

There was much demur also regarding giving up certain criminals who had committed a murder in Scinde.

This state of affairs I had brought to your notice in former correspondence and personally reported to you when on the frontier last year.

I had already written fully on the subject to His Highness the Khan of Kelat, which letters were submitted to, and approved of, by you, while at Jacobabad, in

1st January, 1854

February, 1853, when you yourself also wrote to His Highness the Khan regarding the matters in question; but no satisfactory replies were received from the Kelat Government.

The Murrees continued to plunder, as well in the British territory about Mittenkote as in Cutchee. On the 20th of March last, these plunderers assembled in such force in the hills north of Shahpoor, that they seemed to be intending an inroad into Scinde. On this, I immediately proceeded to Shahpoor with two squadrons of the Scinde Irregular Horse, when, as fully reported at the time, we lost a hundred and sixteen horses by sun-stroke.

The Murrees, however, after plundering the village of Treehur, near Lharee, returned to their hills, and broke up into smaller parties.

Again these inveterate marauders, after making an inroad into the districts of the Punjab about Mittenkote, attempted, on the 3rd April, to carry off camels from the Kusmore district, when they were pursued and attacked by Russuldar Shaik Kurreem, with a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, on which occasion a native officer and seven men were killed on our side.

In short, the state of affairs with respect to the Murrees and their nominal sovereign, the Khan of Kelat, was as is fully set forth in my letter, No. 86, of the 16th April last, and it appears unnecessary here to enter into further particulars. Since then the Murrees have never ceased from plundering, either in Cutchee, or in the Punjab about Hurrund, Mittenkote, and Rojaun.

In the month of September last, as before reported, certain letters were intercepted, which plainly proved the existence of a secret understanding between these Murree plunderers and the minister of Kelat, Mahomed Hussan. These letters were brought to me by the Wukkeel of the Khan of Kelat, and afterwards shown by him to the Khan himself.

In the month of December last, the Wukkeel returned to me, at Jacobabad, bringing letters and proclamations from His Highness the Khan of Kelat, reporting that the traitorous Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan, had been dismissed, the vexatious transit duties abolished throughout the Kelat territories, and that everything would, henceforth, be conducted to the satisfaction of the British authorities.

Such has been the general state of our relations with Kelat during the past year.

In my letter, No. 294, of the 7th December last, and in numerous former communications, I have endeavoured to show the advantages which would ensue from a personal interview between yourself and His Highness the Khan of Kelat, and repeatedly recommended that such an interview should take place.

At the present time it seems to me that such a proceeding would be more than ever advisable, and I beg leave, with the most respectful earnestness, again strongly to urge that this interview take place as soon as possible, or that I be authorized myself to meet the Khan with the same object. The effects of such a conference would, I am convinced, be good and permanent, and we might, in the manner proposed by me, restore union and strength to the Kelat state, and secure its fidelity to us, without committing ourselves to any course of policy or proceedings whatever.

The men of the other predatory hill tribe, the Boogtees, formerly such a plague on this frontier, have, since their return to their hills, given no trouble or annoyance whatever. I have thirty of their best men among my Belooche guides, and their conduct has been perfectly satisfactory.

The Boogtees at Deyra have frequent quarrels and skirmishes with the Murrees, and between the two tribes (in the hills at a distance from our frontier) systematic rapine and murder go on as formerly.

An Englishman, by name Malcolm, who was lately in confinement at Shikarpoor, for stealing money from the Executive Engineer, proceeded some months since via Bhaugh and Dadur, to Kelat, where he represented himself as a British envoy, but I had previously warned His Highness the Khan, and the Naib of Cutchee, of the man's character, &c., so that no particular notice was taken of him. He soon after proceeded to Candahar, where, I am informed, he now is with Kohundil Khan. I am told, also, that he still maintains the character of a British officer in Government employ.

Reports have lately been received of the march of a force from Candahar to attack the Khan of Kelat, and it was even said that the Candahar army had

1st January, 1854

arrived at Pesheen. The reports are, however, groundless as respects any hostile movement having actually taken place from Candahar towards Kelat.

Neither is any serious movement likely to occur in that quarter.

Within the district under my charge, on our own border, there has been, during the past year, wonderfully little crime, even among the Boordees, who were formerly thieves and robbers to a man.

The entire disarming of the people, and the stimulus to honest labor, by the construction of roads and canals, and the grants of waste lands, appears to have been attended with the happiest effects.

The Belooche tribes transferred to Scinde, the Doombkees and Jekranees, the men who formerly plundered all Cutchee and Scinde, up to Shikarpoor and Larkana, and who, up to 1847, had never handled anything but weapons of war, have settled down to their agricultural pursuits in a manner not only satisfactory, but most surprising.

There are about two thousand adult males of these tribes now living on this border, the scene of their former predatory incursions, and of their warlike deeds still forming themes of their songs, where so many temptations exist to lead them occasionally to recur to their former practices.

Yet during the last two years, out of all this number of persons, not a soul has been brought before me for, or even accused of, any crime or fault whatever, great or small; there has not been a case even of common assault among them.

The nature of these people, which, in their former state, appeared so wholly and so shockingly barbarous, must, indeed, contain many virtues.

It is not intended, I imagine, that the subject of roads and canals in our own districts should be treated of in this report, wherefore I will enter here into no details on these matters. But about 570 miles of road have now been completed under my superintendence, in connection with this frontier. The raising of a small portion of the road from Jacobabad to Shikarpur, and a little piece of road about ten miles long from Abad to Moobarickpoor, are also required to complete the series. But to prevent all these works becoming useless, a proper permanent arrangement is required for their repair, and this I have already applied for.

The grand works of enlarging the Begaree and Noorwah Canals will, I hope, be quite completed by the 1st April next.

Canals from the Noorwah have already been made by the Kelat people, bringing the Indus water on to the lands of Mamool, and they are about to take another canal from the tail of the Begaree to Rojaun; one half of the revenue of the lands so irrigated belongs to the British Government.

The Zemeendars of Khyra Ke Ghurree have applied for permission to lead a canal from the tail of the Begaree to their lands at Khyra Ke Ghurree, and judging from the flow of water last year in the main channel, there will be a sufficient supply for all these purposes.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To H. B. E. Frere, Esquire,
Commissioner, in Scinde.

6th January, 1854. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,815, of the 31st December, 1853, with accompaniments.

I have the honor herewith to forward a statement, on honor, of the sums actually expended by me, on the public service, during the last six years. The total amounts to about 280 rupees a month for the whole period.

But this is but a small portion of the amount of my necessary expenditure really for public purposes, and I beg leave, with all humility and respect, to submit, that my claim to salary for work honestly performed, during the whole period in question, is not unworthy of the favorable consideration of Government.

Sir G. Clerk wrote me on the 18th November, 1847, thus:—

“You may rely on it that I shall consider it to be no less a duty than a gratification to extend, rather than to circumscribe, your authority in the important position

"which you have so long ably filled." In his minute, dated 7th February, 1848, Sir G. Clerk writes:—"He (Major Jacob) should, in fact, be appointed Political Superintendent as well as Commandant on the Frontier, receiving a moderate additional salary in that capacity."

5th January, 1854.

Knowing, then, the intentions of Government, and being well aware of the important effect, on this deserted country, which would be produced thereby, I did not hesitate to build and to plant, and otherwise to adopt proceedings involving a large outlay of money, as if I had actually been in the enjoyment of the salary which I had no doubt whatever would be granted from the date of my appointment.

In so doing, I declare that I was governed by public motives alone. I did not doubt but that Government would cause the actual outlay to be reimbursed to me ere long, and requite my labors with an adequate salary, but such has been the effect of my proceeding to make a permanent home on this border, that even though I may be myself reduced to poverty by what I have done, I cannot repent the proceeding.

You are well acquainted with the present state of the border country, as contrasted with its state under all other arrangements than those which have been carried out by me, and which necessarily involved so much private pecuniary cost.

Hundreds of square miles have been converted from desert into cornfield &c. the habits and feelings of a whole population have been changed from rapine and murder to honest and industrious pursuits, and, if what has been done were clearly made known to Government, it would not, probably, be thought right that, in the midst of peace, safety, and plenty, restored by means of my labors, I alone should suffer poverty. Even if I have acted injudiciously still I have been governed by the best motives, and have worked hard and zealously for the public; on which account, though my claim be not admitted as a right, Government may still think it advisable to support me as a favor.

But it appears to me that, possibly, Government is not in full possession of the facts regarding this Frontier charge, and it may be well to sketch the circumstances from the commencement.

In December, 1841, I received command of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and was appointed one of the Second Assistant Political Agents, under Colonel Outram, Political Agent in Scinde.

In those two capacities I held Military and Political Charge of the Frontier of Upper Scinde, throughout the eventful year 1842, and for my conduct in that position received high praise from my superiors.

In November, 1842, after all the other troops had been withdrawn from the northward of Sukkur, I, with the Scinde Irregular Horse, was recalled from the frontier, joined the army under Sir C. Napier, G. C. B., and took part in the war in Scinde.

In January 1847, I, with the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, was again posted on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, and have served there ever since, having since then, and indeed from the time of my first landing in Scinde with the army of Lord Keane, in November, 1838, never been absent from my duty for a day.

On assuming command of this frontier I found matters in a deplorable condition. The troops in a state of continual alarm; detachments shut up in forts quite powerless, and trembling for their own safety; and even the Shikarpoor Brigade always expecting to be attacked. The country nearly deserted, the predatory tribes of hill and plain making continual inroads into Scinde with perfect impunity, and roaming about the border in large or small bodies at their pleasure. The Belooche tribes, from the Cutchee side, settled in Scinde by Sir C. Napier, in 1845, still carrying on their lawless pursuits, as heretofore, unchecked plundering as much as the robbers residing beyond the British boundary. Every man going armed, and rapine, murder, terror and disorder everywhere prevailing throughout the whole country extending from the river Indus to the Western hills, and for twenty or thirty miles within the British frontier line.

This state of affairs I at once proceeded to remedy by every means in my power. My efforts met with high praise from Government, and were attended with success.

As the effects of these proceedings became more and more developed, as the country became re-peopled, and as security for life and property was established,

5th January, 1854. the civil labors of the officer in charge of the frontier necessarily increased proportionally, and it became necessary to add to his power.

In February, 1848, I was formally appointed Political Superintendent as well as Commandant on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, and up to this time have, in addition to the military duties of my two Regiments, performed the whole of the magisterial and police duties of this frontier, embracing a district in Scinde of about one hundred and sixty miles in extent, and have conducted the Political duties with the Khan of Kelat, Meer Ali Morad, and the other chiefs in our neighbourhood.

In the minute by Sir G. Clerk regarding my appointment to the political charge of the frontier, it is stated that a moderate salary is to be annexed to that appointment; but no salary has yet been granted. I have performed laborious and important civil duties, as above mentioned, for six years past, without any salary or allowance whatever.

Not only have my services been wholly gratuitous, but my necessary expenses have not been paid. These civil duties have been performed at very heavy cost to me, and the whole of my private means have been expended in the public service.

For the performance of my political duties on the frontier during the year 1842—which duties were necessarily of a very trifling and unimportant nature when compared to those of the present Superintendent of the Frontier—I received an allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees a month, in addition to my military pay as Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

The civil duties of this frontier at present are at least as important as those of any minor Political Agency under the Bombay Presidency, and far more so than those of any Assistant Political Agent; and it is most respectfully submitted that, under my circumstances, it would be but fair that they should be similarly remunerated.

But the circumstances in which I have been placed on this wild desert frontier have been peculiar, such as rendered a considerable pecuniary expenditure essential to success, whereby my claim not only to some, but to a liberal scale of remuneration, is, as I most respectfully submit, peculiarly just and forcible.

When I was placed in charge of this frontier, the country appeared not to be habitable by man. It was a dreary waste of sand, swept for eight months in the year by burning and noxious winds.

The country was almost wholly deserted. Even at Khanghur (now Jacobabad) there were but five miserable families, amounting in all to about twenty souls. The troops at Khanghur, Shahpoor, and the other posts, were shut up within walls and entrenchments, completely isolated from the country folk.

The troops were fed, both man and horse, as if on shipboard, by the Commissariat Department. Provisions, even to forage for the cavalry horses, were stored at the various fortified posts for their use. So completely were the troops without fresh supplies, that, to remedy the effects of stale provisions, it was thought necessary regularly to issue with each man's daily rations a quantity of lime-juice, and large stores of this article were found at Khanghur, &c., when the Scinde Irregular Horse took charge of the posts.

Everything was as in a state of siege in an enemy's country. Even the outpost of Shahpoor was, until the arrival of the Scinde Irregular Horse, supplied with every article of food from Shikarpoor, a distance of sixty miles, at enormous cost to the state.

The troops, both officers and men, were necessarily totally ignorant of the country and of the people; and their sole and most anxious and most natural wish was to get away as speedily as possible from such an unpleasant abode.

On taking charge of the frontier and finding matters as above mentioned, I earnestly considered what would be the best means of remedying this deplorable state of affairs.

It appeared to me that the thing of the first importance to this end, was to make it apparent to every one that it was intended to make this country habitable, and to make it our permanent residence. So long as the Government officers and the troops were in a wild, unsettled state, and demeaned themselves as if in a hostile country, it could not reasonably be expected that the poor people could feel secure or tranquil.

I therefore proceeded to build a large house as a residence for myself and

5th January, 1854

Lieutenants, to plant a garden in the desert, and to make all other arrangements for myself, officers, and men, as if they were to remain on this frontier for the remainder of their lives.

The forts I pulled down, as impertinent to cavalry, and peculiarly improper for oriental border war, in which moral force is of such mighty power.

But though the proper principles of action were determined on, it was no light task to carry them into effect: the country was a desert, almost wholly destitute of permanent inhabitants, and a great part of the year without water, the water naturally in the soil being as salt as that of the sea, while rain was excessively rare, the average fall not amounting to one inch per annum. The difficulties to be overcome were great; but knowing the excellence of my officers and men, and confident in the cordial support of all under me, I thought them not insuperable; and the result has justified my opinion: steady perseverance in sound principles has commanded complete success.

The old mud fort of Khanghur has disappeared, but near its site there is now the large and flourishing town of Jacobabad, completely open, without the least attempt at any sort of defensive arrangement by means of walls or works, with bazars containing some four hundred well-stocked shops.

On the formerly desert border of Upper Scinde, there are now always supplies for an army, without any assistance from, or interference on the part of the state at all in any way. Where there was formerly only sufficient brackish water for a squadron of horse, there are now tanks and wells affording an unlimited supply of excellent fresh water. Peace, plenty, and perfect security everywhere prevail in a district where formerly all was terror and disorder on the one hand, or a pathless, silent desert on the other.

Not only has peace and quiet been thus established, but, during the last three years, under the direction of the Commissioner in Scinde, roads and bridges have been constructed by me all over the country, in communication with the frontier to Shikarpoor, Larkana, Kusrumore, &c., &c., amounting altogether to nearly 600 miles in length. Canals have been excavated, which are bringing a great part even of the desert under cultivation, and are rapidly changing the whole face of the country from arid waste to corn-field and pasture.

All the public works on the frontier, costing in the aggregate more than two Lacs of Rupees, have been carried on under the entirely gratuitous and unaided superintendence of myself alone. The saving to the state on this one item (which relates to a comparatively small portion of the civil duties performed by me during the last six years) amounts to more than twenty thousand rupees.

For the annual clearance of the tank at Jacobabad, which proves of such inestimable advantage to the troops and inhabitants, Government now allows the sum of five hundred rupees, which is barely sufficient; but the tank was originally excavated by me at a cost of two thousand rupees, not a fraction of which sum has ever been repaid by the state. This is but one out of many similar items of expenditure, of which the accumulated amount during the six years past is very great, and which are fairly chargeable to the state.

In short, for six years past, I have performed, to the satisfaction of my superiors, to the great advantage of the people of the country, and of Government, zealously at least, and to the best of my ability, the duties of Political Agent, Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Surveyor, and Engineer throughout a large district, under peculiarly difficult circumstances, not only gratuitously, but with heavy expenditure of my private means on the public service; while, from the very nature of the case, the better the duty might be performed the more this gratuitous labor and expenditure must increase as the country became more populous and cultivated.

At first I supposed that the delay in assigning me such salary and establishment as seemed just and necessary to enable me to perform the daily increasing duties of my appointment, was merely caused by official routine, and thought that in due time everything would be placed on a satisfactory footing, and therefore did not hesitate to use my own private means as far as they would go, thinking that of course all would ultimately be repaid to me. But though during the last four years the matter has repeatedly been presented to Government by the Commissioner in Scinde, this has not yet been done. Yet I only ask for the means of laboring in the public service in a field in which it has been proved that I am able and willing to labor to the advantage of the state; while more than twenty-five years' unintermitted service in India, of which more than fifteen

5th January, 1854.

years have been passed in hard service in Scinde, have neither destroyed my energies nor abated my wish to work.

In a late letter from the Government of Bombay to the Commissioner in Scinde, it is added that Government are under "deep obligations" to Major Jacob for his labors on this frontier. The effects of these labors, as resulting in increased revenue, are only now commencing to be apparent, but the prospect is most encouraging; and to be enabled to continue those labors without pecuniary ruin to myself is all that I now pray for.

As it is, my honest exertions, however profitable to the public, have to myself hitherto brought only poverty and loss of rank: loss of rank, because when a detachment of my men was sent on service to the Punjaub. I was informed by the Commander-in-Chief and by Government, that I could not be allowed to go on command of this detachment, because my personal services were too valuable to be dispensed with on this frontier. For urging my claim to be allowed to proceed to the Punjaub war on this occasion, as was thought too strongly, I was severely reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief.

I remained, and did my duty zealously. Had I gone, and survived the campaign, I should have returned with increased rank and honors. I have, however, nothing to reproach myself with; but it seems hard that services which involve such sacrifices, and for which Government acknowledges deep obligation, should be expected to be gratuitously performed for a period of six years. In conclusion, I now most respectfully pray that a proper civil allowance and establishment may at once be granted me, with arrears, from the date of my formal appointment to be Political Superintendent on the Frontier, at the rate of 280 rupees per mensem, for actual expenditure incurred, and 500 rupees for my own salary, with 100 rupees office rent for the future.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
en route to Roree.

14th January, 1854. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 44 of 1854, dated 9th January, with copies of letters conveying the sanction of Government for the establishment of surveyors, mentioned in my letter, No. 210, of the 1st September, 1853, to your address.

I have the honor to recommend that properly qualified persons, to be native surveyors on this establishment, be sent to me from India. These men should be Hindoos or Moosulmans, if such be procurable, rather than Christians of European extraction, as I find that persons of the latter class do not get on well in this country.

I have also the honor to bring to your notice that, with the exception of a measuring chain, none of the instruments mentioned in my letter and indent of the 29th September, 1853, have yet been supplied to me.

Another theodolite was sent to me from Hydrabad by the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, in September last, but this instrument was also unserviceable and useless, and I was obliged to return it. After two years of correspondence and indenting to no purpose, despairing of obtaining good instruments otherwise, I purchased an Everest's theodolite from the late Captain Fitzgerald, for Rupees 250, and have had another theodolite made in England, which I am in daily expectation of receiving, and for which I am to pay £50.

The cost of these instruments I have the honor to request may be repaid me by Government.

In addition to these instruments, others, for the native surveyors, as mentioned in my letter, No. 41, of the 21st February, 1853, will be required, namely,—

Theodolite, 6-inch, complete, best	1
Level, Gravatt's, complete large, with good set of graduated staves	1
Chains, measuring 100 feet, with arrows	2
Drawing Instruments, small common set	2
Paper, Pencils, &c., a moderate supply.	

The sanction mentioned in my letter, No. 210, of the 1st September, 1853, for 14th January, 1854. the cost of erecting such towers as I may require is also requisite.

I have the honor, &c,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner, in Scinde,
en route to Roree.

SIR,

23rd January, 1854.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 145, of the 18th January, 1854, with copy of letter, No. 76, of the 7th June, 1854, from Government, on the subject of roads and bridges.

2nd. With respect to the contract for the repairs of roads mentioned in the first paragraph of the letter above mentioned. I have the honor to point out that the sum there mentioned for these repairs annually is (12,010) twelve thousand and ten, but the sum necessary for this purpose is (12,810) twelve thousand eight hundred and ten. (*Vide Letter, No. 187, dated 9th August 1853.*)

3rd. A contract for these repairs at this rate has actually been made by me, under your sanction, and the work is progressing well.

4th. I could not, as before reported, get a contractor to undertake it for less. The sum 12,010 rupees, mentioned in the letter from Government, may be merely a clerical error; whether it be so or not, I have the honor to request that it may be rectified.

5th. As regards the remarks on bridges and wheel-carriages, by the superintending engineer, I have the honor to point out that, to construct the bridges with paved roadways, &c., would more than double the cost of the roads in this part of the country, without, in my opinion, at present offering corresponding advantages.

6th. A permanent pavement on bridges built without cement, or only with mud between the bricks, would be out of place; the whole construction must therefore be altered, and the bridges built with lime mortar throughout. This might prove the best plan ultimately, but the cost would be great, the time and establishment required to carry it into effect would far exceed that employed by or contemplated by me in proposing or executing these works.

7th. A few years ago, this country was almost impassable, but by means of these roads and bridges it is now traversed with ease and comfort at all seasons, in every direction. This amount of work was accomplished in about one year at a very trifling comparative cost.

8th. With the means available in this country, ten years would not have sufficed to construct all these bridges with lime mortar and paved roadways, while the cost would have been enormously increased.

9th. It is, in my opinion, better to have a moderately good road at once than to have only the prospect of a better one ten years hence.

10th. I have worked in these matters, not altogether in ignorance of the arts of road and bridge making, nor of constructive art generally, but I have endeavoured to make, not the best possible bridges, &c., but to produce the greatest effect in improving the communications of the country with the least possible expenditure of time, money and labor.

11th. I have worked entirely after a fashion of my own, without establishment, without any aid whatever, and with the people of the country alone; the result is, I think, quite satisfactory, the comparison being made not with what might be under other circumstances, but with what, up to a late period, was the state of the communications.

12th. With regard to the preservation of the roadways of the bridges, experience shows that the most effectual way of protecting the masonry in this district, is to keep it well covered with earth. The bridges near camps or towns, which necessarily are those most used, and which suffer by far the most wear, should be covered with stable litter or such like, which, if renewed occasionally, till the whole be consolidated into an elastic mass, stands better than anything else. No ordinary road metal will bind in so very dry a climate.

There is a bridge here at Jacobabad, built of burnt brick, with mud cement

23rd January, 1854. only, which, being so protected, has stood perfectly uninjured for seven years though under water up to the crown of the arch during the whole time of inundation every season.

The earthing of the bridges, and all other repairs, are included in the contract mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of this letter. Under that arrangement, the contractor will keep every bridge in proper order, but no arrangements for repairs of these roads having been hitherto made, the repairs now required are, in some places, very great. All are, however, to be completed by the 1st of April next, and thereafter every defect will be at once remedied as it may occur.

With regard to the question of wheel-carriages, everything in my power has been done to endeavour to introduce a better construction of vehicle, but I have, for some time past, abandoned all attempts of the kind, being convinced that they are useless.

The introduction of wheel-carriages, with iron tire, &c., might be an advantage in many ways, but would not, I think, benefit the roads much, if at all, the whole ground of the country, with the exception of a few patches of salt earth here and there, through which these roads pass, is such, that it becomes speedily reduced to an impassable powder, for many inches in depth, *whatever description of wheel-carriage* be used.

The roads are excellent for camels, by which the traffic of the country is almost wholly carried on, the carts being chiefly used for the transport of agricultural produce, but the roads in such a soil could not be made well adapted even for the best wheel-carriages, without metal, which is not only not easily procurable, but which, I think, from the excessive dryness of the air, would be found not to answer in this country.

We cannot as yet reasonably hope for roads in this district absolutely good for wheel-carriages; neither would it, in my opinion, be of use to attempt to make them; but very much may be done nevertheless, to maintain tolerably easy communication at all times through the country.

Bridges always passable, and straight roads from place to place, from an immense improvement on the former condition of things, and this may be insured under the arrangements applied for.

The introduction and general use of an improved description of wheel-carriage with iron tire, &c., implies a complete change in the whole native population or society: it involves the necessity for the existence in each little village throughout Upper Scinde of such artificers as are now only to be met with at Shikarpoor and Larkana, and of whom there are not more than a dozen in the whole province of Scinde; it involves also the existence of increased capital, new wants, and improved habits among the country folk generally: all this may come in due time naturally, as civilization advances.

But as things now are, the carts at present in use are, perhaps, better adapted to the means and wants of the people than anything we could hope to succeed in substituting for them.

The things are rude and noisy, it is true, and at first sight seem ridiculous; but they can be constructed in any village at a cost of four or five rupees each: they can be kept in repair by the village carpenter, while the loads they carry are as heavy as could well be drawn by one pair of bullocks on these roads on any carriage. For instance, I have had carried on one of these carts from Sukkur to Jacobabad, on several occasions, from six to eight hundred weight of iron, without a break-down.

The bricks in use here usually weigh on the average ten pounds each; and I have frequently counted as many as one hundred and twenty of such bricks being carried on one of these carts—a load of twelve hundred pounds.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.
en route to Boree.

SIR,

25th January, 1854]

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has occurred on the frontier under my command during the past week.

The Boogtee chiefs Islam Khan and Moortuza Khan have reported to me that emissaries from Bawulpoor had come to them to induce them to proceed to take service with the Nawaub Hajee Khan, but that they had refused to do so.

The accompanying original letter, from the notorious Futteh Mahomed Ghoree, Minister of the Nawaub of Bawulpoor, to the Boogtee chiefs, has been forwarded to me by the latter.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the

Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

5th February, 1854.

I have the honor to report that a Giljee Chief, by name Goolam Seedeek, arrived at Jacobabad this morning, with twenty-four horsemen from Candahar.

The man, on appearing before me, stated that he left Candahar in consequence of ill treatment received from Kohundil Khan, in the expectation of obtaining service under the British Government.

I have forwarded him and his followers to the Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpoor, to remain under surveillance till your pleasure be known.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the

Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 68 of 1854.

From Lieutenant F. HARVEY, Brigade-Major, Upper Scinde, to Major JOHN JACOB, C.B., Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

14th February, 1854

Shikarpoor, 14th February, 1854.

SIR,

Agreeable to instructions received from Divisional Head Quarters, I have the honor, by direction of the Brigadier Commanding in Upper Scinde, to forward for your information transcript of a letter, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to Major-General Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., Commanding Scinde Division of the Army.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

F. HARVEY, Lieutenant,

Brigade-Major, Upper Scinde.

[COPY]

No. 471.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. HANCOCK, Adjutant-General of the Army, to Major-General Sir H. SOMERSET, K.C.B. and K.H., Commanding Scinde Division, Kurrachee.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive, and to submit to the Commander-in-Chief, your letters No. 1,328 and 1,333, of the 26th ultimo, respectively, with accompaniments.

It is impossible, I am to state, but that His Excellency should be strongly impressed by the opinions recorded by Major Jacob, of the great inferiority of the Seikh, Affghan, and Belooche, compared with the Hindoostanee, as regards all the higher qualities which fit men for service as soldiers; but now that, by recent extension of our boundaries, large numbers of the former have their homes

14th February, 1854. established within them, His Excellency has deemed it politic and just to open the ranks of the army to them in common with all other British subjects, and it is only to such as have their homes established within British territory, that His Lordship intended to accord the privileges. A circular letter has, therefore, been issued with reference to that dated the 28th October last (No. 3,574), directing enlistments to be limited as above, in view to prevent a recurrence of the mistake made in the case of the recruiting party of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry; and the Commander-in-Chief has also deemed it expedient to restrict the number of men of the classes alluded to who may be enlisted into each corps to thirty, instead of fifty, as originally fixed.

I am to request that Major Jacob may be furnished with transcript of this communication.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Bombay,
28th January, 1854.*

(True copy.)
(Signed) H. S. PELLY, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(True copy.)
(Signed) F. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Brigade-Major, Upper Scinde.

No. 511 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

27th February, 1854.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE, to Major JACOB, C.B., Political Superintendent on the Frontier, Jacobabad. Dated 27th February, 1854.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, as per margin, I have the honor to inform you that I imagine a brief sketch of our political relations with the Kelat State, and with the tribes of Boogtees, Murrees, &c., is all that is required, and such a sketch as you could furnish, from your own knowledge, assisted by the records of your office, would, I am sure, be more valuable than any report which could be prepared by other parties from any records in existence.

No. 24, of 23rd February,
regarding the Political Re-
port called for by Govern-
ment, and forwarded under
Commissioner's endorse-
ment, No. 466, of 21st inst.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

*Commissioner's Office, Camp, Larkana,
27th February, 1854.*

*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Bombay 11th February, 1854.*

11th February, 1854.

EXTRACT from General Orders, by the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The attention of the Commander-in-Chief having been drawn to a paper headed "Remarks on the Native Troops of the Indian Army," under the signature of "John Jacob," which appeared in the *Bombay Times* newspaper, of the 30th ultimo and 1st instant, and contains observations and statements of a most objectionable nature, relative to the organization, discipline, and order of the native army, His Excellency feels himself called upon to express his marked disapprobation of the way in which Major Jacob has chosen to make his opinions known to the public. All officers have a perfect right to form opinions on the organization and order of the army they may have the honor to serve in, but they

are not to publish their opinions in their official capacity. Major Jacob had full permission to make any suggestion he might have conceived would have been for the benefit of the army to the Commander-in-Chief; and, indeed, he was called upon to do so by the General Order, No. 1, dated 1st June last. He had no right, therefore, to reflect upon and censure nearly every rule, regulation, and order framed by his superiors, for the administration of justice and discipline, and for the well-being of the Bombay Army—conduct, to say the least of it, most unmilitary, and tending to sow discontent in the native ranks, and thereby greatly wound the discipline of the native corps. Grieved as His Excellency is to have been obliged to make the foregoing remarks, His Lordship is still more so in having to censure Major Jacob for pointedly using the words “the refuse,” as applicable to the Regimental Officers—an expression as unfounded in justice as it is insulting to that most excellent hard-working portion of the army: composed as it is of officers full of zeal and assiduity, and whose thoughts and wishes are to do their duty. To these soldier-like sentiments and feelings of the officers doing duty with their corps, the Commander-in-Chief can fully testify; His Lordship having had the honor to have made the personal acquaintance of a large portion of them within the last year; and a more gentleman-like, zealous, hard-working set of officers does not exist. The Commander-in-Chief deeply laments being forced to observe that the conduct now so strongly condemned emanated from one who has received (most justly) honors from his Sovereign, and the approbation of the Government he has the honor and good fortune to serve.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) H HANCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True extract.)

(Signed) T. STOCK, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
For Lieut.-Colonel Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True extract.)

(Signed) F. HARVEY, Lieutenant,
Brigade-Major in Upper Scinde.

SIR,

24th February, 1854.

With reference to the extract from General Orders received this day, with your letter, No. 92, of the 22nd instant, I have the honor to request the favor of its being brought to the notice of His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, that the paper therein mentioned was written by me with the best and highest motives.

That it was not written in any official capacity, nor for publication in the Indian newspapers.

The paper appeared in print in the London *Times* of the 26th December last.

It was written by me as an English gentleman, having knowledge of the matters in question, and striving to apply that knowledge to the good of his country and Government.

With respect to the word “refuse,” I beg that it may be explained to His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, that this word is a quotation (and so marked by me) from the evidence of an officer of high rank in the Indian army, given before Parliament, and published in the Parliamentary Blue-books.

I used the word in no invidious sense whatever; in fact it was not my own.

Under the explanation above given, I trust that His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief will see fit to relieve me from the heavy public censure conveyed in the General Order above alluded to.

I cannot adequately express my sorrow at finding that, after more than a quarter of a century of honorable service—more than fifteen years of which period have been passed in hard and unremitting labor in the field in Scinde and Afghanistan—my best efforts for the good of that service to which my life has

4th February, 1854. been devoted, should have resulted in the severe displeasure of the highest authority on whose countenance and approbation I most relied.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Major of Brigade in Upper Scinde,
Shikarpoor.

No. 760.

[CIRCULAR.]

*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Bombay, 15th February, 1854.*

15th February, 1854. Sir,

With reference to the prevailing general opinion that the native cavalry soldier, when in personal conflict with the enemy, is more disposed to make use of the *edge* of his sword than the (more effective) *point*, and for which the weapon with which he is at present armed is more particularly adapted, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request that you will report whether, with the view of habituating the trooper to the more general use of the point, you consider it advisable to discontinue the practice of the "cuts" in the sword exercise, restricting the men to the "guards," "parries," and "points."

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) J. HALE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

To the Officer Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,
Jacobabad.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, No. 760, of the 15th February, 1854, to my address, and with reference to its subject to state, that experience in real fight shows that, for horse soldiers, the cut is far more deadly and effective in every way than the point of the sword.

The straight sword, and the use of its point, are far more formidable than the cutting sword in the hands of men on foot, and I was myself strongly prejudiced in their favor for use on horseback also, until many trials in the field quite convinced me of the contrary.

On horseback, when moving at a rapid pace, as the cavalry soldier ought always to be in attacking, the arm, after a home-thrust, cannot be drawn back sufficiently quickly; the speed of the horse carries all forward with great velocity, and the blade runs up to the hilt, or breaks before it can be withdrawn.

I have had my own sword forcibly struck from my hand in this manner, the hilt striking with the greatest violence against a man's breast after the blade had passed through his body. The blade happened to be very good and strong, and the hilt was attached to my wrist by a stout leather strap; neither gave way, but as the horse passed on at speed, the body of the tall heavy man who had assailed me, was turned completely round and over by the blade of the sword in it, before the weapon could free itself.

The violence of the shock, and the concurrent circumstances attending this and hundreds of other somewhat similar circumstances, perfectly convince me that on such occasions the chances are ten to one that the sword will break or the cavalry soldier be torn from his seat; or both these accidents may occur.

I have for long past had not a doubt but that the cutting sword is by far the most formidable weapon for the hands of the cavalry soldier.

The old curved dragoon sabre is about its best form; these blades made of the best English cast steel, mounted with steel basket-hilts, with the scabbards lined with a complete *scabbard of wood*, appear to me to be the most perfect weapons possible.

The native soldiers much prefer them to any Eastern blade whatever, and I can imagine nothing more effective. 11th February, 1854

I have never used any sword exercise with the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, thinking that it is not required; but I have myself witnessed very many instances of the terrible power of their cutting weapons, and those of the enemy.

Two remarkable instances occur to me which it may be well to mention.

At the battle of Meeanee, a well-mounted Belooche warrior was flourishing his sword and challenging all comers. A sowar of the Scinde Irregular Horse rode at him at speed, and in an instant cut the man's head off at one blow. In the same battle, a sowar of the Scinde Irregular Horse, riding hard at the man opposed to him—a stout, able-bodied Belooche on foot, armed with sword and shield—the latter was knocked violently down by the horse's shoulder, but as he lay on his back on the ground, the Belooche warrior struck upwards so violent a blow with his heavy curved blade, that the sword cut completely through both branches of the under jaw of the sowar's horse, and the front part of the animal's lower jaw, with all its incisor teeth, remained hanging by a piece of skin only.

The force of this blow appeared to me so extraordinary, that I for long preserved the skull of the horse on which it took effect.

In my opinion it would be of very great advantage to replace the straight swords at present in use, by the broad curved cutting blade, like those now used by the Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Hale, Deputy Adjutant-General
of the Army, Bombay.

SIR,

24th February, 1854

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 472, of the 23rd instant, to my address, with accompanying correspondence regarding the affairs of Kelat.

As you are already in full possession of my views and opinions on the subjects in question, I have but few more observations to offer. It being now too late in the season for the commencement of active operations in the field, none such could be undertaken before the month of November next, even supposing such a course to be necessary. But the affairs of the Kelat state will now, I trust, undergo considerable alteration for the better.

The removal from office and power of the traitorous Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussain, and the taking off of the vexatious duties throughout the Kelat dominions, appear to me to be capital moves towards a better state of things than has hitherto existed.

The late visit of His Highness the Khan, and his interview with yourself, at Jacobabad, will, I doubt not, prove of the greatest benefit, by confirming him in the course he has lately commenced, and discouraging the disaffected among his subjects.

I have no doubt that the late Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussain, has been steadily pursuing his object from the time of his first proceedings towards Sir A. Burnes, in 1839, till now. This object was undoubtedly to displace the present reigning family of Kelat, and seat himself in their place.

It was, without doubt, by his contrivance that the father of the present Khan was ruined, and he, Mahomed Hussain, evidently intended acting in like manner towards the son.

Thinking apparently that the proper time had arrived, he exposed his game too openly to me at a personal interview, as formerly reported, when I called him a traitor to his face.

His proceedings having been thoroughly exposed, he has now apparently fallen without hope of recovery, and will, I trust, in future, have little power to work mischief.

But you yourself observed, at the late personal interview with the Khan, how completely His Highness had been kept in ignorance of the real demerits of his late Wuzzeer.

27th February, 1854.

His fall may cause the commencement of an era of better government for Kelat, and if we can, by any means, cause a quiet and steady improvement in the government of that state, such as may, before long, result in the possession of sufficient power by it to restrain and rule its hitherto turbulent feudatories, such a course will doubtless be far preferable to any violent measures whatever.

The Murrees, indeed, are troublesome neighbours, and are still as active as ever in the predatory expeditions. Only three days ago, a body of about 2,000 of these mountaineers suddenly left the hills, and fell on the Boogtees between Gundooee and Ooch, killed sixteen men, and carried away much cattle, driving off their prey, and returning to their hills without a moment's delay.

As that part of the country is far beyond the British territory, and these Boogtees are not British subjects, the continuance of such incursions may not be held to be sufficient reason for our sending troops into the hills against the mountain robbers, and, doubtless, with the force at my disposal, I can sufficiently protect the territory from inroad.

But when recommending the grant of pecuniary aid to the Khan of Kelat, I hoped that by such aid and countenance we might, perhaps, enable His Highness permanently to establish his authority over the Murrees, which might be expected to check their lawless proceedings far more effectually than any occasional blows, however severe, directly given by ourselves.

Circumstances have, however, considerably altered since the commencement of our correspondence on this subject, and it seems possible that we may accomplish the object in view by the continued quiet action of moral causes alone.

If it be found necessary or advisable hereafter to afford more direct assistance to the Khan of Kelat, the advantage of such assistance must assuredly depend far more on its being *well-timed* than on its amount, wherefore it would be well if Government entrusted me with full discretionary powers to act in this matter when and how it may seem best, as mentioned by you. One good Battalion of Infantry, with some mountain Artillery, would be all that I should require under any circumstances in addition to the force now at my disposal.

With regard to the Commissariat supplies for the force, I should be authorized to make my own arrangements so as to alarm no one.

Meanwhile, as regards the Murree plunderers, no active proceedings seem to be required in the hills at present.

I from the first informed the Boogtees that we permitted no private war, and that, if they plundered and killed the Murrees, they, the Boogtees, were just as much robbers and murderers as if the Murrees were our best friends. The Boogtees, notwithstanding my repeated warnings on this head, did plunder and slay the Murrees, who, of course, severely retaliated. There is certainly no *necessity* for our interference in the matter, our own territory not being invaded, or our subjects directly injured. But much good must, it seems to me, be accomplished among these wild but not unintelligent people, by our resolutely setting our faces against all private war whatever, whether against our friends or enemies.

You are aware of what has been the effect of such principles on this frontier, and I need not enlarge on this subject, but it seems right that I should bring to your notice that very great evil is caused by the contrary practice close to us in the Punjab districts. Muzzarees, Boogtees, &c, &c., have been there permitted, or even encouraged, to *retaliate* on the hill plunderers—a proceeding fraught with terrible and increasing ill consequences.

So little are the principles on which we have, since 1847, acted on the Scinde Frontier understood by our neighbours, that, not long ago, on the occurrence of one of these lawless attacks by the hill-men on their neighbours, the Officer commanding at Asnee wrote to congratulate me on the success of my Boogtees against the Murrees.

I having informed the Boogtees when they wrote to me boasting of what they had done on the occasion in question, that had they been British subjects, or living in British territory, I would have had them all hanged for their robbery and murder. The principle of totally putting a stop to private warfare on this frontier, where it once existed to such terrible extent, having been attended with such excellent effects, it seems matter of regret that it should not be acted on in the districts in such close contact with us as that part of the Punjab south of

Mittenkote, where the same tribes exist on both sides of the border in both 27th February, 1854.
provinces; and the people and even the families being the same, the influence of
proceedings in one district must be more or less felt in the other.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,

4th March, 1854.

Having, for a long series of years, carried on experiments on a large scale, with a view to discover the best description of rifle musket for the army, and having arrived at conclusive and, as it seems to me, most important results thereby, I wish to place the knowledge which I have acquired with so much cost, labor, and study, freely at the disposal of Government, with which view I have the honor to forward the accompanying paper, to be dealt with in such manner as the Board may think best for the service.

I have also the honor to state that I have ordered from England a pattern rifle of the exact description recommended by me, with proper bullet-moulds, &c., which, on receipt, I purpose to do myself the honor of forwarding to you as a specimen for trial, or to be disposed of as may be thought proper.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse;

To the Secretary to the Military Board, Bombay.

MEMORANDA on Rifle Muskets for the Army.

For many years past the writer of this paper has been engaged in making experiments with rifled guns, with a view to determining the best weapon for a soldier. Every species of arm has been tried by him thousands of times, and more than twenty rifles of sorts have been made for him in the course of these experiments. The result is now communicated in the hope of its being useful to the public.

It was very early in these trials discovered that the two-grooved rifle has defects which render it quite unfit for the army.

If its ball be made to fit loosely, it is at liberty to roll in the direction of its two grooves, and thus the advantage of rifling the piece is entirely thrown away.

If the ball be made to fit tightly, the difficulty of loading becomes a most serious evil. The two-grooved rifle was, therefore, after trial, rejected.

The four-grooved rifle, with the ball with two bands round it (No. 1 of the plate), was then tried, and found to be wholly free from the defects of the two-grooved and poly-grooved rifles. Other shaped balls were also tried, but as their use has been superseded by others of a better shape, it is not thought necessary to describe them.

The two bands gave such a firm hold on the grooves of the barrel, that though the ball was made so loose as to drop into the barrel, and the twist of the rifles' grooves was made more than usual, the balls always followed the sweep of the grooves exactly. The gun was more easy to load than even a common smooth-bored musket, while in accuracy of performance the piece was surpassed by none; the balls provided for the two-grooved rifle, or the common musket-ball cartridge, could be used for it on emergency if necessary, and the piece seemed to have such important advantages for military purposes over the rifles in use in the army, that the results of the experiments, &c., were placed freely at the disposal of the Indian Government.

But the proposed four-grooved rifle was rejected by authority, for the reason that the two-grooved rifle, which was thought good enough for the Royal Army, was good enough for the soldiers in India.

The best nature of *gun* being now established, experiments were continued to determine the best shaped ball.

All manner of forms were tried after a series of experiments carried on diligently for many years; the conical ball (No. 2 of the plate) proved *very*

6th March, 1854.

greatly superior to all other shapes thought of up to that time. The round ball was found of little use after 300 yards. This conical ball, though heavier than the round ball of the same calibre in the proportion of three to two, required a charge of powder in the inverse proportion of these weights: that is, the charge of the round ball being three drams, that for the conical ball, with the same range and elevation, was but two drams.

All manner of rifles were tried, both breech and muzzle loading, of every length, weight, &c., of various twists to the grooves, and of various calibres, from 32 to 8 gauge.

The conical ball, No. 2, for long held its ground against all others. Its advantages were overpowering, and excellent practice was made with it at 600 and even 800 yards.

The experiments had reached this point long before the Minié ball appeared, but immediately that invention was known, great things were expected of it, and it was tried in the fairest manner, and on a large scale.

The original Minié ball, with iron cup, is shown in figure No. 3.

After long and patient trials, for weeks together, it was found to *fail completely*.

Under the most favorable circumstances, it never equalled or even approached to the excellence of the conical ball, No. 2, and it was liable to the enormous defect of having the iron cup blown through the ball, the resulting tube of lead not frequently remaining firmly and almost immovably fixed in the barrel.

The ball had another great defect: it was cast from the foremost end, so that the roughness left by the ingate of the mould, defects of air-holes, &c., must occur *where the form of the ball was required to be most perfect*.

This ball, to our great disappointment, was then condemned; but others, similar as to the expansion principle, were then largely tried, of all manner of shapes: that shown at figure No. 4 was the most promising; it was made with projections to fit the grooves, so that its hold on the rifles was not dependent on the expansion only; it was cast at the hinder end. The conical fore-part gave it great advantages in getting through the air, while the whole in the hinder part was reduced in depth so as to avoid, as it was hoped, the chance of its being blown into a tube.

Still this "improved" Minié ball proved on trial no way superior to the ball No. 2, while, though no iron cups were used, still the balls occasionally were blown into tubes, and thus often rendered the gun unserviceable for the time.

Figure No. 5 was then tried, and this succeeded well, having apparently some small advantage over the conical ball, No. 2.

It will be observed that a perfect and very firm hold on the screw formed by the rifle grooves, is given by the projections on the ball, quite independently of the action of the expansion principle while the conical hollow at the back part of the ball gives sufficient expansion to close all windage when the piece is fired, however loose the ball may be when inserted in loading.

The hold on the grooves of the gun being so great, even with the ball quite loose, it was found that the twist of the rifles could be increased to any extent required, without the least danger of what is technically termed "stripping"—that is, the ball being driven through the barrel without following the sweep of the grooves. The rifles were therefore made with the grooves, taking one whole turn in twenty-four inches of length, and this twist is found to answer admirably.

