

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 is 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 exist, 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)

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

To H. Ellis, Esquire,
Assistant-Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

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 Horse, to Ghoree-Naree, in the hope that if the mountaineers should bring their artillery (the three Howitzers taken at Nuffoosk 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 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)

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

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

SIR,-

7th December, 1853.

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,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To H. Ellis, Esquire,
Assistant-Commissioner, Kurrachee.

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.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

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.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

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 Affghanistan, &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 Buniahs of Shikarpoor.

Leaving, however, the Kafilas out of the question, and supposing recruits to

* The date is probably a clerical error.

be 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, 1853.

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 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 Mussulman 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.

(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.

P.S.—I have advised 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 Brahooses—the name Patan being only the popular appellation of the Affghan.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

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

To the Major of Brigade in Upper Scinde,
Shikarpoor.

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 all with advantage to the corps.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Green, C.B., Deputy Adjutant
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 13th 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.,

(Signed)
To Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
Staff Officer at Shikarpoor.

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 Brahooses and Affghans?

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)
To Major J. Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
For Lieut. Harvey, Brigade Major, Upper Scinde.

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.,

(Signed)
To Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
For Lieut. Harvey, Brigade Major, Upper Scinde.

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.,

(Signed)
To Major Jacob, C.B., Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse, Jacobabad.

S. C. LAW, Lieut.,
For Lieut. Harvey, Brigade Major, Upper Scinde.

[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.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. S. PELLY, Captain,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

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 H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. Dated 29th Dec., 1853. 29th December, 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.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

Bombay Castle, 29th December, 1853.

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary.

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 Kosah, 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,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

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)

Commissioner's Office, Camp Mana,
Jummallee, 9th January, 1854.

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

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,
Hydrabad.

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

30th December, 1853.

4th January 1854.

POLITICAL REPORT on the Frontier of Upper Scinde for the year ending 31st December, 1853.

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.	1852.
No. 192	"	29th "	"
No. 20	"	2nd Feb.	1853.
No. 61	"	21st March	"
No. 62	"	23rd "	"
No. 65	"	25th "	"
No. 75	"	5th April	"
No. 83	"	13th "	"
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	"	28th "	"
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 Cutchee 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

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.

1st January, 1854.

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 Punjaub 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 Punjaub 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 Shikarpoor, 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 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.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

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

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

5th 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 any 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

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. 5th January, 1854.

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 bazaars 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, Kusmore, &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.

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 Hyderabad 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 Evenest'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 the cost of erecting such towers as I may require is also requisite. 14th January, 1854.

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 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, form 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 Roree.

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.

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 Affghanistan—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.

24th February, 1854. 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, 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. 24th 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.

I have the honor, &c.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

(Signed)

To Colonel Hale, Deputy Adjutant-General
of the Army, Bombay.

SIR,

27th 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 Hussan, 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 Hussan, 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 Hussan, 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 Punjaub 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 Punjaub south of

Mittenkote, where the same tribes exist on both sides of the border in both 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. 27th February, 1854.

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*

4th 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 unfrequently 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 hole 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

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. 4th March, 1854.

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 Shrapnell 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.

4th March, 1854.

PARTICULARS of Shell Practice with Eight Gauge Rifles.

Jacobabad, 1853-54.

Gun.					Range.	Weight of Shell.	Charge of Powder.	Angle of Elevation.	Time of Flight.	REMARKS.
Nature of Gun.	Length of Barrel.	Distance of sight from Muzzle.	Height of Sight.	Weight.						
Double 8 Gauge four-grooved . . .	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	lbs. oz.	Yards.	oz. dr.	Drama.	Degrees.	Seconds.	Two guns of this size used ; both made by John Manton. The grooves take one whole turn in 24 inches.
					400			2.42	1.89	
					500			3.19	2.3	
					600			3.57	2.8	
					700			4.40	3.25	
					800			5.24	3.75	
					900			6.7	4.38	
					1,000			6.50	4.71	
					1,100			7.33	5.2	
					1,200			8.16	5.68	
Single 8 Gauge four-grooved . . .					400			2.33	1.82	Two guns of this size used ; both made by John Manton. The grooves take one complete turn in 24 inches.
					500			3.5	2.23	
					600			3.39	2.47	
					700			4.15	3.1	
					800			4.53	3.56	
					900			5.24	3.96	
					1,000			6.18	4.52	
					1,100			7.12	5.05	
					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 7th May, 1854. Upper Scinde, with a request that all reports due may be transmitted as soon as possible.

(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, 1854.

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.

(Signed)

I have, &c., &c.,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1843.

(Signed)

(True copy.)

