

Imperfect Past Tense.

Main kehndi sàñ	I was telling	Asi kehndiyàn sàñ	We were telling
Tùn kehndi sàñ	Thou wast telling	Tusi kehndiyàn	You were telling
O kehndi si	She was telling	sà, o O kehndiyàn sin	They were telling

Pluperfect Past Tense.

Main kehà si	I had told	Asàn kehà si	We had told
Tùn kehà si	Thou hadst told	Tusàn kehà si	You had told
Us kehà si	She had told	Unà kehà si	They had told

Future Tense.

Main kahangî	I will tell	Asi kahanginyàn	We will tell
Tùn kahengî	Thou wilt tell	Tusi kahogîyo	You will tell
O kahegî	She will tell	O kahanginyàn	They will tell

Imperative Mood.

Tùn koh	Tell thou	Tusi koho	Tell you
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Subjunctive Mood. Present Tense.

Main kahàn	I may tell	Asi kahyye	We may tell
Tùn kahen	Thou mayest tell	Tusi kaho	You may tell
O kahe	She may tell	O kehan	They may tell

Perfect Past Tense.

Main kehandi	I might tell	Asi kehndiyàn	We might tell
Tùn kehandi	Thou mightest tell	Tusi kehndiyo	You might tell
O kehndi	She might tell	O kehndiyàn	They might tell

*Vocabulary of Adverbs, Past and Prepositions, Conjunctions, &c. &c., called
in Sanskrit (Avyay.)*

Uppurr	} above	Attarsùn	3 days hence
Uthe		Chauth	4 days hence
Heth	below	Panjauth	5 days hence
Wich	in	Uchhà	above, high
Bàhar	out	Ninwàn	below, low
Idhir	here	Todi	} up to, 'till
Udhur	there	Lag	
Is wal	on this side	Tàin	
Us pàsse	on that side	Talak	
Agge	before	Par	but
Pichhe	after	Har wele hameshàn	always, at all times
Sajje	to the right		
Khabbe	to the left	Kadon	when
Jhabde	quickly	Jad	} when
Hauli	slowly	Jadon	
Therhrki	slowly	Tad	} then
Dàdhi	fast	Tadon	

Halkà	light	Dihàde dihàde	daily
Bhàrà	heavy	Pher	again
Màdà	bad	Agle wele	formerly
Dàdhà	good	Hùna	now
Lissà	thin	Thàn	instead of
Mothà	fat	Pàr	a cross
Takdà	strong	Oràr	on this side
Wall	well	Uchhàn	on the top
Nàwal	ill	Niwàn	at the bottom
Waddà	large	Uttàd	a little high
Chotà	small	Niwàn	a little below
Lammà	long	Azpàs	round
Chaudà	broad	Sàmbe	in front
Aj	to-day	Bas	enough
Kal	yesterday	Bhi	also
Kal	to-morrow	Aho, hàn	yes, bhalà
Parsùn	day after to-morrow	Nàn	no
		Je	if
Jiwenke	(chunànchy)	Jedà	as large as
Aiwenke	(chunìn)	Edà	so large
Jadh	whenever	O,e	holla
Tadh	then	E miyàn	the same in respect
Barabbar	} like	U	} oh ! for a woman
Wàngar		Ve	
Mech	like in size	U, i	oh ! (pain)
Kikar	why	Hai, hai	alas
Waste	} for	Hàloe	} calling for help
La, i		Pàhryà	
Wadhik, bohùn,	} much	O, e, o, e	} oh for a slight pain
bahut		Nàl	
Wadh, botà	} little	Kol	} in company with
Thora		Te	
Ghat	less	Binà	and
Ainwen	gratis	Bhàven	without
Kulon	than		or

Vocabulary of Nouns.

Din	day	Kothà	house or cottage
Ràt	night	Jhugà	hut
Hath	hand	Darakht	} tree
Mundà	} boy	Rukh	
Nikdà		Bùtà	shrub
Chokrà		Bùtī	plant
Nikkà		Ghodà	horse
Kàkà		Tàirr	a tattoo mare
Ningar		Ghodī	} mare
Lauhdà		Mādī	

Kùdî	} girl	Haran	} deer
Mundî		Miryon	
Chokrî		Mirg	} ass
Kàkî		Gaddon	
Nikkî		Gaddàn	
Nikdî		Gadhà	
Lauhdî		Kothà	
Putur	} son	<i>Khachhar</i>	mule
Betà	} daughter	Behàn	a colt
Dhî		Wacherà	foal
Kàkî		Sand	a barren female
Peo	} father	Sunànk	a fruitful female
Bàbà		Tattù	a pony
Mà	} mother	Kukùd	a cock
Ammà		Kukudî	a hen
Bhà,î	} brother	Kabùtur	a pigeon
Bhirà		Kuggî	a ring dove
Bhen	sister	Baghlà	} stork
Pànî	water	Baghlà	
Agg	fire	Tutar	partridge
Rotî	} bread	Badhitar	a kind of ditto
Gogî		Batedà	quail
Tikkî		Tiliyarr	a bird
Sheher	city, royal seat	Gidad	jackal
Pind	} village	Lùmbud	fox
Thatà		Bagyhád	wolf
Mohdà	a few huts	Sher	tiger
Giràn	a town [pital	Babbar	royal tiger
Nagarî	a large city or ca-	Chità	leopard
Gharr	house	Shàgosh	panther
Tarkh	hyena	Mùlî	radish
Bijjù	an animal that opens graves	Gàjar	carrot
Kuttà	dog	Kulfà	purslain
Billî	cat	Chaulàî	beet
Chuhà	rat	Lal sàg	red beet root
Sap	snake	Bohud	ficus indicus
Neval	weazel	Ambh	mango
Mor	peacock	Anàr	pomegranate
Saggo	} lizard	Sandà phal	a fruit
Go		Sangtarà	ditto
Sàna	a species of ditto	Kimb	ditto
Kachù	tortoise	Chakotrà	pampelnose
Kumma	turtle	Kelà	plantain
Sensàr	alligator	Qulab	rose
Bhulan	the water hog	Lùn	salt
		Tel	oil

Ludhur	otter	Shakar	sugar
Uth,	} camel	Rab	sirup
Unth		Khand	sugar, soft
Rich	bear	Gud	molasses
Bandar	monkey	Mishri	sugar-candy
Langur	long-tailed ape	Patasa	preparation of
Bakra, bakri	} he-goat and she-		sugar
Chhela chheli		Mirch	pepper
Bheda bhed	sheep, ewe	Lakad	wood
Bhedu	ram	Ghe, o, ghi	clarified butter
Dhagi	} cow	Makhan	butter
Gan		Anda	egg
Bald, dand, dhaga	bullock	Andde	eggs
Manj	she-buffalo	Dudh	milk
Sanda	he-buffalo	Dahin	} curds
Sand	bull	Chakka	
Battak	duck	Lassi	} butter milk
Kanak	wheat	Kassa	
Chanwal	rice	Panhak	} a cooking pot
Chola	pulse	Handi	
Chuli chola	white ditto	Kunni	
Masar	lentil	Tabli	
Mung	phaseolus mungo	Chapni	cover
Manha	phaseolus maximus	Do, i	wooden spoon
		Chulla	cooking place
Rawanh	a particular bean	Kadhi	iron spoon
Juar	the common grain	Kadi	frying pan
	holcus sorium	Tava	do. for bread
Makai	Indian corn	Ukli	mortar
Janv	barley	Mola	pestle
Matar	a pea	Hardar	saffron
Bajra	the common grain	Manji	bedstead
	holcus spicatus	Pidi	small cot
Kangd	millet	Kadtad	cot of leather
Pyaz	} onion		thongs
Ganda		Loha	iron
Wassal		Kalai	tin, (? tinning)
Thomb	leak	Sikka	lead
Gonglun	turnip	Tamba	copper
Karam	cabbage	Pittul	brass
Methri	thyme	Sona	gold
Palak	spinnage	Chandi	silver, pure
Rupa	silver	Dhounn	nape of the neck
Jist	pewter	Kan	ear
Para	} quicksilver	Papdi	soft part of ear
Jiwa		Kanune	lobe

Hurtàl	yellow orpiment	Suthan	trowsers
Patharr	stone	Nàlà	} breeches string
Pattar	leaf	Nàdà	
Angùtā	nail	Pag	turban
Chichī ungul	little toe	Mitthā	sweet
Pabb	sole	Khattā	sour
Adi	heel	Koudā	bitter
Gità	ancla	Kasailā	pungent
Pinī	calf	Sabhūnā	salt
Godā	knee	Bakbakā	nauseous
Chapnī	knee-cap	Phikā	insipid
Sathal	} thigh	Tattā	hot
Pat		Thandā	cold
Chutud	buttocks	Narm	} soft
Nāv	} navel	Kulā	
Dhunī		Sakhat	hard
Tang	leg	Kharwā	rough
Pet	stomach	Kulā	smooth
Ojri	tripe	Dhilā	liquid
Andrān	entrails	Thindā	greasy
Phiphadā	lungs	Uchhā	high
Hath	hand	Ninwā	low
Jibh	tongue	Mehngā	dear
Tali	palm	Sastā	cheap
Vint	below the elbow arm	Gillā	wet
Kohnī	elbow	Sukka	dry
Doulā	arm above elbow	Sukha	bhang
Mohdā	shoulder	Wal	hair
Pith	back	Pate	locks of hair
Gal	} neck	Muchhā	mustachoes
Galā		Dādī	beard
Sangi	wind-pipe	Jūdā	top knot of hair
Hoth	lip	Mendī	ringlets
Dand	tooth	Kachh	} armpit
Alāshā dāhnā	jaw tooth	Bagal	
Khādi	} chin	Kuth	cue of hair
Khodi		Palkā	} plaited hair by which virgins are distinguished
Kalā	jawbone		
Galh	cheek		virgin
Natk	nose	Kimārī	widow
Kothī	} grisel of the nose	Randī	bridegroom
Ghodi		Gabrū	
Akh	eye	Garwālā	} husband
Pipilī	eyelash	Khāwand	
Annā	eyeball	Woutī	bride
Chhappar	eyelid	Gharwālī	wife

Bharwatà	eyebrow	Dàrù	gunpowder
Mathà	forehead	Barùd	ditto
Putputi	temple	Ghà	grass
Tàlù	scalp	Dauà	grain
Kopad	crown	Chittà	} white
Ghandi	palate	Baggà	
Làl	red	Jhalà	mad
Kàlà	black	Phànwanî	pleasure
Nilà	blue	Kàwad	angry
Pilà	yellow	Màndà	ill
Sàwà	green	Changà	well
Machhi	fish	Pid	pain
Màh parshàd	flesh	Kagadh	paper
Sùraj	sun	Dawàd	inkstand
Chan	moon	Lekhan	pen
Pinis	palanqueen	Khùh	well
Tàrà	star	Ràh	road
Ubbhurdà	} east	Pendà	journey
Chaddà		Nào	name
Sehandà	west	Wadhyai	fame
Parbat	north	Kàthi	saddle
Dakhan	south	Rakàb	stirrup
Wàh	wind	Dumchî	crupper
Hanerà	darkness	Tàbrù	saddle-cloth
Hanerî	dust storm	Muhtà	head stall
Chhanan	light	Faràkhî	surcingle
Dàkh	grapes	Hall	plough
Duhngà	deep	Panjàli	yoke
Kachà	raw	Suàgà pat	drag
Pakkà	cooked	Kahî	pickaxe
Singh	horn	Rambà	spade
Sumb	hoof	Dàtri	sickle
Khur	divided ditto	Paili	field
Unn	wool	Pahàd	hill
Rùn	cotton	Tibbi	hillock
Rùnî	do.	Chhil	} bark
Boli	language	Sakk	
Bhukh	hunger	Jad	root
Treh	thirst	Tehnî	branch
Jhuti	shoes	Kotdî	room
Annà	blind	Dahlàn	verandah
Gungà	dumb	Ithà	brick
Dorà	deaf	Vedà	terrace
Sujàkà	having sight	Tàyà	father's elder brother
Lùhlà	lame with both legs	Dàdà	father's father
Kànà	blind of one eye	Nànà	mother's father

Bhengà	double sighted	Par nàna	nàna's father
Langà	lame of one leg	Shakarnàna	father of latter
Sidhà	straight	Potrà	grandson
Dingà	crooked	Padotrà	great grandson
Apàthà	upset	Bharjài	sister-in-law

Vocabulary of Verbs.

A'vna	to come	Pivna	to drink
Jàvna	to go	Satna	to throw
Leàvna	to bring	Devna	to give
Le jàvna	to carry away	Lenà	to take
Rakhnà	to put	Nachna	to dance
Uthàvna	to raise	Kudana	to leap
Uthna	to rise	Hasna	to laugh
Baithna	to sit	Rona	to weep
Khàvna	to eat	Sadna	to call
Marna	to beat	Khalona	} to stand up
Wicharna	to think	Khadona	
Tolna	to weigh	Gavàvna	to lose
Mechna	to measure	Khulàvna	to loosen
Pakàvna	to cook	Dhakàvna	to cause to be pushed
Ubàlna	to boil		to dig
Bhunna	to roast	Khoturna	
Kholna	to open	Bijnà	} to sow
Tapna	to bound	Rahwna	
Banna	to bind	Patna	to pluck
Wadhna	to cut	Mangna	to ask
Phàdna	to break	Tuthna	} to break
Doudna	} to run	Bhajna	
Drukna		Khurukna	to scratch
Likhna	to write	Chatna	to lick
Padna	to read	Dabna	to press
Phirna	to stroll	Vithna	to pour
Chikna	} to pull	Phukna	to blow
Kichna		Khedna	to play games
Punjna	to wipe	Kukna	to call
Chhilna	to scrape	Khiskana	to sneak away
Digna	} to fall	Uturna	to descend
Dhaina		Khalwàvna	to make stand
Digàvna	to make fall	Kharchna	to spend
Dig pàvna	to fall	Chudàvna	to release
Janna	to bring forth	Chadna	to ascend
Gàli kadhni	to abuse	Dhikna	to push
Karz lena	to borrow	Sivna	to sew

Hatàvnà	to remove	Wadhna	to grow
Turnà	to walk	Tilaknà	to slip
Wajàvnà	to play on an in- strument	Darrnà	to fear
Ghulnà	to wrestle	Nasnà	to retire
Kambnà	to tremble	Bharnà	to fill
A'khnà	to speak	Tuknà	to chop
A'nwàvnà	to make bring	Thakornà	to care of, to mind

A short Sikh Vocabulary.

Muslà	a Musalmán	Chùngnà	to smoke
Konà singh	bald-headed s. m. disrespect to Musalmáns	Dosà	Dost Muhammad
Sukhà	the intoxicating plant bhang	Rangà	Aurangzeb
Sunerà	the vessel in which bhang is bruised	Pahul le, onà	to become a con- vert
Chakhnà	to eat or drink	Kachà singh	breeches
Parshàd	eatable	Angà	coat
Màhàn parshàd	meat	Kesà	} hair weavers, an epithet of Sikhs
Chità bajàvnà	to make water	Dhàrī	
Kàve phirnà	to ease one's self	Dàtàn	tooth brush
Suchetà karnà	to make ablution	Granth sàheb	the Sikh scripture (Granth)
Niwāj	prayer	Agan	fire
Mast jad	} a mosque	Wàchnà	to read
Thatī		Ràmjangà	a matchlock
Gadhī	a hooka	Bàtī	a pot
Kàj	marriage	Kadchī	a spoon
Sultànà	Sultàn Muham- mad Khàn	Waltoī	a vessel for cook- ing pulse
Pirnà	Pir Muhammad Khàn	Làngrī	butler
Phattà	Wazīr Fatteh Khàn	Langar	cookroom
Tamburà	Timaūr Shah	Dalle	pieces of flesh
Pendhyà	Pendà Khàn (Tanaulī)	Làs	soup
Gadwài	cup-bearer	Karnà	to cook (not pa- kàvnà)
		Warjnà	to stop one's own dinner, i. e. to accept an invita- tion

Mahàràj Ranjīt Singh has the following peculiar Vocabulary of his own.

Bandbast, opening of the bowels, Dast in Persian.

Thirmilī, a check or curtain, cheekh in Panjabi

Khismatī, a ewer, chilamchī in Persian, because chilams (pipes are not lawful in the Granth.)

Sugdà (clever) a stool, instead of Modà because this word means a fool.

Kangà Sàgar, a goglet, Aftàba in Persian.

Sentences.

Wàr jì (properly Wà Gurùjì) kà khàlsà	The Sikh salutation.
Tuhàdà nàn kî,e	What is your name?
Tusi kiddar jande,o	Where are you going?
Tùn kiddar jànnà en	Ditto ditto ditto, to an inferior.
Is pindà nàn hî,e	What is the name of this village?
Tuhànù thand lagî,e	You have caught a cold.
Oh pind kinnà dūr,e	How far is that village?
Tuhàdi umur kitnî e	What is your age?
Tusi sàdde bhirànù jande o	Do you know my brother?
Isdà mul kî loge	What will you take for this?
Tuhàdiyàn trīmatàn kitnīyàn	How many wives have you?
Tusi ghodyànù kî dende,o	What do you feed horses on?
Tuhàde ghodyàndî kî khuràk e	What is your horses' food?
Tusi kis wàste mere utte ghusse o	Why are you angry with me?
Tuhàdà peo juvndà e	Is your father alive?
Nàh tre vare huen jo pùrà hogaya e	No, these three years since he died.
or (margàyà e)	
Tusi kadīn Turkisthànnù ga,e,o	Have you ever been to Turkistàn?
Din vich kitnî verî khande,o	How many meals do you make a day?
Kî, kî, khànde,o	What do you eat?
Nazar àondà e jo aj mīn wasegà	It seems as if it would rain to-day.
Kî kar nazar àonde	How do you know?
Asàde kul bek pàredî kikmat,e	I have an instrument containing quick-silver.
Ek man bî wichon kitnà hàsal hundà,e	What is the produce of a maund of seed?
Aj kal thon (nàlon) bahut thand,e	To-day is much colder than yesterday.
Je tuhànù vel nehin tà àpne gumàshtenù	If you have not leisure send your agent.
ghal denà ghal denà	
Aj bazàr wich hundidà kî bhà,e	What is the exchange of a bill to-day in the bazàr?
Hundî mathî	The rate has fallen.
Hundî chaddî,e	The rate has risen.
Koî sathtàn nehin làgî	You are not hurt are you?
Tusi odaretàn nehin	You are not uncomfortable are you?
Tusi odarnà nehin jedî gal mango sohî	Don't make yourself uneasy, whatever you
hàzar,e eh tuhàdà apnà ghar,e dusrà	want shall be forthcoming; this is your
nehin jànnà	own house and not a strange one.
Asi àpne kàj wich rudde renneyan ne	I am busy about my own affairs, or I
tàn dam dam wich tuhàde kul pon-	would be with you every moment.
chiye	What have you spent on this cistern?
Is hauzte tuhàdà kî kharch àyà,e	It might have cost me a thousand rupees
Hazàr ek rupayà lagà howegà asàde	or so, but my steward knows the exact
sàbkàr nù pakkî khabe,e uskolon	sum and will tell you if you particularly
puchke das dewànge je tuhànù bahut	require and will ask him.
lode tàn	

Dialogues.

Illustrative of the private character of the Ruler of Lahore.

Mahàràj jì, Kàbul dà ikbàr àyí e	News from Cabul has arrived your highness.
Hàjar karo	Bring the man in.
Mahàràj jì hàjar e	He is here your highness.
Fakir horànù bulào	Call the faqueer.
Fakír jì hàjar ho,o	Will you please to come in faqueer?
Sardàr Dost Mamadà,e yà kisse hor dà,e	Is the letter from Sardàr Dost Muhammad, or from any one else?
Mahàràj jì, Sardàr Sàhabdà,e	It is from the Sardàr your highness.
Hachà pado kî likhyà e	Well, read what is in it.
Aipdî umur daràz hove vih bhàr dàlîde do ghode ek talwàr hazûr mu allàde waste hàzar en hazûr kabûl farmàùn	May your age be great: twenty loads of fruit, two horses and a sword, are here for your supreme highness; will your highness deign to accept them?
Nikkà Mishar hàzar hove	Here, Nikkà Mishar.
Mahàràj jì ershàd	Your highness, what orders?
Mishar jì, tusi Belîràm horàn kol jào ek hàthî hauda chàndî dà ek bandûk Sindhy, Gujràthî talwàr das jode dushàlyànde rang birangî hache mahin howan Dost Mamad wàste bhej do fakír jì tusi bî likho tedà sàddà ràh hek chàhî dà agge isthon hoî bandobast pakkà ban jiswich tùn saukhà rahen, nehin tàn Sarkàr Dasserà karke chadan wâlî, e na kahîn jo mainù khabr nehin kîti ne	Mishar, do you go to Beliram and send for Dost Muhammad an elephant with a silver hauda, a Sindhian matchlock, a Guzerati sword, ten pairs of shawls; let them be fine and of different colors: and, faqueer, do you write and say his and my road is one, and that he must make some good arrangement, by which he may live comfortable; or else the Sarkàr intends to march on him after the Dusserà; and tell him not to say he was not forewarned.
Jo Hazûrne ershàd farmàen likhe gai en Wakil nâl tor deo	What your highness ordered is written. Send it by the Wakil.
Ràjà sàheb horànù bulào	Call the Rajah? (Dhyan Singh.)
Mahàràj jì, hàjar àn	I am here your highness.
Ràjà jì, panj ardâlî àpne bhej deo ate ja ba jà likh bhejo jo ek sàheb Attock wàle ràhon awnden sau sau rupeyà majal ba majal, àtà wih man, do man chànwî, man ghî,o panjàh kukud, das ghade dudhde hor dahîn kesàn pàwa nù, panj son ànddà manjiàn, lakhriyàn, bhànde mittide hor jo lod howe ne sab khàtar karnî chaukî paihra majal ba majal dà rakhnà jimmà tuhàdà e	Ràjà, send five of your own orderlies and write to every place that a gentleman is coming by the Attock road; give him one hundred rupees at every stage, flour twenty maunds, two maunds of rice, a maund of ghee, fifty fowls, ten pots of milk and curds to wash his hair, five hundred eggs, cots, firewood, earthen pots, and whatever he may want; let him have a guard at every stage. This is your trust.
Mahàràj jì, sat bachan	Truly spoken your highness.
Mishar jì, Fattù Bhayyenù ghal de,o Jamadàr sàb horànù bula lyàwe	Mishar, send Fattà Bhayyà to call Jemadar Kushal Singh.

Jamadār jī, jis tarāh rāje sābnu ershād
hoyā, e tusi bī āpnī muluk wich likh
bhejo jo sāheb kist gale khafa na
howan; manjil bamanjil dī rasīd sā-
bandī hājar hove

Miyān Ilai Baksh Kumūdān ta Myān
Sultān Mahmūd, te Mirjā Mandar
Aly, nyāhrān nyāhrān kārtūs jinst
tophānde ta ikki ikki ghodnālande
peher din rende jo sāheb dākhāl ho-
wanje hukm, e

Mishar, Sukhrājnū hukm de ghalo do
kampaniyān Jahangīr de makbare
lains rehan ate pā rikāb sābande hājar
rehan

Jedī Sing, ānwālī Paltan e tansālī de
bār lains rehe jis wele sāheb dākhāl
howan addall wich āve

Mishar jī, Kutbenū hukm deo jo bīviyā-
nū bulā leāve panjāh panjāh rupeyā
toshekhāne wichon le de, o eh hukm
de de, o jo ban tan ke āwan

Mishar jī, Khair Aly Khān Gubārchynū
panch sau rupeyā lekhwā deo aten eh
hukm deo jo gharī rāthhon agge agge
dīp mālā saman wich hājar hove

Sātār Bāghwān hājar hove

Mahārāj jī hukm

Kal Shālā bāgh wich pehr diuthon agge
agge maifal sābān waste hāzar hove

Mishar jī, Mishar Belrāmūnū ākho, hek
kanthā mot yāndā jodī kadyāndī
hiriyāndī jadāv dushālā bhārā hek
thān kinkhābdā panch sau rupeyā
sabandā, Khismatqārān waste hek
hek khes uchā hor jede sābande ādmī
onhā waste wade wele kul shālā bāgh
wich hāzar howan

Nikā Dīwān, jī, Munshī Sarabdhyaī
hājar karo

Parwānā lekho Raje Suchet Singh ha-
rānū, hazār swār do hazār pyādā Pe-
shāwaron kūch karke Bannūdā band-
bast karan, hek Panwāna Futteh Singh
Mān horānū lekho Rājā Sābdī Kamān
mannī tasān hor inhānde hukm wichon
adūl nehin karnā

Jemadar, do you also as I have ordered the
rajah and write to your district that the
gentleman may not be uncomfortable,
and get also his receipts at each stage.

Tell Miyan Ilai Baksh Kumedan, Myan
Sultan Mahmud, and Mirza Mandar
Aly (to fire) eleven rounds from the
garrison guns, and twenty-one from the
field pieces a pahar before sunset when
the gentleman arrives.

Mishar, send to Sukhrāj and tell him to
keep two companies in readiness at Je-
hangir's tomb as the gentleman's escort.

Let the Singh regiment be in readiness
outside the Tanksālī gate to accompany
the gentleman as an escort.

Mishar, tell Kutba to call the ladies (dan-
cers,) give them fifty rupees each out of
the treasury, and order them to come
dressed out.

Mishar, let Khair Aly Khān Gubārchy re-
ceive five hundred rupees, and tell him
to have lamps ready in the Saman bas-
tion a gharī before night.

Let Sātār gardener be called.

What order your highness?

To-morrow before nine o'clock, let an en-
tertainment be prepared for the gentle-
man in the Shālā garden.

Mishar, tell Mishar Belrām to have to-
morrow morning ready at the Shālā
garden a pearl necklace, a pair of gold
bracelets set with diamonds, an expen-
sive pair of shawls, a piece of khinkāb,
five hundred rupees for the gentleman's
servants, and a valuable khes each for
his other men.

Nikā Dīwān, call Munshī Sarabdhyaī.

Write an order to Rājā Suchet Singh with
one thousand cavalry and two thousand
infantry to march from Peshāwar and
settle Bannū, and write an order also to
Futteh Singh Mān to put himself under
the Rājā's orders and not to disobey
any of his commands.

- Ershād likho Dīwān Dannūnū, Gúzerāt
dā muluk Sarkār dendi, e Kabūl kar
lai rupeyā panj hazār nazarānā sar-
kārdā leāve jis wele lyāve us wele khi-
lat pehan, jā, e Write an order to Dīwān Dannū that the
Sarkār has given him the country of
Guzerāt, order him to accept it, and to
give five thousand rupees nazarānā
for it; at the time of presenting which
he will receive a khilat.
- Mahārāj jī, Dīwān horī kabūl nehin
karde Your highness, the Dīwān refuses to ac-
cept it.
- Aiwen bhadū, ā e nazarānā wāste kabūl
nehin kardā do hazār chad deo āpe
man legā Just like the rascal, he does not accept it
on account of the nazarānā; take off two
thousand and he will obey.
- Mahārāj jī, Dīwān horāne man liyā e Your highness, the Dīwān has agreed.
- Ditthā Jamadār jī, bhadweda tamāshā do
hazār rupeyā chadyā tāt kinkar man
liyās Do you see Jamadār, the play of the rascal?
two thousand rupees have been remitted,
why has he accepted it now ?

The Mahārājā ill with a pain in his knee.

- (*A Farash*). Mahārāj jī, hek wadā
Sayad e medī tang dukhdi sī hath
lāvnde īn khair ho gai, ī Your highness, there is a great Sayad who
cured a bad leg of mine by the touch
of his hand.
- (*The Mahārājā*). Mishar jī, oh Sayadnū
leā Ruldū Farāsh thon jāgā puchh
lenī hāthī kaswā le, o wich chadākar
leāvnā adab nāl Mishar, bring that Sayad; ask Ruldū Fa-
rāsh where he lives, get ready an ele-
phant and bring him on it with respect.

The Sayad arrives.

- (*Sayad*). Bhā, ī tenū sukh hove pād-
shāi peyā kar gajdā raho Brother, may you be well and carry on
your government; may you continue to
bluster in the world.
- (*Mahārājā*). Mishar jī, panch potlyān
sau sau diyān leāo Mishar, bring five bags of a hundred ru-
pees each.
- (*To the Sayad*). Mahārāj jī, kal bī
darshan devna Your highness will, I hope, give me a sight
of yourself to-morrow.
- (*Another Farash*). Mahārāj jī, hek
sādh āyā Gurū Nānak sādī juthī hai
on hākul Your highness, there is a holy man who
has one of Gurū Nānak's shoes.
- (*The Mahārājā*). Uswaktdī rakhī huīs
hājar karo onhā Sādhānū Mishar jī,
asādā khāsā be jāo uddewich onā sā-
bānū chadākar le ao What, has he preserved it since that time,
bring here that Sādh and take my own
khāsā, Mishar, for him to come in.

The Sādh arrives, unfolds the shoe from a hundred wrappers. The Mahārājā
salutes it and applies it to his eyes, head and breast.

- (*The Mahārājā*). Mishar jī, hazār
rupeyā dā pind dharmarth Wazīrābād
de tālake wichon likhwā de, o aten
juthī sādānū toshakhāne wich rakhwā
de, o Mishar jī, order a perpetual grant to be
written of a thousand-rupee village in
the province of Wazīrābād and put the
reverend shoe in the treasury.

- (*Another Servant*). Mahàrāj jì, hek wadà pandit Kashî on àyà wadà padyà huà ounàpàs hek ling e Mādewjidà o farmaunden pàven jehà dukh dard Sarkàrnù hove làvnde nàle sukh ho-jàve. Tad jāno jo ling sachae
 (*The Mahàrājā*). Mishar jì, hàthi has-wà lo chāndide haudewālā pandit onàrù wich bahāke sitabe hājar karo.
 (*The Servant*). Mahàrāj jì, pandit hori wadà sakht mizāj hain àwan ki mehin àwan
 (*The Mahàrājā*). Jis tara jāno unhànù leào hek panch sau rupeyà bì le jào toshekhāne wichon
 (*Servant*). Mahàrāj jì, sat bāchan
- Your highness, there is a great pandit arrived from Benares deeply read, and has a lingum of Mahādeo with him ; he says whatever pain the Sarkār may have will be cured by applying it. It must therefore be a real one.
 Mishar, saddle an elephant with a silver houdā and bring the pandit in it quickly.
 Your highness, the pandit is a man of a queer temper ; he will not thus be brought.
 Bring him by all means, and take with you five hundred rupees from the treasury.
 Very well, your highness.

The pandit arrives, takes out the stone, the Mahàrājā rises and rubs it over his body.

- (*Mahàrāj*). Mishar jì, hek hazār rupeyà hor leàkar mathà teko pandit horànù das rupeyà roz lawà deo
 (*Pandit*). Hamànù kuch nehin bakār Mahādevjì kà hukm hai jab ek Rājā hachhā hovegà to yahàn se uthanà isse hukm muàfik ham kashî se ture hain
 Tusi tin chàr roz darbār maukūf karo
- Mishar, bring 1,000 rupees more and put it at his feet, and give the pandit an allowance of 10 rupees a day.
 I don't want any of it ; I have Mahādev's orders to return when you are well, and I have brought this order with me from Benares.
 Don't hold your court for two or three days.

After some days, the Mahàrāj hears that the holy pandit has fallen in love with a dancing girl, and is accordingly an imposter ; his only remark is,
 Sàdh log en unko eh bàt ban àvti e
 These are holy men, they can do these things if they like.

Specimen of Punjābī verse.

- Simin badan yarafshān chehrā lab surkhî
 misl anāre phul hazāre je ùn galzāre
 Aten mirg akhīntī mirg hairāntī vekh
 khūnī main tumhāre mārān hyānv
 sihāre
 Mār bīmār hazar pae teri zulf kundul
 wāl mārē wāl wāl sādē mo,e wichāre
 Par bhuj bhuj de,an Kalandar āshik
 mārān mārē karan kakāre baith kināre
- Silver body, bespangled (freckled) face,
 red lips like the pomegranate, or poppy,
 or rather like a bed of flowers.
 And lascivious eyes shaming the deers ;
 behold those blood-shot orbs, murderous
 stealers of the heart.
 Thousands have fallen sick and died ; thy
 locks are ringlets in which you catch
 and burn us, and we die hopeless.
 But Kalandar, as he burns with love, sings,
 sighing, and bewailing in retirement.

2nd.

<i>Chale</i> nîr akhîntî behadd jadh yâr vidâ kar <i>chate</i>	Tears without measure <i>started</i> from mine eyes, when my lover <i>started</i> at our sepa- ration.
<i>Jhale</i> log nasîhat dende koun sâng wicho dedî <i>jhale</i>	<i>Bearish</i> people reprehend me, but who can <i>bear</i> the spear of absence ?
<i>Bhale</i> akl jehe chhad jânde jithe ishk marendâ <i>bhale</i>	<i>Standard</i> wits are lost where love plants his <i>Standard</i> .
<i>Palle</i> akl na rahî Kalandar jân ishk âve ith <i>palle</i> .	Kalandar <i>possesses</i> no wisdom when love <i>possesses</i> him.
Chasm bandûkkh ten surmâ ranjak tode zulf pakhâ,e	Eye for gun, antimony for priming and ringlets for a match which is lighted.
Golî khâl disse mukh uppar jân oh shest karâ,e	That mole appearing on thy cheek is a bullet when you present it to the mark.
Oh mâre dilnû mûl na kusse jân oh kas chalâe	She is aiming at my heart but cannot <i>strike</i> it though she loads and fires.
Par Kalandar matlab tayyen pâe jahân âpnâ âp kohâ,e	But know, Kalandar, you will then gain your ends when you <i>strike</i> yourself.
Dukhândî main pûnchî pâl mere pair sughlân nâl tarode	I have arrived at the summit of pain ; my feet have anklets of thorns.
Ahîn nâl parotyân hanjûn-vekh ishkede zore	By sighs my tears have been <i>forced</i> out, behold the <i>force</i> of love !
Hâr singâr kîtâ sâb gham dà jâdh main thon yâr wichode kûk Kalandar rab dâdhe agge mat pawan hotânâ mode	I decked myself in mourning weeds when my love parted from me ! entreat Ka- landar before all-powerful God that your " <i>hot*</i> " may return
<i>Jhalke</i> nakîn tab ishkâ main kâhil kitî <i>jhulke</i>	The fire of love does not <i>kindle</i> , I am <i>kindled</i> after long patience.
<i>Chalke</i> bir hun de mûnh âi luna jâwân kith wal <i>chalke</i>	I <i>threw</i> myself into the fire, now how shall I get <i>through</i> .
<i>Ralke</i> dukhân sûlân kuthî sukh gâe asâthon <i>ralke</i>	Thorns and grief have <i>left</i> me prostrate, and pleasure has quite <i>left</i> me.
<i>Kalke</i> jamme haran majâkhan pâl jân Kalandar <i>kalke</i>	The child of yesterday is <i>roasting</i> me. The soul of Kalandar is <i>roasting</i> .

A VOCABULARY OF THE BARAKY LANGUAGE.

Introduction.

The Barakîs are included in the general term of Parsîwân, or Tâjak†; they are original inhabitants of *Yemen* whence they were brought by SULTA'N MAHMUD of *Ghaznî*; they accompanied him in his invasion of India, and were pre-eminently instrumental in the abstraction of the gates of the temple of *Somnath*. There are two

* Proper name.

† The popular derivation of the word Tâjak is that the ancestors of that tribe were the keepers of the Tâj (crown) of the Arabian prophet. Tâj besides meaning a kingly crown is applied to the distinguishing cap of a Muhammadan fakîr (hermit.)

divisions of the tribe. The Barakís of *Ràjàn*, in the province of *LOHGAD*, who speak Persian, and the Barakís of *Barak*, a city near the former, who speak the language called Barakí; *SULTA'N MAHMU'D* pleased with their services in India, was determined to recompense them by giving them in perpetual grant any part of the country they chose; they fixed upon the district of *Kàniḡuram* in the Country of the *Wazirís* where they settled. There are 2000 families of the *Ràjàn* Barakís under *RASU'L KHA'N* who receives 2000 rupees a year from *DOST MUHAMMAD KHA'N*. The contingents of both these chiefs amount to 50 horsemen, who are enrolled in the *Ghulám Khāna* division of the *Cabúl* army. There are also 2000 families of Barakís at *Kàniḡuram* under *SHA'H MALAK* who are independent. The Barakís of this place and of *Barack* alone speak the Barakí language.

We receive a warning from the study of this Vocabulary, not to be hasty in referring the origin of a people merely from the construction of their language; for it is well known that the one now instanced was invented by *MIR YU'ZU'F* who led the first Barakís from *Yemen* into *Afghanisthan*: his design was to conceal and separate his few followers from the mass of *Afghans* (called by them *Kásh*) who would no doubt at first look upon the Barakís with jealousy as intruders. The muleteers of *Cabúl*, being led by their profession to traverse wild countries and unsafe roads, have also invented a vocabulary of pass-words.

Vocabulary.*

Rosh, day	Kaftar, pigeon	March, pepper
Gha, night	Kouk, Greek partridge	Run, clarified butter
Kalānak, boy	Oogh, camel	Maskà, butter
Dadai, father	Khirs, bear	Wolkh, egg
Zarigag, girl	Shādī, monkey	Pikakh, milk
Māw, mother	Bakri, goat	Ghip, curds
Khwār, sister	Nargoī, bull	Topi, butter-milk
Marzà, brother	Mādgoī, cow	Khat, bedstead
Wokh, water	Ganum, wheat	Lyāf, coverlid
Aron, fire	Rizza, rice	A'hin, iron
Tikhan, bread	Pyāz, onion	Kalāi, tin
Kshār, city	Tambākū, tobacco	Surb, lead
Grām, village	Shalgham, turnip	Mis, copper
Ner, house	Karam, cabbage	Brinj, brass
Darakūt, tree	Turab, radish	Tillā, gold
Būtā, shrub	Kājar, carrot	Nukhra, silver
Yāsp, horse	Anār, pomegranate	Gap, stone
Gon, wood	Gulāb, rose	Balk, leaf
Yāsp, mare	Nimek, salt	Pusht, back
A,ū, deer	Tel, oil	Sinā, breast
Khar, ass	Shakar, sugar	Nas, stomach
Khātir, mule	Khand, refined sugar	Lab, lip
Kurra, foal	Gud, molasses	Gishy, tooth
Kirji, fowl	Nabāt, sugar-candy	Makh, cheek

* *sh* represents *ش*, in distinction from *sh* which stands for *س*.