The shape of the ball being found to have such great influence on the resistance of the air to its flight, and the twist of the rifles being found of full power to keep the point of the ball foremost with unerring certainty even in the longest ranges, the form of the ball was still further studied, till that of Figure No. 6 was finally adopted; and this shape, after hundreds of thousands of experiments, proves to be quite perfect: some of the results obtained are most curious.

For instance: the weights of the balls Nos. 1, 2, and 6, are very nearly in the proportion to each other of the numbers 2, 3, and 4 but the charges of powder required for them, with the same elevation, are in the *inverse ratio* of their weights; so much is the resistance of the air reduced by the shape of the ball, that No. 6, being double the weight of No. 1, requires only one-half of its charge of powder!

The ball No. 6 is perfectly and accurately effective up to 1,200 yards, and probably to much greater distances. The effect of its shape in overcoming the

4th March, 1854.

resistance of the air is so great, that its progressive velocity after a flight of 1,200 yards is but very little reduced; and even at 1,400 yards' distance, or further, the percussion shells of this shape burst well.

These percussion rifle shells constitute the *most formidable missile ever invented by man*. They are perfectly simple and safe in use, and when properly made, cannot be injured by time, weather, &c.

The great reduction of the resistance of the air to projectiles of this shape, enable us with the usual initial velocity to reduce the elevation required for long ranges so much that the ground between the rifleman and his mark becomes no longer safe by reason of the high curve of the flight of the projectile, and errors in judging of distance become in proportion of less serious importance.

Judging from our practice at Jacobabad, it seems certain that two good riflemen, so armed, could, in ten minutes, annihilate the best Field-Battery of Artillery now existing. The shells are formed as shown in the figure: a copper tube of proper size and shape, filled with percussion powder in the usual way, is thrust into a deep opening cast in the fore end of the ball. The tube is first dipped in melted resin, "kitt," or such like cement, so that it cannot ever become loose; the ramrod end is hollowed, so as to press wholly on the lead in loading. All other particulars will be apparent from the figure.

The peculiar form of the hinder end gives the *shells* also the advantage of the expansion principle.

The annexed table of times of flight, &c., is curious. The initial velocity appears to be but little reduced in the long ranges. The numbers in the table are the mean of hundreds of experiments.

It seems evident that, if the arms above described be supplied to our soldiers, their power would be increased at least four-fold. The army which should first adopt these weapons would thereby obtain an advantage equal to that of the exclusive possession of fire-arms a century ago. One effect of these would be that the whole of our field artillery must become *totally useless*.

The guns must be rifled also; in which case Sbrapnell shells of the shape of figure No. 6 would be fully effective at distances of 5,000 yards or more.

For common shot, the hold on the rifle grooves could be given by a wooden bottom, formed with proper projections to fit the grooves, and fixed to the shot by a square tenon cast on the latter, and a mortice through the wood.

The twist of the grooves might be one whole turn in forty-five diameters.

This plan is, it is understood, being tried at Woolwich, on the suggestion of the Author of this paper. The thing was freely offered to the Indian service, but no notice was taken of it.

The subject, however, appears to be one of vast importance, and with regard to it wonderful ignorance seems to exist.

The exact description of rifle recommended for use throughout the army is as follows:—

Single barrel, 24 gauge, 30 inches long, 4 grooved; grooves to take one complete turn in the length of the barrel. Weight of gun, inclusive of sword, about ten pounds

Case-hardened iron mountings; balls of the shape of figure No. 6, made to fit quite loosely and easily into the barrel, with a patch round them.

Charge of powder, two drams; folding and sliding sight accurately marked and engraved for 100 yards up to 1,500 inclusive.

Mainspring of lock connected with tumbler by link, half-cock little above nipple. Outer end of ramrod to have a brass head bored hollow, exactly to fit the smaller end of the balls.

The substitution of case-hardened mountings for brass will be a great improvement; for, as it is, the brass about the Rifleman's arms can be seen flashing through the jungle in the sunshine, at a distance of several miles

The reduction of the *bore* to 24 gauge implies no reduction of the weight of the ball, which will weigh a little more than the present musket-ball—namely, about 1 oz. 5 drams.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major.

PARTICULARS of Shell Practice with Eight Gauge Rifles.

Jacobabad, 1853-54.

Nature of Gun.	GUN.				Range.	Weight of Shell.	Charge of Powder.	Angle of Elevation.	Time of Flight.	REMARKS.
	Length of Barrel.	Distance of sight from Muzzle.	Height of Sight.	Weight.						
Double 8 Gauge four-grooved . .	20	16	Feet.	lbs. oz.	Yards.	oz. dr.	Drams.	Degrees.	Seconds.	Two guns of this size used; both made by John Manton. The grooves take one whole turn in 24 inches.
			0.75	13 8	400	3 12	24	2.42	1.89	
			0.92		500			3.19	2.3	
			1.1		600			3.57	2.8	
			1.3		700			4.40	3.25	
			1.5		800			5.24	3.75	
			1.7		900			6.7	4.38	
			1.9		1,000			6.50	4.71	
			2.1		1,100			7.33	5.2	
Single 8 Gauge four-grooved . .	24	19½	Feet.	lbs. oz.	Yards.	oz. dr.	Drams.	Degrees.	Seconds.	Two guns of this size used; both made by John Manton. The grooves take one complete turn in 24 inches.
			0.85	14 8	400	3 12	24	2.33	1.82	
			1.03		500			3.5	2.23	
			1.22		600			3.89	2.47	
			1.42		700			4.15	3.1	
			1.63		800			4.53	3.66	
			1.8		900			5.24	3.98	
			2.1		1,000			6.18	4.52	
			2.4		1,100			7.12	5.05	
			2.7		1,200			8.6	5.61	

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

[COPY.]

No. 2,389 of 1854.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the 26th May, 1854.
 COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE. Dated 26th May, 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the Government Circular, No. 712, dated the 11th inst.,* and particularly to the injunctions in its 2nd paragraph, I am directed by the Right Honble. the Governor in Council to request that, if you have not already despatched to this Government, and to Sir Henry Lawrence, the narratives of British relations with the Native States within the sphere of your Political Superintendence, you will lose no further time in complying with that requisition.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
 Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th May, 1854.

No. 1,649 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, with a request that all reports due may be transmitted as soon as possible.

7th May, 1854

(Signed)

A. F. BELLASIS,
 Officiating for the Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 7th May, 1854.

[COPIES.]

No. 712 of 1854.

[Circular.]

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the 11th February, 1854
 COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE. Dated 11th February, 1854.

SIR,

With reference to the Government Circular, copy of which is annexed, No. 2,458, dated the 13th October, 1843, I am directed by the Right Honble. the Governor in Council, to transmit to you copy of a circular letter, dated the 16th January, No. 345 of 1854, addressed by the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Political Officers under the Supreme Government, and, in accordance with the orders therein conveyed, to request that you will forward to this Government narratives of British relations with the Native states within the sphere of your Political Superintendence, *completed to the end of 1853*, transmitting a copy thereof to Sir Henry Lawrence, the Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana.

2nd. You are enjoined not to delay their transmission beyond the 1st May, 1854.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

A. MALET,
 Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 11th February, 1854.

* Should be, 11th February last. The date of this letter is probably a clerical error.

No. 2,458 of 1843.

11th February, 1845.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To

SIR,

I am directed by the Honble. the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 9th ultimo, No. 694, and of the two circular orders therewith transmitted, and to request that you will be pleased to prepare with the greatest care, and forward to this Government, *with the least possible delay*, a report of the nature required by the Right Honble. the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1843.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary.

No. 694 of 1843.

From W. EDWARDS, Esquire, Under Secretary to the Government of India, to L. R. REID, Esquire, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Fort William, the 9th September, 1843.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

By direction of the Governor-General in Council, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honble the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a circular letter, issued under this date, and of the previous one of the 17th October, 1833, therein referred to, and to request that similar information may be obtained, as early as possible, from the officers under the control of your Government, and furnished to me for submission to His Lordship in Council.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

W. EDWARDS,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 9th September, 1843.

[COPY.]

No. 692.

[Circular.]

To

SIR,

With reference to the circular letter of the 17th October, 1833, regarding the enlargement and completion of the plan of Major Sutherland's sketch of our political relations with Native states, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will submit a revised copy of the reply made to that call, with the narrative of events brought down to the present time.

1st. A clear and succinct statement of the circumstances and considerations which led to the formation of our treaties or engagements, from the earliest period of our connection with the state or states within the sphere of your Political

11th February, 1871

Superintendence, as also to any subsequent modification of such treaties or engagements, and you will give a particular account of subsisting treaties of whatever description.

2nd. The history of the Reigning Family, age of the present Chief, name and condition of the Heir apparent, noticing any peculiarity or local custom that may exist, in respect to the order of succession.

3rd. A specification of the boundaries of each state, with an outline sketch map of the same. Under this head may be given a brief account of the climate, general features, and productions of the state, as also the rivers and roads which pass through it.

4th. The revenues and disbursements, with the amount of tribute paid, in whatever shape, to the British Government, and any engagements that may exist with other neighbouring states in regard to the farming of portions of territory or otherwise.

5th. The object, formation, and constitution of any local or contingent corps that may exist; when raised, from what sources paid, and the limits within which it is bounded to serve.

6th. The strength, organization, and character of native force not under British control, with an account of the system of police which obtains, especially with reference to the preservation of peace and security of property on the borders of contiguous states, and the sum contributed, if any, towards the maintenance of the general police of the country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. EDWARDS,

Under Secretary to Government of India,

Fort William, the 9th September, 1843.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

W. E. EDWARDS,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

[CIRCULAR.]

To

SIR,

I am directed to transmit, for your information, a printed copy of a sketch, drawn up by Major Sutherland, of the history of our relations with the different allied states.

2. In the opinion of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, it is an object of paramount importance to collect and place on the Records of Government a history of the leading events which have occurred in each of the protected and allied states since the period of our first connection with them, observing particular reference to the course of policy pursued towards them by the Supreme Government, and aiming to place its general result in a clear point of view; and I am, therefore, directed to request that you will enlarge and complete the plan of Major Sutherland's sketch as far as it relates to the states under your political superintendence, taking for the basis of the work the ample information to be found in the records of your office, to which may be added intelligence derived from other authentic sources, and any observations which you may think proper to make upon the general character and tendency of the events narrated. It is not intended that this work should interfere with the current or other more urgent duties of your office, [but it may be taken up from time to time, and gradually accomplished as leisure permits, and the history of a single state should be first completed and submitted for approval, in order that it may serve as a model for the rest, after the requisite alterations have been made.]

To be addressed to those officers who have more than one State under their Political Superintendence.

[The preparation of this work will form an appropriate duty for your assistant, and besides contributing to the formation of a valuable national record, he will acquire, in the course of the researches it will be necessary for him to make, much information that will be useful to him in his after career, and by a comparison

To be addressed to those who have one or more assistants.

11th February, 1854. of the effects of the policy which has at different times been pursued towards different states, an excellent opportunity will be afforded him of forming a correct judgment on the important subject of our foreign relations.]

3. I have been, at the same time, desired to apprise you that you are not to consider these sketches as a published work, but to record them as a secret document of your office.

(Signed)

I have, &c., &c.,

W. H. MACNAUGHTEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 17th October, 1833.

(Signed)

(True copy.)

W. EDWARDS,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(Signed)

(True copies.)

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary,

[COPY.]

No. 345.

[Circular.]

With reference to the circular letters of the 17th October, 1833, and 9th September, 1843, I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to request that you will forward to Sir Henry Lawrence, the Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, narratives of the relations of this Government with the native states within the sphere of your political superintendence *completed to the end of 1853*: you are enjoined not to delay their transmission beyond the 1st May, 1854.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, the 16th January, 1854.

(Signed)

(True copy.)

J. W. DALRYMPLE,

Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

(Signed)

(True copy.)

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary.

No. 466 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, with a request that he will furnish the required report with regard to the native states within the sphere of his political superintendence with the least possible delay.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

*Commissioner's Office, Jacobabad,
21st February, 1854.*

[COPY]

From Brigadier CAVAYE, Commanding in Upper Scinde and Inspecting Officer, 11th March, 1854;
to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde Division Army.

Camp, Shikarpur, 11th March, 1854.

SIR,

In obedience to instructions contained in your letter, No. 163 of 1854, I have taken the inspection of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and I have the honor to report that the whole Corps is in the highest state of efficiency.

The corps was commanded by Major J. Jacob, C. B., and Lieutenants Merewether and Briggs, seconds in command, commanded their respective Regiments.

The movements were well combined, and rapidly and accurately executed. Squadrons and Troops were ably commanded by the Native Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers smart and intelligent. All ranks were well drilled, and appear to be well acquainted with their duties.

The arms and equipments are of the best description, and in excellent order.

The horses are of a good and serviceable class, and in good condition.

The Corps is in every respect complete, and for every vacancy of a private many candidates present themselves. No man is admitted on the list of Omedwars, then in hope and expectation of being enlisted, without first showing that he is a good rider, and, in many instances, are at drill and fit for the ranks before they enter the service.

That the frontier is, in every way, well protected, and that the outposts are vigilant and active, is best shown by the fact that, although many attempts have been made, in no instance have the marauders had the slightest success. The greatly increasing town of Jacobabad, the recent census of which gave a population of more than eleven thousand souls (troops inclusive) is a convincing proof of the confidence of the people, and the security they feel of protection.

The high merit of Major Jacob, and the celebrity of the corps under his command, is too well known to require me to enter into this subject, but this has the effect of leading one to form great expectations of its state and discipline. An inspection of it, in my opinion, will fully confirm this expectation, and that it would only have been brought about by a happy combination of the highest qualities in the Commander.

I have the honor, &c..

(Signed)

W. CAVAYE, Brigadier,
Inspecting Officer.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,145, of the 7th March, 1854, to my address, with accompanying copy of petition from Syud Meer, late Sowar of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

17th March, 1854.

As directed, I have the honor to report that, from the first existence of the corps, as soon as it was supplied with arms, &c., of uniform pattern, the rule was established in the Scinde Irregular Horse that able-bodied men, demanding their discharge without good reason, should not be allowed to take with them, nor to receive back the price of, their regimental clothing, arms, and accoutrements, but that these should be returned into regimental store as the property of the regiment.

To prevent any misunderstanding, or pretence of misunderstanding on this subject, I directed, in 1846, that this order should be read out and explained to every Recruit on his enlistment, and this has always been done since that time.

When the Recruit appears before me to be registered, the order above mentioned is read to him at orderly room, in my presence, and that of the European and Native Officers of the Regiment. Each man fully understands, and signifies his assent to the rule in question, on entering the service.

The arrangement is found to work well and satisfactorily to all parties. It affords some advantage as an additional security for the good conduct of

17th March, 1854.

Bhargheers ; it gives them a greater interest and stake in the service, and tends, in some degree, to keep out bad characters, and thereby strengthens the weak point of the Silidar system.

The man, Syud Meer, now petitioning, returned from furlough in November, 1853 ; he again applied for furlough in January last, and was of course refused ; on which the man demanded his discharge, when I ordered him to be discharged accordingly, in R. O., dated 6th January, 1854, "under the provisions of Regimental Order of the 16th October, 1846."

Before receiving his discharge certificate, the man was questioned by me, publicly, at orderly room, as to whether he had any claims unsettled, &c., and on his acknowledgment that he had none, the discharge certificate was filled in and signed.

This course is always followed, in every instance of discharge from the Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)
To Colonel Hale, Deputy Adjutant
General of the Army, Bombay.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

[Copy.]

No. 99 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

20th March, 1854.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Right Honble. Lord ELPHINSTONE, G.C.H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay. Dated 20th March, 1854.

MY LORD,

In acknowledging the receipt of Mr Chief Secretary Malet's letter, as per margin, I have the honor to state, in submitting the accompanying copy of a communication from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, that I can add little or nothing to what I have, on so many former occasions, and very lately, in paragraphs 73 and 74 of the letter noted in the margin, stated, regarding my sense of the value of Major Jacob's services and of the necessity for assigning to him suitable remuneration for them, and I feel assured that I may now safely leave his case to the justice and liberality of your Lordship in Council.

No. 5,146, of 3rd December, Regarding salary and establishment to be allowed to Major Jacob.

No. 5, of 5th January, 1854 on the above subject.

No. 90, dated the 20th March. On the Finances of Scinde.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 20th March, 1854.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 73 and 74 of a letter, No 90, dated the 20th March, 1854, from the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE.

Para. 73.—In the Political Department there is one office of importance, and for that I have proposed a very moderate amount of salary, not exceeding that of the lower grades of political agents in India. As regards this office, I cannot urge the inefficiency of past performance of the duty, as a reason for now increasing the salary, owing to the very peculiar idiosyncrasy of the incumbent, who has for some years performed the duty in the most efficient manner possible, not only without salary, but at the cost of a very considerable sacrifice of private means.

Para. 74.—Without, for one moment, undervaluing a class of motives at once the most powerful as well as most honorable which can influence a public servant, yet, on the principle that every laborer is worthy of his hire, and that in the well

ordered administration of India, an approximate salary is assigned to each specific public duty, I would advocate the grant of the salary I have recommended. 20th March, 1854.

No. 884 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copy and extract forwarded for the information of Major Jacob, C.B. Political Superintendent on the Frontier, in reference to my letter, No. 766, of 21st March.

(Signed) R. ELLIS,
Assistant-Commissioner in charge Scinde.

*Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
31st March, 1854.*

No. 1,543.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. HANCOCK, Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Officer Commanding Scinde Division of the Army. 25th March, 1854.

SIR,

I have submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir H. Somers-et's letter, No 280, of the 2nd instant, with accompanying communication from Major J Jacob, Commanding the Scinde Irregular Horse

The Commander-in-Chief, I am to state, never supposed that Major Jacob had been actuated by unworthy motives in writing the paper referred to in the Major-General's letter under acknowledgment; but that the circumstance did not render it the less His Excellency's duty to censure the serious breach of discipline committed by Major Jacob in giving publication to remarks containing comments upon the system of Army Government established by his superiors, and tending at once to lower the Native Army in public estimation, to excite ill-feeling and discontent in its ranks

The Commander-in-Chief remains impressed with the conviction that the censure passed upon Major Jacob in General Order of the 11th ultimo is perfectly just, and was imperatively called for; His Lordship, therefore, cannot accede to that Officer's solicitation to be relieved from it.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 25th March, 1854.

(True copy)
(Signed) H. S. PELLY, Captain,
Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

No. 409 of 1854.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Kurrachee,
5th April, 1854.*

To Major JACOB, C.B. Commanding in Upper Scinde, Jacobabad.

5th April, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit for your information copy of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 9, dated 8th February, 1854.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

△ △

5th April, 1854. COPY OF A DESPATCH from the Hon. the COURT OF DIRECTORS, No. 9,
dated 8th February, 1854.

Para. 1.—Our attention has been called to a letter addressed to the Editor of *The Times*, signed “John Jacob, Scinde Horse,” in which the writer denounces as having ruined the efficiency of the Native Army, the Regimental System established in the year 1796, the Articles of War framed under the authority of the Legislature, and the general system of discipline established by the orders of Government.

2nd.—Any Officer in the service is at liberty, and, indeed, in many cases is bound in duty, to communicate confidentially to the Commander-in-Chief of the army to which he belongs, the opinions he may entertain on points affecting the discipline or efficiency of the troops; but he is not at liberty to denounce publicly the system established by the Legislature and by the Government he serves: such conduct is entirely subversive of discipline, is calculated to excite discontent and insubordination in the army, and we cannot express in too strong terms our disapprobation of the course which appears to have been taken on the present occasion.

3rd.—We have now resolved to instruct you to call upon Major Jacob to state whether the publication above mentioned is authentic; should his reply be in the affirmative, you will communicate to him our marked disapprobation of his conduct, and warn him that a repetition of it will subject him to removal from the service.

4th.—A copy of this despatch will, as usual, be forwarded to the Supreme Government, who will be instructed to publish such orders on the subject generally as may be required to prevent similar misconduct on the part of any other Officer.

(Signed) (True copy.)
T. MAUGHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

(Signed) (True copy.)
J. HALE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Signed) (True copy.)
R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

No. 424 of 1854.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Kurrachee,
13th April, 1854.*

13th April, 1854.

To Major JACOB, C.B. Commanding in Upper Scinde, Jacobabad.

SIR,

I am desired to transmit to you herewith, a Star of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, for presentation to Russuldar Shaik Abdool Nubbee, of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, appointed to that distinction by the Government of India, and to request, that on the occasion of the Star being presented, you will give the ceremony every *éclat* and publicity, by assembling the troops at Jacobabad, and having the object of the ceremony clearly explained to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

No. 3,996.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H HANCOCK, Adjutant-General of the Army, to 30th November 1853
Major J. JACOB, C.B., Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to inform you that, in consideration of the long, faithful, and honorable service of Russuldar Shaik Abdool Nubbea, of the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, as reported in the Descriptive Roll of Native Officers, dated the 1st May last, His Excellency has had much pleasure in recommending the Russuldar to Government for appointment to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, to fill a vacancy ; which I am to request the favor of your communicating to the Russuldar.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

H. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Adjutant-General's Office. Head Quarters,
Poona, 30th November, 1853.*

No. 179.

From P. MELVILL, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to H. B. E. 15th April, 1854.
FREERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated Lahore, 15th April, 1854.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, and the suggestion of Major Jacob, Commanding on the Scinde Frontier, that no one be allowed to bear arms anywhere near that border, without permission in writing from the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the district, I informed you in my letter, No. 395, of the 3rd December, that the Chief Commissioner was about to visit the Derajat, and wished, until then, to defer coming to any decision in the matter. The Chief Commissioner has now had the advantage of seeing this country, and making himself acquainted with its peculiarities and the habits and customs of its inhabitants. He has also personally consulted the Officers in charge of the frontier districts.

2. The nearest station to the Scinde Frontier is Mittenkote, where two civil Officers are stationed ; and the distance between the two points cannot be less than 70 miles.* An order which prohibited the people from bearing arms without a permission in writing from these Officers (which, to be of any value, must be preceded by some inquiry into the character and habits of the applicant), would be tantamount to a general prohibition against bearing arms.

3. But the inhabitants of the hills, who prey on the people of the Derajat, are in close proximity to them, our military posts are placed at long intervals, and their garrisons are numerically weak ; so that, without the aid and co-operation of the people, it would not be practicable to defend the country from plunder.

4. There does not exist any real obstacle, beyond the resistance which the people can offer, to the hill men passing between our posts and plundering to a considerable distance in the rear. These robbers are usually back again into the hills before the garrisons of the posts can muster in sufficient force to oppose them. This has often been the case, even under the present system. It would become still more difficult to defend the people if prohibited from carrying arms.

5. As a general rule, the villages of the Derajat are situated at a considerable distance from the hills, probably from six to ten miles. The whole face of the country, especially in the southern Derajat, except in the vicinity of the Indus, is utterly destitute of water and forage. For both these necessities of life, the cattle have to go to the lands close under the hills, and it is essential for their security that the herdsmen be well armed.

* There are four posts belonging to the Punjab, between Mittenkote and the Scinde frontier. The nearest is at Kin, twenty miles from Kusmore.

15th April, 1854.

6. For these reasons, the Chief Commissioner would not wish to prohibit the people from bearing arms. On the contrary, he would incite and encourage them to go well armed, so as to resist the hill men. But as he also desires to co-operate, as far as possible, with the Scinde authorities, he will direct the issue of a proclamation forbidding the people of the Derajat entering the Scinde border with arms in their hands, and explaining that, by infringing this order, they will be liable to lose their arms and suffer such punishment as is laid down by the rules in force within that territory.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) P. MELVILL,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Lahore, 15th April, 1854.

No 463 of 1854.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

True copy forwarded for the information of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, in reference to his letter, No. 276, dated 7th November, 1853.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,
Officiating for the Commissioner in Scinde.
Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 6th May, 1854.

[COPIES.]

No. 151 of 1854.

6th May, 1854.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to A. F. BELLASIS, Esquire, Assistant-Commissioner in Scinde, in Charge.
Dated 6th May, 1854.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to forward to you copy of a letter from Mr Secretary Grant, dated the 26th ultimo, No 53, and to request that you will immediately obtain from Major Jacob, and forward to me, the information called for in paragraph 6.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1854.

No. 53.

From J. P. GRANT, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to H L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Dated Fort William, the 26th April, 1854.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 8th instant, No. 43, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Scinde, reporting the particulars of a recent interview with the Khan of Kelat, and of a communication from Major Jacob, relative to the affairs of that chief.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state that the Government of Bombay will hereafter be addressed respecting the proposals on which instructions are asked. At present, the Government of India does not desire to carry them into effect.

3. The attention of His Lordship in Council has been drawn to certain passages in the letter of Major Jacob. In paragraph 16, that Officer says:—"Much good must, it seems to me, be accomplished among these wild, but not unintelligent people, by our resolutely setting our faces against all private war whatever, whether against our friends or enemies." Major Jacob then proceeds,

6th May, 1854.

in paragraph 17, to state :—" But it seems right that I should bring to your notice that very great evil is caused by the contrary practice close to us in the Punjab Districts. Muzzarees, Boogtees, &c., &c., have there been permitted "or rather encouraged to 'retaliate' on the hill plunderers; a proceeding fraught "with terrible and increasing ill consequences." In the 18th paragraph, Major Jacob illustrates this statement by narrating how he, not long ago, received a letter from the Officer Commanding at Asnee, congratulating him on the successful attack of the Boogtees on the Murrees.

4. The Governor-General in Council has, very recently, signed a General Order, issued by the special instructions of the Court of Directors, pronouncing a severe censure upon Major Jacob, for the publication of opinions in which he denounces the Military System "established by the Government he serves." His Lordship in Council regrets to perceive that this Officer has now thought proper to denounce to his superior Officer, in official record, the policy which he asserts is pursued by the Supreme Government of India in the frontier districts of the Punjab.

5. With the private letters which may pass between two Officers, the Government of India has no concern, and will take no cognizance of them. But when direct and injurious allegations against the public policy of the Government, or against the conduct of its Servants, are officially advanced, the Officer who advances them shall be held severely to account.

6. His Lordship in Council requests, therefore, that Major Jacob be required, without delay, to furnish the proofs of his assertion.

1st.—That in the Punjab Districts, close to Scinde, a policy is pursued contrary to the policy which sets its face against all private war, whether against our friends or enemies.

2nd.—That the Muzzarees, Boogtees, &c., &c., have, in those districts, been "permitted, or even encouraged, to 'retaliate' on the hill plunderers."

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

J. P. GRANT.

Fort William, the 26th April, 1854.

Secretary to the Government of India.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government,

No. 1,367 of 1854.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded to Major Jacob, with a request that he will furnish the information called for by the Government of India.

(Signed)

A. F. BELLASIS,

Officiating for the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 15th May, 1854.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 3, from a Resolution by the Honble. Board, dated 26th April, 1854.

15th May, 1854.

Para. 3.—Resolved, that the fact of there having, as reported by Major Jacob in paragraph 20, been an entire absence, during the years 1852 and 1853, of any criminal or other charges, requiring investigation by that Officer, against a single individual of the Doombkee and Jekianee tribes located on the borders of Upper Scinde, is satisfactory.

No. 1,371 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True Extract forwarded for the information of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier.

(Signed)

A. F. BELLASIS,

Officiating for the Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 15th May, 1854.

20th April, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 261, of the 7th April, 1854, to my address, and to forward the accompanying Embarkation Return in triplicate, as therein directed.

I have the honor to explain that the numbers shown therein are those of the followers actually present with the detachment, and which are necessary to its efficiency.

The object of this detachment proceeding to Poona being, that His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief may see a portion of the Scinde Irregular Horse complete and ready for service in every respect.

The details were, by His Lordship's orders, expressly left to me, and I consider the presence with the troop of a proper number of Lascars, Bheesteers, Bazar establishment, and Artificers, as essentially necessary to its efficiency in the field.

Wherefore I have the honor to request that passage may be provided for every man and beast borne on this return. When, if Government should hereafter decide that any individuals may not be entitled to a free passage, the amount due on this account can easily be recovered from the regiment.

I have the honor to report, as directed, that the troop marched from Jacobabad, *en route* to Kurrachee, with orders to proceed via Larkana, Schwan, and Kotree, and may be expected to reach Kurrachee about the 20th May next, but the great rise of the river which has lately occurred, may render a change in this route necessary, and possibly delay the arrival of the detachment at Kurrachee a few days.

The reports which will be forwarded to you, by the Officer commanding the detachment, will keep you informed in this respect.

I have the honor herewith to forward, in duplicate, another report of departure, as called for in your letter under reply.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) J. JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,
and in Upper Scinde.

To Captain Evans, Deputy Quarter-Master-General
Scinde Division Army, Kurrachee.

No. 691 of 1854.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Kurrachee, 3rd June, 1854.*

3rd June, 1854.

To Major JACOB, C.B., Commanding in Upper Scinde, Jacobabad.

SIR,

I am desired to forward, for your information, copy of a letter, No. 2,524, of the 27th ultimo, from the Adjutant-General of the Army

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) B. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2,524.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. HANCOCK, Adjutant-General of the Army, to Major-General Sir H. SOMERSET, K.C.B. and K.H., Commanding Scinde Division Army, Kurrachee.

SIR,

With reference to the Inspection Report for 1853-54, of the 1st and 2nd Regiments Scinde Irregular Horse, I am directed to communicate the Commander-in-Chief's satisfaction at the very favorable report made by Brigadier Cavaye of these Corps, commanded during the past year by Major Jacob.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.
*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Mahableswar, 27th May, 1854.*

No. 502 of 1854.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Kurrachee,
26th April, 1854.*

To Major JACOB, C. B., Commanding in Upper Scinde, Jacobabad.

26th April, 1854.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 82, of the 22nd instant, I am desired to acquaint you that Major-General Sir H. Somerset quite concurs in your opinion of the advisability of having the Frontier Command separate and distinct from that of Shikarpoor, but that there are obstacles to any change at present, which may render Government unwilling to entertain a proposal of this nature.

The Major-General, however, will transmit your letter, and strongly recommend it to favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,

 No. 824 of 1854.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Kurrachee, 1st July, 1854.*

To Major JACOB, C. B., Commanding the Frontier, Jacobabad.

1st July, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit for your information copy of letter No. 2,777, of the 21st ultimo, from the Adjutant-General, and to request you will in future report direct to Divisional Head Quarters.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2,777.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. HALE, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to Major-General Sir H. SOMERSET, K. C. B. and K. H., Commanding Scinde Division.

21st June, 1854.

SIR,

In continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 2,233 of the 11th ultimo, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has sanctioned the alterations recommended in the present arrangements with respect to the Commands in Upper Scinde and Hyderabad, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

That part of the alteration which proposes the separation of the Frontier Command from that of the Brigade in Upper Scinde, is to be at once carried into effect; and the station of Jacobabad will accordingly cease to be included in the latter command from the date of the receipt of this order at Shikarpoor.

The other alterations are not to be carried into effect until approved by the Government of India.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. HALE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 21st June, 1854.*

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

28th July, 1854.

SIR,

By favor of the Collector of Shikarpoor, I have to-day seen and perused a printed volume of "Selections from the Records of the Government of India, No. 2, Punjaub Report."

On other occasions, I have been officially supplied, by your order, with copies of such reports for my office, but this one I have not so received.

In this volume, I find at page 40, paragraph 133, the following passage :—

"133. Aided by 400 Infantry, the Cavalry detachment, in all 800 strong (of which the troopers receive only 20 rupees per mensem), almost entirely hold and protect the Derajat Frontier line 300 (three hundred) miles long, and distant on an average only six miles from the hills, whence the robber hordes come pouring down; while the Scinde Horse, 1,400 strong (of which each man receives 30 rupees per mensem), guard a frontier only 70 miles long, and that distant generally 30 miles from the hills. The Eusufzve Frontier, from Toongee, on the Swat River, down to Pehoor, on the Indus, is of the same length as the Scinde line from Kusmore to Khanghur; and yet the former is patrolled and defended by the Guide Corps, 800 strong, including both cavalry and infantry. In neither case are the supports taken into consideration. Our Derajat line is supported by the Cavalry of Dehra Ismael Khan, Asnee, Dehra Ghazee Khan, and Bunnoo, and the Scinde line by those of Sukkur and Shikarpoor. The duty thus imposed upon the Punjaub Cavalry is arduous, and several Commandants have expressed their opinion that the present high state of efficiency of their regiments cannot be maintained under such constant toil and exposure."

On this passage I beg leave to offer the following remarks :—

The Scinde Frontier, guarded by the Scinde Irregular Horse under my command, extends from Chandia Hills to the Indus above Kusmore, near Mittree. The distance is detailed below—the names given being those of the frontier outposts and head-quarters.

				Miles.
From the Chandia Hills to	Dost Ali	:	:	30
"	Shahdadpoor	.	.	15
"	Khyra Ke Ghurree	.	.	16
"	Rojaun	.	.	24
"	Jacobabad	.	.	10
"	Dilmorad	.	.	9
"	Hussan Ke Ghurry	.	.	11
"	Tungwanee	.	.	14
"	Kundkote	.	.	12
"	Koomree	.	.	15
"	Kusmore	.	.	18
"	Mittree	.	.	11
Total miles.				185

Since the year 1848 there have been no troops whatever either in support, reserve, or in any other way connected or concerned with the Scinde Frontier, except the two regiments of Scinde Horse. There has been no cavalry at Sukkur or Shikarpoor, and no other than the Scinde Irregular Horse in Scinde at all since 1847. The infantry at Shikarpoor has no connection with the Frontier, which, since 1848, has formed a separate command.

The Scinde Irregular Horse is 1,600 strong, but deducting men always on furlough, 1,400. All reserves and supports are included in this number—there are no others whatever.

On the principle of the calculation given in the paragraph quoted from the Punjaub report, the detachments on the Scinde Frontier stand thus—Omitting the supports at Head-Quarters, at Jacobabad, there are ten posts, 360 strong of all ranks in the aggregate, along a line of 185 miles in length, or less than two men per mile.

The Punjaub report shows 400 infantry and 800 cavalry (also exclusive of reserves) holding a frontier line of 300 miles, or just four men per mile; or, in place of the state of things affirmed in the Punjaub report, the State pays monthly 80 rupees per mile of frontier in the Derajat, and 60 rupees per mile in Scinde.

Their duties compared with those of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

28th July, 1854.

With regard to the proximity of the hills, the fact is, that this is a very great advantage. The mountaineers, the very best of them, are contemptible in the plain; but when, to reach them, the cavalry has to make a weary march of 50 or 60 miles through a desert, constant toil and exposure are, indeed, necessary to success.

In former days, when I had posts at Shahpoor, Chutter, Poolajee, Koomree, &c., close to the hills, fewer men sufficed for the work. At present, our frontier line is only at its extremities near the hills, the distance from which generally is about sixty miles. The most formidable plundering tribes are, however, not the mountaineers, but those of the plains. The Doombkees, Jekranees, Rumdanees, Kosahs, Boordees, Muzzarees, &c., &c., are all inhabitants of the plains of Cutchee and Scinde, and it was these, and not the mountaineers, who formerly laid waste the whole border country.

Even now, the Muzzarees living within our own border in the Punjaub, between Mittenkote and Kusmore, are the worst marauders in the whole country. These men still continually plunder in the British territory on the left bank of the Indus (which they cross cleverly and habitually on skins), in the Bhawalpoor country, occasionally in the hills. Only a few weeks ago a gang of these Muzzarees, fully armed, was committing depredations in the Gotkee district.

Within the Scinde border similar practices formerly prevailed on a very large scale, but these have been for many years totally put a stop to, and since 1848 no man has been allowed to bear arms.

Under the arrangements carried out on the Scinde border, whole tribes, amounting to many thousands of men, whose sole or chief occupation formerly was plunder, have been actually reclaimed from their evil habits, and have long since become useful and industrious members of society.

The labors, then, of the Scinde Irregular Horse have, at least, been attended with complete and permanent success: the frontier has not only been guarded by the corps, but our foes have been converted to friends, and the robber tribes to peaceful subjects.

The constant toil and exposure necessary in the first instance to produce these results are now no longer requisite, and where proper principles are followed out such must always be the effect.

But the Scinde Irregular Horse have not only held and quieted the frontier without aid or support from any other source, but even, at a critical period, when all the border tribes were in a state of violent irritation, the Scinde Irregular Horse detached five hundred men to serve for nearly two years in the Punjaub.

As to the "robber hordes which come pouring down from the hills," I am well acquainted with the statistics of the tribes and the country generally—at least up to Mittenkote; and it is certain that the only formidable predatory tribe in the hills, the men of which have for many years past made incursions into the British territory in that quarter, is the Murree tribe. But these men have far to go to reach that country, and the largest body of them which has left the hills to plunder in the country between Mittenkote and Kusmore, since the annexation of the Punjaub, did not amount to 300 strong.

The Lasharees, Goorchanees, &c., are contemptible; the Khetranees are not a predatory tribe at all, and if not annoyed by the hostile incursions of others, remain at peace with all.

The Boogtees, formerly so formidable, have long since been reduced by me to total submission and obedience, and have, for years past, ceased to annoy the Punjaub territory, or to injure its inhabitants, unless, perhaps, in defending themselves occasionally against the inroads of the Muzzarees of Rojaun.

The paragraph quoted above from the Punjaub report, being founded on imperfect information, is then evidently incorrect as to fact, and unjust as to conclusion; and I beg respectfully to claim (as I think that I have a right to do) the protection of the head of the province in which we have so long served from these injurious remarks, made and published regarding our proceedings by the Board of Administration of the Punjaub, who have evidently been misinformed as to the state of things, and to whom we are not responsible.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)
To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

2nd August, 1854. SIR,

I am honored by your letter, No. 677, of the 19th July, 1854, and, in reply, have the honor to inform you that I have at present by me no Rifle of the exact description I should recommend for the army, but I am in daily expectation of hearing of the arrival of several Rifles at Kurrachee for me from England, made exactly according to the description recommended by me as to weight, bore, mountings, and all else.

The moment I receive them, the instructions conveyed in your letter under reply shall be carried out.

Meanwhile, I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day written to my agents in London, immediately to have another Rifle, of my pattern, made and sent without any delay to the Honble, the Court of Directors, together with moulds for the balls of the shape which I have found best.

Since the date of my former memorandum on Rifles, I have found that a ball of the one sent herewith answers admirably for any description of Rifle whatever, or even for a smooth bore ; and this would, I think, be the best ball for the army.

The ball should be one size less in diameter than the Musket, and the wad attached to it one size larger ; thus for a 14 gauge Rifle the ball should be 15 gauge and the wad 13.

The ball is cast from the larger end, where a little neck is left, by which the wad is riveted with one blow of a hammer.

No patch is used, and the edges of the wad being greased when the ammunition is prepared, the gun never becomes in the least foul so as to interfere with the loading.

The ball being quite loose in the barrel would be liable accidentally to fall out, but the wad keeps it securely in its place.

When the gun is fired, the pressure of the powder expands the lead, so as completely to fill the rifle grooves, as will be seen by the fired ball sent herewith.

I should recommend the Soldier being supplied with blank cartridges containing the proper charge, and the wadded balls to be carried in a separate pouch, or a separate partition in the pouch.

These balls appear to offer great advantages.

1st.—Accurate practice up to 1,500 yards.

2nd.—Absolute simplicity, no patch or anything else being required.

3rd.—Ease of loading far greater than that of a common smooth bored musket.

4th.—The barrel never fouling, even after firing 200 rounds in rapid succession.

5th.—The ball being adapted for use with all species of fire-arms

6th.—The ammunition being as easily and cheaply prepared as the common ball cartridge.

I should recommend a quantity of these wadded balls being made up and tried by the Rifle Corps, from the Rifles now in use, when their superiority will at once be apparent.

In making experiments with these, or other elongated balls, it should be borne in mind that their wonderful superiority over the round ball is only fully apparent at ranges beyond 300 yards.

The initial velocity of the round ball, with the usual charges, is much greater than that of the long ball ; but the terminal velocity of the former, owing to the enormous resistance it sustains from the air, is much less

Thus a round and a long ball, fired with the same charge, may leave the gun, the former with a velocity of 800, and the latter 400 feet per second, but after a flight of about 300 yards their respective velocities will have become equal ; and as the range increases the round ball stops altogether, while the long ball retains velocity enough to carry it half a mile further.

This explains the fact which has often puzzled experimenters in England, namely, that the pointed ball requires a higher elevation than the round ball for short ranges, and a lower one for long ranges.

If Government wish it, I shall be happy to make and forward moulds for the wadded balls of the size for the regulation musket now in use

I have the honor, &c ,

(Signed)

J. JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Birch, Military Secretary of the
Government of India, Calcutta.

ROUGH MEMORANDUM on Scinde Frontier Proceedings since 1846, in distinction to those of the neighbouring Punjaub District. 9th August, 1854.

(Forwarded to the Commissioner in Scinde at his request.)

SCINDE.

Entirely offensive measures on the part of the troops, the possibility of attack by the marauders never being contemplated. No defensive works whatever allowed anywhere; existing ones destroyed or abandoned; the troops always freely exposed, and obstacles to rapid movements removed as much as possible; the people protected.

No distinction permitted between plundering and killing by private persons, whether friend or foe. Robbery and murder treated as equally criminal, whether the victim be a British subject or not.

The plea of family blood feud, or retaliation, in such cases, considered as an aggravating circumstance, as proving the most deliberate malice aforethought. No private person allowed to bear arms, or possess arms, without written permission.

The highest moral ground always taken in all dealings with the predatory tribes, *treating them always as of an inferior nature so long as they persist in their misdeeds: as mere vulgar, criminal, and disreputable persons*, with whom it is a disgrace for respectable persons to have any dealings, and whom all good men must, as matter of course, look on as objects of pity, not of dread—with hatred, possibly, but never with fear.

As perfect information as possible of all movements, or intended movements, of the plundering tribes residing beyond our border. Such information acted on with the greatest activity, our knowledge of the nature and habits of the Belooche robbers being sufficient to enable us in almost every single instance to judge correctly of their probable proceedings and effectually to check and counteract them at a distance from the British boundary.

The feeling instilled into every soldier employed being, that he was altogether of a superior nature to the robber—a good man against a criminal; the plunderers being always considered not as enemies but as malefactors.

The strictest justice always acted on, and no success, or want of success, or any other circumstance whatever, being allowed to influence the terms offered to, or the treatment of offenders, whether whole tribes or individuals. Violence, robbery, bloodshed, held as equally criminal and disreputable in all men; the abandonment of such practices, and the adoption of peaceful and industrial habits, being considered as most honorable, and encouraged in every way. A few words will sum up the whole system. At first, put down all violence with the strong hand; then, your force being known, felt, and respected, endeavour to excite men's better natures. till all men, seeing that your object is good, and of the greatest general benefit to the community, join heart and hand to aid in putting down or preventing violence.

This is the essence of the whole business.

The Court of Directors found fault with me for my proceedings on the Scinde Frontier at first as too violent and severe; the Punjaub Commissioners have now asserted that our task was too easy, and that we did nothing! Both parties are in error. The principles on which we have acted on the Scinde Frontier since January, 1847, have always been exactly the same. The great power of a machine is shown by its smooth and easy working; a noise and struggle show the effects of opposition; and therefore, in fact, a deficiency of power. The working of true principles is now apparent here in almost total absence of open physical force.

When we came to the Scinde Frontier in 1847, the people had no idea of any power but violence. The proceedings of the British authorities tended to confirm this state of feeling.

When the men of Cutchee plundered in Scinde, the only remedy applied by the Governor of Scinde was to encourage the Scindees to plunder in Cutchee. Both parties then were equally guiltless or equally criminal; no idea of moral superiority was thought of.

Such being the case, it was absolutely necessary in the first instance to have

8th August, 1854. recourse to violent measures, to show the predatory tribes that we possessed, in far greater degree than themselves, the only power which they respected—mere brute force.

Our first year (1847) on the border was one of enormous bodily labor; we had literally to lie down to rest with our boots and swords on for many months together. We crushed the robbers by main force, and proved far superior to them, even in activity. And, for the information of the Punjaub people, it may be well to observe that, at this time, but one Regiment of the Scinde Irregular Horse was on the frontier.

The observation of the Punjaub Commissioners about the posts being close to the hills, is curious. When our frontier was in a disturbed state, I had my posts close to the hills, esteeming this arrangement to be an *advantage*. Since quiet has been established, I have withdrawn them, save as respects some Belocche Guides. But though we had succeeded in forcibly subduing the robber tribes, I should have considered our proceedings as a failure, had it been necessary to continue to use violent measures.

Having by the use of force made ourselves feared and respected, we were able to apply better means, and to appeal to higher motives than *fear*. This I had in view from the very first.

The barbarians now feel (which they could hardly imagine before) that strength, courage, and activity may be possessed in the highest degree by those also influenced by gentle and benevolent motives.

Under the influence of this growing feeling, the character of the border amounting to more than twenty thousand souls, have totally abandoned their former predatory habits and taken to peaceable pursuits.

Our Jekranees and Doombkees, formerly the wildest of the border riders, are now the most honest and industrious people in all Scinde.

Every man of the Scinde Irregular Horse is looked on and treated as a friend by all the country folk.

The Punjaub Commissioners appear to suppose that the duties performed by my men have been walking up and down from post to post, and such like; but, in truth, the moral power of their bold and kindly bearing and proceedings has spread far and wide through the country, and effected what no mere force would have done. Even the Murrees, who have not felt our physical force much, are fast coming under this influence, and are beginning to feel themselves disreputable.