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.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

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, 1854.

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.

(Signed) I have, &c., &c.,
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)
Commissioner's Office, Jacobabad,
21st February, 1854.

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

[COPY.]

From Brigadier CAVAYE, Commanding in Upper Scinde and Inspecting Officer, 11th March, 1854.
to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde Division Army.

Camp, Shikarpoor, 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,

17th March, 1854.

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.

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 only 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. Somerset'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.

A A

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.

(True copy.)
(Signed) T. MAUGHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)
(Signed) J. HALE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(True copy.)
(Signed) 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 Nubbee, 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.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

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.
FRERE, 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 Punjaub, 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.,
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.,
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,

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 Punjaub 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. 6th May, 1854.

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 Punjaub.

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 Punjaub 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.

(Signed) (True copy.) 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 Jekranee 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 17th 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, Sehwan, 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)

R. 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, &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:—

Their duties compared with those of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

" 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 Eusufzye 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
<hr/>	
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.

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. 28th July, 1854.

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, and 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 with the British 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.,

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

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

B B

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 9th August, 1854.
distinction to those of the neighbouring Punjaub District.

(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

9th 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 Belooche 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 plunderers has been changed ; whole tribes, within and without our 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 off the "enemy." The posts seldom aware of the proceedings of the "hill men" till actually attacked by them.

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.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

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

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

SIR,

16th 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 farther.

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. 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. 29th August, 1854. 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)

Bombay Castle, 29th August, 1854.

H. L. ANDERSON,
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. 6th September, 1854.

(Signed)

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

Kurrachee, 6th September, 1854.

SIR,

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.

12th September, 1854.

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 Mittree, 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 Maatchkah, 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.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
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, 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.,

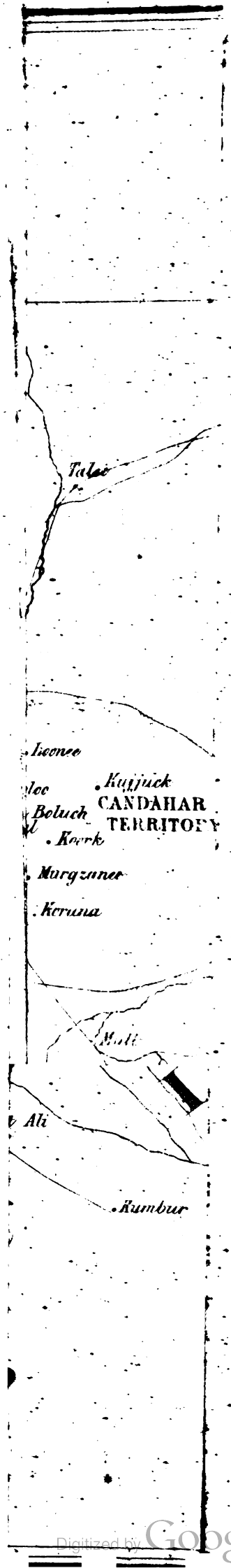
(Signed)

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

TRIBES

OF

IND.



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 Principalities of Bhawulpoor and Kelat." 1854.

The Tribes of Khetranees, Murrees, Boogtees, Lasharees, Goorchanees, Muzzarees, Bordees, Doombkees, Jekranees, Brahooees, Mugzees, Chandias, Juttooees, Jummalees, Kosahs, Oomranees, Khyheerees, the Kujjucks, and Barozhies of Seebee, and others.

On the Bhawulpoor 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 Lasharees, 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-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 Dajel.

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 horsemen, 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.

22nd September, 1854.
The affair mis-
managed.
Kujucks had at first
no intention of
resistance.

The Kujucks 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 Kujucks 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.

20th March, 1841,
Kujucks 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 Kujucks during the previous night.

The Kujucks
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.

Kujuck plundered
and destroyed by
order of General
Brooks.

But these proceedings were disapproved of by the Government of India, and the Kujucks were next year reinstated and their town was rebuilt.

Kujucks 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 Affghanistan, 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 Khetranes. Their principal town is Deyra. The present chief of the Tribe is Islam Khan.

Boogtees.

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 Affghanistan 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.

22nd September, 1854.

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 Belooches, 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 neither 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 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.

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. 22nd September, 1854.

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 Lharee, 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. Revenuc.

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.

Their country extends from the neighbourhood of the Bolaun 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. Branches of the Murree Tribes settled in Scinde.
Have no connection with the Hill Murrees.

This tract 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. Hill Murrees.

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 Nuffoosk, which commences about one and a half miles Pass of Nuffoosk.