Nenî, nose	Gàka, meat	Bàbà, grandfather
Tsimî, eye	Tovî, sun	Nawàsai, grandson
Sar, head	Marwokh, moon	Khàshnà, sister-in-law
Goî, ear	Stùra, star	Pabega, above
Partùk, trousers	Mashrik, east	Podzema, below
Khwàsh, sweet	Maghrib, west	Wàvera, in
Turush, sour	Shammâl, north	Peneghht, out
Tegh, bitter	Junùb, south	Indà, here
Shor, salt	Bàd, wind	Yuwal, there
Tokha, hot	Parogh, light	Makk, before
Tsàka, cold	Tàrikh, darkness	Papets, after
Narm, soft	Angùr, grapes	Razai, quick
Kilakhà, hard	Pukuk, ripe	Karàr, slow
Pabega, high	Nakpukuk, raw	Subuk, light
Zariya, low	Shàkh, horn	Wazmîn, heavy
Kemat, dear	Sumb, hoof	Khrab, bad
Arzàn, cheap	Palla, divided hoof	Shirra, good
Diri, hair	Kaush, shoes	Narrai, thin
Wadai, wool	Kor, blind	Ghota, fat
Pambà, cotton	Gung, dumb	Sturra, large
Wrosht, bread	Karr, deaf	Zarî, little
Brùt, mustachoes	Ràst, straight	Shon, to-day
Màlt, husband	Kaj, crooked	Sàr, to-morrow
Nàk, wife	Stud, tired	Parin, yesterday
Dàrù, gunpowder	Dimy, pain	Kàn, when
Ghwash, grass	Kaghaz, paper	Perî, now
Speg, barley	Mushwànî, inkstand	Bas, enough
Ispeuq, white	Kalam, pen	Sher, yes
Sùgha, red	Chhà, well	Na, no
Gharàsa, black	Ràh, road	Key, why
Nil, blue	Nàm, name	Zut, much
Zed, yellow	Zin, saddle	Dùkh, little
Shin, green	Girî, mountain	Tar, and
Màhi, fish	Khisht, brick	

Numbers, Cardinal and Ordinal.

1	she	11	shandas	30	shîst
2	do	12	duàs	40	tsasht
3	ghe	13	shes	50	panzast
4	tsàr	14	tsares	60	khoshty
5	penz	15	panzes	70	hawai
6	ksha	16	shales	80	hashtai
7	wo	17	haves	90	nuvî
8	ànshht	18	ashtes	100	sad
9	noh	19	nes	1000	bazàr
10	das	20	jist		

Auwal, first
Duyam, second
Seyam, third
Chàram, fourth

Panjam, fifth
Shasham, sixth
Haftam, seventh
Hashtum, eighth

Nauwam, ninth
Dasum, tenth

Verbs.

Razai, come
Tso, go
Rawarra, bring
Aglona, take away

Gon, place
U'ra, take up
Neh, sit
Hust, riser

Khuron, eat
Shera, give
Nassa, take
Dzana, beat

Sentences.

Az sipài yum
Tù gudaptso
Drekhy oghok
Tostar màkh marza ye
Azr tù dagad pitsen
Tar tuna rupe dà à
Tar tù muwàjib tsùna
Nimàz digar shuk
Ta tsun umuron
Tsun kalàn daron
Bàràn rasàk
Tar boskshàr tsum petsa
Tsun bùmà daron
Yàspakì tsà shai
Pa tsùna shai ka
Tafor dadai guda
She chàn busak ka muluk
Yàspdi to sarrang arghe shatakai
Pera tsa kun
Ta shujàl Mulkì jangine tarmàkh marzà
zakhmì shuk
Kurra kàriner bhùsh tsarà na kun

Ràbiner kuman ghal luchh dà kum
Tà kàsh khalk zud khuranakai
Kurra gràminer tsun kharwàr ganum à
ida
Tar màkhanas bademì
Te Heràt ràbiner baladon
Màka amarokh ka Kàmran zud zàlim a
Tsar penz sadaikì she yàspashok
Kurra hauzjar tar tos tsun khararch shuka

Indadi batsen saudà aglon
Tarra thàn kemat ba tsun sa

I am a soldier.
Where are you going?
He spoke false.
You are my brother.
We will go together.
Have you a rupee with you?
What is your pay?
It is the time of afternoon prayers.
What is your age?
How many children have you?
The rain has come.
How far is your town?
How much ground have you?
What do you give your horse?
What is his price?
Where is your father?
It is a year since he died.
How did you fall from the horse?
What shall I do now.
My brother was wounded in the battle of
Shujàwal Mulk.
Why don't you take care (what you do) in
this affair?
A robber stripped me on the road.
The Afghan is a starving nation.
What quantity of wheat is produced in
that village?
I have a pain in my stomach.
Do you know the road to Herat?
I hear that Kamran is a great tyrant.
He gave four or five men for a single horse.
What expense have you incurred on that
tank?
What merchandise do you take from here?
What may be the price of this piece?

Tarra thàn kemat tar màl/ha nazariner padas tuman	The price of this piece in my opinion is 10 tumans.
Kurra mulkaner khimkab kewun gràn a	Why is khimkab so dear in this country?
Tar tosi Girîner hinj paida sa	Is asafoetida produced in your mountains?
Hà shai ba patsa kâr raza	What is the use of this thing?
Shou Mullà hera she jàe tol shka	The Mullas have all assembled in one place to-day.
Zar tos zabananer badalà dàhà ki naga-dàhà	Are verses written in your language or not?
Nah kok ka ba badalà ghok pa Pàrsi baghok	No; any one who rehearses verses, rehearses them in Persian.
Ta kàsh i menziner tsen zai shamshîrî a	What tribe of Kàsh (Afghans) are the best swordsmen?
I' Kàshiner Popalzai sher shamshîrî a	Among these Afghans the Popalzais are the best swordsmen.
Sher maltag/ha pa tamàm Candahàr ki sher maltag/hnagda	This is a good gun such as is not procurable in all Candahar.
Tsun rosh bàd kfiàlâ raza	In how many days will the caravan arrive?
Tarmàkh utaràk ta chàrsùkh kàrawàn-sarainer shuk me bàyad she wâr kamàt/â tamaner razai	I have put up in the caravansera of the chàrsùkh (four bazars); you must come and see me some day.

A VOCABULARY OF THE PASHAI LANGUAGE.

Introduction.

The language is spoken by the people called Pashais who inhabit the districts of *Mandâl, Chitelâ, Parenâ, Kùndî, Seva Kùlmàn.*

Vocabulary.

Dawàs, day	Tàtî, father	Làm, fort
Vyâl, night	Âî, mother	Goshin, house
A'st, hand	Lâyâ, brother	Kadî, tree
Bàlâkùl, boy	Sâya, sister	Ghodâ, horse
Lavnî, girl	Wark, water	Ghodî, mare
Pànjai, man	Angâr, fire	Bai,î, good
Zaif, woman	Aù, bread	Batar, bad
1 I'	6 she	11 jàe
2 do	7 sat	12 duàe
3 te	8 asht	13 tloe
4 char	9 no	14 chadde
5 panj	10 de	15 panjo
16 shod		
17 sattù		
18 ashtù		
19 naù		
20 vist		
Gul, river	Pà, foot	Sina, breast
So,atâ, he-goat	Nàwad, back	Chùchadik, paps
Baràtik, ewe	Kùch, belly	Kachi, armpit
Làwgâ, pain	Gorechâ, embrace	Dùr, face
Dâr, wood	Sir, head	Dudâ, far
Darù, powder	Khwàgam, near	Sàmek, black
Phàjadik, she-goat	Shlek, white	Pelâ, yellow

Baratà, ram	Sùnek, red	Alinà, green
Gal, abuse	Kachà, blue	Chal, hair
Wàgan, wind	Khat, bedstead	Chontà, small
Parontik, bullet	Nùnl, butter	Bakutà, fat
Mo, wine	Ave, flour	Chilà, cloth
Chan, vinegar	Golang, drove of bul-	Sutàn, trousers
Gom, wheat	locks	Shunim, dog
Lon, salt	Adà, bull	U'ndarik, cat
Gà, cow	Zaib, wife	Pe, flesh
Ghàs, grass	Pultem, son	Kharti, female ass
Panj, husband	Selt, knife	Dashnà, right
Wàyà, daughter	Sonezarra, gold	Suràldash, sunrise
Chummàr, iron	Wàd, stone	Taj, star
Shlekzarra, silver	Nàst, nose	Sang, earth
Anch, eye	Dùr, lip	Wagh, rain
Khàd, ear	Jib, tongue	Sidal, ice
Dàn, tooth	Brut, mustachoes	Rast, true
Dàdi, beard	Kalàvi, cheek	Bo, much
Chagam, chin	Ling, leg	Silà, mud
Mandà, neck	Jeshta, ruler	Abali, cloud
Makadik, monkey	Ang, arm	Khurra, hoof
Luntà, bow	Po, dust	Minai, come
Pachh, cotton	Bhojil, earthquake	Nepà, sit
Yul, wool	Kàn, arrow	A'yà, eat
Sai, thing	Khàb, scabbard	Amlàjà, run
Tish, bitter	Sùchak, needle	Virambù, walnut
Sandàl, cold	Kumar, deep	Baho, quince
Gand, large	Lassarà, sweet	Amirik, pomegranate
Làgar, thin	Garm, hot	Akhud, below
Perànà, coat	Pinjà, flower	Pachad, after
Kimanik, cloak	Dashik, grapes	Khàm, raw
Shuwatik, bitch	Ashadi, apricot	Tàdà, deer
Machh, fish	Manai, apple	Saro, mule
Khartà, ass	Obà, upon	Avtà, hunger
Lawich, jackal	Ebat, now	Koshadà, shoes
Chappà, left	Pachaleva, cooked	Bollà, deaf
Nirgirch, sunset	Shing, horn	Khotà, lame
Màe, moon	Ledhi, female deer (roe)	Chàyà, well
Tal, heavens	Kadagà, language	Witai, go
I'm, snow	Tenà, thirst	Ura, stand
Asal, hail	Andà, blind	Pe, drink
Lad, false	Gongà, dumb	
Kam, little	Bedà, mad	

Note. The above vocabularies seem to have been all thrown out of arrangement in the copying, but we have not time to attempt their re-arrangement.—Ed.

Lau lau jhàlâ	Go slowly.
Tenâ nâmi kussî	What is your name?
Kinâ pâgî	Where are you going?
Tû chûde ai	Where is your residence?
Sabak mare	Learn your lesson?
A'û pachale	Cook bread.
Wary achâ	Bring water.
Likhan kegâ	Write.
Emâ sardâr kyâs	Who is your ruler?

A VOCABULARY OF THE LAGHMA'NI DIALECT.

Introduction.

Laghman is a province (*mahâl*) of the principality of *Cabûl*, situated opposite to *Jalâlâbad*; it is sometimes written *Lamghân*. It yields a revenue of 1,13,000 rupees, and is included in the government of MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHA'N, the favorite son of AMI'R DOST MUHAMMAD. The inhabitants of *Laghman* are *Tájaks* or *Farsiwâns*.

Vocabulary.

Laè, day	Lâm, fort	Lâyâ, brother
A'th, hand	Katî, tree	Warg, water
Kitâlik, girl	Bakâr, good	A'û, bread
A'e, mother	Vell, night	Gûng, horse
Sâyâ, sister	Bâlâkûl, boy	Ghorâ, horse
Angâr, fire	Bâbâ or tâtiyâ, father	Nâkâr, bad
Nandî, river	Chap, left	Bâr, fruit
Shotik, she-goat	Drogh, false	A'kude, below
Lâwegâ, pain	Kam, little	Durâ, out
Lodî, wood	Mandâ, neck	Pâm, broad
Nûnî, butter	Baghal, armpit	Kamân, bow
Ave, flour	Pindî, calf	Khâm, raw
Golâng, bull	Aneh, eye	Janâwar, beast
Gâs, grass	Kâd, ear	Limbe, tail
A'dam, man	Dân, tooth	Pethâr, shoes
Panj, husband	Dâd, beard	Tunâ, thirst
Shelt, knife	Pâ e, leg	Kanâ, deaf
Swran, gold	Chân, back	Kutâ, lame
Pâchadak, he-goat	Podâ, near	Patik, gone
Gâl, abuse	Khek, white	Mâ e, moon
Wâgan, wind	Shûnek, red	Wâkh, rain
Gûlî, bullet	Alînâ, green	Ablî, cloud
Gom, wheat	Kât, bedstead	Sum, hoof
Lon, salt	Chantalâ, small	Pâchh, cotton
Gâ, cow	Châgh, fat	Sonâ, thread
Mâshî, woman	Mutâ, short	Shâmek murch, black
Tik, wife	Kâlâ, cloth	pepper

Pultem, son	Sultàn, trousers	Arùkh, leek
Chummàr, iron	Khudink, dog	Ko, thing
Mukhrà, silver	Màchh, fish	Shirín, sweet
Wàd, stone	Kàr, donkey	Shidàl, cold
Matht, nose	Dùr, face	Gul, flower
U'kht, lip	Dùr, mouth	Ude, upon
Jub, tongue	Ràst, right	Kuchai, in
Brùt, mustachoes	Ràst, true	Ligà, long
A'st, arm	Bo, much	Tir, arrow
Kuchh, belly	Shànà, shoulder	Pachik, cooked
Dùr, far	A'llakh, side	Paranagà, bird
Shàmek, black	Ràu, thigh	Shàkh, horn
Thard, yellow	Sàng, earth	Kalachà, speech
Nil, blue	Shilà, mud	Avtà, hunger
Chhàl, hair	Thùr, sun	Andà, blind
Gand, large	Dùm, smoke	Gungà, dumb
Sannà, thin	Zalzala, earthquake	Chhà, well
Ligà, tall	Gilàph, scabbard	Aik, come
Perànik, coat	Pasham, wool	Pàkam, I go
Khàdà, turban	Gambà, deep	Pagà, he goes
Pishùndik, cat	Pyàz, onion	Pàkatha, ye go
Pe, meat	Pàki, razor	Pàkai, dost thou go
Karatik, female ass	Sùnychik, needle	Pàkath, we go
Shir, head	Garm, hot	Pàkan, they go
Norikh, nail	Khargosh, hare	
1 I'	6 khe	11 yà e
2 do	7 that	12 duà,e
3 te	8 akht	13 senzdà
4 chàr	9 no	14 chadde
5 panj	10 de	15 panjù
		16 shànzà
		17 abdà
		18 hashda
		19 nozda
		20 vist

A VOCABULARY OF THE CASHGARI (PROPERLY KASHKARI') LANGUAGE.

Vocabulary.

Dàk, a boy	Bughà, be gone	Sùr, head
Moashì, a man	Rùpà, get up	Kàd, ear
Lesùn, a cow	Peà, drink	Ghach, eye
Astor, a horse	Dassà, take	Rikish, beard
Ashpai, a sheep	U'gh, water	Dond, tooth
Unth, a camel	Gomb, wheat	Ege, come here
Chhàní, hair	Gumod, a girl	Hishik, sit down
Pusha, cat	Kumedi, a woman	Ejube, eat
I'nch, forehead	Deshawa, a bull	Màth, with, give me
Naskàr, nose	Ghod dou, an ass	Mashr bà, goglet of
Barùp, eyebrow	Pai, a goat	water

<i>Shon</i> , lip	Postam, wool	Shàpikà, bread
Legin, tongue	Rain, dog	Karinj, rice
Siri, barley	Gharib, poor	Mah, waist
To kinì, who are you	Jil, veil	Pàz, breast
Chàdùr, turban	Obistà, dead	Bùm, earth
Phadwàl, trousers	Zùm, mountain	Jind, bedstead
Chhàn, take off (im- perative)	Ingàr, fire	Satàre, stars
Bizwa, thin	Chohistam, I am hun- gry	Paghid, curds
Pong, foot	Ishgum, shall I eat	Paniyà, night
Shuràk, thigh	Màsam lùdath, speak with me	Dashmànirà, read
Khwànù, belly	Kisht, waistband	Metàl, a great man
Gaul, neck	Peràhan, coat	Màwlat, country
Trishty, thirst	Anjam, put on (impe- rative)	Kosh, shoes
A'smàn, heaven	Chale but, a fat man	Jinwà,î, born
Shid, milk	Husht, hand	Ult, round
Chho,î, day	Mujastì, calf of leg	Him, snow
Dashmànì, reading		Jin, wood
Ange, come		

1 I'	4 chod	7 sùt	10 jash
2 jù	5 pùnj	8 ànsht	20 jishî
3 trù,î	6 chù,î	9 nenhan	100 do shùm

A VOCABULARY OF THE TÏ'RHAÏ DIALECT.

Introduction.

The *Tïrhai* language is at present confined to 3000 families, who abandoned their own country the district of *Tïrà* on a feud breaking out between the Orakzais and Afridis, and settled in the province of *Ninganhàr*. They figured in the religious revolution I am now about to mention.

In the reign of AKBER, when MIRZA HASN was Governor of *Cabùl*, a holy man by name HISAMODI'N an Ansàri by caste came from Hindustán, where his forefathers had been left by TIMURLANG, to *Afghanistán* in which country he travelled and preached, and had succeeded in making many converts to the creed of the Shíahs, to which sect he belonged; when AKHUN DARVEZA whose shrine is now at *Peshàwar*, arose as his opponent, and as the defender of the orthodox faith of the Sunnis: HISAMODI'N had obtained the title of PÌ'R ROSHAN (father light) among his own sect and that of PÌ'R TARÍK (father darkness) among the Sunnis. AKHUN DARVEZA petitioned the king who gave orders to the governor of *Cabùl* to co-operate with him in exterminating the infidel Shíahs. These two laid many snares to entrap their opponent, who evaded their pursuit, accompanied by a body of 200 cavalry, by reversing the shoes of their horses, he escaped and his fate is not known; but his three sons were secured and put to death. The labors of PÌ'R ROSHAN were parti-

cularly successful in the district of *Tirà*, where he had 60,000 disciples ; who on the disappearance of their preceptor, returned to their former belief.

Vocabulary.

Kuzrà, horse	Tsîmbar, iron	Mùn, face
Bhadai, mare	Zyad, brass	A'zî, mouth
Pàlî, bread	Postakai, leather	Màs, meat
Wà, water	Parannazar, silver	Nukh, nail
Sinth, river	Luhizar, gold	<i>Kh</i> wai, right
Das, day	Bat, stone	Chap, left
Ràt, night	Achha, eye	Tsuk, little
Bîr ùk ^h , he-camel	Nasth, nose	Brokh, much
Strîzy ùk ^h , she-camel	Kan, ear	Ogà, shoulder
Bîra tsinda, he-goat	<i>Sh</i> unda, lip	Mare, neck
Strîzy tsàlî, she-goat	Danda, tooth	A'llak ^h , side
Ghwar, good	Zhibba, tongue	<i>Kh</i> arg, armpit
Nàkàr, bad	Bret, mustachoes	Rùn, thigh
Ghodi, abuse	Hast, hand	Pondi, calf of leg
Bàlî, wind	Pà, leg	Brich, tree
Nàr, fire	Tsat, back	Bhùm, earth
Ladà, wood	Damma, belly	Gad, mud
Brek ^h , pain	Boga, near	Dùda, dust
Tarwalî, sword	Dùr, far	Spagmai, moon
Dàl, shield	Paranna, white	Sùri, sun
Golai, bullet	Luhî, red	Barsàt, rain
Dudh, milk	Zyad, yellow	Dhùng, smoke
Kuchh, butter	Kangana, black	U'ryaz, cloud
Gadh, clarified butter	Sen, bedstead	Zabzalà, earthquake
Ghom, wheat	Bàl, hair	Ghwar kand, thunder
Dàdî, beard	Sùdà, little	Tandr, thunderbolt
Zav, barley	Ghana, large	Padakahàr, lightning
Lon, salt	Plan, fat	Nùkh, hoof
Go, bullock	Sùm, thin	Kavza, hut
Dhen, cow	Kathan, short	Tekai, scabbard
Ghàs, grass	Driga, tall	Màlùch, cotton
Strîzy, wife	Tsabar, cloth	Pam, wool
Mhala, father	Pîran, coat	U'zh gunî, goat's hair
Mà, mother	Sathan, trousers	Zmarrai, tiger
Putur, son	Phagdai, turban	Gùgh, deep
Kumàr, daughter	Sanà, dog	Kangana mirch, black pepper
Spaz, sister	Bilolec, cat	Sùm, leek
Bhrà, brother	Màhai, fish	Pyàz, onion
Katàrî, knife	Khar, donkey	Udhast, hunger
Kurkumand, saffron	Bîzo, monkey	Gushthànî, house
Spansi, thread	A'th, flour	Tandrai, mouse
Biyàtai, scissors	Gul, flower	Hindwànà, water-melon
Katàrî, razor	Bàr, fruit	

Shai, thing	Phallà, grain	Ràgha, plain
Dhùng, needle	Drig, long	Kàrgħa, crow
Mrikht, sweet	Plan, broad	Morgha, bird
Tre, salt	Ghasha, arrow	Khka, horn
Trikh, bitter	Ghurr, kamàn, bow	Phanai, shoes
Tattà, hot	Rast, true	Piratha, thirst
Shhal, cold	Drìst, false	Osai, deer
Sawe, hare	Pakkà, cooked	Ku,ai, well
Burod, wolf	A'ma, raw	Ghar, mountain
Gidad, jackal	Rassai, rope	Bhana, plate
Yaya, bear	Lakai, tail	
1 ik	7 sath	13 tro
2 dù	8 àkht	14 tsoudà
3 trà	9 nab	15 panzi
4 tsor	10 dah	16 khod
5 pants	11 iko	17 sato
6 kko	12 bo	18 akhto
		19 kunnai
		20 bhyà
		30 bhyoudà
		40 dù bhyà

A VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE, SPOKEN IN THE HIGHLANDS OF DEER.

Vocabulary.

Pand pishà, show the road	Chù ain pand, go this road
Pùch de, give a kiss	Buchhàkot, I am hungry,
Maga, don't	Dàt, full
Shilchà oth, I am thirsty	Paneth, money
Bàl, hair	Jàth, wool
Ghat ag, whence have you come?	Andeshkì thon, I will go there
Andefhtàg, I came thence	Gomb, wheat
Jib, tongue	Shid, milk
Masht, throat	Gad, clarified butter
Shalt, will you sell?	Ma,il, butter-milk
Màyà, curds	Chond, writing
Chot, cheese	Chantù, alive
Bat, rice	A'n, bring
Mulland, dead	Jàl, light (imperative)
Pedàh, ill	Pisht, flour
Kichù, take away	Wàhe, water
Pachhà, cook (imperative)	I's, woman
Go il, bread	Po, drink
Mish, man	Chau, begone
Khà, eat	Uthi, get up
Shàyà, come	God, horse
Beh, sit	Gau, bull
Jolà, speak	Tikod, girl
	Mekide, give me
	Màs, meat
	No,il, cap
	Shàh, put on (imperative)
	Yàr, friend
	Jàr, fight
	Màr, kill
	Tàran, forehead
	Dùdh, lip
	Dà,ir, chin
	Khasha, cheek
	Thoho, hand
	Jang, calf of leg
	Gabit, anus
	Jolà, speech
	Pù, son
	Ghìn, take

Gà, cow	Rà, it, might	Dùs, day
Angyùr, finger	Chail, goat	Rouns, musk deer
Mùlkanth, buying	Birbùr, tiger	Shirmukh, hyena
Yù, barley	Migar, joy	Shish, head
Gujur, clothes	Achhi, eye	Khor, foot
Shirbàl, trousers	Nistùr, nose	Erkas, breast
Sì, sew	Kan, ear	U's, strike
Ghalim, enemy	Dand, tooth	Ting, back
1 Yak	6 sho	11 ikà
2 do	7 shat	12 biyàhà
3 shita	8 hasht	13 sheltàha
4 chor	9 nob	14 chohà
5 pànch	10 dash	15 panchi
		16 shohud
		17 satàha
		18 hastàha
		19 unbist
		20 bis

A VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE MOGHA AIMAKS.

Introduction.

The Moghals are one of the four Aimaks ; they inhabit the country of *Baghràn* and *Mai igàn*, the former is subject to *Candahar* the latter to *Herat*.

A story is told that one of the kings of *Persia* sent for a Moghal Aimak, to inquire the structure of his language, and was so disgusted with the discordancy of its sounds that he ordered the man to be killed.

While the executioners were preparing to strike off his head, the king, to give the culprit a last chance, inquired the Moghalì for "face." The man answered "nùr" which in Persian signifies "light:" this lucky answer it is said saved the credit of the Moghal language and the head of its propounder or lecturer.

Vocabulary.

Odur, day	A'hin, iron	Surab, lead
Sonì, night	Bizù, monkey	Brinj, brass
Nàrà, warmth	Chinà, wolf	Tilla, gold
Ghar, hand	Nokai, dog	Nukhrà, silver
Koun, boy	Buz, goat	Kul, food
Wokin, girl	Saghal, beard	Gesal, belly
Bàbà, father	Saghlig, sheep	Kabr, nose
Turuksan, brother	Ukarr, a bull	Nuddun, eye
Khwàr, sister	Winà, cow	Kelan, tongue
Ussun, water	Sughul, a calf	Kala, chin
Ghàr, fire	Bughdai, wheat	Undun, trousers
Ukpang, bread	Arpa, barley	Kilghàsùn, wool
Shahar, city	Ghurul, flour	Nakà, shoes
Deh, village	Chighàn, rice	Girr, house
Darakht, tree	Anàr, pomegranate	Kongàn, light
Morin, horse	Angur, grapes	Ulan, red
Morin, mare	Pyàz, onion	Kokà, green
Nakchir, deer	Sir, leek	Shira, yellow

Eljigàn, ass	Zardak, carrot	Burghàja, cooked
Murgh, fowl	Dapsuny, salt	Auld, blind
Teman, camel	Tosùn, clarified butter	Ukubà, dead
Wataga, bear	Khàgîna, egg	Nira, name
Sunu, milk	Tarakh, curds	Yamal, saddle
Unda, butter-milk	Kagar, earth	Aulà, hill
Khisht, brick	Chaghàn, white	Uchkodar, yesterday
Oda, above	Kàrà, black	Kùri, stone
Dunda, in	Mor, road	Kejà, when
I'ndar, here	Khàm, raw	Enakai, now
Javlà, before	Lang, lame	Hàn, yes
Ghimsù, nail	Ebat, pain	Yema, why
Ekin, head	Chah, well	Be, I
Chakin, ear	Kulba, plough	Te, he
Nùr, face	Ghajar, plain	Inodar, to-day
Shuddun, tooth	Khîrja, hut	Nuntar, sleep
Kela, speech	Shewa, below	Modun, wood
Kunjunn, neck	Ghadana, out	Khànà, where
Gesù, hair	Tindar, there	Bas, enough
Malghai, cap	Koimà, after	Ogai, no
Khàtun, woman	Khùb, good	La, not
Kor, breeches tie	Watar, quick	Chî, thou
Sàmàn, grass	Bad, bad	Ekada, many
1 nikka	5 tábun	
2 koyar	6 jolàn	
3 ghorban	7 jurghan,	
4 dorban	&c. &c.	

Verbs.

I'ra, come	A'p, take up	Hàlà, kill
I'da, eat	U'maz, put on	Guilya, run
Buz, rise	Orchî, go	Talî, put
Barre, catch	Son, sit	Unnù, mount
Bi niwla, don't cry	Hug, heat	

Sentences.

Nàm chî yama bí	What is your name ?
Kedù turuksan betar	How many brothers have you ?
Kaun indai îra	Come here, boy.
Bàzà tù horchî sùn hàcharà bidandù	Go to the bazar and bring me some milk.
Malghai non yemagaja lon masuninchî	Why don't you wear a new cap ?
Kanaur chî nantar	Where are you going ?
Gà buz	Rise early.
Ghar mence ebatunna	My hand pains me.
Umur tamkedù sàl be	How old are you ?
Indasa ta Cabùl kedùr mor be	How far is Cabùl from this ?
Ordà màmî koyàr rupe kocharpà	I have two rupees left.
Katai màmî nîraini Halim Jan be	Halim Jan is the name of my chief.

Morinî tani kimatnî kedû be
Indasa tà farrah mornî kirainî kedû be

Bàbà tani àmdun be
A'mdun ogai be ena ghorbàn sal beki
akuja

Turuksan manî tanî nantar
Chaghàn bulja saghal manî
Bidanasai yam gajî kàshuda janta
Nazar tûmî nîran ki modr barish ikina
Agarchî khlàs ugai bechî turuksan raikî
Walka satànî gham into barîna
Nikka odurton kedû mor orchî nanta
Mornî yamal ke ki unusunna
Odur begà burja boz ki warchi ena
Bida îra labda khismat tortanî enaka
rukhsat kitûnî ki warchya girtuna
Dundadû manî kudal beyagaga

U'ndûî dundànijî àwâza bila ka Mu-
hammad Shah ukujanna
Eljiganîn manî uchkan sonî kulaghai
achichanna; daisunnî katkair yattrajanne
nikka mehmàn bila tenî eljiganîn
kulaghai achichanna

What is the price of your horse?
What is the hire of a horse from this to
Tarah?

Is your father alive?
He is not alive, he died 3 years ago

Do you know my brother?
Your beard has turned grey
Why are you angry with me?
It looks as if it would rain to-day
If you are employed send your brother
How are you taxed in your country?
How far can you go a day?
Saddle the horse that I may take a ride
The day is far spent, rise and let us go
I came to wait on you, now give me leave
to go home
Let there be no deceit between you and
me

There was a report in the camp that Mu-
hammad Shah was dead
Yesternight a thief stole an ass of mine
by cutting his tether; the thief also
stole an ass of a guest of mine.

XIII.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COUNTRY OF SEISTHAN.

BY LIEUT. LEECH, BOMBAY ENGINEERS,
Assistant on a Mission to Cabool.

The ancient name given to this country by the Hindoos was Shivasthán, (शिवस्थान) and it is said to have had many kings of that sect, of whom the most famous was Rajá Saspál. The Mahammadans called it Zabulisthán, and boast that it produced the father of Rustam. The country has never recovered from the waste in which it was laid by Tamerlane. The Seistanees are divided into three tribes, viz. The Kaiyánees, the Sarbandees, and the Shárkees.

Ancient History.

Tribes.

The boundaries of Seistán are Nássirábád, Zerkoh, Sekwà, Dashtak, Burj Alam Khan, Jànábád, and Jallálábád. The western boundary is the Koh i Khajà, on the top of which is the ruin of a populous city, said to have been captured from the infidel Hindoos by the fabulous Rustam; the place is inhabited by a tribe called Arbábà, in small families, having no chief. This is the fort from which Nadir Shah was obliged to retire after a two years siege. This hill fort is situated in the lake of Amoo, into which the streams of the following valleys discharge themselves, viz. Arghasthán, Tamak, Arghandáv, Helman, Khàsh rodh, Farrah, Adraskan, Rodigaz. In the time of Noorsheerwàn the Just, Kilà i beest was the northern boundary. The Seistanees are said to have torn the mandate of the Arabian prophet, and to have been cursed to the effect that they should never reign themselves or enjoy peace under another's reign.

Geography.

Legend.

The domestic animals of Seistan are cattle, (in abundance) dumbà sheep, and goats, there are no buffaloes; and horses and camels do not live long, on account of swarms of white flies that attack them.

Animals.

The country is flat and sterile in general; rice, wheat, and barley are, however, produced in some parts.

Grains.

Among the fruits grapes are scarce, and melons of both kinds plentiful and good.

Fruits.

- Wild animals.** The wild animals are hogs and hares (of which there are a great abundance), jackalls, foxes and otters, (in lake Amoo) in the same lake are also fish of a large kind and wild fowls in great number, among which is a large bird called koort, three of which are caught on an average a day. The down of this bird is much esteemed for stuffing pillows: it is sold in Candahar for 7 Rupees the Tabrez maund; about 3000 other wild fowls are caught a day on the lake in the following manner.
- Fowling.** The lake for some distance from the shore is covered with reeds; and each fowler has his own fowling ground; spaces are cleared in the reeds in which the snares are set. The water of the lake being clear the wild fowls are able to distinguish the small fish on which they feed. They dive in these small pools for them, and thus are caught.
- Religion.** The inhabitants of Seistàn are for the most part Sheeah Masalmans. There are a few Hindoos, and a few Baloches, who are Sunnee Mahammadans.
- Language.** The language of Seistàn is broken Persian. In a Vocabulary of 250 words, I only failed to trace the following to Persian, viz. gochà a boy, kenjà a girl, mokà mother, khurroo a cock, kàrà kid, mágas a calf, toor murgh a cooked egg, khàyà a raw egg, dokh unburnt brick, kang back, kul breast, lambos cheek, damàkh nose, galàv melon, kàtik cooked meat, koodh deaf, keel crooked, bàpeer grandfather, too, in, tabare there, garang heavy, paz cook (Imp.) baghan make smooth, (Imp.) tertaràtā nine (9) tyàda thirteen (13.)
- Principal men.** The principal men of Seistàn are as follows, viz. *Jalàladeen Khàn* of the tribe of Kai-yànee, the tribe of the former royal family: he has a brother Hamzà Khàn, both are sons of Bahràm Khàn and grandsons of Sulemàn Khàn, descendant of Malik Mamood Seistànee Shah of Meschid; he holds the forts of Jalalàbàd containing 500 houses, Bangàr 400 houses, Shaitàn 50 houses and other smaller forts; he could collect 3000 men all armed with matchlocks. He some time ago gave the daughter of his deceased uncle Nàzir Khàn in marriage to Shàh Kàmràn, with whom he is on friendly terms, and assists him with men when required. About 4 years ago Mahammad Ràzàd Khàn Sarbandee Seistànee, and Aly Khàn, the son of Khàn Jàn Sanjarànee Baloch, by Mahammad Ràzàd Khàn's sister, and Hàsham Khan Shàrkee of Seistàn, joined their forces and expelled Jalàladeen from Jallàlábàd, Nàsirábàd, Kachoon, &c. forcing him to take refuge in Joo,een, a place belonging partly to Seistanees, and partly to Popalzais. He (Jalàladeen) despatched his son Nàsir Khàn to Kàmràn for succour, who granted it, invaded Seistàn, and reseatd Jalàladeen in his possessions.
- Jalàladeen Khan.**
- This chief has lately adopted the Sunnee creed.
- Hamzà Khan.** *Hamza Khan* was formerly at enmity with his brother the abovementioned Jalàladeen, but was reconciled to him by Shàh Kàmràn, and is now subject to him, he has married the sister of Mahammad Ràzàd Khàn, but he and his brother are not on good terms with the latter, neither are they so popular in Seistàn as he is. *Mahammad Razad Khan* Sarbandee Seistanees has the districts of
- Mahammad Razàd Khàn.**

Sekwà Husenabàd, Pusht i Dasht Shiling Warmàl, Doulatàbàd, Chung i Murghàn, Burj i Hajeè, &c. &c. He could collect 5,000 men, 100 of which would be Cavalry. He is on friendly terms with Aly Khàn Sanjerànee Baloch, who has lately taken the fort of Chakhnasor from Kàmran; since the latter has been besieged by the Persians, Sulf Aly Khàn, the son of Mahammad Razàd Khàn, was a hostage with Kàmran; he was released with the sons of the other Seistànee chiefs in the Shah's late campaign against Candahàr. Kàmran has given one of Mahammad Razàd Khàn's daughters in marriage to a son of his Vizier Yàr Mahammad Khàn and has himself married a sister of Aly Khàn's. Before Kàmran invaded Seistàn, Mahammad Razàd Khàn was on good terms with the Sardars of Candahàr, and in the war between Kàmran and Persia is neutral.

Sulf Aly Khàn.

Hasham Khàn Shàrkee Seistànee holds Dashtak, Palgee, Kimmak, Wàsilow, &c. &c. He could collect 400 men, he is of old a dependant of Shàh Kàmran and gives succour of troops but not tribute; he is on good terms with the Baloches, and has a superficial friendly intercourse with the Sardars of Candahàr

Hasham Khàn.

Arbàb Husenà was Governor of Khàsh; Kàmran took the place four years ago, and him prisoner, afterwards set him at liberty and gave his daughter in marriage to Ghulàm Khàn, son of Atà Mahammad Khàn, the chief of the Alakozais. Arbàb Husenà was formerly tributary to Khàn Jàn Baloch; he has now a superficial intercourse with Candahàr.

Arbàb Husenà.

Chakhnasoor was formerly under Meer Alam Khàn Noorzai, the brother in law of Vizier Fattèh Khàn; he also held Khàsh and Kada. He was afterwards killed at Jagdalik—Vizier Fattèh Khàn then gave Chakhnasoor to Khàn Jàn Baloch, for marrying a cast off mistress called Bagee.

Chakhnasoor.

Aly Khàn is on good terms with the Sardars of Candahàr, he does not pay tribute or deference to them. One of his sisters is the wife of Shàh Pasand Khàn, Governor of Lash, and another has married Asadullà Khàn of Kain, (famous for saffron) the son of Meer Alam Khàn Kainee.

Aly Khàn.

Kada is almost desolate; it is held by Arbàb Hasen Khàn.

Kada.

Dost Mahammad Nàroovee Baloch could collect 400 men, he holds Burji Alam, &c. &c. he married the sister of Mahammad Razàd Khàn and gave his own sister to Aly Khàn Baloch; he is under Kàmran.

Three miles from Jànàbàd are the ruins of several towns called Boonak where old coins are found, as also at the ancient seat of the Kaiyànee kings, Tarakoo, 4 miles from Burji Alam Khàn.

Old coins.

There is a road from Candahàr to Seistàn through Greeshk as follows:

Candahàr Kish na Khud, 40 miles, several villages of Noovzais, sets of springs.

Road through Greeshk.

Greeshk, a strong fort, the Government of Mahammad Siddy Khàn, 40 miles, a large town of Panchpàces, Helman river.

Chà e Dewalà, 20 miles, no houses, one well on the road.
Chà i Kurkee, 20 miles, no houses, ditto ditto.
Chà i Hasaddee, 20 miles, ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
Fort of Khàsh, 16 miles, 400 houses of Arbàbzais, river Khàsh.
Kadah, 46 miles, 300 houses of Arbàbzais, ditto ditto.
Chakhnasoor, 16 miles, 500 houses Meer Tàjaks, ditto ditto.

Jànàbàd, 16 miles, 400 houses of Baloches and Seistànees, a large river, the different rivers of Seistàn having joined. Here the road divides into two, the right is—

Jallàlábàd, 10 miles, 400 houses Seistànee Kaijànees, ditto ditto.
A ford of Afzalábàd, 16 miles, 200 houses Arbàbzais, ditto ditto.
Koh i Khàjà in the lake (by water), 10 miles.

Road through
Garmsel.

There is another road from Candahàr to Seistàn through Garmsel as follows :
Candahàr Band i Timour, 20 miles, several forts, Isaaczais, river of Arghandàv.
Kilà i Spà Mer, 12 miles, a small village containing salt pans, ditto ditto.
A desert Gumbat, 40 miles, no houses, river of Helman.
Hàzàr juft, 24 miles, scattered hamlets, ditto ditto.
Nujàn pushtà, 12 miles, 300 huts of Baloches in the spring, ditto ditto.
Lakkee, 20 miles, 400 huts, all the year of Baloches, 1000 in spring, ditto ditto.
Sappà, 16 miles, 200 huts of Kanozais, ditto ditto.
Be Nàdar, 12 miles, 100 huts of Noorzais, ditto ditto.
Be Nàdar i Sateef, 8 miles, ditto ditto ditto.
Deeshoo, 24 miles, 400 huts of different tribes, ditto ditto.
Palàlak, 8 miles, 100 huts of Baloches Bartsees, river of Helman.
Kilà i Islàm Khàn, 32 miles, 100 of houses Nazni Baloches, ditto ditto.
One stage on the road—
Dak Delee, 50 miles, no houses, ditto ditto.
Sakwà, 24 miles, belonging to Mahammad Razad Khàn Seistànee.