If the irritation and excitement to evil practices, caused by the incursions of our Muzzarees, and other proceedings practised and permitted in the Punjaub, do not interfere with the full development of the causes now at work on our border, it seems to me certain, that perfect peace and quiet will be established among *all* the tribes in hill and plain, whose sole or chief pursuits have hitherto been robbery and murder.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major.
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

9th August, 1854.

ROUGH NOTES on the Proceedings on the Punjaub Frontier in the district adjoining Scinde.

PUNJAUB,

Measures strictly defensive—fortified posts—the troops protected by works—the people encouraged to bear arms and to “protect *themselves*.”

Attacks on neighbouring tribes, such as the Boogtees, Lasharees, &c., by private British subjects, encouraged by the British authorities.

Moral influence over the predatory tribes within and beyond our frontier not even thought of. The whole question treated as one wherein “might makes right;” men’s evil passions alone excited; revenge and rapine considered as the normal and necessary state of things; quarrels perpetuated; and hatred, terror, and alarm systematically maintained.

Our troops at the outposts being beaten, apply for assistance to the villagers, and take refuge in the villages, while the peasantry keep of the "enemy." The posts seldom aware of the proceedings of the "hill men" fill actually attacked by them.

9th August, 1854.

In short, every particular exactly resembles the state of affairs on the Scinde Frontier from January, 1843, till January, 1847. Similar principles have been followed in either case by similar effects; but the bold and numerous riders of Cutchee having been rather more formidable people in the plain than the robbers infesting the Punjaub border, the effects on Scinde of Sir Charles Napier's border arrangements were far more terrible and more miserable than anything that has ever occurred in the neighbouring Punjaub district.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

9th August, 1854.

I have the honor to report that the notorious border robber, Sunjur Rind, the last remaining at large, and the most persevering of the outlaws who formerly infested the Scinde Frontier, came in three days ago, and surrendered to the Wukkeel of the Khan of Kelat.

During the year 1847-48, this man Sunjur had numerous most narrow escapes from parties of the Scinde Irregular Horse. He was supposed to have been killed in Lieutenant Merewether's fight with the Boogtees, in October, 1847; but, as it afterwards appeared, he was one of the two men of the enemy who escaped on that occasion.

He has, during the last two years, frequently written to me to beg to be allowed to come in and receive pardon for his crimes; but the man's murders, robberies, and crimes generally, had been so enormous, that I returned no other answer than that I should certainly catch and hang him some day.

Sunjur then went to Islam Khan, the Boogtee chief, and begged him to intercede with me for him, which he did, receiving the same reply as before, with the addition that if the Boogtees harboured such criminals, they would be considered as guilty also.

The Boogtees then informed Sunjur that, if he came to live with them, they would send him prisoner to me.

He then went to the Murrees, but these people, greatly alarmed at our late arrangements with Kelat, and anxious to avoid giving offence, threatened to imprison Sunjur also, whereupon, in despair, the man came in and surrendered as above mentioned.

The man is of diabolical nature, and totally irreclaimable; but as he voluntarily surrendered, I have recommended the Kelat authorities not to execute him, but to keep him prisoner for life.

Nothing else extraordinary has occurred on the frontier during the past week.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

9th August, 1854.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Persian letter, received this day, from the Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpoor.

The subject of it appears to me to be one of considerable importance, inasmuch as I can hardly imagine anything more mischievous, or more likely to unsettle the minds of our border tribes, and to bring back former evil habits of life among them, than sending the Jekranees to take service in the neighbouring districts of the Punjaub, where the arrangements on the frontier are conducted on principles exactly contrary to those acted on, and successfully carried out, by me on the Scinde Frontier.

Much harm has already been done in the Kusmore district, among the Muzzarees,

16th August, 1854. who were there completely disarmed, and were taking wholly to peaceful pursuits, when they were made discontented, and many in consequence left the country, from seeing their brethren in their immediate neighbourhood, under their chief Dost Ali, still allowed habitually to carry and to use arms.

The evil of this state of things has lately been made very apparent, by several parties of these Muzzarees having proceeded across the Indus, on plundering excursions, into the Bhawalpoor territory.

This subject having been fully entered into in former correspondence lately, I need not now enter into it further.

But it seems to me that, under any circumstances, the application to the Lieutenant of Police was irregular and improper, I being in charge of these border tribes—and more especially of the Jekranees, who were placed solely under me by Sir C. Napier, in 1847.

I beg leave, therefore, to request the favor of your protection from such interference with them in future.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

21st August, 1854. SIR,

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 614, of the 16th August, 1854, to my address, with accompaniments, received this day, I have the honor to report that, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cantonments of Jacobabad and of the frontier outposts, with the exceptions of those near Kusmore, Koomree, and Kundkote, there is no obvious cause for malaria in the form of undrained, ill-ventilated, dirty villages, stagnant water, wet or foul cultivation, high hedges or jungles, extensive burying-grounds, &c.

The camps near Kusmore, Koomree, and Kundkote, are in a low jungly district, a great portion of which is either marsh land covered with high reeds, or dense forest. The camps themselves were cut out of such forest.

From the appearance of this district, extending from Kundkote to Kusmore, and from the desert to the Begaree Canal, I should have supposed that it had been the very hotbed of fever and malaria; but, notwithstanding appearances, experience shows that this tract of country is in no degree more unhealthy than any other part of Upper Scinde.

The trees evidently absorb or neutralize the ill effects of malaria.

The Cantonments at Jacobabad, and other outposts, are in the immediate neighbourhood of the desert between Scinde and Cutchee. This desert is a hard dry arid plain, perfectly without vegetation, and of superficial extent equal to about 4,000 square miles. In the hot season it becomes intensely heated, and the air passing over it, already wholly deprived of its moisture during its passage over the arid country of Beloochistan and the Persian frontier, becomes like a flame. Yet when the desert is dry there is, probably, no real malaria; though blasts of the Simoom, or poisonous wind, are of frequent occurrence, and the dust storms are of astonishing extent, duration, violence, and intensity.

But whenever rain falls on the desert in sufficient quantity thoroughly to wet its surface to any considerable extent, malaria arises from it with such virulence, and in such mighty quantities, that hardly a single individual in the whole district escapes fever.

This fact has been established by observation during a great many successive years: the result above mentioned never fails to occur.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Assistant Quarter-Master General,
Scinde Division Army, Kurrachee.

EXTRACT from the Commissioner's Letter to Government, No. 258, dated the 15th August, 1854, communicating the information contained in Major Jacob's letter, No. 142, of the 9th August, 1854.

Occurrences like that now reported are among the most conclusive and satisfactory proofs which could be afforded of the good effects of a system like that established by Major Jacob, showing that the moral influence of his measures is felt far beyond the range of the physical power which he directs.

No. 3,850 of 1854.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 29th August, 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 258, dated the 15th instant, and to inform you that the Right Honble. the Governor in Council has received with great satisfaction the intelligence of the surrender of Sunjur Rind.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,

Bombay Castle, 29th August, 1854.

Secretary to Government.

No. 2,577 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True Copies forwarded to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, with reference to his letter, No. 142, of 9th August, 1854.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 6th September, 1854.

SIR,

2th September, 1854.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,039, of the 8th September, 1854, to my address, with accompaniments, and with reference to their subject to state that, in my opinion, it will not be advisable to attempt to put a stop to people crossing the Indus in the manner mentioned by Major Stewart.

1stly. Because the attempt to do so would probably not succeed as regards thieves and evil disposed persons, who would contrive to pass over secretly notwithstanding.

2ndly. Because such an attempt on our part would be the cause of excessive annoyance and inconvenience to numerous honest and well-disposed men.

3rdly. Because far more effectual means are available for putting a stop to the robberies complained of.

The chief (if not the sole) perpetrators of the outrages in question are the Muzzarees of Rojaun, who, being allowed and even encouraged to bear arms, as you are aware by former correspondence, possess great facilities for carrying on such depredations, which they have practised from time immemorial.

These men being of the same families with those of Kusmore, and intimately associated with them, naturally induce inhabitants of Scinde occasionally to join in similar proceedings, and aid them in such cases in escaping with impunity.

This has been particularly the case with the people of Mitree, a new village which has lately sprung up on the very edge of the Kusmore district, where it joins that of Rojaun.

12th September, 1854.

In some instances, men of some note of Maatchkhah, and other places in the Bhawalpoor territory, have themselves been the plunderers, and have, with the natural cunning of these people, come to the Kusmore side, and thence induced men to join them, supplying them with arms, &c., on reaching the Bhawalpoor territory; and after the robbery, dismissing them to their homes in our territory with a portion of the spoil.

A case of this kind was very lately tried by me, and the judicial proceedings relating to it are before you. Several other such cases have occurred.

The Kardar or head official of Subzulkote has hitherto, instead of aiding in detecting and securing offenders, done all in his power to impede and harass my proceedings.

The favorite tactics of these people consist in raising an outcry against the inhabitants of other districts, in order to conceal their own misdeeds.

In several instances, the Subzulkote authorities have done their best to screen offenders by declining to send witnesses, &c. However, after all, during the last two years there have only been four instances of men really of our border districts committing the robberies complained of; the actual offenders almost always, and the instigators and contrivers invariably, appearing to be men of the Punjab, or of the Bhawalpoor territory itself.

I have been in correspondence for a considerable time past with the Political Agent at Bhawalpoor on the subject of these petty inroads, and the want of co-operation on the part of the Bhawalpoor Officers, and there is reason to believe that some improvement has taken place on that side.

I have also adopted such measures as will, I trust, prevent the possibility of marauders from our border districts escaping with impunity, and have lately placed a Police Thanna at Mittree, which will, I hope, effectually put a stop to any future attempts at such lawless excursions by the people living in the jungle in that neighbourhood.

It seems to me that nothing more need be, or can be, with advantage, done on our side. But, doubtless, so long as the Muzzarees and others in immediate contact with the Kusmore frontier shall be allowed and encouraged to bear and use arms, robberies will continue, and the real offenders will lay the blame on their neighbours in Scinde.

It might be well, I think, if it were to be pointed out by yourself to the Bhawalpoor authorities, that the neglect and opposition of the Officers of Subzulkote and its neighbourhood (particularly one Lalla Kurrum Chund), have been one chief cause of the outrages complained of; and that peace, safety, and good order would speedily be established if they would only attend to my suggestions in these matters, and aid me when I require their assistance.

I have the honor, &c,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

18th September, 1854. SIR,

With reference to the subject of my letter, No. 156, of the 11th September, 1854, I have the honor to explain that the Sind hollow, a long time ago, formed a reservoir by means of canals, from which a large tract of country along its north-western side was at one time richly cultivated; the communications of the hollow with the river having, partly by artificial means, and partly from natural causes, become choked, these lands have, for nearly a century past, been left waste, and are mostly covered with jungle.

The remains of the old canals and appearances of former cultivation, however, are still apparent, and were the water again freely admitted, so as to rise to the same level as before, which can be easily accomplished, the whole might be, and would be, again brought under the plough, and would prove highly productive.

This of itself seems to constitute full and sufficient reason for opening the connecting channels with the Indus, as proposed by me; but other important advantages are dependent on this work.

The Sind hollow communicates with the Begaree Canal, and, in conse-

quence of this hollow not being fairly filled, the greatest difficulty is experienced in preventing the water of the canal from breaking into it and so running to waste, much expense being thereby incurred for sluices, bunds, &c. 18th September, 1854.

Were the water freely admitted into the Sind instead of drawing water from the Begaree, it would tend to increase the supply in that important feeder, and all sluices, &c., might be dispensed with.

Again, the drainage from the Sind Hollow continues to flow into the Begaree long after the Indus has fallen below the mouth of that canal; and were the water freely admitted into the Sind during the whole season of the inundation, there is good reason to believe that the Begaree Canal would never run dry, but would become a permanent stream, to the immense advantage of the large district to the westward, which it supplies with water.

In the year 1849, I caused the people of Meer Ali Morad, to whom the district then belonged, to make a cut into the Sind near Budanee, which proved valuable as far as it went; but the means at our command were scanty, and the work was of trifling dimension compared with what was really required to develop the full advantages of the measure.

I now propose to make a new channel at a spot near Gheehulpoor, where the main river now runs nearest the bed of the Sind, at least 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep; the length of the cutting is only about 2,000 feet, so that a great result can be secured with comparatively little labor.

No water from the Sind will be permitted to cross the channel of the Begaree, so that the districts south of that feeder will not be otherwise affected save by the increased supply of water in that canal.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

SIR,

22nd September, 1854

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,997, of the 11th September 1854, to my address, with proceedings of the Select Committee in the matter of Rifle practice.

I have the honor to point out that the four-grooved Rifle with which the Committee has been carrying on experiments, is not the Rifle recommended by me for use in the army, but it is one which was made purposely exactly like the Rifle now in use with the army, with the single exception of having four grooves instead of two.

This was done with the sole object of *facility of loading*; in all other respects the piece possesses exactly the same merits and demerits as the common soldiers' Rifle heretofore in use.

The ball may be dropped into the four-grooved, but must fit tight in the two-grooved Rifle; the round belted ball is here referred to.

The question of easy loading appears not to have occupied the attention of the Committee, yet it is in war the most important point of all.

The advantage of a proper shaped ball refers, of course, equally to both rifles, but the weight of these pieces is much too small to admit of a proper charge of powder being used with the long balls, and it will be observed that the Rifle which I propose for the army is twenty-four gauge only.

One circumstance should, I think, be noticed for the aid of future trials. No Rifle can be laid correctly by a gunner's quadrant: proper sights must be used, or no accuracy can be obtained.

Such, and many other minor facts regarding small arms, can only be discovered by long practice. One curious instance I may mention which relates to a circumstance which the Committee were evidently quite unaware of.

Rifle practice from the shoulder, at all distances, is more correct than when a carriage is used.

I have made carriages for my Rifles here very strong and heavy, with screw adjustments, both horizontal and vertical, expecting, as did the Committee, by fixing the Rifle to obtain more accurate results; but, much to my surprise, the effect was contrary to what was expected, and the practice inferior to that from the

22nd September, 1854.

shoulder. I have never here, with the worst shots, seen such wild practice as that reported by the Committee, and this is, I think, to be attributed to the fixing of the Rifle when firing.

Observation shows, that when the piece is fixed, apparently immoveably, it undergoes a vibration when fired, which causes more deviation from truth than when the piece is fired from the shoulder of a good and practised shot.

There must be some mistake as to the form of the balls after firing, as observed by the Committee. It is not possible that lead forced through a cylinder can assume any but a cylindrical form under such treatment: the balls in question observed to be elliptical, &c., must have had their shape altered by striking the earth or something else. I have examined thousands of balls after firing, when they had not been injured by striking an object, and always found them *exactly* to fit the barrel. They fitted air-tight, just as if they had been cast in the barrel itself.

This refers, of course, to that part of the balls which comes in contact with the barrel in firing.

I find also, after many thousands of trials, that no hollow whatever in the ball is required to give it the full power of expansion. The length of the ball alone causes this effect to its fullest extent.

The Committee observe that balls with hollows in them require less elevation than the others; this must assuredly be the case if the same charge of powder be used, for there is just so much less lead for the powder to propel; but in this case it would be far better to use a solid ball of the same weight as the hollow ball, when the missile, being of smaller surface, would sustain much less resistance from the air than the large hollow ball.

I am in daily expectation of receiving from England some Rifles of the exact pattern recommended by me for the army, and immediately on their arrival, I will do myself the honor to forward one of them to you.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Hancock, Adjutant-General
of the Army, Bombay.

22nd September, 1854. SIR,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Report called for in your endorsement, No. 466, of the 21st February, 1854, and your letter No. 511, of the 27th February, 1854, to my address, and in doing so, I beg leave to observe that, this Report is not only very inferior to what such an historical sketch ought to be and might have been in abler hands, but that I am quite conscious of its being much less full and less complete in every way than I could myself have made it, had my time and mind not been otherwise occupied. To write any approach to a good Historical Report, requires quiet and full leisure for thought and research on the part of the writer.

But my ordinary current duties have been sufficient for themselves completely to occupy my mental and bodily powers, and this Report had to be written amid the distractions and interruptions of all manner of other necessary duties.

I trust, therefore, that the circumstances under which it has been written, will be accepted as an apology for its defects.

As far as the paper goes, however, it may be depended on as correct; and as an outline to be filled up by others, even this imperfect Sketch may prove useful.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major.
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SKETCH OF STATES AND TRIBES

CONNECTED WITH THE

FRONTIER OF UPPER SCINDE;

FROM THEIR

FIRST INTERCOURSE WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT UP TO THE
YEAR 1854.

THE States and Tribes connected with the Frontier of Upper Scinde are "The 1854.
Principalities of Bhawalpoor and Kelat."

The Tribes of Khetranees, Murrees, Boogtees, Lasharees, Goorchanees, Muzzarees, Bordees, Doombkees, Jekranees, Brahooses, Mugzees, Chandias, Juttooes, Jummalees, Kosahs Oomranees, Khyheerees, the Kujjucks, and Barozhies of Seebee, and others.

On the Bhawalpoor State it is not, I imagine, intended that I should remark. The others may be naturally arranged under three heads:—

1st. The Tribes residing beyond British territory, and "de facto" independent of any other State.

2ndly. The State of Kelat with the individual border Tribes, its subjects.

3rdly. The border Tribes, British subjects, living within the British Frontier.

INDEPENDENT TRIBES.

Under the first head are comprised the Khetranees, the Lasharies, the Goorchanees, the Kujjucks and Barozhies of Seebee, and the predatory hill Tribes the Boogtees and Murrees.

The Khetranees are a distinct race, said to be neither Affghan nor Belooche, but intermarrying with both races. They are of peaceable habits and agricultural pursuits; their country is sufficiently rich and productive to supply their wants, and, though a warlike people when attacked, they usually abstain from plundering their neighbours. Khetranees,

Their present chief is Meer Hajee. Their numbers are said to amount to six thousand adult males. They are generally in alliance with the Boogtees—the chiefs of the tribes being connected by marriage, and frequently at feud with the Murrees, who often make predatory inroads in their territory. Numerical strength.

Their country is wholly in the hills to the northward of the Boogtee territory, to which it adjoins.

Its greatest extent is north and south about one hundred and twenty miles, and east and west about seventy. Extent.

The chief town is Burkhan, which is about one hundred and sixty miles north-east from Shikarpoor. Chief town,

To the north of the Khetranees are the Affghans, to the west the Murrees, and on the east the Lasharee and Goorchanee Tribes. Boundaries,

The climate is considered good, being moderately hot and cold. In the spring and autumn a considerable quantity of rain falls, which insures an ample supply of water for cultivation; several streams run through the Khetranee district, the chief one is the "Lar," which rises not far from Burkhan, and, flowing westward, joins the Nara in the Murree hills north of Seebee. Climate,

The country is for the most part barren mountain, but there are numerous valleys which are fertile and well cultivated. These produce abundance of wheat, barley, maize, and various kinds of pulse—also good fruits, particularly pomegranates, which are in high repute. Produce,

22nd September, 1854.

Some alum is found in these hills, but no other minerals of commercial value are produced. The commerce is trifling—some little trade is carried on with the Affghans to the north, and with the district of Hurrund Dajal.

A road from Ghuznee to the Deyrajat passes through the country, but the passes are difficult for camels, and the route is little frequented.

There is little or no intercourse between the Khetranees and Scinde, and they have never attempted any act of hostility on the British frontier but once; when under the influence of Mooltan gold, Meer Hajee joined the Murrees and Boogtees in an attack on Kusmore, in April, 1849.

Lasharees.

The Lasharees and Goorchanees inhabit the strip of hill country between the territory of the Khetranees and the province of Mooltan. As a body these Tribes have never been concerned in any way with the Scinde Frontier. They are shepherds and herdsmen—their country is barren and unproductive.

Kujjucks and Barozhies of Seebee.

The Kujjucks are an Affghan Tribe, residing in the town of Kujjuck and its adjoining lands, in the Seebee district.

The Barozhies reside in the town of Koork, also in the Seebee district.

Always at feud with the Murrees, who attempt to plunder them.

These two Tribes are always at feud with each other, but are not predatory. Both are frequently attacked by the Murrees, who occasionally succeed in stealing their cattle. But these Seebee Tribes are quite strong enough in numbers and in spirit to protect themselves against the inroads of the mountaineers, which they do effectually.

The Seebee District is a semicircular bay in the hills north-east of Dadur, about twenty-five miles in the diameter.

Nara river.

It is bounded on the north and east by the Murree hills, on the south by the desert of Cutchee, and on the west by the Nara river, which there enters the plain.

The water of this river at its highest flows in various channels through the whole length of Cutchee, and even into Scinde, where it sometimes in a strong stream joins the Indus water in the canal near Khyree Ke Ghurree. But in the ordinary low state of the stream the Nara is slightly dammed near Gooloo Ke Shehur, and the whole of its water is drawn off by various canals to irrigate the fields of the Seebee districts.

Soil and produce.

The soil is very fertile, and produces large crops of excellent wheat.

The supply of water being permanent and continuous, the character of this little piece of country is quite different from that of the neighbouring province of Cutchee, of which it is not considered to form a part.

Climate.

The climate seems healthy, and in the spring is delightful. The winter is cold but during the hot season, from April to October inclusive, the heat is most intense. In comparison with the neighbouring districts, much rain falls in Seebee. There is, however, no regular season for rain, but the heaviest falls appear to occur in the months of March and April.

The district of Seebee belongs to Candahar, and pays revenue to the Chiefs of that place.

The chief town of the district was Seebee, formerly a fine, well built, flourishing, and populous place. Adjoining the town is a large and substantial fortress, which is still a place of great strength even in its present decayed condition. Both (fortress and town) are now wholly deserted, having been plundered and burnt by the notorious Hajee Khan Kakur in 1828, when he was Governor of the province on behalf of the Candahar Chiefs.

Seebee repaired and garrisoned by the British in 1842.

The fortress was repaired, and was garrisoned by British troops in 1841-42; but with this exception the place has never been occupied, and is now a deserted ruin.

No officers of the Candahar Chiefs now permanently reside in the Seebee district, but a Sirdar with a detachment of troops is sent generally every year to receive the revenue of the district, which is usually willingly paid without any demur. After the destruction of the town of Seebee, Kujjuck remained the chief town of the district, and the Kujjucks were always at feud with the Barozhies their neighbours. Our first connection with the people of Seebee commenced in 1839, when Missree Khan Barozhie of Koork was, with a body of his horse-men, taken into our service.

March 1841, arrears of revenue demanded in the name of Shah Soojah.

In the month of March, 1841, the Political Agent in Upper Scinde, Mr. Ross Bell, deputed one of his Assistants to demand arrears of revenue from the Kujjucks, and other Tribes of Seebee on account of Shah Soojah. The Officer

was accompanied by a detachment of British troops of all arms, but the business was mismanaged, and much mischief thereby was produced.

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The affair mis-
managed.
Kujjucks had at first
no intention of
resistance.

The Kujjucks had at first not the least intention of resisting; everything remained as usual in their town, and the Sepoys of the British detachment were freely admitted into the place, going to and fro, and making purchases in the bazaar of the town, &c.

On the second day, however, after the arrival of the British force, the Kujjucks were excited to resistance, chiefly by the insults of Missree Khan Barozhie. They refused to pay the tribute demanded, and their town was attacked by the British troops. There were no gates to the town, and the place was otherwise not well adapted for defence; but, owing to strange misconduct, and to the accident of the Commanding Officer being killed, the troops were unsuccessful.

26th March, 1841,
Kujjucks attacked.

Attack repulsed.

On the next day, the 21st March, 1841, large reinforcements arrived with General Brooks, but the town had been completely deserted by the Kujjucks during the previous night.

The Kujjucks
evacuated the place
during the night.

The place was taken possession of, plundered, burnt and destroyed, the walls of the buildings being levelled with the ground, by order of General Brooks.

Kujjuck plundered
and destroyed by
order of General
Brooks.

But these proceedings were disapproved of by the Government of India, and the Kujjucks were next year reinstated and their town was rebuilt.

Kujjucks reinstated
by order of Govern-
ment of India.

From November, 1841, to September, 1842, an Assistant Political Agent resided at Seebee. When the British troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan and finally evacuated Cutchee in 1842, the district of Seebee was given over by the British authorities to the Khan of Kelat, but the latter did not take possession, and has not since then openly asserted any right to the territory. The people thenceforth have paid allegiance to the Sirdars of Candahar. They have never plundered in Scinde or Cutchee, and have maintained respectful and friendly intercourse with the British, whose subjects they would gladly be.

The Boogtees are still a numerous, and were up to 1847 a powerful Belooche Tribe. They inhabit the hill country, south of the Khetranees. Their principal town is Deyra. The present chief of the Tribe is Islam Khan.

Boogtee }

Their numbers, much reduced of late years, amount now to about 2,000 adult males.

Their country is chiefly rugged, barren hill, but contains much good pasture land, and some fertile valleys. The regular occupation of the whole Tribe was, till lately, plunder, which was carried on systematically on a large scale. Every man of the Tribe was a robber. The Khan of Kelat claimed sovereignty over them, but they paid revenue to no one, and, protected by their rocky fastnesses, maintained stormy independence, usually at war with the Murrees, and perpetually plundering their neighbours.

The connection of the Boogtees with the British commenced in 1839. The predatory tribes of Cutchee had caused such loss to British convoys, and rendered communication with the British army in Afghanistan so dangerous and difficult that, after all other means had been tried and had failed, a force was, in the month of October, 1839, sent under command of Major Billamore to reduce the robber Tribes by force. On the arrival of the force at Poolajee, it was found that the Cutchee plunderers had deserted the country, abandoned their homes in the plain, and taken refuge in the Boogtee hills.

Boogtees' first con-
nection with the
British.

Thither they were followed by Major Billamore's detachment, it being thought important to show the mountaineers, both Murrees and Boogtees, that they were not only not able to protect our enemies, but were not even themselves safe from our arms.

As the British force approached Deyra, the Boogtees at first seemed disposed to be submissive and friendly; but the smallness of the British force tempted them to hostilities, and they attacked Major Billamore with their whole strength.

The Boogtees were twice signally defeated with great loss; their chief, Beebruck, was captured, and sent prisoner to Scinde, their town of Deyra was taken and plundered, and great loss inflicted on the Tribe generally. Major Billamore's force remained in the hills nearly three months, and then, having accomplished every object intended by the expedition, returned to the plains by the famous and difficult passes of Nuffosk and Surtoff. The proceedings regarding the other Tribes will be mentioned in the proper place,

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The plundering excursions of the Boogtees were checked, and they gave little more annoyance to their neighbours till 1845, when the removal of their rivals the Doombkees and Jekranees from the plains of Cutchee, after the hill campaign of Sir C. Napier laid open the then ill-defended Frontier of Scinde to their incursions.

Sir Charles Napier proceeds against the robbers with an army of 7,000 men.

In January 1845, General Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B., Governor of Scinde, proceeded with an army of seven thousand men, of all arms, and accompanied by Meer Ali Morad, with an army of Balooches, to attack and reduce the plundering Tribes of Cutchee, who, under the able guidance of Beejah Khan Doombkee, had, since the commencement of the year 1843, completely and with impunity laid waste the whole border country of Scinde, up to the walls of Shikarpoor and Larkana at their pleasure.

Beejah and the Tribes of the plain taking refuge in the hills.

Beejah Khan, with the plundering Tribes of the plains of Cutchee—the Doombkees, Jekranees, and others—again, as in 1839, took refuge in the hills, and joined with the Boogtees. Sir C. Napier pursued them with strong forces, but his Commissariat arrangements totally failed. He had made little progress when the hot season approached, which would have compelled him to withdraw; and had not the Murrees aided him by refusing to allow either the Boogtees or the fugitives from Cutchee to enter their country, the enemy must have escaped uninjured.

The negotiations with the Murrees on this occasion were entrusted to Captain Jacob, and he had great difficulty in persuading them to assist Sir C. Napier. At last, however, he succeeded, but only just in time. As it was, the Boogtees effected a safe retreat, and Islam Khan with his Tribe took refuge with the Khetranees, until Sir C. Napier had retired to Scinde, when the Boogtees returned to their own country.

The Doombkees and Jekranees being removed, the road to Scinde was open to the hill plunderers.

The predatory Tribes of the plains of Cutchee, the Doombkees, Jekranees, &c., having been removed to the British territory, the Frontier of Scinde became fairly open to the incursions of the mountaineers. The Boogtees accordingly commenced a series of inroads of more or less importance, until, growing more and more bold from impunity, they, in December, 1846, assembled their whole force for one grand incursion, marched through the line of British posts to within fifteen miles of Shikarpoor, plundered the whole country at their leisure, and returned with all their booty, amounting to some fifteen thousand head of cattle, in perfect safety to Deyra, in spite not only of the outposts but of a cavalry regiment sent from Shikarpoor to repel the inroad, but which found the marauders too strong to be attacked.

On the affair being reported to the Governor of Scinde, he immediately ordered the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, then at Hyderabad, to the frontier. They arrived in January, 1847, and their Commander at once commenced to remedy the existing disorders. His measures founded on principles exactly contrary to those previously acted on, proved successful. No man not a soldier or policeman in the service of the State, was permitted to bear arms, and no private war on any pretence was allowed. All defensive works, forts, &c., for the protection of the troops were abandoned; the troops took the initiative, and acted always on the offensive against the robbers. The strength of the latter had been in the terror which they inspired. It was now destroyed—the soldiers were exposed, and the people protected; no violence or plundering was permitted by our own subjects, on pretence of retaliation, &c.

1st October, 1847. Boogtee Tribe nearly destroyed by Lieut. Merewether.

The blood-feuds between Tribes and individuals were completely broken, all offenders being treated exactly as ordinary malefactors. Our own subjects ceased to be robbers, the occupation of a "Lootoo" ceased to be respectable, and has now become a subject of shame instead of glory to the wild hordes themselves. Peace, quiet, safety for life and property, were thus established along the border; while the Boogtees who, now shut out from Scinde, persisted in making predatory inroads on the plains of Cutchee, were, on the 1st October, 1847, in one of the incursions, intercepted by a detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, under Lieutenant Merewether, and signally punished. On this occasion, about one half of the whole fighting men of the Tribe were killed or taken prisoners. The strength of the Tribe was completely broken, and the Boogtee Chiefs soon came in to the British authorities in Scinde, and surrendered at discretion. They, with the greater part of their followers, men, women, and children, to the number of some two thousand, were settled on lands near Larkana.

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The prisoners were released, and some of the men taken into the British service as police, and all might have remained in peace and comfort at their new settlement, had it not been for the intrigues of one Aliff Khan, a distinguished Patan Officer, then Native Adjutant of the Scinde Police. Frightened by continual threats and demands of bribes by the Police Officer, Aliff Khan, the Boogtee Chiefs, in March 1848, fled and again returned to their hills. On this occasion, one of the wives of the Chief Islam Khan, the families of some others of the principal men of the Boogtees, and, altogether, some 700 or 800 persons of the tribe remained in Scinde.

The Chiefs who had fled to the hills made several attempts to renew predatory inroads, but without success, and, after, a while, they again came to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, to beg for mercy and favor, the tribe being completely broken and incapable of further mischief. That portion of it settled in Scinde was allowed to return to the hills, and they did so in October, 1851. Some of the best of the men belonging to it were afterwards taken into the British service, and the Kulpur Chief, Allum Khan, with thirty of his followers, are now enrolled in the Belooche Mounted Guides employed on the Scinde Frontier, in which capacity they have proved faithful, diligent, and generally very useful.

The country of the Boogtees is generally barren hill, but it contains some fertile spots, such as the valleys of Murrow and Deyra, and the plain of Mutt, which are cultivated and produce good crops of wheat and jowaree. Nature of country.

There are several permanent streams of good water flowing through their country, and there is good and abundant pasturage for sheep and cattle.

The wealth of the people consists in cattle, and they sell many sheep to the people of Scinde, purchasing cloth and grain in return. There is little or no other trade, but, formerly, in quiet times, a road from Mooltan to Lahore, through this tract of country, was much frequented by merchants. Produce.

For many years past the Boogtees have paid no revenue to any one. An unsuccessful attempt at collection of revenue at Deyra was made by Mr. Bell in 1840. The Chiefs of the tribe acknowledge the Khan of Kelat as their feudal superior, but have, since the time of the old Nusseer Khan of Kelat, maintained a wild and stormy independence. Revenue.

The Murrees are by far the most powerful of the independent Tribes above enumerated. A great many families of the same Murree stock long ago settled in Scinde; many thousand of souls of this race are now residing in Lower Scinde, in the districts near Sukkurund, and in the Khyrpoor territory. But these Scinde Murrees have had no connection or even communication with the Murrees of the hills, for several generations. We are now concerned with the latter people only. Murrees.
Branches of the Murree Tribes settled in Scinde.
Have no connection with the hill Murrees.

Their country extends from the neighbourhood of the Bolann Pass, on the west, to the Boogtee and Khetranee territory, on the east, about 100 miles; and from the Surtoff hill, on the south, to the Affghan territory, in the north, a distance of about 80 miles. Hill Murrees.

This fact is, for the most part, barren hill, but it contains many extensive valleys and fertile spots; through it runs the Nara River, a considerable stream, which rising far northward in the Affghan territory, enters the plain at Seebee, waters that fertile district, and thence flows through the whole province of Cutchee, its waters occasionally reaching Scinde, and journey with those of the Indus at Khyree Ke Ghurree.

A large tributary of the Nara called the Lar, also runs through the Murree country from Barkan through Thull Chateally.

The Lharee River is another considerable stream which traverses this track, and there are some other permanent streams of less note.

The chief town of the Murrees is Kahun. This consists of about five hundred good houses, built of sunburnt brick and mud. The town is an irregular pentagon, about one thousand yards in circumference, and is surrounded by a good mud wall about twenty-five feet in height, flanked with a round tower. It has one gate on the western face. Chief town.

The valley in which the town of Kahun stands, is about twelve miles in length, and three in extreme breadth. The hills on the south side of the valley are distant about one mile from the town. Valley of Kahun.

There is the Pass of Nuffosk, which commences about one and a half miles. Pass of Nuffosk.



23rd September, 1854.	from Kahun, winds over and among very difficult mountain ranges for four and a half miles, and leads to the table land above Surtoff, another steep mountain but not a defile, the path over it being on the broad open face of the hill.
Surtoff.	The road by Surtoff and Nuffoosk is the best from Cutchee into the valley of Kahun from the south. There is another road along the Lharee River, but it is much longer, and is also very difficult.
Road over Nuffoosk made by Capt. Jacob in 1839	The road over Nuffoosk was a mere footpath, and was little frequented, until in Major Billamore's expedition into these hills, in 1839 and 1840, when a road practicable for artillery was, with immense labor, cut out of the hills by Captain Jacob.
Traffic.	There is little or no traffic in or through the Murree hills. The Tribe is rich in cattle of all kinds, and has now many horses.
Habits are altogether predatory.	The habits of the Murrees are altogether predatory; they plunder their neighbours on all sides. They infest the Bolaun, and attempt to rob the Cafilas passing. They are continually making predatory inroads on the more wealthy and peaceable Tribes of Affghans around them, especially the Khetranees, and are generally fighting with the Boogtees and Kujjucks
Now many horses, formerly none.	After the year 1845, when the removal of the warlike Doombkees and Jekranees from Cutchee, left the southern plains, open to their incursions, the Murrees plundered and laid waste the whole province of Cutchee, making use on those occasions of large bodies of horse, of which, until they captured Clibborn's horses at Nuffoosk, formerly there were none belonging to them.
Numerical strength.	They frequently also plunder in the Punjab Districts, south of Mittenkote. The strength of the tribe may be about 3,000 fighting men.
First contact with the British.	The Murrees first came in contact with the British on the same occasion as did the Boogtees as mentioned above. When Major Billamore's force was in their hills the Murrees wholly deserted Kahun, and retired with all their families and property to the northern part of their country.
British detachment sent to occupy Kahun.	They once assembled in full force to oppose us, but being out-manceuvred changed their mind, and did not then venture to engage in a struggle with the British troops. They offered some light opposition to the work of cutting the road over Nuffoosk, but did not seriously obstruct the troops in marching through their country. The British force left the hills in February, 1840, and in the month of April the same year, a detachment was sent, under command of the late Major Lewis Brown, permanently to occupy the town of Kahun.
Major Brown evacuated Kahun, and leaves the hills on the 1st October, 1840.	The proceedings of this detachment will be described hereafter. Major Brown quitted the Murree hills on the 1st October, 1840. From that time there was little communication between the British and the Murree Tribe until 1845.
Sir C. Napier's Hill Campaign of 1845.	In January, 1845, Sir Charles Napier, then Governor of Scinde, proceeded as mentioned above, to reduce the plundering Tribes of Cutchee to obedience, But the Commissariat and other arrangements proved defective, and had the country to the northward been open to the retreat of the enemy, the British forces could have effected nothing against them.
Murree co-operation essential to success.	Wherefore, it was of the highest importance, and, indeed, under the circumstances, it was absolutely necessary to success, to secure the co-operation of the Murrees. Accordingly, at the commencement of operations, Sir C. Napier instructed Captain Jacob to do all in his power to secure this co-operation, which, after experiencing great difficulty, he effected.
Sir C. Napier instructs Capt. Jacob to do all in his power to secure the aid of the Murrees.	The Murrees were greatly alarmed at Sir C. Napier's proceedings, removed all their families and property from Kahun into the hills northward; while the whole fighting strength of the Tribe assembled in arms at Kahun and its neighbourhood
Murree Chiefs persuaded by a Captain Jacob to wait on Sir C. Napier.	However, their chiefs were at last persuaded to wait on Captain Jacob at Lharee, and having explained the wishes of the General to them, he persuaded them at last to visit Sir C. Napier at Deyra, and co-operate with him against the Doombkees, Jekranees, &c., &c.
The Murrees refuse to admit the Doombkees and Jekranees into their country.	This they did effectually, and the Belooches of Cutchee, who had taken refuge in the hills, thus having their further retreat cut off, were compelled to surrender, and were removed by Sir C. Napier to Scinde.

The Murrees were treated with favor by Sir C. Napier, who made them handsome presents. The General also commenced negotiating with them for the surrender of three guns abandoned by Major Clibborn, which they had in their possession at Kahun. 22nd September, 1854

The discussion took place in presence of Captain Jacob; the Murree Chiefs promised, at Sir C. Napier's request, to give up one of these guns, and to send it to Poolajee; but knowing the bad effect of such proceedings on the minds of these barbarians, and that they had neither the intention of giving up the gun, nor the power of transporting it to the plains, Captain Jacob expressed a strong opinion as to the impolicy of the negotiation, and told Sir C. Napier that the Murrees thought we were afraid of them. On this His Excellency abruptly broke off the negotiation, and the matter was never again agitated.

After this, the Murrees remained nominally in alliance with the British, but the field being opened to them by the removal of the Doombkees and Jekranes, and the Tribe having by this time acquired many horses, they plundered all over Cutchee as far south as Kunda, laying waste the whole province. The feeble Government of Kelat did nothing to protect its country and people from these robbers, who had indeed a secret understanding with certain traitors of influence in the Durbar of the Khan of Kelat.

The Murrees for long abstained from outrages on the British border, and from annoying the Khyheerees in Cutchee, who were under our protection. Their lawless pursuits were, therefore, unchecked by the British troops, within whose range they took care never to come. The Murrees for long abstain from plundering in the British territory.

However, becoming bold by long impunity, and instigated by the gold and the promises of Deewan Moolraj of Moeltan, the Murree, in 1849, attempted predatory incursions into the British territory of Scinde, and in April that year one of their principal chiefs, Gool Gawar, with 200 men of the Tribe, formed part of a band of marauders who made a furious attack on the British post of Kasmora. This attack was repulsed with terrible loss to the assailants, and the Murrees never again attempted an inroad into the British territory of Scinde in force. Attack on Kasmora.

Petty attempts were made on various occasions by small parties of the Tribe to carry off camels from Boordicka, and in some instances the British horsemen, following the robbers far into their hills, sustained from them considerable loss.

Lately all hostile attempts on the Scinde border have ceased; but the Murree plunderers still infest the district of the Panjaub between Mittenkote and Rojaun.

They have also repeatedly plundered the Khyheerees of Poolajee and its neighbourhood, as well as the Beegtees at Sooree Koohtuck, Ooch, &c.

STATE OF KELAT.

With the exception of the tracts occupied by the people above described, the whole country adjoining the British dominions on the north and west of Scinde is really as well as nominally subject to the Chief of Kelat. The state of Kelat.

The dominions of this Prince extend from Quetta, on the north, to the sea on the coast of Mekran, a distance of near 400 miles; and from the Frontier of Persia, beyond Kharan and Panjgoor, on the west, to the boundary of British Scinde, on the east, a distance also of about 400 miles. Extent of territory.

By far the greater part of the extensive tract, comprising the whole of Beloochistan, is barren hill or sandy desert waste. In it is found almost every variety of climate; and when the plains of Cutchee are intolerable, as in the month of May, by reason of the intense heat, dust storms, and poisonous winds, the country about Quetta and Mustoong rejoices in the weather of an English spring. Nature of country.

In Cutchee the air is almost perfectly free from moisture; there are no periodical rains, and rain seldom falls at all, the average quantity being about two inches a year. When it does rain, severe fever is certain to follow, from which scarcely a soul escapes. Climate.

The well-known Belaun Pass is the chief road connecting the upper with the lower country. By this route, from Dadur to Quetta is about seventy-five miles; while the difference between the climate, the plants, the animals of the provinces is as great as if they were on opposite sides of the earth. Belaun Pass.

In the upper or hill country, there are several very fertile valleys, of which

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Produce. Mustoong and Shawl (or Quetta) are the chief. These favored spots are, however, rare, and not extensive. The cultivated country of Mustoong is about equal in surface to a circle of fifteen miles in diameter, while Shawl is much smaller.

These valleys are watered by beautiful clear streams from the hills around, and produce abundance of wheat, barley, various sorts of pulse, as also excellent fruits, such as apples, pears, grapes, plums, apricots, &c., &c.

The hills abound with wild sheep and goats of several species, the flesh of which is most excellent venison. The wealth of the country chiefly consists in sheep, which are very numerous all over Beloochistan.

Wool. Their wool has of late years become a most valuable article of trade; it is, indeed, the only staple production, and as the communications of the country and the intelligence of the people improve, the supply may be indefinitely increased.

Cutchee. That part of the Kelat territory more immediately connected with British Scinde is Cutchee.

This province is the plain country extending from the town of Dadur, at the mouth of the Bolaun Pass in the north, to near Khyree Ghurree, in British Scinde, in the south, a distance of 100 miles, and from the foot of the western hills to the frontier of the Punjaub districts, a distance of about 150 miles eastward.

The district of Hurrand Dajel, now in the Punjaub, was formerly the most eastern possession of the Khans of Kelat, but it was about the year 1830 occupied by Runjeet Sing, not restored by him to Kelat, and is now British territory. Between Cutchee and Scinde is a desert, averaging about 20 miles in breadth.

Soil. Wherever water can be obtained the whole of this area of Cutchee is capable of rich cultivation. It is watered by streams of the Bolaun, the Nara, the Lharee, and the Teywaugh. The Nara being the most important.

But the produce of the country is in great measure dependent on rain. Occasionally little or no rain falls during two or three years, and then the greater part of the country is reduced to the state of arid desert. But when the seasons are favorable during several successive years the country becomes repopled, and proves wonderfully fertile and productive.

Produce. The grains chiefly grown are Bajaree and Jowaree, and such is the richness of the soil with plenty of water, that from one sowing two, and even occasionally three, crops of Jowaree have been reaped: the plant growing out again from the old root.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Dadur, Sunnee, Shorun, Gundava, Kotree, and Jull, there are permanent streams always flowing from the hills, and at these places gardens with fruits, &c., and some wheat are cultivated.

Revenue. The whole revenue collected from the province of Cutchee amounts to about Rupees 80,000, in favorable years. It has never reached so high as one lac.

In 1841, when Mr. Bell, then Political Agent in Upper Scinde, sequestered the province and collected its revenues, not more than 60,000 rupees could be obtained.

Chief town. The chief town of Cutchee is Baugh, and there the Brahooee Governor of the province resides. The town contains about 6,000 permanent inhabitants, and possesses a considerable trade. It is situated on the Nara River, which is strongly banded near the town, and affords an abundance of good water. The town next in importance to Baugh in this province is Gundava, which is, indeed, sometimes considered as the chief town, as being the usual residence of the Khans during the winter seasons; but Gundava is inferior to Baugh both as to size and importance.

Tribes. The chief Tribes inhabiting Cutchee are, the Mugzees, and other branches of the great family of Rind, various clans or families of Brahooees, Jutts, Kosahs, Jumalees, Juttooes, Matchees, and the Belooche Tribes, the Doombkees and Jekranees, and the distinct and peculiar tribe of Khyheerees.

Mugzees. The Mugzees adjoin the Chandias in British Scinde.

The chief of the clan is Ahmed Khan, who resides at Jull. The Tribe can muster about 2,000 fighting men.

Jutts. The Jutts, Kosahs, Jumalees, Juttooes, Matchees, Oomranees, Rundanees, &c., &c., compose the mass of the peasantry of the country, and are dispersed all over the province. The Doombkees and Jekranees (until part of the first and the whole of the last named Tribe were removed by Sir C. Napier, in 1845) resided in Eastern Cutchee, where the majority of the Doombkees are still living.

Predatory tribes,
 Doombkees and Jek-
 ranees.

The chief of the Doombkee Tribe is Belooche Khan; he resides at Lharee, ^{22nd September, 1854} which, with a large tract of land in the neighbourhood, belongs to him.