- 22nd 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 Nuffosk 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 Nuffosk made by Capt. Jacob in 1839. The road over Nuffosk 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 these occasions of large bodies of horse, of which, until they captured Clibborn's horses at Nuffosk, 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.
- 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 slight opposition to the work of cutting the road over Nuffosk, but did not seriously obstruct the troops in marching through their country.
- British detachment sent to occupy Kahun. 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.
- The proceedings of this detachment will be described hereafter.
- Major Brown evacuated Kahun, and leaves the hills on the 1st October, 1840. 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 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 Deevan Moolraj of Mooltan, the Murrees, in 1849, attempted predatory incursions into the British territory of Scinde, and in April that year one of their principal chiefs, Gool Gawur, with 200 men of the Tribe, formed part of a band of marauders who made a furious attack on the British post of Kusmore. 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 Kusmore.

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 Punjaub between Mittenkote and Rojaun.

They have also repeatedly plundered the Khyheerees of Poolajee and its neighbourhood, as well as the Boogtees at Sooree Kooshtuck, 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 Punjgoor, 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 Bolaun 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. Bolaun Pass.

In the upper or hill country, there are several very fertile valleys, of which

22nd September, 1854. **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 reseeded, and proves wonderfully fertile and productive.

Produce. The grains chiefly grown are Bajeree 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, Lunnee 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 Brahoose 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 Brahooses, 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, which, with a large tract of land in the neighbourhood, belongs to him. 22nd September, 1854.

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 Affghanistan. 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 Hussan 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 Hussan 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.

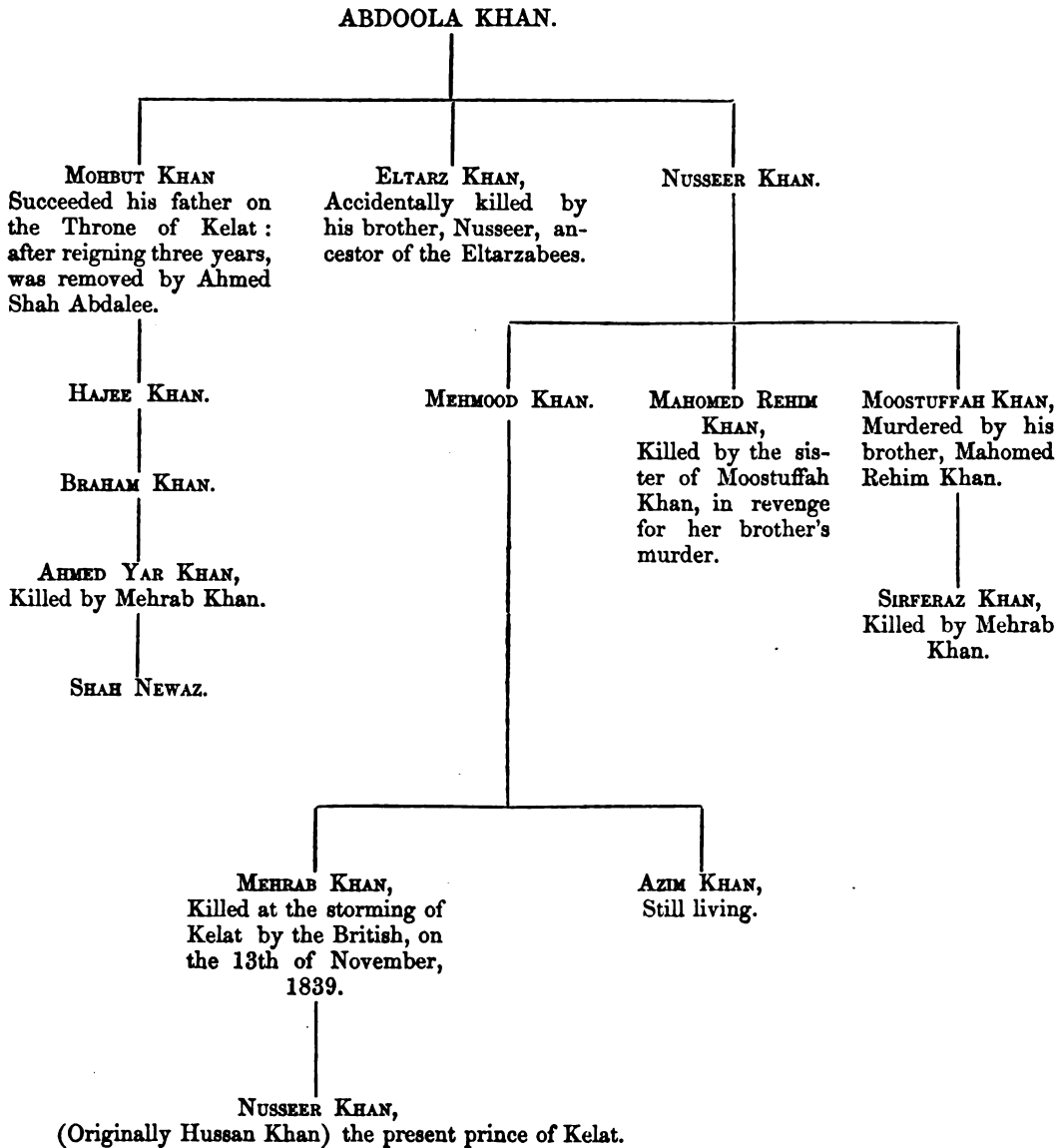
Predatory tribes
armed to attack
the British by Ma-
homed Hussan.