R. LEECH, *Bombay Engineers,*

Assistant on a Mission to Cabool.

XIV.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

TRIBE OF TAIMANEE AND THEIR COUNTRY.

BY LIEUT. R. LEECH, BOMBAY ENGINEERS,

Assistant on a Mission to Cabool.

The boundary nearest to Candahar is Seenai to which the road is as follows: From Candahar, Shàh Makhsood 36 miles, thence Lakhshakà 32 miles, thence Anjeeràn 16 miles, thence Kajikee 16 miles, thence Deh Bábà 6 miles, thence Kàrezak 40 miles, thence Bàshaling 40 miles, thence Bāghràn 40 miles, thence Hazàr Durakht 40 miles, thence Ghara Jangal 40 miles, thence Seenai 20 miles. From Seenai the boundary line is as follows: Sangàn 40 miles, Talkhàk 28 miles, Pushturuk 40 miles, one night on the road, Shàrak 60 miles, Tai Deh 40 miles, Farrà rodh 30 miles, Sàkhar 40 miles, Pàs 24 miles, Ghor i Muskkàn 52 miles, Ghor i Tawara 70 miles, Neelee 40 miles, Zirnee 24 miles, Chàrdar 38 miles, Yaman 24 miles, Sangàn 28 miles, and Seenai 40 miles.

Boundaries.

The Taimanees are one of the "Char Aimàks" (four tribes which are all at peace and otherwise connected with each other) viz. "Feroz Kohee," "Jamsheedee," "Taimanee" and Moghal."

Chàr Aimàks.

The principal men among the Taimanees are as follow: Aghà Ibrahim, Aghà Ibrahim, Aghà Mustafà, Aghà Abdal Hameed and Aghà Mähmood.

Principal men.

Aghà Ibràhim, resides at Ghor i Taiwara, and holds Pàs, Neelee, Zirnee, Sàkhar and Ghor i Mushkàn; he collects his own tribute and could collect 5,000 Cavalry in a home feud, he sends occasional presents to Shàh Kàmràn and assists him with a force in his wars. The father of Aghà Ibràhim, Sahib Ikhtyàr Mahammed Khàn, ruled over the whole tribe of Taimanees and the "Chàr Aimàks." On his death Aghà Mustafà, son of Aghà Sulemàn and cousin of Aghà Ibrahim, had several contests regarding the division of the country, they at last, however, came to terms and effected a partition; 20,000 Taimanees could be collected against a foreign enemy. Aghà Ibràhim does not, like the other Taimanees, and Aimàk chiefs, keep up a slave trade: he is a Sunee Masalman.

Aghà Ibràhim.

Aghà Mustafà.

Aghà Mostafà resides at Yaman and his brother *Aghà Mahmood*, resides at Sangàn, he holds Talkhàk, Indoo, Buldai, Pushturuk, Seenai and Sursarai; he could collect 1000 Cavalry in a home feud. At the time when Vizier Fattèh Khan paid the visit to Herat that cost him his eyesight, *Aghà Mahmood* betrothed his daughter to Dilàwar Khàn, the son of Timoar Kulee Khan, brother of Vizier Futtèh Khàn and Mahammad Azeem Khàn by one mother. Dilàwar Khàn is now alive, but half witted, and wanders about Candahàr in a state of constant intoxication, in tattered clothes, unnoticed by his uncles the Sardars. The daughter of *Aghà Mahmood* is still a maid.

Meer Aly Khàn.

Meer Aly Khàn, the younger brother of Dilàwar Khàn, imprisoned the latter, and even put him to the torture, to induce him to forego his right to *Aghà Mahmood's* daughter in favor of his son. On his failing to extract this, he went himself last year carrying with him some presents to *Aghà Mustafà*, who refused to give him his niece, unless he brought a release from Dilàwar Khàn from the betrothment.

Aghà Mustafà.

Aghà Mustafà collects his own tribute; he sends occasional presents to Kàmran, and gives him assistance in men in time of war: he is tributary to Kàmran; and for Ghor i Mushkàn, to Shah Saifulmuluk, one of Kàmran's sons. Last year when Kàmran set out for his campaign against Candahàr, they submitted to his rule after having some time before refused tribute to his son. *Aghà Mustafà* last year invited the Sardars of Candahàr to attack Herat, promising the assistance of the Taimanees: however when Kàmran commenced his campaign they were by his threats brought again under subjection. *Aghà Mustafà* has married the daughter of Ismàil Khàn, brother of *Aghà Ibràhim*, and his brother *Aghà Mahmood* has married the sister of *Aghà Ibràhim*, he is a Sunee Mahommadan.

Aghà Abdul Hameed.

Aghà Abdul Hameed resided at Tai Deh formerly; he last year retired on account of the frequent forays of the Memanagees to Seenai; he holds the place at the hands of *Aghà Mustafà*. Last year when driven from Tai Deh, he came to Candahàr bringing presents for the Sardars, and suing for the security of his newly acquired country from the forays of the neighbouring Afghans: he has 200 Cavalry constantly in his employ and could collect 2000 men, he is on good terms with Kàmran. In case Kàmran should make a campaign on Candahàr, *Aghà Abdul Hameed* would join the former; his sister is the wife of *Aghà Murtazà*, brother of *Aghà Mustafà*, he himself has taken the sister of *Aghà Murtazà* in marriage.

He is no way subject to Candahàr.

Aghà Mahmood.

Aghà Mahmood, the son of Shàh Pasandkhàn, not the brother of *Aghà Mustafà*, resides at Shàrak, and holds other villages dependant; he has 1000 Cavalry followers; and could collect 3000 men from his tribe, he collects his own tribute: he is on friendly terms with Kàmran, sends occasional presents, and assists him with men in his wars; he has no connection with the Sardars of Candahàr; he gave his sister in marriage to *Aghà Ibràhim*.

The Taimanees at the commencement of the present siege had collected to join Sher Mahammad Khàn Ferozkohee Hazàrà, but were deterred by the fear of the Sardars of Candahàr, who were supposed to be in the interest of Mahammad Shàh. The Taimanees however have 1000 men in the city of Herat; and their Cavalry are in readiness to act with Sher Mahammad should he gain an advantage over the Asif of Meschid.

Siege of Herat.

The district of Ghor i Taiwara is the most fertile part of the Taimanee country; indeed the whole country is in general more fertile than the other parts of Affghànisthàn, the winter of this country is very severe, and the roads begin to be free from the snow about the 1st April.

Climate.

There are no rivers in the country.

The domestic animals of the country are camels, horses in abundance, cattle, asses scarce, sheep and goats in abundance.

Animals.

Fruits are scarce, seichas, apricots, and apples, water and musk melons are plentiful, the blights are very severe.

Fruits.

The grains are wheat, arzan (millet) another kind of millet called gâl, rice in small quantities.

Cotton is produced answering to the consumption of their country, sorrel is plentiful called (ribav.)

The wild animals are deer, leopards, bears, hogs, wolves, foxes, jackals, tigers, an animal found in the mountains of Affghànisthàn called Tabarghàn and by the Taimanees Lurr.

Wild animals.

Among birds is found the Greek partridge in great abundance; others are scarce.

The religion of the Taimanees is Sunnee Mahammadan, and their language is broken Persian; for instance instead of saying "bamàde" give me, they say "baimatte."

There is a lead mine at Shàrak which supplies Herat.

Mine.

The Taimanees are subdivided into Jafaree, Husanjunnee, Kursyà, and Chàrshàkh.

The chief of the Ferozkohees is Mähmood Khàn, he is a dependant of Shah Kàmran, as also is his brother, one of them is near the person of Kàmran, another is under the orders of Sher Mahammad Khàn.

Ferozkohees.

The Jamsheedees are said to be the descendants of Jamshed.

Jamsheedees.

The name of their chief is Ibràhim Khàn, a dependant of Shah Kàmran.

The Moghuls are under Abdul Azeez, a servant of Kàmran's.

Moghuls.

R. LEECH, *Assistant.*

MEMORANDUM
REGARDING BOOKS AND PAPERS
OF THE LATE
MR. MOORCROFT.

BY MR. LORD.

1. I have the honor to present you a list of books and papers belonging to the late Mr. Moorcroft, which I have been so fortunate as to recover during my recent journey to Toorkistan.

2. For the greater part of them I am indebted to Meer Mahomed Moorad Beg who, immediately on my arrival at Koondooz, wrote to the Khan of Muzar desiring that all such relics of the European traveller should forthwith be sent. In reply to this 50 volumes, all of printed works, were immediately forwarded; the remainder, including the map, Mr. Moorcroft's passport in English and Persian, from the Marquis of Hastings and a MS. volume, with several loose MS. sheets, chiefly of accounts, I was enabled to recover when, by the Meer's permission, I myself made a visit to Khooloom and Muzar.

3. I think the evidence I have received proves, as strongly as the nature of negative evidence will admit, that no MS. papers of any value belonging to that ill-fated expedition remain to be recovered. I paid every person who brought books, and always explained that I would give double reward for any thing that was written, and though, in consequence of this several sheets of MS. were brought me they never appeared on examination to contain any thing beyond accounts, and such routine matters. Now as the natives must be unable to make the distinction, the chances evidently are that if any papers of importance existed one or two of them at least would have found their way to me amongst the numbers presented.

4. I append a letter from Mirza Humeedoodeen, the principal secretary to the Khan of Muzar, and a man who attended Mr. Trebeck in his last moments, saying that two printed and one MS. volume are in existence at Shehr Subz, and that he had sent a man to recover them for me. As I have since been obliged to leave the country, and all communication is, by the present state of affairs at Cabool rendered impossible, I mention this fact as all worthy the attention of some future traveller.

5. The map is in itself a document of much interest as containing Mr. Moorcroft's route traced, evidently with his own hand, and continued as far as Akcha within one stage of Audkhoe, where he is known to have fallen a victim, not more, I believe, to the baneful effects of the climate than to the web of treachery and intrigue by which he found himself surrounded, and his return cut off. On the back of the map is a MS. sketch of the route through Adkhoe to Meimuna and back through Sireepool to Bulkh, as though if he had planned a tour through these little independent states partly perhaps to see the horses for which they are famed, and partly to wile away the uneasiness of expectation till a safe conduct should be granted him through the territories of the ruler of Koondooz. We can thus almost trace the last object that engaged his mind, and in the prosecution of which he laid down his life.

6. Connected with this I beg to subjoin a slip of paper which I found amongst a pile of loose accounts, and which bears in Mr. Trebeck's writing the following entry. Date Sept. 6th 1825.

Arrived at Bulkh August 25th.

Mr. M. died August 27th, placing the date of Mr. Moorcroft's death beyond a doubt, and also I think affording negative evidence against the supposition of its having been caused by any unfair means.

7. But the same paper is further interesting from an accidental coincidence. The Meerza I have before mentioned accompanied me from Tash Koorghan to Muzar, and in the course of conversation, which naturally turned in a great measure on the melancholy fate of Moorcroft's party, he said, that about a month before the death of Trebeck he had one day gone to him, by desire of the Khan, to purchase some pearls which he heard he had. Trebeck produced the pearls, but when questioned about the price said in a desponding tone, "Take them for what you please, my heart is broken, what care I for price now?" The entry is this—

Total on the things.....	280 grs.
Oct. 15th Taken by Meerza.....	131 grs. or 4 Miskals.
„ 16th Taken by Dewan Beghee.....	33 grs. or 1 Miskal.

It will be observed no price is affixed, probably none was received. A stranger in a foreign land, far from the soothing voice of his countrymen or kinsfolk, surrounded by rude hordes, who looked on him as the only obstacle to possessing themselves of the countless treasures, which they believed to be in his charge his youthful spirit fired, and sunk under the vexation. The bright visions with which he had commenced his career had long since vanished:—where he had looked for pleasures he had found toils, where for rest he had to guard against dangers; sickness had carried off many of the companions with whom he had set out, and when at last it struck his guide, his own familiar friend to whom he had looked for support under every adversity, and for rescue from every difficulty, and when in addition he found that all hopes of return to his native land seemed if not cut off, at least indefinitely deferred, his heart as he too

truly said was broke, and in a few short weeks he sunk into an untimely grave. I should apologize for a digression unsuited, I confess, to the character of an official paper, but is impossible to hear the warm terms in which poor Trebeck is still mentioned by the rude natives amongst whom he died, without feeling the deepest sympathy in the fate of one who fell

"So young, and yet so full of promise."

7. It is only necessary, I should add one or two more observations. The account book, which I now forward, is a valuable document in more respects than one. It contains an accurate list of the stock originally purchased by Mr. Moorcroft when starting for his journey, and will serve to modify considerably the extravagant ideas that have been entertained of the quantities of goods which he carried. Taken in connexion with the loose MS. accounts it will serve also to evince that the greater part of this stock was sold off previous to his leaving Bokhara, and as far as my information goes, I am inclined to believe the proceeds were chiefly expended in the purchase of horses of which I understand he had, when he died somewhat under a hundred, including specimens of all the best Uzbek and Turkooman breeds.

8. The account book is further interesting as containing in Mr. Moorcroft's own handwriting a list of the articles, which he offered on his presentation to the King of Bokhara, and a note at the end to the effect that the King had, in return, ordered him a remission of the duties of his merchandize, rather more than equalling the estimated value of the goods. It is further satisfactory to be able to add, on the authority of several Bokhara merchants, who were on terms of intimacy with him during his stay in that city, that his character was highly appreciated by the King, who frequently sent for him to enjoy the pleasure of his conversation, and conferred on him the high privilege, never before granted to a Christian, of riding through the city, and even to the gate of the King's palace on horseback.

9. In addition to the list of his merchandize this account book contains also a list of his private property, which it appears Mr. Moorcroft was obliged by order of the Koosh Beggee to make out on entering Bokhara. From this list we learn that he possessed 90 volumes of books. The number I have recovered and which I have now the honor to place at your disposal is 57

Amongst them are several odd volumes, of which the sets if complete,	
would give an addition of about	30
	<hr/>
	Total, ... 87
	<hr/>

So that there are probably not more than two or three volumes of which we may not consider ourselves to have ascertained the fate. As to MSS. I have already shown the high probability, that any of consequence have eluded our researches.

10. Scattered through the printed volumes numerous notes and corrections in Mr. Moorcroft's own handwriting will be found. Of these some referring incidentally to the dangers of his journey, or laying down plans as to the route by which he meant to return, cannot be read without emotion.

11. In conclusion it is but justice to add that the impression every were left by this enterprizing, but ill-fated, party has been in a high degree favorable to our national character.

(Signed) P. B. LORD.

Peshawar, 26th May, 1838.

Translation of a letter from Mirza Humeeddeen to P. B. Lord, Esquire.

A. C. Two books and one manuscript are in the city of Shuhr Subz. I have sent a person to bring them, and when they reach me I shall send them to you. In all things I will never forget your good offices. Let me always hear of your welfare. Believe what the man says, and that I am your well wisher. Dated Mohurrum 1254 A. H.

(True translation,)

(Signed) ALEXANDER BURNES,
On a Mission to Cabool.

List of Mr. Moorcroft's Books recovered at Koondooz, Khooloom and Muzar, by P. B. Lord, Esquire.

	Volumes.
Gladwin's Persian Moonshee,	1
Bedingfield on Diseases,	1
Murray's Chemistry,	4
Saumarez's Physiology, volume 2nd (odd,).....	1
Nautical Almanack for the year 1823,	1
Ditto ditto for 1820,	1
The Complete Grazier,	1
Bell on the Urethra,	1
Fry's Pautographia,	1
Herau on War,	1
Duncan's Edinburgh Dispensatory,	1
Paley's Natural Theology,	1
Marco Polo's Travels,	1
The New Testament in Toorkee,	1
Norie's Nautical Tables,	1
Hey's Surgery,	1
Maladies Chirurgicales (in French),	1
Reecc's Medical Guide,	1
Hamilton's East India Gazetteer,	1
Hopkins' Persian, Arabic and English Vocabulary,	1
Scarpa on the Eye,	1
Saunders on the Eye,	1

	Volumes.
Gladwin's <i>Materia Medica</i> in the Arabic and Persian Languages with English Translation,	1
Fordyce on Fevers,	2
Hutton's <i>Mathematics</i> , volume 1st (odd,)	1
Nicholson's <i>Encyclopedia</i> , volumes 1, 2, 3 and 5 (odd,)	4
<i>Histoire des Desconvertes</i> (French), volume 2d (odd,)	1
Gibbon's <i>Roman Empire</i> , volumes 9, 10 and 12 (odd,)	3
Cullen's <i>Practise of Physic</i> , vols. 2, 3, 4, (odd,)	3
<i>Histoire de Russie</i> in French, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 (odd,)	6
<i>Art of Cookery</i> ,	1
Elphinstone's <i>Cabool</i> , with Map,	1
Malcolm's <i>History of Persia</i> , 2d volume (odd,)	1
Berchtold's <i>Essay for Patriotic Travellers</i> ,	1
Murray's <i>Discoveries and Travels in Asia</i> ,	3
Hunter's <i>Hindoostanee Dictionary</i> , vol. 2d (odd,)	1
Torn leaves, forming part of an <i>Essay on Vaccination</i> ,	1
Ditto a pamphlet on <i>Trade with India and China</i> ,	1
Ditto several loose sheets of <i>MS. accounts</i> and an account book in manuscript,	1

Total volumes, 57

(Signed) P. B. LORD.

True copy,

(Signed) A. BURNES.

(True copies,)

H. TORRENS,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

with the Govr. Genl.

COMMERCIAL.

No. I.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

ON THE PORTS, OR ACCESSIBLE MOUTHS OF THE INDUS.

BY CAPTAIN ALEXR. BURNES.

Before entering upon the state of commerce on the Indus, or the means of its improvement, it is desirable to treat of the ports or mouths of the river, by which it may be carried on. This is the more necessary as it has been understood by some that these, though not presenting obstacles, do not hold out encouraging facilities. The best, indeed the only means, of coming to a just conclusion on a point of manifest importance, is to bring to light such facts as are at our disposal regarding the former ports of this river, and likewise to record the changes in them for which we have other authority than tradition or hearsay evidence. On such a subject I might very appropriately commence with those facts noted by "the merchant of Alexandria," the second Arrian, but it might be objected that the lapse of time and the loose words of an ancient author are scarcely applicable in a matter of such practical and present utility, and I shall at once draw upon more modern authorities, the records of the British nation in its commerce by the Indus.

2. It seems that the first settlement in Sind was made in the year 1758, as the demand for woollens and other goods on the countries traversed by the Indus, held out great encouragement. This factory was withdrawn in the year 1775, under instructions from the authorities in England, because of differences with the Government of Sind and, as the despatch says, "as we have before experienced " some instances of the arbitrary disposition of the Prince."* In 1799 such however were the inducements, from the tendency of trade to run in the channel of the Indus, that the East India Company sought to renew their commercial connexion with Sind, and Mr. N. Crow, who was deputed for that purpose, restored the factory at Tatta, and procured permission of the Government to fix his residence either at that city or the port of Curachee. "The Prince evinced great reluctance " to allow a factory at Curachee and wished the *ports of Shahbunder and Tatta as*

* MS. Records of the Bombay Government.

"formerly to be the abode of the English."* This auspicious commencement was not, however, attended with the advantages which might have been hoped for, and we find Mr. Crow on the 26th of August, 1800, despondingly write as follows. "While the satisfaction which the reports of my increasing intimacy with this jealous Government, the pleasing prospect of its ripening confidence in the British connexion and the additional indulgences granted out of respect to it, would convey, I have received suddenly without the smallest preparation a "purwanu" (order) from the Prince, directing me immediately, and without fail or delay, to repair myself and dependents to Tatta and to limit my residence and concerns to that city."† Mr. Crow attributed these events to jealousy on the part of the native merchants, and the concerns of the factory in a few months after abruptly terminated. I dwell upon these facts to shew that the cessation of our commerce on the Indus originated, in both instances, from differences with the Government of Sind, and had no reference to obstructions, in the navigation of the river. It is now therefore proper that the channels by which that commerce was carried on should be noticed.

3. As has been said, the factory was fixed at Tatta, a position which presents every facility for communicating with the different mouths, standing, as that city does, near the head of the Delta. The port, however, where the British first disembarked their goods in Sind, was "Dehra Jam ka, or Aurunga bunder," so called from having been opened in the time of the Emperor Aurungzebe who, it may be observed, died in the year 1707, and in whose time a very extensive trade was carried on with Mooltan and Lahore.† A tomb, said to be that of one of the English residents is yet pointed out at Dehra. From this port, the desertion of the fresh water led to the establishment of Shahbunder 20 miles westward. At the close of our first connexion with Sind in 1775, this was the port of the country, as is proved by the records of Government. The establishment of the factory consisted of 12 boats or "Doondees," from 40 to 60 Khurwars burthen, (30 to 45 tons English) besides two accommodation vessels, and in these, all the imports were sent *by water to Tatta*, and there are persons yet living who were employed in the service. They even speak of the arrangements then existing, and it would appear that they had strong crews who were warmly clothed in some of the woollens of the factory and likewise received a regular allowance of spirits on each trip. In 1799, when the British returned to Sind we find Mr. Crow fixed at Curachee, and on the 29th of October in that year, he writes to Government, that he is preparing to introduce goods to the Indus by Lahoree Bunder, *then on the stream*, which is many miles west of Shahbunder. In 1809 when Mr. Smith's mission visited Sind, we find that this port of the Indus, leading to Lahoree and Darajee (two places close on each other) was still open. In 1831, when our attention was again directed to Sind, we find the port of the country to be Vikkur or Baree Gora, a village situated on the Hujamree, and that Dehra, Shahbunder and Lahoree were all deserted by the fresh water, and had given place to the new port now mentioned.

* MS. Record of the Bombay Government.

† Rennell.

4. With such facts before us, it is evident that the accessible mouth of the Indus varies, and it is equally so, that one of the mouths of that river has continued accessible from the earliest times of which we have authentic record: but this is also the very information which we derive from the *Periplus*. "The merchant of Alexandria," tells us, in the 2nd century of the Christian era, that the river had seven mouths, and that but one was navigable, and, from it, the cargo *was carried up the river*, and here stood, what he called "Emporium Barbaricum," and here must stand, I may add, the "Emporium Britannicum" of the modern trade by this river. This is not a suitable place to enter upon the means for fixing the waters of the Indus to one channel more than they have hitherto been, farther than to observe, that it is customary in Sindh to watch the course of the river annually and to dig cuts from those turnings by which the country may be readily flooded. I have been even informed that such cuts have become navigable to boats, but I have no authentic evidence to produce on this subject, farther than they certainly are so during the swell. Experience and a more perfect knowledge of the minute characteristics of this stream may, in the end, perhaps enable us to effect the desirable object of confining the river to at least two of its navigable mouths. At present it is sufficient to observe that a permanent settlement should not be made at any of the ports of the river, and that the British Agent should remove from one to another so that he may reside at that place where the sea-going vessels ship their goods into the flat bottomed boats of the country.

5. The entrance of such vessels, throughout the navigable season, into the river, is clearly established by the long continuance of the trade, and its present existence. It has however been said that the merchant labors under disadvantages from the Indus not being accessible to large ships like the Ganges. That it is at present inaccessible to such vessels is certain, and it is to be feared that the researches, now being made by the surveyors in the mouths of it, will not prove favorable to the Indus being entered by square-rigged vessels, though some such, but of a different build from our present merchant ships, without doubt, traded at one time to it. One of these vessels, called by the Sindians an *Armat*,* which could carry about 200 tons, lies imbedded above Vikkur, 20 miles from the sea, and seems to have been a gun brig or ship of war, with two masts, but her greatest draft of water as marked on the stern post was but 9 feet, and her floating trim must have been under 8 since this water mark is but 3 feet below the sills of the stern post. This is less than is drawn by some of the present country boats of 160 candies (40 tons) that trade to the river, and not more than was requisite for the Cutter *Nerbudda* of but 45 tons burthen, lately employed on the Indus survey.

* "Armat." This name suggests the idea that the vessel was Portuguese, and that this is a corruption of the word "Armada." There is besides a Roman Catholic cross on the figure head and we know that the Portuguese burned Tatta in 1555, though this vessel belongs to a much later period of the history of that nation. There can be no doubt of her being a ship of war since Lieutenant Leech dug into the hold and found 6 or 8 small brass guns, about 20 gun barrels and 400 balls and shells. The latter were filled with powder and the arms were found in the Armoury so that it is probable she sunk suddenly; she now lies on dry land, a great curiosity, and large tamarisk bushes grow on what was her deck! The name of this vessel was "Nou Khureed," which merely means "the new purchased," and there was another which sunk in the Wanyanee called "Futteh Jung."

6. But if this river is destitute of a mouth by which ships may enter, the merchant has a means of supplying its want by shipping his goods for Curachee, which stands towards Sinde as Alexandria does to Egypt, only with this important advantage in favor of Sinde, that there is a natural channel by creeks inland, *and at present in use*, from Curachee to the Indus, by which the flat bottomed boats of the country might convey the cargo of a ship into the river with safety. Till the Pasha of Egypt opened the canal Mahmoodiah, by which merchandize is now sent to Fooa, on the Nile, it was usual to tranship it into native boats, and send it across the bar of the Rosetta branch of the river, but in Sinde there is no necessity for such exposure. Should the trade by the Indus become very great, and should it be ever considered preferable to send a large cargo of goods, in a ship, to a small one, in a country vessel, Curachee is the port to which it must be consigned, but it should be clearly understood that both present lines for commercial communication, and that there are really very strong reasons for adhering to the use of the present boats. These are the well known craft of Western India drawing from 9 to 12 feet water and by which the valuable coasting trade has been so long carried on.

7. In Sinde, the English factory invariably used the river route, but should the merchants of our time, with a view to coming quickly into market, and avoiding the delays, incident to the circuitous navigation of the Delta in the cold season, find it advisable to proceed overland from Curachee to Tatta, the road is open and good. In articles of value, such as jewels and fine cloths, it is not improbable that this route might be sometimes chosen, since such goods could well bear the cost incidental to the transport. With any investment of heavy articles the advantages of abandoning an open route by water for an open one by land are not so apparent. Attendant on the latter would come all the inconveniences of packing, loading and preparing the bales, so that they may suit a camel, which with the greater expense involved by the land route must, I imagine, give a permanent preference to the line of the Indus, even in its Delta.

ALEXANDER BURNES, *on a Mission.*

TATTA IN SINDE, }
2nd January, 1837. }

PRACTICAL NOTES ON THE TRADE TO THE INDUS AND THE NAVIGATION OF THAT RIVER.

1. A commercial communication has this year (1835) commenced on the Indus, in accordance with the treaty; boats have both begun to ascend and descend the stream; it seems desirable, therefore, to record some of the earliest information, of a practical nature, regarding the river, the vessels on it, and the trade itself.

2. It is imperatively necessary to adhere to the mould of boats, which are now in use on the river Indus. Science may in time improve them; but disappointment will, I believe, follow all attempts at it, till further experience is obtained. A boat with a keel is not adapted to the river Indus.

3. Though the Indus is accessible after November, the labour of tracking up against the stream is at that time great. The river is then, and for the three succeeding months about its lowest, which prevents the boatmen from seeking the still water and drives them to the more rapid parts of the current. The northerly winds which blow till February, makes the task more than ever irksome, and extra trackers are required. The treaty too, encourages large boats more than small ones, the toll on both being alike.

4. After February, the voyage from the sea to Hydrabad, which would previously have occupied nearly a month, may be performed in five days; the expense of trackers is avoided, the river has less dangers, and the merchants thus saves his time, labour and interest. The swell of the Indus does not prevent vessels ascending to the Punjab, for at that time the southerly winds prevail.

5. It is these southerly winds which give to the Indus, and its navigation, advantages over the Ganges. The course of the one river is all east and west, that of the other north and south. Use must, therefore, be made of this nautical advantage, to make merchandize profitable by the route of the Indus.

6. The obstacles to navigating the Indus at its mouth are no doubt great, but they have been magnified. Above Calcutta, for a considerable part of the year, there is no greater depth in the rivers Bhagruttee and Jellingee, which lead from the Hoogly to the Ganges, than two or three feet. In the Indus a greater depth than this will always be found somewhere to lead from the sea ports to the great river. This, then, is a decided advantage in the inland navigation, though the Indus has not a mouth accessible to large ships like the Ganges. It proves, too, that a portorage,

or even a canal, (were it possible to cut one,) is unnecessary, as it must never be forgotten that the largest boats of the river draw but four feet when heavily laden.*

7. Much stress has been laid upon a place being fixed for unshipping the cargoes of the sea-going into the river-going boats. Anxiety on this point is useless, for it will vary every two or three years, and the utmost reliance may be placed on the people now in the trade. In 1831 the mouth leading to Vikkur had four fathoms of water; in 1835 it had but one and half in most places, and in one but six feet, terminating in a flat. The estuary was also quite changed. Sea boats can always ascend one mouth of the Indus, and the navigators find it out without difficulty.

8. From four to five hundred sea-going boats sailed out of the Port of Vikkur alone last year. They are the common boats of Western India, drawing from nine to twelve feet water, and which convey all the coasting trade of the country, valuable as it is. If traders will not place reliance on these boats, experimental vessels for the Indus, must, of course, be made at their own risk.

9. In the navigation upwards after leaving the sea, a trader will experience little or no inconvenience in a boat of the country. Let him make his agreement with the proprietor of the boat, and avoid, if possible, engaging one of the vessels belonging to the Ameers (of which there are about 40), and which it seems, may be had for hire. If he does so, the agreement will be better fulfilled, since the trade in Sinde, as in Egypt, will receive but little benefit by the rulers sharing in it. If this practice is ever carried to any great extent by the Ameers, it will be necessary to try and stop it. For the present, there are so few boats, that it is best to put up with it.

10. The depth of the river is doubtless variable, in some places great, in others less; but this is of very small consequence to flat bottomed vessels. Sand banks are numerous, and would perplex an European navigator; but the native pilots have a good eye and manage to avoid them. In the Delta there are also sand banks, but the streams there are much narrower and deeper, and more free from them, though I only speak comparatively. These sand banks are a marked and general feature of the Indus, and seem to be formed by back water or eddies. A dry bed of the Indus shews that they rise up without regularity, but that there is always a deep channel, though sometimes intricate through them.

11. In December, I descended the Indus from Hyderabad, and, though then near its lowest, the soundings in the great river were never under 2 fathoms or 11 feet, and the boatman did not always keep in the strength of the stream. While

* I shall say nothing of the kind of steamer for the Indus, farther than to express my belief, that the present description of vessel is well suited. Lieutenant J. Wood, of the Indian Navy, is the first officer who has ever navigated the Indus by steam, and his success merits notice, since he reached Hyderabad, without even the assistance of a local pilot. He has turned his attention to the nature of the build of the "Doondee" of Sinde, with its advantages and disadvantages. If Lieutenant Wood's observations on this subject are published, they will, I think, be found useful, and prove creditable to the author.

in the river we never grounded, and many heaves of the lead gave 5 and 8 fathoms, but 2 and 2½ predominated. In the cold season, the Indus, in the Delta, shrinks into a narrow and deep channel, which disappoints a stranger who has heard of the magnitude of this river:—many of the inferior branches even dry up.

The natives attribute this to cold. The evaporation is great. The channel of the Sata, which supplies most of the branches in the Delta, had this year, at the last soundings which I took, 8 fathoms, but less than half that gives about its usual depth. It was about 400 yards broad. This is a feature more favorable to navigation than otherwise, yet this branch must be entered by a circuitous channel, and is not accessible to boats from the sea, though in the end of September last, the water out from it was fresh in a depth of 7 fathoms, and a Cutch boat filled up its tanks from it.

12. It appears that there is much error abroad regarding the trade on the Indus. Enterprise will doubtless do much to create and improve commerce, but, for the present, it is a trade by the Indus, and not on the Indus. It is in fact, a transit trade to Western and Central Asia, a line, however, which ought to supersede that by Sonmeea to Candahar, and by Bhownuggur to Pallee and Upper India. If the mercantile world hope for any increased consumption of British goods in Sindh itself, they will be disappointed; the time may come, but at present the bulk of the people are miserably poor, and there are really no purchasers.

13. The Courts of Hyderabad and Khyrpoor, however, will, no doubt, take a good part in some of the investments, and both these chiefs and their families have already sued for a first sight of the goods that have reached Sindh. This might appear objectionable in another country, and, under other circumstances, but the treaty will protect all traders, and they need not fear imposition or oppression. A few of the Beloochee chiefs have also expressed their readiness to purchase, and the good work is in a state of progression.

14. To the exports, by way of the Indus, it is unnecessary to allude, as they have been fully spoken of, and we have now no additional particulars of a practical nature to communicate. As the price of wages is, in most, if not in all countries, regulated by the price of grain, the effect of opening the river Indus on Bombay and Western India, ought to be most important. The immense advantages which the great body of the population will derive, I leave others to estimate, but, I may affirm, that the European community ought, by it, to be able to bring down their expenses, nearly to the standard of the Bengal Presidency.

ALEXANDER BURNES,

On a Mission to Sindh, &c.

SINDH,
12th December, 1835. }

No. II.

ON THE COMMERCE OF TATTA IN SINDE.

BY CAPTAIN ALEXR. BURNES.

Former commercial state of Tatta.

The city of Tatta was at one time the emporium of a vast commerce. Its site near the mouth of the Indus, a river navigated far inland, early fixed it as the natural port of a great portion of Asia, and it may justly be said of it that, in addition to easy access by the mouths of this river, it possessed a sea port in Curachee, which lies directly westward and communicates with the city by a beaten road. We trace the commercial prosperity of Tatta throughout the annals of history, till it fades in the memory of man. We read of the thousands of weavers who converted the raw materials of foreign countries into rich and costly fabrics; of the warehouses in which the goods were housed, and the canals by which they were transported to and from the Indus, but the traces of such things alone remain. An extensive cemetery, adorned by some chaste tombs, serves to inform the stranger of the past opulence of Tatta; the population has dwindled below 10,000 souls,* many houses are marked by mounds of ruin, many are uninhabited, but in the rest we yet find the people occupied with the same operations that engaged their forefathers. The "loongees" and cottons are still manufactured, and the skill of the artificer, which once excited a demand so extended, yet ensures a sale sufficiently large to prove that peace and protection are only wanting to restore, in some degree, this falling city. A brief sketch however of the former state of commerce in Sinde, drawn from authentic records, while it may prove interesting in itself, will also serve as the best guide for the future.

History of the Trade from authentic records.

2. In the time of the Moghul Emperors, a trade was carried on by the Indus to the heart of the empire from Tatta, but it was not till the reign of Ahmed Shah Abdalli, in the year A. D. 1758, that the English sought to extend their commerce by this channel. That King sent his officers from Cabool to Tatta to procure woolens to clothe his Army, and as there was likewise a trade opened to the more Northern Provinces, where small quantities of woolens were carried, the East India Company naturally hoped that it might be much improved.† At this time there were about thirty Mooltan merchants

* The number of shops will be found in a paper attached to this Report. It has been drawn up by Lieutenant Wood.

† MS. Records of the Bombay Government A. D. 1775, chiefly extracted from the letters of Mr. Alexander Calendar.

resident at Tatta, besides some from Surat, and from three to four hundred bales of raw silk were annually imported. In 1775, when the Company found it necessary to withdraw their factory from Sindé, but one Mooltan house of credit remained and none from Surat, and the importation of silk had fallen to 40 bales. As the records state—"There used to be a very considerable trade in shawls, pulchok, hing, (assafœtida) &c. at Shikarpore, where a number of merchants come annually, bringing with them money and other goods *and carrying back quantities of imported merchandise*, which were from thence distributed into the internal provinces, but such have been the oppressions of this Government and vexatious impositions and delays put upon them by the farmers of taxes, in the different districts, that, for the last ten years, hardly any have ventured down, and the small remains of trade that has not *entirely taken a different course*, now enters at Curachee, where their route to and from is pretty clear of the (Sindian) Princes dominions." "The sale of woollens in Sindé," continues the record, commenced in this country with the Patan (Affghan) Government, depends on it and will as certainly fail with it, for there is no trade now carried on from any part of Hindoostan, no consumption of woollens in Sindé, and the inducement to carry them to the Northern provinces must depend on the Patan to secure the merchants from oppression, preserve order and tranquility in the countries they necessarily pass into, for there is no road from hence to the Eastern parts of Persia, but through Candahar, Herat, &c."

3. In 1798 when it was deemed advisable to renew our commercial connexion with Sindé, Governor Duncan addressed the rulers of it expressive of the desire of the British Government, or as the document set forth,—“Let me bring to your Highness's consideration that, since the Author of all Existence has woven the threads of friendship and affection into an everlasting brocade for the sons of Adam, and with his invaluable garment, has invested the whole human race, these socialities have become an indispensable obligation on us all.” The bearer of this communication was favorably received in Sindé, and writes to Government to dispatch an European gentleman without delay, “and that he should bring with him, a large quantity of sugar candy, black pepper, cinnamon, articles of China-ware, of the best as well as inferior kinds, lead, iron, tin, cotton and English steel, different kinds of cloths, bright morone colored, red, green, sea green, yellow, nut colored and goolkharee.”

Of British trade with Sindé by a factory, &c.

Along with this letter the Ameer of Sindé, Meer Futteh Ali, addressed the Governor as follows:—“Assure yourself, Honorable Sir, that I am equally as well disposed to promote this happy intercourse as you can be, and sensible of the advantages my country will derive from such conduct, study to give every encouragement to those who pass through, as well as those who choose to make it their place of abode. It therefore remains solely with you to establish this connexion on as firm a footing as ever, and you may dispatch one of your agents here accordingly with the fullest and unguarded confidence.” The termination of this connexion, in whatever it originated, the jealousy of the King of Cabool, the Merchants of Sindé or the Rulers of the Country, was untimely, though the Sindians in 1808 sued “for a re-establishment of the relations of harmony and friendship”—

but it was not till the year 1832, that an end so desirable as to remove the obstructions to commerce, by way of the Indus, was sought for under the administration of Lord William Bentinck.

Existing trade of
Tatta.

4. The native or home manufactures of Tatta, as at present existing, consist of mixed silk and cotton cloth, or entirely of cotton or silk, but the latter are very few in number. A portion of these are exported, but by far the greatest quantity is consumed in Sindh. The white cottons have been entirely superseded by the reduced price of English cloth, and the manufacturers now purchase the English web and dye or stamp it into the taste of the country. In Tatta and its neighbourhood, there are about 20,000 rupees worth of English goods, sold after such alteration, and about 12,000 rupees is the consumption of the unaltered manufactures of Europe. Of the former there were 14 different kinds found in the bazar and of the latter 10, including chintzes. The consumption, at home and abroad, of goods manufactured at Tatta, amounts to about 4 lacs of rupees annually, and it is worthy of remark that the raw material used in them, in all instances, is brought from other countries, and with the exception of indigo, the dyes even are foreign to Sindh. A minute list of all the merchantable articles of Tatta, accompanies this paper but it will be necessary to make some general observations on the native manufactures there named.

The loongee trade.