The Doombkees also formerly possessed Poolajee and various other places in its neighbourhood, from which they had driven the rightful possessors, the Khyheerees, who, about the year 1828, abandoned the country, and fled into Scinde. The Khyheerees driven out.

The Doombkees are said to have come originally from Persia; and to have derived their name from the river Doombuk in that province; they are a most hardy, brave, and warlike race, strongly resembling in character and manners the Beedooeen Arabs. Their habits were predatory, and they were all horsemen. Doombkees.
Habits predatory.

The chief of the Tribe, Belooche Khan, being of peaceable disposition and indolent temperament, never joined in or encouraged the predatory exploits of his clan, but, with a small portion of his Tribe, resided in ease and quiet at Lharee. Belooche Khan.

His Kinsman, Beejah Khan, who resided at, and possessed, Poolajee and the adjacent country, was of an entirely opposite character, and, though Belooche Khan was still respected as the hereditary chief, Beejah Khan commanded the whole warlike power of the Doombkees, and of the Jekranees who associated with them. Beejah Khan.

The chief of the Jekranee Tribe was, and is, Durrya Khan; the Tribe is quite distinct from the Doombkees, but, as the two clans were, under Beejah, united in war, and in all their proceedings with reference to the British Government, they will be described together. Jekranees.
Durrya Khan.

The two Tribes could, in 1839, muster, under Beejah Khan, about 1,500 horsemen well armed, and tolerably mounted, with probably five hundred more able-bodied armed men on foot.

The British Government has been more concerned with these two Tribes than with any other subject to Kelat; but, before describing proceedings with these men, it may be well to sketch here our first connection with the Kelat State generally.

The first intercourse between the British Government and that of Kelat took place early in the year 1838, when Lieutenant Leach was detached to Kelat to make arrangements regarding supplies, &c., for the army about to proceed to Afghanistan. First intercourse with Kelat.

Mehrab Khan, then Khan of Kelat, was a man of feeble temper, and was led by one Moollah Mahomed Hussan, a very clever, plausible, and determined character, who by means of intrigue, assassination, and treacherous murder done by his own hands, had raised himself to be the Khan's chief minister. This man aspired, as will be seen hereafter, to be Prince of Kelat in his own person, and had probably even then commenced intriguing for that purpose. Intrigues of Mahomed Hussan.

This Mahomed Hussan contrived that mutual dislike and mutual cause of offence should arise between Mehrab Khan, and Lieutenant Leach; and the latter soon left Kelat in anger with, and to the joy of the Khan.

After the departure of Lieutenant Leach, Sir A. Burnes addressed angry letters to Mehrab Khan, and the latter was most unjustly accused of seizing or destroying divers stores of grain collected by order of Lieutenant Leach, for the use of the British army.

When Shah Soojah, Sir W. MacNaughten, and the British forces arrived in Scinde (with also the pretender to the Khanate of Kelat, Shah Newaz, in their camp), Mehrab Khan wished to send envoys to express his good will and submission, and the same Mahomed Hussan caused himself to be chosen for this duty. Mahomed Hussan accordingly proceeded to meet the advancing army, and found Sir W. MacNaughten at Baugh.

Mahomed Hussan there represented to Sir W. that his master, Mehrab Khan, was full of plots and evil intentions, but that he himself (Mahomed Hussan) was the most devoted friend of the British. The bearing and tact of Mahomed Hussan might have imposed on any man who believes that worth could co-exist with treachery; as it was, he completely deceived both Sir W. MacNaughten and Sir A. Burnes. Treachery of Mahomed Hussan.

Mahomed Hussain was received as a fast friend of the British, and was dismissed with instructions to endeavour to prevent his Prince from becoming our enemy.

22nd September, 1854.

Mahomed Hussan
deceives both parties.

Writes to Beejah
Khan and others in
the Khan's name.

He returned to Kelat, and informed Mehrab Khan that the English were determined on his ruin, making use of every argument in his power to convince him that his only chance of safety lay in open opposition.

At the same time, this Mahomed Hussan having, as Minister, the Khan's seal in his possession, wrote letters to Beejah Khan Doombkee, and other predatory Chiefs, to direct them to attack and plunder the British convoys passing through Cutchee, to oppose the march of the troops, and otherwise to give the British authorities all the annoyance in their power.

Many of these letters fell into the hands of Mr. Bell, the Political Agent in Upper Scinde, and were esteemed as conclusive evidence against Mehrab Khan, though he had no hand in their issue, and knew not of their existence.

From Quetta Sir A. Burnes was sent by Sir W. MacNaughten as envoy to Kelat, for the purpose of removing ill impressions, and making friendly arrangements with the Khan, with the view of keeping our communications through Cutchee safe and free.

Everything was apparently agreed to, and it was settled that the Khan was to proceed to Quetta, to pay his respects to Shah Soojah, but Sir A. Burnes was again completely deceived by Mahomed Hussan, Shereef and other clever traitors in their train.

The Khan was made to believe that the English intended to imprison him; still he would have accompanied Sir A. Burnes, but the latter was induced to quit him and proceed in advance to Quetta, leaving his Hindoo Moonshee, Mohun Lall, to conduct His Highness the Khan.

Mohun Lall intrigued on his own account, and the Khan, uncertain on whom to depend, delayed his march.

Meanwhile, Mahomed Hussain managed to have Sir A. Burnes waylaid and attacked at night by some of his (Mahomed Hussan's) servants, and robbed of a sum of money, and the draft of the treaty agreed to and signed by Mehrab Khan.

Sir A. Burnes was, of course, made to believe, without a shadow of doubt, that this outrage had been committed by order of Mehrab Khan, against whom, worked on by the intrigues of Mahomed Hussan, Mahomed Shereef, and others, he now became indignant.

Sir A. Burnes proceeded to tell his tale to Sir W. MacNaughten, no further friendly negotiations were attempted, but it was determined to punish Mehrab Khan when convenient.

Moollah Mahomed Hussan continued in secret communication with the British authorities, but now assured his master that his cause was desperate, and that the only course left for him was to assemble his forces and resist, as he could, the attack which had become inevitable.

Meanwhile, all the predatory tribes owing allegiance to Kelat were incited by Mahomed Hussan and Mahomed Shereef to plunder and annoy the British in every way. What followed is notorious.

When Sir Thomas Wiltshire's division was returning to India, the General was ordered to turn off from Quetta and attack Kelat.

The place was taken by storm on the 13th November, 1839, Mehrab Khan was killed, and the town and citadel given up to plunder, Mahomed Hussan and Mahomed Shereef surrendering themselves to the British.

The young son of Mehrab Khan, Nusseer, then some fourteen years old, became a fugitive, and the British authorities set up as Khan of Kelat, Shah Newaz, a descendant of an elder branch of the family of Mehrab Khan, but which branch had been deposed by Ahmed Shah Abdalee a century before, and had not since then pretended to the Khanate with any chance of success.

Mohun Lall in-
trigues.

The Khan is dis-
tracted.

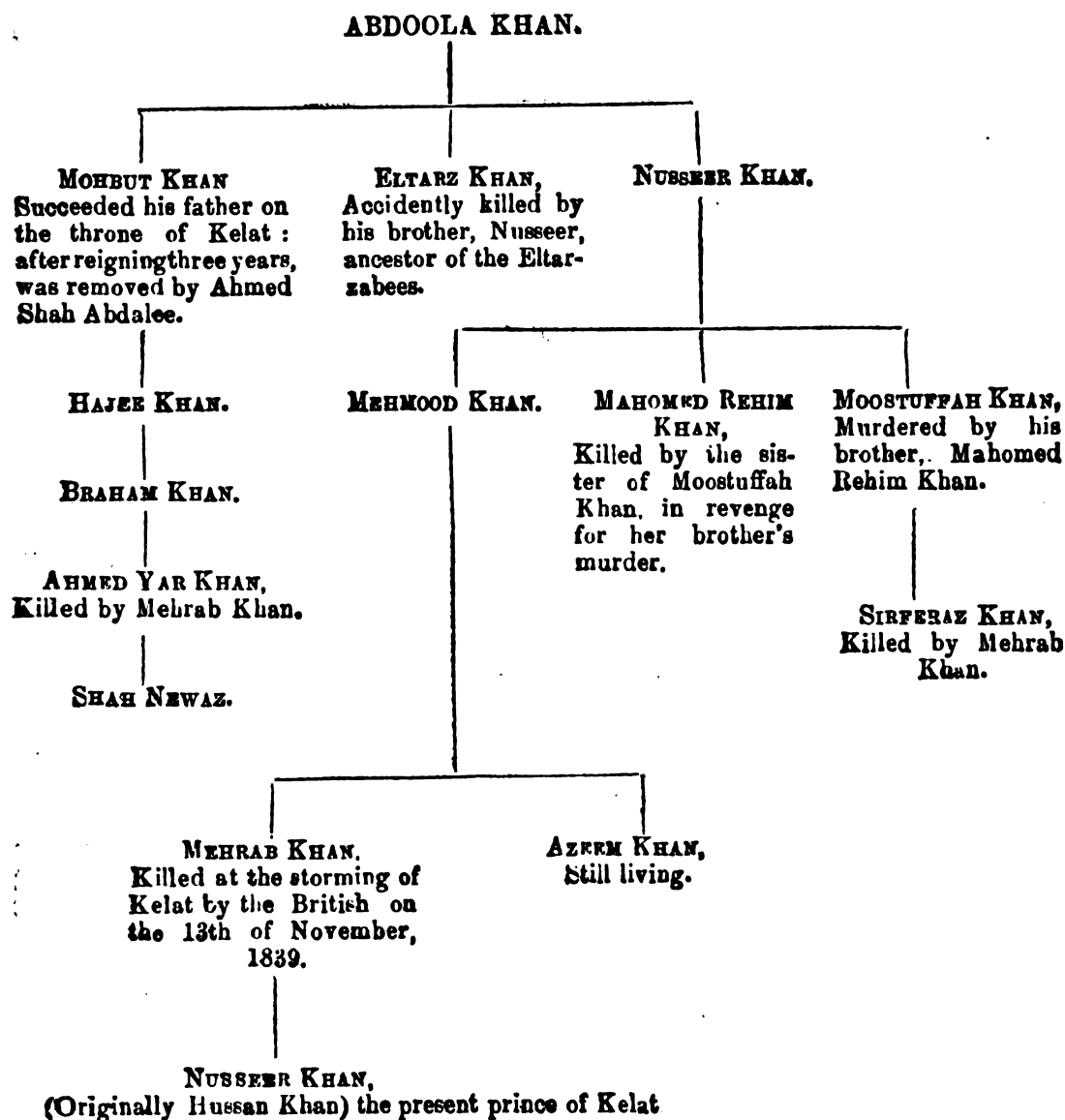
Predatory tribes
armed to attack
the British by Ma-
homed Hussan.

Kelat taken by storm.

Shah Newaz made
Khan.

22nd September, 1854

The lineage of the Khan of Kelat is as follows:—



The Province of Cutchee had formerly belonged to the Kulora Ameers of Scinde, but was taken from them by Nadir Shah, and given to Mohbut Khan, Chief of Kelat, in requital for the death of his father, Abdoola Khan, killed in battle with the Kulora Prince. Since the time of Nadir Shah, Cutchee had been the undisputed territory of the Chiefs of Kelat.

But when, after the overthrow of Mehrab Khan, the British set up Shah Newaz as Prince of Kelat, it was thought proper to sever from his territory the province of Cutchee, which was accordingly annexed to the territories of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolck, and administered by British Officers.

Cutchee taken from the Kelat territory

All this being arranged, Shah Newaz was established at Kelat with a British Resident, Lieutenant Loveday, at his court; another Political Agent, Captain Bean, being posted in Shawl. Neither of these officers was, perhaps, well chosen, and neither proved equal to the delicate and difficult task he had to perform; their proceedings excited neither the respect, the fear, nor the love of the Brahooses, who, on the contrary, either hated or despised them both. Shah Newaz appears to have acted with good faith and considerable ability throughout the transactions which followed.

Shah Newaz established at Kelat.

But the Brahoose Tribe rose against him whom they considered an usurper, and in favor of the young Nusseer Khan. The English Resident was murdered. Shah Newaz compelled to abdicate, and open war commenced between the young Khan and the British.

The Brahoose tribes rise.

Several confused and disorderly encounters took place between the Brahooses and the British troops at Kotree, Dadur, and other places.

Skirmishes between the Brahooses and the British.

22nd September, 1841
Death of Mr. Bell
Colonel Outram suc-
ceeds him.

Rapine, violence, and anarchy prevailed throughout the country until, on the death of Mr. Bell, Political Agent in Upper Scinde, in August, 1841, Colonel Outram, then Political Agent in Lower Scinde, was appointed to the management of all Scinde and Beloochistan. Acting on the advice of this officer, the British Government reversed its former policy.

Colonel Stacy suc-
ceeds in bringing in
the young Khan.

To Colonel Stacy was entrusted the difficult task of inducing the young Khan to come in to the British authorities. In this he succeeded with the most consummate ability. In company with Colonel Stacy, the young son of Mehrab Khan waited on Colonel Outram, and was replaced on the throne of his father in full sovereignty, and Cutchee, with all other forfeited portions of his territory, was then restored to him.

Nusseer Khan placed
on his father's
throne.

Political officer ap-
pointed to reside at
Kelat.

A British Officer of ability and experience was appointed to reside at the Court of Kelat, and order was speedily restored throughout the country.

A treaty between the British Government and the new Khan of Kelat was made, as follows :—

TREATY entered into between Major Outram, on behalf of the Government of India, and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat, on his own part.

Treaty with Kelat.

Whereas Meer Nusseer Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, deceased, having tendered his allegiance and submission, the British Government and His Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolck recognise him, the said Nusseer Khan, and his descendants, as Chiefs of the Principality of Kelat, on the following terms :—

1st.—Acknowledges Meer Nusseer Khan himself, and his descendants, the vassals of the King of Cabool, in the manner as his ancestors were formerly vassals of His Majesty's ancestors.

2nd.—Of the tract of country resumed on the death of Meer Mehrab Khan, namely, Cutchee, Mustoong and Shawl, the two first will be restored to Meer Nusseer Khan, and his descendants, through the kindness of His Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolck.

3rd.—Should it be deemed necessary to station troops, whether belonging to the Honble. Company or Shah Soojah-ool-Moolck, in any part of the territory of Kelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable.

4th.—Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, will always be guided by the advice of the British Officer residing at his Durbar.

5th.—The passage of merchants and others into Afghanistan, from the river Indus on the one side, and from the sea-port of Soumeeanee on the other, shall be protected by Meer Nusseer Khan, as far as practicable, nor will any oppression be practised on such persons, nor any undue exactions made beyond an equitable toll to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan.

6th.—Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs, and successors, not to hold any political communication, nor enter into any negotiation with foreign powers, without the consent of the British Government, and of His Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolck, and in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with the Government of British India, and of the Shah, but the usual amicable correspondence with neighbours to continue as heretofore.

7th.—In case of an attack on Meer Nusseer Khan, by an open enemy, or of any difference arising between him and any foreign power, the British Government will afford him assistance or good offices, as it may judge to be necessary or proper for the maintenance of his rights.

8th.—Meer Nusseer Khan will make due provision for the support of Shah Newaz Khan, either by pension, to be paid through the British Government, on condition of that Chief residing within the British territory, or by grant of estates within Kelat possessions as may hereafter be decided by the British Government.

Done at Kelat, this 6th day of October, A. D. 1841, corresponding with the A. H. 1257.

The Brahmoes hence-
forth remained at
peace.
Predatory tribes of
plain and hill,
Beejah Khan.

Henceforth the Brahmoes Tribes and all those of Western Cutchee remained in peace and quiet, but meanwhile the predatory Tribes of Eastern Cutchee, the Doombkees and Jekranes, and the hill Tribes, the Murrees and Boogtees, had been at open war with the British,

During the year 1839, Beejah Khan and his lawless followers, induced by

habit and inclination, as well as by the intrigues of the treacherous minister, Mahomed Hussan, attacked and attempted to plunder every party passing through Cutchee. 22nd September, 1854.

In this way they did immense injury to the British ; no man was safe, and the troops were harassed beyond endurance by the strength and frequency of the escorts required through the hot season.

Mr. Bell, the Political Agent, in May, 1839, endeavoured to make an arrangement with Beejah Khan, whereby, for a payment of some 3,000 rupees a month, the marauding Chief should agree to abstain from plundering, and to protect our convoys, but the Doombkees scornfully rejected the offer. Monthly payment offered the Beejah to abstain from plundering the British, but refused by him.

It was then determined to send a force against him, and to attack the robbers in Poolajee, &c., and on the 3rd June, 1839, forty European soldiers, Artillery and Infantry, with Lieutenant Corry, of H. M.'s 77th Regiment, marched from Sukkur to Shikarpoor, under command of Lieutenant Jacob, to join the intended expedition to Cutchee. The British authorities determined to send a force against Beejah.

The heat proved so intense, that in spite of all possible care, and though the men marched only at night, Lieutenant Corry and eleven of the European soldiers died by the way. At this time the thermometer in the hospital shed at Shikarpoor was standing daily at from 130 to 140 degrees. From the intense heat many casualties occur, and the expedition does not proceed.

It was thought impossible to carry on military operations in such weather, and the expedition was, for the time, abandoned. Beejah had full information regarding our intended proceedings, and now, of course, his marauding parties became more bold than before. Beejah becomes more bold.

However, in the month of October, 1839, another force was prepared, which, under command of Major Billamore, of the 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment, proceeded to operate against the predatory Tribes of Eastern Cutchee and the neighbouring hills. Another expedition is sent against the plunderers.

This detachment arrived at Poolajee early in November, 1839 ; but Beejah Khan, with the whole of his followers, had abandoned the plain country, and with their wives and families taken refuge in the Maree and Boogtee Hills, which commence at a distance of five miles only from the town of Poolajee. The force arrives at Poolajee, which is abandoned by Beejah.

After considerable delay, it was determined that the British detachment should enter these formidable mountains, and attack the robbers in their strongholds.

Accordingly, Major Billamore entered the hills in two detachments, one proceeding by the route of the Lharee River to Kahun, and the other to Deyra, *via* the Ghoree. The force under Major Billamore enters the hills.

Both parties reached the places above-mentioned without serious opposition ; but not without great labor, by reason of the extraordinary difficult nature of the country. Reaches Deyra and Kahun.

At Deyra the British detachment was twice attacked by the whole Boogtee Tribe, who were defeated with severe loss. Their chief, Beebruck, was seized, and sent prisoner to Scinde. Many other minor affairs occurred with the mountaineers, who were always beaten with loss. Attacked in force by the Boogtees, who were severely defeated.

Major Billamore marched over the hills from Deyra to Kahun with his Artillery, took possession of that place, and thence proceeded over the Passes of Nuffoosk. Surtoff, &c., to Poolajee, having traversed the hills in every direction, making roads as he went, taking his Artillery everywhere over everything, and having beaten the enemy in every encounter. Major Billamore traverses the hills in every direction with his artillery ; and returns via Nuffoosk, to the plain.

Meanwhile, Beejah Khan, Durrya Khan, and the other chiefs of the Doombkees and Jekranees, finding themselves not safe in the hills, while Major Billamore was at Deyra, went in and surrendered to the Political Officers in the plain, and were imprisoned by order of Mr. Bell, the Political Agent. Beejah Khan being unsafe in the hills, surrenders.

British troops of all three arms were now posted at Lharee, Poolajee, Chuttur, and Shahpoor. British troops posted in Cutchee.

Belooche Khan, the Doombkee Chief, who had from the first refused to join the Beejah in hostilities against the English, was, with his followers, treated with consideration and favor ; but the other portion of the Doombkee Tribe, and the Jekranees, were deprived of their lands at Poolajee, Chuttur, &c., and an attempt was made to replace on them the Khyheerees who had been driven out by Beejah eleven or twelve years before. Attempts are made to replace the Khyheerees in Cutchee.

The Khyheerees in the British service, to the number of two hundred men, did, indeed, in consequence, return to their old abode ; but the bulk of the

22nd September, 1854. Tribe feared to do so, and remained in Scinde with all their families and property.

It is determined permanently to occupy Kahun.

Major Brown is slightly opposed at Nuffosk, and Lieut. Clarke wounded.

The detachment reaches Kahun.

A Soobadar and party destroyed to a man by the Murrees.

It was also determined that British troops should permanently occupy the town of Kahun, and in pursuance of this resolution, three hundred men of the 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, with a detachment of Artillery with two field pieces, and a small party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, under Lieutenant Clarke, the whole under command of Captain Lewis Brown, of the 5th Regiment, entered the hills on the 2nd May, 1840. Captain Brown was slightly opposed by the Murrees at the Pass of Nuffosk, when Lieutenant Clarke and several men were wounded, and one killed on our side.

The detachment reached Kahun, however, in safety on the evening of the 11th May, 1840, having with it provisions for four months. On the 16th, Lieutenant Clarke proceeded from Kahun with the camels which had carried the provisions to Kahun—some 600 in number; 50 men of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and 150 of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, according to instructions received from Captain Brown, under command of a Soobadar, were sent back by Clarke after he had crossed Nuffosk in safety. In its way back to Kahun, this party was attacked by the whole force of the Murree Tribe, and destroyed to a man.

The Murrees, then, flushed with success achieved with such unexpected ease, followed up Clarke, and came on him at Surtoff, which he had descended in safety.

Clarke is attacked at Surtoff and killed.

Totally unaware of what had occurred at Nuffosk, Clarke had halted for the night at the water at the foot of Surtoff. Seeing the Murrees occupying the hills about his camp, he proceeded to attack them with a portion of his Infantry. His ammunition failed, and being overwhelmed by numbers, he was killed, with all the men with him. Most of the horsemen, bringing with them twelve of the Infantry, escaped to Lharee; the rest of the party were destroyed, and all the camels fell into the hands of the enemy.

Major Clibborn sent to relieve Kahun.

Nuffosk occupied by the Murrees.

Communication with Kahun was now cut off; it was closely invested by the Murrees, who, however, dared not assault the place. Captain Brown was left to his own resources until August, 1840, when Major Clibborn, with a Regiment of Infantry, half a Field Battery, and 300 of the Scinde and Poona Horse, was sent to relieve Kahun, with supplies and reinforcements.

Major Clibborn reached Nuffosk on the 31st August: he found it occupied by the Murrees in great strength. The heat of the weather was excessive, and Major Clibborn found no water at Nuffosk. The British detachment arrived on the spot at 10 A.M., and at 2 P.M. Major Clibborn proceeded to storm the Pass.

The Pass attacked by the British, 30th August, 1840.

The Murrees fall violently on Major Clibborn's force, and are repulsed with heavy loss.

Heat and want of water intolerable.

Major Clibborn is betrayed by Meer Hussan Notanee, and loses his horses.

The path is steep and narrow, and the advance party, nobly led by Captain Raitt, of the Grenadiers, was overwhelmed by showers of stone and shot, its leader and several other officers killed, and its shattered remains, mingled with thousands of the Murrees, were driven headlong down the hill. Without a moment's pause, the crowd of Murrees threw themselves on the main body of Major Clibborn's detachment, and a close fight ensued, which speedily ended in the repulse of the mountaineers, leaving 240 of their best men dead on the ground.

The Murrees had fled, but want of water and intense heat had exhausted the British troops. Major Clibborn made no attempt to follow, but sent his artillery horses, under charge of a treacherous guide, to where it was said they would find water.

The guide (one Meer Hussan Notanee, now in prison at Ahmednuggur) led them into an ambushade. The horses were taken, and the escort destroyed by the Murrees.

On receiving information of this disaster, at 10 P.M., Major Clibborn determined to abandon Kahun to its fate, and retreat as he could to the plains.

Major Clibborn abandons his artillery, leaves Kahun to its fate, and retreats in disorder.

Major Brown holds out in Kahun till the end of September, and then honourably capitulates.

Guns, camels, stores, and all else, were abandoned; and the debris of the force fled to Poolajee, which place they reached in safety; the Murrees having suffered far too severely to attempt any pursuit or annoyance.

Captain Brown being now left to his fate, remained holding the town of Kahun, until the 28th September, when having entirely exhausted his provisions, nearly expended his ammunition, and having forty men of his small garrison totally disabled by sickness, he evacuated the place, under agreement with the Murrees,

and with noble determination taking his Howitzer with him, with infinite exertion, reached Poolajee on the 1st October, 1840.

The Hill Tribes were now left alone. Beejah Khan, and the other Chiefs in prison, were released, and restored to their lands in the plains of Cutchee, whence the Khyheerees were again unceremoniously ejected by the Political Agent, Mr. Bell.

At the end of the year 1841, after the death of Mr. Bell, when Major Outram had succeeded to the Political Agency in Upper Scinde and Beloochistan, and had restored Nusseer Khan to his father's throne, new arrangements were made throughout Cutchee.

Soobee had been taken possession of, in the name of Shah Soojah, and a Political Officer was now appointed to reside there; our troops were withdrawn from Lbaree; Cutchee was restored to Kelat; and measures were taken to prevent any further annoyance from the predatory Tribes.

The tranquility of his country, and the good will of its Chiefs and people, now became of the greatest possible importance, by reason of the revolt of the Affghans and the state of affairs at Cabool. Our disasters there were well known to the Chiefs of the predatory Tribes in Cutchee, and on the frontier, as well as to the Ameers of Scinde, while our available military force was very small.

In December 1841, the Political Agent, Colonel Outram, selected Captain Jacob for the command of the Scinde Irregular Horse, and the Political charge of Eastern Cutchee. By reason of the number of men detached, only about 250 men of the Scinde Irregular Horse were available for service in this quarter. But a company of Native Infantry and two field pieces were posted at Chuttur, which place Captain Jacob made his head-quarters.

A field work was drawn around the Camp, and provisions were stored in it for three months, by which arrangements every single horseman became available for active service outside.

The principal leaders of the predatory Tribes, with about 150 of their horsemen, were taken into the British service, and attached to the Scinde Irregular Horse; among these were Beejah Khan, Mahomed Khan, and Mumdhoo Khan, Doombk-ees; Durrya Khan, and Toork Ali, Jakranees. The arrangements succeeded well.

Toork Ali, the oldest man and shrewdest robber in the country, then 90 years of age (still living and in good health, and now, 1854, 104 years old), proved treacherous, and deserted to the Boogtees, on whose hills he managed to collect a large body of outlaws and plunderers, to the number of 1,500, with whom he attempted an inroad into Scinde, but the attempt proved vain, for, on Lieutenant Jacob proceeding to attack Toork Ali, and his followers, who had assembled at Ooch, the robbers dispersed, and their army was completely broken up, and Toork Ali compelled to fly to the Punjab. Beejah Khan and all the other wild Chiefs, with their followers, proved perfectly faithful during all the trying period of 1842, and exerted themselves actively and honestly under the British Officers in preserving the peace of the country.

The Muzzarees, Boordees, Boogtees, and others, were kept completely in check, our communications through Upper Scinde and Cutchee were preserved unmolested, and no successful inroad into Scinde occurred during the whole year 1842.

The following communication was made to Captain Jacob, by the Political Agent, on this subject:—

LETTER from the Political Agent in Scinde and Beloochistan to Lieutenant Jacob, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, dated 9th November, 1842.

SIR,

I cannot depart from Scinde without performing my duty to yourself and the corps you command, in acknowledging the great obligations I am under to you, to Lieutenants Malcolm and Fitz-Gerald, and to the Native Officers and men of the Scinde Irregular Hussala.

For the first time within the memory of man, Cutchee and Upper Scinde have been for a whole year entirely free from the irruption of the Hill Tribes, by which villages were annually destroyed, lives and property sacrificed, and the whole country kept in a state of fever.

22nd September, 1854.

Reaches Poolajee with his artillery.

The Khyheerees again ejected, and Beejah Khan restored to his former lands.

New arrangements in Cutchee.

Measures taken by Colonel Outram to ensure the tranquillity of the country.

Captain Jacob appointed to command the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Military arrangements on the frontier.

Belooche horsemen taken into pay, and attached to the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Toork Ali Jakranee, then 90 years old, still alive at 104.

Attempts at inroads into Scinde.

These attempts fail. Beejah Khan and the others remain perfectly faithful.

Predatory tribes kept in check.

Country perfectly protected throughout 1842.

Letter from Political Agent published to the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Letter.

22d September, 1854.
Letter.

During the past year, the emissaries of our enemies had been unremitting in their exertions to instigate the northern Hill Tribes to resume their marauding habits, with a view to disturb our communications with Afghanistan, through Scinde and Cutchee and so far succeeded, that large bands of freebooters were, at one time, assembled for the purpose, under some of the most noted of their former leaders; but in vain they strove to effect their objects, which were solely counteracted by the indomitable zeal with which you, your Officers, and men, so constantly exposed yourselves, especially throughout the hot months, whereby every attempt of the marauders to enter the plains was baffled; the extraordinary vigilance you have exerted, and the strict discipline you have maintained, not merely in the Scinde Russah, but also among the quotas of Beloochee Horse which were under your orders, have deterred the northern Tribes from connecting themselves in hostility during the late exciting period, in dread of the Corps you so ably command.

I am bound accordingly to attribute to the Scinde Irregular Horse the profound tranquillity which has been preserved in Upper Scinde and Cutchee, and I beg you will accept yourself, and convey to your Officers and men, my grateful thanks. I have the honor to annex an extract (Para 11) from a despatch which I addressed to Mr Secretary Maddock on the 9th ultimo, expressing my obligations to you personally.

Signed)

J. OUTRAM, Major,
Political Agent Scinde and Beloochistan.

Beloochistan evacuated by the British.

By the end of November, 1842, all the British troops and functionaries had been withdrawn from Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Cutchee.

The Belooche Chiefs and followers were dismissed from our service, the camp at Shikarpoor was ordered to be abandoned, and the whole British military force in Upper Scinde was concentrated at Sukkur.

Conquest of Scinde.

Then came the war in Scinde, and in the month of March, 1843, the province was annexed to the British dominions.

During the year 1843, no troops were stationed on the frontier, and no one was placed in charge of it.

The Doombkees and Jekranes resume their predatory habits.

Beejah Khan, with his Doombkees and Jekranes, having been for a full year in peace and quiet, returned to a life of rapine and adventure with double zest; they were joined by many hundred of discontented, lawless, and desperate characters from Scinde and the neighbouring countries, and the Robber Tribes of Cutchee became more formidable than ever.

Their inroads extended up to Shikarpoor and to Larkana, the country was laid waste, and no man's life or property was for a moment safe.

The robbers entered Scinde in bodies of five hundred horse or more, and sacked and burnt large villages far within the British border in open day, with perfect impunity.

By the end of 1843, nothing could have been worse than the state of affairs in this part of the country: no man on either side of the desert could find safety except by joining the robbers.

All this evil might have been prevented by retaining, or again entertaining in our service, the best of the border Chiefs, with a sufficient number of their followers to form an effective Police, but nothing was done until the end of 1843, when the Governor of Scinde attempted to remedy these terrible disorders by building a fort at Larkana, and their posting the Scinde Camel Corps, then being raised; placing strong detachments of Cavalry at Khyree Ghungee and Rojaun; a Regiment of Cavalry, with a Field Battery, at Khanghur; and a strong Brigade at Shikarpoor; Frontier Head-Quarters being established at the last named place, and an Officer specially appointed to command the whole Frontier.

Measures to protect the frontier prove unsuccessful.

But neither Officers nor men well understood their work and these measures did not prove effectual.

The country people were not in the least protected; the wildest disorder, rapine, and bloodshed everywhere prevailed; the British troops were several times signally defeated by the robbers, and were never successful against them: while, on the other hand, they not only did not protect our peasantry, but sometimes killed and wounded great numbers of them by mistake.

Sir C. Napier's hill campaign of 1845.

This state of affairs continued till in January, 1845, Sir C. Napier in person,

with Generals Hunter and Simpson, at the head of an army of about seven thousand men of all arms, and accompanied by Meer Ali Morad, with an auxiliary force of some 4,000 Belooches, proceeded against the Robber Tribes of Cutchee, under Beejah Khan Doombkee. 22nd September, 1844.

Beejah, of course, fled before the coming storm, and, with all his followers and their families, took refuge in the Boogtee Hills; the Boogtees making common cause with them. Sir C. Napier followed with all his forces, and pursued them in the hills for two months or more; but the pursuit would have been in vain, but that at last the Murrees (the negotiations with whom had been entrusted to Major Jacob) were induced to deny the fugitives a passage through their country.

Beejah Khan flies to the hills.

Major Jacob entrusted with the negotiations with the Murrees, induces them to deny the fugitives a passage through their territory.

Unexpectedly cut off from that side the Doombkees and Jekranees surrendered; Beejah Khan, with the chief portion of the former Tribe, to Ali Morad; the others to Sir C. Napier. But Islam Khan and his Boogtees all effected their retreat to the Khetran country.

Beejah Khan and his son, Wuzzeer Khan with the rest of his family and followers, remained state prisoners in custody of Meer Ali Morad till 1851, when Beejah Khan having meanwhile died of old age, at the request of Major Jacob they were released, and in October, 1851, allowed to return to Cutchee, where they joined their Chief, Belooche Khan, and have up to this time been behaving peaceably and well.

Beejah Khan being dead, his son and followers are, at the recommendation of Major Jacob, released, October, 1851.

The prisoners released on this occasion amounted to about fifteen hundred souls, men, women, and children.

The Jekranees under Durrya Khan, with the remaining portion of the Doombkees under Jumal Khan, with other associated petty Tribes who surrendered on this occasion to Sir C. Napier, were removed to Scinde, and established at and near Junadeyra, close to the border of Scinde; these then became Tribes of British Scinde, and will henceforth be treated under that head.

The Jekranees and others remain in Scinde.

While the troops were in the hills, Major Jacob was instructed by Sir C. Napier to endeavour to induce the Chandias or Murrees to settle in Cutchee, on the lands from which the Doombkees and Jekranees were removed, but these Tribes feared to occupy them, and Major Jacob then recommended that the rightful owners, the Khyeerees, should be re-established on the lands of their fathers.

Major Jacob instructed to induce the Chandias and Murrees to occupy the lands of the Boogtees.

They refuse.

Sir C. Napier at once assented, and offered to confirm whatever arrangement Major Jacob thought best and could make. Major Jacob was personally intimately acquainted with all the Khyheeree Chiefs; but their fears were great, and much difficulty was experienced by him in inducing them again to occupy the country from which they had been forcibly expelled. However, at last they consented in good earnest, and sent for their women, children, and families from Scinde. They were then formally reinstated in their lands, with the full consent of the Khan of Kelat, with whom Major Jacob was instructed to arrange the matter.

The Khyheerees are then reinstated with some difficulty.

After Sir C. Napier left the hills and returned to the plain, the Khan of Kelat waited on him by appointment at Shahpoor.

Nothing was, however, arranged at this interview in any way calculated to strengthen the Khan's hands, or to enable him to establish good government in his dominions.

Proceedings with the Khan of Kelat.

Sir C. Napier considered the treaty of 1841 as waste paper, and the influence of the traitor Mahomed Hussan was still paramount in Kelat Durbar.

No permanent arrangement of any kind was made; in short, the position of the Khan was quite misunderstood. The interview was rather productive of mischief than otherwise, for the traitors now thought their policy secure.

The Khan misunderstood.

After the hill campaign, a detachment consisting of two Companies of Infantry, a Troop of Cavalry, and a field piece, was posted at Shahpoor, in Cutchee; the Bundelcund Legion was posted at Khaughur, &c.; its Commandant, Captain Beatson, being appointed to the special command of the frontier.

Frontier arrangements after the hill campaign of 1845.

The Scinde Camel Corps was posted as before at Larkana, and was included in the frontier force.

The country remained quiet for some months, but the Jekranees and Doombkees having been removed, the Murrees and Boogtees, now finding the way open to them, took their places as border robbers.

Their proceedings are described under the proper heads.

22nd September, 1854

Major Jacob appointed Political Superintendent and Commandant on the Frontier. January, 1853.

Proceedings of Mahomed Hussan, Minister of Kelat

Soon after Sir C. Napier's departure from Scinde, in October, 1847, Major Jacob was formally appointed Political Superintendent as well as Commandant of the Frontier.

Wukkeels were appointed by the Khan of Kelat and Meer Ali Morad to reside with him at Jacobabad, and other arrangements were made which will be described when treating of the British territory.

The traitorous Wuzzeer, Mahomed Hussan, was now at the zenith of his power, and thought that the time had come to bring matters to a crisis.

After many preliminary negotiations, and a formal visit to Major Jacob by his brother, Mahomed Ameen, the Governor of Cutchee, to feel his way, Mahomed Hussan asked to be allowed himself to visit the Political Superintendent at Jacobabad.

He came, accordingly, on the 11th March, 1851. At this time Major Jacob was not fully acquainted with the extent of his treachery; while the man's noble bearing and great mental power might have enabled him to deceive any one not on his guard.

On the occasion of this first visit, Mahomed Hussan remained at Jacobabad for a fortnight or more, and had strictly private confidential conferences with Major Jacob, but during all that time only affected the greatest zeal for the welfare of his Prince, the Khan of Kelat, and Major Jacob had little suspicion of the game which he was playing.

The following year he again sought an interview, again came to Jacobabad, and now explained his real object, which was, in effect, to obtain the consent of the British Government to his usurpation of the Khanate of Kelat, of which he already possessed all the real power. As soon as this object was clear beyond a doubt, Major Jacob told him that he was a traitor, and next day he departed on his return to Kelat.

Finding success now hopeless as regarded the countenance of the British authorities, Mahomed Hussan became desperate, intrigued with the Murrees, whom he assisted in plundering in Cutchee, and did all in his power to prevent peace and quiet being established.

When proper opportunity occurred, Major Jacob explained all these matters fully to the Khan of Kelat, who was with some difficulty convinced of the truth of what was reported to him regarding his Wuzzeer, by whom he had been kept in a state of perfect ignorance; but being of a good disposition, and not wanting in natural ability, Nusseer Khan soon roused himself, and endeavoured to transact the business of his Government in person. Mahomed Hussan was removed from office and placed in arrest (but not in confinement), in which position he still remains.

Interview between Nusseer Khan and the Commissioner in Scinde. February, 1854.

In February, 1854, at the request of Major Jacob, the Khan of Kelat himself came to Jacobabad to meet Mr. Frere, the Commissioner in Scinde. This personal interview had the best effects in removing doubts and misunderstanding, and completely overthrew whatever remained of the influence and power of the traitor Mahomed Hussan.

The Khan and his Sirdars returned well pleased from the conference.

Major Jacob directed to execute a new Treaty with Kelat.

Major Jacob, on the 22nd April, 1854, was honoured with the commands of the Government of India, directing him to make a new Treaty with the Khan of Kelat.

In pursuance of these instructions he immediately proceeded to Mustoong, at which place he requested that his Highness the Khan would meet him. On arrival at Mustoong, on the 12th May, Major Jacob found His Highness the Khan waiting to receive him.

The terms of the new Treaty were soon discussed, and all being agreed to, the Treaty was formally signed and sealed by the Khan on the 14th May, 1854.

Treaty with Kelat executed 14th May, 1854.

TREATY between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat, concluded on the part of the British Government by Major John Jacob, C.B., in virtue of full powers granted by the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., &c., Governor-General of India, and by Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat.

Whereas, the course of events has made it expedient that a new arrangement should be concluded between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan,

Chief of Kelat, the following articles have been agreed on between the said Government and His Highness :—

22nd September, 1854
Treaty with Kelat,

1st. The Treaty concluded by Major Outram between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat, on the 6th October, 1841, is hereby annulled.

2nd. There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat, his heirs and successors.

3rd. Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government, in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with that Government, and to enter into no negotiation with other states without its consent, the usual friendly correspondence with neighbours being continued as before.

4th. Should it be deemed necessary to station British troops in any part of the territory of Kelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable by the British authorities.

5th. Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to prevent all plundering or other outrage by his subjects, within or in the neighbourhood of British territory, to protect the passage of merchants to and fro, between the British dominions and Afghanistan, whether by way of Scinde or by the seaports of Mekran, and to permit no exactions to be made, beyond an equitable duty, to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, and the amount to be shown in the schedule annexed to this Treaty.

6th. To aid Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors in the fulfilment of these obligations, and on condition of a faithful performance of them year by year, the British Government binds itself to pay to Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, an annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees.

7th. If, during any year, the conditions above mentioned shall not be faithfully performed by the said Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, then the annual subsidy before mentioned of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees will not be paid by the British Government.

Done at Mustoong this fourteenth day of May, 1854.

Schedule showing amount of duty to be levied on merchandise passing through the dominions of the Khan of Kelat referred to in Art. 5 of this Treaty.

Schedule referred to
in Article 5.

On each camel load, without respect to value, from the Northern Frontier to the sea, either to Kurrachee or other port, Company's Rupees six (6) on each camel as above, from the Northern Frontier to Shikarpoor, Company's Rupees five (5). The same duties to be levied on merchandise passing in the contrary direction from the sea, or from Scinde to the Kelat territory.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major.
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

The following memorandum shows the nature of the matters which Major Jacob endeavoured to impress on the mind of the Khan when offering the Treaty for his acceptance.

MEMORANDA of personal communication by Major Jacob to His Highness the Khan of Kelat, at Mustong, on the 13th May, 1854, referred to in Letter No. 88, of the 14th May, 1854, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Heads of Conference
with the Kelat.

In the year 1841 the British Government, through Colonel Outram, made with your Highness a Treaty, by which your Highness bound yourself to be true to the British Government and to Shah Soojah, to protect trade, &c., through your territory, and to conform to some other arrangements, while the British Government agreed to protect your Highness against all foreign enemies.

The death of Shah Soojah, the overthrow of his dynasty, and the complete change of circumstances which have since taken place, necessarily rendered this Treaty void, as Government formerly decided, at the recommendation of Sir G. Napier, when the question was raised in 1842-43.

But your Highness has done nothing in breach of the treaty, and has deserved well of the British Government. While, with reference to the state of the Frontier of Scinde, it has always been my opinion that the establishing of a firm, active, and

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Conference with his
Highness the Khan
of Kelat.

friendly power at Kelat would be greatly for the advantage of the British interests; and accordingly, since I was placed in political charge of the Scinde Frontier in 1847, I have never ceased to urge this on Government.

There were, however, serious objections to the course recommended by me, which I will presently explain to your Highness. But, on the whole view of the case, the British Government has now authorized me to conclude with your Highness a new Treaty, on such terms as will, I trust, afford satisfaction to your Highness, and, I hope, prove of beneficial effect on all concerned. The difficulties hitherto experienced in effecting a satisfactory arrangement between the two Governments have been caused by the peculiar state of affairs in your Highness's territories, and by the conduct of some of your Highness's Officers, especially of the Wuzzeer Mahomed Hussan. Without order and unity of purpose there can be no good government. The British Government for long thought it hopeless to attempt to assist your Highness, because until some intention of establishing order and some unity of purpose appeared, such assistance would have been abused, or, at all events, have been of no permanent benefit.

When the subjects of your Highness plundered and laid waste all the British border in 1843-44, and the Governor of Scinde called on your Highness to put a stop to these outrages, your Highness asserted your inability to control your turbulent subjects. A British army was then led by Sir C. Napier against the predatory tribes in rebellion against your Highness; punishment was inflicted on them, but still the authority of your Highness did not appear to have been strengthened: your subjects were no better controlled than before, and the British territory was still insulted and wasted by their lawless inroads.

Under these circumstances, to assist your Highness with troops appeared of little use, while pecuniary assistance seemed to be equally objectionable, because whatever aid might be granted would probably be misapplied and wasted on the private intrigues and quarrels of your Highness's feudal chiefs, instead of being employed, as intended, in effecting general arrangements for the good government of your country.

From the first day of my receiving charge of the Frontier of Scinde, I have exerted every effort in my power to bring about the establishment of order and good government in your Highness's neighbouring dominions. But I labored to little or no purpose, for I was always secretly thwarted by your Highness's Officers.

As your Highness is aware the Wuzzeer Mahomed Hussan twice visited me at Jacobabad, and I, thinking that he had the welfare of your Highness in view, fully explained to him my opinions regarding the existing state of affairs, &c.

At our first interview I did not understand his intrigues, but on his second visit he exposed his real object to me, which was nothing less than to induce the British Government to recognise and treat with him on his own account, independently of the Khan of Kelat: in fact, it was treason towards your Highness, his lawful sovereign.

All this I have already explained to your Highness personally and by letter, and your Highness is acquainted with all that has occurred since.

It was now evident to me wherein had existed the cause of all the disorder and bad management in your Highness's dominions, and the matter soon became publicly apparent; for the Wuzzeer no longer even pretended to restrain evil doers, but encouraged the rebellious subject of your Highness, the Murrees, in their outrages, released their hostages, and by the presence of his relations and followers, assisted these robbers in plundering Poolajee, &c.

Mahomed Hussan is, I understand, now finally dismissed from your Highness's councils, and I trust that under the arrangements about to be entered on, a new era of prosperity will commence in your Highness's dominions, which neither the ex-Wuzzeer nor any other traitor will be able to disturb.

It must be evident from my actions as well as words, that from the first I had but one plain object in view. I have not the slightest private enmity towards or regard for Mahomed Hussan or any other of your Highness's Officers; but my sole object and that of my Government in this business, is to arrange matters so that there may be a strong and friendly Government established throughout the dominions of your Highness. To bring this about, it is necessary that the Officers of your Highness should be faithful, active, and united.

By the terms of the new Treaty, your Highness engages to prevent all outrage by your subjects on British territory; but to cause the country to be prosperous and wealthy, and the Government of your Highness to be respected, it is necessary to do more than this.

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Highness the Khan
of Kelat.

Measures should be taken to protect life and property within your Highness's own dominions also, and I strongly advise, your Highness, as your very true friend, to adopt means to ensure this result.