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, 1854.
Death of Mr. Bell.
Colonel Outram succeeds 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 succeeds 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 appointed 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 Affghanistan, 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 Brahooes henceforth remained at peace.

Predatory tribes of plain and hill.

Beejah Khan.

Henceforth the Brahooee 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 Murree 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.

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.

Nuffosk occupied by the Murrees.

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.

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.

Heat and want of water intolerable.

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.

Major Clibborn is betrayed by Meer Hussan Notanee, and loses his horses.

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.

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.

Major Brown holds out in Kahun till the end of September, and then honourably capitulates.

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.

Seebee 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 Lharee; Cutchee was restored to Kelat; and measures were taken to prevent any further annoyance from the predatory Tribes.

The tranquillity of this 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, Doombkees; Durrya Khan, and Toork Ali, Jekranes. 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 Punjaub. 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 Russala.

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 Jekranee, 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.

22nd 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 Affghanistan, 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 Russala, but also among the quotas of Belooche 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 Affghanistan, 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 Jekranees resume their predatory habits.

Beejah Khan, with his Doombkees and Jekranees, 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 there posting the Scinde Camel Corps, then being raised; placing strong detachments of Cavalry at Khyree Ghurree 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, 1854.

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 Jummal Khan, with other associated petty Tribes who surrendered on this occasion to Sir C. Napier, were removed to Scinde, and established at and near Janadeyra, 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 Khyheerees, 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 Kyheerees 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 Khanghur, &c.; its Commandant, Captain Beatson, being appointed to the especial 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, 1848.

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.

Proceedings of Mahomed Hussan, minister of Kelat.

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 honored 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 agreement 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 Affghanistan, 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 Mustoong, 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 Khan.

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 C. 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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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 arrangements 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, Moollah 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. The 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 Juttooees, the Doombkees, the Jekranes, 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 Punjaub, 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 Jekranes 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 Punjaub, 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, of 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, 1854. 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 Deejee.

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 oorder, 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, which had been given to Ali Morad at the time of the conquest of Scinde, were again resumed from him. Boordicka became British territory in 1852.

The revenue of the district was about Rupees 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 Juttoees and Jummalees are two Belooche Tribes. Both Tribes are numerous, and scattered about the country of Upper Scinde and Cutchee. They Juttoees and Jummalees. are cultivators and artificers, and, as bodies, are not predatory.

The Doombkees and Jekranees were the most formidable and warlike of all the Belooche Tribes of hill or plain. They, up to the year 1845, resided in the Doombkees and Jekranees.

22nd September, 1854. plains of Eastern Cutchee, where they held the lands of Lharee, Wuzzeera, 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 Beloochees.

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, Kosahs, 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.

Troops on the border fed as if on ship-board.

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.

The Boogtees not in any way weakened.

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.

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 finds 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 Hoodoo, some 45 miles from

Shikarpoor—the Boogtees *en masse*—their unarmed attendants meanwhile diligently continuing to drive on the cattle towards Loree Kooshtuck 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, 1854.

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 Khanghur, 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 Jaghun, 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 Khanghur 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 Jaghun 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 retained 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 Sinddee 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.

SIR,

2nd October, 1854.

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 Punjaub. 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 1843, 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, choolees, pyjamas, bedding, cots, &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 Younghusband, I wonder, believe that out of these lots 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, choolees, 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 Younghusband 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, Younghusband does not) and can tell him how, when the Meer's ladies left their palaces in the fort, they went to Yoosuf 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 Leeson's whore.*

Yours ever,
C. W. RICHARDSON.

(Signed)

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 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.
C. W. RICHARDSON.

(Signed)

5th 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.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

(Signed)

To the Secretary to Military Board, Bombay.