5. In Tatta no less than 42 different kinds of manufacture were found (in January 1837,) some differing from others only in pattern and fineness—of the loongees alone there were 21 descriptions. Those stand first in importance and may be almost said to be peculiar to Sindh and the countries on the Indus, being only manufactured at Tatta and Bhawalpoor. The loongee is a handsome cloth, thick in texture, and seems more adapted to a cold than a warm climate. They form the national dress of both Hindoos and Mahomedans, the one only preferring light and the other dark colors—some loongees are made expressly for exportation, such as the “Kafuolee or Ilachee” for Arabia and India, but none of the richer are sent abroad, and not one-fourth of them are considered suited to a foreign market. The loongee is a mixed fabric of variegated silk and cotton, in the common sort all the cross threads are of cotton and the perpendicular of silk, in the better kind, made for the rulers of the country, much gold thread is interwoven and a portion of the cross thread is also of silk. It varies in size from six to twenty-seven guz of Shah Jehan, a measure of $34\frac{1}{2}$ English inches, and is three quarters of the same guz in breadth. The most expensive loongee, that can now be made, would cost from 5 to 600 rupees. It would be 27 guz long and could only be brought to this price by being richly interwoven with gold thread which is received from Kattywar, Surat and Agra; such an article could be prepared in six weeks. The common loongees do not often exceed the length of 8 and 12 guz, and bear the average value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a guz; of 21 sorts in the bazar at Tatta in 1837, procured as specimens of the manufacture, the most expensive was $26\frac{1}{2}$ rupees but its length was only $8\frac{1}{4}$ guz. The highest priced loongees of this kind sell for 80 and 90 rupees. There is less labor bestowed on the workmanship of short loongees, than on larger ones, and many of the latter, which are made for children, do not cost 2 rupees each. There are now no rich loongees prepared at Tatta, but by order of the Ameers; and it was quite accidental

that we found an article for sale of so high a value as 225 rupees. It was but 11 guz long and rich but heavy. The orders for such articles vary every year, and the chiefs, who are the best patrons of the trade, supply their own silk, cotton and thread, and reward the weaver according to the quality of the article. The process of manufacture appears slow, when the nature of the loongee is considered; a superior workman can finish but two spans, or about 15 inches, of a common web in a day. The work is not carried on in public manufactories, but in private dwellings, and there were three looms at work in a single room of confined dimensions; still the arrangements of the loongee weaver far surpass those of the Cashmeer Shawl weavers at Lahore, who are perhaps the dirtiest of mankind. The mode of working does not differ from that of England, before the late improvements were introduced into our manufactories. The shuttle is precisely similar: the silk used in the best loongees is that of Ghilan, which is brought from the Persian Gulf and Bombay: silk is also imported from Cabool and the Upper Indus. Sindé, it is said, has little or no cotton suited for the loongee manufacture, and it is brought from India, and chiefly from Kattywar. By far the most highly prized description of it is received from Vilawal and Poorbunder, it is imported raw and made into thread either at Tatta or Ullah Yar-ka-Tanda, a manufacturing town 24 miles from Hyderabad. The cotton thread of Europe has not been found suited to the loongees, being too finely twisted—a specimen proves that it might be adapted to the manufacture.

6. It is somewhat difficult to trace the early history of the loongee trade. The present weavers, who consist of about 100 families, are all Mahommedans, and give the invention to the prophet "Metur Shush," or I believe, Shem, whose claim to early skill, in the art of weaving, need not be disputed. We certainly read in very early times* of a cloth very similar to the loongee being in demand at Sindé, the "*vestis polymitus, a cloth larger in the warp than in the woof*," but which may be more simply translated, as woven with threads of divers colors, but this appears to have been an *import* not an export, and also, that "clothing mixed" was in demand. The manufactures of Sindé were prized in the time of the Emperors of Delhi, and the trade was, without doubt, flourishing in 1739 when Nadir Shah visited Sindé, though it is unnecessary to give implicit credit to all the rhetorical exaggerations of that conqueror's historians. In its present condition, reduced as we now find it, the native manufactures of Tatta are said annually to exceed four lacs of rupees, and half of this sum is made up by loongees. This city was once known for its embroidered cloths and the art is not lost as they are now engaged in preparing a throne cloth (gadee) for the Imam of Muscat. They also work with silk on a cotton ground and make cloths and coverlets of a tasteful pattern. This fabric is known by the name of "Sojní Chikun."

Origin of the loongee trade.

7. Tatta was at one time as celebrated for its white cotton cloth "joree," as its loongees, and the manufacture varied from the finest to the coarsest description. This trade has disappeared within these few years from an inundation of better and cheaper English goods; but the manufacture of "soosee," a kind of coarse striped cotton cloth, of a varied colours as the loongee, still continues to nearly as great an extent as that manufacture. The "soosee" is made into webs of seven and half

Trade in cotton and other goods.

* Periplus of the Eryth Sea.

guz long by one half broad, and sells from two to four rupees per "tan" or piece. It is used by all classes as trowsers, the lighter kinds by Hindoos and the darker by Mahommedans. It is not exported and the consumption is said at present to average a lac and eighty thousand rupees. I have observed that English cotton thread is not used in the loongee, but is so in the cross threads of "soosee" for which it is well suited. The other threads are made of Surat and Pallee cotton which are preferred to that of Cutch, and in the coarser webs, the material of the country which is procurable above Sehwan, is sometimes employed. These may be said to be the only considerable manufactures of Tatta, but "gurbees" and "musroo," which are cloths of mixed silk and cotton, are also manufactured, and with every other description, may amount to about 20,000 rupees a year. The "musroo" is inferior to that of Guzerat, but I am informed that the "gurbees" are of a better description, though many of these are imported from Mooltan.

Of the foreign
Trade of Tatta.

8. Tatta consumes yearly about 30,000 rupees worth of British goods, more than half of which consist of cotton cloth, which is stamped in various colors, so as to suit the tastes of the people, coverlets for beds, imitation of shawls, and carpets, for spreading at prayer time, are all made of English cotton cloth, and the colors given to it, and the patterns chosen may be copied, with advantage, by the merchant, who seeks for purchasers in Sinde—of unaltered English goods there were from fourteen to twenty sorts, but of small quantity, in the bazar, consisting of calicoes, dimity, muslin, chintzes and handkerchiefs. There were no valuable cloths or woollens, which few people can afford, but those who can, invariably use them; a flannel jacket seldom failed to draw forth a remark from a visitor, or any one met by the way, and coarser manufactures of this kind seem generally prized. There are no woollen cloths manufactured at Tatta, they are made in the "Thurr" or eastern part of Sinde, but none had found their way to Tatta.

General results,
home and foreign
trade.

9. I shall here recapitulate the general results of the preceding information, only premising that though time has been bestowed in its collection it must only be received as a rough estimate, it being difficult, in a country like Sinde, to procure access to those documents that would render any such statement authentic.

Home Manufactures.

Estimated yearly value of the Loongee trade of Tatta,	Rs. 2,15,000
The Soosee trade,	1,80,000
Gurbees,	10,000
Musroos,	7,000
Other Cloths,	2,000
Total,...	4,14,000

Foreign Manufactures.

Estimated yearly value of British cottons stamped in Tatta and retailed there,	Rs. 19,000
Foreign goods, chiefly British, consumed in Tatta,.....	12,000
	Rs. 4,45,000

10. The situation of Tatta for communication with foreign countries both externally and internally, is very favorable, but little use is now made of the Indus by the merchants of Tatta, since the river has forsaken the Buggaur, or western branch. The goods intended for the consumption of Tatta itself are still brought up the Pittee (the name of the Buggaur at its mouth) to Lahoree or Darajee, which is within 28 miles of the town. Here they are landed and sent up on camels, which are very numerous, and the hire of them is but $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee a head. A duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is paid on landing, which is the sole tax levied. By this channel, Tatta is entirely supplied in preference to the land route from Curachee. As for the Indus itself a boat formerly paid at Vikkur an anchorage fee of from 12 to 24 rupees according to her size, and a duty of 12 per cent. on all goods (6 at landing and 6 at forwarding, also a toll of 35 rupees) to Tatta, which had effectually shut up this line of communication to the Sindian or Native trader. The Toll Treaty however opens it to the foreign merchant on terms of a different nature, namely, a toll of 60 rupees between the sea, and the capital, *which includes anchorage dues and duties*, but it is proper to note the condition to which the Indus trade had been reduced previous to that arrangement to judge of the chances of its restoration. That the river was shut up is most certain, for the goods of Ulla Yarka-Tanda, an inland town near Hyderabad, are *at this day*, sent on camels by land to Vikkur, the seaport, on account of the vexatious levies on the river, notwithstanding the speed and ease of the downward communication by the stream. It may however be said that the quantity of these goods is too trifling to defray the expense of a boat where the trade is now so limited.

The port of Tatta
—lines of route to it.

11. With respect to the road from Curachee to Tatta the customs levied amount to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with an additional transit duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This includes the duties of import forwarding and landing at Tatta. Curachee is the seaport of Sinde, but Darajee is always named as the port of Tatta, for goods landed at Curachee are not intended for Tatta or the Delta, but sent by land to Hyderabad and Upper Sinde. Were the Buggaur open, there is reason to believe that it would still be navigated, as it was in the time of the factory, for it is now used in the swell, and the Alkali (Channia) of Hala was sent by it last year (1836) to be shipped in sea-going boats at Darajee. Independently of light duties, which gives at present to the route, from Darajee to Tatta, a preference over that from Curachee, there is an important point in the shorter distance. Darajee is but 31 miles from the Indus at Tatta. Curachee is 70, and if therefore a portage is to be sought for the purpose of avoiding the Delta, Darajee has an advantage over Curachee, but on the other hand, it is to be borne in mind, that the one stands near the sea shore and is accessible to ships, and that the other is placed on a river or rather a creek of the sea (for such the Pittee can only at present be considered) at a distance of 20 miles from its mouth. But in preference to any of these secondary line of routes, there seems good reason for believing that if Sinde had continued subject to one ruler, instead of its seaports being shared by different chiefs, the stream of the Indus would have never been deserted by the merchant. If the duties were heavy in former times a brisk trade, perhaps prevented their being felt, and they now remain as monuments of a commercial prosperity which has passed away. The confusion which ensued on one dynasty succeeding another

proved fatal to the navigation of the Indus, and to the opulence of Tatta. This river is now thrown open by British influence, and though the transit trade to Upper Asia be no longer interrupted, it appears very problematical if Tatta itself can be restored to its former state, as a mart for commerce, without a more rigorous and united Government than that of the Ameers of Lower Sind.

ALEXR. BURNES,

On a Mission to Sind, &c.

HYDERABAD IN SINDE, }
18th January, 1837. }

*Statement of the Artisans, Traders, &c. inhabiting the City of Tatta,
collected by Lieutenant J. Wood.*

TATTA, 10TH JANUARY, 1837.

No.	DESIGNATION.	No. OF SHOPS.	No. OF MEN.	REMARKS.
1.	Grain dealers,.....	22	130	
2.	Vegetable seller,.....	8	20	
3.	Iron Smiths,	5	13	
4.	Copper ditto,	9	35	
5.	Gold ditto,	11	46	
6.	Tanners,	3	15	
7.	Shoe-makers,	4	30	
8.	Saddle-makers,	4	30	
9.	Gunpowder Manufactories, ...	1	4	
10.	Cloth merchants,	6	30	
11.	Jewellers,	2	10	
12.	Venders of Needles, Thread, } Small boxes, &c.,..... }	2	8	
13.	Sweetmeat Venders,	5	20	
14.	Dealers in Oil and Ghee,	6	35	
15.	Ditto Mussala, Curry Stuff, ...	3	11	
16.	Carpenters,.....	0	100	
17.	Washermen,	0	60	
18.	Dyers,	10	45	
19.	Butchers,	10	30	
20.	Bheestees,	0	60	
21.	Weavers of Loongees,.....	0	100	
22.	Ditto other fabrics,.....	0	150	
	Total,	111	982	

ALEXANDER BURNES,

On a Mission to Sind, &c.

(Signed) J. WOOD, *Indian Navy.*

No. III.

ON THE COMMERCE OF HYDRABAD

AND THE

LOWER INDUS.

BY CAPTAIN ALEXR. BURNES.

Under this head it is my intention to note the information, which has been collected regarding the entire commerce of the lower Indus, leaving for future notice the great commercial emporium of Shikarpoor, which is situated on the northern extremity of the Sindian territories, and from its extensive dealings, has an interest of a higher order than the provincial commerce of Sinde. This arrangement seems the more desirable since Hyderabad is the capital of Sinde, the commercial roads converge towards it, the ports are subject to it, and the supply of foreign goods, which it receives, is not entirely consumed in the town but distributed among the neighbouring districts.

Commerce of Hyderabad.

2. For a century past the Indus having ceased to be a channel of commerce, except in the transport of grain, we need only speak of the lines of route by which the trade of Sinde has been carried on to the present time, Hyderabad itself is situated in the latitude of 25° 22' north, 3 miles eastward of the Indus and about 100 miles, by the nearest land route, from the seaports of Curachee and Lucput and about one-fifth more from the port of Vikkur or Gora Baree at the mouth of the river. These places point out the means of communication by water between Sinde and foreign countries. By land it keeps up an intercourse with the Rajpoot states to the eastward but chiefly with the great mart of Pallee, from whence the opium trade to Curachee is extensive and important. From the north likewise the trade in horses *and even cloths* is considerable, and though the former sometimes descend the Indus by boats, the latter are brought, by land, on account of the vexatious tolls and duties so long levied on the Indus.

Roads.

3. As the Ameers are in the habit of farming the port duties we have a pretty fair ground for estimating the extent of the trade of the country in an enumeration of the amount received at these places of export and import. At present Curachee is farmed for rupees 70,000, (exclusive of the duties of opium;) Darajee, the port of Tatta, is farmed for rupees 7,000; and Vikkur or Gora Baree, which I may call the

Farms.

port of the Delta, since it also includes Shahbunder, for rupees 40,000; Mughribee yields 32,000 rupees, and Lucput, which belongs to the Rao of Cutch, from 50 to 60,000 rupees per annum. These places, with the exception of Curachee and Lucput, derive nearly all their revenues from exporting the staple of Sinde, rice and ghee. In fine a fair estimate of the trade may be formed when I state that the duties at Hyderabad of export, import, and every description (opium excepted) are now farmed annually for 1,25,000 rupees Kora, which are about 25 per cent. lower in value than the current rupee of India.

Ports of Curachee
and Darajee.

4. The resources of these different places require farther notice. Curachee is the principal seaport, and trades with India and Arabia. About one hundred dingees belong to it. Goods, on being landed, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. and 3 additional on being forwarded to Hyderabad. On reaching that capital $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is paid on all cloths and $7\frac{1}{2}$ on sugar, &c. (Kiryanee, i. e. groceries.) This is exclusive of transits which amount to $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas for each camel if laden with sugar and 3 pice every 4 tans of cloth averaging from 2 to 4 rupees per camel load, which is payable to the Noomsees or Muliks, the tribe who have charge of the road through the hills from Curachee to the capital. In 1831 the farm of Curachee yielded 1,00,000 rupees. I need not minutely enumerate the exports since they have been frequently given. They consist principally of grain, ghee, hides, fish sounds, opium, madder and also horses. Of Darajee I have spoken under the head of the trade to Tatta. If the fresh water returns to it the value of that farm will rise from 7 to 21,000 rupees, but this depends more on the rice cultivation than trade.

Vikkur or Gora
Baree.

5. The port of the Delta, Gora Baree or Vikkur, may naturally be expected to rise into importance on the establishment of commerce by the Indus. The population of the place is about 1000 souls, but it fluctuates. It has now 250 houses, and when the commercial and rice season is over, half of these will be deserted. The present state of its trade is as follows :

Exports.

Rice,.....	3500 kharwars,	value rupees	60,000
Ghee,	1000 maunds,	Ditto	8,000
			<hr/> 68,000

Imports.

From Bombay, English cloths, sugar, spices, metals, &c.,	20,000
From Muscat, dried fruits, pomegranate-rinds, &c.,	2,500
From Cutch and Kattywar, cotton and coarse cloths,.....	15,500
From Demaun, wood,	2,000
	<hr/>
	40,000

Besides this it receives coarse cloths from the interior of Sinde to the value of rupees 6000, and of these 14,000 more are consumed in the other towns in the

Delta, Mughribee, Shahbunder, Bohar, Meerpoor, &c. I shall have occasion to speak of these cloths hereafter. In December 1836 there were 84 boats of all sizes lying at Vikkur. The number which arrived last year were—

From Bombay,	9
From Muscat,	3
From Demaun,	2
	<hr/>
	14

This is called the foreign trade of the port; that from Cutch is not considered foreign—from thence boats come generally empty, and take away rice and firewood, making about 400 trips a year; an empty vessel arriving at Vikkur pays no duties: after loading if she sails to Muscat, Bombay, Poorbunder, or any where beyond Cutch, she pays, besides the duties on her cargo, toll (Mohree) as follows:

If above 20 Kharwars,	Rs. 24
If from 15 to 20	Do. „ 18
If from 10 to 15	Do. „ 12

To Cutch, vessels of every size pay a fee of 6 rupees 9 annas, if laden with wood $5\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, all of which fall to the farmer. Ascending the river to Hyderabad the toll of 60 rupees is alone leviable. No insurance is effected on vessels leaving Vikkur.

6. Mughribee, which is situated 50 miles up the Sir, mouth of the Indus, is visited by about 200 boats yearly, from Cutch and Kattywar, to take away the rice and ghee of the province of Jattee, which is very productive, since the Government share of this year's grain, amounts to no less than 3,000 Kharwars. There is little or no foreign trade carried on from Mughribee. To Lucput boats of 100 candies come and there may be ten or a dozen arrivals yearly. It is supposed that not one-sixteenth of the imports to Sinde are introduced by way of Lucput and the principal import is sugar. The route from thence to Hyderabad leads, by way of Pallia or Lah, to the populous town of Mohamed Khan ka Tanda. Goods intended for Sinde, which are landed at Lucput and not opened, pay $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the invoice, if opened the duty is doubled. The transits between Lucput and Hyderabad amount to Rupees $1\frac{1}{4}$ per camel, and the duties leviable on reaching it are $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or $7\frac{3}{4}$ as before stated, according to the articles, whether sugar or cloth.

7. The roads which lead from the sea ports present good and easy communications for camels. That from Curachee does not, as has been hitherto believed lead through Tatta, but passes directly across the hills to the Indus at Hyderabad, through a country, almost without inhabitants, there not being a place intervening of more than 20 huts. There is abundance of well water and the route is quite safe.

There is also a road among the same hills from Curachee to Jirk, but it is little used as compared with that to Hyderabad and chiefly for the export of grain produced near it, which is sent to Arabia and Bombay, while that of the Delta

supplies Cutch and Kattywar. From Darajee, Vikkur, and Mughribee, the roads are practicable only after the swell has subsided. From Lucput during the rainy season they are likewise impassable, and ought not to be attempted before November; if there has been rain even later. It is possible however to ship goods in small doondees by the lagoon of Sindree to Pallia and Garee as grain is at present sent. The routes across the Run of Cutch, eastward of Lucput, are not used by the merchant in his intercourse with any part of Sinde but the Thurr. The only other land route leading to Hydrabad is that by Jaysulmeer from Pallee in Marwar, across the Thurr, by which the opium is sent. From the north, Hydrabad has a communication, by a good road, to Shikarpoor either on the east bank of the Indus, or by crossing at Majinda below Sehwan, and ascending the west bank of the river. Both are practicable and used in commerce.

Imports.

8. I estimate that on all sides the imports into Hydrabad, by these various channels, amount to more than four lacs of rupees per annum as follows :

From Bombay, chiefly British,

Calicoes,	100,000	
Chintzes,.....	40,000	
Velvets, Woolens and other clothes,.....	40,000	
		<hr/>
		180,000
Metals, chiefly Copper,	45,000	
Sugar, Spices, &c.	25,000	
		<hr/>
		250,000

From Arabia.

Dates and dried Fruits,.....	20,000
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From Marwar.

Cotton,	20,000
Coarse Cotton Cloth, red and white,	10,000
Kincobs of Jeypoor and Ahmedabad,	25,000

From Cutch.

Cotton, also Native manufactures, chiefly coarse Cloth,	10,000	
		<hr/>
		85,000
Ivory, &c.....	10,000	

From Shikarpoor.

Silk Thread of Cabool,.....	5,000
Madder of Kelat,.....	30,000
Dried Fruits,.....	5,000
Opium, Native,.....	5,000

From Mooltan and Bhawalpoor.

Silk, Gurbees, Goolbudens,.....	30,000	170,000
Total,.....		420,000*

9. The goods most in demand are cottons washed and unwashed, chiefly the latter if in pieces from 25 to 40 yards. Those of 12 yards are not in demand. If dyed into various colours, such as dark purple, dark green, yellow, light and dark blue, deep orange, the sale would be further promoted. Among chintzes, red and green predominated, some French chintzes bearing the name of "Blumer and Jenny," which have lately been sent to Sindé, have been much admired and found a ready sale. It is a common remark in Sindé that goods coming in this way, appear once and are never again heard of, while the least attention to the taste of the people would have ensured a handsome and regular profit to the importer. Nothing is so variable in any country as taste, and it is necessary to attend to it on the banks of the Indus as elsewhere. Some years since a few plain "doputtas" were sent to Sindé and found suited to turbans, and if attention were given, I am informed that they would be preferred to the present home manufacture of that article. There is a good deal of China and Bhawalpoor silk to be found in the bazars of Sindé and its consumption is considerable. It is often embroidered in the country.

Marketable Goods.

10. As I have given a minute list of all the cloths of foreign and native manufacture found in the bazar of Hyderabad, as well as those home and foreign at Vikkur, I need not, in a summary do more than direct attention to it. The great variety of cloths at Vikkur excites attention, not from the quality or quantity of the articles but the many places from whence they come. It was hardly to be expected that, in a small bazar at the mouth of the Indus, there should be cloths from Malabar, Cutch, Palee, Jaysulmeer, Upper Sindé and Britain. A closer watching of the caprices of the people and of the patterns and descriptions of cloth, which they require, would no doubt prove advantageous. The late investments, brought by the Bombay merchants, yielded, in several instances, a clear profit of 12 per cent. on some things double, and the best proof of the success, which has attended the speculation is the establishment of a rival house when there are already eight wholesale merchants of cloth resident in Hyderabad. The natives of Sindé do not as yet feel satisfied that they are to enjoy the privileges of our treaties in common with foreign merchants, otherwise I have strong reasons to believe that they would seek to keep the market in their own hands, and when it has made some progress, this, I doubt not, will be the situation of the Indus trade.

Profits.

11. I have mentioned the home manufactures of Sindé as being in demand at Vikkur. I may say that they are so throughout Sindé; the capital itself manufactures goods to the amount of half a lac of rupees per annum, and there are also considerable manufactures at Muttaree, Larkhanu, Raneepoor and Gumbut, two

Native manufactures.

* I have been assisted in drawing up this general list by Lieutenant Wood, who has given me the notes which he made on this commerce when in Sindé last year. I have perhaps underrated the trade.

towns in Upper Sinde, below Khyrpoor, which have lately grown up and superseded Nusseerpoor. These consist of cotton coarse cloth, soosees, pugrees, handkerchiefs, &c. which latter are in great demand, for the Sindians have few boxes and hence the number of uses to which they are put increases the consumption both of home and foreign handkerchiefs; if of small value, many of the peasantry grow and manufacture their own cotton. In some late instances British cotton twist has been used in these fabrics and found suited to them. Besides these manufacturing places, there are various towns at which cloth is dyed, the principal of these is Ullah Yar ka Tunda, about 24 miles east of Hyderabad, where upwards of 100 families from Marwar are settled. They are entirely engaged in dying cloth and are much protected by the Ameer of Meerpoor. There are also a great number established at Hyderabad and Mahomed Khan ka Tunda.

Commercial prospects.

12. In examining the statement of goods consumed in Sinde, a curious remark suggests itself, viz. that our early commercial connexion with the countries on the Indus was sought to find vent for British woollens, while the existing trade is almost confined to cottons, and this is the more singular as there is good reason to believe that in return for these cottons, we shall shortly receive raw wool from the countries both to the east and west of the Indus. British woollens seem too expensive for this market and the colors sent are often badly chosen; black, blue and white, are unsaleable, and red, green, yellow and light blue, if exposed from 8 to 10 Kora rupees per yard, may find a purchaser. There are no woollen manufactures in Sinde or nearer it than the Thurr and Jaysulmeer, where wool of a very superior description is procurable and made into fine cloths called "looe." The Natives of Sinde use much clothing on account of the damp and cold climate. They supply the place of woollens by quilted chintzes and "kais," a coarse woven fabric of cotton, which is even exported at a good profit to Bombay. There are no linen manufactures in Sinde.

Resources of Sinde fit for export.

13. Besides grain and ghee there are several productions of Sinde which would give a return to the merchant. Gum, or as it is called "Lac," is gathered in vast quantities from the Cabool and Bore trees, the best from the latter, and is now exported to Bombay as a dye. It sells at 16 rupees (Kora) per maund and might be procured to any extent. In Hala and the Nara Pergunna there is an alkali called "channia," which is sent to India and Arabia to the extent of 5000 maunds. It is used in washing cloth and clarifying sugar, also in food. Saltpetre might be prepared in Sinde to a great extent, though I believe it is now to be procured cheaper elsewhere. Salt, however, if it would pay the voyage, might be brought from the salt range in great quantities. It comes at present from as far as Mooltan. Oil is extracted from the sesamum (sirs) till, mustard and jamba plants, and used in the country in burning, cooking and anointing the body. I should imagine it might be exported advantageously; the quantity procurable is enormous, for in Upper Sinde, the whole banks of the river, which have experienced the effects of the inundation are scattered after it subsides with seed, and in the spring the crop is most abundant. Oil is extracted in great quantities; castor oil might also be reared from the great command of water, with but little additional trouble. Opium also grows in Upper Sinde, and if found good might furnish a return, but as it has not

been examined, I cannot say that the drug might not prove inferior. Both indigo and cotton are abundantly produced, but neither seem to be prized, though a more improved system of cultivation might render them fit articles for commerce. The indigo is at present exported and said to be used in adulterating that of Bengal which is considered four times its value. Hemp is grown abundantly but only for the purposes of extracting an intoxicating liquor. Cordage is never made from it, the supply being derived from many indigenous plants. Tobacco is reared but not exported. Of wool Sinde itself produces little, though the resources of the countries to the east and west will probably be found extensive. Sinde abounds in horned cattle—hides are at present exported from Curachee and the quantity might easily be increased. I imagine that tallow may be also added to the list of exports, for the animals are fat, cheap, and particularly numerous in the upper parts of Sinde.

14. Next in importance to the trade of a country and its internal resources is that of the transit trade to other countries. In Sinde this consists of opium, madder and horses. The drug, which is grown in Malwa, Meywar and Goelwar is sent across the Indian desert from Pallee by Pokrun, Jeysulmeer and Omercote to Hyderabad, where it crosses the Indus, and passes through the hills, to Curachee; it is never embarked on the river and first shipped at Curachee for the Portuguese settlement of Demaun, whence it is sent to China. The reason of this circuitous course is to escape the duties levied upon this drug by the Indian Government, but the system of opium passes, lately introduced, seems considerably to have diminished the quantity sent by Sinde, and if the Ameers do not lower their duties more than they have hitherto done, the merchant will no longer seek this road. In former years the first dispatch consisted of about 200 camels, and this year but 29 had been notified, though this may also be attributed to the disease which has lately desolated Pallee.

Transit trade of
Sinde.
Opium.

15. The heavy duties levied on this drug last year, on passing Sinde, were as follows:

Duties on opium.

For each Camel load.

By the Meerpoor Chief,	Rs.	54	0	0
On reaching Nara,	„	1	3	0
Roopa Purgunna,	„	1	0	0
At Hyderabad (Kora Rupees,)	„	44	2	0
At the ferry of the Indus,	„	3	0	0
At Curachee (Kashanee Rupees 95,) 5 Ducats } equal to 35 ditto,	„	130	0	0
Total, Rupees		234	5	0
or about Company's Rupees		200	0	0

It must however be observed that this is not a fixed demand, and that the Ameers are ready to reduce it, if any great quantity of the drug is sent by Sinde. The duty, in fact, may be said to depend on the quantity. The levy of 5 ducats at

Curachee has been remitted altogether, when 1400 or 1500 camels arrive, and some years the caravan, has consisted of as many as 2000. Last year the number of camels amounted to but 800, the whole duty was levied, and the Meerpoor Chief took rupees 54 instead of 39 as in former year.

Camels for opium. 16. The camels on which the opium is brought are of the most superior description. They carry eight maunds, or 640 English pounds, while the common camels of India are not laden with more than 6 maunds. The Marwar camels seldom proceed beyond Ullah Yar ka Tunda, and thus present a favorable opportunity of sending many articles from Sinde into Marwar as they often go back empty, their owners now finding nothing with which they may load them. Of the madder and horse trade, I need not now treat, since it belongs rather to the countries beyond Sinde.

ALEXR. BURNES,

On a Commercial Mission to Cabool.

LARKHANU, IN SINDE, }
9th March, 1839. }

No. IV.

ON THE COMMERCE OF SHIKARPOOR

AND

UPPER SINDE.

BY CAPTAIN ALEXR. BURNES.

Shikarpoor is a town of first importance to the Indus trade, and it may be said, to that of Asia. This does not arise from any superiority in its home manufactures, but from extensive money transactions, which establish a commercial connexion between it and many remote marts. Shikarpoor stands near the northern frontier of the Sinde Territories, 28 miles directly west of the Indus, and about the same distance from the Fort of Bukkur. Towards the north the Sinde boundary extends to Rozam on the road to Candahar and Kelat by the well known pass of Bolan, so that the merchants always speak of Shikarpoor and Dera Ghazee Khan as the gates of Khorasan, by which name they here distinguish the kingdom of Cabool. In every direction commercial roads conduct the trader to Shikarpoor, but the communication is entirely carried on by land, though there is but one sentiment among the merchants of the town, great and small, that their profits and interests might be vastly promoted by water communication.

Shikarpoor—its position.

2. Shikarpoor is not a town of any antiquity though there has always been a place of note in its neighbourhood. Alora, Sukkur, Bukkur, Roree, all follow each other, and the present town has succeeded Lukkee, a place 8 miles south of it, which was held by the ancestors of the present chief of Bhawalpoor, who were expelled by Nadir Shah. It appears to have been built A. D. 1617, since its date is preserved in the Arabic word “ghouk” (غوك) or frog, the numeral letters of which give the year of the Hejra 1026, the word likewise conveying some idea of the neighbourhood which lies low. The slope of the country favors its easy irrigation, and the Emperors of Dehli having caused extensive canals to be cut from the Indus, Shikarpoor is supplied with abundance of food, and cheaper than any part of Sinde. The obscure term of “Nou Lakkee Sinde,” I am informed, has reference to this part of the country, that being the amount of revenue, above Sinde Proper, derived from the province called Moghulee. Natives of Shikarpoor who have seen British India generally describe it, as capable of being made “a second Bengal.” Nadir Shah visited Shikarpoor in his conquests, but its vicinity to countries so much

Description of Shikarpoor.

disturbed, prevented its becoming a commercial mart till the Suddozye princes fixed their authority in it, and its prosperity may be dated from the year 1786, in the reign of Timour Shah, who first established Hindoos in the town after he had conferred the Government of Sinde on the family of the present Ameers. Shikarpoor is the only place in Sinde where that tribe have established a paramount influence, of which the Ameers have as yet had the good sense not to deprive them, though Shikarpoor has been subject to Sinde for the last 16 years. The revenues and expenses incurred in defending it are divided between the Hyderabad and Khyrpoor chiefs, the latter having three shares and the former four.

Population and revenues.

3. The population of the town exceeds 30,000 souls, but it is to be remembered that there are Hindoos from it, scattered all over Asia, who leave their families and return in after life; the inhabitants consist of Hindoos of the Bunya, Lohana, and Bhattea tribes, but Baba Nanuk Seiks compose more than half the number. About one-tenth of the population is Mahomedan, most of whom are Afghans, who received grants of land or "puttas," as they are called from the name of the deed, and settled around Shikarpoor in the time of the Dooranees. The town, though surrounded by gardens and trees is quite open, for a mud wall, which has been allowed to decay, can scarcely be called a defence. There are however eight gates. The bazar is extensive, having 884 different shops. It is covered with mats as a shade from the sun but has no elegance or beauty. The houses are built of sun dried bricks, lofty and comfortable but destitute of elegance. The climate is considered very hot and oppressive in the summer, and there are so many stagnant pools around the walls that it is remarkable the people do not find the place insalubrious, but it is not said to be so. The thermometer had a range of 26° in the middle of April falling to 59°, and rising to 82°, but we were informed that the season was favourable, and across the Indus at Khyrpoor the thermometer had already stood at 96°. Water is found at 12 or 15 feet from the surface, but the river has for 3 or 4 years past flooded large tracts of the neighbourhood. The land revenues around, exclusive of expenses in collection, &c. now average two lacs and a half of Rupees per annum and the duties of the town and customs are farmed for 64,000 Rupees, the currency being only inferior, by 2 per cent., to the Company's Rupee. This does not however include the whole of the districts, which were held by the Afghans; Noushera being under Ladkhana, and several rich jagheers having been bestowed on religious persons. The inundation having lately inclined towards Shikarpoor, has also increased its present revenues probably to half a lac of Rupees, but the addition cannot be considered permanent.

Its foreign communications.

4. It will only be necessary to name the towns at which the Shikarpoor merchants have agents, to judge of the unlimited influence which they can command. Beginning from the west every place of note from Astracan to Calcutta seems to have a Shikarporee; thus they are found at Muscat, Bunder Abbass, Kerman, Yezd, Meshid, Astracan, Bokhara, Samarcand, Kokan, Yarkund, Koondooz, Khooloom, Subzwar, Candahar, Ghuzni, Cabool, Peshawer, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Bukkur, Leia, Mooltan, Ooch, Bhawulpoor, Umritsir, Jeypoor, Bucaneer, Jaysulmeer, Palee, Mondivie, Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Hyderabad (Sinde), Curachee, Kelat, Mirzapoor and Calcutta. The Hindoos of Astracan I am

informed have lately been converted to Islam, and within these two years, those of Bokhara have been molested for the first time on account of their creed. In all these places a bill may be negotiated, and with most of them there is a direct trade either from Shikarpoor or one of its subordinate agencies. The business seems however to be more of a banking nature than a commerce in goods, but still there is not any great quantity of ready money at Shikarpoor for there is no mint at which gold or bullion may be carried, and a consequent loss ensues upon its import.

5. The direct trade of the town of Shikarpoor itself is not extensive, its port is Curachee, from which it receives annually—

Trade of Shikarpoor with India.

British goods to the value of rupees	30,000
Sugar,	80,000
Spices, groceries, metals,	100,000
Total Rupees	210,000

Some of the articles reach Shikarpoor by way of Pallee in Marwar, particularly sugar and spices, but British cloth is not sent, for the line of route, from this great emporium, leads higher up the Indus to Bhawalpoor and Mooltan. The duties on this road are as follows—on articles of bulk, 6 rupees per camel on quitting Shikarpoor, 4 rupees on the river, 8 rupees in the Khyrpoor territory, 6 rupees in Jaysulmeer, making a total of 24, which is doubled, if other than groceries (hiryanu.) At Pallee itself goods pay ad valorem from 2 to 5 per cent. The road from the sea coast is quite safe, it passes among the hills to Sehwan and after that reaches the plain of Chandka. Five or six caravans pass yearly, but 8 or 10 camels even go safely. The expenses of the road are as follows :

Landing at Curachee,	5 rupees per cent.
And at starting,	3 ditto.
Expenses to Sehwan,	2½ rupees per camel.
At Sehwan duty,	24 ditto.
At Ladkhanu,	7½ ditto.
At Maree,	½ ditto.
At Shikarpoor,	24 ditto.

Total..... 58½ Rupees, exclusive of the duties at Curachee. This does not include the hire of the camels which is 8 or 9 rupees per head if laden with cloth and 6 or 7 with metal or sugar. The duty above given is only leviable on goods, that on sugar and articles taken in bulk is much less, and at Sehwan but 11 instead of 24 rupees, and at Shikarpoor but 10 rupees instead of 24. It is very difficult to give an accurate list of these duties, for at Sehwan, though the levy ought to be 32 rupees it is compounded for at 24 rupees by what is called a "Moolta" Perwanu, which on land is much the same kind of duty as toll by the river. Great merchants have only the advantage of "Moolta" and they will not trade till it is promised to them. Arriving at Shikarpoor likewise the levy depends much upon the value of the articles which are taxed by weight, though a camel load of chintz may be passed through the custom house at rupees 24,

each piece of kincob will be taxed perhaps from 1 to 2 rupees. These duties are therefore considered oppressive and vexatious as the bales are opened and examined. Further if it is intended to send on goods, a second tax of 8 rupees on cloth and 5 rupees on spices, &c. is exacted on quitting Shikarpoor for the west. The effect of this has been to throw open the road from Candahar by Kelat to the sea coast at Sonmeeanee, from which much of Afghanistan is now supplied, and of which we shall have occasion hereafter to speak. The trade from Bombay to Shikarpoor however often yields a profit of 20 per cent.

With Khorasan.

6. From the north Shikarpoor at present receives the cloths of Mooltan and Bhawalpoor to an extent of rupees 10,000, but these are for home consumption, and its peculiar trade is with Khorasan by way of Candahar and Kelat; with the former it communicates through Bag and Dadur by the celebrated defile of Bolan, which is passable at all seasons; goods are carried on camels and ponies, and there are three or four caravans annually. The articles consist of madder, and other dyes, such as koombu, saffron, cochineal, silk thread, torquises, dried fruits, horses, &c. &c. which are valued at from one and a half to two lacs of rupees a year. Some of the silk thread brought to Shikarpoor is of a very superior description, where it is used in embroidery. It comes from Toorkistan and is called Kokanee, and seldom sent lower down the river. Besides it, there is the Toonee "silk from Kaeen, the Daryae" from Khaf and the "Chilla" from Herat, which are used at Shikarpoor, and also sent on to India. The mulberry tree thrives in Upper Sinde and yields a superior fruit, but there are no silk-worms though the climate would probably agree with them. The trade in Feerozees or torquises is considerable. As is well known that beautiful stone is brought from Mishapoor in Persia. It is imported here in its rough state. There are about a dozen shops where they are prepared after which they are sent on to India. Some Feerozees reach Hindoostan by way of Cabool, but the greater number are sent by Shikarpoor where the import is so extensive, that all classes, rich and poor, have ear-rings and ornaments made from them, good or bad of course according to their circumstances. This trade is valued alone at rupees 50,000 per annum. The trade in horses has declined, and the supply varies. From five to eight hundred horses come down the Bolan Pass yearly, chiefly from Candahar and Shawl, the greater number however go to India by way of Kelat and Curachee. Those which are brought to Shikarpoor are sent to all parts of Sinde, to Khyrpoor and Hyderabad, and sometimes to Bhawalpoor for there is no steady demand, and no permanent mark. These horses are too well known to require any particular description, they are in general under sized and bull necked. In return for these articles, Shikarpoor supplies these places with native cloths made in the manufacturing districts of Raneepoor, Gumbut, and Karra near Khyrpoor, also at Ladkhanee. The home manufactures of Shikarpoor itself do not amount to more than 50,000 rupees of coarse white and red cloth, and this is consumed in the town. English goods however are sometimes purchased by the Afghan merchants in exchange for their productions, if the market is well stocked, as they may have them cheap and be saved a journey to Bombay; but the duties prevent their taking any great quantity so that they have, in return, the indigo of Khyrpoor and Oobaro, and prepared hides from Ladkhanu and the valley of the Indus, which would in all probability be sent down if the road were open. The profits of the trade from Candahar are rated

at 40 per cent. and to it at about half that sum. The former was much greater than at present till the Candahar Sirdars taxed the ducats and gold sent to India, as it were merchandize, a custom however, which is common in Toorkistan, and which when we consider the number of merchants who deal largely in money alone throughout Asia, is not so unjust as at first sight may appear.