No oppression or violence should be allowed, whether by great or small.

Justice should be strictly administered to all men. Cultivators and traders should be encouraged and protected, roads made safe and easy, and no private transit, or such like exactions, should be allowed. All this cannot be accomplished without exertion, but if your Highness attend to this advice, and act on it, the state of Kelat will, under your Highness's rule, by God's blessing, become rich, powerful, and respected. But without some such arrangements and efforts from within, no amount of external assistance alone will make it really strong and flourishing. Your Highness should understand that the pecuniary aid now to be given to you by the British Government is really of far more value to your Highness than would be assistance by force of arms, inasmuch as in the latter case it must be apparent to all, that your Highness, wanting strength yourself, is only upheld by British troops. On the other hand, the aid now to be afforded to your Highness will, with proper arrangement, materially assist your Highness in establishing a strong Government of your own, in improving your own resources in various ways, and in making such arrangement as will cause your country to become rich, flourishing, and powerful, as it is the wish of the British Government that it should be.

The matter stands as if a man being sick and weakly were assaulted by an enemy, and a friend at hand strike that enemy down; in this case one enemy may be overthrown, but the weak man is no stronger than before, nor in any way permanently benefited. But if, instead of acting thus the friend, when the other is threatened, administer food, medicine, &c., and thus cause the weak man to become healthy and vigorous, and able to support and defend himself by his own strength, the assistance thus afforded is far more important than the other, and the benefit is evidently infinitely greater.

Your Highness may rest assured that no effort will be wanting on my part to enable your Highness to carry out measures such as I have alluded to, and that they, and they only, can lead to the happiness and prosperity of your Highness, your nobles, and your people.

I beg also to recommend to favorable notice your Highness's servant, Mcollah Ahmed, who has so long resided with me as your Highness's representative. He has, in all things, and on all occasions, conducted himself as your Highness's true and faithful subject; he has labored hard for your Highness's advantage, and it gives me pleasure to be able to say that he has never, on any occasion, while performing his public duty, sought to secure his own private advantage. He is, I know, well acquainted with the views of the British Government towards the state of Kelat, and is well deserving of your Highness's favor.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB.

Major Jacob's proceedings were highly approved of, and the Treaty was ratified by the Government of India, on the 2nd of June, 1854, and returned with the following letter.—

Treaty ratified, 2nd
June, 1854.

No. 61.

From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to Major JOHN JACOB, C.B., Political Superintendent and Commandant on the Frontier of Upper Scinde. Dated Fort William, 2nd June, 1854.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 88, dated the 14th ultimo, transmitting, signed and sealed, with a report of your interview with the Khan of Kelat, the Treaty which you were instructed to negotiate with His Highness.

22nd September, 1854.

2nd. The Governor-General in Council feels that he cannot praise too highly the promptitude, the zeal for the public service, and judicious tact, which you have displayed in your execution of the instructions addressed to you by the Government of India, and in your successful negotiation of the Treaty with the Khan of Kelat.

3rd. Governor-General in Council accordingly desires me to convey to you an assurance of the high approbation with which the Government has viewed your conduct in this matter, and of the gratification which His Lordship will feel in bringing it, with marked consideration, under the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

4th. His Lordship in Council has been pleased to ratify the Treaty which you have submitted. Two copies of it are enclosed, one for transmission to the Khan of Kelat, the other for record in your office.

5th. A Copy of the Treaty will be sent to the Commissioner in Scinde, through the Government of Bombay.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed)

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 2nd June, 1854.

Since then nothing of importance has occurred with regard to our connection with Kelat.

Border tribes living within Scinde.

The Chief border Tribes living within the British territory of Scinde are the Muzzarees, the Boordees, the Kosahs, the Jummalees, the Juttooes, the Doombkees, the Jekranees, and others.

Muzzarees.

The Muzzarees inhabit the country on the right bank of the Indus, between Mittenkote and Boordicka. This tract is chiefly in the Punjab, a small part only falling within the boundary of Scinde.

The head of the whole Tribe, at present, is one Dost Ali, he resides at Rojaun, about half way between Mittenkote and Kusmore.

Muzzarees' numerical strength.

The strength of the Muzzaree Tribe may be about 2,000 adult males.

Habits predatory.

The habits of the Tribe were wholly, and are still to a great extent, predatory. The Muzzarees continually plundered the river boats, and made frequent incursions into the Bhawalpoor territory, on the left bank of the Indus.

They were often at war with the Boogtees and Murrees, and feared not to proceed to attack these people in their hills. They at times even proceeded so far as to attack Doombkees and Jekranees at Poolajee, Chuttur, &c., from whom they occasionally succeeded in driving off much cattle.

The Muzzarees are the most expert cattle-stealers in the border country, and had the reputation of being brave warriors.

Most of the Muzzarees have left Scinde.

Not many of the Tribe now remain in Scinde, even in the Kusmore District. Most of them have left that part of the country, and taken up their abode with their Chief and brethren in the Punjab, where they are allowed to bear arms, which they are not permitted to do in Scinde.

They still make occasional plundering excursions into the Bhawalpoor country and the British territory on the eastern bank of the Indus.

Boordees.

The Boordees reside chiefly in that district, called after them Boordicka, which lies on the western bank of the Indus, between the Muzzaree District on the north, and the Sind Canal to the south.

The head of the Tribe is Shere Mahomed, who resides at the town of Shere Ghur, on the Begaree Canal.

Boordees' numerical strength.

The numerical strength of the Boordees amounts to about 800 adult males. The whole tribe does not reside in Boordicka, there being several petty Chiefs and detached branches of the Boordees in various parts of Scinde and Cutchee, as, for instance, Ali Shere of Burshoree.

First contact of the Boordees with the British.

The Boordees first came in contact with the British in 1838, when the fortress of Bukkur was handed over to the British by Meer Rustom, Khyrpoor.

The habits of the Tribe were formerly wholly predatory, and up to 1847 the Boordees made frequent marauding inroads on their neighbours in Cutchee and in the hills, as well as in Scinde.

In 1839, the Boordees, in common with the Belooche Tribes of Cutchee, continually plundered the British convoys moving towards Affghanistan. On this account, the Chief, Shere Mahomed, was imprisoned by Meer Rustom, of

Khyrpoor (whose subjects the Boordees were), and sent to Mr. Bell, then ^{22nd September 1846,} Political Agent in Upper Scinde.

Several of the Boordee Chiefs, Shere Mahomed, Hajee Khan, and others, with a number of their followers, were then taken into British pay by the Political Agent: but proving faithless, and continuing their predatory habits, they were, after a few months' trial, discharged.

The Tribe continued in the practice of murder and robbery as before, until the year 1842, throughout which year the country being well guarded, they abstained altogether from plunder.

On the deposition of Meer Rustom and the conquest of Scinde in 1843, Boordicka came under the rule of Meer Ali Morad, and the Boordees resumed their predatory habits with more than wonted vigour, till in 1844 Meer Ali Morad seized the Chiefs of the Tribe, and kept them in close confinement in the fortress of De-jee.

The Boordee Chiefs remained in prison till December, 1844, when Meer Ali ^{1844.} Morad released them, and directed them to accompany him, with as large a force of the Tribe as they could command, on the hill campaign of Sir C. Napier.

This they did, and were afterwards restored to favor.

After the predatory Tribes of Cutchee (the Doombkees and Jekranees, &c.) had been transported and settled by Sir C. Napier on the Scinde border, they joined the Boordees and Kosahs in carrying on frequent plundering excursions in secret; their lawless proceedings were generally attributed to the Boogtees and other hill men till 1847, when the Scinde Horse was again posted on the Frontier, and Major Jacob discovered and broke up the whole confederacy of robbers on the British border, and punished many of the offenders.

At this time every one in this country went armed, but Major Jacob now ^{1847.} applied for and obtained permission to disarm all men not in Government employ, and this rule was rigidly enforced.

Meer Ali Morad also gave Major Jacob full power over all his subjects on the border, but the greater part of the district of Boordicka was covered with almost impenetrable jungle; its nature afforded great facilities in the practice of robbery, which, in spite of every effort, was carried on by the Boordees occasionally in gangs of from six to twenty men calling themselves Boogtees, but really inhabitants of Scinde. In order to lay open this wild country, Major Jacob obtained permission to cut roads through the jungle. This was done, and together with the other measures adopted, proved completely successful in quieting the country, which has thenceforth become as orderly and peaceable as possible.

The people have taken wholly to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and cultivation has greatly increased.

Boordicka became British territory in 1852, when the lands of Meer Rustom, ^{Boordicka became British territory in 1852,} which had been given to Ali Morad at the time of conquest of Scinde, were again resumed from him.

The revenue of the district was about Rs. 60,000, but since the whole became British territory, and great works of irrigation and communication have been executed in it, the revenue must rapidly increase, and will probably speedily be doubled.

The Kosahs are a very numerous Belooche Tribe, not confined to any one ^{Kosahs;} locality, but scattered all over the country from Nuggur Parkur to Dadur.

The men are plunderers, cultivators, soldiers, shepherds, &c., according to circumstances; there are several villages of this Tribe on the Scinde border.

They have now few peculiarities to distinguish them from the other Tribes of Scinde and Cutchee, but are said originally to have been Abyssinians, and some have derived their name from "Cush," but of this nothing certain or even probable can be discovered.

The number of the Tribe on the Scinde border now amounts to about 3,000 ^{Numerical strength.} adult males.

The Juttooes and Jummalees are two Belooche Tribes. Both Tribes are ^{Juttooes and Jummalees.} numerous, and scattered about the country of Upper Scinde and Cutchee. They are cultivators and artificers, and, as bodies, are not predatory.

The Doombkees and Jekranees were the most formidable and warlike of all ^{Doombkees and Jekranees.} the Belooche Tribes of hill or plain. They, up to the year 1845, resided in the

22nd September, 1854. plains of Eastern Cutchee, where they held the lands of Lharce, Wuzzeem, Poolajee, Chuttur, &c., &c.

When the British forces first entered the country in 1839, the position of these Tribes was as has been already described under the proper head.

After Sir C. Napier's hill campaign in 1845, that portion of the Doombkee Tribe which had surrendered to him at Trukkee, was placed under a Chief, by name Jummall Khan, on lands near Janadeyra, on the Scinde Frontier.

Durrya Khan and Toork Ali, with the Jekranees and some men of other clans, were settled at Janadeyra itself and its neighbourhood.

The lands were granted to these men free for three years, which grant was afterwards, at Major Jacob's request, altered to a free grant in perpetuity, and it was expected that they would now take to agricultural pursuits and entirely leave their former predatory habits.

A Commissioner was appointed to reside at Janadeyra and superintend the reformed Belooches.

Sir C. Napier's frontier arrangements after the hill campaign of 1845.

The arrangement not successful.

A strong detachment was posted at Shahpoor, in Cutchee and the other frontier arrangements were made as before described.

These arrangements did not prove successful. The Doombkees, Jekranees, Koosahs, Boordees, &c., with or without permission, made repeated plundering excursions from British Scinde into the neighbouring countries, both hill and plain. The Boogtees did the same from their side into Scinde: murder and robbery everywhere prevailed.

Troops shut up in forts.

People encouraged to bear arms.

Reward of ten rupees per head offered for the whole Boogtee tribe.

The troops were shut up in forts, and did nothing to protect the people. The people themselves were encouraged to bear arms, and to commit acts of violence; the lives and property of the Boogtees being ordered to be taken, and destroyed wherever and however found, and a reward of ten rupees per head being offered for the destruction of the whole tribe, and proclaimed throughout the country.

The district along the border was left uncultivated; the canals were not cleared out for many years, and nearly all the peaceable people left the country. The troops were perfectly isolated in their entrenchments; no supplies were drawn from the country folk, but all were fed as if on shipboard by the Commissariat, even at the distant outpost of Shahpoor, in Cutchee. The troops and camp followers were supplied with every article of consumption from the public stores forwarded by the Commissariat Department, at an enormous cost, from Shikarpoor, some sixty miles distant. Even the horses of the Cavalry were fed in like manner.

Troops on the border fed as if on shipboard.

The troops, so placed, being completely separated from the inhabitants of the country, and holding little or no communication with them, were entirely ignorant of their nature and habits; knew not friend from foe; were always in a state of alarm, and expecting to be attacked even at Shikarpoor itself.

The Boogtees not in any way weakened.

Notwithstanding that the Boogtees had been proclaimed outlaws, a price set on the head of every man of the Tribe, and all of them ordered to be treated as enemies wherever found, they were not subdued—not, indeed, in any way weakened by any of the proceedings of the Governor of Scinde.

The removal of the Jekranees and Doombkees from Cutchee left the Scinde border temptingly open to their incursions, and they failed not to take advantage of the circumstances, until at last becoming more and more bold by impunity, they assembled a force of some 1,500 armed men, mostly on foot; and on the 10th December, 1846, marched into Scinde, passed through the British outposts, who dared not to attack them, to within fifteen miles of Shikarpoor, and remained twenty-four hours within the British territory, secured every head of cattle in the country around, and returned to their hills, some seventy-five miles distant, with all their booty, in perfect safety.

The Boogtees on this occasion conducted their proceedings in the most cool and systematic manner: they brought with them, besides the armed force above mentioned, nearly 500 unarmed followers to drive the cattle, of which they obtained, by their own account, some 15,000 head. This inroad was thought to be in too great force for the detachments on the outposts to attempt anything against it.

Timely information sent to Shahpoor.

A regiment of cavalry and the Boogtees too strong to be attacked.

Timely information reached the Shahpoor post, but no troops moved from it against the invading Boogtees.

A Regiment of Cavalry and 200 Native Rifles were sent from Shikarpoor to repel the invaders. The cavalry came on them at Huodoo, some 45 miles from

Shikarpoor—the Boogtees *en masse*—their unarmed attendants meanwhile diligently continuing to drive on the cattle towards Soree Kooshtuk and the hills. However, the British troops were ignorant of the ground, thought the robbers too strong to be attacked, and returned to Shikarpoor without attempting anything further, the Boogtees ultimately reaching their hills, with all their prey, without the loss of a man, save one killed by a distant random shot from the matchlock of a Jekranee.

22nd September, 1834.

The robbers reach their hills with their prey in perfect safety

One Regiment of the Scinde Irregular Horse, then at Hyderabad, was now ordered up with all speed to the frontier, where it arrived on the 9th January, 1847.

1847.

The 1st Regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse sent to the frontier.

Major Jacob was appointed to command the frontier, and since then has held this post. On arrival at Khaighur, desolation and terror was found to prevail everywhere in the country. No man could go in safety from place to place, even on the main line of communication from Shikarpoor to Jaghün, without a strong escort.

Not a man of the Belooche settlers, the Jekranees and Doombkees, had as yet attempted any peaceful labor, or ever put his hand to any agricultural implement. There were no made roads in any part of the country, and no bridges; indeed, there was not a single mile of good road in all Upper Scinde.

The Belooche settlers up to 1847 had not attempted agriculture.

At Khaighur there was no village and bazaar, and but four or five wretched huts, containing twenty-two souls in all; the Cavalry detachment was found on arrival *locked up* in the fort, the gate not being opened at eight o'clock in the morning and this was the normal state of things.

On the night before the arrival of the Scinde Irregular Horse, the Boogtees had carried off some camels from a detachment of the Baggage Corps between Jaghün and Shikarpoor; and this was their last successful attempt at plundering in Scinde.

Our predecessors, during the previous four years, knew little or nothing of the country, or of the people on the border; the men of the Scinde Irregular Horse were familiar with both, and this gave them confidence and power.

After assuming the command and relieving the outposts, Major Jacob at once ordered all idea of defensive operations to be abandoned; every detachment was posted in the open plain, without any defensive works whatever; patrols were sent in every direction in which it was thought an enemy might appear, and these parties crossed and met so often that support was almost certain to be at hand if wanted. The parties were sent to distances of forty miles into and beyond the desert, and along the frontier line.

Whenever a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse came on any of the plunderers, it always fell on them at once, charging any number, however superior, without the smallest hesitation.

Against such sudden attacks the robber horsemen never attempted a stand; they always fled at once, frequently sustaining heavy loss in men, and never succeeding in obtaining any plunder.

These proceedings, and particularly the tracks daily renewed of our parties all over the desert, and at all the watering places near the hills, far beyond the British border, alarmed the robbers, and prevented their ever feeling safe, and they soon ceased to make attempts on the British territory, although still plundering all Cutchee. Meanwhile, Major Jacob had discovered, that not only the Boordees and Muzzarees, who were always inveterate marauders, but the Belooche settlers at Janadeyra, had been, all along, systematically carrying on plundering excursions on a considerable scale, entirely unknown to their Commissioner residing among them.

The horses of these Jekranees and Doombkees had been taken from them a year before, by order of Sir C. Napier, and sold by auction; but Major Jacob found that the sale had been fictitious, and that, according to the custom of the country, the former owners still remained shares in these horses.

It may be proper to explain here, that among the Belooche border Tribes of Scinde, a horse (or rather mare, for they ride only the latter) very seldom belongs to one man only; and, sometimes, the property in one mare is shared among as many as twenty men.

Property in horses shared among the Belooches, each horse having many owners.

Thus, when the horses of the Jekranees and Doombkees were supposed to have been finally disposed of, only certain shares in them had been sold; the animals were kept by various Zemeendars all over the country, and whenever a foray from Scinde was agreed on, the horses were ready for their old masters. The men

22nd September, 1854. left Janadeyra, &c., by ones and twos, went for their horses, and then proceeded to the appointed rendezvous, generally in the territory of Meer Ali Morad, the village of Thool being a favorite place.

These musters sometimes amounted to as many as a hundred horse or more, with many other men on foot. After the foray into the hills, or elsewhere, the booty obtained was shared at some place beyond the British boundary the plunderers dispersed, replaced the horses with the Zemeendars, and returned, one by one, to their homes.

The existence of these proceedings had never been suspected, until pointed out by Major Jacob, and then at first they were thought impossible; but having good information of what was going on, Major Jacob caused the places of these predatory rendezvous to be suddenly surrounded by parties of the Scinde Irregular Horse, just after the return of a body of Jekranee plunderers from a foray; the robbers were all secured, with their horses, arms, and a large quantity of stolen cattle.

Concealment was no longer possible, and Major Jacob now obtained permission to disarm every man in the country not being a Government servant, which was at once done.

At the same time, Major Jacob set five hundred of the Jekranees to work, to clear the Noorwah canal (a main feeder cleared by Government, then belonging to Ali Morad). The men were very awkward at first, but were strong, energetic, cheerful, and good natured; they soon became used to the tools, and were then able to do a better day's work, and of course to earn more pay than the ordinary Sindhee labourers. The men seemed proud of this, and the experiment was perfectly successful.

The robbers are now
completely reformed

Soon afterwards the Belooche settlers took to manual labour, in their own fields, with spirit and even pride. From that time they were really conquered and reformed. They are now the most hard-working, industrious, well behaved, cheerful set of men in all Scinde.

Their numbers amount to about 2,000 adult males, but, for three years past, not a man of them has been convicted, or even accused, of any crime whatever, great or small; yet seven or eight years ago, they were the terror of the country, murderers and robbers to a man.

Plundering having been put a stop to on the Scinde side, and the border also protected from inroad from without, Major Jacob proceeded to render the Boogtees powerless for the future, and this was also accomplished, as has been before described.

Since then the country has been gradually becoming more and more peopled; the Fort of Khanghur has been long ago totally destroyed, but near its site is now the town and camp of Jacobabad, of which the last census showed more than eleven thousand inhabitants, and where there is a large bazaar with water, and supplies of all kinds sufficient for an army.

Good roads have been made all over the country, means of irrigation have been multiplied four-fold, and everywhere on the border life and activity with perfect safety exists, where formerly all was desert, solitude, or murderous violence; not an armed man is now even seen, except the soldiers and police; and person and property are everywhere perfectly protected.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB.

22nd October, 1854.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence forwarded to me, with endorsement, No. 2,844, of the 26th September, 1854, I have the honor to point out that, as mentioned in my weekly report, No. 136, of the 2nd August, 1854, to your address, it was reported to me by my Belooche guides, that the predatory excursion therein mentioned had taken place, not in the British territory, but in the hills west of Hurrund.

It would appear, from the correspondence now forwarded, with your endorsement above alluded to, that the brothers of men in the British service are permitted to commit outrages some thirty or forty miles beyond the border of the Punjab. As the Mussooree Boogtees extend along a considerable portion of the Scinde Frontier also, and their proceedings may affect the tranquillity of this district, it might, it seems to me, be well to prohibit such retaliatory expeditions or at least to cause it to be fully understood that the British Government disapproved of them.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

Sir,

3rd October, 1854.

With reference to the subject of my letter, No. 159, of the 12th September, 1854, to your address, I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter received this day from C. W. Richardson, Esquire, Deputy Collector, Hyderabad.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

[Copy.]

Hala, 28th September, 1854.

MY DEAR JACOB,

28th September, 1854.

I have much pleasure in sending you an account of all I remember regarding the sale of prize property at Hyderabad, in 1848, and you are at liberty to make any use you please of it.

Your remarks regarding the sale of articles of female wearing apparel are correct. I saw women's sarees, choolies, dyjamas, bedding, coats, &c., &c., old and new, put up to public auction, and, moreover, bought some of the things named.

Bedding and pillows, procured at sale, I have at this moment in my possession; new covered, it is true, for the old covers have long since been worn out.

The wearing apparel was, as you state, in all stages of finish: some half done, some with the embroidery completed, but the parts not put together, some quite finished and new, some old and worn. Will Your husband, I wonder, believe that out of these I made up some complete dresses, male and female, and sent them home as curiosities? By made up, I mean that I selected from the ready made things I bought, pyjamas, choolies, sarees, &c.

Why! the ladies themselves knew their clothing was being sold by auction, and looked with scorn on the transaction. They said, "Our gold and jewels were your lawful prize, but why sell women's garments?" The above is the substance of remarks which they made to my wife, when she went to visit them, as she frequently did, and does now occasionally. Will Your husband deny that crockery was sold? why! it was sold, I may say, by the cart-load. I can show him tea-pots, basins, plates cups and saucers, all of which came from the prize sale. Scarce an article of household furniture can be named that was not to be found there; chairs, beds, stools, carpeting (lots of the latter well worn.)

I also know (which, perhaps, Your husband does not) and can tell him how, when the Meer's ladies left their palaces in the fort, they went to Yousuf ke Tanda, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles distant from Hyderabad, where they are now, I believe, with their followers, and there these ladies, whose bare feet had, probably, never

28th September, 1854.

before trod on anything harsher than a Persian carpet, there they slept on bazaar charpoys, the mud floors only covered with a coarse mat, and the rain (you remember how it rained in 1843) dropping on them through the roof. I did not, of course, see this myself, but my wife did.

Now this, I maintain, was not the fault of Sir Charles. Had he known it, he would have remedied it sharp; but it did happen, and it was the fault of those immediately about him that he was not informed of these things. With this, however, I have nothing to do. I have held my peace hitherto, and should have continued to do so, had I not considered Younghusband's attack on you as most unwarrantable. He says he never saw female clothing sold. I believe him; or he never certainly would have made the assertions he has; but the fact of his not seeing or noticing these things, does not make your statements the less true.

He is quite right when he says the Meer's *ladies* were not searched on leaving the fort: they were allowed to pass out unmolested, and they went in Palkees, one of which was mine lent for the occasion. *But their women servants were all searched by Lesson's whore.*

Yours ever,

(Signed)

C. W. RICHARDSON.

P. S.—I have forgotten to mention that pieces of embroidered "guzzee" worked in silk, which we call table covers, but which were used by the Meers' families as bed-covers, seeing they had no tables, least-ways not what we call tables, these were sold by the dozen and I bought one; bales of cloth, cotton, colored leather skins, morocco of all colors, silks in the piece in endless numbers were sold; loongees old and new; shawls ditto; in fact it would be a difficult task to name an article of either of Indian or European manufacture that was not represented. A sale of glass, crockery, &c., was held once a week outside the fort, where might be purchased such articles, from the splendid china bowl to the humble white delf *chamber utensil*. I remember well, and often since mentioned it in talking over by gone times, the odd appearance the mixture had, the very commonest earthenware being mixed up with the most costly china and glass-ware.

Whoever says nay to this, knows nothing about it; he either did not go there or if he did, he did not make use of his eyes.

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

C. W. RICHARDSON.

6th October, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honor to report, that I have this day despatched to your address, specimens of the mineral water mentioned in the accompanying memorandum.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major;

Political Superintendent on the

To the Secretary to Military Board, Bombay.

Frontier of Upper Scinde

MEMORANDUM regarding the Mineral Springs at Ooch, in Cutchee, with Specimens of the Water, &c.

Ooch is a spot in the territory of Kelat twelve miles E.S.E. from Shahpoor, in Cutchee, and twenty-eight miles N.N.E. from Jacobabad, on the Scinde frontier.

It is a little valley running nearly East and West between rocky hills of sandstone and calcareous pebbles, about 100 feet high. Through this little valley runs the bed of the Muzzerdaun, an occasional mountain stream, but generally quite dry. Along the north side of this bed, for about two miles, extends a rounded bank of earth about twenty feet high, covered with a strong thick growth of green reeds with some date trees.

From the whole of this bank, from top to bottom, oozes out water, which collecting in a little stream along the base of the bank, flows into the desert, but, the quantity being very small, it is almost immediately lost in the ground.

A rough calculation of the quantity of water issuing from the whole bank gives about 100 cubic feet per hour. At the base of the bank, where the water

has in some spots collected to the depth of a foot or two, hydrogen gas continually escapes, in three or four places some hundred yards distant from each other, through the water, giving it in those places the appearance of a bubbling spring, which it is not.

The temperature of the water is much higher (about 20 degrees) than that of the atmosphere in the cold weather, but is not *sensibly* warm in the hot season. The whole bank and the ground about is covered with a white incrustation of efflorescent saline matter.

Great numbers of cattle, and men at times for months drink only of this water. For those accustomed to its use, it seems to be wholesome, and on them to produce no particular effects.

Many horses at first refuse to drink of it, and in strangers it acts as a strong purgative.

The natives of the country do not imagine the water to have any medicinal effects, but esteem it perfectly wholesome for ordinary use.

The low hills about Ooch are quite distinct from the great hills north of Cutchee, from which they are distant about twenty-five miles. There is no other spring of water of any kind in all the plain of the province of Cutchee, and no water whatever nearer to Ooch than Shahpoor, where the supply is quite superficial, from Cutcha wells dug in the bed of an occasional mountain torrent.

The water at Ooch has never been known to fail altogether, even though no rain may have fallen for several years.

Specimens of the water in its natural condition, and also after boiling away one-half, have been forwarded to the Medical Board; also a quantity of efflorescence collected from the bank from which the water runs.

There are no conferva about the spring.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major.
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,003, of the 10th October, 1854, to my address, with accompaniments.

14th October, 1854

With reference to their subject, I have the honor to report that the statements of Sooltan Bin Joomah with regard to the duties levied on merchandise in the Kelat dominions are totally false.

The case alluded to, in this man's statement, of Naib Mahomed, occurred while I was at Baugh, on my return from Kelat after settling the Treaty with the Khan.

The Treaty was not then ratified, and its contents were, as I supposed, perfectly secret; but this man Mahomed had by some means obtained a knowledge of its contents, and insisted on paying no more duties than were settled in the Treaty.

The man even proceeded so far as to assault some of the Kelat officials, who came to me to complain, when I advised them to punish the offender for his insolence.

I have ascertained beyond a doubt, that since the ratification of the Treaty, no duties whatever have been levied on merchandise passing through the Kelat territories, except the amount mentioned in the Treaty, which is levied per camel load of six maunds of eighty pounds each. In many instances, ticks to defraud the revenue have been practised by the traders: they have on many occasions contrived to pack on a camel's back a load of *eleven* maunds and in one instance a load of 1,000 lbs. was carried for a short distance by one camel, the owner demanding, and actually being allowed to pay duty for this as one camel load.

On the ratification of the Treaty, it was explained by me to His Highness the Khan, and proclaimed by him, that the camel load meant six maunds, or 480 lbs.

According to the published statements of a Committee assembled at Kurachee, to report on trade, &c., the amount of transit duties through the Kelat territories amounted, I think, to thirty-seven rupees per camel. The sole duty or payment of any kind or description now levied, is the one sum of six rupees per camel load.

14th October, 1854. All complaints regarding such matters are carefully and promptly attended to by me, and the means of ascertaining the truth in every case are here at hand.
In every instance, I have found the Officers of the Khan most anxious to meet our wishes, and to behave with the greatest forbearance and indulgence to all traders.

This forbearance and indulgence have been carried to such an extent that the traders—the servants, at least, of the merchants—have presumed on it, have become most insolent even to the Khan himself, and have attempted to commit all manner of frauds on his revenue.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

No. 1,258 of 1,859.

*Assistant Adjutant-General's Office
Kurrachee, 17th October, 1854.*

To Major JACOB, C.B., Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

17th October, 1854. **SIR,**
I am desired to acquaint you that Major-General Sir H. Somerset being able to proceed to Upper Scinde this year, has directed Brigadier Smee personally to take the annual inspection of the two Regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, under your command, at an early date.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) **R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,**
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

18th October, 1854. **SIR,**
As directed in your letter, No. 711, of the 22nd September, to my address, I have the honor to report that I have this day forwarded to your address, by post, a small package containing three bullet-moulds, for wadded balls, of the shape recommended by me, and of size adapted for the Rifle now in use with the army.

The Rifles and Muskets now in use are, however, of too large bore to enable them to do justice to these balls; the weight of lead is so great in proportion to that of the gun, as not to admit of the use of a full charge of powder with the piece now in use in the army; but I find balls of this shape answer admirably for pieces of 24 and 32 gauge, with charges of three and two drams of powder respectively.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) **JOHN JACOB, Major,**
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse

To the Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department, Calcutta.

19th October, 1854. **SIR,**
With reference to the subject of circular, No. 894, of the 21st July, 1853, and to your memorandum, No. 1,186, of the 10th October, 1854, I have the honor to report that no case of female suicide, in the district under my control, has occurred since the date of the circular above mentioned, and, in my opinion, no special proceedings in the matter are here required.

The prevalence of such suicides appears to me always to have been caused by the gross degradation and tyranny to which the women in Scinde generally have been subjected by reason of the sale of women, little children, infants (sometimes even before they are born) in marriage, which is extensively practised, and often enforced contrary to, or without the slightest regard to the will of the woman

herself, even when of age to be consulted; and of the detestable practice, which is most common in Scinde, of men marrying women for the sole purpose of making money by their prostitution. 19th October, 1854.

In my opinion, the most beneficial effect on the morals and social state, generally, of the people of Scinde, would be caused by declaring all such proceedings illegal, and no pecuniary claims relating to them to be recoverable by law.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To J. Gibbs, Esquire,
Assistant-Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

20th October, 1854.

With reference to the subject of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, received with your endorsement, No. 3,084, of the 14th October, 1854, I have the honor to observe that, in my opinion, it would be of the greatest advantage to the public, and, therefore, necessarily eventually to Government, if good travellers' Bungalows were erected at convenient distances along the chief lines of communication throughout Scinde.

Each of these Bungalows should have plenty of room out-houses or sheds, which can be erected and kept in repair at a trifling expense, while it is of the greatest importance that every one travelling in this country in the hot season, that is, for eight months in the year, should be able to find cover.

At each station, quite distinct from these Bungalows, it would be well to have a large shed for the accommodation of native traders and travellers.

Thus, on the roads connected with the frontier, I am of opinion that three commodious travellers' Bungalows should be erected between Jacobabad and Larkana, and one between Shikarpoor and Jacobabad; and that large sheds for traders and travellers should be erected at similar intervals, as also at Khyra Ghurree, Jacobabad, Soojawul, Poonoo, Bhy Khan Thyme, Rutna Deyra, and at the spot where the Begaree Canal crosses the road between Larkana and Jacobabad. At this last-mentioned spot a well is also much required, the usefulness of this road being much impaired for six months in the year by the deficiency of water at that part of it.

I am quite certain myself that all such accommodation, made available to the public entirely free from all payment whatever, must result eventually in a great pecuniary return to the state.

Thus—by way of example—say one-third of the produce of the land belongs to the state, and comes into the public treasury; the country is not half peopled, and not half cultivated; every increase of means of the people is employed in increased cultivation: wherefore, everything which adds to the means of the people, in like proportion adds to the revenue.

Travellers and traders are attracted by good roads, good accommodation, and safety. The amount which such persons expend among the people is out of all proportion greater than any fees which could be collected from them; one-third of such expenditure almost certainly finds its way eventually into the coffers of the state; while the free passage of strangers through a country excites new wants, new desires, and new efforts to gratify them, and thereby adds to the energies as well as to the means of the people.

On the other hand, the imposition of fees for accommodation is a merely deceptive gain; the impost, however just it may appear, is assuredly unwise. The amount collected is itself trifling, but the injurious effect of such collections may be very great. They tend to keep strangers out of the country, and to impede their progress through it; and assuredly every rupee so received into the public treasury keeps three rupees out of it.

This principle is a law of nature, its effects are certain. Even the establishment now maintained for registering the traffic on this frontier is injurious to a certain extent, and with every care it must act repulsively, and though we collect

23th October, 1854. no import or export duties we actually pay an establishment of servants to impede the trade and injure our revenue.

I have the honor, to be, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

[COPIES.]

Office No. 4,315.

No. 135 of 1854.

9th October, 1854 From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to
G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India. Fort
William, dated 9th October, 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

In a letter dated the 12th ultimo, to the address of the Commissioner in Scinde, Major John Jacob has appealed to this Government against an attack on him, made in the *Lahore Chronicle*, of the 6th idem, by Lieutenant J. W. Younghusband, of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

As Lieutenant Younghusband is now employed under the Government of India, as Captain of the Punjab Police, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has directed me to transmit to you a copy of Major Jacob's letter, above alluded to, with its enclosure in original, and to request that you will be good enough to submit the same to the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council for such notice as His Lordship may deem it to deserve.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th October, 1854.

No. 4,316 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Copy of the above letter is forwarded to the Commissioner in Scinde, with reference to his letter, dated the 16th September, No. 308, of 1854.

By order of the Right Honble. the Governor in Council.

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th October, 1854.

No. 3,148 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

20th October, 1854. True copies transmitted to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, in reference to his letter, No. 159, dated 12th September last.

(Signed)

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
20th October, 1854.

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 3,144 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde, to Major JACOB, C. B. 20th October, 1854.
Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, Jacobabad

Dated 20th October, 1854.

Sir,

I have great pleasure in communicating a copy of the letter, as per margin,
No. 4,348, of the 11th October, 1854. and enclosure from Government, on the state of the Frontier
under your superintendence.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner's Office, Kurachee,
20th October, 1854.

Commissioner in Scinde,

[COPIES.]

No. 4,348 of 1854.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to H. B. E. 11th October, 1854.
FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 11th October, 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

With reference to your letters, dated the 18th July, No. 1,387 of 1851, and
25th February, No. 60 of 1853, relative to the territory under the Political
Superintendence of Major John Jacob, in Upper Scinde, I am directed by the
Right Honble. the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for your information,
and for communication to Major Jacob, an extract, paragraphs 5 and 7, from a
despatch from the Honble. the Court of Directors, No. 19, dated the 26th July
last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th October, 1854.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 5 and 7, from a Despatch from the Honble. the
Court of Directors, dated the 26th July, No. 19 of 1854.

Para. 5.—The state of the Frontier under the superintendence of Major Jacob, continues to be reported of in the most favorable terms by Mr. Frere. "While all," observed that Officer in his letter, dated 18th of July, 1851 (para. 6), "beyond Major Jacob's outposts is exposed to rapine and bloodshed, and is, in truth, a desert, perfect peace and security exist within, and the population is increasing and becoming settled, cultivation is extending and the revenue improving." In his letter of the 25th of February, 1853, Mr. Frere says:—"I have conversed with numbers of men, once the terror of all the honest cultivators of these districts, men who could not deny that, up to the period when the frontier was placed in Major Jacob's charge, they had followed no calling but robbery and violence; and their statements are always to the same effect, that Major Jacob's arrangements had made the calling of a freebooter, on which they once prided themselves, first dangerous, and then contemptible and unfashionable." Mr. Frere has frequently brought to your notice that, although Major Jacob performed so admirably Civil and Political duties, he received no allowances except those of Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse (Rupees 1,500 per mensem), but was even put to considerable expense for establishment and contingencies, and Mr. Frere has long urged the assignment to Major Jacob of a civil salary and a regular establishment; you have, in consequence, in a letter dated the 14th of September, 1853, recommended to the Government of India (in which recommendation Mr. Blane and Mr. Bell did not concur) the grant to Major Jacob of

11th October, 1854. a civil allowance of 500 Rupees per month, reserving the question of establishment, and of the appointment of an assistant, for future consideration.

6.—The Government of India has declined to entertain the proposal for an increase of Major Jacob's allowances or establishment, pending a general revision of establishments in Scinde, but has authorized the grant of office rent with arrears on that account, and the reimbursement to Major Jacob of all sums *bond fide* expended by him for the public service, from the date of his employment on Political duties.

7.—We entirely approve of these arrangements, and with reference to the excellency and success of Major Jacob's administration on the Frontier of Scinde, and the nature and extent of the Political duties which have for several years been performed by that Officer, we shall be prepared to give favorable consideration to whatever change in his allowances the Government of India may see fit to propose.

(Signed) (True extract.)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

(Signed) (True copies.)

H. ELLIS,
Assistant-Commissioner in Scinde.

[COPIES.]

No. 4,446, of 1854.

20th October, 1854. From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government of Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee. Dated 20th October, 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Referring to my letter, No. 3,850, dated the 29th August last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to enclose for your information, and that of Major Jacob, C. B., copy of a communication from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, No. 4,199, dated the 22nd ultimo, expressing the satisfaction of that authority at the surrender of the border robber, Sunjur Rind.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th October, 1854.

No. 4,199.

From J. W. DALRYMPLE, Esquire, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Dated Fort William, the 22nd September, 1854.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 120, dated the 29th ultimo, and in reply to express the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council at the report therein submitted relative to the surrender of the border robber, Sunjur Rind.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William, the 22nd September, 1854.

(Signed) (True copy.)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3,258 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded for the information of Major Jacob. C.B., Political Superintendent, in reference to my endorsement, No. 2,577, of the 6th September, 1854. 30th October, 1854.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's, Office, Kurrachee. 30th October, 1854.

Sir,

31st October, 1854.

With reference to former correspondence on the subject of the country people, the Muzzarees of Bojaun, &c., in the Punjab District, immediately adjoining Kusmore, I have the honor to bring to your notice that, on the 29th instant, a party of three of the mounted police of the Frontier District proceeded in pursuit of some thieves who had stolen a buffalo from a man near Gheelulpocr; they proceeded on the tracks of the robbers to the neighbourhood of the town of Kin, about eight miles beyond the Scinde boundary in the Punjab Districts. There in the jungle, at nightfall, they came on four armed men, Muzzarees of Kin, on foot, with the stolen buffalo. On the approach of the party of police, the robbers drew their swords and attacked them.

The robbers called out loudly for their brethren to aid them, and were speedily joined by three other men, also Muzzarees, of the town of Kin.

The three policemen still insisted on recovering the stolen buffalo, and on endeavouring to apprehend the robbers, a fight ensued between them and the seven Muzzarees, when one of the policemen was killed, and another wounded; they succeeded, however, in recovering the stolen buffalo, but were unable to secure any of the robbers, who escaped in the jungle in the dark.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the Persian report on the subject, received from Mullio Gooljar, Jemadar of Police.

I have also forwarded a copy of this report to the Deputy Commissioner, Derah Ghazee Khan.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

[COPY.]

From Brigadier W. SMEE, Commanding in Upper Scinde, and Inspecting Officer, 27th October, 1854
to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Scinde Division Army,
Kurrachee.

Sir,

In obedience to instructions conveyed to me in your letter, No. 1,258, of 1854. I have now the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., that I have taken the inspection and review of the Scinde Irregular Horse at Jacobabad, and found that crops in a highly efficient state.

2. I inspected the two (2) Regiments on the evening of the 24th instant, numbering about 795 sabres. They had a fine, soldier-like manner in the ranks. Inspection
Their swords, firmly grasped, were sharp and fit for immediate use; also a cheerful and healthy appearance pervaded the whole body under arms.

The men upon being questioned by me if they had any complaints, said they Complaints
had none.

The whole of their appointments were uniform and complete, of the very best Appointments
material, and well put on.

The arms consisted of a double-barrelled carbine, weighing (5) five pounds, Arms
detonating locks, and slung by a hook on the right side, and kept steady in its place by a small strap from the belt, and easily handled; the sabre about 2 feet

27th October, 1854. 10 inches long, broad at the end, slightly curved, and of the old dragoon kind; the scabbard particularly light and strong; the belt (the pouch belt containing 20 rounds) of the best English leather.

Dress: A dark green coat, reaching about four inches below the knee, and made of strong English broadcloth; the pantaloons of the same material, with a broad red stripe, and high jack boots, of English leather; and all so uniformly put together as to show the labor Major Jacob has bestowed in equipping them.

Review: On the 25th instant, I reviewed the two Regiments on parade, under the command of Major J. Jacob, C.B., Lieutenants Merewether and Green, seconds in command, and Lieutenants Briggs and Macaulay, Adjutants. They marched and trotted past in column of squadrons and of troops, and afterwards filed past in a most orderly and steady manner, and everything that could be wished for; as was every subsequent manœuvre that was done, with much rapidity combined with precision, though often in a cloud of dust.

3. The attack and support by alternate squadrons was excellent, as was their skirmishing, the formation of lines by echelon; also the flank march of three, and change of front. The charge in line was firm and as rapid as it could be, and appeared as if it would have carried everything before it, and scarcely a man out of his place upon the bugle sounding the halt.

Horses: The horses in excellent order and condition; the men so firm in their saddles that I only observed one man leave the parade-ground, his horse having fallen lame. This, after a lengthened parade, carried on with such rapidity, sometimes in a cloud of dust, speaks of itself of the great state of efficiency, and convinces me of the extreme zeal with which Major Jacob and the Officers under him, both European and Native, have labored to bring these two Regiments into such a splendid state of efficiency.

Heavy marching order: On the 26th instant, I inspected the two Regiments Scinde Irregular Horse in heavy marching order; this parade was one of the most complete that I have ever witnessed. The men all mounted and fully equipped, ready for them to have marched off the parade-ground at a moment's notice. The Officers and men all had on over their coats a Neemcha (or sheep-skin jacket) reaching below the knees, and partially covering the arms, both easy and flexible, the wooly side inwards, and which in every way protects them from the inclemency of the weather. The men had the double-barrelled carbine; and the Native Officers a brace of double-barrel pistols.

The horse furniture is in excellent order, and most complete; each man carried his horse's head and heel ropes, pegs, &c, two or three days' provisions for man and horse, and also a most valuable acquisition in the shape of a small water mussock, which contains about two gallons of water, and is carried under the horse's belly, and which in no way incommodes. On the average they ride fifteen stone; indeed all seemed so complete that nothing appeared wanting; and, as above noticed, ready for immediate start, as the baggage camels and tattoos, and everything the men required, as well as ten days' supply belonging to the bazaar established for each man and horse, was regularly drawn up in line on the reverse flank, and with the guides at the head of the column, all ready to move off upon the bugle sounding.

Hospital: I visited the hospital which I found clean in every respect.

Native officers: The Native Officers appear to be highly intelligent, and to be well acquainted with their various duties, and are able to manœuvre the regiments. The words of command are given in English, and in a firm and distinct manner. Many of them have two medals, and the Order of Merit, and Order of British India.

Commanding officer: The high and distinguished honor attained by Major Jacob are well known to the Major-General, but I consider it just to that Officer that the merit of having organized two such efficient regiments as those now reported on is due to him. His system of carrying on his durbar or orderly-room is one of the best I ever witnessed; as the whole of the interior economy, and all duty connected with the regiment, is conducted by him in the presence of the European and Native Officers, and all who may have occasion to come before him in such a way that no one can plead ignorance of any orders that may be issued.

Orderly room:

The outpost duty in guarding the frontier is such that there is now protection to all around; scarcely is there an instance now of cattle-stealing or marauding taking place where formerly no one was secure. In fact, everything bespeaks not only the high merit and talent of Major Jacob, but also his labor and zeal.

such for the good of the service, that not only the European and Native Officers, but all under his command, seem to act with a cheerfulness and willingness to his orders and wishes, as cannot but ensure to Government a willingness on their part to attend to any command, and go on any service Government may call upon them to perform. 27th October, 1854.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

W. SMEE, Brigadier,
Commanding in Upper Scinde, and
Inspecting Officer.

Shikarpoor, 27th October, 1854.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

W. SMEE, Brigadier,
Inspecting Officer.

No. 1,339 of 1854.

Head-quarters, Kurrachee, 9th November, 1854.

To Major JACOB, C.B., Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

9th November, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to communicate to you the very great satisfaction he has derived from the report made by Brigadier Smeë, of the high state of efficiency in which he found the two Regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, at the late annual inspection of these Corps.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,
Scinde Division Army.

SIR,

13th November, 1854.

I have the honor to report that during the past season in the frontier district the inundation of the Indus has been most favorable. It has been of the full average height, and of remarkable steadiness.

The water entered the Begaree Canal on the 13th April, and from that date to the 25th September, on which date the river left the mouth of the Canal, the flow has been continuous, and without any considerable fluctuations as regards the level.

The supply of water at the tail of the Noorwah Canal has been very good, and has irrigated a very large tract of the old desert both without and within the British boundary. At the tail of the Begaree Canal the supply of water has been as much as the present Canal could bring down, but has been by no means equal to the demand.