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 Cutchee 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,

14th October, 1854.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,003, of the 10th October, 1854, to my address, with accompaniments.

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, tricks 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 Kur-rachee, 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.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

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

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
Kurrachee.

No. 1,259 of 1854.

*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 unable 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 pieces 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.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

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. 804, 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.

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

20th 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 Punjaub 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) H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

*Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
20th October, 1854.*

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,
 and enclosure from Government, on the state of the Frontier
 under your superintendence.

No. 4,348, of the 11th
 October, 1854.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed)

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
 20th October, 1854.

H. B. E. FRERE,
 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 *bonâ 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.

(True extract.)
(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)
(Signed)

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.

(True copy.)
(Signed) 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,

With reference to former correspondence on the subject of the country people, the Muzzarees of Rojaun, &c., in the Punjaub 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 Gheehulpoor; 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 Punjaub 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.

31st October, 1854.

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 Mullic Gooljar, Jemadar of Police.

I have also forwarded a copy of this report to the Deputy Commissioner, Derah Ghazee Khan.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,
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, to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Scinde Division Army, Kurrachee. 27th October, 1854.

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 corps 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. Their swords, firmly grasped, were sharp and fit for immediate use; also a cheerful and healthy appearance pervaded the whole body under arms. Inspection.

The men, upon being questioned by me if they had any complaints, said they had none. Complaints.

The whole of their appointments were uniform and complete, of the very best material, and well put on. Appointments.

The arms consisted of a double-barrelled carbine, weighing (5) five pounds, 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 Arms.

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 threes, and charge 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 woolly 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 daily 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 are

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 Smee, 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 fifty 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 find 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.

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

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in 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 the 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.

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

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

11th 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 with 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.

Meerteza 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 petty 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.

Meerteza 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 mischief, 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 was 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 Circuit 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, have 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, 26th 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 Minié 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 ease.

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

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.

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

To the Military Secretary to the
Government of India, Calcutta.

SIR,

26th 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 Punjaub 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)

I have the honor, &c.,

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

To Major D. Ross,
Commissioner and Superintendent Leia Division,
Punjaub.

No. 3,861 of 1854.

SECRET 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 the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

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

Camp, Mittee, Commissioner's Office,
30th December, 1854.

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. 151, 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 Punjaub.

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 Punjaub 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 Punjaub was at variance with the principles which he felt certain the Supreme Government would approve for the Punjaub, 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 Punjaub 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.

No. 179, of the 5th April, 1854.

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.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 4th August, 1854.

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
Calling for an early answer to No. 151, dated 6th May last. 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,
Commissioner.

*Camp, Vingee, Commissioner's Office,
9th December, 1854.*

(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
Vide Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 4,141, of the 31st August, 1850. 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 Shikarpoor, 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 30th Dec., 1853.

5. The arrangement for the permanent repair of these district roads has been
Vide Mr. Secretary Erskine's letter, No. 76, of the 7th instant. submitted to your Lordship in Council for the sanction of the Government of India.

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 of 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.

Paragraph 13. 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 Rajpootna 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.

8th May, 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.

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 state of the 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, Wuzzeer 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 Doombkee 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. 20th December, 1854.
FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde. 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, 1855. 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, Omejd Ali, by merchants proceeding by the road which passes through his district. This last payment is said to be necessary, because the assistance of Omejd 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.

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

(Signed)

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 our 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 any offence having been committed by Jekranee or Doombkee.

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 Beloochistan 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, &c.,

(Signed)
To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

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

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 Rojaun*. 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.

J. 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 Districts.

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,
27th 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 Collectorates.

(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.
PUNJAUB, 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 Punjaub authorities.

2. The Punjaub 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, as 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 Punjaub, and Rajpootna 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 Punjaub Officers on the frontier above Kusmore, hardly appear to recognise the fact that the Boogtee 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 Punjaub Officers in the neighbourhood of his territory, calculated to secure the peace and good order of the frontier.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

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

*Commissioner's Office, Camp, Saida,
30th January, 1855.*

No. 343 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.]

From Major D. ROSS, Commissioner and Superintendent Leia Division, to 15th January, 1855.
H. B. E. FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Scinde.

Camp, Dehra Ismael 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.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
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
Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

PROJECT for bringing under cultivation a considerable part of the present Desert between Scinde and Cutchee.

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 Mittree inlet or thereabout. This spot stands about fifteen feet higher than the mouth 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 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

6th 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 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.

(Signed)

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

Frontier Districts, 6th February, 1855.

[COPIES.]

No. 32 of 1855.