7. Upper Sinde has resources that have not as yet been developed, and which are even open to the notice of a superficial observer, and require but little impetus to send them forth. Cotton, which has been but little exported hitherto, and bore the value of 21 rupees per maund, was last year raised round Shikarpoor to the extent of 10,000 maunds of Lahore (which is about the same as that of Shikarpoor) and such is the profit upon it, that a small investment, which was sent down the Indus to Vikkur as an experiment and which had been purchased at from 8 to 9 rupees per maund of Vikkur, (which is about one-third less than that of Shikarpoor) sold for 15 rupees at Tatta. It was always sent to Ullah Yar and Adum Yar in Lower Sinde, also to Shawl, but it may now, as its cultivation increases, be calculated upon as a regular export to Bombay. The cotton of Lower Sinde is not appreciated; this is considered better, though not of the first kind. It would not be difficult to encourage the cultivation, and perhaps treble the supply. In one sense of the word there are two crops of cotton in Sinde. The seed is sown in April and the harvest reaped in July, but the roots are often left in the ground, and sprouting up in the following spring, yield a second crop in May, about a month after the waters of the swell reach the fields. The first kind is called "nairee" and the other "moondee," which are terms merely meaning new and old. The richness of the crop depends altogether on the rise of the Indus which is not however precarious.

Resources of Shikarpoor.

8. Opium is reared at Shikarpoor, but has only been cultivated for the last 6 or 8 years. A trial has been made of its export to Bombay, but as there was no linseed oil (tulsee) except what was imported to prepare it, the article was not approved of and the speculation failed. It has been lately sent to Pallee in its raw state, where its preparation is understood, and from which it is said to be exported, at the same price, as other opium; linseed has now been sown at Shikarpoor and thriven so that it is possible hereafter to expect it direct. It was formerly received from Marwar and Kelat. I have been informed that the Shikarpoor opium has not the same strength as that of Malwa, and the difference is said to arise from that of Sinde being irrigated, which is said not to be the case with the poppy in Malwa. Last year 100 maunds of opium were produced at Shikarpoor, the best near the village of Maree. A jureeb of ground, which is 22,500 square feet, or about half an acre, yields, on an average, 5 seers opium, the heads being tapped three successive times. In its wet state, its value is about 5 rupees per seer, but has much impurity from the scrapings of the poppy, &c; in its dry state, its value is 8½ rupees, and sometimes double. It is reaped in April and May after a four months' labour. If it is thought advisable to encourage this trade, it will furnish a very valuable return.

Opium.

9. Indigo of the Shikarpoor district is not prized so much as that of Khyrpoor and Oolaru, east of the Indus, nor is the cultivation so extensive. A better descrip-

Indigo.

tion of indigo than either is found higher up the river, and will form a subject for future notice, but at present dye is exported from Sind to the Persian Gulf by Curachee to the extent of 1500 maunds a year, which, as it now sells, is about the value of a lac of rupees. It varies in price, from 40 to 60 rupees according to the rise of the river, on which, as with cotton, the crop depends—it is now selling at rupees 57 per maund of the best kind. This year a demand beyond the crop, though that was productive, has arisen and 90 camel loads of it have been brought by land from Khanpore in the Daoodpootra country, and sent by Jaysulmeer to Pallee. The indigo of Sind cannot rival that of Bengal, or as it is called “Neel i Furhung,” (English indigo,) having much more impurity, but it is only about half the price, and is said to have some advantages in imparting color of a more fixed kind. It is imported to Candahar, but Khorasan derives its chief supply from Mooltan where it is better. The supply for Arabia and Persia may very easily be drawn off by the Indus at a great profit with a toll so light as that which has been imposed.

Dyes—Sakur.

10. Besides indigo there is an article in Upper Sind called “Sakur,” used as a red dye. It is merely the knot of the tamarisk shrub, but it is not found in all soils where that plant grows. In the district of Boordgah it is produced in great abundance—to the extent of 1500 or 2000 maunds, and can be profitably exported to Marwar, Pallee and Lower Sind. It sells here for 2 rupees per maund. The article is procurable near Mooltan. Koombu or “Kussoombu,” which is safflower, a plant that yields a rich dye, is also reared, but a much better kind is imported from Cabool, a seer of the one being equal to two of the other, so that they are often mixed and adulterated. This dye is spoken of as a second saffron.

Grains and internal trade.

11. But Upper Sind is much favoured by the inundations of the river, for the last four years the Indus has saturated the country around Shikarpore by throwing off its superfluous waters from Boordgah to Ladkhanu. This district was called “Wahvee,” from having no water, but it is now said to yield a lac of rupees annually to Government. It extends for 70 or 80 miles from Ghouspore to Ladkhanu, and varies in breadth from 5 to 6 miles; without this natural scattering of the water it would not be an arduous task to keep the Sind canal open for six months; at present the town is to be approached by it for four months by the largest boats. At Shikarpore in April 1837, wheat was selling at 15 rupees per Khurwar, while at Hyderabad it cannot be bought at less than 24, and at the mouth of the Indus it yields 45. This is not speculation, for it has been tried, and as the toll is leviable on bulk, all other grains may be exported from one part of the Indus to another at a very great profit. At Shikarpore, for instance, juwaree sells for 10 and 12 rupees per Khurwar, and at the mouth of the Indus for 25 and 30, and in Bhawal Khan’s country, rice does not bear a higher value than a rupee per maund, though it is of the first quality, while it sells at Shikarpore for 2½, but in the Delta again this grain is very cheap so that while it may be sent from one section of the river to another, it would not perhaps prove a profitable export for the voyage. This would not however be the case with ghee, which, in the Oobaro, sells for 8 rupees per maund, and at Shikarpore for 16 rupees, but though cheaper in the Delta the export to a foreign country might be yet made with

great advantage—in fact the profit of some articles would be double and even treble their value. The oil of the sesamum would yield a profit of 25 per cent., it sells outside Shikarpoor for $3\frac{1}{4}$ rupees per maund, and in the Delta for export at 8 and 9 rupees, and the maund of Vikkur is four-fifths that of Shikarpoor. Sugar, salt, spices and groceries may all at present be brought up and down the river with advantage—a mixed cargo and grain will alike yield profit.

12. The wool of Sindh is not considered of a good quality except in Boordgah, a district north of Shikarpoor (where the Sakur Dye before described is found,) and whence it has not been exported. I state on pretty good authority that 800 camel loads of a superior article may be procured in the hillocks, but the tribe of Boordus are great robbers and precaution is necessary in dealing with them. The immediate districts of Shikarpoor also yield quantities of wool, but in Cachu, westward of Ladkhanu, among the hills, it might also be procured as well as at Dujukote and the country east of Khyrpoor to an extent, as I am informed of about a third of this. Jaysulmeer and Bikaner yield very superior wool, and they are but 180 miles from the Indus, but as doombus or fat tailed sheep yield the best wool, Kelat is always spoken of as the great mart for this article. The Brahoos, or people of that country, are beginning to appreciate the value of wool. Two years ago, some of them took a small quantity to Bombay, which had been bought at 3 rupees per maund and which realized 20. The effect of this was the despatch of 100 camel loads last year, with as much profit to the exporter as before, only that the Khan has now imposed a duty of 2 rupees on each load. In Sindh there are no woollen fabrics except coarse bags, carpets, and “shalkies.” It sells at 12 and 15 seers per a rupee. In Kelat itself pelisses only are made from wool. Besides Kelat, the wool countries in this neighbourhood are Shawl, Mustoong, Nalwad, and Kej Mekran. That of the two last may no doubt be best exported from the sea ports of Guardar and Sonmeanee, but the outlets of the other will in course of time be the Indus. Cabool and Toorkistan are, however, wool countries, and as there is such a demand for this article, I have no doubt it might be sent from Attock to Bombay, with profit, even though it has been in the first instance, brought from beyond Hindoo Koosh. Besides wool, horse hair might be imported with advantage from Sindh and Cabool; small quantities of it are now taken by horse dealers.

Wool.

13. In Upper Sindh the places next in importance to Shikarpoor are Khyrpoor, Ladkhanu, and the manufacturing towns of Gumbut, Raneeipoor and Koora. Lieutenant Leech has given in the annexed paper, an account of these three last places, a minute description of all the fabrics procurable in them, along with specimens, has been also prepared. I also annex from Moonshee Mohun Lal an account of the trade of Khyrpoor, giving minute particulars regarding that mart. Ladkhanu has a much larger population than the three first of these towns, having about 12,000 souls. It manufactures yearly cloth to the value of from 50 to 60,000 rupees, which is exported on camels to Kelat and Lower Sindh. Sent as they are to the Delta by a land route, a great profit is derived, since a score of white cloth, which costs 20 and 21 rupees sells there at 40 and 43 rupees. Nothing from Ladkhanu, but Government grain is now sent by the Indus. It consumes about 15,000 rupees of British goods. The custom house duties of its gate yield rupees 4000 a year, and the surrounding district, half a lac of rupees as the Government share of produce. Khyrpoor is the

Manufacturing towns
Khyrpoor, Ladkhanu, &c.

residence of the Ameers. It receives English goods from Curachee by Ullah Yar and Adum Yar ka Tunda to the extent of rupees 25,000; from Mooltan and Bhawalpoor to the extent of 20,000; from Raneepoor to 2 or 3000. It has no native manufactures. It is without sugar, 400 maunds of cotton are reared, and a small quantity of opium. Nitre may be had in any quantity at Sukkur. Salt is also made, and sells at rupees 15 per maund. The rock salt of Pind Dadun Khan, on the Jelum, sells at the mine after a monopoly and exorbitant exactions for $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees maund of Lahore, and the Hindoos of Sinde prefer it to all other salt. At Pind Dadan likewise boats are to be had cheaper than any place on the Indus, and for some time, till the number on the river were increased, would become a good speculation, as one which costs 300 rupees may be sold for seven and eight hundred at Hyderabad, and the up country boats though sometimes preferred to those lower down, may be broken up, and built into doondees.

Custom and transit.

14. The customs of Khyrpoor are farmed for rupees 17,000 per annum; 2,000 of which are realized on the imports from Hyderabad and 2,000 from what is sent there. The Khyrpoor Ameers are said to receive 100,000 rupees by duties throughout their territories on imports, exports and transits. The duties on goods passing the Indus from Curachee to Khyrpoor direct, are as follows :

Landing at Curachee ad valorem 5 per cent. by Hyderabad to Adum Khan ka Tanda,	Rupees Kora	22 0 0	per camel.
At Kanote,		3 6 0	
Kaywaree in the Nara,		3 8 0	
Dejee,		2 8 0	
At Khyrpoor ad valorem.			
		<hr/>	
		21 6 0	

On reaching Khyrpoor, the duty is no longer levied on the camel load, but on a valuation of the articles; thus a piece of English chintz pays $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and if the piece be very large, it is reckoned as 3 and taxed accordingly. Mooltan chintzes pay one rupee per score, and if passed on to another place, in the course of a month, nothing additional is exacted; if after that time, the tax is repeated. At this present time English goods are from 10 to 12 per cent. dearer at Khyrpoor than Hyderabad. The taxes of Khyrpoor are lighter than in any other part of Sinde. There are two villages near Khyrpoor, Tanda Mustee and Lookman, where no duties are exacted unless the goods are sold and only a very light transit of 10 annas per camel. From Khyrpoor to Subzulcote, the northern frontier of Sinde, east of the Indus, a transit ("rahdaree") duty of 20 rupees per camel is levied. On the west of the river from Shikarpoor to the Seik frontier, there has been lately no open road on account of the lawless habits of the tribes, but as there is now little to be feared on this account, the tract, which is a good one, will come into use, particularly as a short cut between Shikarpoor and Mithuncote.

Tolls on the Indus.

15. The transits and duties leviable on the inland routes and west of the Indus to the frontiers of Sinde have been stated. I might here note the amount of toll and duty, which was levied on the river previous to the treaty, but the statement would be long, complicated, and not much to be depended on, from the many chiefs who shared in it, and the varied mode of exaction; in some places a toll; in others a duty

ad valorem, in others according to the will of the ruler, but, in all instances, after such delay that trade had entirely disappeared. The last instance, and a very illustrative one it is, which I can hear of any commercial speculation having been carried on before the British turned their attention to the improvement of this commerce, was that of two Hindoos who about 12 years ago, brought down grain to Shikarpoor, in a season of scarcity. From Mithun to that town they paid about 280 rupees of duty on each boat of grain, for a section of the river where a toll of rupees 60 is now leviable, and from Mithun to the sea shore but rupees 240 ! The commercial results of the downward navigation of the Indus, as far as they have yet been tried, have proved very satisfactory, so much so indeed that it will probably turn out a more profitable speculation to send down bulky goods, such as sugar, &c., which can be procured higher up, though they have previously made a long journey, than navigate, without steam, from the sea. The sugar from Lodiana, brought I believe from Mocumpoor, yielded at Shikarpoor 24 rupees per maund, though its original cost had been but 5 rupees. This would however be greatly diminished if the trade from Bombay is persevered in, but in any case the means of supplying Khorasan with this great necessary of life is much facilitated by this route.

16. The great advantages to be derived from the downward navigation, as now exhibited leads me to note some practical facts concerning that subject at the period, when, as it has been established beyond doubt by Lieutenant Wood's printed reports, the Indus falls to its lowest, the months of February and March. This happens to be the season at which the rice and juwaree crop of Upper Sinde is brought down to Hyderabad, and ascending the river during these months, we met about 250 vessels. They were very deeply laden, some within a few inches of the water and drawing from 3 to 5 feet water, and one, which Lieutenant Wood measured, had the large draft of 5 feet 6 inches. Their mode of procedure was any thing but satisfactory, since they made many halts, advanced but 8 or 10 miles a day, and always had a pilot boat ahead to direct their course and prevent accidents, for it was evident that if such heavily-laden vessels missed the channel, and took a bank it would be most difficult to drag them back. I pointed out this circumstance to some Shikarpoor merchants, as a disadvantageous character of the river, at all events in February and March, since so much delay would involve loss of interest and profits in a boat having a cargo of merchandize. They however informed me that grain boats were loaded, that they had more object in getting safely than speedily to Hyderabad, and they carried as much as they could, since their heavy cargoes saved other boat hire, and the grain and the boats generally belonged to Government. Nursingdass, a Shikarpoor Dubul, however, accompanied the Lodiana investment from Shikarpoor *in the beginning of March* and reached Hyderabad in six days from Shikarpoor without accident. The vessel however was a "Zohruk," a up country boat, with a tonnage of 60 khurwars, and having a mixed cargo, might have carried 10 less than her burthen, and she descended *without pilot or guide*, first to Hyderabad and then to the sea, the latter part of the voyage being a little more protracted, but only on account of the southerly winds.

Downward navigation viewed commercially.

ALEXR. BURNES,
On a Commercial Mission to Cabool.

BHAWULPOOR, }
6th May, 1837. }

REPORT OF A VISIT TO THE THREE CLOTH MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF RANIPOOR, GAMBAT, AND KODA.

BY LIEUT. ROBERT LEECH, *Engineer.*

Ranipoor is situated at the distance of 15 kos from Khyrpoor and 8 kos from the Fort of Deeji, from which latter place there is a most excellent road. The range of houses are much detached and the streets irregular, but on the whole it is cleanlier than any town I have seen in Sinde, and on account of its being much shaded with large trees, it has a pleasant and healthy appearance. The town bears the remains of a high character for the extent of its cloth manufactory, and though the trade has considerably subsided it might again be revived. There are between 2 and 3 thousand inhabitants, 96 houses of korees (weavers) and 24 of rangrez (dyers). They have no foreign trade either with Multan, Curachee, or Jeysulmeer, they export all their cloths to the south or Lad, chiefly to Adam Khan's Tandà. The spirit manufactory is farmed for 40 rupees the year; little of the cloth goes further north than Khyrpoor. This town is one of the chief towns of the pergannah of Gágdee, its fellows are Gambat and Kodà; the transit duties or izàrà of the towns of the pergannah are farmed by a Hindoo of the name of Sanmukh for 17,700 rupees. This izara is quite distinct from the dhal or grain tax which is taken in kind, two-fifths of the produce, or sometimes only one-quarter from those who have newly brought ground into cultivation, and also distinct from the danee or tax on banyans. I found that no intimation had been given to the banyans by Meer Aly Morád, as he had promised of my desire of putting some questions to them concerning the trade and manufactures; indeed they for some time would not even bring specimens of their manufactures, as I found afterwards they were intimidated by the sipahees who accompanied me, who at the same time pretended to give me every facility of getting acquainted with the merchants. I spoke to them of the contemplated annual fair at Mittan Kot and the advantages they would have in getting the productions of distant countries so near home. They said it was an excellent joke to think of the poor juwàree eaters having capital enough to enter into any but a retail trade, and that besides the Meer would ignorantly throw all manner of obstacles in the way of their entering in a foreign trade; also they said that none but the rich could afford to wear English cloths in Sinde, that they had no money, and cloth was the only article they had to give in exchange, that Sinde was a cloth manufacturing country chiefly itself. That moreover we could not outbid the market the Jaths wearing a tarban 25 haths long that only costs $\frac{1}{4}$ of a rupee, nor could furnish a Sipahsee who gets his food and 40 rupees per six months with a wearable hat for less than a rupee, with a gown for less than $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, or with blue striped soosee trousers for less than $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee—2½ and 3 rupees are taken per camel of goods leaving the town or 1 rupee for 20 pieces of cloth.

The cloths I purchased were dear, no doubt at least judging by the extent of the merchants, thanks for my custom. They have here rather a novel saying which is—I am afraid to cheat you because you are a great man—a hākam.

The dark blue dye is made in the following manner—the indigo plant is cut and soaked half the night in water when the leaves are taken out, and the extract is stirred well for three hours, the water is then changed, and after being taken out after mixing the second time, the residue is spread on a cloth, dyed, and made into balls ready for use when the balls are dissolved in water, and into the dyeing utensil are put the following articles—to $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of indigo, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of khār (potash), $\frac{1}{4}$ seer soda, chunam 1-16, or 1 anna seer of goor—this is stirred three times at intervals of two hours when it will froth, it must then be left a prahar, the first time the cloth comes out a light blue, after being dried it is put in and boiled again, taken out the second time, and stiffened with conjee, the price for dyeing of course varies according to the depth of color required; a piece of cloth 12 haths by 1 is dyed light blue for 2 takas, (26 takas making a rupee) and dark blue for $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee. To give the color of lac. This substance is brought from Jeysalmeer to Mastee ka Tandā, and the price in Ranipoor is rupees 20 the maund. The cloth to be dyed is soaked for three days in lime water, it is then washed and beaten well, the lac is pounded, moistened and bruised, and the expressed juice is put into the dyeing utensil, two pates of jaw flour is boiled and added, and the whole is put on a slow fire and stirred at intervals for three days, the cloth is then put in and stirred for three days, if it does not then turn out well, the soaking is repeated, it is then washed and dried, and put into a chaldron with $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of phit-kade and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of lod and boiled. *Looes* (woolens) will only stand the boiling. The price of phitkaree is now 5 seers the rupee, and lod 3 seers the rupee, 2 seers of cloth will require $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of lac to dye, each seer being the weight of 80 rupees. The phitkaree comes from the mountains beyond Lādkhānu and the lod from Jodpoor. In this place 82 pais weight is a seer, 40 seers a maund and 18 maunds a kharwār; wheat in the bazar was 20 rupees the kharwār, jaw 10 rupees the kharwar, and goor 10 seers the rupee. Ranipoor makes 160 pieces of the above kinds of cloth in a month. The proportion of the whole amount of transit duties that Ranipoor bears is 2500 rupees.

Indigo dyeing.

Lac dyeing.

The following are the chief towns of the Pergunnah of Gāgdee, viz. Jaskānee, Kumb, Pattā, Ranipoor, Dārāja, Gambat, Kodá, Fattepoor, Mastee-khan's Tandā, Gadejee Hingorā—the yearly produce warehoused in Ranipoor, is as follows :

Indigo,	20,000 maunds.	
Wheat,	1,500 kharwars.	
Juwāree,	12,000 ditto.	
Sesamum Saras,	25,000 ditto; each oil presser	Madder dyeing.
presses 21 maunds a day, and there are 7 of these houses. The price of this oil is 4½ rupees the maund.		

Manjeet comes from Kelāt; when cheap the price is 10 rupees the maund, and when dear 18 rupees the maund. In two seers of khār mixed in water, 20 pieces

of cloth are steeped, dried and washed, and steamed for a night and washed again and steeped in $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of khar with 5 seers of oil and 5 seers of camel dung for three days—then dried and sprinkled with water, then a mixture is made of 4 seers of sàkud steeped in water in which the cloth is put, and then taken out and dried, the same process is gone through three times, the cloth is then sprinkled with 2 seers of phitkaree steeped, then for 20 thans 15 seers of manjeet is steeped, then the cloths are soaked, boiled, and stirred well. When they see that the color is fixed, the cloth is taken out perfect, and dried.

The Pergunnahs of Khyrpoor are four—Nowshàro, Kandbyàro, Poree Gàgdee, Lathà Gàgdee.

Gambat.

Gambat is situated at 8 koss from Deeji or Ahmedawad and koss 13 from Khyrpoor—it contains 3,000 inhabitants. There are 150 houses of Korees, from whom the Government get a tax of 1000 rupees. In Gambat the banyan weavers, dyers, and workmen pay a danu of 200 rupees a year. The Sir Shumáree tax is 9 rupees per year for each shop of a koree of 2 men; the Ameer being in want of money has taken it, 6 months in advance, with promise to credit the korees for the amount. The price of juwaree 6 kasas the rupee, wheat 4 kasas the rupee, jhullà sukday rice $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund, sannà sukday 2 rupees the maund, goor 9 seers the rupee, jao 5 kasas the rupee. There are 320 pieces of cloth produced in Gambat in a month. The duties levied on home goods, leaving the town is 1 rupee the score of pieces. Grocery coming to Gambat is taxed 4 rupees the camel. The spirit farm is 80 rupees, there are no grain sellers' shops. Grain passing is taxed 1 taka per rupee: this is called dh'd—the tax on madder coming is 1 rupee the maund, the same on indigo, and when it leaves it is taxed 2 rupees the maund; there are 12 houses of indigo dyers, 8 of manjeet dyers, 9 of pinjara or cotton cleaners, 20 of cloth sellers. Bajazees (workshops) 22, oil sellers 10, oil pressers 5. The izara of Gambat may be reckoned 3600 rupees; the whole of the cloth of this place is exported to Hyderabad, Allaiyar and Adam Khan's Tanda. There formerly was a considerable quantity of cloth exported to Cabool, but it has died away since Sindh threw off the Cabool yoke.

The price of khombo is 5 pàs for a rupee. To give the color, the flower of the khombo is dried, pounded, and when steeped, the water is strained off, and thrown away, the lees are then prepared with the feet, mixed with water and strained into the dyeing vessel. Limboos are then cut, dried and pounded into small pieces, 1-8 of a seer of which is added to the former, the cloth is put in and dipped well three times; it is then taken out, rinsed and dried in the shade. I did not find the reserve here, that I found at Ranipoor, for though the intimidation of the Sipahes were equally frequent, the people seemed not to let their obedience interfere with their curiosity; when I spoke to them of the fair at Mittunkot, they asked how it was possible there could be any safety in going to such a distance, when they were not free from theft in their own village, and that no notice would be taken by the Ameers of a theft, that had taken place within a short distance of their village the night before, because the Ameers were afraid to offend the Baloches.

There are 400 maunds of indigo produced a year on the Meerwáh itself—the Government take a fourth in kind. It is exported to Curachee. On leaving Gambát, it is taxed $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund, at Keeyanwàree 3 rupees the camel, at Curachee 5 per cent. is levied on the value. There are two prices of indigo in Gambat, one of 2 rupees and one of $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the seer; specimens of which I procured as well as of the kombo.

Kodà is situated at 8 koss from Deeji and 12 from Khyrpoor; it contains 2,200 inhabitants, 200 shops of Korees. It makes 480 pieces of cloth a month, of the kinds lungée, soosee, jarees, pagrees, and patka; there is no spirit manufacture. There are 8 manjeet dyers, 4 indigo dyers and 1 kombo dyer. The myànees who fish as well as weave are only charged half the tax on the regular weavers. There are 100 houses of soosee and lungée makers and 100 of joree makers, from whom the Government get 2,200 rupees a year; oil sellers, 4 Musalman merchants, 100 shops, cloth sellers 75, Hindoo cloth sellers 80. The stock of grain at present is juwaree 2000 maunds, gahoon 1200, saras 6000 maunds; one takka is taken for the value of the rupee, on the transits of the above grains, 1 anna the rupee is the Government share of cloth sold in the village; the price of saras 25 rupees per kharwar; wheat 17 rupees per kharwar, juwaree 10 rupees per kharwar. Kodà is altogether worth 11,800 rupees to the Ameers. Koda.

The price of a camel from any of these places to Allaiyar is 5 rupees, 4 rupees is reckoned cheap; at Khyrpore 1 rupee is given for a score of pieces, at Keeyanwàree 1 rupee the camel.

At Adam Khan's Tandà $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee the camel.

At Allaiyar..... 7 „ „

At Hyderabad 5 per cent of the value.

The Bombay cloths in request are bafta, phulkàree, doryo, malmal, jaganàthee, jamtee, soosee, cheent, dooshalla, cotton, rumals, pattoò, guldàr, lasà.

R. LEECH, *Engineers.*

ON THE TRADE OF KHAIRPOOR IN SINDE,

BY MOONSHEE MOHUN LAL.

Account of the late
and present trade.

The trade of Khairpoor, during the last 14 years has undergone a great change in consequence of the new and various duties established on goods by the numerous descendants and relatives of the ruler who possess villages on the roads, which were lately frequented by the merchants of different quarters. The traders of Kirāk, Farah, Khandhār, and Kelāt used to pass by Khairpoor on their road to Pāli, &c. The duty raised on their mercantile articles amounted from 7,000 to 10,000 rupees per annum, and at present it is only from 500 to 1,100 rupees. English goods from Bombay and Hindustan (through Bhatner and Bahāwalpoor) arrived yearly to the value of 18,000 rupees and now from rupees 7,000 to 13,000 rupees only reach, as may be seen in the annexed statement. When any marriage is celebrated in the household of the Ameer, English goods are purchased to the sum of 30,000 rupees in a year. Bombay also supplies Khairpoor, through Pāli and Haidarabād, with lead, tin, spices, essences, &c. of which I have also added a statement to the amount of 6,000 rupees. A great part of this import comes through Pāli. The profit gained by the above mentioned traffic is 25 per cent. exclusive of all expences.

Cotton.

2. In the upper part of Khairpoor, namely, from Subzalkot down to Nau-shahrā and from Umarkot to Shikārpoor the most important of the productions is cotton. It is reaped in large quantity, and is sold to the amount of 50,000 rupees per annum, including the few districts below Shikarpoor opposite to Naushahrā. If the predatory habits of the surrounding tribes of Biloches would be suppressed, and a little encouragement given by the rulers to the cultivators, a double sum might be realized from cotton. It sells from rupees 9 to 10 rupees per man, and sometimes is exported to Thatta and Bombay. Two hundred bales of this article are annually sent to Alayarka Trandā, and one hundred to Gandāwah.

Cloth imported to,
exported from, and
manufactured in, the
Khairpoor country.

3. The remaining quantity of the cotton after it is exported as already mentioned, is spun into thread by the females at Khairpoor, Khorā, Gambat, and Rānīpoor, &c. &c.* In these places the weavers, (who have about 80 manufactures in Khairpoor) fabricate different sorts of cloth, named sarísáf jorí, khes, and liháf. Sosi of various kind, múnj, anárdána, and anárpost are also exported. The price of the lungís varies from 6 annas to 2½ rupees. A duty of 5 rupees is paid per load. The annual sum of the exports of these stuffs, from Khairpoor and its dependant places to Aláyarká Tranda and Adam Khán ká Trandá (from whence they are re-exported to Thatta and Karáchí,) amounts to rupees 20,000 or from 300 to 400 bales. This trade passes through Haljání, Naushahrā and Mithaní, &c. &c. From Karáchí they bring, in return, all the Indian and English productions, &c. from Aláyár, uncloured silk which sells at 9 rupees per ser, and from Thattah, chautará,

* This is a large commercial mart in the Khairpoor country. It was visited by Lieut. Leech.

dutará, garbí, dárái, bochhan and lungé cloth (woven with the mixture of lace silk and thread) to the amount of 5,000 rupees. The benefit derived from these exports and imports without any expences is from rs. 5 to 6 rs. per hundred.

4. Indigo is extensively cultivated in the Khairpoor country. After a good deal of that article is consumed in dyeing the robes of natives, about 50 camels loaded with it, are annually sent to Karachí, and it is thence shipped for Bombay and Maskat. It is very seldom (and if so in small quantities) sent to Kandhar. The price of indigo varies very much in every year. It is now purchased by the merchants from rupees 40 to 70 rupees per mán, and the profit when sold in Bombay, amounts from 12 to 15 rupees per mán, additional.

Indigo.

5. A great part of Sindh, and particularly the banks of the Indus, are covered with gaz or the tamarisk trees, the knot which it produces is called sàkur or main. It is used in dyeing cloth, and is of deep red colour. Sakur is abundantly exported towards the Panjáb and Haidarábád whence it is shipped for Persia.

Sakur or Main.

6. Khairpoor produces two kinds of wool. The best is from she-goats, 300 of which are daily killed, the coarser from the he-goat. From the former the people make carpets, bags, cloaks, and from the latter they twist thin and thick ropes. The whole value of this stuff produced in Khairpoor, and its suburbs, amounts only to about 700 rupees. If it were gathered from the Beloch tribes, the Gurchání, Bugtí, Marí, Domkí, Dríshak, Mazárá, and Buldí tribes who occupy the right bank of the Indus, from Mithancot down to Shikárpoor, it might become an important article of export from this country. I have been told by a confidential servant of Mihráb Khan the chief of Kalát, that the country of Kalát is the principal place for wool in Bilochistán. The merchants visited that town two years ago purposely for wool, and during which space it has been brought down to Karachí to the value of 10,000 rupees, where they reach after 20 days journey. From Karachí it is shipped for Bombay. Wool was formerly sold in Kalát at 20 sers per rupee, and now 7 sers for that sum. Jealousy has induced the ruler to prevent his subjects selling wool to foreign traders, as he believes it will deprive his country of wealth.

Wool.

7. The country of Khairpoor, and especially Khorá, supplies Kandhar with unwashed coarse cloth, chintz and hides to the value of 600 rupees, and in return it gets fruit of all kinds, carpets, vinegar, shirkhisht, swords and horses, &c. &c.

Exports to imports from Kandhar.

8. Baháwalpoor, Multán, and Derah Gházíkhán supply Khairpoor annually with lungí, khes, taimú shákí, chintz, súsí, gulbadan, dárái, and sílken garbí to the amount of 7000 rupees, and the profit gained by this trade is 6 rupees per cent, exclusive of any other expences. Khairpoor receives from Páli a supply of silvered and gilt ribband, lace, musk and camphor 4000 rupees yearly, and the profit without any expences exceeds 15 rupees per cent.

Imports from Bahawalpoor, Multan, and Derah.

9. The opium of Gotkí which lies north of Khairpoor, excels Shikárpoor and Narí opium also. It is produced yearly to the extent of 25 mans and sold at 12 rupees per ser, while that of the other places is disposed of at 5 rupees per ser. Half of this is consumed in Khairpoor, and the remainder is sent down to Haidarábád.

Opium.

Income of the custom houses.

10. The Government of Khairpoor gets an annual sum of 100,000 rupees from duties laid on merchandize, passing, exporting, and importing from different quarters in various place dependants on it. The custom house of the town of Khairpoor is farmed for 17,000 rupees per annum, out of which 2000 rupees are the exports to, and 7000 rupees the imports from, Haidarábád.

Commercial intercourse with various marts.

11. The merchants of Khairpoor carry on a commercial intercourse with Haidarábád, Thattá, Bombay, Páli, Jaisalmer, Bahawulpoor, Multan, Derah Ghazí-khan, Shikarpoor, Kalat, and Kandhar, &c. but none of them follow the custom of insurance or Ríma as in Marwar. The bankers take 1 rupee per cent. from the Hundí given on Shikarpoor. The trade from Páli to Khairpoor is carried on through Jaisalmer, Gotaro and Sangrain.

MOHAN LAL MUNSHI.

ALEXR. BURNES, *on a Cabul Mission.*

List of Cloths brought annually from Bombay to Khairpoor.

	Rupees.
Broad Cloth to the value of	200
Red Alwan,	200
Armak,	200
Alwan Kesh bág,	300
Chintzes of different kinds, (black chintz come very few,)	1000
Velvet,	100
Mushajjar,	200
Abrah,	200
Jámdáni,	2000
Muslin of three kinds,	500
Doriyáh of three kinds,	500
Jagannáthi of three kinds,	1000
Dimity,	300
English Shawls,	500
Brocade,	4000
Shabnam,	100
Qadak of various colours,	100
Súsí Farangí,	1000
Chintz, Gulnár, of four kinds,	200
	<hr/>
	12,600
	<hr/>

List of Articles brought from Bombay and Palee to Khairpoor, with their estimated annual consumption.

	Rupees
Chobchíní to the value of	50
Qalaí,	200
Sankhyá i Sufaid, or white,	100
Sankhyá i zare, or yellow,	10
Surb,	300
Jast,	100
Qananfal,	30
Híl Khurd,	100
Joz Boyah,	20
Sang Gahúr,	20
Pápitá,	40
Shangarf,	40
Tabáshír,	100
Símáv,	100
Filfil, of two kinds,	10

Anvlá Sár,	Rupees 5
Kalbí, of two kinds,.....	4 boxes.
Kághaz,	Rupees 200
Yaghzah,	„ 100
Mayah Shutar Atirabí,	1 piece.
Shells,	1 Camel load
Mustkí Rúmí.	
Náryal Daryái,.....	10 pieces.
Ambar Khash Kháshí,	3 tolaha.
Marwaríd,	5 ditto.
Pawaralí,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ser.
Soban,	1 ditto.
Cafúr,	5 ditto.
Zarníkh,	2 man.
Darú Garm,.....	3 Camel load.
Arq Pudína,.....	1 bottle.
Ditto Híl,.....	1 ditto.
Ditto Anvlasar,.....	5 tolaha.
Ditto Mekhak,.....	5 ditto.
Morabba i Zanjbíl,	10 sers.
Ditto Híl,.....	10 ditto.
Ditto Anvlak,	10 ditto.
Raughan i Balsan,	5 tolaha.
Arq Jazboyah,.....	5 ditto.
Ditto Ajvayan,	10 ditto.
Ditto Gavattrí,	5 ditto.
Ditto Darchíní,	10 ditto.
Sufedah Kashgharí,	5 sers.
Sang Chaq Maq,	5000
Chaq Maq,	40
Chaq Maq, small,.....	10
Gunpowder Cask,.....	20

No. V.

SKETCH OF THE TRADE

OF THE

PORT OF MANDAVIE OR MADAI, IN CUTCH.

BY LIEUTENANT R. LEECH,

Bombay Engineers.

1. This place, the population of which has been estimated at 50,000 souls, has long held a high place among the mercantile ports of Western India, and bears the character of sending forth some of the most skilful pilots, good seamen, adventurous merchants, and strong boats that tread our eastern seas. It contains among its inhabitants many a lackpaty (lord of a lac.) Its customs are at present farmed from the Rao of Cutch, together with those of the neighbouring port of Muddra, for 11 lacs of Cutch courees by a Banyan of the name of Kosalchand. This couree of which 379 go to a hundred Bombay rupees, must not be confused with the couree of India, 64 of which go to a pais. The fifteenth day of the month of Badro is reckoned the opening of the season (awalàree) and the fifteenth of Jeth its close or àkhir-wàree. The names of the months commencing from the opening of the season as corrupted by the Cutchees are Badro, Asoo, Kattee, Naree, Pàree, Ponàgh, Phagan, Chaitur, Vesàk, Jeth, Asàd, and Sràwan. The Bandar sends out no vessels in Jeth at all, except the Bombay market should offer extraordinary temptations for cargoes of cotton and ghee, and any trip made in Sràwan to Bombay would be termed a very adventurous one. The foreign trade of Mandavie may be divided into the following branches. The Bombay, the Malabar, the Sinde, the Makrà, the Arabian, and the Zangibàr. On the opening of the season, on the fifteenth of Badro boats that have been detained by the setting in of the monsoon, or otherwise leave for their respective ports,—of these the Sinde boats, should there be any, generally return empty, although in some instances they take a freight of the following woods, viz. Shisam (black wood), Doopla, Poone, Adkàt, and perhaps the sugar and sugar candy of the Bombay market. The boats of the other trades return laden with the articles I shall hereafter enumerate under separate heads. The several descriptions of Cutch boats are Batellas, Nàwdees, and Kotiyàs; of the former there are 300 belonging to the port, of from 50 to 500 candies burthen, the smaller of which trade to Malabar, Bombay, Muscat, and Makrà, and the larger to Zangibar and Mokà. The number of the Nàwdees is sixty, varying in burthen from 50 to 200 candies. The Arab trading boats, are Dàvs and Baghlas.

The Sindhian boat is the Dangee. The Makràn boats are Baghlàs, and those of Malabàr are chiefly Pattimars; insurance is effected on the boats and their merchandise, specie and ivory paying the highest percentage, and their contracts are entered into with less precautions, and with less security than with us; and they cannot suppose the existence of a league against the insurance company or house, on the part of a merchant insuring his property. The merchants of this port export their goods cheaper in their own vessels than in hired ones of their own port. There are three Surat candies in a Muscat Bhàr, the freight of which to Muscat in a Cutch boat is 16 courees, and in a Baghlà 12 courees, proving the advantage of exporting in foreign bottoms. The freightage of boats to Bombay is 1 rupee per candy. To Malabar $\frac{3}{4}$ couree for each moodee of rice. Wood coming from Malabar to Mandavie pays 2 rupees per candy of 20 maunds. The freightage to Sonmyàny is 10 and 12 courees the candy, and to Chobàr, the most distant bander of the Makràn coast with which a trade is carried on, 14 and 15 courees for each candy. The coins current in Mandavie are gold rials, silver rials, Ibrùmies Mohars, Tatta, Hyderabad, Surat, and Bombay rupees, and Cutch courees of the following respective current values: 2 Tràmbyas = 1 dokrà; 3 trambyàs = 1 dinglà; 21 and $21\frac{1}{2}$ dokras = 1 couree; 8 courees = 1 silver rial; 19 silver rials = 1 gold rial; 3 courees = 1 Hyderabad rupee; 4 courees = 1 Tatta rupee; $3\frac{1}{2}$ courees and 1 dokra = 1 Surat rupee; 18 courees = 1 Ibramee. The measures of which I shall have occasion to speak are the seer, the maund, the candy, and the kharwar. The value of the measures of quantity used in Cutch are 2 gadyàs = 1 pàtee; 8 patees = 1 mào; 5 maps = 1 àæe; 16 saees = 1 karsee; 2 Cutch karsees = 1 Sinda kharwàr. The values of the weights are 32 Cutch dokras = 1 seer; 50 seers = 1 maund cotton; 20 maunds 1 candy invariably; 42 seers = 1 maund of wool; 48 seers = 1 maund of ghee; 30 Surat rupees = 1 Bombay seer; In Sinda the Vikkar seer = 32 dinglàs, and in the neighbourhood 36 dinglàs, Hyderabad seer = 80 dinglàs.