At the tail of the Begaree Canal lies a very extensive tract of land which is now and always has been desert, but which lies low, and which, with a full supply of water, would be capable of rich cultivation, and prove very productive with the smallest possible amount of labor.

This land is already in great demand, and could the supply of water be increased fourfold, the present means in regard to population, &c., suffice to employ every drop of it most profitably to Government.

The present main channel of the Begaree—before its great branch the Noorwah leaves it—is certainly capable of bringing down more water than the tail now carries off, and the more rapid the flow through this main channel, the less is the deposit and consequent cost of annual clearance. I, therefore, strongly recommend that the tail of the Begaree, that is, that portion of the Canal westward of the point at which the Noorwah leaves it, be enlarged from 16 feet at bottom and 28 feet at top, about its present average dimensions, to 24 feet at bottom and 36 feet at top, and extended in length ten miles further into the heart of the desert.

This work could be accomplished, I think, for thirty thousand rupees, and would ultimately return to Government thirty per cent. of this outlay annually.

There is now no room to doubt of this result, for the revenue report of the district for the last year shows that lands have already been granted in the

13th November, 1854. desert, consequent on the new supply of water, to the extent of more than (180,000) one hundred and eighty thousand beegahs, which two years hence, will yield a permanent revenue of about (70,000) seventy thousand rupees, or about 50 per cent. on the cost of the enlargement of the Begaree Canal.

I have been endeavouring to get the Zemeendars to undertake the work themselves on their own account, and with their own private means. The certain profit was a most tempting inducement, but, however willing, I found that the people have not the means of obtaining the necessary capital except at ruinous interest; and on the whole view of the subject, it appears to me that the work is one which should be executed, and which would be most wisely undertaken by Government.

The losses and gains by alluvion and diluvion during the last season have been very trifling: about 1,000 beegahs were carried away, of which 350 beegahs were under cultivation, and about 1,700 beegahs have been thrown up, of which 700 are fit for cultivation.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

21st November, 1854. SIR,

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 3,405, of the 16th November, 1854, to my address, I have the honor to state that, consequent on the arrangements of the Treaty lately concluded with His Highness the Khan of Kelat, the payment to be Khyheerees will, in my opinion, no longer be necessary.

I should, however, recommend that it be continued up to the 30th April next, that the men may receive fair warning of the intention of Government in this respect.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

1th December, 1854. SIR,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Persian documents received this day from the Commissioner of Leia.

With reference to their subject, I have the honor to submit that such interference on the part of the Civil Officers of the Punjaub with me in the performance of my duties is uncalled for, embarrassing, and likely to prove mischievous.

I have, therefore, the honor to request that such proceedings may be put a stop to, and that you will favor me which your instructions in this matter.

The petition purporting to be that of one Muzzar Khan Boogtee is a tissue of falsehood and absurdity from beginning to end.

None of the statements contained in it have any foundation, in fact.

There is no Boogtee, Chief by name Muzzar Khan, and I find on inquiry that the petition in question was really written by the well-known Meerza Khan Boogtee, a subject of Kelat, who is still residing at Beebruck Ke Deyra, the chief town of the Boogtee country in the hills, Kelat territory.

Moortuza Khan the Boogtee Chief, has lately been writing petitions direct to me also, regarding the man Futteh Khan, when I referred the petition to the Government of Kelat, of which he is a subject.

The case of Futteh Khan is as follows:—The man was formerly a follower, servant of Durrya Khan Jekranee, and lived with him at Janadeyra until about the month of November, 1851, when, being suspected of having committed a robbery which occurred at Janadeyra, Futteh Khan left that place and proceeded to reside with the Doombkees near Koomree; while there he took advantage of an alarm of a pretended inroad of robbers from the hills to steal the cattle of the Doombkees, with whom he was residing.

For this offence he was lately tried in my court, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labor. 11th December, 1854.

The proceedings in the case were confirmed by you, and the man is now undergoing his sentence.

I have the honor, to be, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

SIR,

11th December, 1854;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Persian letter, dated 4th December, 1854, to my address, with accompanying copy of a petition, purporting to be from one Muzzar Khan Boogtee.

The petition seems to have been really preferred by Meerza Khan, a pretty Boogtee Chief, a subject of Kelat, and residing in the Boogtee Hills, Kelat territory. The statements contained in the petition are wholly without foundation in fact.

Moortaza Khan, the Boogtee Chief, has lately forwarded to me also several petitions regarding the matter in question, which petitions were referred by me to the Kelat Government, whose subject the petitioner is.

The man, Futteh Khan, resided for many years at Janadeyra, in Upper Scinde; then, in 1851, under suspicion of having committed an extensive robbery, the man proceeded to live with the Doombkees, settled near Koomree, also in Upper Scinde. While living in this place, Koomree, Futteh Khan, in November 1851, took advantage of an alarm of a predatory inroad of hill plunderers to steal the cattle of the Doombkees, with whom he was living, and fled with them to the Boogtee Hills, where he was employed by Meerza Khan Boogtee.

Having again made his appearance in the district under my charge, Futteh Khan was apprehended, and brought to trial for the robbery committed at Koomree.

He was regularly tried, convicted and sentenced in my court to three years' imprisonment, with hard labor; the sentence was duly confirmed, and the man is now undergoing it.

As such interference with my proceedings as has occurred in this instance, on the part of the authorities in the Punjab, seems to me uncalled for, and to be likely to cause himself, I have thought it my duty to refer the matter to the Commissioner in Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To Major Ross, Commissioner, Leia.

SIR,

19th December, 1854.

With reference to your letter, No. 1,375, of the 9th December, 1854, to my address, I have the honor to state, that it was my intention, on the conclusion of the trials of the parties concerned in resisting the police, and causing the death of the policeman Suffur, to have applied for the grant of a pension of four rupees per mensem to the father of the deceased.

The murdered man himself was quite a youth, and has left neither wife nor child; he has one of Jummal Khan's Doombkees, and no man could possibly have behaved better than did he and his companions, on the occasion in question.

A gift, as a mark of approbation to the two surviving Sowars, would also I think be proper, and would certainly be appreciated.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circular Lower Scinde.

Durra Khan father of deceased Sowar Suffur Doombkee, resides near Jacobabad, aged about seventy years, admitted for pension granted by Government Letter, No. 1,621, dated 28th April, 1855.

Sowars Dattah Khan and Ali Bux rewarded for meritorious conduct. Authorized by letter with endorsement, No. 3,875, of the 30th December, 1854 from the Commissioner in Scinde, with cost of two Loongees and two carbines Rupees (90) ninety.

26th December, 1854. **SIR,**

With reference to the subject of former correspondence, I have the honor to report that I am informed by my agents in London (Messrs Hartley and Co., 15, St. Helens-place, Bishopsgate-street), that they have handed over to the Honorable Court of Directors, a Rifle, made for me, of the pattern recommended by me for use in the Army.

Not having seen this Rifle myself, I cannot be quite certain that it has been made in accordance with my wishes; those made for me of the same pattern, at the same time, have not yet reached me.

But it is certain that the efficiency of the arm depends much more on the shape and construction of the ball, than on any peculiarity of the Rifle itself.

The four-grooved 24-gauge Rifle, with a great twist in the grooves, is undoubtedly the best for the army; but, with proper balls, any tolerably good Rifle, even the old two-grooved, will prove effective up to a range of 800 yards or more.

Since the date of my last communication on the subject, I have been pursuing my experiments with somewhat interesting results, which I now, in the hope of being useful, take the liberty of communicating.

I long ago discovered that there was one form of ball which experienced much less resistance from the air than any other, and which, with small charges, gave most accurate and satisfactory results, proving perfectly effective with a charge of powder of one-sixteenth the weight of the ball at a thousand yards and upwards.

With this ball and charge, the accuracy and certainty of our practice was astonishing: one out of four, in a mark the size of a man, at 1,000 yards, was about the average practice, while all the shots struck close around. This far exceeds the effect of the best Minié balls: but, on trying larger charges, it was found that the lead gave way so much under the pressure of the gunpowder that the fore part of the ball entirely lost its original shape, and with it a great part of its power in overcoming the resistance of the air.

This defect, with leaden balls, can only be remedied by greatly increasing the length of the balls, which makes them inconveniently heavy, or by making them with a hollow behind, as in the Minié balls.

But if this hollow be made deep enough to prevent the fore part of the ball changing its shape, under the crushing effect of the powder from behind, the ball becomes very liable to be blown through into a tube of lead. This actually frequently occurs, and thus a greater defect is introduced than the one sought to be remedied.

Another great disadvantage of the hollow in the ball is, that it is equivalent to leaving an empty space between the powder and the ball, which causes much strain on the barrel, and is even liable to cause any but a very good one to burst.

After trying many different experiments, with a view to discovering a ball which should meet with the least resistance from the air, and at the same time be capable of sustaining the shock of the powder uninjured, it appeared to me that this could only be accomplished by making the fore part of the ball of some hard substance, which would resist the greatest shock of a large charge of powder, and the hinder part of softer material, which, though entering the gun loosely, would spread out under the pressure, so as perfectly to fill the Rifle grooves and fit air-tight in the barrel when the piece was fired.

This I have now successfully accomplished. The fore part of the ball is made of zinc, cast in a separate mould, and the hinder part, of lead, is then cast on to the zinc, in a mould of the form described by me in former communications, and which is found to sustain the least resistance from the air.

The performance of these balls far exceeds my utmost expectations; the hard zinc point remains quite unchanged under the heaviest charges, even double those which completely distorted the lead, while though the balls are made to fit quite loosely, so as to load with ease and rapidity, the soft lead spreads out when the gun is fired so as to fill the barrel and grooves with perfect accuracy. The hard substance and favorable shape of these balls is also found greatly to increase their penetration, and, at 1,200 yards distance, I find the 16-gauge balls of this construction penetrate full four inches into a wall of the hardest sun-burnt brick.

A third advantage is the hardness of the points of the balls prevents all possibility of injury to their shape by knocking about men's pouches.

The 16-gauge balls, with a charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams of powder, make excellent and

perfectly accurate practice at a range of (2,000) two thousand yards, and this is, 28th December, 1854, I am quite convinced, by no means the extreme limit of their effective range. At the same time, the very great advantage is secured of very greatly reducing the elevations required for more moderate distances, which I find to be about one-half of the elevations required for the best Miniè balls, according to the Enfield reports.

These balls of zinc and lead are of the most simple construction, and can be made wholesale at no greater cost than the ordinary ammunition with the most perfect case.

The four-grooved 24-gauge Rifle—the grooves taking one complete turn in the length of twenty-four inches—is undoubtedly the best for general purposes, but it is evident that these zinc and lead balls will prove proportionally effective from any Rifle, and that they would answer admirably for the two-grooved Rifles now in use—the balls, of course, being cast with two projections instead of four.

The lighter weight of the zinc will be found a great and positive advantage with Rifles of the large bore of those now in use, as the recoil will be thereby materially lessened.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding to you, in a separate packet, specimens of the Rifle balls above referred to ; and

I have the honor &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Military Secretary to the
Government of India, Calcutta.

SIR,

28th December, 1854.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 90, of the 19th December, 1854, to my address, and, with reference to its subject, to assure you that no effort has ever been, or shall be, wanting on my part cordially to co-operate with yourself and the other authorities of the Punjab in conducting the public business of our respective districts.

The Boogtees referred to in your letter under reply have certainly been playing a double game, and endeavouring to make use of one British authority to obstruct the measures of another.

I understood—it now seems erroneously—that your first letter to me conveyed a request, almost an order, to me to release a prisoner who had been regularly tried, convicted, and sentenced in my court, under which impression the concluding paragraph of my letter, No. 231, of the 11th December, 1854, was written.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To Major D. Ross,
Commissioner and Superintendent Leia Division,
Punjab.

No. 3,861 of 1854.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to Major JACOB, C.B. Political
Superintendent on the Frontier, Jacobabad.

30th December, 1854.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 223, of the 5th instant, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter I had addressed to Government on the subject, and to express my very great regret that I should have been the cause of delaying the transmission of your explanation.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

Camp, Mutee Commissioner's Office,
30th December, 1854.

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

30th December, 1854.

[COPY.]

No. 242 of 1854.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Right Hon. Lord ELPHINSTONE. G.C.H.,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay. Dated 4th August. 1854.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Anderson's letter, as per margin, and, in reply, to submit the accompanying copy of a communication, with its original enclosures, from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, on the points regarding which his explanation was required by the Government of India.

No. 161, of the 6th May, 1854. Forwarding a letter from Supreme Government, and directing that Major Jacob be called on to give proofs of assertion made by him in regard to the policy pursued in the Panjab.

No. 94, of the 25th May, 1854.

2. These papers had been left over by Mr. Bellasis till my return, which will account for the delay in submitting them. In now doing so, it may perhaps be unnecessary for me to do more than bear my humble testimony to Major Jacob's devoted loyalty to the Government he has the honor to serve, and to express my conviction that he would never wittingly offend by officially denouncing any policy which he knew had been approved by the Government of India.

3. And from the many personal communications which we have had on the subject, I can also testify that he shared my own doubts, as to whether the members of the Punjab Government were aware of the extent to which the system of permitting or encouraging our own subjects to retaliate on the border plunderers was carried, or of the manner in which it worked.

4. It was, I feel convinced, because the practice in the Punjab was at variance with the principles which he felt certain the Supreme Government would approve for the Punjab, as they had already repeatedly approved of them in Scinde, that Major Jacob noticed the different system of the neighbouring districts. Had I for a moment imagined that his remarks implied any criticism on a policy adopted or approved by the Supreme Government in a neighbouring province, I should consider myself more culpable for forwarding than Major Jacob for writing them.

5. It will be seen from the correspondence which he forwards, that I had long been in communication with the Punjab Government on the subject, and that the final decision of the Chief Commissioner on the most important branch of it—the permission to our own subjects to bear arms—was delayed till he had visited the district, and was only communicated to my *locum tenens* after that visit in April last.

6. I have only just seen that letter among the papers now submitted, and have a strong impression that I could show to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner, that the arguments stated in his Secretary's letter had been strongly urged as a reason against the same measure of disarming in Scinde—that they had in practice been proved invalid, and that it has been found by experience to be far easier to defend the people since they have been prohibited from bearing arms.

7. But any discussion of the reasons of my belief would be foreign to the object of my present communication, and I will only further express a hope that Major Jacob may be relieved from any of the displeasure of the Supreme Government, or that if his explanation be not deemed perfectly satisfactory, I may be permitted to bear my fair share of the blame for forwarding remarks which are considered open to such serious censure.

(Signed)

Kurrachee, 4th August, 1854.

I have the honor, &c,

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner.

No. 420 of 1854.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Right Honorable Lord ELPHINSTONE, 29th December, 1854,
G.C.H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay. Dated 9th December, 1854.

MY LORD,

With reference to the letter noted in the margin, I have the honor to enclose a letter, No. 242, which I addressed to your Lordship in Council on the 4th of August, and to explain as the cause of the letter not being forwarded on the date it bears, that, on reading it over before it was despatched, it occurred to me that it would be desirable to enter somewhat more at large on the subject of the sixth paragraph.

2. For the purpose of doing this, I retained the letter as it now stands, instead of sending it back to the office to be despatched.

3. The blame of the delay rests entirely with me, as my office establishment supposed the letter had gone. I can only express my very sincere regret that any act or omission of mine should have caused so much needless trouble, and still more that it should have delayed the submission to the Government of India of the explanation of Major Jacob, which would, I trust, as far as that officer is concerned, have been satisfactory, without any further comment from me.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Camp, Vinger, Commissioner's Office,
9th December, 1854.

Commissioner.

(True copies.)

(Signed)

J. GIBBS,

Assistant-Commissioner.

No. 25 of 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Right Honorable Lord ELPHINSTONE, 21st January, 1854,
G.C.H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay. Dated 21st January, 1854.

MY LORD,

In submitting the Annual Report required by Government on the subject of the political relations of the province during the past year (1853), I have the honor to transmit copy of a letter from the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, No. 4, of the 4th instant.

2. Major Jacob's full report on the district under his able charge, leaves me little to add relative to our relations with the Khan of Kelat and the tribes to the west and north-west.

3. In reference to paragraph 11 of the report, I may observe that I hope to meet the Khan of Kelat in the course of my present tour.

4. The proposition for the construction of the roads mentioned in paragraph 22 has been submitted to Government, and Major Jacob has been requested to commence them in anticipation of sanction.

Raising a portion of the road between Jacobabad and Shikarpur, vide Commissioner's letter, No. 510, dated 22nd Dec., and making a short line from Abad to Moobarickpoor, vide Commissioner's letter to Government, No. 522, of the 24th Dec., 1853.

5. The arrangement for the permanent repair of these district roads has been submitted to your Lordship in Council for the sanction of the Government of India.

Vide Mr. Secretary Erskine's letter, No. 76, of the 7th instant.

6. I can testify to the correctness of the description given by Major Jacob of the condition of these frontier districts, and may add that the change which has taken place in them and their inhabitants is mainly owing to the energy and ability Major Jacob, and the judicious and liberal measures which he has suggested and Government has sanctioned.

21st January, 1854.

7. The aggressions of Persia on the petty Chiefs of Mekran have of late years been systematic and persevering, and the Persian Frontier is now nearly 200 miles nearer Scinde than it was 40 years ago. It is, of course, as far as the real value of the possession is concerned, quite immaterial to us how much of Mekran Persia may possess; but this extension of dominion over provinces quite useless in themselves, appears not unworthy of note.

8. There is nothing new to report in our relations with His Highness Meer Ali Morad. Hunting, and the prosecution of frivolous and disreputable intrigues for the recovery of his forfeited dominions, appear to have divided his attention.

The Mr. Malcolm described by Major Jacob was at one time entertained by the Meer as his Agent, but His Highness subsequently returned to his former Agent, the notorious Ali Akbar, who has, as Government is aware, gone to England with a memorial from His Highness.

9. On the Eastern Frontier more cases of cattle-stealing by the borderers of Rajpootana have been reported than in former years, but whether the crime has really increased is doubtful.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 21st January, 1854.

No. 2,104 of 1854.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to A. F. BELLASIS, Esquire, Assistant in Charge of the office of Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee. Dated the 8th May, 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

8th May, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Frere's letter with enclosure, No. 25, dated the 21st January last, reporting on the political state, during the year 1853, of the country under his charge, and submitting a similar report from Major Jacob regarding the of the state Frontier of Upper Scinde.

2. In reply, I am desired to transmit for your information, and in order that the substance of paragraph 3 thereof may be communicated to Major Jacob, copy of a Resolution passed by Government under the 26th ultimo, upon Mr. Frere's letter, under acknowledgment.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th May, 1854.

RESOLUTION by the Honorable Board, dated the 26th April, 1854.

The Commissioner in Scinde. in the accompanying letter, reports on the political state, during the year 1853, of the country under his charge, and at the same time has submitted a similar report from Major John Jacob regarding the state of the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

The Khan of Kelat, having been convinced of the intriguing character of his Minister, Wnzzeer Mahomed Hussan, has dismissed him from his service. The Khan has abolished by proclamation the levy of transit duties throughout his territories, and has intimated to Major Jacob that "everything would henceforth be conducted to the satisfaction of the British authorities." In a subsequent letter Mr. Frere has reported the result of an interview which, in the presence of Major Jacob, he had with the Khan of Kelat at Jacobabad, in the month of January last, when this Chief renewed his expressions of his intention to be guided in the conduct of his affairs by the counsels and advice of the British Government.

Resolved—That the fact of there having, as reported by Major Jacob, in paragraph 20, been an entire absence, during the years 1852 and 1853, of any criminal or other charges requiring investigation by that officer, against a single

individual of the Doombkees and Jekranee Tribes located on the borders of Upper Scinde, is satisfactory. 8th May, 1854.

The gradual advance being made by Persia into Mekran was brought, by this Government, to the notice of the Government of India, on the 11th November last, and Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran was addressed on the subject by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, on the 8th December last.

Resolved,—that the attention of the Government of India be drawn to the 7th paragraph of Mr. Frere's letter, containing further information on this subject.

(Signed)

ELPHINSTONE.

”

J. WARDEN.

”

J. G. LUMSDEN.

26th April, 1854.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 5,261 of 1854.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. 20th December, 1854.
Dated 20th December, 1854.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 25, dated the 21st January last, reporting on the Political relations of the Province of Scinde, during the year 1853, and submitting copy of a communication from the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, regarding British relations with the neighbouring states during the same period, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for your information, and for communication to Major John Jacob, an extract paragraph 22, from a Despatch from the Honble. the Court of Directors, No. 29, dated the 4th October last.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government;

Bombay Castle, 20th December, 1854.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 22, from a Despatch from the Honble. the Court of Directors, dated the 4th October, No. 29 of 1854.

Para. 22.—The annual reports by Mr. Frere, and by Major Jacob, on the relations of Scinde during 1853, are most satisfactory. All difficulties with the Khan of Kelat are at an end, and the reformation of the plundering Tribes settled in Scinde is so complete, that out of about 2,000 adult males of those Tribes, not one has, in a space of two years, been “accused of any crime or fault whatever, great or small. There has not been a case even of common assault among them.”

(True extract.)

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government,

No. 110 of 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded for the information of Major Jacob, C. B., Political Superintendent on the Frontier, in reference to his report, No. 4, dated 4th January, 1854. 11th January, 1855.

(Signed)

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Meerpoor,
11th January, 1855.

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

17th January, 1855. SIR,

In continuation of the subject of my letter, No. 200, of the 2nd November, 1854, I have the honor to report that His Highness the Khan of Kelat has formally assented to the arrangements regarding the customs levied on merchandise passing through his territory.

1st. The method of levying the customs at per camel load, to be abolished.

2nd. The amount of customs paid for merchandise to be henceforth eight (8) annas per maund ; the maund being forty seers, the seer eighty tolas.

3rd. On each horse for sale, a duty of five rupees.

4th That no other fees, customs, or duties, on any pretence whatever, will be permitted to be levied on goods passing through the dominions of the Khan of Kelat, with the sole exception of four annas per camel load, to be paid to the Chief, Omeyd Ali, by merchants proceeding by the road which passes through his district. This last payment is said to be necessary, because the assistance of Omeyd Ali and his people is actually necessary to travellers and the traders traversing that tract of sterile mountains, and the services afforded will be fully equivalent to the small payment to the Chief.

The above arrangements will, I think, prove very satisfactory to all parties concerned, and will reduce the total sum payable in the Kelat dominions to about one half of the amount previously levied.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

17th January, 1855. **POLITICAL REPORT on the Frontier of Upper Scinde for the year ending 31st December, 1854.**

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, during the past year, the state of political relations with the State of Kelat and the Tribes on this Frontier has been most satisfactory.

The Border itself, on both sides of the desert, has been perfectly undisturbed from without. The only gang robberies which have occurred were committed by the Muzzarees residing about Rojaun, British subjects, who, according to the rules in force in that district of the Punjab, are permitted and encouraged to bear arms.

In one instance, in an attempt to carry off cattle stolen from the Kusmore district of Scinde, by these Muzzarees, they killed one of the district policemen, and wounded another.

The proceedings in this case have been already reported to you in full.

The Belooche Tribes within our own border have been behaving admirably, steadily persevering in their agricultural and industrial pursuits ; and again another year has passed without my offence having been committed by Jekranee or Dombkee.

The famous old border Chieftain and plunderer, Toork Ali, held to be the best of the Jekranee leaders in their predatory warfare, died quietly in his bed, at his own village, five miles from Jacobabad, on the 10th October. He had reached to the extreme age of one hundred and four years, and retained the full possession of his intellect, and great natural shrewdness to the last. His grandson, Dad Mahomed, now thirty-five years of age, has been long one of my Jemadars of Belooche guides, and is one of the best men I have in the service.

There have been no instances, during the past year, of any violence, robbery, and loss, occurring to Kafilas or merchants, while proceeding through the Bolaun or other passes, and the roads from Quetta to the sea have been quite safe, and free from any natural obstacles.

With the details of the new Treaty, and arrangements with Kelat, you yourself and the Government are already well acquainted. These arrangements appear to be working well, and to have resulted in the most beneficial effects.

Peace and quiet have generally prevailed throughout Cutchee and Beloochistan, and even in the hills

The happiest effects on the state of the affairs of Kelat have followed the

removal of the treacherous minister, Moollah Mahomed Hussan, from office. The Khan, since my interview with him at Mustoong, in May last, has been attending personally, and with diligence, to the management of the public business of his Government, to the manifest advantage of himself and his people. 17th January, 1855.

Some mistakes occurred at first, as to the amount of customs to be levied by the Kelat Government under the new Treaty caused by the indefinite amount of a camel load of goods, and the use of different weights under the same name. Some of the wild Chiefs of Baluchistan also attempted, in some instances, to persist in levying transit dues on merchandise passing through their country.

But all this has been remedied and adjusted, and settled in a manner quite satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that no cause for complaints regarding such matters will exist in future.

The Boogtees and all the other formerly predatory Tribes near the Frontier have, with the sole exception of the Murrees, been perfectly peaceable and quiet. The Murrees have occasionally committed depredations in Cutchee, in the neighbourhood of Lharee, but to no great extent; and I am informed that His Highness the Khan of Kelat is taking measures effectually to control this Tribe of marauders in future.

The Kelat Government is much alarmed at the reports of proceedings of the Persians at Candahar, and at their threatening the Eastern provinces of Beloochistan; but I have assured His Highness the Khan that no serious hostilities can be intended or can occur against him from those quarters.

Much distrust and annoyance is, however, caused by the proceedings, threats, and intrigues of Persia (or carried on in the name of Persia) in these countries, which, perhaps, it might be well to put a stop to.

I have the honor, to be, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

SIR,

18th January, 1855.

I have the honor to return the accompanying correspondence, and, with reference to its subject, to remark that the rule mentioned in the second paragraph of letter No. 587, dated 28th December, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, is, and has always been, followed by all under my command.

2. From the time of the annexation of the Punjaub this rule has been most strictly enforced by me.

3. On the occasion of the murder of the Policeman Suffer by the Muzzarees, the first place which the Scinde Police approached in the Punjaub district was Kin. They came on the robbers with the stolen property in their possession near the above-mentioned place, Kin, at nightfall, and had no opportunity of reporting to the local authorities there, for as they approached they were immediately attacked by the Muzzarees, one of the three killed, a second wounded, and the third man did well to get back safely that night to Kusmore with his wounded companion and the stolen buffalo.

4. On the men reaching Kusmore the circumstances were immediately reported by the Police to the Kardar of Rojaun, and aid was sought and afforded by the police at that station.

5. There seems to have been no misconduct or shortcoming on this occasion on the part of any one in the service, whether of the Scinde or Punjaub districts.

6. So long as the Muzzarees or other border Tribes are permitted and encouraged to bear arms, such occurrences must be expected. It is for my superiors to decide if they are counterbalanced by corresponding advantages.

7. The report made to Captain Bristow by the Thanadar of Rojaun, that the Scinde Police are in the habit of taking away offenders from the Rojaun district, without reference to the local authority, is erroneous—such course is never pursued.

8. The boundaries of this district seem to be unknown to this Thanadar. The offenders reported by him to have been captured on the 4th October, and taken away by the "Jemadar of Budanee," were taken in the Boogtee Hills, in the territory of the Khan of Kelat.

18th January, 1855.

These men were tracked into the hills by Jemadar Mullic Gooljar, of the Frontier Police, *assisted and accompanied by the Punjab Police from Rojau.* The Thanadar himself was, I understand, present and aiding in the capture; no report could have required to be made to him. The robbers were captured in the Kelat territory—part of my political charge, and not belonging to the Punjab at all.

The proceedings in the trials of the murderers in question having been forwarded to you in full, the facts of the case must be known, and I need not again state them.

The chief offender, Junghee Khan, who escaped, has not yet been recaptured.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

JOHN JACOB, Major.
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

[Copy.]

No. 293 of 1855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27th January, 1855.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT ON THE FRONTIER, Jacobabad. Dated 27th January, 1855.

Lieutenant Merewether, Scinde Irregular Horse, to be Deputy Collector of the Frontier District.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward an extract from a letter I have addressed to Government on the subject of the Deputy Collector in charge of Boordicka, and to request that, if you have no objection, you will at once place Lieutenant Merewether in charge, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, and instruct Lieutenant Lester to report himself to the Collector of Shikarpoor, who has received instructions relative to his future employment.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

Camp, Gumbah, Commissioner's Office,
20th January, 1855.

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 31 to 34 of a Letter from the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the Government of Bombay, No. 446, of 20th December, 1854.

31. In the statement, I have retained the name of Lieutenant W. C. Lester, as Deputy Collector of the Frontier Districts, under Major Jacob, C.B. The salary as sanctioned is Rupees 500, besides district travelling allowance; and this amount will be drawn by Lieutenant Lester.

32. It would be a more economical, and probably, a better arrangement, if an Officer of the Scinde Horse were allowed to hold this appointment in addition to his own. I cannot be certain that, in the event of an Officer of less varied talents than Major Jacob being in command of the Frontier, such an arrangement would be sufficient; but so long as the present Political Superintendent is in charge of the district, the arrangement now suggested would be most conducive to the efficient performance of the duties of his assistant.

33. I would in that case recommend a consolidated allowance of Rupees 250 per mensem, with travelling allowance while away from Jacobabad, in addition to the pay and allowances held from the Military Department. As long as this arrangement continues, it will effect a saving of Rupees 250 as compared with the present arrangement.

34. In the event of this proposition being approved, I would suggest the nomination of Lieutenant Merewether, Lieutenant Lester being transferred as a Deputy in one of the Collectorate.

(True extract.)

(Signed)

J GIBBS,
Assistant-Commissioner.

[COPY.]

No. 320 of 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR THE 30th January, 1855;
PUNJAB, Lahore. Dated 30th January, 1855.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Temple's letter, as per margin, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter from Major John Jacob, C.B., Political Superintendent North-West Frontier, explaining that the practice described in paragraph 2 of Mr. Temple's letter has been invariably followed on the frontier under Major Jacob's command, and that the Tannadar was mistaken in supposing that offenders apprehended in the Rojaun District had been taken away without reference to the Punjab authorities

No. 587, of the 28th December, 1854, on the subject of the murder of a Policeman by some Muzza-rees, near Kin, in the Rojaun District.

2. The Punjab Police appear, on the occasion in question, to have afforded every assistance; but I trust you will not think that I step beyond the bounds of

Ending with the letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 179, of the 15th April last - Judicial Department.

my own duty if, with reference more especially to the correspondence noted in the margin, I beg your re-consideration of the question of permitting our own subjects, who are not in the service of Government, to bear arms without a special license.

3. The rule forbidding all but the Military and Police to carry arms without such a written license, is strictly enforced in Scinde. Of late years, no penalty has been found necessary beyond the forfeiture of the arms, when no good cause could be shown for ignorance of, or non-compliance with, the rule.

4. As the possession of arms in a man's own house is not forbidden, and no search is ever made for them without special cause, the rule can never be made an instrument of oppression or extortion by our native officials.

5. Nor does it leave the people defenceless in case of their villages being actually attacked by a band of plunderers.

6. Its simple operation is to draw a clear line of distinction between the armed servants of Government and all other persons. It thus helps a people long used to obtain redress for themselves, to understand that there are such things as public wrongs, and a public agency to redress them.

7. Moreover, it marks every armed man not in the service of Government, who may move about the country, and renders it easier to trace him. Every shepherd boy learns to distinguish the armed malefactor from a neighbouring shepherd or traveller, which cannot be done when all bear arms. The effect is found to be that petty thieves and robbers cease to carry with them their arms, which would excite observation, and facilitate their detection.

8. But the most decided and remarkable effect is to put a stop to private feuds and retaliation between frontier tribes, and to check inroads of armed men from beyond our frontier. Our own people, when they can do so with impunity, are as much addicted to plunder and aggression as their foreign neighbours. On a frontier where clan feuds have been rife for centuries, it must be impossible to say what is aggression and what retaliation. As long as it is supposed that we allow our own subjects to retaliate, our neighbours will feel justified in doing the same; but when we begin by prohibiting our own people from taking the law into their own hands, and compel them to submit their feuds and claims for compensation to the arbitration of the Government authorities, foreigners as well as our own subjects become convinced that we are in earnest; and such sense of justice as may still exist, even among the rudest, is enlisted on the side of good order, and excites some respect for measures which might otherwise perhaps not be fully comprehended.

9. The prohibition to carry arms has not been always nor uniformly acted on in Scinde. The North-west Frontier was for many years an exception, many of our own subjects not in the Government service being there permitted to carry arms on a plea of self-defence.

10. When that portion of the frontier was made over to Major Jacob, the

30th January, 1855.

strict observance of the prohibition to carry arms was at once enforced. It is difficult to state to which of all the measures Major Jacob has adopted the present state of perfect peace and good order on that frontier is to be attributed, but I believe he would himself reckon the putting a stop to carry arms, and the consequent check to private warfare and retaliation, as among the most efficient causes of the great change he has wrought in the habits of the people on both sides his border.

11. I trust you will not think me intrusive in thus stating the results of the system in this province. I would not have ventured to do so, had I not been myself converted from a very decided and, so I believe, well-considered opinion—the reverse of that I now express. The system has been now enforced for some years, under such a variety of circumstances and agencies, that there can, I think, be little doubt of its practical effect: it is observed along the whole frontier, from Mekran round by Kelat, the Punjab, and Rajpootana to Guzzerat and Cutch, and unless Guzzerat, where an opposite system has been in force, be much changed within the last few years, the good effect of the prohibition to carry arms is nowhere more marked than in contrast with one of the oldest provinces of our Presidency.

12. In conclusion, I trust you will further excuse my pointing out that the Punjab Officers on the frontier above Kusmore, hardly appear to recognise the fact that the Boongtee country adjoining the British territory is part of the territory of the Khan of Kelat.

13. Any separate treating with inferior chiefs must, of course, tend to weaken the authority of the Sovereign; and I need not point out that this must in time weaken our hold on the country, and diminish our means of obtaining redress when we would wish to obtain it through His Highness.

14. The Khan's power over these Tribes has never recovered the injury it sustained by the destruction of Kelat, and the death of his father in 1839. But recent events have tended to strengthen his hands, and none more so than the conclusion of a Treaty with him in May last, and he will now, I hope, possess the means, as he had, I believe, always the will to punish the misconduct of his more distant feudatories.

15. Our relations with His Highness are conducted through the Political Superintendent on the North-West Frontier, and I feel assured that Major Jacob will, with pleasure, exert himself to secure the Khan's co-operation in carrying out any measures proposed by the Punjab Officers in the neighbourhood of his territory, calculated to secure the peace and good order of the frontier.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde,

*Commissioner's Office, Camp, Saidā,
30th January, 1855.*

No. 843 of 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copy forwarded for the information of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier, in reference to his letter, No. 28, of the 18th January, 1855.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde,

*Commissioner's Office, Camp, Tanoojee,
1st February, 1855.*

[COPY.]

15th January, 1855.

From Major D. Ross, Commissioner and Superintendent Leia Division, to
H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde.

Camp, Dehra Ismail Khan, 15th January, 1855.

POLITICAL.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 3,846, I have the honor to inform you that I have explained to Major Jacob the circumstances under which the petition of Meerza Khan Boogtee was sent to me by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ghazee Khan, for transmission to him. Had I been aware that Meerza Khan's representation in favor of Futteh Khan was entirely false, his petition would not have been forwarded. Futteh Khan, it appears, was an offender who had been deservedly punished by Major Jacob. I did not request his release, but merely wished to know the particulars of his case. Parties who may in future present similar petitions shall be referred to Major Jacob, and I have directed the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ghazee Khan to warn the small section of Shumbanee Boogtees, who have been permitted to settle as cultivators on the waste lands of the Southern Derajat, that they will be forthwith expelled if, while located in our territory, they attempt to prosecute their old feuds, or commit any act of aggression on the frontier.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

D. ROSS,
Commissioner and Superintendent.

*Commissioner and Superintendent's Office, Leia Division,
the 15th January, 1855.*

No. 372 of 1855.

POLITICAL. DEPARTMENT.

True copy forwarded to Major Jacob, in reference to his letter, No. 230, of the 11th December, last.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

*Commissioner's Office, Camp, Sangrar,
3rd February, 1855.*

Lieutenant M. S. Green proceeded *en route* to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on sick certificate. 1st February, 1855.

EXTRACT from Regimental Orders, by Major JOHN JACOB, C B., Commanding
Scinde Irregular Horse.

Lieutenant W. L. Briggs will act as second in command in addition to his duties as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant M. S. Green, or until further orders.

(By Order)

(Signed)

W. L. BRIGGS, Lieutenant,
Adjutant and Acting Second in Command,
2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

1st February, 1855. **EXTRACT** from General Orders, by the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1855.

No. 196 of 1855.

Lieutenant M. S. Green, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry. Second in Command of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the new furlough regulations.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

(Signed)

T. MAUGHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

1st February, 1855. **SIR,**

With reference to the subject of your letter, No. 102 of the 29th January, 1855, to my address, with accompanying correspondence. I have the honor to request that it may be represented to the Commander-in-Chief that I respectfully submit that I am entitled to receive an apology from Captain Younghusband, of the Punjaub Police, for his unprovoked attack on, and insulting language towards, me.

Not only was this attack quite gratuitous on the part of Captain Younghusband, but the assertions made by him were directly contrary to the facts as they actually occurred, as will fully appear from the accompanying copies of letters on the subject from Officers best acquainted with the matters in question.

Having been prohibited from protecting myself from such insults, on the appearance of Captain Younghusband's letter in the newspapers, I immediately appealed for protection from Government, in a letter of which I have the honor to annex copy for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. To this I have as yet received no reply, but I have the honor, with respectful humility, but firmly withal, to submit that having, in obedience to the orders of my superiors, abstained from all private means of enforcing satisfaction for the gratuitous insult offered to me by a brother Officer, I am entitled to obtain it by means of the same authority which restrains me.

I have the honor &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde
Division Army, Kurrachee.

6th February, 1855. **SIR,**

I have the honor to forward the accompanying scheme of a Canal proposed to be taken through the middle of the desert, for such notice as you may think proper.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent on the

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

Frontier of Upper Scinde.

PROJECT for bringing under cultivation a considerable part of the present Desert between Scinde and Cutch.

The experience now acquired of the value of the soil of this desert, since the enlargement of the Begaree and Noorwah Canals, shows that a supply of the Indus water alone is required to convert the virgin soil of the vast plain now lying perfectly bare, waste, and unproductive of even a blade of grass into most rich and fertile corn-field. Cotton also grows in it with wonderful luxuriance, and there were, last year, in what had been hitherto the very centre of the desert,

about ten miles north of Jacobabad, large fields of this plant in the finest condition, and of great beauty. 6th February, 1855.

The desert itself is an almost perfectly level plain, but lying low, so that there is a considerable fall from the Indus to it, in every direction. I last year carried a line of level from Jacobabad along the whole length of the Boodwah, Noorwah, and Begaree Canals, to the exit of the latter from the Indus. The level was taken along the bottoms of the Canals, and showed a fall of twenty-five feet, the distance being about fifty miles.

The flow of water along the Noorwah, during the whole period it remains full, I have observed to be at the rate of one hundred and forty feet in a minute, continually, and with very little change of speed during the entire season.

It is now proposed that a large Canal be taken from the Indus, above Kusmore, say from the Mitree inlet or thereabout. This spot stands about fifteen feet higher than the mount of the Begaree, and the ground beyond Khyra Ghurree (to the neighbourhood of which it is proposed to lead the Canal) about eight and a half feet lower than Jacobabad. This gives a fall of about forty-eight and a half feet for the whole course, the distance being about 150 miles.

It is proposed to lead the Canal, from the spot above mentioned, along the boundary line between the British and Kelat territory, through the very heart of the desert, as far as the spot called "Bagh," a few miles south-westward of Khyra Ghurree.

The dimensions of the channel might be 96 feet wide at top, and 80 at bottom, and 8 feet deep.

These give for area of section $88 \times 8 = 704$. Length, 150 miles $= 792,000$ feet.

$792,000 \times 704 = 557,568,000$ cubic feet of earth to be excavated.

The ground is very favorable for such operations, and, though labor is not plentiful, the excavation could probably be made at the rate of 1,000 feet per rupee: this gives for first cost of the Canal 5,57,568 rupees.

In addition to this, the annual clearance would cost about one-eighth of this sum—say 70,000 rupees.

Some other expenses will also be incurred for bridges, &c., the whole of which will be amply provided for by a sum of 50,000 rupees added to the first cost of the work.

Some additional margin must be allowed also for contingencies.

The return for this outlay may be estimated thus—

About 1,500 square miles of land now absolutely bare and waste, but capable of highly productive culture, would be brought under the plough.

One-third of this area, according to the usage of the country, would always be productive, the other two-thirds lying fallow. A square mile of land under cultivation yields here to Government, at the fair and moderate assessment now established, about 1,700 rupees annually.

The land revenue derivable from this Canal would then be $1,700 \times 500 = 8,50,000$, or eight and a half lacs per annum. But as one half of the lands cultivated by means of the Canal would lie beyond the British boundary, in the Kelat territory, the revenue of that portion would be, according to established agreement, made when settling the boundary equally divided between the Kelat and the British Government. This causes a deduction of one-fourth, leaving for total annual profit— $8,50,000 \times \frac{3}{4} = 6,37,500$, six lacs thirty seven thousand five hundred rupees, or considerably more than a hundred per cent. on the outlay.

The value of such a Canal for the purposes of navigation, &c., it is, perhaps, not requisite here to enter into, as an additional agreement in favor of the scheme, but these collateral advantages must, nevertheless, be very great.

From inquiries which I have made, I am clearly convinced that sufficient people would be forthcoming, both to execute the work, and permanently to cultivate the land of the desert. Most of the inhabitants of Cutchee, and many of the hill people, would flock to the work.

I have been turning this project over in my mind for some years past, but the results seemed so startling in proportion to the means required, that I was different in bringing forward the scheme. However, the more I think over the matter, the more practical does the work appear, and the more certain the result. It seems, therefore, to be my duty to mention it.

On explaining my project to some of the best informed natives, I learn that a

8th February, 1855. somewhat similar work was undertaken, and actually commenced long ago, by Meer Noor Mahomed ; some progress was made, and the old Noorwah at Koomree, lately cleared and banked by Jummall Khan's Doombk-es, was a portion of the work. But the undertaking was abandoned, in consequence of its having been attempted to execute the work by forced labor, which was found very injurious to the people, and ruinous to the success of the project.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

Frontier District, 6th February, 1855.

[COPIES.]

No. 32 of 1855.

8th February, 1855. From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 14th February, 1855.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Referring to your letter, No. 420, dated the 9th December last, with enclosures from Major Jacob, the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, in explanation of his allegations regarding certain public measures in the Punjab, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 13, dated the 26th ultimo, and to request you will have the goodness to communicate the views of the Government of India, therein expressed, to Major Jacob.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1855.

No. 13.

From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to Government of India, to H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Dated Fort William, the 26th January, 1855.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th ultimo, No. 129, forwarding the explanation required by the Governor-General in Council from Major Jacob, regarding an assertion made by that Officer on a late occasion, that the authorities in the Punjab had permitted, or rather encouraged, the border Tribes to retaliate on the hill plunderers.

2. It appears that Major Jacob has no other ground for the charge which he has brought against the authorities in the Punjab than the expressions used in the 2nd paragraph of a letter from the Board of Administration to the Commissioner in Scinde, dated the 17th April, 1852, No. 400, on the subject of an aggression committed by a body of Muzzaree horse-men upon the Boogtee Tribe in the preceding month. It was stated that there could be "little doubt" that the foray complained of by the Commissioner in Scinde was made by the "Muzzarees in relation for that made by the Murrees in the previous "December."

3. It seems to the Governor-General in Council, that in the letter of the Board of Administration above cited, there is nothing to show that they sanctioned the "retaliation" which they admitted, or rather they connived at it, or that they considered "private war" justifiable. The Board admitted that the attack had been made by the Muzzarees, and they declared their opinion

that it had been made by way of "retaliation;" but they did not declare it to be their policy or their practice to "encourage" such retaliation. The people on the frontier, it is true, were not disarmed, and this is explained by the fact that the police-posts were so distant and so weak, that, without the armed co-operation of the people, they were unable to repel the aggressions of the border Tribes. But to defend one's property, or to assist in its defence, is very different, his Lordship in Council observes, from systematic "retaliation" and "private war."

4. His Lordship in Council, however, is willing to exonerate Major Jacob of the charge of knowingly misrepresenting the policy of the Supreme Government. At the same time, I am directed to say that his observations were not justified by the facts he has stated.

I have the honor, &c.,
G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Fort William, the 26th January, 1855.

(True copy.)
(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 705 of 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded to Major Jacob, C.B., Political Superintendent Upper Scinde, in reference to my letter, No. 3,861, of the 30th December, 1854.

(Signed)
Camp, Sukkur, Commissioner's Office,
28th February, 1855.

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

[COPIES.]

No. 94.

From R. TEMPLE, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated Lahore, the 8th February, 1855.

JUDICIAL.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letter, No. 320, dated 31st ultimo, with its enclosures, relating to the affairs of the frontier.

2. I am to state that the Chief Commissioner is happy to listen to any suggestions you may offer on these matters. He concurs generally in the tenor of what you have written regarding the policy of arms-bearing. On this head I am to transmit copy of a letter recently addressed to the Supreme Government, whereby it is recommended that our Trans-Indus population be permitted to possess arms in their houses, and to use them in self-defence, or in pursuit of robbers, but are prohibited from carrying them in public.