14th 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 Punjaub, 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 Punjaub 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 Punjaub 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 horsemen 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 of Scinde was made by the "Muzzarees in retaliation 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.

(Signed) I have the honor, &c.,
G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 26th January, 1855.

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

*Camp, Sukkur, Commissioner's Office,
28th February, 1855.*

[COPIES.]

No. 94.

From R. TEMPLE, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjaub, 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.

(Signed) I have, &c.,
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 Lt. H. Bruce, Commandant at Assnee, No. 132, dated 5th October. To the Commissioner Leia 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, Bunnoo, Kohat, Peshawar, 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.

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)

Camp Arore, 21st February 1855.

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

NOTE.—The recognising these heads of tribes is one of the greatest evils possible.

15th February, 1855.

SIR,

Lieutenant Malcolm Green being compelled by failing health to apply for leave to proceed to Europe, I beg to solicit the favor of the undermentioned appointments being made in consequence of his departure.

Lieutenant Green, under the new furlough 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 some time 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 favor, 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 selection 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,
Commanding Scinde
Irregular Horse.

To Colonel Hancock, Adjutant-General
of the Army, Poona.

P.S.—After all it seems possible that I have been supposing objections where

15th 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 Mookteearkar, 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 Mookkees, 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 Mooktearkar's and Tuppadar's Dhera Thana of Police, Police Landee or lock-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.,
H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed)
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 "Nerricks" 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 Zemeendars 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.

(Signed)

I have the honor, &c.,

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

To the Commissioner in Scinde,
on Circuit.

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 "lauds" 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 by rifle ammunition, but after innumerable experiments, made in the hope of being able to overcome the defects attending the use of these wadded 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 herewith 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,

28th February, 1855.

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.

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

28th 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.,
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper Scinde

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde,

No. 701 of 1855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

28th February, 1855. From the COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE to Major JOHN JACOB, C.B., Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Scinde. Dated 28th February, 1855.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your information extract, as per margin, From Report from Lieut. Ford, No. 28, 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.,
H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

(Signed)

*Commissioner's Office, Camp, Sukkur,
28th February, 1855.*

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 Kumbur, *via* 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, or 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, 1855.

5thly.—During the last few years, has the cultivation on the Canals alluded to in question No. 1, increased or decreased?

6thly.—Were 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 seriatim, and then to make a few general remarks on the same; and to assist me I have attached a sketch map, showing the tracts 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 1845, 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

SHAIE 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

L L

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 "Bund," 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 Mooktyarkar 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 munds 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 performance 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 Ghurnie Yasim, 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 Gyhederalah, or there overflowing continue its onward course by the foot of the hills, spread past Gaza, and finally empty itself into the Munchur Lake.

16. 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.

28th February, 1955

17. So heavy were the falls of rain that it is within the memory of many that the various Canals, which became dry on the subsidence of the inundation, actually flowed backwards with rain water from their tails to the Ghar or Sindh.

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 bunded 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 ones 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 Koors, 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 Cutchee 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 Cutchee 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 Sind, 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.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the
Frontier of Upper 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)

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Sukkur,
28th February, 1855.

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

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 Fife'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 Shikarpoor 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, 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 excavating 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.

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.

(Signed)

To the Commissioner in Scinde.

I have the honor, &c.,

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

SIR,

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,	Khacee.
Gheehulpoor,	Gobla,
Budanee,	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.

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

(Signed)
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.

No. 25 of the 17th January 1855. On the political relations with Kelat and the Frontier.

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. 238, 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 19th March, 1855.
 Vide Commissioner's letter, No. 13, of the 9th instant. their plundering expeditions in Mekran, and will add some weight to their intrigues at Khandahar.

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.,

(Signed)

H. L. ANDERSON,
 Secretary to Government.

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)

*Commissioner's Office, Camp, Radhun,
 19th March, 1855.*

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

SIR,

23rd March, 1855.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of the proceedings of the trial of

Silliman,
 Ucktear, and
 Mahomed,

} Muzzarees convicted of the murder of a policeman in the
 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.

M M

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 Muzzaree 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, words, 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.

25th March, 1855.

MEMORANDUM regarding roads called for in COMMISSIONER'S Memorandum on General WADDINGTON'S Circular, 19th March, 1855.

The road from Kurrachee, *viâ* 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 *viâ* 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 above 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.

Russuldar 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 Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Scinde.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army,
Mahebuleshwar.

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 Commander-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

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; and 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 Battery,
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,

(Signed)

JOHN JACOB.

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 Jemadars	40	640
8 Company Havildar Majors	25	200
8 Pay Havildars	20	160
64 Havildars	15	960
64 Naïques	12	768
8 Buglers	12	96
616 Privates.....	10	6,160
Carried over		11,735

11th April, 1855.