Productions of Cutch.

2. The following are the productions of Cutch, viz. cotton, wool, grain, ghee, oil and shields. The principal cotton merchants of Mandavie are Moràrjee Sà, Gulàlchand Sà, Kachara Pardhàn, Rinchod Khetànee, and Jootà Sà. The cotton is chiefly exported in the months of Chait, Vesàk, and Jeth. The cotton merchants of Mandavie are in the habit of advancing money to the growers of the cotton on condition of letting them have the produce so much per cent. cheaper than what the market price may be. The import customs on cotton at Mandavie are $\frac{1}{4}$ couree per maund, cotton is also exported from the banders of Moodra, Toona, Jodiya, Jàm Nuggur, and Khambàyirà, which three latter belong to the Jàm. The cotton comes to Mandavie from Abdàsà Wàgor, Pacham, and Màrwàr. There are about 15,000 bales of cotton yearly exported from these three banders; and assuming a bale, as containing 10 maunds, the export duties on cotton will amount to 37,500 courees. In the bander Wawànyà last year there were 7000 bales detained on account of a difference between the Rao and the Jàm concerning the customs; the price of cotton in Mandavie varies from 10 to 20 courees per maund of 50 seers of 32 Cutch pais. When there is scarcity of rain it sometimes rises to 25 and 30 courees. The proportion between the import and export customs is as 10 to 4 per cent. The wool that is imported from Mandavie to Bombay comes from Bhooj, Wàgadpacham, Abdà, Màrwàr and Jasalmcer. The merchants reside in Mandavie, and have agents about

the country, who collect the wool in quantities of a maund or two, a maund being the produce of once shearing a hundred sheep. They are sheared twice a year, once in Badro, and then in Chaitar, of which the former shearing is reckoned the best on account of its having been washed by the rain, the castes that breed sheep are the Badivas, and the Rebàrees; many other castes keep sheep for their milk and ghee; two men are required to take care of one hundred sheep, one to tend the flock and another to take care of the young ones. The price of a full grown live sheep in Cutch was lately $5\frac{3}{4}$ courees. The Maimans gave this year 16 courees for the maund. The man from whom I obtained this information was in the habit of selling wool. He had borrowed 20 courees two months ago from a Maiman, when the price in the market was 12 courees per maund, on a condition of parting with the whole of the produce of his flock to his creditor at that rate. The price of wool varies according to the length, long wool could only be procured once a year, but if cut then the animals would perish from the heat. The only long wool is got from the butchers; wool is bought uncleaned as cut from the sheep. There is no expence in feeding the flocks, the people who take care of them are generally members of the shepherds' family. There is one ram only in a flock of a hundred ewes. In spring 2 maunds of milk are procurable also from 100 ewes. Black wool is much more valuable than white, but it is only procurable in saleable quantities in Guzerat; the shepherds in Cutch keep the produce of the few they may have in their flocks for the borders of their home-woven kamlees. The young lambs that are born in the rains are not shorn for 14 months, and this first shearing is reckoned more valuable by a couree in a maund. There was not much wool imported two years ago, it was almost all sold for home consumption, at 6 courees the maund: there are 42 seers in a maund of wool, each seer being the weight of 32 pais of Cutch. The white kamlees receive a red dye from the lac of the bor, steeped and boiled. The color, flies a little on the first washing but afterwards fixes. The shepherds themselves are sometimes seen clothed in the dark colored wool. The grains from Cutch are nearly all exported to Bombay; they are—red rice called choka, and white called sukdas, math, mogh,* wheat, gram and odad, the price of red rice at Mandavie was $6\frac{1}{2}$ patees a couree, white rice 5 patees a couree, math 11 patees a couree, mogh 8 patees a couree, gram 8 patees a couree, wheat of the kind kata 8 patees a couree, wheat of the kid wajija 10 patees a couree odad 7 patees a couree. The tax on prayat lands called khetee, which are watered by the rain, is $\frac{1}{4}$ th, and on baghaet, called wadee, is $\frac{1}{3}$ d of the produce taken in kind.

• Phasedus mungo.

3. The ghee of Cutch that is exported from Mandavie, chiefly to Bombay, is for the most part produced in Pacham where flocks are kept chiefly by Sindians; the relative value of ghee is buffaloe's, cow's, sheep's, goat's, in succession. The merchants have agents in the principal towns who procure from the neighbouring villages 2 or 3 maunds at a time. The raiseepotras of Wagor make a great quantity and bring it for sale on camels in quantities of a dozen maunds at a time, 3 seers a couree is reckoned cheap at the hands of the dairyman; at Mandavie lately the price of Cutch ghee was 6 seer the Sooraty rupee.

4. The oil of Cutch is produced from the til plant, and is exported in the flower in great quantities to Bombay, the price of oil is 5 seers the couree.

5. The shields are made of rhinoceros and elephant's hides which are brought from Zangibar, and when made are exported to Makràn, Muscat and Bassara. The generality of shields exported are from 10 to 20 courees in value, and in Muscat the price of the latter will be from 30 to 40 courees. The cotton cloths of Cutch are chiefly exported to Zangibar, Muscat and Moka, they are tonkapana, merkulee, jhalawad, morbee. The large cloth dealers in Mandavie send their agents to the Lohanas of the districts, who have their warehouses stocked with cloth, that they have made by the Dhers and Worahs on giving their own thread,—cloths are sold in Cutch by the cubit taken to the middle finger, added to the length from that finger to the wristbone or 32 tassoo, about 27 English inches, and the prices of tonkapana are 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 guz per couree, merkulee $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz per couree, jhalawad 2 guz a couree, moorbee 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz a couree.

6. The silk cloth called misroo is made in Cutch by the Korees, the Woras and Kojas from Bombay thread, and is exported to Makràn, Muscat and Moka. The different kinds of misroo are panchpatta, ambawadee, lal taka, chinaee, katarya chant and bulbul saee, the chinaee from 5 to 10 courees a guz, lal taka from 5 to 8 per guz, panchpatta from 7 to 12 per guz; the haldee of Mandavie comes from Bombay, and is exported to Muscat and Mekràn. The price was 5 seers a couree; Jira comes from Manwar, the price is from 12 to 20 couree the maund; black pepper and ginger come from Malabar, and are exported to Muscat, the price of pepper in Mandavie was lately 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers the couree, and that of ginger 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers the couree; dal-chiny comes also from Bombay.

Trade with Zangibar.

7. Of the trade carried on between Mandavie and the island of Zangibar, half way to which the natives say there is a town called Marethee, where the north polar star sinks below the horizon, and the boats are steered by a fixed cloud in the heavens.

Zangibar supplies or once did supply Cutch with 200 slaves a year, ivory, rhinoceros' skin, cocoanuts (*holcus sorgum*), juawree sometimes; a rice called sohilee, cakes of wax, sesamum oil, lemon pickles, cloves, chandras, risen from the *pinus sylvestris*, and ox hides; there are about 6 vessels employed in this trade. The Tabella, formerly belonging to the rich merchant Sondarjee, of 700 candies burthen, and the Gambeera, of 200 candies, are among the number; they make one trip a year, and start in the month of Po, and return in Vesak. They take cloth, iron nails, anchors, water cisterns for vessels, jira and boxes with locks. There are slave-dealers in Zangibar, having sometimes as many as 100 slave children, which they rear and feed chiefly on fruits, they are supplied by kidnappers from the interior; these men used to sell the slaves to the Cutch merchants; a healthy boy of 14 or 15 years, would fetch 20 and 30 rials sometimes. When the rain is scarce the inhabitants in the interior are said to become cannibals, and a child may then be had for 2 rials from the parents; a slave bought for 10 rials in Zangibar would have been sold in Cutch for 200 courees, and in Hyderabad in Sinde, for 70 or 80 rupees. To procure the ivory the natives station themselves in the jungle in large trees with a bow and poisoned arrows. When the animal is wounded it becomes furious in its endeavours to crush the tree,

but as all these exertions tend to expedite the effect of the poison, much time does not elapse before the man descends, and secures the tusks; the skin of the rhinoceros is procured in the same manner, the price of a large skin in Zangibar is 10 rials, and of a small one from 2 to 5. In Cutch a score of these skins will produce from 300 to 500 courees, wax is procured in great quantities as the bees are exceedingly numerous, they are smoked out, the whole hive removed, the honey extracted, and the wax melted down into cakes, in which state it is imported into Mandavie. In Zangibar the price is 3, 4 and 5 rials the Surat maund, and in Mandavie the price is from 40 to 60 courees; the maund of Zangibar contains 5 Cutch seers. Chandroz is the gum of a tree which is boiled with an equal quantity of oil to make dammer. It is brought to Cutch in boxes of cakes, the price in Zangibar is $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 rials the Surat maund. The ox hides of this place when stripped from the animal are covered with ashes, and dried in the sun for 4 or 5 days. The price in Zangibar is 5 rials the score, and in Mandavie 125 and 150 courees. There are about 200 or 300 imported yearly into Cutch. The price of 100 cocoanut shells, polished for hookas, is variable, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rials in Zangibar; there are about twenty or thirty thousand yearly imported into Cutch, the profit of this trade is not known as the Boras make them up for sale as hookas before they retail them. There is no money in circulation but rials, they are sometimes cut in quarters, dealings to a smaller amount are carried on by exchange of articles; grain is given for oil, flesh, &c. &c. This island has a population of about 70,000 souls, and there are 200 vessels of all sizes, belonging to its port. The anchors of Cutch which are exported, weigh from 5 to 10 maunds, the price of a maund in Cutch is 10 courees, and in Zangibar 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials. The iron nails sell for 6, 7 and 8 courees the maund, in the former place, and for 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 rials in the latter; the price of a water cistern, 6 feet by 12, before exportation, is 50 courees, in reaching the mart, the price rises to 11 and 12 rials, on account of the scarcity of teak. The cloths exported are tonka panna, merkulee and black khess. Tonka panna is exported, unbleached, in pieces of 100 guz in length, and one guz in breadth, it is worn by the men for turbans and sewn together for wrappers round the loins. The Mandavie price is 20 and 25 courees the piece, and the Zangibar 10, 12, and 15 rials. The merkulee is $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz in breadth, and in length 100 guz; the Arabs of Zangibar wear it, made into jubas, the Mandavie price is 33 courees, and in Zangibar 20 rials the piece. The price of freight to Zangibar is 3 rials the *bale* of cloth, merkulee pays 40 courees a bale on leaving Cutch. Tonka panna, 30 and 35 courees the bale, and the ship pays 125 courees. Kala khess is worn singly by the women, it is in pieces of 4 cubits long by 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, Cutch price 60 to 80 courees a score. The Zangibar price 20 and 30 rials. The kitanee is a dark colored cotton, 4 cubits long by 3 broad; with a red border 6 inches on each side; in Cutch 70 courees is paid for the score, in Zangibar 30 and 35 rials. The joree, a bleached cotton manufacture of Marwar, is also exported in pieces of 16 and 17 haths by 1 cubit broad. Cutch price 30 and 35 courees per score, Zangibar price 15 rials. From Mandavie cotton twine for sewing sails is exported at 35, 40 and 50 courees the maund, which will sell for 16 and 17 rials in Zangibar; the customs in Zangibar are per bale of merkulee 10 rials, khess 8, 9, 10, 12 rials, kitamee 12, 13, 14 rials, tonka panna is 5, 6, 7 rials, sores 5 per cent. in kind, twine per maund $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 rials. There is also a great quantity of brass wire, and bars of brass of about a cubit and a half long by a finger's

thickness, the former is used for armlets and anklets, the Mandavie price is 60, 70, 80 courees per maund, and Zangibar 20 and 25 rials. Opium, shoes and leather buckets, as well as salt, are also exported, the opium is from Marwar and Curachee; the kinds are Iranee from Bassora and Abosher; Sindhee from Curachee and Nakhlia; the salt of Cutch in Mandavie sells for 6 courees the kharsee, in Zangibar 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials. The Iranee opium per seer in Mandavie is 28 or 30 courees, in Zangibar 8 and 10 rials, the Sindhee, before exportation, 18, 19 and 20 courees, after 4 and 5 rials, the Marwaree 22 and 24 courees, in Mandavie, after exportation, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6 and 7 rials, the Naklia, if exported at all, would fetch 15 and 16 rials the seer.

On the trade of
Mekran and Mandavie.

8. The ports of the former are in their order of distance, the following, viz. Sonmyany, Arboona, the Island of Satada, Pasnee, Givadar, Chobar, Ootpalana, Ras, Jasak, Koomubaree, and bunder Minao; the following are however alone frequented by the Mandavie boats, viz. Sonmyany, Arboona, Satada, Pasnee, Givadar, and Chobar; there are 40 or 50 boats engaged in this trade who make 3 or 4 trips a year; there are 5 or 6 agents of wealthy Cutch merchants in each of these bunders; the export to these places are teak, shisam and phanas wood, boxes with locks, shields and silk thread, called misroo, madarpat of Bombay, the sela and pirkara of Malabar, haldee (turmeric) jira, (carraway seed,) soont, black pepper, dark blue cloths, and the metals; they get from Mekran in exchange ghee, saras, (sinapis dichotoma) wheat, mung (phaseolus mungo) mangar, phingals, and sua phoontas, (sounds); the price of saras in Mandavie, was lately 40, 50 and 60 courees per karsee, there are about 200 karsees brought to Mandavie yearly; last year in Sinde the price was 22 rupees, and this year is 16 rupees the kharwar of 2 karsees. In Mekran it may be a rupee or two cheaper, the price of a maund of mangar phingals in Mekran is 1, 2 and 3 rials the maund, in Bombay 125, 150, 200, rupees the candy. The Musselman khojhs of the Mekran ports export it direct to Bombay, but if landed in Mandavie it as well as salt fish and sua phoontas is liable to customs of $\frac{1}{2}$, the price of phontas in Bombay is 50 and 60 rupees the maund, and in Mekran the price of a maund varies from 8 to 10 rials; there are yearly 400 and 500 shields exported to Mekran, on each of which there is $\frac{1}{2}$ couree export customs levied. The shields made of elephant skins are from 8 to 10 courees each, in Mandavie, and in Mekran 3 and 4 rials; misroo is exported in pieces 8 guz long by 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz; there are two kinds, one khota (imitation) of 10 and 15 courees worth in Mandavie, which produces $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 6 rials in Mekran, the other kind is the sachal or real, in thans (pieces) of 12 and 14 guz long, and 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, in Mandavie the price is 5, 6, 8 and 12 courees the guz, in Mekran $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 rials. There is about a lac of courees worth of misroo and silk thread yearly exported from Mandavie. In that place silk thread the Cutch seer, is 8, 10, 12 and 16 courees, and in Mekran from 2 to 5 rials, the Bombay madarpat is imported in pieces of 16, 20, 30, and 40 wars and $1\frac{1}{2}$ war broad (a war is $1\frac{1}{2}$ haths.) In Mandavie the price is 2 haths the couree or for the largest piece 35 courees, and in Mekran 8, 9 and 10 rials.

There are about 5,000 bales of madarpat, sela and pirkara supplied yearly by Mandavie, the sela of Malabar is 20, 32, and 40 haths long and 2 haths broad, in Malabar 5, 6, 7 rupees per piece, in Mandavie 20, 25, 35 and 40 courees, and in

Mekran 6, 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$ rials. The pirkara of Malabar is 20 haths by $1\frac{1}{2}$ haths, score of the pieces 32 Surat rupees value; in Mandavie they sell for 6 courees each, and in Mekran for $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials. There are about 200 bundles of pepper, ginger, &c. exported every year, from Mandavie to Mekran with equal profit. Iron, in Mandavie, is sold for 11 courees the maund, in Mekran $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials.

9. The banders on the one coast are Hoormuj, Abbas, Ism, Liniya, Islo, Kangoon, Aboosher, and Basea, and on the other coast, those that my informant had seen were Koo et Gataeef, Baharain, Damam, Oboodabee, Dubaee, Shargee, Iman, Moogewain, Ras al Khaima, Ras al Ramas, Sham, Dibaee, Koor, Fakan, Shina, as Chuwar, Sooaddee, Lees, Ghabra, Muscat, Sor, Ras al, Hid, Yalam, Ma-seera, Sehot, Shahar, Makla, Adan, Moka, Hudooda, Sagar, Gulfato, Jidda. Mandavie trades with the bunders of the western coast of India. It sends no exports to Damaun, but receives from it teak in timber and rafters, also kherya wood of a red color, much used in sugar mills, also fine cloth called bastee, and a fine kind of rice; there are several kinds of teak rafters valued in Damaun from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 rupees the score, the latter in Mandavie will sell from 30 to 35 courees, and those selling in Damaun for 2 rupees; in Cutch will be worth 18 or 20 courees, in Damaun the price of a guz of timber is 11 and 12 rupees, and in Mandavie from 40 to 80 courees, the guz which is said to be a candy weight; the kherya wood is sold in Damaun for 4 and 5 rupees the guz and in Mandavie 30 and 35 courees the guz. There are about 50 or 60 vessels in a year come to Mandavie, loaded with timber, the value of whose cargoes may be taken at a lac of rupees. The bastee cloth made in Damaun is in pieces of 20 haths, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz in breadth, in Damaun the price is 2 to 5 rupees the piece, and in Mandavie sells from 25 to 30 courees. There is about 30,000 rupees worth imported every year, neither does Mandavie send any goods to Cochin, but receives from it teak timber, shisam, poone doopla, wooden basins, phanas wood, of about 2 lacs of rupees value in a year, cocoanuts 50 lacs a year, sindree ropes (coir) about 1000 candies, and copra (dried cocoanuts) 2000 bundles a year, suparees (beetle nuts of the areca catechu) $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores a year, rice in jotass of 2 moodees about 4000 jotass a year, also moodees 25,000 containing rice of different kinds, also cloths, selas, pirkara choukdee, Madras, of a red color, samada, a substance used by shikligars, also patang wood from which gulal, the red color thrown about in the holee, also used as a dye extracted. In Cochin the guz of timber is worth 9, 10 and 11 rupees, in Mandavie 50 and 60 courees. In Cochin the wooden basins are sold for 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the score, and in Mandavie 10 to 15 courees for a score, of the latter value; cocoanuts in Malabar are worth 20 to 30 rupees the thousand, in Mandavie 10 and 16 courees the hundred, sindree is 15, 16 rupees the candy in Cochin, and in Mandavie 100 and 125 courees the candy; suparees are sold for 1 rupee a thousand, in Mandavie from 6 to 10, sometimes 15 courees the thousand, the jota in Malabar is $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees in Cochin, 2 annas customs; in Mandavie 16, 20 and 24 courees the jota. In Cochin samada is sold for 8, 10 and 15 rupees the maund, in Mandavie 90 and 100 courees the maund, the patangwood is sold in Malabar at 7, 8 and 10 rupees the candy, and in Mandavie 50 courees the candy.

Trade between
Mandavie and Da-
maun.

Trade with Cochin.

The patangwood (sappanwood) is cut into small bits and boiled for a red dye, the pieces are then dried and prepared to make gulal; the price of a piece

of Madras cloth in Cochin is from 3 to 10 rupees and sometimes 20 rupees the piece ; in Mandavie the price of the latter 100 and 125 courees the piece. There are about 60 bales of Madras cloth yearly imported, each bale containing from 60 to 80 pieces.

Trade with Barbara.

10. In the trade carried on between Mandavie and Barbara outside of the straits of Babool Mandib, there are 4 or 5 boats employed who in returning do so by Bombay or by Moka, at which latter place they ride out the monsoon ; there is no town at Barbara, the natives come down from the interior from their capital, Harera, and the temporary port is broken up after 260 days of the season have passed, when the boats are obliged to repair to Moka. If more than 150 or 175 days of the season have elapsed, the boats cannot get to Bombay, the inhabitants of this country are called Somalees. The goods exported from Cutch are merkulee, about 500 bales a year, including tonka pana, jhalawadee, morbee, black khess, kakoy cloth, red English thread, khess (plaid) dhotya and English chadar, and receives from Barbara, goond (gum of the mimosa Arabica) babul, and kher, eriya (aloes) used to adulterate opium, and as a dye. There are about 10,000 maunds of goond exported from Barbara to Bombay, the same quantity of eriya is also exported ; hira bod (myrrh) (given to children 7 days of age) is also exported to Bombay, also hira dakhani used as dye, and for blisters, at the rate of 400 bales a year, each bale containing 3 and 4 maunds. Coffee is also exported to Bombay by Cutch boats, 400 bundles ; there is some ghee also taken from this place to Bombay, about 1000 maunds in a year. Rials are the only coin in circulation here ; for transactions of less value the pirkara of Malabar of 20 haths long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ guz broad, is cut into 21 pieces called sodas, and they are current as small change. Every one is obliged to have an aban to whom about $\frac{1}{4}$ rial is paid, and he becomes answerable for any thing lost : these men are on the look out for ships and come swimming out two kos to sea and hail the vessels "min abanak," who is your "aban," and fix themselves on the first stranger who is unprovided with one ; should one of them discover a theft by one of his comrades who refuses to give up the article stolen, he immediately draws his sword, and perhaps loses his life for half a rial. There is no instance at present known of a boat being plundered since the lesson they received some time ago from one of the Company's ships, who went there to revenge the plunder of a wrecked vessel and the murder of its crew. There are two caffilas a season, consisting of two and three hundred camels, that arrive at this temporary port ; the merkulee of Cutch is sold for $1\frac{1}{4}$ rials, the piece of 12 guz. The tonka panna 5, 6 rials the 100 guz ; phalawadee 10 guz the rial. Morbee 13 guz the rial ; black khess, desace, 10 rials the score of pieces. Kakoy cloth in pieces of 4 haths and $1\frac{1}{4}$ guz breadth, (in Mandavie in a score there are 40 single pieces) at 45 courees per the double score, and at Barbara 6 and 7 rials the double score. The English thread, red plaid, in pieces of 5 haths long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ haths broad, valued at Mandavie from 50 to 70 courees per score, and at Barbara 15 and 16 rials. Dhotya, a white unbleached cloth, 8 haths long, broad $1\frac{1}{4}$ guz, and having red borders of 2 tassooes, and an end of 6 tassooes, value at Mandavie 42 courees per score, and at Barbara 8 rials, sometimes 10 rials. The English chadar is 4 haths long and 2 guz broad, worn by the women, sold at Mandavie for 80 and 90 courees the score, in Barbara 26 and 27 rials. The price of goond in this place from 2 to 3 rials the maund Surat. In Bombay the price from 8 to 15 rupees the maund, and

when very scarce it has been sold for 20 rupees ; eriga is sold for $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 rials the maund, and in Bombay 10 and 11 rupees. Hira bod is sold for $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2 rupees the maund, the price in the Bombay market is 7 and 8 rupees. Hira dakhan is procured in Barbara for 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ rial the maund, and in Bombay is sold for 5 and 6 rupees ; coffee is sold there for 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4 rials the phrasala or maund, and in Bombay 10, 14 and 15 rupees. The ghee of Barbara is sold by the kadda of 3 Surat maunds for 3 rials, and is exported to Bombay where it is sold for 4 and 5 rupees the maund. The customs of Barbara are for tonka panna, $5\frac{1}{2}$ rials the bale, merkulee 10 rials the bale, jhalawadee 11 rials the bale, moorlee $8\frac{1}{2}$ rials the bale, kakoy 3 rials a bale, black khess, desae, (country) 17 rials the bale, English thread khess $9\frac{1}{2}$ rials the bale; there is nothing paid by the vessels frequenting this place of which there are upwards of 100 vessels during the season.

11. There are about 30 vessels, Arab as well as Cutch, employed in this trade, who make one trip a year, taking from Cutch the following cloths : tonka panna, merkulee, jhalawadee, morbee, country black khess, English thread khess, English thread chadars, dark blue thread, red thread, snuff in kandyas, of 300 baloodas, (small earthen pots) nowsadars, (sal ammoniac) and takaukhar, (borax) jognee, (lac) pabbadee, (the nut of the nympha nelumbo) white cotton thread, rice, (chidua) dried boiled rice called powa papad, (grain pan cakes uncooked) wood combs for the hair, kaky cloth, dhotya, pieces of misroo cotton, and bringing small plums, (kismis drakh) lal drakh of a larger kind, almonds shelled ; khajjoors (dates ripened on the tree) which are collected when they fall to the ground, and are dried for a month in the sun, an excavation is then made in the ground and grated over with sticks, on which the dates are heaped up and protected from the sun, they are kept thus under pressure for a month, and then packed up for exportation, the juice which falls into the pit below is used by the natives, as they use molasses ; Kharick mostly imported from Muscat, are dates picked, when they have begun to ripen ; they are first boiled, and then put out to dry in the sun for a month, and are then packed up ; adan kee ambalee, (sweet tamarind) berberries, (oriya) French beans, manjeet, (rubia manjeet) madder, eriya (aloes) sajee khar (natrum) used as blue dye and coffee.

On the trade between Mandavie and Moka.

12. There are about 5000 bales of cotton exported to Moka, and the same quantity of cloth in bales of the kind above enumerated. There are about 400 bales of thread exported, each bale containing 4, 5 and 6 maunds.

13. There are about 2000 kandyas of snuff exported from Mandavie to this place, also 200 bales of 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds each of sal ammoniac, 200 maunds of borax, 250 maunds of lac ; 20 karsees of Nymphaea nuts ; dried rice cakes are exported to the amount of 10 karsees, and combs to the amount of 10,000. The cotton of Mandavie is reckoned cheap at 10 courees, but is sometimes 20 and 25 if the rain has been scarce, the maund, in Moka ; it is weighed by the phrasala which is allowed to be equivalent, though actually a Cutch maund is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a phrasala—7 and 2 rials would be a good price for a phrasala. A piece of tonka panna of 100 guz sells for 6 rials, merkulee of 100 guz is sold for 11 rials, jhalawadee of 100 guz 9 rials, morbee of 100 guz $10\frac{1}{2}$ rials, country black khess per score

of pieces, 8, 9, 11 and 12 rials, English khess 10 rials the score, English chadar 25 rials the score; the maund of dark blue thread in Mandavie sells for from 30 to 60 courees. In Moka the price is for the former 6 rials the phrasala; the red thread of Mandavie is worth 40 courees, in Moka the phrasala is worth 10 rials. 'The white thread in Mandavie is 35 and 40 courees the maund, and in Moka 4 and 5 rials the phrasala; snuff in Mandavie is 60 courees the maund of 275 and 300 baboodas, and in Moka 2, 3 and 4 rials the score of baboodas. Sal ammoniac is sold in Mandavie for 30 and 32 courees the maund, and in Moka the maund sells for 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ rials. In the former place borax is sold for 40 and 50 courees the maund, in the latter $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 rials; lac in the former is from 28 to 33 courees per maund, in the latter when there is a scarcity 2 seers are sold for a rial, otherwise in the common state of the market 4 and 5 seers; the nymphœa nut is sold in Mandavie for 5 courees per saee, and in Moka $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 rials. The dried rice cakes are valued in Mandavie at 6 patees per couree and in Moka $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 rials the saee, the uncooked grain pancakes, are sold in Mandavie for 6 courees the maund and in Moka for $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials, the price of wooden combs in Mandavie is 5 courees the hundred, and in Moka 11 thumans (8 thumans = 1 rial) (600 kumasee = 1 rial); the piece of kakoy is 4 haths long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, it is worn made up into a lower garment and sells in Mandavie 42 courees the double score, and in Moka 8, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9 rials. The dhotyas are 7 haths long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold in Mandavie for 42 courees the score, and in Moka 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$ rial; a piece of misroo 8 guz by 1 guz costs if imitation 8, 10 and 12 courees, sometimes 16 and even 25, and in Moka 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ rials; ganja is much exported nearly 300 maunds a year, and toddy 150 casks, (containing 500, 800, and 1000 bottles); ganja is sold in Mandavie $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 and 8 courees the maund and in Moka 1 rial the ratat or Surat pukha seer; toddy comes from Malabar, and some small quantity is made in Cutch itself. In Malabar one can get 13 and 14 bottles for 1 rupee, in Mandavie, the Government levies $\frac{1}{4}$ couree per bottle, and the price in the town is $2\frac{1}{2}$ courees the bottle, and in Moka 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials the bottle, the inhabitants however run a great risk in drinking it, as if discovered the consequence would be, if not loss of life, at least of liberty. There is also a quantity of sesamum exported about 300 karsees a year, the price in Mandavie being 125 courees the karsee, or if dear 150 to 175 courees. In Moka the karsee sells for 16, 18 and 20 rials, when there has been a scanty fall of rain in Moka: grain also is exported from Mandavie with variable profits; 11 years ago Mangrory rice was sold there for 6 rials the moodee of 3 maunds—this rice at present sells in Malabar $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the moodee, in Mandavie 14 and 15 courees, and in Moka $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$ rials; cooked rice $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees in Malabar, the moodee, in Mandavie 9 and 10 courees, and in Moka for $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ rials; the khismas drakh in Moka of which 1000 maunds comes a year to Mandavie, is sold for 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 rials the phrasala, and in Mandavie 50 and 60 courees the phrasala; the Laldraakh of which 200 maunds are exported, is sold in Moka for $1\frac{1}{4}$ rials the phrasala, and in Mandavie 13 and 14 courees the maund; almonds to the amount of 700 maunds are also exported yearly, sold in Moka $3\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 rials the phrasala, and in Mandavie 50 to 55 courees. There are about 500 bundles of Khajoor yearly exported from Batna, the price in Moka is 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ phrasala the rial and in Mandavie 13 and 14 courees the bundle; sweet tamarind is exported about 500 bundles a year, the price in Moka, being 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 rials the hamal or camel load, nearly, the candy, and in Mandavie 3 courees the maund. Berberries exported about

150 candies, the price in Moka $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials the hamal, and in Mandavie 6 patees and 7 the couree. Oriza is imported to the amount of 50 karsees, the price in Moka 4 kelas for 1 rial, each kela containing 4 farees. In Mandavie $2\frac{1}{2}$ patees the couree. There are about 3 or 4 hundred candies of Manjeet; imported price in Moka $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials the maund and in Mandavie 25 and 26 courees the maund. There is imported 1000 maunds eriya, the price in Moka $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ rials the maund and in Mandavie 17, 18, and 20 courees the maund—also about 700 candies of sajeekhar imported yearly into Mandavie, priced in Moka 4 rials the bar of 2 candies, and in Mandavie 30 and 33 courees the candy. The coffee is grown in the hills 25 koss from Moka, it is exported yearly to the amount of 2000 maunds. In Moka 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ rials the phrasala, and in Mandavie 27 and 28 and 30 courees the maund; there is a great quantity of specie exported to Bombay, after 280 days of the season (takbeera.) The Rao take transit duties $2\frac{1}{2}$ courees the seer of money—phadas for making white mats, are also imported in 1000 ardyas bundles, in Moka the price is 1 rial for 2 ardyas and in Cutch 7, 8 and 10 courees the ardyas.

14. The trade carried on between Cutch and Sinde is through Lakhpat, Jacco, Mandavie, Muddra, and Anjar, on the one part, and on the other through Maghrabee, Sabandar, Gorabaree, Curachee, and formerly through Darajee, round which place there is grown a great quantity of halad saffron; this bundar is at present deserted; as the Bagad is dry, and the salt water comes up to it, the inhabitants are now fast emigrating to the rising bunder of Gorabaree. The exports of Sinde to Cutch are white and red rice, bajree occasionally good, haldee, pabadee, salt fish. From Mandavie to Lakpat are exported, iron, steel, lead, tin, sugar, rice from Malabar called jirasar, sooparees, sindaree (coir ropes) sindar, cocoanuts, katrot, (wooden basins,) khajoor, khariks, teak wood, and rafters and bamboos, misroo cloth, cloves, cardamoms, dalcchini, kababchini, loban, chandan, boxes of silk thread, English thread, snuff, sometimes cotton when there is a scarcity in Sinde, cloths from Malabar, sela pirkara dupta chowkdees: white handkerchiefs, khady madrasee; also Bombay cloths,—the following, madarpat, bafta, doree, satin, sail cloth, velvet, chintz.

On the trade between Cutch and Sinde.

From the 1st of Asoo, the Kotyas begin to come to Sinde for the following firewoods—cher chawar, Krod to Bedee waree, Phityanee, Wagudar and Reechal; there are about 150 boats who make 3 and 4 trips before they can get a cargo of grain; they then make 3 or 4 trips for grain—each boat laden with wood pays $5\frac{1}{4}$ rupees to the Sinde Government for cutting the wood, and 5 pais to the Meeran Peer, and 5 pais to the Sipahes as a present; each boat contains about 50 candies. In Mandavie the price of wood varies from 4 to 8 courees the cart load or candy which are equal. There are about 20 Multanies in Mandavie, engaged in the Sinde trade, chiefly in rice, who have agents at the Sinde ports, and begin to ship for Cutch in Kartik.

15. The chief article of this is the palla fish, perhaps the richest in the world, exported chiefly from Gorabaree; the commencement of the fishery is in Pō, when the fish are very dear, and only to be seen at the tables of the rich. In the months of Magh and Phagan they become plentiful and nearly a lac of palla harees or pairs,

On the salt fish trade between Sinde and Cutch.

are then exported to Mandavie. In the beginning of the season in Po, they are sold for a rupee a piece, in the plentiful months they are sold for 2 dokras a pair, and in Mandavie 4 for a couree.

There are two kinds, the *lal* or red and *sukdasy* or white—there are the following quantities of red and white rice exported yearly to Cutch :

	Kharwars.
From the Sir mouth,.....	2750
From the Mall mouth,	1100
From the Hujamree,.....	5500
	<hr/>
	9350 in a year.
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Thirty-two rupees the *kharwar* of red rice would be thought dear in *Sinde*, and would only be so, when the swell of the river had been but moderate; this would be sold in Cutch for 275 *courees*, 25 rupees the *kharwar* is cheap, and in Cutch would be sold for 8 *patees* the *couree*.

White rice is sold in *Sinde* when cheap for seven *toyas* the rupee, and in Cutch 5 *patees* for the *couree*. As the *ghee* of Cutch is plentiful, the *Sinde ghee* is exported in very small quantities, and only occasionally. *Goor* is mutually exported between the two countries, when there is a scarcity in either. The *bajree* of *Sinde* is much exported to Mandavie.

	Kharwars.
From the Sir,.....	650
From the Mall,	250
From the Hujamree,.....	1650
	<hr/>
	2550 in a year.
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The price of *bajree* in *Sinde* when cheap is 12 *toyas* for a rupee, and in Mandavie 11 *patees* for a *couree*.

There are about 220 *kharwars* of *pabbadee* (seed of the *nymphaea nelumbo*) exported from the Sir, Mall and Hajamree bundars, sold 6 *toyas* the rupee in *Sinde*, and in Cutch 3½ *patees* the *couree*; there is also yearly exported 550 *kharwars* of *haldee* from *Sinde*, the price in *Sinde*, near the coast at Darajee, is 1½ rupees the maund, and in Cutch 14 *courees* the maund. From Mandavie there are about 400 candies of iron brought used for manufacturing axes and swords, the price in Cutch is 14 *courees* the maund, and in the *Sinde bundars* 9 Tatta rupees the maund; steel may be included in the above 400 candies, the price in Cutch is 6 *pais* for the *couree*, and in *Sinde* at Hyderabad, where it is called *rukk*, 20 rupees the maund. Sheets of tin are exported to the amount of 400 score, sold in Cutch 8 to 16 *courees* the score, and in *Sinde* from 3 to 4 rupees. Soft sugar and sugar candy brought to

Sinde to the amount of 1000 candies, the loaf sugar in Mandavie is 17 and 18 courees the maund, and in Sinde 10 and 11 rupees the pakka maund, and the sugar candy in Mandavie 2 seers the couree, and in Sinde 13 rupees the maund.

There are about 400 candies of Goa suparees come yearly to Sinde, the price in Mandavie is 9 courees the maund and in Sinde $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund, sindaree (coir ropes) is brought to Sinde to the amount of 200 candies a year. In Mandavie the price is 12 courees the maund, and in Sinde $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; sindar is also an export from Cutch about 5 candies a year, the price in Cutch is 3 courees a seer and in Sinde $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The Jirasar rice of Malabar is imported into Sinde through Lakhpat to the amount of 1000 moodees; (each moodee containing 48 patees) the price in Mandavie is 13 courees the moodee, and in Hyderabad 9 seers the rupee. Cocoanuts are brought to Sinde to the amount of 10 lacs a year, the price in Mandavie is 13 courees the hundred, and in Sinde 7 rupees; kothrot or wooden basins are brought to Sinde to the amount of 1000 score, the price in Mandavie is 15 courees the score, and in Sinde 5 and 6 rupees, khajoor and khariks are brought to the amount of 450 kharwars yearly to Sinde; the price of the former in Mandavie is 7 courees the maund and in Sinde $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 rupees, the price of the latter in Mandavie is 14 courees the maund, and in Sinde 6 rupees.

Teak wood timber is brought into Sinde, 220 kharwars or 700 guz; the price in Mandavie per guz is 70 courees, and at Gorabaree 28 rupees the guz.

Bamboo rafters are brought to Sinde from Goa via Mandavie to the amount of 3000 score, the price in Mandavie is 5 courees the score, and in Sinde $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; the following kinds of masalla come to Sinde to the extent of 48 kharwars in a year.

	Price in Mandavie per Maund.		Price in Shikarpoor in Sinde per Maund.
Cloves,	50 Courees,		$62\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees.
Cardamoms,	144 "		4 Rupees a Seer.
Dalchini,	32 "		$22\frac{1}{2}$ " Maund.
Kababchini,	26 "		$42\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Chandam is brought from Mandavie 200 maunds a year, and Loban 650 maunds.

	Price in Mandavie per seer.		Price in Sinde and Shikarpoor.
Chandan,	1 Couree		30 Rupees the maund.
Loban,	50 Courees the maund ...		80 " ditto.

Snuff is brought from Mandavie 100 maunds a year, silk thread 50 boxes, (each box containing on average 2 maunds) English thread; snuff is sold 60 and 70 courees in Mandavie and in Sinde 25 rupees the maund; silk thread of the best kind in Mandavie 16 courees the seer and Sinde 6 rupees; English thread in Mandavie 1 couree the seer and in Sinde $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee; Malabar cloth comes from Mandavie 200 score of pieces a year.