3. In reference to your remarks regarding the Boogtee Tribe, the Frontier authorities have been directed not to interfere with these people within their own bounds, nor to communicate with them, except through Major Jacob.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. TEMPLE,
Secretary.

Lahore, the 8th February, 1855.

2nd February, 1855. From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR THE PUNJAB to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, dated Lahore, 2nd February, 1855.

POLITICAL.

SIR,

With reference to the Standing Orders of Government interdicting the carrying or possessing arms in the Punjab Territories, with the exception of the Trans-Indus and Huzara Districts, I am directed to submit a correspondence

From L. H. Bruce, Commandant at Asnee, No. 132, dated 5th October. To the Commissioner Leila, Division, No. 882, dated 22nd November.

From Do. No. 2, dated the 4th January.

which has arisen in respect to the feasibility of extending the prohibition to a portion of the last named exempted districts. It will be observed, that the civil authorities, in the Derajat, and also some of the military authorities concur in thinking that some restrictions, and at least a partial prohibition, may be introduced into that district.

2. The Chief Commissioner also considers that the time has arrived when the practice of arms-bearing in the exempted districts may be safely restricted. He is still decidedly averse to the entire disarming of the frontier population, and still holds that they ought to be allowed to possess and keep arms in their houses for self defence. But there is a wide and appreciable difference between such possession and the open carrying of arms, and it is this latter practice which the Chief Commissioner would now interdict.

3. It will be observed, that for the Derajat, a proposal has been made to render the frontier road a line of prohibitory demarcation, that is to say, that the bearing and possession of arms should be permitted on the West side of the road, and interdicted on the East. But the Chief Commissioner does not consider this plan to be practical. The road itself does not furnish a good boundary line for this purpose. In some places it may not have been made at all, in others it may be tortuous, running far inland. Moreover, evasion and uncertainty might arise when men might lawfully bear arms up to the very edge of the road, by the crossing of which, while so armed, they would incur penalties. Again, parties armed might with impunity move along within forbidden limits, by simply keeping near the road, for they would only have to step beyond it to be safe.

4. Rejecting any plan of the above nature, the Chief Commissioner would prefer interdicting the public carrying of arms in the exempted districts; namely, the Derajat, Bannoo, Kohat, Peshawur, and Huzara. He would suggest that proclamations be issued, declaring that while the people are allowed to keep arms in their houses, for the protection of their persons and property, and if assailed by robbers they may sally forth with their arms to pursue the criminals, yet they are not permitted to wear arms in public, nor to move about the country with them under pain of the same penalties as those enforced Cis-Indus.

NOTE.—The recognising these heads of tribes is one of the greatest evils possible.

The District Officers shall severally be directed to assemble the heads of Tribes and Clans, and explain to them the terms and meaning of the prohibition. An exception might be made in favor of herdsmen feeding or proceeding to feed their herds and flocks, on or near the outer ranges of hills while so employed. But such parties should be registered, and the heads of their Tribes should be held responsible for guarding against any abuse of this license.

5. On the above points, the Chief Commissioner would solicit the orders of Government.

I have the honor to be, &c,

(Signed)

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of the Punjab.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

I. I. THORPE,
for Superintendent.

True copies transmitted to the Political Superintendent, &c., for information in reference to his letter, No. 28, of the 18th January last.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Camp Arore, 21st February 1855.

15th February, 1856.

Sir,

Lieutenant Malcolm Green being compelled by failing health to apply for leave to proceed to Europe, I beg to solicit the favour of the undermentioned appointments being made in consequence of his departure.

Lieutenant Green, under the new forough rules, does not vacate his appointment; those now applied for, will thus necessarily be only temporary.

Lieutenant Briggs, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, to act as second in command during the absence of Lieutenant Green.

Lieutenant Alexander, of the 22nd Regiment N. I., to act as Adjutant 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, vice Lieutenant W. L. Briggs.

Lieutenant Alexander has not, I understand, passed an examination in the Hindustanee language, but he has been studying for sometime past, and I trust that this deficiency will not be allowed to bar his appointment.

Our position here is special, and very peculiar, and if objection to the Officer recommended by me do exist in the respect above mentioned, possibly the Commander-in-Chief and Government might be inclined to relax the rule in my favour, under the peculiar circumstances in which we stand.

I have altogether but four Officers to two strong and complete Regiments, continually at work on as active employ as can be in time of peace. We are stationed in a part of the country, the climate of which is probably the worst on the earth generally, and particularly so as respects the effect of long-continued intense heat in destroying European energy and activity of mind.

Yet, with this very small number of Europeans, not only are the two Regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse maintained in excellent order, training, and discipline, but we are enabled to carry on the whole revenue, magisterial, and police duties of a large district, comprising an area of some three thousand square miles; to conduct the political relations with the States and Tribes on and beyond our border; and to execute numerous important public works, of such extent as to add very considerably to the public revenue.

It must be obvious, that to enable the few Officers to conduct and carry out successfully duties so numerous and of such varied nature, the most perfect understanding must exist among them. The slightest incongruity might seriously impede business.

Everything has hitherto been managed to the entire satisfaction of my superiors, and this result is in great measure owing to my having always been granted, both by Government and the Commander-in-Chief, the favor of choosing my own Officers, and I trust that this favor will be now continued to me.

The disposition, the temper, the constitution, and the qualifications required are peculiar, and these cannot be in any degree secured by general regulations. My Lieutenants are the nerves of the body of which I am the head, and as the success of my labors depends on them, my own election seems the most likely, or indeed the only method of insuring energetic and harmonious co-operation, without which I might be paralyzed.

As regards the particular qualification of passing in the Hindustanee language it is assuredly one of minor importance in itself; and, moreover, the mass of the people of this country do not understand one word of Hindustanee.

It is certain that the most ordinary knowledge of the language of the people among whom we are working, is sufficient for all useful purposes where the other necessary qualifications are possessed. Where there are zeal, energy, correct feeling, and full mental force from within, such defects as want of words are never felt, and men are not misunderstood though they may speak ungrammatically.

The Commander-in-Chief, and Government, may well be assured, that I will take good care that my Adjutant possesses, or speedily acquires such a knowledge of Oriental languages, and of everything else as may be essential to the proper and efficient performance of his duty. The matter chiefly concerns myself, and I hope that Government will now grant me the indulgence of leaving it in my hands, holding me responsible for the result. I trust also that in requesting this favor, I shall receive the countenance and support of the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honor, &c,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

To Colonel Hancock, Adjutant-General

Commanding Scinde

of the Army, Poona.

Irregular Horse.

P.S.-- After all it seems possible that I have been supposing objections where

6th February, 1855. none actually exist, as I am informed that Lieutenant Alexander is now acting as Adjutant to the 22nd Regiment N. I.

NOTICE.

8th February, 1855. It has been brought to notice that in many parts of the country Nerricks are published by authority, under colour of which all Government Departments and servants exact supplies at rates much lower than the current bazaar rates of the place.

This is therefore to give notice, that Government strictly prohibits its servants, whether Europeans or Natives, on the Establishment of the Commissioner, the Collector, the Police, the Kardars, or any other Government Department whatsoever, from taking any supplies, however trifling, without paying the full price thereof. There is not to be one price for Private individuals, and another for Government servants: all are to pay the full current bazaar price of the day for everything they require.

Any Government servant who may be found to have refused payment at such current bazaar rates for any supplies, however trifling he may have received, will be made to pay on the complaint being made known to the superior authority, and will besides be liable to dismissal from the service for breach of this order.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Meerpoor,
8th February, 1855.

[COPY.]

No. 462 of 1855.

[Circular.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

8th February, 1855. From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to the THREE COLLECTORS, CAPTAIN OF POLICE, SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, FOREST RANGER. Dated 8th February, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received complaints in various parts of the country of "Nerricks" being published by authority, under colour of which all Government Departments exact supplies at rates much lower than the current bazaar rates of the place.

2. Sometimes these Nerricks were the correct price currents of large market towns 30 or 40 miles off, and no allowance was made for the carriage of articles which could not be got nearer than such market towns.

3. The loss at one place, where I made particular inquiry, was so considerable and constant that the Banians of all villages within 10 or 12 miles had been obliged to divide the loss among themselves, by attending in turn to supply the wants of a small post of four policemen. A careful inquiry from both parties assured me that each Banian had to put up with a loss of two or three rupees during his tour of compulsory attendance, besides several bad debts. The Mo k-eerakar, instead of bringing the matter to the notice of his superiors and getting the defaulters punished, recommended the Banians to pay the fees and bring a suit in his Civil Court.

4. All this is, as you are aware, utterly opposed to the uniform and positive orders of Government, and I have to beg for the cordial and efficient aid of yourself and all under you to put a stop to the practice; nothing will be more effectual for this purpose than to make this point a constant subject of inquiry in the remoter parts of your district. The Kardar should see that the price current is correctly made out by the Mo k-kees, or heads of the trading community. Neither the Police nor any other Government Department should have anything to do with the matter beyond remonstrating through the proper channels when the price current does not state the real current bazaar prices.

Kardar's or Mookteekar's and Tuppadar's Dhera Thana of Police, Police Landee or look up, and every other public office.

5. I enclose a copy and translation of a notice—a copy of which, under the signature and seal of yourself or your deputy, should be kept hung up on a board in a conspicuous part of every public office and outpost, including such as are named in the margin. 8th February, 1855.

6. A copy should also be pasted on cloth, and given to every Head Zemindar, Patell, and Mookkee, with instructions to preserve it carefully, to show it to all who may wish to refer to it, and to report any instance in which its provisions may be infringed.

It has been lithographed at Kurrachee, where any number of copies you now may require will be supplied to you by the Deputy Collector in charge Suddur Station, at Rupees one per hundred. You should draw a contingent bill for the amount.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde,

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Meerpoor,
8th February, 1855.

No. 463 of 1855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

True copy forwarded for the information of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

The Frontier districts, as far as I can learn, are exceptions to the general rule in Scinde, as the practice against which this circular is directed does not, as far as the Commissioner is aware, prevail there.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner.

Meerpoor, 8th February, 1855.

SIR,

23rd February 1855,

With reference to your endorsement, No. 463, of the 8th February, 1855, with orders regarding "Neericks" in Scinde, I have the honor to report that you are perfectly correct in supposing that no such practices are allowed in the frontier district under my charge.

I have labored hard for many years to inculcate on all around me the evil effect on all parties—even on those supposed to benefit by the arrangement—of interfering with market prices, and the great and certain advantages to the consumer as well as the producer of absolutely free trade.

I have, during a long series of years, enforced absolute freedom for market prices in the bazaar of the Scinde Irregular Horse with the happiest effect, notwithstanding that great opposition and prejudice had at first to be overcome. The supply of two strong cavalry regiments is equal to the transaction of a large town, so that the scale of the business has been sufficiently large, while it has been tried under great variety of circumstances.

Whatever those circumstances might be, I always insisted that every man should sell at whatever rate he chose to everyone whatever, and that all purchasers should pay at those rates, even though the prices rose to a thousand rupees a seer for grain.

The effect of this has been that—with the exception of a part of the period when we were at Hyderabad, where the proceedings of the collector, Captain Rathborne, disordered all the natural relations of demand and supply—the bazaar has always been most amply supplied at the lowest possible rates.

A proclamation almost exactly similar to that now received from you had been already published by me throughout the district under my charge, a copy supplied to every Thana and outpost, and to every Kardar and Tuppadar, &c.

The proclamation now received will also be published as directed.

As connected with this subject, I beg permission to remark that similar principles might, with the greatest possible advantage, be applied to the question of statute labor. The present state of affairs in this respect is of enormous evil: it crushes every energy, and more than all else, stops real improvement in the country. It reduces the peasantry to a species of slavery, causes all labor to be

23rd February, 1855. looked on as *an intolerable hardship*, and places it in the power of ill-disposed Zemeendars to delay or to prevent the execution of all public works.

The remedy appears to me at once evident, simple, practical, and most readily applicable. Thus, a certain amount of labor for canals, or other public works, is due from certain villages or lands. This labor is evidently due from the landlords of the villages or lands who receive all the profits: from those in fact who own them and their produce.

Let then the number of laborers which a landlord is bound to supply for any work, be engaged and regularly paid by the British Officers, at the full market-rate of hire, whatever it may be, each man receiving his hire personally. The amount, whatever it may be, to be recovered from the Zemeendar from whom the supply of labor may be due.

This plan seems calculated to meet every difficulty.

The laborer would not be cheated, and at the same time, it would be directly for the advantage of the Z-meendars to keep the price of labor low, and every effort and all fair means would be employed by them to induce the laborers to offer themselves for the work, and thereby keep the supply equal to the demand.

The labor market would soon assume a healthy state; the habit of free labor established, all odium would be removed from it, all men would endeavour to share in its profits, and laborers would be procurable in the greatest possible numbers, at the lowest fair rates, for all public works.

All parties must largely share in the profit of such an arrangement. Its effect on the society generally would be like that of restoring a sickly and feeble body to vigorous health and strength. The actual amount of labor available, and the productiveness of the people generally, would become enormously increased: for one willing and free working man will do as much as five or six "statute laborers;" exactly as the vigorous and healthy individual can do five times as much work as one suffering from the languor of disease or famine.

At the same time, the moral effects must prove unspeakably great, but they will readily suggest themselves, and it is perhaps unnecessary to enter on them here.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

26th February, 1855. SIR,

With reference to the subject of former correspondence, I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day despatched to your address a case containing a Rifle, made according to the pattern proposed by me for use in the army.

2. The maker has misunderstood my instructions with regard to the opening of the grooves, or rounding off the ends of the "lands" at the muzzle, and a slight defect exists in that part of the piece. In other respects I consider it to be perfect as a Rifle for the army.

3. With the Rifle I have sent a belt and pouches, carrying sword and sixty or more rounds of ammunition in what appears to me to be the easiest, most convenient, and most workmanlike fashion.

4. I have also sent with the piece moulds for the proper shaped balls, and for zinc points for the balls, which have many advantages over the simple leaden balls. The same mould as that for the leaden balls can also be used for making balls with tails, for attaching greased wads when required.

5. When the tails are not required, the small tube in the mould is merely stopped with a little clay.

6. The wadded ball used without any patch is the most convenient possible form of carrying the rifle ammunition, but after innumerable experiments, made in the hope of being able to overcome the defects attending the use of these waded balls, I find that they are so inferior in range to the balls used with the greased patch round them, that their defects more than counterbalance the advantages of their simplicity and convenience.

7. I have tried everything that I have been able to think of, and nothing will

supersede the use of the greased patch for distant and accurate practice. For quick firing, at ranges under 400 yards, the ball may be dropped loose into the gun, without rod, or patch, or anything else. 26th February, 1855.

8. The full advantage of the half zinc balls is not shown in pieces of small bore, or in those used with moderate charges. This ball has, however, some valuable peculiarities and advantages over the leaden ball, even in a piece of the bore and size of that now forwarded.

9. The balls cannot be injured in pouch, or by the ramrod, or by any amount of maltreatment: they range further than the leaden balls with the same charge and elevation: they penetrate much further into solid substances, and the zinc points of the balls recovered after firing can be used many times over and over again; they are seldom found to be injured at all.

10. However, the leaden ball of the length and shape of those forwarded here with performs admirably, and may possibly be found the best for the use of the army generally.

11. The Rifle now forwarded has been carefully sighted here by myself, using this leaden ball, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ drams of sporting gunpowder.

12. The sights have not been carried beyond 1,200 yards, at which range the piece performs admirably, and the ball flies with wonderful force and accuracy.

13. If further ranges be required, they may be increased by adding higher sights, with full effect up to 1,600 yards, or further.

14. I would not recommend much increase of charge, as the piece is light, and the recoil might become inconvenient, but with a heavier and more perfect gun, made by Manton for me, of exactly the same bore as this Rifle, I find the half zinc balls fully effective up to two thousand yards and more.

15. With the sword fixed to the piece, however, recoil becomes so trifling as to be of no sort of importance, while the arm is improved.

16. With the Rifle, I have forwarded a lot of balls of sorts, also a quantity of blank cartridges made up with the charge used by me in sighting the Rifle. I send also the powder flask used on the same occasion: the charge used was that marked $2\frac{1}{4}$. The cleaning apparatus is in one of the small pockets inside one of the ammunition pouches, but probably the better plan would be to carry it, and a spare nipple, in the trap in the butt of the piece, the greased patches now in the trap being transferred to the pocket or omitted altogether; all the balls having properly greased patches attached to them when issued from the arsenal.

17. A Rifle exactly similar to the one now forwarded has been, at the desire of the Government of India, handed over to the Honorable the Court of Directors by my London Agent; but the balls sent with it are incorrectly shaped, being too short. It may be well to note this, as on the shape of the ball the performance of the piece almost wholly depends.

NOTE.—Two Rifles were sent, one for infantry, single barrel, and one for cavalry, double.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I have made some progress in a survey of the district under my charge, and have completed my triangles as far as the towers have been erected.

28th February, 1855.

One line of these towers is being constructed along the boundary line between the British and Kelat territory, and they thus answer the double purpose of making that boundary for which they were necessary under any circumstances, and of serving as trigonometrical points.

About forty of these towers will be required altogether, and are in course of construction; their cost will be about 80 rupees each.

These towers are absolutely necessary; without triangulation all attempts at a correct survey are futile, and all means employed in the attempt would be wasted.

While, without these towers, triangulation and trigonometrical measurements are impossible.

I have engaged the services of two native surveyors, who will, I hope, prove

23th February, 1855. competent to the performance of that part of the work for which they are required; and they have been constantly at work on the Canals of the Noorwah and tail of the Begaree for some three months past.

Meanwhile, very great delay and immensely increased labor is caused by the want of better instruments than those I have at present, with the imperfect means which I now possess.

To ensure adequate correctness of result, observations have to be repeated and multiplied over and over again, so that much time is unnecessarily lost and an amount of labor undergone which can hardly be imagined without having experienced it.

This is of the more importance to the successful issue of the work by reason of my hands being full of other business, and my being obliged to work at the survey whenever I can find a spare moment.

With proper instruments, I feel certain, from the progress already made, that the work may be brought to a successful issue within a reasonable time; I have, therefore, ordered from England the instruments mentioned in the accompanying list, the cost of which I have estimated from the published prices of Troughton and Simms, and which I hope will be paid for by Government.

The instruments will be of the best quality of their kind, and will be made after the fashion I find most convenient for the purposes required.

To cover cost of carriage, &c., it might be well if Government would sanction an outlay of rupees (2,800) two thousand eight hundred, for supplying instruments for my survey. Bills and accounts to be forwarded hereafter, on the arrival of the instruments or receipt of invoice.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

No. 701 of 1855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

23th February, 1855 From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to Major JOHN JACOB, C.B., Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde. Dated 23th February, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your information extract, as per margin,

From Report from Lieut Ford, No. 23, of 27th January, paragraph 6 to end, with sketch map on the subject of canal works in his district.

as the facts stated by Lieutenant Ford relative to the country about Khyra Ghurree may be of interest, from their bearing on the canal

operations further north.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Sukkur,
28th February, 1855.

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 6 to end of a Letter from Lieutenant FORD, Deputy Collector, Larkanah, to the COLLECTOR OF SHIKARPOOR. Dated 27th January, 1855.

Para. 6. Travelling from Kumber. *vid* Dost Ali, Shahdadpoor and Kippah Ki Ghirm, it is perfectly true that "there are vast tracts of excellent land "annually thrown out of cultivation for want of water," and "that marks of "former cultivation may be seen in all directions;" but that these said tracts of former cultivation have not been thus left uncultivated simply owing to the present system, I shall endeavour briefly to show.

7. First, then, we must ask, How were these tracts formerly watered?—that is to say, from what Canals?

2ndly.—How were these said Canals fed?—only by supplies direct from their mouths, are were they ever aided by direct overflows from the river?

3rdly.—Since when and from what causes had the supply ceased?

4thly.—What was the state of other parts of the country when these tracts were under culture? 28th February 1854.

5thly.—During the last few years, has the cultivation on the Canals alluded to in question No. 1, increased or decreased?

6thly.—Where the Canals annually cleared? And, in reference to Mahomed Jummallee's complaint of being made to supply 53 Canal laborers, one question will suffice:—

How many laborers has he to give for the present Canal clearance, the numbers having been fixed on the average of the cultivation for Kurreefs, 64 and 65?

7. I shall now proceed to answer the questions seriation, and then to make a few general remarks on the same; and to assist me I have attached a sketch map, showing the tracks under reference, with any Canals or Towns, &c., that may be reported on.

In answer to the first question—

The tracts were watered from the

Noorwah or Essahwah,
Dattah Ki Koor,
Shaie Ki Koor,
Muksoodah Ki Koor,

And from various branch watercourses off the above.

In answer to the second question—

The first three were fed from the Ghar and the fourth from the Nusrut—a large branch of the Ghar—aided by the tail of the Sind. All were at times more or less assisted by direct overflows, as will be presently clearly shown.

In answer to the third question—

It is now some twenty years ago, or previous to Kurreef 1245, that these Canals flowed with sufficient force to throw water over the lands contained within the area marked by the letters A, B, C, E; since the above period, the water in the Canals commenced decreasing in volume.

The causes are not to be laid at the door of the faulty Canal clearances, but simply to changes in the river, combined with less frequent falls of rain, &c., and which are more minutely detailed in another part of this report (see paras. 14, 17.)

In answer to the fourth question—

Where now cultivated lands meet the eye, around Kumber and Nusseerabad, standing lakes of water were alone visible.

The ground on which Fort FitzGerald now stands, and around it, is so high, that a person, I believe, would not go to the expense or trouble of irrigating it by wheels, if given him free from all assessment, grew rice.

The revenue of low lands in the four Kardarates, now valuable as rice-growing, was changed in the Anduranie tracts from "Land" to "Sayer."

Boats sailed over where now are villages, and around which are lands yearly cropped with jowaree, badjree, rice, &c., &c.

The answer to No. 5—

The cultivation on the Canals is shown as follows, for the last five seasons.

ON THE NOORWAH, OR ESSAHWAH.

61 Beegahs.	62 Beegahs.	63 Beegahs.	64 Beegahs.	65 Beegahs.
11,191	13,454	15,783	13,714	16,593

SHAIK KI KOOR.

61 Beegahs.	62 Beegahs.	63 Beegahs.	64 Beegahs.	65 Beegahs.
3,137	5,219	8,508	9,820	10,765

DATTAH KI KOOR.

61 Beegahs.	62 Beegahs.	63 Beegahs.	64 Beegahs.	65 Beegahs.
8,946	10,006	11,094	11,336	13,900

MUKSOODAH KI KOOR.

61 Beegahs.	62 Beegahs.	63 Beegahs.	64 Beegahs.	65 Beegahs.
7,640	7,422	7,087	6,713	7,413

28th February, 1855.

We thus see that this total increase of the first-named three Canals in 65 over 61 cultivation amounted to 17,984 Beegahs.
 And the decrease in the 4th to 227 "

Total increase 17,757 "

The above requires no comment. See answer to question No 6.

The Canals in question were never, as far as I can learn, cleared.

8. As regards Mahomed Jummallee's complaint, I need only say that on taking the averages of the cultivation for the seasons, Kurreef 64 and 65, and fixing the Canal laborers for the Chandookah districts accordingly, that instead of giving 53 laborers, as heretofore, he has now to provide 130; so that this shows with what justice he complained, as nothing can be fairer than settling the laborers according to the cultivation.

9. On looking at the map one sees marked thereon "Band," old Bund, &c., &c., and it naturally occurs to one, What could Bunds want in the centre of the districts? I will now explain.

10. In the time of the Kolorahs, and when one Mittah Kolorah was Mook-tyarkar of the Larkanah or Chandookah districts, it became necessary to throw up a Bund to preserve the western lands of Chandookah from submersion, Mittah therefore issued an edict that one should be made from "Poonharah," a town some 11 miles to the West of Kumber, to near Bungulderah, 7 miles south-west of Ruttaderah, and there join the "Kundranee Bund" which ran from thence between Ruttaderah and Nyaderah, and ended in the Nowshera districts.

The Mittee Kakie Bund, as it is now known, was made at immense trouble, thousands of laborers being employed. Its course is marked in the sketch map: starting from Poonharah, it ran east of Dost Ali, crossing the tail of Noorwah Canal, and passing some ten miles south of the tails of the Dattah and Shaie Ki Koors, was taken two miles West of Sorah Khan Lagharee's village, and then in a south-easterly direction to Bungulderah and Khyraderah.

The Kundranie Bund was made by some speculative Hindoo, and taken from Bungulderah, or Khyraderah, south-east of Ruttaderah into the Nowshera districts.

It is told of this Hindoo that he never thought of measuring out the grain, &c., to the laborers employed on the work, but did as follows:—

Two distinct maunds of flour and ghee were daily prepared, and placed near the work. In the evening, all the workmen repaired to the spot, and passing in single file past the heaps, *each* man in turn filled the kodur with flour, which he deposited in his bag, repeating the performances until there was no room left for the supply. At the same time he carried off as much ghee as he could lodge on the corner of his kodur.

13. These Bunds made, the Chandookah Districts were divided as follows into Anduranie and Baheranie;

that is to say, lands outside and inside the Bunds, and to this day they hold the same.

14. It is said that long before throwing up of these Bunds, and to within some 20 years of the present time, the Chandookah Districts were affected by the Leyts of the river, and by torrents from the hills. Frequent and continued showers of rain caused the river on the one hand to run and overflow with unusual force, and the hills on the other to pour their streams over the plains beneath.

15. One Leyt is described as crossing from Ghurree Yaseen, rushing over the Ruttaderah Kardarate, passing across the Anduranie lands adjacent to the Shaie and Dattah Ki Koors, and having swept past Poonharah, discharge itself into the "Sawer" or low swampy lands near Ghybeederah, or there overflowing continue its onward course by the foot of the hills, spread past Gaza, and finally empty itself into the Munchur Lake.

After the construction of the Bund this Leyt merely affected the Anduranie lands, though the Baheranie were at times also swept by hill torrents, which coming down by "Samee," two or three miles distant from Khyra Ke Ghurree, rushed uncontrolled past Kot Khanah (now a ruined fort situated on the tail of the Dattah Ki Koor), and disdaining to rest with the river water at "Sawer," became lost in the Munchur Lake.

17. So heavy were the falls of rain that it is within the memory of many that the various Canals, which became by on the subsidence of the inundation, actually flowed backwards with rain water from their tails to the Ghar or Sindh. 28th February, 1855.

18. Thousands of beegahs, both in the Anduranie and Baheranie divisions, were sown with rubbee.

19. Deh Chujrah, near Kumber, whose lands are now nearly all waste, used in those days to produce the finest rice in Chandookah, Sookdasie, which was reserved for the Meer's use at Hyderabad, and the very beegahs that formerly used to be mortgaged at Rupees 100 each are now uncultivated, being too high to be irrigated from Moke.

20. The natives say that the yearly Leyts deposited so much silt, &c., that low lands, &c., became gradually changed, and thus they account for the above.

21. The Canals thus, it will be seen, were filled by direct overflows from the river, and that whilst the Baheranie lands were brought under extensive culture, the Anduranie lands were either vast swamps or only available as rubbee-growing districts.

22. The changes in the river, or the decrease in the supply of the nourishing element the last few years, I leave others to account for—sufficient it being for me to show at present that the tracts have not been thrown out of cultivation from want of Canal clearance alone.

23. I might also mention, that near the Nukkur mouth of the Ghar is a large Dhund, called the "Khanah," which used formerly to be open and pour its waters into the Ghar.

Several years since, I am told, this Dhund was hunded up, and whether it might not again be opened with advantage, and thus allow direct overflows into the Ghar from the Muddajee side, I will hereafter report on. As yet I have not visited the locality spoken of.

24. The Canals I have named were, as far as I can learn, subjected to no annual Canal clearance, as the water was so plentiful the same was deemed unnecessary.

25. A change of the river, or some such cause, altered matters: the Anduranie lands were brought under culture, the Baheranie once becoming waste.

26. It was then that the lower parts of these Canals were neglected, and the people flocked to cultivate on the hitherto submerged lands. This was shortly before our rule began, since when the Anduranie lands have nearly all been brought under the plough, and large patches of the Baheranie ones cultivated, owing to the care paid to the Canal clearances.

27. By the change we have, I think, been gainers; certainty has taken the place of uncertainty, and though a visit to the deserted tracks may make one regret that so much land once cultivated should now be waste, still, when speaking of what has been and what is, and inquiring into past and present, we will, I think, find ourselves better off than we should have been had matters remained as before.

28. As to the present system of Canal clearances, or what has been during our sway, compared with what it was, ask a respectable Zemeendar his opinion, and he will at once tell you that in the Ameers' time there were to be some large sums of money sanctioned for Canals, but, by passing through many hands, very little fell to the share of the clearance, and some will candidly confess that they helped the Kardars and others to "eat up" the amount to be laid out, and all will agree in saying that the Canals in Upper Scinde were never so well cleared as under the present Sirkar.

29. Within the last few years we have dug new mouths to the Dattah and Shaie Ki Koor, and laid out 4,000 rupees in clearing the Noorwah, before which the cultivation on these watercourses was a mere nothing.

30. I do not wish to defend the past or present system, but simply to show that what we have done has been in the right direction—that much remains to be done no one doubts.

31. It will be observed there are two other Canals shown in the sketch map, the Berah Ki Koor and Khyra Ki Koor, as I at first intended to attach a memorandum to this report, showing the present state and future requirements of all the Canals that now water the western lands under my charge.

Circumstances now prevent my forwarding the memorandum, though at the end of the present season I would trust to do so.

28th February, 1855.

32. The direction taken by nearly all the Canals shown in the sketch is good, the general line well chosen, and levels of country attended to; but, in carrying out the original intention, the Kardars and others were apt, I believe, to attend to individual interests, instead of taking the general benefit into sole account; one person wished the Canal dug in one direction, to be near his own lands—another that it should not come past his village; and thus the work went on turning and twisting where bribery or corruption marked the line, till the Canal became spoilt.

33. It should be our first care to straighten all these old Canals, and where they are very crooked a new line might be taken altogether.

34. A few words on the present system of the so-called statute labor in Upper Scinde.

It suits well with the customs and habits of the people, and when sifted it is anything but unjust. The laborer either works as a regularly paid man by the Zemeendar, or he works for his own eventual good, viz., that the Canal he thus assists in clearing may a few months after flow to irrigate his own fields, or those in which he has some share or interest. In either case what hardship?

35. In conclusion, I can only add that I trust I have shown that, however imperfect the present or past system of Canal clearances may be or has been, it is not owing to that imperfection alone that the lands contained within the area A, B, C, E, have been thrown out of cultivation.

(True extract.)

(Signed)

J. GIBBS,
Assistant-Commissioner.

9th March, 1855. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 701, of the 28th February, 1855, to my address, with accompaniments.

On the latter I beg leave to remark, that several very erroneous impressions appear to exist with regard to the irrigation of the tract of country reported on by Lieutenant Ford.

That Officer has certainly been misled by native information, and is greatly mistaken with regard to facts and circumstances.

There has assuredly been no such change of level with respect to the river and land in question as will in any degree account for the state of things commented on; the bed of the river may—nay, must—have risen rather than have sunk, and though the level of the lands watered from the Indus must certainly also rise by reason of the silt deposited, yet the quantity of such deposit from the water used in ordinary irrigation is so small, that many ages must elapse before any elevation of the land from such a cause can become perceptible.

The story told to Lieutenant Ford of the site of Fort FitzGerald having been rice ground some twenty years ago is, to my personal knowledge, incorrect.

I remember the place well, more than sixteen years ago, and it was then apparently exactly of the same level as it is at present, and it appeared to have been in a similar state for a very long period previously.

The idea of there being less rain now than formerly appears to me to be wholly erroneous.

I have sometimes seen the whole desert under water, from rain, and I have, on several occasions, seen the Outchee rivers flowing as formerly in strong streams into Scinde, and joining the Indus water by the channel of the Canals from the Ghar, the Sind, and the Begaree.

Lieutenant Ford is, I think, greatly mistaken in supposing that Canal clearances have nothing to do with the present scanty supply of water throughout the extensive tract to which his remarks refer.

The real circumstances and causes appear to be these:—

Before the British forces first entered this country, in 1838-39, this district had been for long completely laid waste by the Outchee plunderers. This state of things continued even after the conquest of Scinde, and up to 1847. Owing to this cause the country was in a great measure deserted, and the secondary and smaller Canals became choked with drift-sand, so as in many instances to be almost obliterated, while the main feeder, the Sind Canal, was formerly about double the size it is now.

I have no doubt as to this being the true state of the case. But if, from any cause whatever, it be found that these lands can no longer be irrigated from the Ghar or the Scinde, I beg leave to point out that this furnishes another strong argument in favor of the great Canal into the desert lately proposed by me, the water of which, rising from a much higher source than either the Ghar or the Sind, would flow over the whole tract in question, and again bring it under cultivation.

9th March, 1855.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

No. 720 of 1855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to Major JOHN JACOB, C.B., Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, Jacobabad. Dated 28th February, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 47, of the 6th instant, enclosing a memorandum on the subject of a great North-West Desert Canal, and to return my thanks to you for the suggestion of a scheme promising such vast benefits to the Revenue of Government, and to the population of our frontier districts.

2. Enclosed is a copy of some remarks on the subject, with which I have been favored by Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, and I shall be greatly obliged by any further observations with which you may furnish me, especially on the subjects touched on in paragraphs 2 and 6.

3. Government will also require a sketch, showing as nearly as can be at present judged, the probable course of the proposed Canal.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Sukkur,
28th February, 1855.

REMARKS by the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER on the Scheme for a proposed Canal into the North-West Desert.

Although I think Major Jacob over sanguine with respect to the return to be anticipated from the proposed Canal, yet if even $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the estimated profit can be ensured, the advantage of the undertaking to Government would be too obvious to need comment.

2. I gather from the Report that the differences of level from Jacobabad to the mouth of the Begaree, and along the Boodwah and Noorwah, are all that have been actually observed, and that those from the mouth of the Begaree to the proposed spot, for commencing the Canal above Kusmore, and from Jacobabad to the proposed tail beyond Khyra Ghurree have been only estimated. I may be wrong, however, in this assumption, but I advise, before submitting the project to Government, that an accurate longitudinal section of the whole Canal be obtained.

3. I am not aware of the direction of the boundary line between British Scinde and the Kelat Territory, but to derive the greatest advantage from the proposed Canal, it should be led along the highest ridge of the land to be watered. The strip of land is 150 miles long, and averages ten miles wide; if the boundary be not on the highest part of the breadth, the portion above it cannot readily be watered. To convey the water from the main Canal to the lower portions of the land, from five to ten miles off, a large number of subsidiary Canals will be requisite, and for these the estimate does not provide.

4. The project is at present not sufficiently perfected to admit of correct calculation; but I am very confident that the Canal will be quite insufficient in dimensions to water 500 square miles of land.

28th February, 1855.

5. Again, I am equally confident that the rate will be wholly insufficient: 1 rupee per 1,000 cubic feet is a very low rate indeed. Major Jacob's rate for enlarging and clearing the Begaree was only 216 cubic feet for the rupee—about 4 rupees 10 annas per 1,000 cubic feet. That, however, was excessively high. Lieutenant Rife's rate for the Narra was Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 feet, and you are aware it was found insufficient.

6. In estimating his profit at more than 100 per cent., Major Jacob has omitted to deduct the expense of clearing, &c., which, of course, should be done.

7. Still I think the project decidedly deserving of inquiry, but am sure Government will demand more accurate detail and more ample data before sanctioning such an expenditure.

(Signed)

H. B. TURNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintending Engineer in Scinde.

Halla, 23rd February, 1855.

4th March, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 750, of the 28th February, 1855, with accompanying observations by Colonel Turner, Superintending Engineer.

On the latter, as directed, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, the observations contained in Colonel Turner's first paragraph are probably perfectly correct. The advantages of the Canal proposed by me may not prove nearly so great, as I think that there is reason confidently to believe that they will be; but the general proposition must, I think, without doubt, hold true—namely, that such a Canal must and would prove enormously remunerative to Government, and therefore that it would be wise to make it.

This seems to be the real question for consideration. I did not and do not pretend to minute accuracy of detail in this matter, nor to assign correctly the actual amount of profit which must accrue.

The supposition in Colonel Turner's second paragraph is correct; but the question of level is, however, nevertheless, certainly decided.

The desert itself is an almost perfectly dead level plain; but into it the Indus water runs from every direction whence a channel may be cut.

Thus the Canals from the tail of the Begaree run already nearly to Khyra Ke Ghurree, and the water in them is close to the surface of the ground.

The same occurs with regard to the Canals from the Noorwah; these Canals have to be banked up instead of being excavated.

The old Canal, the "Khyra ki Koor," which supplies the lands of Khyra Ghurree itself, proceeds from the Shikarpor Scinde Canal. The heads of all these feeders are at a very much lower level than the river at the point whence I propose to lead the great desert Canal.

This question of level, then, appears to be as satisfactorily settled as if a regular longitudinal section of the whole line had been made; and it seemed to me quite unnecessary to make this. We know the rate with which the water will flow along the proposed channel, and the best measured level could tell us no more. At all events, sufficient is known in this respect to enable a correct decision on the merits of the proposed scheme to be arrived at; and it still thought necessary, the line of level can be taken.

It may be well to bear in mind, however, that the delay caused by such preliminaries in this part of the world is a most serious matter, and that in the instance of the Begaree Canal, the work completed a year ago would not yet have been commenced, had it been necessary to wait for instruments and surveyors to be sent here for the purpose of executing a regular survey and levels along the line.

The surveying instruments ordered by Government to be supplied to me, and which were despatched to my address by the Chief Engineer from Bombay, in March, 1854, reached me on the 16th ultimo, and then in a state totally unserviceable.

The success of the execution of the work of the Begaree Canal, although our proceedings were somewhat irregular, seems sufficient to warrant the supposition that a similar method might answer equally well with the proposed work.

4th March, 1855.

With respect to the third paragraph of Colonel Turner's observations, the direction of the boundary line mentioned lies nearly due west from the river, until it arrives at about the meridian of Jacobabad. The country generally is so level that no difficulty would be experienced in the supplying all the arable land along the course of the Canal, though some hollows would have to be banked, or these might be allowed to fill, when they would yield large wheat crops in the dry season.

The subsidiary Canals alluded to would all be made by private persons, without costing the State a farthing of direct expenditure. At the tail of the Begaree, private Zemeendars are now excavating Canals ten miles in length.

The objection in Colonel Turner's fourth paragraph occurred to me; but, after considering the subject well, I feel convinced that the water will prove sufficient for the supply of the area mentioned by me.

The Begaree supplies water sufficient for the irrigation of more than 300 square miles of cultivation, and the proposed channel has double the average area of section of that Canal. Again, if hereafter the demand for water be greater than the supply, it will be easy to enlarge the Canal, with corresponding advantage.

Colonel Turner's remark in his fifth paragraph is, I believe, most just; but in the rate assumed, I rely, and I think with safety, on the peculiarly popular nature of the work, and its peculiar locality.

I think that it will be possible to induce a great number of men from the Kelat territory to labor at it at a very moderate rate of hire; and to this circumstance I alluded in proposing the work. However, the rate mentioned by me may possibly prove far too low: a sickly season might more than double it, or other causes interfere. This must, of course, be considered; but it appears to me that, after all deductions, there will still be most ample profit on the whole transaction.

The expense of annual clearance of the Canal is mentioned by me in my former letter on the subject, and is, I think, liberally estimated at 70,000 rupees, thus:—

					Rupees.
Annual revenue from Canal	:	:	:	:	6,37,500
Deduct annual clearance	.	.	.	.	70,000
					<hr/>
					5,67,500
Total cost estimated by me	:	:	:	:	5,57,568

I have the honor to annex a sketch of the course of the proposed Canal.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major.

Political Superintendent on the

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

Frontier of Upper Scinde.

SIR,

10th March, 1855.

The period of the farm of the ferries in the Frontier District having now nearly expired, I have the honor to bring to your notice that the farming of these ferries is a source of much evil, and that the monopoly tends very seriously to impede communication, and trade, thereby indirectly greatly injuring the revenue, while the direct receipts of Government from this source, are either nothing or of insignificant amount.

In the district under my charge there have been hitherto six ferries, at the places mentioned below:—

Kusmore,
Gheehulpoor,
Budanee,

Khace.
Gobla,
Dhurree.

The monopoly of these ferries has been sold annually by auction, the total amount thus bid for them last year having been one hundred and fifty-six rupees.

10th March, 1855.

The farmers are supposed always to have ferry boats in attendance, and are allowed to charge fares as mentioned below :—

			Annas.	Pice.
For each man on foot	:	:	0	5
Do. do. and horse	.	.	1	0
Do. do. and camel	.	.	3	0
Do. do. and ass	.	.	0	9
Do. do. and ox	.	.	1	5
Do. do. and buffalo	.	.	2	0

The object for farming out the monopoly of these ferries appears not to have been to raise any public revenue from them, but to ensure proper means of transport being at all times ready for the accommodation of the public, which the farmer is supposed to provide for.

But the real effect of the arrangement is, that by it the boatmen as well as the public are injured, and the communications greatly impeded.

The farmers have no boats of their own, and hire none; they merely put certain agents at each ferry to watch the boatmen, from whom they take one-fourth of the amount they may receive from passengers.

This system is bad enough in itself, but it is also open to great abuse; every boat in the river near them is liable to be interfered with and impeded by these farmers of ferries, and complaints have been formally made to me of these men having detained boats proceeding with merchandise from Kusmore to Sukkur and such like, and demanded a toll of 25 per cent. on the hire from the boatmen.

Such things must be of frequent occurrence all along the course of the river, and the whole system seems to me to be very faulty.

I beg leave therefore to recommend that the farming and monopoly of ferries be totally abolished, that all the boatmen be free to ply for hire where, when, and how they please, and at their own rates. If, as may be possible at first, it be found that the ferry rates rise inconveniently high or that there be any scarcity of boats present for the work, it seems to me that the only healthy, proper, and advantageous way of proceeding would be for certain boats to be engaged temporarily by Government and placed on the ferry to ply for hire, peons being stationed to receive the money from passengers and account for it daily; the amount of toll being fixed at the lowest remunerating rate and no interference being allowed with the right of private boats to ply for hire as they pleased for higher or lower fees.

So soon as the work of a ferry might be sufficiently performed by private parties, the Government boats to be withdrawn and discharged.

This arrangement would bring everything into a healthy state, and the rates of hire would speedily adjust themselves on a sound and natural basis, and would certainly after a while fall as low as the proper performance of the work would admit.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

9th March, 1855.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 1 to 3 from a Report by the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to Government, No. 38, dated 27th January, 1855.

Para. 1. In submitting the Annual Report of the political relations of the province during the past year, I beg to transmit the enclosed copy of a communication from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

2. Major Jacob's report leaves nothing for me to say on the subject of the states on our North-Western Frontier, except to express my concurrence in his views, and to add my testimony to the satisfactory result of all the arrangements entered into by him.

Letter from Commissioner, No. 338, of the 1st August last.

3. The Persians, whose attempts to establish a footing at Khandahar have been at various times reported, still continue to encroach on the Mekran Frontier. The capture

of Bundar Abas by a Persian force, as lately reported, will enable them to extend their plundering expeditions in Mekran, and will add some weight to their intrigues at Khandahar. 19th March, 1855.

Vide Commissioner's letter, No. 13, of the 9th instant.

No. 1,054 of 1855.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 5th March, 1855.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honble. the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th January last, No. 38, submitting the annual report of the Political relations of the Province of Scinde, during the year 1854, and transmitting copy of a communication from Major J. Jacob on the Political relations with Kelat and the frontier.

2. In reply, I am desired by His Lordship in Council, to inform you that the results reported both by you and Major Jacob are, in the highest degree, satisfactory.

I have the honor, &c.,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

(Signed)

Bombay Castle, 5th March, 1855.

No. 943 of 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True extract and copy forwarded for the information of Major J. Jacob, C.B., Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, in reference to his letter No. 25, of the 17th January last.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Radhun,
19th March 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of the proceedings of the trial of 23rd March, 1855.

Silliman,
Uktear, and } Muzzarees convicted of the murder of a policeman in the
Mahomed, } execution of his duty,

with instructions thereon.

As directed, I will immediately cause the prisoners to be handed over to the Lieutenant of Police.

But with reference to the commutation of the punishment of these prisoners from death to transportation, I have the honor most respectfully to point out that, from my knowledge of the habits, feelings and modes of reasoning among these border Tribes, I am convinced that serious mischief will be caused by this apparent mercy.

No one living can be more impressed than I am with the evils of unnecessary severity.

The only legitimate object of punishment is the prevention of crime; that is, the protection of man from injury.

The practice, or attempt at the practice, of revengeful, retaliatory, or retributive punishment, is itself criminal, and always defeats the real object and intention of all just human punishment.

It has been chiefly by keeping this principle constantly in view, always acting on it, and endeavouring to impress its truth on the semi-barbarous people of the country entrusted to my charge, that I have succeeded in replacing the state of terror, disorder, bloodshed, and rapine, which prevailed here throughout the whole land, up to the year 1847, by the profound peace, tranquillity, and safety for person and property, which has existed on this border for long past.

23rd March, 1855.

I have endeavoured, and with partial success, to convince these wild Belooche Tribes that attacks and inroads on their neighbours, where their property may be carried off and their lives destroyed, are merely vulgar robbery and murder, alike hateful to God and man, and likely, under our rule, to be as disastrous in their consequences to the perpetrators, as they are totally unnecessary for their protection. I have endeavoured in all things, and with some success, to appeal to the highest and most generous feelings of human nature, rather than to the basest, such as fear.