	Consolidated pay of each.	Total.
Brought forward	Rupees.	Rupees. 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 Naigue	20	20
1 English Writer for C. O.	50	50
1 Persian ditto for ditto	30	30
Stationery	...	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 Muccadum	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 carried 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.

Kurrachee, 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 Beegah 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.

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

(Signed)

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 20th April, 1855.
SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE, Jacobabad.

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.,
E. GREEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Signed)

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER from the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY 14th March, 1855.
to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Military Department, No. 1,138. Dated
Mahableshtar, 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, 5th April, 1855.
Military Department, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, No. 1,358.
Dated Bombay Castle, 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 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

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.

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 extracts.)
(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 Hindustanee, 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.

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed) 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.

4th May, 1855.

No. 1,679 of 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.*

SIR,

11th May, 1855.

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

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
Received with letter, No. Superintendent on the Frontier, a Memorandum on the
47, of the 6th February, 1855. 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 to 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 assess- 13th March, 1855.
 “ ment 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 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
 No. 71, of 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:—

"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 2½ 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 Tractea. The object of this movement was probably a reconnoissance. 17th April, 1855.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

RAGLAN.

To the Lord Panmure, &c.

No. 1,881 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. 5th May, 1855.

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.

29th May, 1855.

But I beg that it may not be supposed that the proposed work rests on uncertain data, 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 Cautley, 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."

(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.

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.

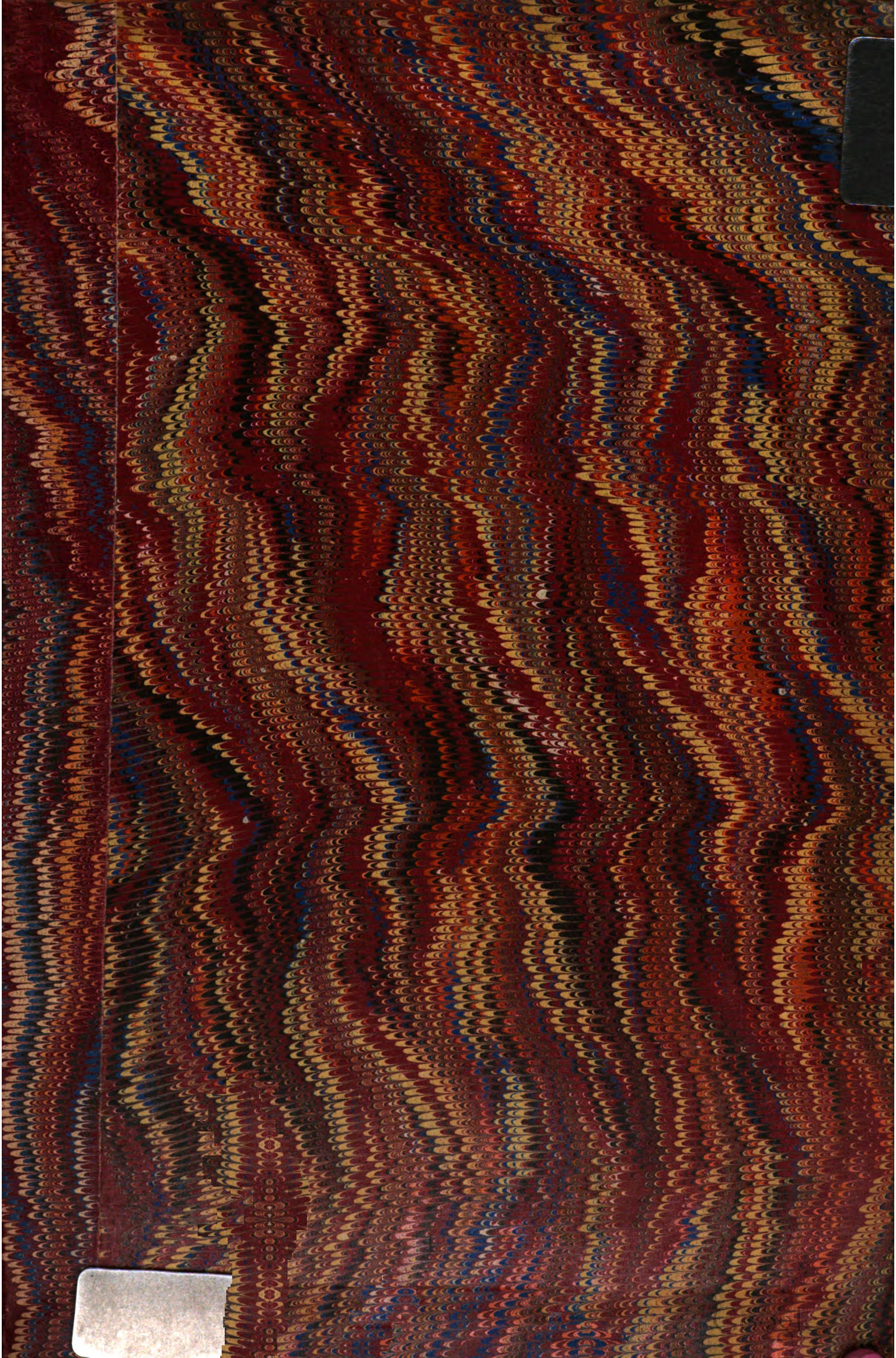
Number.	Names.	Rank in Army, and in what Language passed.	Rank in Collectorate Establishment.	Date of Arrival in India.	Date of Arrival in Scinde.	Service in Scinde.	
						Military.	Civil.
1	Jacob, John	Major.	Political Superintendent.	3rd Sept., 1828.	7th Nov., 1838.	Yrs. Months. Days. 16 3 1	8 Years.
		None.		Served in India 26 yrs., 9 months, and 11 days.	Absent from Scinde from 15th May to 20th Oct., 1840.		Assistant Political Agent from March to November, 1842. Political Superintendent from February, 1848, to present time.
2	Merewether, William Lockyer..	Lieutenant.	Assistant Political Superintendent.	17th July, 1841.	18th Nov. 1841.	11 6 19	4 Months, 7 Days.
		Hindustanee.		Served in India 13 yrs., 10 months, and 26 days.	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.		Assistant Political Superintendent, 6th February, 1855.