	In Mandavie per piece.		In Sinda per piece.
Sela,.....	20 Courees	8 Rupees.	
Pirkara,	7½ "	2½ "	
Dupta Chowkdee,	3½ "	1½ "	
Khady,	3¼ "	1¼ "	
White Handkerchiefs, ...	5½ "	1¼ "	
Madrasee,	20 "	7 "	

Bombay cloths brought from Mandavie, total export 3500 pieces, of the following kinds :

	Mandavie per piece.		Sinda per piece.
Madarpatt,	30 Courees	7 Rupees.	
Bafta,	28 "	10 "	
Doree,	16 "	5 "	
Satin,	50 "	18 "	
Sail Cloth,	27 "	13 "	
Velvet,	10 guz	4½ guz.	
Chintz,	1 bath	½ per bath.	

N. B. When the prices in Sinda are mentioned those in the maritime towns only are meant.

R. LEECH, *Engineers.*

No. VI.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

REGARDING

BHAWAL KHAN'S COUNTRY.

BY LIEUTENANT R. LEECH,

Engineers.

The country over which Bhawal Khan rules is called Ubho, in contradistinction to Lamma or Sinda. Its boundaries are Sabzilkot, the river Bhutta, Bhatneer, Khyrgad, and Morot; the two principal towns are Ahmedpoor and Bhawalpoor.

AHMEDPOOR.

The population of Ahmedpoor is 10,000; there are 3 houses of bankers, 10 of money changers, 30 haberdashers, 4 government granaries, 40 goldsmiths' shops, 3 gunsmiths, 20 ironsmiths, 15 pastry cooks, 25 eating houses, 18 indigo dyers, 8 dyers of kasumba, (safflower carthamus tinctorius) 33 mutton butchers, 17 beef butchers, 86 grocers, and 195 plain cloth weavers; the prices of grain were the following :

		Population.
Wheat per maund,.....	1 rupee 10 annas.	
	Mahmoodee Kacha.	
Fine rice called Kulanga,.....	2 8	
Coarse rice,	2 0	
Mung,	2 8	
Jawar,.....	1 2	
Gram,	1 4	
Jav,.....	1 2	
Til,.....	1 12	
		Price of grain.

The measures are a kos = $1\frac{2}{3}$ English miles, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ pavs = 1 toya, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pavs = 1 Pharovee, 50 Mahmoodee rupees = 1 seer, $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers = 1 top, 5 seers = 1 daree, 8 darees = 1 maund, 100 darees = 1 manee, sometimes 13 maunds = 1 manee; goldsmiths' weight 8 chauwl = 1 ratee, 8 ratees = 1 massa, 12 massas = 1 tola. The Shajahanee small bath = 18 English inches, the common bath = 22 inches, 2 bath = 1 guz.

Weights and Measures.

- Indigo.** One thousand maunds of the specimen of indigo forwarded were produced this year in the country round Ahmedpoor. The Government take 1 maund in every 5 of indigo produced; 800 maunds were exported this year from the districts round Khanpoor, part to Muscat, via Allaiyar and part to Cabool; the price of a maund here is 50 Kacha Bhawalee rupees; merchants coming here to buy indigo are obliged to buy one maund from the Government for every 4 maunds they buy from the merchants of Ahmedpoor at 10 rupees dearer the maund. The merchants examine indigo by breaking the cake, and looking at the depth of the color in the sun which ought to be a deep blueish violet, they also see that it is free from Silica, the price of a maund is invariably 50 rupees here. When the customer is able to beat the merchants down by exposing the defects of the specimen, he does not nominally pay less, but gets a seer or two more, which of course amounts to the same thing. In Bhawalpoor the price of the same indigo is 65 rupees Kacha, some of it is exported to Multan for the Khorassan market, where there is a great demand on account of all the natives wearing nothing but blue trousers; when the Government cannot get rid of their stock for the desired price, and the indigo is thrown on their hands, they pay their sipahees 1 seer a month for which they cut 2 rupees of their pay, which is at the highest 5 rupees.
- Indigo, a substitute for pay.**
- Months' names.** The months here are 6 of the Unhale (or hot season) Vesak (May,) Jeth (June,) Akhad (July,) Sawan (August,) Bhadro (September,) and Asoo (October,) and 6 of the Siyaree or cold season. Khattee (November,) Mangar (December,) Po (January,) Maug (February,) Phaggun (March,) and Chaitr (April.)
- Indigo cultivation.** The indigo is sown in the month of Chaitr (April); last year 5 camel loads of seed were sent to Bombay on speculation by a Shikarporee, which produced considerable profit, as it was said to have been sold there for 500 rupees the candy. Here it is sold for 30 rupees the maund. The ground that is intended for indigo cultivation is kept inundated by the swell in Srawan (August) for three months. In the months of Phagan (March,) and Chaitr (April,) the ground is ploughed, and the seed planted, when it appears above ground they water it at least 3 separate times at intervals of 20 and 25 days and strip the leaves off in Asoo (October,) and in Chaitr (April,) and Phagun (March,) they water the old plants, which crop is better or worse than the first crop according to the nature of the ground, new land or nawarr producing most.
- Speculation to Bombay successful.**
- Wool.** There are 200 maunds of wool of the specimen forwarded, half white and half brown, produced in the Ubho country a year from the dumba, which name is applied to all sheep, even if not of the fat tailed species; the price is from 6 to 7 rupees the maund of 40 seers; it is not imported but made into rugs, munguns, and dhusas or kathas worn by the poor, and into namdus: the sheep are shorn twice a year, once in Chaitr (April,) and again in Asoo (October,) of which the former is the finest, and most plentiful shearing. In the district of Ahmedpoor there are 100 maunds of goor (molasses) produced a year, the price is 3 rupees the maund, it is not exported although an immense quantity was formerly sent to Shikarpoor. The produce of grain in this district may be calculated at 2 lacs of rupees; there are 800 seers of sesamum produced at 15 rupees the maund; soap is produced about 40 or 50 maunds, 1000.
- Goor.**
- Produce.**

maunds might be made did the consumption equal it; the following are the imports:

Singraf (vermilion) from Delhi one maund a year, 200 rupees the maund in Ahmedpoor.

Imports.

Sugar, from Lodhiana,.....	1000 mds. a year	17 rupees the maund.
Black pepper,	200 maunds.....	28 „ „
Copper, in sheets,.....	200 „	60 „ „
Noushadar (sal ammoniac) from Delhi,	200 „	20 „ „
Kirmiz, (cochineal,)	2 „	22 rupees the seer.
Iron,	100 „	12 rupees the maund.
Haldee, (turmeric)	60 „	18 „ „
Ginger,	50 „	16 „ „
Hareer, (myrobalan).....	50 „	8 „ „
Rock Salt, (sindha lou).....	50 „	3 „ „
Pewter, from Delhi,.....	100 „	14 „ „
Lead,	100 „	13 „ „

Cloth to the amount of 80,000 rupees.

Brass utensils about 50 maunds weight at 50 rupees the maund.

From Ahmedpoor to the river the hire of a camel is 8 annas. The hire of a boat to Khyrpoor, Gotkee, or Shikarpoor ferries is 3 rupees Ahmedpooree; 80 Herat rupees weight make a seer here, the seer of Khanpoor is 84 rupees weight. The mahazan head man of the Hindoos is Mukhee Sahib Ra. The adat, baraman or commission rates are as follows.

Hire of boats.

Weight of a seer.

Head man.

On groceries 1 per cent., on indigo $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on cloths, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on bills of exchange, 1 per cent. on grains.

Rates of Commission.

The rates of Dalalee or brokerage are, on madder 6 annas per cent., besides 2 annas per maund to the weigher and 2 annas to the Kotwal (mayor) which is given as well by the seller as the buyer, 6 annas on fruits, 8 annas per cent. on groceries, 6 annas per cent. on cloth, 6 annas per cent. on the metals. The hire of a warehouse to contain 60 maunds is 8 annas per month, and to contain 100 maunds $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee. The farmer of the mint gave last year for the farm 2500 rupees, this year the farm has not realized more than 300 rupees, however 6 months of the year yet remain; little silver has come from Cabool and Shikarpoor in comparison with former years: the mint farmer gives 2 rupees to the Government for every 100 rupees struck and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The Caffilla road from Shikarpoor to this place is the following: to Roree across the river to Khyrpoor, thence to Makaee, Pitafec, Khyrgad utala Dehawal, Syyaee ka kot, Nawda Khyrgad, Khyrpoor Dehai, Derawar, Bhawalpoor or Ahmedpoor. On leaving Shikarpoor the following duties are levied: 12 annas on groceries and metals per maund; on the Shikarpoor side at the river's bank, 1 rupee per camel load; on the opposite side 2 rupees; if taken to Khyrpoor the tax there is 12 rupees the camel, if not, there is another road by Mastee Khan's Tanda where one rupee the camel is taken, then at Pitafec 2 annas the camel, at Derawar $6\frac{1}{4}$ rupees the load, again at Ahmedpoor $\frac{1}{4}$ anna the rupee of grocery and $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on cloth. The river has never been tried, but no doubt

Rates of Brokerage.

Hire of warehouses.

Mint.

Route from Shikarpoor.

Duties.

River route.

Trade from the west bank.	will be soon ; the articles that come from the Sikh side of the river to Ahmedpoor, are wheat, gram, jawaree, cotton ; on these $\frac{3}{4}$ annas the rupee is taken at Ahmedpoor ; on other articles besides this they take 2 annas the rupee as Sawan Mall does
Produce of coarse cloth.	at Multan on Bhawalpoor goods ; 60,000 rupees worth of plain cloth is produced in the district of Ahmedpoor a year, 100 guz of this cloth if good is sold for 8 rupees, if inferior for 7 rupees. The hire of a camel for Shikarpoor is 12 rupees, to Bhawalpoor 1 rupee, to Multan $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, to Dera Ghazee Khan 4 rupees, to Allaiyar 13 rupees, Jeysalmur 10 rupees, to Palee 12 rupees, Amratsar 9 rupees, to
Hire of Camels.	Peshawar 14 rupees, to Cabool 24 rupees. Opium is produced to the amount of 16 or 20 maunds in the five villages round Ahmedpoor at $12\frac{1}{2}$ Ahmedpooree rupees the seer. The mahazans are Lal Chand Bhabda, Khemchand Sharaf, Dolamal Pasaree. From Ahmedpoor sugar is exported to Shikarpoor to the amount of 500 maunds. In
Opium.	Lodhiana there are now 3000 maunds of sugar about to start for Shikarpoor, one of the boats belongs to Shet Kataram Jamgatra and 4 to Shet Haleree Mal of Beekaneer ; haldee, (turmeric) to the amount of 5 maunds ; cloths, aurangshan and balochada made round Meerzapoor, entire silk fabrics, to the amount of 12,000
The chief men.	rupees ; also 6,000 rupees worth of Ubho plain cotton fabrics ; 2000 rupees worth of indigo, rice of Ahmedpoor 2,000 rupees worth, red pepper 500 rupees worth, jira (carraway seeds) of Ahmedpoor 200 rupees worth, Udad of Ahmedpoor 200 rupees
Sugar exports to Shikarpoor.	worth. From Cabool are brought old gold ornaments and gold tillas of Russian coinage, ashrefees, and mohars, yamoos of silver worth 140 rupees each, from Bokhara, to the amount of 50,000 rupees : 4 or 5 hundred horses, posteens (cloaks of skins) and choghas, fruits to the amount of 10,000 rupees, madder to the amount of
Imports for Cabool.	25,000 rupees, gold brocade, imitation and real, and silk cloth called kana grez wala, to the amount of 2,000 rupees. A letter arrived from Cabool a few days ago, stating
Demand for Indigo.	that all the indigo there had been sent to Bokhara, and on account of the scarcity the price had risen to 150 rupees the maund. The Cabool and Ahmedpoor rupees are equal. The letter was from Mutturadas, the agent of Shah Parmanand of Shikarpoor ; the price here is 58 rupees the maund, but it is not taken because Sawan Mall, the Governor of Multan, who used to take $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the camel load now takes 2
Price of cossids.	annas on the rupee of value ; 1 Caboollee maund = 1 maund and 15 seers of Ahmedpoor. Indigo leaves go to Cabool from Shikarpoor, 20 camel loads a year, at 4 rupees the maund. In Cabool they sell for 44 rupees the maund. The price of a cossid to Shikarpoor is 6 rupees, to Bhawalpoor 12 annas, to Multan $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, to Dera Ghazee Khan $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, to Dera Ismael 7 rupees, to Amratsar 12 rupees, to Hyderabad 15 rupees, to Curachee 7 rupees, to Jeysalmur 10 rupees, to Palee 20 rupees,
Season for Caravans.	to Peshawar 30 rupees. Caffilas start in Phagan (March,) Chait (April,) in Vesak (May,) and in Jeth (June). Caffilas come from Shikarpoor throughout the
Transport of treasure.	12 months. The rate of jagiree (transportation of treasure) is 4 rupees a thousand to Shikarpoor by Badrakhas or Bhadeets, who are generally Sayads, (there is no insurance in Sinde,) and the property lost is not refunded. 12 annas to Bhawalpoor, 1
Hire of a horse.	rupee to Multan, $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees to Jeysalmur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to Amratsar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees to Dera Ghazee Khan, 5 rupees to Hyderabad, and 2 rupees to Palee. The hire of a horse carrying 3 maunds or 1 maund, and its rider, is 6 rupees to Shikarpoor, 1
	rupee to Bhawalpoor, 6 rupees to Amratsar, 3 rupees to Multan, 4 rupees to Dera Ghazee Khan, 8 rupees to Jeysalmur, on account of the harm the sand does to horses, 10 rupees to Palee, 13 rupees to Hyderabad, 25 rupees to Peshawar, 35

rupees to Cabool. Purchase of hondees 125 rupees 4 annas, Ahmedpooree, are for 100 rupees Shikarporee; for 75 rupees received at Ahmedpoor, a bill on Bhawalpoor for 101 of that currency is given; a hondee on Jeysalmur for 100 Akhesaee costs 110 Ahmedpoor rupees, as 1 rupee $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas Ahmedpooree = 1 rupee Akhesaee; a hoondie of 100 Ghadshaee rupees in Palee costs 109 Ahmedpoor rupees; a hoondie on Hyderabad for 100 costs 102 Ahmedpoor rupees, and these rupees are equal in exchange; a hoondie on Amratsar for 100 Nanakshai Chilkee rupees costs 112 Ahmedpooree rupees; a hoondie on Multan for 100 Mele Nanakshai rupees costs 108 Ahmedpooree. If cloth is brought as far as Palee by a stranger, and he wishes but fears on account of the dangers on the road to take them to Ahmedpoor, he pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas on the rupee of value and gets his goods insured to Ahmedpoor, this dealing is called Hunda Chada, and is only prevalent in Marwar; Sakhaita souda is a bargain to give so much more than the original cost after seeing the books. The price invariably considered fair, for 1 rupee value of merchandise in Palee is 1 rupee 11 annas in Ahmedpoor. There are two merchants at Derawar who transact all the Khan's business, Ramchand Bhabda and Ramdass. The Ahmedpoor rupee weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ massas.* The old Bhawalee rupees $11\frac{3}{4}$ massas = 1 rupee 6 annas Ahmedpooree. The Govindee rupee weighing $11\frac{1}{2}$ massas = 1 rupee $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas Ahmedpooree, the Khyrpooree rupees weighing $11\frac{1}{2}$ massas = 1 rupee 4 annas, the large Shikarpoor rupee is the same 43 takas = 1 Ahmedpooree rupee. The Herat rupee weighing $11\frac{1}{2}$ massas = 1 rupee $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas. The Nanakshai rupee weighing $11\frac{1}{2}$ massas = 1 rupee 6 annas. The Kuldar rupees the same. The Hydrabad rupee weighing $9\frac{3}{4}$ massas = the Ahmedpoor rupee. The old Tatta rupee = 1 rupee 7 annas. The new Tatta = 1 rupee $7\frac{3}{4}$ annas. In dealings in gold and silver the shroff purchasing has to pay to Government $1\frac{1}{2}$ pais the rupees worth. The price of coining a rupee is a pais. The price of cotton is 14 rupees the maund of 41 seers, of 80 rupees each seer. Madder 12 rupees the maund, oil 5 rupees the maund, wool 6 rupees the maund, opium 12 rupees the seer, soap 8 rupees the maund, sakhud, from the tamarisk, $2\frac{3}{4}$ rupees the maund, plums 2 rupees the maund, raisins 8 rupees the maund, almonds 14 rupees the maund, chilghoza (nuts) 5 rupees the maund. From Shikarpoor there are 4,000 rupees worth of Candharee takas brought a year; Radwal (preparation of lime leaves) 200 maunds, and sold at Ahmedpoor for 10 rupees the maund. Hartall (orpiment) about 200 rupees worth, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ rupees the seer, needles from Khorasan 1000 rupees worth in bundles weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers and containing 4000. Three thousand rupees worth of metal pots, 500 rupees worth of Shikarpoor made shields at 2 to 10 rupees each, 400 rupees worth of surma (antimony,) and 1000 rupees worth of opium.

Purchase of Bills.

Marwar insurance.

Coins current.

Prices of articles of trade.

Imports from Shikarpoor.

R. LEECH, *Engineers.*

* The prices of cloths are in this currency.

BHAWALPOOR.

Population.	The population is apparently 18,000, divided principally among the following trades in the following proportion : fine lungee and soosee manufacturers 160, other weavers 250, dyers 200, wire drawers 50, cloth sellers 150, utensil sellers 25, ironsmiths 60, druggists 60, bakers 40, manjaree (hawker's) shops 40, vegetable sellers 50, pastry cooks 120, safflower dyers 64, grain sellers 100, mutton butchers 50, braziers 30, shroffs 45, indigo dyers 20, patolees (silk and ornament sellers) 40, earthenware sellers 8, perfumers 7, merchants 30, carpenters 20, eating houses 43, phalouda (furmety) sellers 50, goldsmiths 43, coppersmiths 12, turners 16, timber yards 12, potters 22, tailors 50, painters 17, bow makers 16, dalals 30, &c. &c. &c.
Trades.	
Revenue.	The revenue is 1,25,000 rupees.
	The following are the principal merchants and their reported capitals :
Merchants' names.	Agha Rafee, a Jew, 3 lacs ; Khoobchand 2½ lacs ; Gungadass Bhabda 1 lac ; Hasry Bhabda 2 lacs ; Gordhandass 1 lac ; Panna Lal Bhabda 1 lac.
Productions.	The productions of its dependencies are goor (molasses) to the amount of 2000 maunds, sold at 3¾ rupees the maund ; it is not exported : oil to the amount of 10,000 rupees at 4 rupees the maund ; Kasumb (safflowers) 2500 rupees at 20 rupees the maund ; wheat is produced from 10 to 14 annas the maund, and ghee 10 rupees the maund, both together to the amount of 2 lacs ; indigo 800 maunds ; all exported this year to Cabool, price 45 rupees the maund. 2000 maunds of red tobacco are sent to Delhi, the transits of which amount to 21½ rupees per camel.
Exchange.	Hoondce chalan, (rates of bills of exchange) 110 Bhawalee rupees, 100 in Jeysalmur at 15 days' after sight ; 105 Bhawalee, 100 in Bombay, at 41 days' sight ; 103½ Bhawalee, 100 in Shikarpoor, at 21 days' sight ; 100 Bhawalee, 124 in Hyderabad, at 27 days' sight ; 112 Bhawalee, 100 in Palee, at 31 days' sight, are 80 ; received in Bhawalpoor for a bill on Cabool for 100 Dakdar rupees at 51 days' sight ; 117½ Bhawalee rupees is the price of a hoondce on Amratsur for 100 Nanakshai, at 27 days' sight ; 113½ Bhawalee, 100 Chilkee Nanakshai on Multan, at 15 days' sight ; 100 old Bhawalee, 109-6 annas Bhawalkhaunee chalan, ready exchange ; 104 Bhawalpoor rupees for 100 Shikarpoor rupees.
Hire of cossids.	Hire of a cossid to Hyderabad 10 rupees, to Shikarpoor 7 rupees, to Jeysalmur 6 rupees, to Multan 3½ rupees, to Khanpoor 3 rupees, to Amratsar 10 rupees, to Curachee 14 rupees, to Palee 8½ rupees, to Cabool 25 rupees. Boat hire 2½ rupees the bur of 8 maunds to Shikarpoor, Kolkee or Khyrpoor ferries, 5 rupees to Hyderabad, 4 rupees to Schwan, 7 rupees to Gorabaree, 4 rupees to Lodhiana, 3½ rupees to Amratsar, 2½ rupees to Multan.

Dalalee or brokerage is as follows: 8 annas per cent. on groceries from both parties, 6 annas on metals, $\frac{1}{4}$ on hoondees, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on exchange of gold, 4 annas on grain.

Brokerage.

In the mint 1 rupee 5 annas per cent. is taken by Government on coins struck; the hire of a shop in the bazar for a year is from 10 to 15 rupees. A warehouse to contain 40 maunds can be had for 1 rupee the month, one of 100 maunds for 2 rupees. The rates of Adat or commission are on hoondees 4 annas per cent., on Rokad jagiree or transportation of treasure 4 annas per cent., cloth 1 rupee per cent., metals $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, on groceries 2 rupees, and on grains 1 rupee.

Commission.

The hire of a camel to Shikarpoor is 7 rupees, to Dera Ghazee Khan and Multan 2 rupees, to Amratsar 7 rupees, to Jeysalmur 6 rupees, to Palee 8 rupees, to Allaiyar 10 rupees, and to Hyderabad and to Cabool 20 rupees. The export duties are 2 rupees $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per cent., and the import 3 rupees $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per cent., specie brought is taxed on coining $13\frac{1}{2}$ annas per cent. but much is smuggled at night into the city, the penalty of which is forfeiture of the whole property.

Camel hire.

Export duties.

Import duties.

The measures are the same as at Ahmedpoor.

Measures.

The guz of timber is 3 feet 8 inches $\times$ 1 foot, 10 inches $\times$ 1 foot; 10 inches of Babul wood is sold for 1 rupee. The Sae tamarisk is sold 2 guz for a rupee. The plank of two fingers breadth of Babul, is sold at $1\frac{3}{4}$ guz for a rupee; only these woods are used by house carpenters.

The prices of grain, are, fine rice $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund, coarse rice $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, wheat 1 maund and 5 seers the rupee, juwaree $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund the rupee, gram 1 maund the rupee, mung $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee the maund, moth $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee the maund. The prevalent weight is 5 seers: 80 Mamooder rupees make the seer.

Price of grain.

The roads of mercantile communication are the following with their attendant expense:

Routes.

Bhawalpoor, 1 rupee 9 annas per cent. of the value and 6 annas the camel.

Babaralee, 8 koss, a hunting place of the Khan's, a fort, 12 wells.

Mittado, 12 koss, 50 houses, 4 wells.

Derawar, 12 koss, 200 houses, 6 wells, $4\frac{3}{4}$ rupees the camel or 8 maunds.

Non Kot, 18 koss, 20 houses, 2 wells, 5 rupees the camel.

Nedhaee, 48 koss, 50 houses, 5 wells, boundary of the Ranee's territory.

Jeysalmur, 18 koss, 11 rupees the camel paid gives a passport through the whole country.

No. 2.

Bhawalpoor.

Khanpoor, 7 koss, a large town and fort, plenty of water, 8 rupees the camel.

Bhagla, 16 koss, 8 houses, 4 small wells.

Tanot, 32 koss, 50 houses, 2 wells, 300 feet deep.

Gotároo, 24 koss, 8 houses, 3 wells, 200 feet deep.
 Shahgad, 10 koss, 30 houses, 3 wells.
 Juba, 50 koss, 8 houses, springs of water, as well as at every 8 koss between these two places.
 Ding, 20 koss, 8 houses, 2 wells.
 Allaiyar, 12 kos, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the camel.

No. 3.

Jeysalmur.
 Kooadee, 22 koss, 10 houses, 2 wells.
 Satok, 8 koss, 5 houses, 1 well.
 Soondro, 15 koss, 50 houses, 4 wells.
 Chor, 12 koss, 80 houses, 5 wells.
 Omercote, 3 koss.

No. 4.

Phulowdee.
 Bap, 8 koss, tank water.
 Nokh, 8 koss, 6 wells.
 Bikoonpoor, 8 koss, 2 wells, rather brackish, 2 rupees 12 annas on groceries per camel, $4\frac{1}{4}$ rupees on cloth, 17 rupees on kirmiz (cochineal.)
 Chadnala, 4 koss, 1 well, brackish.
 Rukhanpoor, 28 koss, groceries $6\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the camel, cloth $8\frac{1}{4}$ rupees, kirmiz $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas, either here or at Derawar.
 Tiyyara 24 koss.
 Bhawalpoor, 18 koss, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a rupee on every article, except kirmiz, which pays $\frac{1}{8}$ anna.

Currency.

The value of the different rupees found in the bazar are as follows : 1 Ahmed-poor rupee = $12\frac{1}{4}$ annas Bhawalpooree, 100 old Tatta rupees = 112 Bhawalee, 100 new Tatta rupees = 116 9 annas Bhawalee, 100 Delhi sicca = 110 rupees 4 annas Bhawalee, 100 Hyderabad rupees of Meer Karam Aly's coinage = 86 chalan, 100 of Morad Aly's coinage = 84 rupees 8 annas Bhawalee, 100 of Meer Fattally's coinage = 103 rupees 10 annas Bhawalee, 1 Akhishae = 1 rupee $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas Bhawalee, 1 Nanakshai = 1 rupee $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas Bhawalee, 1 Kaldar old = 1 rupee $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas Bhawalee, 1 Bombay Kaldar = 1 rupee $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas Bhawalee, 100 Budeedar rupees of Herat of 1224 coinage = 102 Bhawalee.

Exports Shikar-poor.

The exports to Shikarpoor and Khyrpoor in a year are—washed soosees to the amount of 10,000 rupees, unwashed soosees 20,000 rupees, plain lungees 20,000 rupees, fine worked lungees 30,000 rupees, garbees 20,000 rupees, groceries 10,000 rupees, tassar (fine worked silk cloth) 20,000 rupees.

Hydrabad.

The exports to Hyderabad and Allaiyar are—kora cloth to the amount of 1 lac of rupees, washed soosees 10,000 rupees, unwashed soosees 20,000 rupees, plain lungees 10,000 rupees, fine lungees 10,000 rupees. Indigo, which is consumed here, 10,000 rupees, tassar cloth 10,000 rupees.

The exports to Marwar are—rice produced in Ubho 50,000 rupees worth, wheat 10,000 rupees, ghee 25,000 rupees, kora cloth 10,000 rupees, mung 5000 rupees, chintz 2000 rupees, indigo 3 lacs of rupees, kora cloth of silk and cotton 1 lac rupees. Marwar.

The exports to Cabool are from Bhawalpoor, grocery 50,000 rupees worth, 50 camel loads of chintz, and through Bhawalpoor 100 camel loads of English cloth pass a year. Cabool.

The imports from Bombay are Nawabee silk 400 maunds a year, sold at $18\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the seer, there is a demand for more even to 700 maunds, other silk 300 maunds a year, at from 6 to 7 rupees the seer, black pepper 500 maunds through Marwar at 25 rupees the maund, kirmiz, including what comes from Delhi and Cabool, 50 maunds at 17 rupees the seer, English cloth, including what comes from Delhi, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees, copper 5000 rupees at 58 rupees the maund, pewter 2000 rupees at $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund, needles 2000 rupees at 9 rupees the bundle, each bundle containing 4000 and weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers, groceries 10,000 rupees worth, woollen cloth 5000 rupees, haldee 20,000 rupees worth at 10 and 13 rupees the maund, including what comes from Marwar, iron 10,000 rupees. Imports Bombay.

The imports from Amratsar and Lodhiana are sugar 2500 maunds, value 30,000 rupees, grocery 10,000 rupees, metals 10,000 rupees, kirmiz 10,000 rupees. Amratsar.

The imports from Delhi are brocade, 25,000 rupees, at 1-10 annas the tola. Delhi.

The imports from Dera Ghazee Khan and Multan are cotton 100,000 rupees at 10 rupees the maund, cloth colored there 20,000 rupees, other cloths 20,000 rupees, gulbadan 20,000 rupees. Multan.

From Omercote and Jyepoor 25,000 rupees worth of cotton is brought a year at 11 rupees the maund. Omercote.

From Allaiyar 1 lac of rupees worth of groceries is brought a year. Allaiyar.

The imports from Shikarpoor are silk 10,000 rupees worth, Candharee takas 5000 rupees, needles 2000 rupees, manjaree 2000 rupees, and groceries from Khorassan 5000 rupees, the imports from Cabool are charkhae silk 50 maunds a year at 16 rupees the seer, kokanee silk from Bokhara and Herat 200 maunds a year at 12 rupees the seer, gold at $17\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the tola to the amount of 80,000 rupees, (as much as was imported would find sale,) ashreefee 5 7 annas each to the amount of 20,000 rupees, silver $10\frac{3}{4}$ massas for a rupee to the amount of 100,000 rupees, 10,000 rupees worth of saffron (called zafiran bakwa) at 30 rupees the seer, 5000 rupees worth of Kesurgul (saffron in flower) at 50 rupees the seer from Herat, safflower 2000 rupees worth at 28 rupees the maund, horses 50,000 rupees worth, on which $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per cent. is levied by the Khan when sold in Bhawalpoor, dried and fresh fruits 10,000 rupees worth, almonds 3000 rupees at 12 rupees the maund, real brocade 2000 rupees worth, imitation brocade 1000 rupees, posteens 2000 Shikarpoor.
Cabool.

rupees worth, choghas 1000 rupees worth, gold to the amount of 80,000 rupees of the following kinds; first, bhagga at $17\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the tola; second, mohar at 18, 19 and 20 rupees each; third, ashrefees; fourth, tillas 6 rupees 9 annas each, silver 20,000 rupees called yamoos-junetee, coral 5000 rupees worth at 2, 3 and 5 rupees the tola, precious stones 50,000 rupees, asses 5000 rupees worth, if sold in Bhawalpoor 4 per cent. is taken by the Khan on their value, safflower 2000 rupees, silk 25,000 rupees, kirmiz 10,000 rupees, madder 20,000 rupees worth at $9\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund, isbarg 2000 rupees worth at 17 rupees the maund, bojgand (pepper wort) 2000 rupees worth at 20 rupees the maund, used to clean silk, hing 160 maunds, 120 of which pass on to Marwar: the price per maund is from 40 to 60 rupees.

COLORS AND DYES.

Colors and Dyes.

No. 1. Gul sosanee—the cloth of 6 haths in length, is dipped in a solution of half a seer of kasumba, and dried, and then put into a bath of lime juice for a quarter hour.

No. 2. Tooreephul—quarter seer of tundana at 8 rupees the seer, is boiled in water and cooled, a piece of cloth, 6 haths, is then put in for an hour and dried.

No. 3. Savz Pista—the cloth of the above dimensions is put into a bath of light indigo of 4 pais weight, dried and then put into a bath of quarter seer sun dana.

No. 4. Kafooree—take 1 tola of azbarg and dilute it, which costs 1 rupee for $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers, pound, steep and strain it through a cloth, put the cloth in the solution for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and then dry it in the shade.

No. 5. Phukaee—take 1 tola of saeeda or chandan at 2 rupees the seer, pound and strain it through a cloth, put the cloth to be dyed in, and leave it for half an hour, and then dry it in the shade.

No. 6. Musakidar—take 2 tolas of musakh at $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee the seer, pound and boil it, and steep the cloth in this water for an hour, dry it and then take 2 pais weight of indigo, at 1 rupee the seer, dilute it and immerse the cloth for a short time, then dry it.

7. Saya—the cloth is put into an indigo bath of which there are always several ready in the dyer's yard; it is dried and having been dipped and dried the second time, it is put into a bath of limes, and then dried finally.

8. Badamee—take 2 tolas of khikar bark at $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee, pound and boil it, and when cooling put in 1 tola phathadee at 5 seers the rupee, then wash and dry the cloth and immerse it in this bath for a short time and dry it.

9. Peeroza—give it the usual indigo cold bath once, and having dried it, put it into a bath of 1 tola of phathadee and dry it.

10. Khakhee—take 2 tolas of mazuphal at 2 seers the rupee and having pounded and boiled it, put in 1 tola phathadee, steep the cloth and dry it.

11. Karnee—take 1 tola mazaphul, pound and boil it in 2 seers water, let it cool, put the cloth in for a short time and dry it.

12. Pyazee—take $\frac{1}{4}$ seer kasumba, $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee, and put the cloth into it, when made into a weak bath and dry it, this color is not a fixed one.

13. Ambaree—a bath, $\frac{1}{2}$ as weak as the former.

14. Gulabee— $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of kasumba, mix in 2 seers of water, put in the cloth for an hour, and dry it in the shade.

The three last are fugitive colors; specimens of the above dyes and dying stuffs have been forwarded with the specimens of the different cloths manufactured in this town, regarding the latter of which the following remarks may be necessary:

CLOTH MANUFACTURE AND CLOTH TRADE.

As Tatta is famous for its costly lungees, and Ranipoor and Gambat for their khess, so Bhawalpoor has a name for the excellence of its peculiar lungée fabrics, and for its loofees or soosees: some of the principal manufacturers of the former have removed here from Tatta, they none of them have capital, and they never weave unless to order. They have each of them a shet or employer, who lends them money when in need and in return of course his orders supersede all others; the principal manufactories present a striking appearance of comfort and prosperity. The members of the manufacturers' family all weave, boys of 8 and 9 are to be seen working at rich borders, which one might think imprudently trusted to such young artists. Their chief customers for costly lungees are the Ameers of Sinde and Bhawal Khan, himself. Bhawalpoor is much richer than Tatta in the variety of its patterns, and its lungees though not so durable have the advantage for lightness: no Tatta lungees are to be found in the bazar, and none of Bhawalpoor are exported lower than Hyderabad. The great defect in the beauty of all lungees is that they have a seam in the center, and it is in remedying this that English manufactures could surpass them. The cotton lungée with a silk border is also peculiar to Bhawalpoor; of this kind there are yearly manufactured for exportation and home consumption 50,000 rupees worth, as well as 50,000 rupees worth of fine silk ones, 75,000 rupees worth of loofees, kora cloth 2,50,000 rupees worth, garbees 50,000 rupees worth, tassar 50,000 rupees.

Cloth Manufacture and Trade.

English competi-
tion.

Extent of Manu-
facture.

The imports from Bombay are the following:

English striped calico called cheent,.....	20,000 Rupees.	Bombay cloths.
English chintz, also called cheent,	17,000 „	
Nancloth,	15,200 „	
Mulmal,	5,200 „	
Bookmal,	6,300 „	
Nansook,	11,000 „	
Doriya Choukhannee,	3,250 „	
Madarpat,	18,000 „	

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Aghabanee,	8,000 Rupees.
Velvet,	1050 „
Banat,	5000 „
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	100,000

- Hydrabad.** From Hydrabad 20 woolen cloaks called doras are yearly imported.
- Jeysalmur.** From Jaysalmur 100 lokars, a white woolen fabric with a lake border of 2 inches, are yearly imported, and 25 kamals, a fabric like the above but coarser.
- Marwar.** From Marwar 50 lukkas, a coarse white woolen fabric with a lake border.
- Saidawad.** From Saidawad near Delhi, are yearly imported one or two hundred gulbadans, such as the Uzbecks of Bokhara use.
- The khudbaf of the same place is much admired, though not imported.
- Atlas surukh 800 rupees worth in a year.
- Guzerat.** From Guzerat through Palee 1600 rupees worth of misroo khanjaree is yearly imported.
- Khorasan.** 200 Nankeen choghas lined with chintz, valued at 2000 rupees, are yearly imported from Khorasan, as well as 200 woolen ones valued at 600 rupees.
- 20 maunds of Marwar woolen thread, at 20 rupees the maund, are yearly imported.
- Bokhara.** From Bokhara there were 3 or 4 thans of kathan brinjak brought by Agha Rafee as a curiosity for Bhawal Khan : the high price would prevent its becoming an article of general consumption. 25000 rupees worth of cotton thread is made and expended here, and 10,000 rupees worth has been yearly exported to Hydrabad for the last two years ; the white is sold $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers for the rupee, and the colored $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee the seer.
- Chintz.** The chintz manufactory is eclipsed entirely by that of Multan ; what is made is chiefly exported to Marwar.
- Benares.** A man came some time ago to Bhawalpoor, and borrowed money from several merchants to set up a loom for Benares dupattas, and had he not decamped after having made one or two, they would have been introduced to a considerable extent as they were much admired by the cloth dealers.
- Tax.** There is no tax on the manufacturers.
- Russian goods.** Russian goods have not yet made their appearance, with the exception of a few pieces of khes keshamee.

It appears that several of the objects of Government concerning the Indus trade would be answered if the merchants of the town whose manufactures and productions, such as indigo, wool and opium have been forwarded, were speedily informed what value these severally had in our markets, and if specimens of articles already in those markets, but of which a greater quantity was in requisition, were forwarded with their prices that the merchants might know to what extent they could depend on competition. With the exception of one or two Shikarporees who have agents in Bombay, the merchants on the Indus were perfectly ignorant of what speculations could be made to Bombay with success, and what duties would be levied according to existing treaties with the British Government. These treaties might be translated and forwarded to the principal merchants of each large town; without, it would be supposed, creating the ruler's jealousy and perhaps even with their permission this could be effected. English white corduroy was much admired, and it immediately struck the dalals of Bhawalpoor, that it would find speedy and extensive sale in the markets of Khorasan.

An object in the Indus trade.

Treaties not promulgated.

Corduroy.

The chief portion of this information was obtained through a Shikarporee Bhattya, Narsingdas, the son of Bambhumal, now with the Mission, the value of whose services in this respect have all but equalled his devotedness to the British Government.

Assistance derived.

R. LEECH, *Engineers.*

ALEX. BURNES, *on a Mission to Cabool.*

REPORT

ON THE

TRADE BETWEEN SHIKARPOOR AND MARWAR.

BY LIEUTENANT R. LEECH,
Engineers.

Merchants engaged in the trade.

The merchants engaged in this trade and their reported capitals are Khusha Bhattya in Jeysalmur to the amount of 50,000 rupees, Dharsee Baman 60,000 rupees, in Palee Lala Katarav 80,000 rupees, Asardass 50,000 rupees, Thanwar 20,000 rupees, Gula Mal 80,000 rupees, Narinjan Bhattya to the amount of 30,000 rupees, Tarasing in Shikarpoor to the amount of 70,000 rupees, Tarachand 6000 rupees, Giddumal 70,000 rupees, Narandass 20,000 rupees, Looneedamal 50,000 rupees worth, Wallabdass 70,000 rupees.

Exports from Shikarpoor. Assafœtida.

The exports from Shikarpoor are assafœtida—this export formerly amounted to 25 lacs of rupees. Multan has transplanted the Shikarpoor hing on account of the merchants of the latter place adulterating it. It is produced near Herat and Pharra in the hills: the collectors live there in a savage state throughout the year, and appropriate twenty or thirty shrubs to themselves which they water, shade and bring to perfection; they cut the plant in September and October and collect the juice that exudes, the Government take $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce. It is sometimes adulterated so much, that $\frac{3}{4}$ is impure. It is however now exported to the amount of 100,000 rupees.

Former Route.