One of the most manly and warlike Tribes in the whole country is the Doombkee Tribe, of which the murdered man in this instance was a member.

Under the old state of things, a severe and bloody revenge would have been taken by them on the Muzzarees. As it is, the quietest, best behaved, and best disposed people on the border, are these Doombkees, who have completely adopted our principles and abandoned their lawless pursuits, trusting entirely to our power and will to protect them.

The commuted punishment to which the murderers in this case are sentenced, will, perhaps, be thought by the prisoners themselves as worse than death; but if the object be not to hurt the criminal, but to prevent crime, it will be equivalent to no punishment at all; as it will be so regarded by the people of this country.

I know well what now will be the feelings of these men, the Muzzarees, when they hear that the murderers are not to be executed.

It will be considered as a triumph for the Muzaree robbers, and as a disgrace for the brave and faithful Doombkees.

It will be thought and said on both sides that the Sirkar is more tender of the lives of those who openly defy its authority, than of those of its most orderly and faithful subjects.

The Muzzarees will taunt the Doombkees with their having killed one of their Tribe with impunity, and the Doombkees will feel shame.

I have lived for nearly seventeen years among these people, and long experience and intimate knowledge of their habits and modes of reasoning assure me that such will be their thoughts, word, and deeds.

Knowing this, it seems to be my duty to bring it to the notice of higher authority, otherwise the best intentions of Government may result in deplorable evil.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I beg leave most respectfully, but with most serious earnestness, to recommend, that Government be moved to confirm the sentence of death on these and other similar murderers, and that the sentence be carried into effect by the execution of the criminals at Kusmore, near where the crime was committed.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

5th March, 1855.

MEMORANDUM regarding roads called for in COMMISSIONER'S Memorandum on General WADDINGTON'S Circular, 19th March, 1855.

The road from Kurrache, *via* Tatta, Kotree, Sehwan, Larkana, and Shikarpoor, to Kusmore is undoubtedly the chief trunk road in Scinde. But a portion of this road, from Shikarpoor to Kusmore, cannot be made available for traffic during the inundation by reason of an extensive hollow through which it runs.

During the wet season, the direct road not being available, there are two others which become parts of the main trunk road of Scinde, namely, from Shikarpoor to Jacobabad and by the frontier posts to Kusmore, and from Shikarpoor to Meerpoor, and then *via* Kundkote to Kusmore. These roads are always available.

The road from Larkana to Jacobabad must also be considered as a trunk road, as also the two roads from Larkana and Shikarpoor to Khyra Ghurree. The road from Hyderabad to Subzulkote is another main trunk, and should be thoroughly made as far as bridging and raising above water go. This road

should be continued to Bawulpoor. A very important piece of road is that from Sukkur to Shikarpoor. 25th March, 1855.

This road, it seems to me, should be made as perfectly as possible, completely raised about the level of the inundation, and combined with a Canal alongside of it.

The road direct from Kurrachee to Sehwan should, I think, be a perfectly made and metalled road—good material being at hand for the purpose.

The Sukkur and Shikarpoor road might, perhaps, also be metalled with advantage, but even this seems doubtful; and it appears certain that, in such a perfectly dry hot climate as that prevailing northward of Shikarpoor, the road metal, even if the material could be procured at anything like reasonable cost, would not bind,

The essential requisites for good roads in this part of the country from Sehwan to the Desert appear to me to be straight well-defined lines, clear of jungle, and not less than 45 feet wide; level and tolerably smooth surface; the roadway raised above the surface of the water where hollows occur; and good strong pukka bridges over all Canals large and small.

With roads thus made and maintained in good order, with wells, large sheds, and travellers' bungalows where required it appears to me that the communications will be in as good a state as may be.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

EXTRACT from General Orders by the Right Honble. the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. 30th March, 1855.

Bombay Castle, 30th March, 1855.

The Right Honble. the Governor in Council has been pleased to decide upon the claims of the undermentioned unfit:—

2ND REGIMENT SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.

Russuldsr Mohubut Khan "Bahadoor" to be pensioned on Rupees 25 per mensem at Meerut.

By Order of the Right Honble. the Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. MAUGHAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

4th April, 1855.

I have the honor to request that the peculiar circumstances attending my position and rank in the army may be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, and that under these circumstances I may be at once promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In the Scinde war and at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad I commanded the Scinde Irregular Horse, and held the commission of Captain in the army by brevet: this commission was held not to be valid for promotion or honors; but this seems anomalous, as it was actually valid for command, and by virtue of it I did command all Regimental Captains whose commissions were of later date.

I was often employed on detached commands of the troops of all arms where my brevet commission came into operation. Thus, at the affair of Shahdadpoor I had under my command, besides my own regiment, the Scinde Irregular Horse, a Detachment of Artillery, and four Companies of Infantry; these Companies might each have been commanded by Regimental Captains, who would have been eligible for promotion and honors, while I, who commanded the whole force in the field, could receive neither.

I have the honor, therefore, to submit that my commission as Captain being of force to command Regimental Captains in the field, ought necessarily to have been equally valid for other purposes.

4th April 1855.

But however this part of the question may be disposed of, the facts of the case, as it now stands, are as follows:—

For services at the battle of Meeanee and in the Scinde war I was promised promotion to a Majority on obtaining my Regimental Captaincy, and in the same paragraph of the same order a similar promise was made to Lieutenant (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Tait.

Colonel Tait received his promotion Regimentally several years before I obtained mine, so that he superseded me as Major, and, his commission in that rank bearing sufficiently early date, he was again in the General Brevet promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, from the benefit of which I was excluded, by my commission as Major being seventeen days too late.

In the instances of Colonel Tait and myself, our promotions were both granted for specific services performed at the same time in the same war.

I have since been frequently employed on active service, and mentioned with honor in despatches, &c.

At the same time the services were performed which led to our original promotion I held the higher rank and far more important command, wherefore I have the honor respectfully to submit, that it would only be fair that I should not now occupy an inferior grade to that held by Lieutenant-Colonel Tait, or other Officers similarly situated.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,

Political Superintendent and Cammandant

To the Adjutant-General of the Army,
Mahebuleshwar.

on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

11th April 1855. MY DEAR FRERE,

Your note of the 7th reached me yesterday at the Bund on our Shikarpoor road, where I was examining the work.

For Scinde itself, as thing now are, or are likely to be, the only military force required is that on this frontier.

I should consider the following arrangements as about the best which could be made.

To each Regiment of the Scinde Irregular Horse add a Silidar troop of Horse Artillery. The troop to form a part of the Regiment, and to have no connection whatever with the Artillery of the Bombay Army.

In 1843, Lord Ellenborough had agreed to sanction such a troop being organized by me; I objected to the rate of pay to be allowed (vide Scinde Irregular Horse Record Book), and before the Establishment had been finally settled, the Governor General was recalled, and the scheme thrown aside. It was again proposed, in consequence of some remarks of mine, by Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence; much correspondence took place on the subject detailed statements of establishment, &c., were prepared by me, and the matter was, I understood, laid before Government by the Commissioner-in-Chief. What became of the thing afterwards I do not know. I am quite certain that the plan might be carried into effect with perfect success if everything were left to me to arrange as I found best.

The battery recommended by the Commander-in-Chief I did not like, but my objection was over-ruled; this should be altered; and I must have full powers to select my own Officers, and to remove if found necessary moreover. I must be relieved of the crushing absurdity of the Hindustanee passing order. I want men to work not to talk. I should not require any extra European Officer for my Horse Artillery, which I intend to be commanded by Native Officers. But the Artillery Officers must not be excluded from my choice, should I wish for one to be appointed to the Scinde Irregular Horse. The best man, wherever he can be found, is the only plan to ensure success. I must be allowed to be the sole judge of the qualifications required in members of my corps, and be held responsible for the result, the means being left to my discretion.

It would, I have not the least doubt, be perfectly easy and very advantageous to the state to raise and organize Infantry on the same principles which I have acted on with the Scinde Irregular Horse. Such Infantry would be the most efficient in India The only difficulty which I anticipate is the apparently invincible

11th April, 1855.

prejudice of authority. I must have no Courts-martial or Articles of War. I want no lawyers among my men, neither do I wish to govern them by force or by fear.

I will have "sober God-fearing men in my troops," as said old Cromwell, and will govern them by appealing to their higher not to their basest attributes. Actual crimes can be dealt with by me and my Lieutenants as civil magistrates: all else must be left entirely to my discretion.

The men should receive ten rupees a month each, and provide their own arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., &c., just as do the Scinde Irregular Horse under regimental arrangements made and controlled by me. Nothing extra to be furnished by Government except hospital stores and hospital tent medicines, ammunition and carriage for these. The establishment to be settled by me, and I send a memorandum of what I should propose herewith, I having full power to enlist, discharge, promote, and reduce, also of fining or otherwise punishing men without Articles of War as with the Scinde Irregular Horse.

The choice and removal of Officers to rest wholly with me. I should arm the men with Rifles, and it would be our chief peculiarity, for which purpose the amount of pay is calculated, that all should at all times be provided with proper means of carriage of kit to take the field at a moment's notice, as with the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Carriage for hospital and ammunition being permanently maintained at Government cost.

Permanent Head-Quarters to be at Jacobabad, but the Corps to be available for service anywhere, always returning, however, when its tour of service was over. Families, pensioners, &c., to remain always at Head-Quarters.

The Scinde Irregular Horse, with two Infantry Regiments so organized, are the only troops required for Scinde. None whatever are wanted in the interior of the province. The force at Kurrachee is, I imagine, maintained without any reference to the wants of the Province; it being considered a convenient residence for European troops.

A reserve force might then be maintained at Kurrachee of one European Regiment, two Field Batteries, and two Native Regiments. But in case of troops being wanted elsewhere, the European Regiment might be withdrawn, as also one Battery.

Four hundred men should be added to the foot Police in Upper Scinde, and a like number to that of Hyderabad for guarding jails, civil treasuries, &c.

The military stations of Shikarpoor and Hyderabad to be abandoned *in toto*. Naval station at Sukkur as at present. The whole of our Indian European Horse Artillery ought long ago to have been sent to Turkey I would keep none in Scinde.

The Frontier Brigade to form a distinct command under the Political Superintendent and Commandant, who should be subject to the Commissioner only. I should then necessarily cease to be Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse; the two Regiments of which would then be separated, each second in command becoming Regimental Commander with the usual allowance of 1,000 rupees; the present Adjutants becoming seconds with a consolidated allowance of not less than 600 (this is necessary), and new Adjutants being appointed.

A Major of Brigade to be appointed as Staff for the Frontier Commander, with a consolidated allowance of 700 rupees. The Commanding Officer to select, as at present, one of his Officers to be Assistant Political Superintendent, and perform the duties of Deputy Collector, with an allowance of 250 rupees, &c., as at present.

The Commanding Officers and Seconds in Command of the Regiments to be Assistant Magistrates under the Frontier Commander.

PAY TO COMMANDANT.

Pay and field allowances of his rank, with military staff pay	Rs. 1,500
Civil	500

It would be better to have nothing to do with the Belooche Battalions, the men of which are detestably bad, and *are of bad repute*; so that good men would object to enter their ranks. The name goes a long way with respect to recruiting; character becomes hereditary in military bodies.

11th April, 1855.

No one knows better than I, also, the enormous difficulty attending the attempt to engraft good principles on a bad stock. These Battalions should be disbanded. The State is paying for a loss in every rupee which has been or may be expended on them. The European Officers, if they would take kindly to my principles, might join the new Regiments, in which, also, any (if there be any) good men in the present Battalions might be incorporated; some, also, might be engaged in the police.

The new Infantry Regiments might be the 1st and 2nd Battalion of Jacob's Rifles. I should have preferred "Scinde Rifles," but they have such a Regiment already in the Punjaub.

The Frontier Brigade, thus formed, would suffice to beat all Affghanistan on the plain, while being always ready to move would give us immense advantages over all other troops.

To give the Infantry a fair start, Government should advance the amount necessary to purchase their arms and accoutrements, recovering the money by monthly stoppages of one rupee from each man.

The saving effected by this would be as follows:—

ADDITIONS.

Two Troops of Silidar Horse Artillery,
Two Battalions of Rifles (800) each,
Eight hundred Foot Police.

DISPENSED WITH AT ONCE.

One European Regiment,
One Troop of Horse Artillery,
One Field Battety,
Two Native Infantry Regiments,
Two Belooche Battalions.

Also, if necessary hereafter, one European Regiment, one Field Battery.

The saving effected in the first instance amounts to more than 60,000 rupees a month, independently of Commissariat and such like heavy charges, while the military force would positively be really greater in reality than at present: activity would make up for weight.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN JACOB.

(Signed)

The Batteries I should propose for one Silidar Troop would be 12-pound Howitzers, with a Mountain Battery complete in store at Frontier Head Quarters.

REGIMENT OF JACOB'S RIFLES.

(EACH BATTALION.)

	Consolidated pay of each.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Commandant.....	800	800
1 Second in command.....	500	500
1 Adjutant (as in Native Infantry Regiment of the Regular Army).....	450	450
1 Assistant-Surgeon (as in Regular No. 9).....	421	421
1 Soobadar Major.....	100	100
8 Soobadars.....	60	480
16 Jamadars.....	40	640
8 Company Havildar Majors.....	25	200
8 Pay Havildars.....	20	160
64 Havildars.....	15	960
64 Naiques.....	12	768
8 Buglers.....	12	96
616 Privates.....	10	6,160
Carried over.....	.....	11,735

11th April, 1855.

				Consolidated pay of each.	Total.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
Brought forward				.....	11,735
EFFECTIVE STAFF:					
1	Native Adjutant	...	...	50	50
1	Native Quartermaster	...	...	45	45
1	Havildar Major	...	...	30	30
1	Quartermaster Havildar	...	...	25	25
1	Drill Havildar	...	...	25	25
1	Bugle Major	...	...	30	30
1	Drill Naique	...	...	20	20
1	English Writer for C. O.	...	...	50	50
1	Persian ditto for ditto	...	...	30	30
	Stationary	...	...	...	60
	Ditto. per company	...	...	5	40
8	Bheestees	...	...	8	64
1	Head Armourer	...	...	30	30
2	Armourers	...	...	20	40
2	Hammer-men	...	...	12	24
2	Bellows-boys	...	...	8	16
1	Gun-stocker	...	...	30	30
8	Lascars	...	...	6	48
	Allowance for steel and charcoal	...	...	...	60
4	Doolies	...	...
1	Hospital Tent	...	...
2	Store Tents	...	...
1	M cadam	...	...	7	7
24	Bearers	...	...	5	120
HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.					
(As usual.)					
	Carriage of ammunition and store tents	...	...	..	120
	Ditto Hospital stores and tent	...	...	..	30
Total Company's Rupees				..	12,729

It is intended that the Companies should be commanded by the Native Officers, all accounts, &c., &c., being on in the Persian language, as in the Scinde Irregular Horse. The Regiment being mustered in one roll, and not by Companies.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1,452.

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1855.

SIR,

13th April, 1855.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge your letter, No. 1,208, dated 19th ultimo, with its accompaniments, and to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that they will be forwarded to the Government of India.

2. I am at the same time to state that Major Jacob's statement was submitted to the Government of India in the Political Department, under date the 9th October last.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) T. MAUGHAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copy.)

(Signed) E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

13th April, 1855.

No. 378 of 1855.

True copy forwarded for the information of Major Jacob, with reference to his letter, No. 10, of the 1st February, 1855.

(By order.)

(Signed) R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

achee 26th April, 1855.

21st April, 1855. SIR,

I have the honor to request the favor of your informing me whether there be any objection to fixing the assessment on all lands in the district under my charge at one rupee per Beegha of 2,500 square yards per annum, without any regard to season or crop.

I have maturely considered this matter, and feel quite convinced that this low and simple assessment would yield a very greatly increased and probably ultimately a maximum revenue.

I should propose that, as at present, one-third of the area of the land held by a Zemeendar, and specified in his grant, be accounted as under cultivation, and that on this the revenue, at the rate of one rupee per Beegah per annum, be levied, however the land may be employed, and without respect to produce.

Under the proposed arrangement, all vexation whatever would be removed from the collection of the revenue; the ground once measured, and the area recorded in the Zemeendar's "puttah," there will be no possible room for fraud by any party, and the whole business would be reduced to the simplest possible form.

While the moderate rate of assessment proposed would enable us to dispense with all remissions and other temporary or casual adjustments, which are the most fertile sources of injury and fraud—of loss of revenue on the one hand, and of careless improvidence on the other.

It seems to me quite unnecessary, and of evil consequence, to vary the assessment with the nature of the produce cultivated. Where this is done, it is tantamount to giving a premium for the inferior grains, &c., and also of inferior skill and industry.

Let all pay alike for the use of the land, and the free action of natural laws will speedily adjust everything in the best possible manner, and of the soundest possible basis.

That which yields the greatest return will be most cultivated, and the best lands will be first taken, but increased cultivation of the more valuable grains will speedily bring down their prices, and if there be a real demand for inferior kinds they will rise in price, and again be cultivated in exact proportion to the wants of the people.

As respects the quality of the lands, it does not vary so much in Upper Scinde as to render it advisable to have a varying assessment on this account, while there is an almost unlimited extent of new and hitherto waste lands in the district, which is all perfectly able to bear the amount of assessment proposed.

There is sufficient good land available for all, and more than all, the cultivators, and this will be the case probably for ages to come.

Under such circumstances, no inconvenience can arise from taxing all the land alike, while the simplicity and certainty of the arrangement will, as much as the moderate assessment, prove inducements to extend cultivation.

I should propose to guarantee to the Zemeendars, and to mention this in their puttahs, that there should be no increase of assessment for a period of twenty years, when revision might take place if thought necessary.

Payment of the land revenue to be considered due on the 1st May, annually, for the past year.

I should point out that the settlement lately made by me, on an average of as many years as we could obtain a clear account of, assesses the land at

						Rs.	Ans.
Rubbee crop, per beegah	.	.	.	.	.	1	12
Kurreef crop, per beegah	.	.	.	.	.	1	4

But I am quite convinced that both of these are too high to yield a maximum of revenue, and that the rate now proposed would prove far more productive to the state.

21st April, 1855.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

No. 1,736.

Head-quarters, Mahableshtar, 20th April, 1855.

From the DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL of the Army to the OFFICER COMMANDING
SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE, Jacobabad,

20th April, 1855.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 15, of 15th February last, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you the accompanying extracts from a communication from this Department, to the address of the Secretary to Government, Military Department, No. 1,138, of the 14th ultimo, and of the Military Secretary's reply, No. 1,358, of the 5th instant, and to request that you will nominate some other subaltern who has passed in Hindustanee, and belonging to a Regiment not having the full number of staff absentees (6) already detached, for the appointment of Acting Adjutant, 2nd Scinde Irregular Horse, during Lieutenant M. Green's absence.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER from the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY
to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Military Department, No. 1,138. Dated
Mahableshtar, 14th March, 1855.

14th March, 1855.

1. I have the honor to convey the Major-General's recommendation, that the application made by Major Jacob for the services of Lieutenant Alexander, of the 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry, may be complied with as a special case.

2. I am further directed to convey the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces that, upon the grounds set forth in Major Jacob's letter, the appointments of Commandant, 2nd in Command, and Adjutant of the Scinde Irregular Horse, may be henceforth exempted from the rule which requires, as qualification for "staff or other detached employment," that an Officer shall have passed as interpreter in the Hindustanee language. Government, I am to observe, have long since exempted the staff appointment of Adjutant of Regiments of the Line from the rule referred to, and the difficulty which it presents to providing Officers possessing the peculiar military qualifications required for the Scinde Horse, appears to the Commander of the Forces to furnish infinitely stronger reasons for extending the exception to all appointments in the latter corps.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER from the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Military Department, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, No. 1,358.
Dated Bombay Castle, 5th April, 1855.

5th April, 1855.

In reply I am to request that you will draw the special attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the very strong terms in which the

Letter from the Secretary
to the Government of India,
No. 35, dated the 8th August,
1851.

Despatch from the Hon.
Court, No. 72, dated 3rd
December, 1851

Government of India, as well as the Honorable Court in the letters noted in the margin (copies of which were forwarded to you with the letters from this Department, No. 2,344, dated the 28th August, 1851, and No. 159, dated 24th January, 1852), have denounced Major Jacob's

5th April, 1855.

proposals to exempt the Officers of the Scinde Irregular Horse from the operation of the passing rules.

His Lordship in Council directs me to state that the appointment of Lieutenant Alexander cannot be sanctioned.

(True extract.)

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

1st May 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to return my acknowledgments for your letter, No. 1,736, of the 20th April, 1855, to my address, with accompaniments.

The Officers serving on the Scinde Frontier are required to work rather than to talk, and I feel quite certain that were Government fully possessed of the facts of the case, and fully aware of the nature of the country, of the climate, of the people, and of the labor, my request would have been acceded to.

Time will, I am well aware, show the truth and justice of my views, but at present it seems useless to say more than to express my gratitude for the support, which on this as on former occasions I have received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

As I understand that Lieutenant Hodgson, of the 22nd Regiment, also recommended by me, has not yet passed in Hindustance, though he be in my opinion well qualified, I have now the honor to request that, if he be considered ineligible, Ensign Kirkland, of the 29th Regiment N. I., may be appointed Acting Adjutant of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army,
Mahableshtar.

[COPIES.]

4th May, 1855.

From H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 4th May, 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to past correspondence relative to the payment to Major John Jacob of a sum of money expended by him in the public service, from his private funds, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to transmit for your information an extract paragraph 13, from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 31st January last, No. 3.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4th May, 1855.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 13. from a Despatch from the Honble. the COURT
OF DIRECTORS. Dated 31st January, No. 3, of 1855.

(8) Repayment to Major Jacob of Rupees 20,244, which he certified on honor to have been expended by him from his private funds on account of the public service between 1847 to 1853.

Paragraph 13. We entirely approve this reimbursement.

No. 1,679 of 1855.

4th May. 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copies forwarded for the information of Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, in reference to my letter, No. 1,666, of the 9th June last.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner.

Kurrachee 16th May 1855.

11th May, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,529, of the 5th May, 1855, to my address, and with reference to its subject to state that the third class of Dispensary is the one I should recommend, but on referring to the *Government Gazette Supplement* of the 12th February, 1852, it does not appear to me that any of the rules there laid down regarding Dispensaries, can be made with advantage applicable to Jacobabad.

What is required here is not merely a charitable Dispensary, but a small Civil Hospital for affording medical and surgical aid to the prisoners, the police, and to the civil establishment, as well as to the people generally.

It seems to me that by far the best and most convenient mode of making the required arrangement would be to sanction the erection of a hospital in connection with the jail, and a proper medical establishment to conduct its duties.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

MEMORANDUM.

March, 1855.

New lands never before cultivated, or disused for ages, watered by the Begaree Canal, granted to various Zemeendars up to the 15th March, 1855, in the frontier district, consequent on the enlargement of that Canal, Beegahs 181,747.

One-third of this cultivated annually, yields, at the established assessment of Rupees $1\frac{1}{4}$ per beegah, a permanent revenue of Rupees 75,727.

The above shows the clear permanent annual increase of revenue caused by the enlargement of the Begaree Canal, and its branches, *in the frontier district alone*. Of the increase on the south bank I have no account, but it must be very great, probably one half of the above. The correct amount can be ascertained from the collector of Shikarpoor.

The total cost of the work of enlarging the Begaree and Noorwah, including Bridges, amounts to	Begaree	1,30,000
	Noorwah	23,000
	Bridges	9,000

Total	1,62,000
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Cost Rs. 1,62,000.

The full amount of land which will be brought under cultivation, by reason of the enlargement of the Begaree and its branches, is not yet nearly attained; new grants are continually being applied for and assigned by me, and will, on a moderate estimate, probably amount to 30,000 beegahs more, yielding an additional permanent annual increase of revenue of 12,500 rupees in the frontier district only.

Total annual increase of Revenue in the frontier district only, from this source, Rupees 88,227.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

The Memorandum above was sent to the Commissioner in Scinde.

[COPIES.]

No. 102 of 1855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

13th March, 1855.

From H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde, to the Right Honble. Lord ELPHINSTONE, G. C. H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.
Dated 13th March, 1855.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to report that I have received from Major Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, a Memorandum on the subject of a project for bringing under cultivation a considerable part of the present desert between Scinde and Cutchee. In this memorandum Major Jacob remarks that:—

“The experience now acquired of the value of the soil of this desert, since the enlargement of the Begaree and Noorwah Canals, shows that a supply of the Indus water alone is required to convert the virgin soil of the vast plain now lying perfectly bare, waste, and unproductive of even a blade of grass, into most rich and fertile corn fields. Cotton also grows in it with wonderful luxuriance, and there were, last year, in what had been hitherto the very centre of the desert, about 10 miles north of Jacobabad, large fields of this plant in the finest condition, and of great beauty.

“The desert itself is an almost perfectly level plain, but lying low, so that there is a considerable fall from the Indus to it, in every direction. I last year carried a line of level from Jacobabad along the whole length of the Boodwah, Noorwah, and Begaree Canals, to the exit of the latter from the Indus. The level was taken along the bottoms of the Canals, and showed a fall of twenty-five feet, the distance being about fifty miles.

“The flow of water along the Noorwah, during the whole period it remains full, I have observed to be at the rate of one hundred and forty feet in a minute, continually, and with very little change of speed during the entire season.

“It is now proposed that a large Canal be taken from the Indus above Kusmore, say from the Mittree inlet, or thereabout. This spot stands about fifteen feet higher than the mouth of the Begaree, and the ground beyond Khyree Ghurree (to the neighbourhood of which it is proposed to lead the Canal), about eight and a half feet lower than Jacobabad. This gives a fall of about forty-eight and a half feet for the whole course, the distance being about 150 miles.

“It is proposed to lead the Canal from the spot above mentioned, along the boundary line between the British and Kelat territory, through the very heart of the desert, as far as the spot called Bagh, a few miles south-westward of Khyree Ghurree.

“The dimensions of the channel might be 96 feet wide at top, and 80 at bottom, and 8 feet deep. These give for area of section $88 \times 8 = 704$, length 150 miles $= 792,000$ feet.

“ $792,000 \times 704 = 557,568,000$ cubic feet of earth to be excavated.

“The ground is very favorable for such operations, and though labor is not plentiful, the excavation could probably be made at the rate of 1,000 feet per rupee; this gives for first cost of the Canal 5,57,568 rupees.

“In addition to this, the annual clearance would cost about one-eighth of this sum, say Rupees 70,000.

“Some other expenses will also be incurred for bridges, &c., the whole of which will be amply provided for by a sum of 50,000 rupees, added to the first cost of the work.

“Some additional margin must be allowed also for contingencies. The return for this outlay may be estimated thus.

“About 1,500 square miles of land, now absolutely bare and waste, but capable of highly productive culture, would be brought under the plough.

“One-third of this area, according to the usage of the country, would always be productive, the other two-thirds lying fallow. A square mile of land under

"actual cultivation yields here to Government, at the fair and moderate assessment now established, about 1.700 rupees annually. 13th March, 1855.

"The land revenue derivable from this Canal would then be $1,700 \times 500 = 8,50,000$. or eight and a half lacs per annum. But as one half of the lands cultivated by means of the Canal would lie beyond the British boundary, in the Kelat territory, the revenue of that portion would be, according to established agreement, made when settling the boundary, equally divided between the Kelat and the British Government. This causes a deduction of one-fourth, leaving for total annual profit $8,50,000 \times \frac{3}{4} = 6,37,500$, six lacs, thirty-seven thousand five hundred rupees, or considerably more than a hundred per cent. on the outlay.

"The value of such a Canal, for the purposes of navigation, &c., it is, perhaps, not requisite here to enter into, as an additional argument in favor of the scheme; but these collateral advantages must, nevertheless, be very great.

"From inquiries which I have made, I am clearly convinced that sufficient people would be forthcoming, both to execute the work and permanently to cultivate the land of the desert. Most of the inhabitants of Cutchee, and many of the hill people would flock to the work.

"I have been turning this project over in my mind for some years past, but the results seemed so startling in proportion to the means required, that I was diffident in bringing forward the scheme.

"However, the more I think over the matter, the more practical does the work appear, and the more certain the result. It seems, therefore, to be my duty to mention it.

"On explaining my project to some of the best informed natives, I learn that a somewhat similar work was undertaken, and actually commenced long ago by Meer Noor Mahomed; some progress was made, and the old Noorwah at Koomree, lately cleared and banked by Jummall Khan's Doombkees, was a portion of the work.

"But the undertaking was abandoned in consequence of its having been attempted to execute the work by forced labor, which was found very injurious to the people, and ruinous to the success of the project."

2. Having referred this project for the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, and requested that Officer to favor me with any remarks which might occur to him, he observed:—

"1st. Although I think Major Jacob over sanguine with respect to the return No. 386, of 26th February, 1855. "to be anticipated from the proposed Canal, yet, if even $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the estimated profit can be ensured, the advantage of the undertaking to Government would be too obvious to need comment."

To this Major Jacob remarked:—

"In my opinion, the observations contained in Colonel Turner's first N8. 71, the 4th instant.. "paragraph are probably perfectly correct; the advantages of the Canal proposed by me may not prove nearly so great as I think that there is reason confidently to believe that they will be. But the general proposition must, I think, without doubt, hold true, namely, that such a Canal must and would prove enormously remunerative to Government, and, therefore, that it would be wise to make it. This seems to be the real question for consideration; I did not, and do not, pretend to minute accuracy of detail in this matter, nor to assign correctly the actual amount of profit which must accrue."

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner further remarked:—

"2ndly. I gather from the report that the differences of level from Jacobabad Colonel Turner's second paragraph. "to the mouth of the Begaree and along the Boorwah and Noorwah, are all that have been actually observed, and that those from the mouth of the Begaree to the proposed spot for commencing the Canal above Kusmore, and from Jacobabad to the proposed tail beyond Khyree Ghurree, have been only estimated. I may be wrong, however, in this assumption, but I advise, before submitting the project to Government, that an accurate longitudinal section of the whole Canal be obtained."

To this Major Jacob replied:—

"The supposition in Colonel Turner's second paragraph is correct, but the question of level is, however, nevertheless, certainly decided. The Desert itself is an almost perfectly dead level plain, but into it the Indus water runs

13th March, 1855.

"from every direction whence a channel may be cut. Thus, the Canals from the tail of the Begaree run already nearly to Khyra Ke Ghurree, and the water in them is close to the surface of the ground. The same occurs with regard to the Canals from the Noorwah; these Canals have to be banked up instead of being excavated. The old Canal, 'Khyree Ki Koor,' which supplies the lands of Khyree Ghurree itself, proceeds from the Shikarpoor Sind Canal. The heads of all these feeders are at a very much lower level than the River at the point whence I propose to lead the great Desert Canal. This question of levels then appears to be as satisfactorily settled as if a regular longitudinal section of the whole line had been made, and it seemed to me quite unnecessary to make this. We know the rate with which the water will flow along the proposed channel, and the best measured level could tell us no more. At all events, sufficient is known in this respect to enable correct decision on the merits of the proposed scheme to be arrived at, and if still thought necessary the line of level can be taken. It may be well to bear in mind, however, that the delay caused by such preliminaries in this part of the world is a most serious matter, and that in the instance of the Begaree Canal, the work completed a year ago would not yet have been commenced had it been necessary to wait for instruments and Surveyors to be sent here for the purpose of executing a regular survey and levels along the line. The surveying instruments ordered by Government to be supplied to me, and which were despatched to my address by the Chief Engineer from Bombay, in March, 1854, only reached me on the 16th ultimo, and then in a state totally unserviceable. The success of the execution of the work of the Begaree Canal, although our proceedings were somewhat irregular, seems sufficient to warrant the supposition that a similar method might answer equally well with the proposed work."

"Lieutenant-Colonel Turner further observed:—

"3rdly. I am not aware of the direction of the boundary line between British Scinde and the Kelat territory; but to derive the greatest advantage from the proposed Canal, it should be led along the highest ridge of the land to be watered. The strip of land is 150 miles long, and averages ten miles wide; if the boundary be not in the highest part of the breadth, the portion above it cannot readily be watered. To convey the water from the main Canal to the lower portions of the land, from five to ten miles off, a large number of subsidiary Canals will be requisite, and for these the estimate does not provide."

To this Major Jacob replied:—

"That the direction of the boundary line mentioned lies nearly due west from the River, until it arrives at about the meridian of Jacobabad. The country generally is so level, that no difficulty would be experienced in the matter of supplying all the arable land along the course of the Canal, though some hollows would have to be banked, or these might be allowed to fill, when they would yield large wheat crops in the dry season. The subsidiary Canals alluded to would all be made by private persons, without costing the State a farthing of direct expenditure. At the tail of the Begaree private Zemeendars are now excavating Canals ten miles in length."

Further, Colonel Turner remarked:—

"4thly. The project is at present not sufficiently perfected to admit of correct calculation; but I am very confident that the Canal will be quite sufficient in dimensions to water 500 square miles of land."

To this Major Jacob replied:—

"The objection in Colonel Turner's fourth paragraph occurred to me, but after considering the subject well, I feel convinced that the water will prove sufficient for the supply of the area mentioned by me. The Begaree supplies water sufficient for the irrigation of more than 300 square miles of cultivation, and the proposed channel has double the average area of section of that Canal. Again, if hereafter the demand for water be greater than the supply, it will be easy to enlarge the Canal, with corresponding advantage."

In conclusion, Colonel Turner remarked:—

13th March, 1855.

"5thly. Again, I am equally confident that the rate will be wholly
 Colonel Turner's fifth paragraph. "insufficient: one rupee per 1,000 cubic feet is a very low
 "rate indeed. Major Jacob's rate for enlarging and
 "clearing the Begaree was only 216 cubic feet for the rupee—about 4 rupees
 "10 annas per 1,000 cubic feet. That, however, was excessively high.
 "Lieutenant Fife's rate for the Narra was $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per 1,000 feet, and you
 "are aware it was found insufficient."

To this Major Jacob observed that:—

"Colonel Turner's remark in his fifth paragraph is, I believe, most just; but
 "in the rate assumed I rely, and I think with safety, on the peculiarly popular
 "nature of the work, and its peculiar locality. I think that it will be
 "possible to induce great numbers of men from the Kelat territory to labor at
 "it at a very moderate rate of hire; and to this circumstance I alluded in
 "proposing the work. However, the rate mentioned by me may possibly prove
 "far too low. A sickly season might more than double it, or other causes
 "interfere. This must, of course, be considered; but it appears to me that,
 "after all deductions, there will still be most ample profit in the whole transac-
 "tion. The expense of annual clearance of the Canal is mentioned by me in my
 "former letter on the subject; and is, I think, liberally estimated at 70,000
 "rupees, thus:—

	Rupees.
" Annual revenue from Canal	6,37,500
" Deduct annual clearance	70,000
	<hr/>
	5,67,500
" Total cost estimated by me	5,57,568"

3. In submitting the proposition in its present shape for the consideration of Government, I trust your Lordship in Council will not consider me unmindful of the orders I have received relative to the detail in which estimates for public works should be laid before Government.

4. The facts alluded to by Major Jacob, and shown in the map (of which three copies are enclosed), prove beyond a doubt.

1st.—That water taken from the Indus as low down as the mouth of the Begaree (thirty-five miles above Sukkur), reaches the desert between Hussan Ke Ghurree, Jacobabad, and Minotee; that from the Shikarpoor Sind Canal flows to the desert at Khyra Ghurree; and that from the Ghar to Dost Ali, Shahdadpoor, and Shah Jumallee.

2nd.—That the whole of the district he proposes to traverse is so nearly a dead level as to require very careful observation to detect the slope, and that the proposed head of his Canal being some 60 miles above the mouth of the Begaree, 75 above that of the Sind, and 120 above the mouth of the Ghar, and having, consequently, so much more fall, must be amply high enough to irrigate the whole of the tract referred to.

3rd.—That the project is so far feasible, and that even doubling the expenses and halving the returns, as estimated by Major Jacob, it leaves a very handsome profit to Government.

4. Under these circumstances, I have ventured to submit the project for the favorable consideration of Government, and respectfully to recommend that the necessary sanction be obtained for proceeding with the work as soon as any further information which your Lordship in Council may require can be furnished.

5. As frequent reference has been made to the enlargement of the Begaree Canal, I have annexed a memorandum from Major Jacob, showing the total cost and returns of that work, and also an abstract of the returns of boats which have traversed it since its enlargement. It will be borne in mind that, previous to the enlargement of the Canal, no boats could traverse it, and that large boats now come to within five miles of Jacobabad.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

Commissioner's Office, 13th March, 1855.

Lieutenant Henry Green, while on leave in Europe, volunteered for service in the Russian war in Turkey; he was appointed Major in the Irregular Cavalry to be raised by General Beatson, but delay occurring in the raising of this corps, did not join that force, but proceeded to the Crimea, where he was appointed Captain of Engineers in the English army. Lieutenant Green served in that capacity with high distinction throughout the siege of Sebastopol until he received a severe wound from a rifle ball in the head which compelled him to return to England. On this occasion the following letters were published.

Head-Quarters before Sebastopol, May 4th, 1855.

4th May, 1855.

SIR,

I am directed by Major-General Harry D. Jones, Commanding Royal Engineers, to inform you, with reference to your letter of this day's date tendering the resignation of your appointment as Assistant Engineer, that in submitting the same to the Commander of the Forces, His Lordship was pleased to sanction you so doing in the following terms, viz.:—

"I have no objection: but I beg him to accept my best thanks for the good services he has rendered. I hope he will soon recover from his wound.

"(Signed)

RAGLAN."

The Major-General also desires me to add that during the period you have performed the duties assigned to you entirely to his satisfaction, and with credit to yourself.

I have the honor. &c,

(Signed)

E. BOURCHIER,

Captain, Royal Engineers, Brigade Major.

To Captain H. Green, Assistant Engineer,
Right Attack.

17th April, 1855.

MY LORD,

The fire of both the French and English armies has been continued upon Sebastopol since I addressed your Lordship on the 14th instant, and though superior to that of the enemy, it has not produced that permanent effect which might have been anticipated from its constancy, power, and accuracy.

The guns of the Russians have been turned upon some of our advanced works in vast numbers, and in one particular instance the injury sustained by a battery was so great, that the unremitting exertions of Captains Henry and Walcot, and the gallantry and determination of the Artillerymen under their orders, alone enabled them to keep up the fire and to maintain themselves in it.

In another battery yesterday a shell burst close to the magazine, which in consequence exploded, killing, I am much concerned to say, one man, wounding two more severely, and seven in a less degree.

Both the batteries I have mentioned have been repaired and restored to their original condition.

I enclose the list of casualties that have arisen between the 13th and 15th instant. I have to lament the loss of two young and promising Officers who had only lately joined the army—Lieutenant Preston, of the 88th Regiment, and Lieutenant Mitchell of the Artillery; and I regret to add that two others have been severely wounded—Captain Green, of the East India Company's Service, who has been employed throughout the siege as an Assistant Engineer, with great credit to himself and every advantage to the service, and Captain Donovan, of the 33rd, who has most zealously served from the commencement of the campaign.

The French blew up several small mines in front of the Bastion du Mat, after sunset on Sunday evening, with a view to establish a parallel on the spot. This operation greatly alarmed the enemy, who at once commenced a heavy fire of cannon and musketry in every direction from that part of the town, which they kept up for a considerable time. It occasioned no harm on our left attack, upon which a part of it was directed, and I hope did little injury to our Allies.

Several hundreds of the Russian Cavalry and a small body of Cossacks

appeared on the low range of heights in front of Balaklava this morning, and remained about an hour, when they retired, the greater portion by the bridge of Tructea. The object of this movement was probably a reconnoissance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

RAGLAN,

To the Lord Panmure, &c.,

No. 1,831 of 1855,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE;

To the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE.

COPY OF THE RESOLUTION passed by Government under date 5th May, 1855, on a Letter from the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE, No. 102, dated 13th March, 1855 (with accompaniments), submitting a scheme for bringing under cultivation a considerable part of the desert between Scinde and Cutchee.

Although His Lordship in Council approves highly of the project of a Canal from the Indus, near Kusmore, for the irrigation of the desert between Scinde and Cutchee, he is precluded by Mr. Frere's omission to send a detailed plan and estimate of the work, from forwarding it for the required sanction of the Government of India.

2. Mr. Frere's attention should again be drawn to this point—that, as the Government of India have issued the most stringent instructions on the subject, this Government cannot forward for sanction any projected work whatever that is not accompanied by the required detailed plan and estimate.

3. In the present instance, although Government is convinced of the feasibility and almost certain profitable result of the proposed Canal, yet they observe that Colonel Turner has expressed grave doubts on many of the data on which the present conjectural estimate is founded. The amount which will be required at first outlay on the construction of the work is as yet an unknown quantity, and His Lordship in Council need hardly point out to the Commissioner in Scinde, that, however certain the eventual remuneration may be, it is absolutely necessary, for financial reasons, that Government should know *accurately* what sums are required for the prosecution and completion of the public works under construction.

(Signed)

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

True copies forwarded to the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde, for his information.

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 22nd May, 1855.

SIR,

29th May, 1855.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of correspondence with Government regarding a Canal proposed by me, to be cut from the Indus, above Kusmore, through the heart of the desert between Scinde and Cutchee.

With respect to the expressions contained in the resolution of Government on this matter, I beg leave to point out that I have forwarded a detailed plan and estimate for the work in question, all details being discussed and explained in my letter to you on the subject, with as much correctness as if they had been set forth in any other form whatever.

I thought it my duty to point out how, for an outlay of about five lacs of rupees, at least an equal sum could be added to the annual revenue of Government, and many other collateral advantages thereby also secured.

If Government disapproves of this proceeding on my part, I beg to express my regret that I should ever have brought the scheme to its notice, and there is an end of the matter for the present.

28th May, 1855.

But I beg that it may not be supposed that the proposed work rests on uncertain date, or that my estimate of its cost is "conjectural" only. The data I used are the most perfect which exist, and the conclusions arrived at are precise.

The length of the proposed Canal is accurately known and laid down, its dimensions are precisely given, and as to the levels, there is no more certain method of ascertaining them within the reach of human art, than the method depended on by me, that of running water. The estimate which Government supposes to be conjectural is no more so than is any calculation regarding any future circumstance whatever.

Neither is the amount required in the first instance an unknown quantity; it is precisely given by me, namely, 5,57,568 rupees, so that Government does know accurately what sum is required for the prosecution and completion of the proposed work, *supposing the circumstances to be in their usual average state.*

No human foresight can attain further certainty than this. Alteration in these circumstances, such as sickly seasons, physical changes in the country, &c., &c., must, as pointed out by me, necessitate alteration in the cost of the work.

The doubts expressed by Colonel Turner, and alluded to by Government, have already been met by me with observations of facts.

It would be easy to give a maximum estimate which should cover all charges, but such an estimate would be far less accurate than the probable amount calculated by me on the medium and average state of things.

The rate of laborers' hire must be most correctly ascertained and calculated by obtaining the best local opinions on the subject, as I have done. The assuming any other rate implies not the least more accuracy, whatever appearance of precision may be given to it. In fact, the estimate admits of no better data than those on which I have founded it.

Some margin must be allowed, or an extreme estimate be sanctioned. But it may be well to bear in mind that the cost to Government of delay in the execution of this work is assuredly not less than five lacs of rupees per annum; and it may be worth while to consider whether any conceivable formality of estimate would be an equivalent advantage.

It is for Government to determine this point. I have done my best to serve the State in this matter, and Government may be well assured that, if six lacs of rupees were sanctioned for the work, if I were empowered to make any arrangements I thought advisable with the Kelat authorities with regard to this matter, as respects our boundary line, &c., and if the business were in all other respects left to me to carry out as best I could, the work would, in all human probability, be fully and fairly accomplished, as have hitherto been other similar works on a smaller scale.

It may not be amiss here to call attention to the remark of Colonel Cantley, appearing in paragraph 7, page 64, of the printed "Papers on the Irrigation of the Agra District;" it is as follows:—

"A Government, as well as individuals, gets frightened at estimates; an array of figures smothered at its birth many and useful projects.

"When looking at the magnificent Cathedrals in Europe, the question arose in my mind whether, if they had been begun on estimate, they would ever have been completed, and I concluded that the chances were greatly against them."

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde,

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Return called for in your letter, No. 1,932, dated 6th June, 1855, to my address.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde,

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

Jacobabad,
13th June, 1855.

RETURN showing the Services in Scinde and India of the European Officers in Charge of the Frontier Districts.

Jacobabad, 18th June, 1855.

Number	Name.	Rank in Army, and in what Language passed.	Rank in Collectorate Establishment	Date of Arrival in India.	Date of Arrival in Scinde.	Services in Scinde.		
						Military.	Civil.	
1	Jacob, John	Major. None.	Political Superintendent.	3rd Sept., 1838. Served in India 26 yrs., 9 months, and 11 days.	7th Nov., 1838. Absent from Scinde from 15th May to 20th Oct., 1840.	Yrs. Months. Days. 16 3 1	8 Years.	Assistant Political Agent from March to November, 1842. Political Superintendent from February, 1848, to present time.
2	Merewether, William Lockyer..	Lieutenant. Hindustanee.	Assistant Political Superintendent.	17th July, 1841. Served in India 13 yrs., 10 months, and 26 days.	18th Nov., 1841. Absent from Scinde from 14th Oct., 1844, to 18th May, 1845, on service in the Deccan. In the Punjaub from 4th Oct., 1848, to 6th March, 1850.	11 6 19	4 Months, 7 Days.	Assistant Political Superintendent, 6th February, 1855.

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

18th June, 1855.