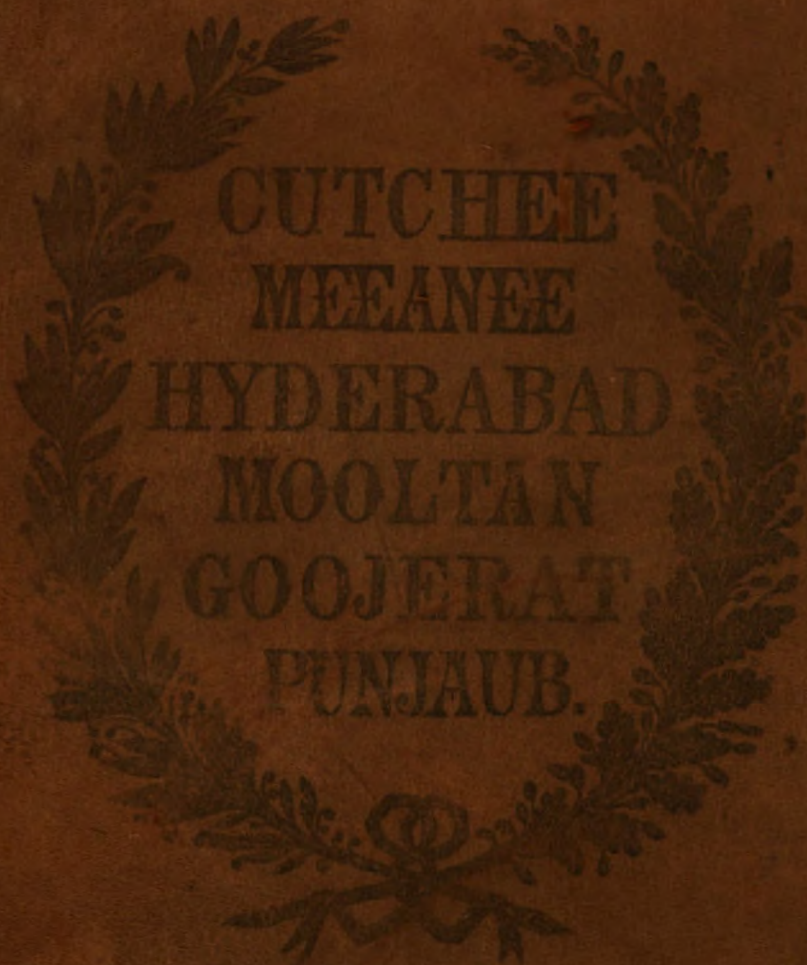
(Signed)
JOHN JACOB, Major,
Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sindh.

13th June, 1855.

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65, CORNHILL.







CUTCHEE
MEEANEE
HYDERABAD
MOOLTAN
GOOJERAT
PUNJAUB.