The Khyrpoor route has superseded the Roree on account of the exorbitant duties that were levied, they were as follows: Shikarpoor 11 rupees the camel, Lakhee 5 rupees the camel, Dreha 2 rupees, Sakar 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, Bakar 3 rupees, Roree 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, Arod 3 rupees, Gotaroo 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, Jeysalmur 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. Camels—the price of one is 7 rupees; on leaving Shikarpoor hing is charged 11 rupees the camel, on the two banks of the river together 9 rupee, at Khyrpoor 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, Meerwah 2 rupees 3 annas, Sangrar 6 annas, Gotaroo 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, Jeysalmur 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. In Shikarpoor,

Adulteration.

the price is from 30 to 100 rupees the maund, the hing is kept for some time in a pit in which all manner of refuse is thrown, even carcasses of animals, it is then filled in goats skins of 12 tabrez each when wet; when it arrives in Shikarpoor it has generally lost 1 maund in weight; the price in Marwar varies from 70 to 141 rupees the maund.

Loss in Weight.

Dried Fruits.

Dried fruits such as raisins, almonds, figs, to the amount of 10,000 rupees.

Asbarg.

Asbarg (gul i jaleel) to the amount of 4000 rupees; the price in Shikarpoor is 20 rupees the maund, and in Marwar 20 and 25 rupees of Akheeshee currency.

Saffran (saffron) formerly 4 or 5 lacs of rupees worth was exported; the export has now come down to 50,000 rupees on account of Bombay and Multan supplying the market also. In Shikarpoor the price is 50 rupees the seer, and in Jeysalmeer 50 and 52 rupees.

Saffron.

Annab jujube to the amount of 1000 rupees; the price in Shikarpoor is 20 rupees the maund and in Marwar 30 rupees the maund; manjeet (madder) of the kinds ganda and rit to the amount of 6000 rupees, the price in Shikarpoor is 18 rupees the maund, in Marwar 30 and 35 rupees, the expence of transportation to Jeysalmeer is half that of hing.

Jujube.

Madder.

Sakhud from the tamarisk, to the extent of 10,000 maunds from Sangrar; the price there is 1 rupee the maund, and in Marwar 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

Sakhud.

From Roree dried dates, pomegranate seeds, and rinds to the amount of 5000 rupees; the price of exportation to Jeysalmeer is 8 rupees the camel. In Roree they are sold for $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund, and in Jeysalmeer for $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 rupees.

Dates.

Feeroze (turkoi) to the amount of 20,000 rupees including Jyepoor; the profit is very variable from 10 to cent. per cent.

Turquoises.

Bih dana (quince seeds) to the amount of 4000 rupees this year, formerly the export amounted to 40,000 rupees, but Bombay supplies the market with the remainder; the price in Shikarpoor is $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the seer and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Jeysalmeer.

The imports from Jeysalmeer and Palee are—

Imports from Jeysalmeer Sugar.

White sugar (khand) to the extent of 200 maunds a year; the price in Marwar is 10, 11 and 12 rupees the maund, and in Shikarpoor 23 rupees the maund six months ago; now the price is 24 rupees.

Noushadar, formerly to the amount of 150,000 rupees, when it was exported by this route to Herat; now there is only 5000 rupees worth exported on account of a great quantity coming from Lodhiana—the price in Marwar is 16 and 14 rupees the maund, and the expences of the road are half those of hing—and it is sold in Shikarpoor for 30 and 31 rupees the maund—the price has fallen during the last five years—the price was before that time 40 and 45 rupees.

Noushadar.

Ras Kassoore (corrosive sublimate) formerly was imported to the amount of a lac of rupees—taken to Cabool, Herat and Bokhara—now the quantity only amounts to 2000 rupees worth. From Palee Meerzapoor cloths of the following kinds, Balochada, Aurangshae, and Kinkhab to the amount of 6000 rupees, and when there is a drought in Shikarpoor Mun; to the amount of 10 and 12 thousand rupees is brought.

Corrosive Sublimate.

Palee Cloths.

Iron chaldrons to the amount of 10 and 15 thousand rupees for making sugar; the price of a maund in Palee is 12 and 13 rupees, in Shikarpoor 22 and 23 rupees.

Wrought Iron.

Linseed oil. Linseed oil (tilsee) is exported to the amount of 4000 rupees, the price in Marwar is $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee, and in Shikarpoor 1 rupee 4 annas, and 1 rupee 6 annas the seer.

Taba sheer from the bamboo—formerly the export was more than a lac of rupees to supply the Khorassan markets, now there is not more than 3000 rupees worth brought.

Verdigris. Zangar (verdigris) to the amount of 1000 rupees, price in Marwar 27 rupees the seer, and in Shikarpoor 5, 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

Large cardamums to the amount of 200 rupees, the price in Marwar is 15 and 16 rupees the maund, and in Shikarpoor 28 and 30 rupees.

Lac. Formerly there was 20,000 rupees worth of lac imported but the Lodhiana lac has superseded it, lately. The Jeysalmeer seer and a half, is the same as the Shikarpoor seer. The seer of the former place is 50 rupees weight—105 Shikarpoor Govindee rupees = 100 Akheshae at 27 days after date. In Palee the rupees in currency are Jhadshae jins (ready) Akheshae, and Rakam Chalan in accounts—100 Rakam Chalan = 90 Akheshae, that is to say, if I am 100 rupees in a merchant's debt, and I wish to pay him I give him 90 current rupees, or make him credit for the same sum of 100 rupees in any of my debtors' books.

Danger. The road from Jeysalmeer to Palee is much infested by petty thieves. The whole of the Rawul of Jeysalmeer's transits is farmed for 2 lacs of rupees.

There is 4000 rupees worth of grocery, and woollen cloths imported a year into Shikarpoor.

TRADE OF MARWAR WITH OTHER TOWNS IN SINDH.

At Mastee Khan ka Tanda, a town between Khyrpoor and Gambat, there are two warehouses, one belonging to Kemchund Bhattya, and one to Samat Mall. These two merchants import a year about 60,000 rupees worth of grocery, and the metals together, and 40,000 rupees worth of cloth. In Sangrar there are two merchants who have a trade with Marwar from their own town amounting to about 60,000 rupees.

Mastee Khan ka Tanda has an advantage over Shikarpoor from its receiving the Marwar and Lacpat trade direct, and from the lightness of its duties.

R. LEECH, *Engineer.*

ALEX. BURNES,

On a Commercial Mission to Cabool.

VII.

ON THE TRADE OF BAHAWALPUR.

By MUNSHI MOHAN LAL.

1. The country of the Daudpotra does not contain any large city except that of Bahawalpur. It extends from Ranamathi N. E. to Fazilpur S. W. making the length nearly 280 miles, and the breadth of the cultivated soil from the right bank of the Ghara, exclusive of the sandy desert (Roh) which stretches as far as Fatahabad, Bhatner, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer, &c. &c. is from one to thirty miles. The banks are fertile, but in many parts covered with the tamarisk jangal. The Ghara, Panjnad and Indus, convey a large volume of water into the country by means of canals (mahas) artificially cut. They are subdivided into small nalas (drains) for the purpose of irrigating the inner parts of the land. Many of these "mahas," as Kutab wah, Hujja, or Bihari wah, and Ikhtayar wah, &c. are navigable in spring.

Limits.

2. The country now in possession of the Daudpotra chief, though in many places arid, produces wheat, barley, gram, sesamum, mash, mat, mung, jawari, bajri, sarshaf, samak, adas, radish, carrots, turnips, cucumbers of both kinds, brinjals, onions, beet-root, zaminkard, melon, water melon, apples, mangoe, lemon, dates, quinces, citron, grapes, roses, jessamine, rabel, palgha, lala, gultussra, sadharg (hundred leaves) shabbo; sorak is abundantly consumed in this county on account of the Hindus, who are the major part of the population. They eat it on holydays, and especially when they have any fast (bart). It is disposed of at 12 sers per rupee. The apples, mangoes, and oranges, which grow in the pleasant gardens of Bahawalpur, are famous in this part of the country. The former sell at 8 annas per man, the second 8 sers per rupee, and the last from 3 to 4 rupees per man.

Productions of the country.

3. The annual sum derived from the soil, ferries, and custom houses of the Bahawalpur territory amounts from six to seven hundred thousand rupees. If we include the income of the land granted to the sayads and nobles of the court, and also the profit which the Hindu farmers enjoy, we can easily make the sum double. This money reaches the treasury on the celebration of the birth day of the chief, which occurs in the month of "Safar," or generally in May. The money current in the Bahawalpur country is of three kinds, namely, Ahmadpuri, Chaubissara, and Bahawalpuri; one hundred sonat rupees make 137 rupees of the former, which has been coined by the present chief, and is given in salary, presents, and price of the articles purchased by

Revenue and coin.

the government; the second rupee (24 sara) was coined under the Afghan Government, and is generally current throughout the country; one hundred and nine (24 sara) rupees make 100 sonat rupees; the money coined at Bahawalpur is only used by the merchants of that place, and taken by the Khan; 101 rupees and 9 annas of Bahawalpur make sonat rupees 100.

Situation and manufactures of Bahawalpur.

4. Bahawalpur is favorably situated for trade on the left bank of the Ghara. The caravans from Khorasan pass through it on their way to Hindustan and Pali, and those of the Panjab on their route to Shikarpur, Khairpur, and Haidarabad in Sindh. It can communicate by water with Amratsar,* Lodiana, Shujabad, Multan, Mithankot, Derah Ghazi and Ismail Khan, &c. &c. It is celebrated for its silk fabrics, and there are about 300 shops of weavers. Each of the shops as I was informed weaves six pairs of lungis in a month. Taimoor Shahi and Shuja Khani are made with a mixture of thread and silk, and generally used for trowsers by Musalmans. They are abundantly exported to Khorasan, and bought at Bahawalpur from 10 to 30 rupees per piece, which is 9 yards in length. Gulbadan is not so good as that of Derah Ghazi Khan, though it equals Taimoor Shahi in length and price. It is sent to Sindh for trowsers. The silk lungis of Bahawalpur are of three different sorts and texture, the first with golden border (hashya) is from 20 to 300 rupees, the second with the silver edge is bought at the price of from 20 to 60 rupees, and the third with green and yellow silken border, sells from 7 to 30 rupees. These lungis and gulbadans, &c. are annually sold and exported to the amount of 80,000 rupees. The above-mentioned cloths are taxed 1 rupee and 12 anas per cent. Coarse cotton cloth (kora kapra) is also woven at Bahawalpur. It sells from 4 to 14 yards per rupee. Adohtar, which is a kind of coarse muslin, is purchased from 3 to 12 yards per rupee. Tausila is of 11 different kinds, it is used for trowsers, and is a mixture of thread with very little silk. It is also like gulbadan covered with stripes, and is disposed of at from 2 to 4 yards per rupee. The lungis made of English thread (which sells one ser per rupee) are also good, they vary in price from 7 to 10 rupees. Pagri, (turban) duppatta, (scarf) are also woven at Bahawalpur, and abundantly used by the inhabitants of the country; these two mentioned cloths cost from 8 annas to 3 rupees per piece. I was informed by a wearer that these articles are annually wovon to the amount of 80,000 rupees.

Chintz.

5. The chintzes printed at Bahawalpur do not much differ in colour, beauty, durability, and price from those of Multan and Derah Ghazi Khan. They are called Naser Khani, and sold from rupees 30 to 40 rupees per score. Agharafi, a Jew merchant, told me the printers of Bahawalpur are cleverer than those of Multan, and if ordered they can make one piece of it 10 rupees worth. It is exported to Khorasan to the yearly value of about 30,000 rupees, and the whole sum which the weavers, and the printers get amounts to from rupees 80,000 to 100,000 rupees.

English thread and wool.

6. English thread is abundantly imported from Bombay through Palee, the duty levied on it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per cent. No hemp is to be had in this market. The coarse wool, of which bags and ropes are made, sells at $6\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per rupee; the

* That City is only 25 kos from the right bank of the united rivers Satlaj and Bias.

thin and twisted wool of the she goat is 4 sers for that sum, and about 4000 rupees worth is yearly produced. The daily wages of a labourer are from 1 ana to 5 anas.

7. Longcloth, chintz, phulkari, nainsukh, muslin, madarpath, and dorya, &c. English cloth and grocery. &c. which are English manufactures, are annually consumed in Bahawalpur to the value of 20,000 rupees, and in the whole country to about 60,000 rupees. They come from Pali by the annexed routes. Till lately traders brought groceries from Pali to 20,000 rupees worth, but Delhi has decreased that traffic from 20,000 rupees to 5000 rupees.

8. The caravan of the Lohanis brings all kinds of cloth from Calcutta, Benaras and Farrakhabad to the value of 500,000 rupees, they do not sell any part of their articles here, but take them to Khorasan. The duties on the goods which pass through Bahawalpur are or, imported to and exported, are said to be one rupee and nine anas per cent. The Lohanis had lately brought English cloth about 20,000 rupees worth, and grocery about one lac rupees worth, from the market of Pali. The advantages were so great of this trade at Khorasan, that they took a large sum of money with themselves to buy the cloth, which being not sufficiently found in that place, they returned back with the cash. Lohanis pass through Bahawalpur for Khorasan.

9. When the merchants at Bahawalpur give bills on Pali, they take Hundawan 10 rupees per cent., 11½ rupees on the bills of Amratsar, and the same for Multan. Bills of exchange, &c. &c. The custom of insurances or bina is not general amongst merchants of Bahawalpur; when adopted the charge on goods to Pali is not more than one rupee per cent. The merchants of Bahawalpur can give bills on Pali to the extent of one lac of rupees, on Multan to the same amount, and on Amratsar to five lacs of rupees, but in the city the bankers have great difficulty to procure even 30,000 rupees. Their credit goes so far as I have mentioned.

10. Bahawalpur is supplied with silk from Khorasan of the following different sorts: Bahari Chilla, Labeabi, Charkbi, and Kohkari. The first is sold 40 rupees per ser, second 32 rupees, third 19 rupees, fourth 16 rupees, and fifth 12 rupees. It is taxed 4 rupees per man, besides additional expences which amount to about 9 rupees. The silk is beautifully coloured at Bahawalpur, where it is consumed to the value of 1,25,000 rupees per annum. Fruits of Kabul as raisins and almonds, &c. &c. are annually purchased here to the value of 50,000 rupees, half of which are exported to Pali. About 50,000 mans of indigo are produced in the Bahawalpur country. Silk, fruits and indigo, &c. &c. It is purchased from rupees 50 to 60 rupees per man, and each load contains 7 mans. The expences, including the duties from this to Kabul, are about 18 rupees per load, while it sells at Bokhara at a profit of from rupees 50 to 150 rupees per load. The duty raised at Laya is 2 rupees and 4 anas per man: two hundred loads of it are also exported to Bombay, via Jaisalmer, Alaryarkatrarda, and Karachi, but it is very seldom sent by the road of Pali; each load contains from 9 to 10 mars; the duty and expences of the road amount to 175 rupees per load. Four loads of the copper of Kabul annually arrive in Bahawalpur. It is sold 1 rupee and 12 anas per ser, and the pots made out of it are disposed of at 2 rupees 4 anas. The copper, which comes from Hindustan, is 1½ rupee per ser. It is taxed 1½ rupee per cent.

Dyes used in Bahawalpur.

11. Kirmaz or cochineal is of a beautiful red hue—it was lately brought to Bahawalpur from Bokhara, but now comes from Bombay on account of cheapness and the lower duties levied by the road. The value of this import amounts to 20,000 rupees in a year. It is sold from rupees 8 to 20 Rakmi* rupees per ser. Majnit is a deep red—it arrives from Khorasan to the value of 10,000 rupees, and is sold 9½ rupees per man, while its annual sum of import is estimated at about 4000 rupees. Gulnazfar (Kusaub) comes here from many quarters, namely, Kabul, Amratsar, and Dehli to the value of about 7000 rupees. It is sold from 18 to 28 rupees per man, and it also grows in this country. The saffron of Kandhar and Hirat finds its way into the market of Bahawalpur; it is sold to the value of 2000 rupees in a year at the rate of 30 rupees per ser. These colours are taxed 1½ rupees per cent. The dyer receives 6 anas, when he has expended one ser of these articles in colouring his cloth.

Price of corn, fruits, vegetables, &c. &c.

12. In this country the prices of grain are as follow :

Wheat,	from 13, 14, 15 anas per man.
Barley,	11½ anas ditto.
Gram,	32 sers per rupee.
Sesamum,.....	15 ditto ditto.
Mash,	26 ditto ditto.
Mah,	29 ditto ditto.
Mung,	20 ditto ditto.
Jawar,	11½, 12 anas per man.
Bajri,	12, 13, 14½ ditto.
Sarshaf,	12, 15 sers per rupee.
Adas,	1½ man ditto.
Radish,.....	3, 4 sers per pice.
Sunjna,.....	12, 16, ditto ditto rupee.
Carrot,.....	2½ sers ditto.
Cucumbers,	4 ditto ditto.
Brinjals,	2 ditto ditto.
Turnips,	2 ditto ditto.
Onions,.....	6½ ditto ditto.
Beetroot,	3, 4 anas per ser.
Melons,	2 pice ditto ditto.
Water-melon,	4 ditto ditto.
Lemon,	2, 3, 4, sers per rupee.
Dates,	4, 8 ditto ditto.
Citron,	one pice.
Grapes,.....	6, 7, 8, 9 sers per rupee.
Rose,	12, 14 ditto ditto.
Jessamine, a full small basket,	2 anas.
Raebel,.....	ditto ditto.

* I could not find exactly the difference between the Rakmi and the Bahawalpur rupee.

13. Jaija is a fertile district on the Pangrad, the Pangrad produces an abundance of fine and good scented rice, which after being cleaned by the Hindu merchants (called kapreje) assumes the name of kapreje. It is sold from 3 to 4 rupees per man, and about 2000 loads are yearly exported towards Marwar, where they are sold with much profit. This rice is also sent to Multan and Derahjat, beyond which it cannot find its way in consequence of the superior quality of that reared on the canal of Bara in the Peshawar country. Rice.

14. If the rains fall in the sandy desert of Jaisalmer, and Bhatner, a great quantity of butter is derived from the cattle, and imported into the whole territory of the Daodpotra. It is sold at 4 sers per rupee, and very seldom sent to the foreign markets. Butter.

15. Coarse sugar (goor) is manufactured at Bahawalpur, but does not go to foreign lands. It is sold from rupees $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 rupees per man. The white sugar (khund) is brought from Lodiana, and Amratsar, and is disposed of at from rupees 13 to 14 rupees per man. Cotton grown in this country excels that of Marwar and Multan—it is sold at 10 rupees per man, while that of the latter places only brings 8 rupees. The duty levied on it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per cent. Sugar and cotton.

16. The hides of cows and buffaloes of Bahawalpur are famous for their durability, though not equal to those of Khorasan. They are first rubbed, and then put into the water mixed with lime: after they give a bad smell, the hair is removed; each hide is then sown up, filled with water which is mixed with the bark of the bobul-tree for three days, after which it becomes fit for use. Hides.

17. I have stated that the canals of this country are navigable. I now give the following further particulars. When Derah Ghazi Khan, and the country lying between the Ghara and the Indus, were in possession of Bahawal Khan, the merchants used to send the coarse sugar (goor) manufactured at Shujabad by the Ghara down to Kutahwah, which receives its water from that river near Daodpotra about 15 miles below Bahawalpur, and leads the boats to Ahmadpur without any interruption. Kuja or Bihariwah received the same article from Shujabad by the Chinah for Jampur, and Ilahabad, where it is lost in cultivation. This “waha” is cut out from the Panjnad 5 miles below Uch. Ikhtayarwah, which is larger and deeper than all, generally received boats with indigo from Derah Ghazi Khan for Khanpur, whence it was sent to Pali, &c. &c. This famous canal separates from the river, near Shaidari 7 kos above from the junction of the Indus with the Panjnad. From Khanpur, which is also the commercial mart of Jaisalmer, &c. the boats used to bring in return the famous rice of Jaija for Derah, and all sorts of corn for Ahmadpur, via Panjnad, Ghara, and Kutchwah. Flat bottomed boats containing from 100 to 150 Mari* may easily navigate Ikhtayarwah for five months; and Kutahwah and Bihariwah for three months from the rise of river. When the trans Indus country, &c. &c. already mentioned was under the rule of the Daodpotra chief, the navigation above Mithankot, between Derah Ghazi Khan, Navigation of the
canals of Bahawal-
pur.

* Mari is composed of 12½ Mars, which is of 40 pakka sers, each ser in this country is 84 rupees in weight.

Multan, Shujabad, Bahawalpur, Ahmadpur, Ilahabad, and Khanpur was frequently conducted by the rivers, and the abovementioned canals. Moulvi Khodabakhsh, a holy man, obtained an annual sum from 6 to 12,000 rupees as the hire of the boats of which he has many in his possession: the cargo which they contained, though belonging to different merchants, passed free of the duties as far as his vessels navigated; since Derah Ghazi Khan and Kochhi have been farmed by Diman Samaund this navigation has received no encouragement, and does not now exist.

MOHAN LAL.

ALEXR. BURNES,

On a Commercial Mission to Cabool.

KALABAGH
ON THE INDUS,
20th July 1837. }

APPENDIX.

SKETCH OF THE ROUTES LEADING TO BAHAWALPUR.

Bahawalpur.

Deramal, 30 kos—on the gate of Bahawalpur duty 1 rupee and 9 anas per cent. and one pice per load, at Deramal on fruits $6\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per load, and on grocery and cloth $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

Routes from Bahawalpur to Pali and duties.

Bikampur, boundary of Jaisalmer—on cloth, cardamum, and clove $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per load, and on other grocery 2 rupees and 2 anas per load.

Phalodi, boundary of Joudpur—on cloth 1 rupee and 4 anas per load, on grocery from 15 anas to 1 rupee.

Pali.

Bahawalpur.

Badarwali.

Derawal.

Fatahgar.

Khatnau.

Birjnot.

Adi.

Hud Jaisalmer (boundary of Jaisalmer.)

Baruk.

Bamankagram.

Phalodi.

Judpur.

Pali.

From Bahawalpur to Jaisalmer.

Bahawalpur.

Ahmadpur.

Chandri.

Khanpur.

Khairgar.

Islamgar.

Jaisalmer—in all these stages the duty amounts to 1 rupee and 8 anas per hundred.

From Bahawalpur
to Sabzalkat, the eastern
boundary of
Sindh.

Ahmadpur.
Ilahabad.
Khanpur.
Ahmadpur Lama.
Shahukara.

Sabzalkat—duty on all the commercial articles is 1 rupee and 8 anas per hundred.

From Bahawalpur to
Derah Ghazi Khan.

Ferry of Ghara,... 6 anas per load.
Adamwhan, ditto ditto.
Mianpur, $1\frac{1}{8}$ anas ditto.
Multan, 4 rupees ditto.
Ferry of Chinab, 6 anas ditto.
Kundrala.
Dadu or Sheri.
Derah Ghazi Khan.

From Bahawalpur
to Kaheri.

Bahawalpur.
Khalumata.
Shahkat.
Multan.
Ferry of Chinab.
Jalamala.

Laya—on cloth 1 rupee 5 anas per man, and on indigo 2 rupees 4 anas per man.
Ferry of the Indus.

Kaheri—the traders, except the Afghans, pay to Umarkhan 2 rupees per load,
and on indigo 1 rupee and $2\frac{1}{2}$ anas per man.

MOHAN LAI.

No. VIII.

REPORT

ON THE

COMMERCE OF MULTAN.

BY LIEUTENANT R. LEECH,

Engineers.

Multan, though not in the flourishing condition it was under Muzaffer Khan, has still a population of 80,000 souls, and Lahore and Amratsar excepted, is the largest town in the Sikh territory; the number of ruined mosks everywhere to be seen in the suburbs gives the idea of a greater decay, than has actually taken place in its wealth and population. It is surrounded by gardens, or properly speaking orchards, all the property of Government. Here the inhabitants are allowed to find refreshment after their sufferings in this close city, which is said to have been cursed with heat by one Shams Tabrez, whose tomb is the chief ornament of Multan; the ancient name of this city was Pahladpoory. It has a surrounding wall, 4 custom houses, 22 bazars, and 6 gates, viz. Lahoree, Bahar, Harrand, Pak, Delhi and Doulat.

Population.

Ancient name.

The Governor is Sawun Mall, who pays in to Maharaja Runjeet Sing's treasury yearly on account of Multan, and its suburbs 4,75,000 rupees, while it yields 5,75,000 leaving a lac of rupees for his expences, and for endowments to religious establishments. He has the farm of the whole province of Multan, the boundaries of which are Rojhan of the Mazarees, Jalapoor, Sanval Karode (near Baghan or Kalabagh) and Kaloor: his rule is in many respects favorable to the government, and the ryot. He allows no one to tyrannize, though he does himself in taking the tax in advance for the year, by three instalments, one in June, the second in July, and the third in August: the cultivators are often obliged to sell their furnitures, and ornaments to avoid worse evils, than his oppression. These people are the chief sufferers, as in many of Sawun Mall's pergunnahs a great quantity of grain, that was formerly exported is now lying without a customer at 2½ and 3 maunds the rupee. Sawun Mall exercises considerable authority over the merchants of the large towns such as Derah Ghazee Khan, Leia, Multan, Mankera and Mittankot, in suffering which their

Revenue.

Boundaries.

Oppression.

Cheapness of wheat.

Imposition.

interests are concerned, for they persuade him that the money with which they enable him to pay his instalments regularly into the Government treasury makes them no return, but that they have a pleasure in serving him gratis. For the hoondees which they give him on Amratsar and Lahore, he gives orders on the different pergunnah treasuries: for these loans they charge him 2 per cent. monthly interest and 1 per cent. for the batta of bad rupees, which they pretend to have received. On account of these dealings so favorable to them they keep on good terms with him, and say that they save him the trouble of collecting his revenues: Sawun Mall was formerly the agent of a small merchant; he is a Kshatrya by cast.*

Merchants and capitals.

The principal merchants and their reported capitals are as follows: Ramdass, the agent of Khoobchand of Bhawalpoor, 80,000 rupees—Giddumal Shikarporee 100,000 rupees,—Jesaumal, the agent of Gungaram Shikarporee, 80,000,—Narsingdass, the grandson of Gungaram, 100,000—Madhowdass Multanee 80,000 rupees,—Butsing Bhabda 100,000,—Bhara Mulik Multanee 50,000,—Menoo Malik Multanee 80,000,—Ramkarn Malik Pindojee 100,000,—Rashindass Multanee 1,25,000,—Shamsingh Multanee 50,000,—Narayandass Multanee 40,000,—Mohandass Pindocha 50,000,—Paloomal Chug 50,000,—Koonda Malik 50,000,—Mungoo Mal Bhabda 50,000,—Lakhoo Malik 40,000,—Mangar Malik 50,000,—Haree Singh Pindochy 60,000.

The bazar.

The bazar consists of the following trades and professions: 60 merchants, 60 shroffs, 215 shoemakers, 52 ironsmiths, 19 sword polishers, 10 flower sellers, 215 pastry cooks, 65 druggists, 68 milkmen, 45 fruiterers, 112 goldsmiths, 45 enamellers, 35 safflower dyers, 358 chintz printers, 75 butchers, 62 cotton cleaners, 35 cotton sellers, 45 thread sellers, 25 painters, 85 carpenters, 45 ghadoos (stamp makers), 27 hatters, 65 silk merchants, 15 shoe sellers, 40 sword belt makers, 25 brokers, 25 utensil makers, 24 utensil sellers, 615 grain sellers, 1 Government granary, 25 shops general traders in utensils for the table, 25 pipe makers, 34 bakers, 150 barbers, 160 houses of dancing girls, 360 plain weavers, 250 silk weavers, 220 cloth sellers, 12 rope sellers, 112 carpet makers, 12 perfumers, 14 saddlers, 10 tin men, 24 toy shops, 65 pedlars, 12 grain grinders, 45 oil pressers, 24 indigo dyers, 65 silk dyers, 42 ironmongers, 80 vegetable stalls, 9 glass blowers, 150 cloth bleachers, 112 temples, 109 mosks, 8 distillers of spirits, 65 sellers of intoxicating drugs, 100 tailors, 7 schoolmasters, 8 pandits and joshtees, 6 armlet makers, 5 jewellers, 7 stone polishers, making in all 4600 establishments. There are two kinds of weights (wata) one by which groceries are weighed, called Mamooder wata, 85 rupees weight the seer, and

Weights.

* The present Governor of Multan formerly held the situation of a moharer or a writer in the Financial Department of the Maharaja's service to which he was appointed by Nanak Chand the manager, of the affairs of the late Dewan Mohkam Chand. After a time Sawun Mall renounced the world, and became a recluse, but returning afterwards to the Maharaja, who justly regards him, as he is regarded by others who have any intimate knowledge of His Highness' functionaries as the ablest of them, both in a civil and military capacity, he was readmitted to his service. In 1823-4 when the Maharaja extended his authority to the confluence of the Panjnad with the Indus he appointed Sawun Mall to remain with a garrison of troops at Sitpur. While there he applied to farm the adjacent territory extending to Shujabad and gaining favor with his master for the zeal and ability with which he conducted the civil administration of those districts, in 1829, he was nominated to the Government of Multan, in which office I had an opportunity of observing in the state of the cultivation and from the reports of every class of the population that his reputation was well deserved.—C. M. WADE, P. A.

42 seers the maund; the other by which grains and sugar, &c. are weighed, is called Nanakshai wata 100 rupees weight the seer, and 40 seers the maund; in the suburbs of Multan there is a peculiar weight called a path equal to 16 maunds, 40 seers make a maund and 120 Nanak Chitta rupees weight make a seer. When this weight is brought into the City it is remeasured by the seer of 100 rupees weight. The merchants who buy the grain by the path, make it equal to 20 maunds, by taking more than full weight from the cultivator. The number of a gaz in a carpet is found by taking a mean between the length and the breadth. The Shahjahane bath = 17 inches and the Multanee bath 1 foot 11 inches, 2 baths = 1 gaz.

Weights of suburbs.

Measures.

The prices of a cossid, and a camel carrying from 8 to 10 maunds are as follows:

Prices of a cossid

	Kos.		Camel.	
To Dera Ghazee Khan,	35	 1½ Rupees,	1½ Rupees.	
„ Dera Ismael Khan,	100	 3 „	4 „	
„ Leia,	50	 1½ „	2 „	
„ Bakkar,	90	 2 „	3½ „	
„ Bhawalpoor,	40	 1½ „	1½ „	
„ Ahmedpoor,	58	 2 „	1½ „	
„ Shikarpoor,	175	 6 „	6 8 anas.	
„ Amratsar,	160	 6 „	6 „	
„ Lahore,	150	 6 „	6 „	
„ Lodhiana,	225	 9 „	7 8 anas.	
„ Peshawar,	250	 14 „	9 „	
„ Cabool,	400	 20 „	25 „	
„ Jeysalmer,	200	 5 „	6 „	
„ Palee,	250	 7 „	7 „	
„ Hyderabad,	275	 12 „	12 „	
„ Allaiyar ka Tanda,	250	 10 „	11 „	
„ Vikkar,	325	 14 „	15 „	
„ Candhar,	400	 20 „	20 „	
„ Herat,	575	 30 „	0 „	
„ Jyepoor,	300	 12 „	8 „	
„ Mittankot,	100	 2 „	4 „	
„ Bhaggandava and Kotda,	10	 10 „	10 „	
„ Kalat,	350	 16 „	0 „	
„ Tatta,	300	 12 „	13 „	
„ Bombay,	20	 0 „	0 „	
„ Mattura,	20	 0 „	0 „	

And of a camel.

Hoondie chalan (rates of bills of exchange, 101 rupees 6 anas chalan Nanakshai=100 in Amratsar, 17 days after date, 99 rupees chalan Nanakshai=100 in Jeysalmeer, 19 days after date, 67 rupees chalan Nanakshai=100 Cabool rupees, 31 days after date, 95 rupees 12 anas chalan Nanakshai=100 Shikarpoor rupees, 21 days after date, 91 rupees chalan=100 Bhawalpoor chalan, 11 days after date, 92 rupees 4 anas chalan=100 Choweesanna in Mittankot, 15 days after date, 97

Bills of Exchange.

rupees chalan=100 Shujawalee in Dera Ghazee Khan, 15 days after date, 91 rupees 6 anas chalan=100 rupees Mehrabee in Dera Ismael Khan, 11 days after date, 96 rupees 10 anas chalan=100 Bombay rupees, 41 days after date, 68 rupees Nanakshai=100 Amedpooree rupees, 15 days after date, 100 Nanakshai rupees=100 Lodhiana rupees, 30 days after date, 72-12 anas Nanakshai=100 Hyderabad rupees, 31 days after date.

Value of coins.

Value of the different coins: 1 rupee Nanakshai chalan=1 rupee 3 pie of Tatta, 1 rupee Halka of Hyderabad=12 anas 6 pie Nanakshai chalan, 1 rupee of Meer Futteh Aly=14 anas 9 pie Nanakshai chalan=1 rupee Nanakshai chalan=11½ massas silver, 5 rupees 6 pie=1 Ashreefee, 6 rupees 6 anas=1 tilla 4 massas 3 ratees weight, 90 rupees 4 anas Nanakshai chalan=100 Mehrabee rupees, 17 rupees=1 mohar Mamwood Shai, 16 rupees 12 anas mohar of Joodpoor, 1 rupee Mehrabee=15 anas 9 pie chalan Nanakshai, 1 rupee Shikarporee=15 anas chalan, 1 rupee Khyrpooree=15 anas chalan.

Hire of a warehouse.

The hire of a warehouse containing from 2 to 100 maunds is from 2 anas to 1 rupee per month, the hire of a shop from 12 anas to 1 rupee the month.

Interest of money.

The interest on hoondees cashed after time at which they are payable is 6 anas per cent. per month, the interest of money due for articles purchased is 12 anas per cent. per month, the interest of money borrowed by a man possessing credit on a deposited pledge 1 rupee per cent. per mensem. Chot is a discount of 2 per cent. on the accumulated interest allowed the debtor, thus if I borrow 100 rupees at 1 per cent. after 10 months I would have to pay 110 rupees, but the discount would amount to one-fiftieth of 10 rupees or 3 anas 2 pie, so that I should only have to pay 109 rupees 12 anas 10 pie.

Discount.**Concerted phrases.**

A foreign merchant coming into the bazar is surrounded by dalals, who offer to get purchasers for his goods; he is introduced to a merchant by the dalal, and these two latter have a concerted set of words to which the following is a key. If the dalal says dharmchand to the purchaser, he means I claim 9 pie in the rupee of what our victim shall sell you; if he says alamchand he means I will take 1 anna 3 pies; if he says sire ram he means I will take 1 anna 11 pies; rak in the same manner means 1 anna in the rupee, and budh 2 anas.

Peculiar expression.

In speaking of gain a merchant says he has gained 3 per cent. Kadkasoor is a certain transaction which being interpreted means hard cheating.

The hunda bhada of silk to Bhawalpoor is 1 rupee 4 anas the maund.

Contract for road expences.

The hunda bhada (contract for road expences) of silk dupattas to Amratsar is 20 rupees the maund.

The hunda bhada of Kalbatoo on reels to Amratsar 12 anas the score, for chintz 3 rupees 8 anas the score, for fruit 2 rupees 8 anas the maund, Turkisthan wool 20 rupees the maund.

The tax on the company of shoemakers is 650 rupees a year; that on the silk dyers is 512 rupees the year. Tax on Shoemakers.

The Government take 3 per cent. from the merchants buying carpets: merchants of surrounding towns bringing spirits in the town are taxed 2 anas the rupee, if resident merchants $1\frac{1}{2}$ anas; the price of a seer varies from 1 to 3 rupees; 10,000 rupees worth is yearly expended in the city. Taxes.

Kalabattoo makers are taxed 100 rupees a year.

Enamellers also pay 100 rupees. The cloth weavers pay nothing to the Government, but those who purchase the cloths pay 3 rupees 2 anas per cent.

The Ganj custom house is farmed for 45,000 rupees; at this are taxed English cloths, sugar, cotton goods, oil and groceries, viz., indigo 1 ana $\frac{3}{4}$ pie on the rupee of value, ghee 2 rupees 12 anas the maund, grains not rice $1\frac{1}{2}$ anas on the rupee, rice 4 anas the maund, good extra 2 anas the maund, til and saren $4\frac{1}{2}$ anas the maund, the import amounts to 3 lacs rupees a year, camels 2 rupees per cent. from a stranger, 1 rupee 10 anas from a merchant, other animals not horses 2 anas the rupee, wool 2 anas the rupee, tobacco 2 anas the maund, bhang 2 anas the maund, soap, stone and mats $2\frac{3}{4}$ anas the rupee, honey $2\frac{1}{2}$ anas the rupee, jewels 1 rupee 12 anas per cent. the import amounts to 80,000 rupees, such as pearls, diamonds, turquoises, rubies, &c. &c. Ganj Custom house.

The fish tax is farmed for 60 rupees the year.

The wood and fruit custom house is farmed for 7000 rupees, wood brought into the town is taxed 2 anas on the rupee, fruit 4 anas in the rupee, milk and curds 2 anas in the rupee. The wood custom house.

The mint, including the duties on the metals imported, and exported, is farmed for 22,563 rupees, the import duty on silver is 12 anas per cent., on gold 2 anas the tola of 12 massas of 18 rupees value. Europe fancy articles 2 anas the rupee, the metals 7 per cent. Kalabattoo sachā from Lahore and Bokhara 3 rupees 12 anas per cent., the import amounts to 100,000 of the latter; the Chilyak custom house is farmed for 60,000 rupees, duties are levied on the following articles at the following rates, camels loaded with groceries from Cabool 5 rupees the camel, camels loaded with groceries in transit 3 rupees 8 anas the camel, if sold in the town $10\frac{1}{2}$ anas the maund, besides, is levied. Mint farm.

Assafoetida in transit to Bhawalpoor and Marwar 5 per cent. according to a variable tariff, if sold in Multan 10 per cent.; silk exported and imported $17\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund in the city, and 1 rupee 4 anas the maund at the ferry, the export duty on cochineal is 2 rupees the seer. Horses passing through, 5 rupees each, if sold in the town to an inhabitant 5 per cent. is taken from the seller, if sold to a stranger $1\frac{1}{2}$ anas on the rupee of value, English merchandise from Marwar going to Cabool is charged 3 rupees 8 anas per camel. Indigo passing to Cabool Transit duty on Hing.

Taxes and transits.

Purchase of English
chintz.

is taxed $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund, and 1 rupee the camel at the ferry. The cloths of other places as chintz, chakan, plain cloths, lungees, tahseelos, also shoes going out of Multan are charged 5 per cent.; silk plain or colored in exportation 2 per cent. broad cloth and velvet imported, $9\frac{1}{2}$ anas the Shahjahanees gaz, Pattoo is taxed 9 anas the gaz or if a whole piece is exported, $5\frac{1}{2}$ rupees Nanakshai. Kalabatoo Jootha has an export duty of 6 anas the score. The Lohana Pathans generally purchase 6 lacs rupees worth of English chintzes, nenoo, jamdanees, malmal, momya, joonpoo-ree, jagganathees, latha for the Cabool market; they are charged 7 rupees the camel at Multan.

Duties on Cloth.

Tax on grains.

Skins.

Cloths purchased in Delhi, Lucknow, Lodhiana, Palee, and Bhawalpoor, and brought to Multan are opened at the custom house, and a value is put on it half as much again as its real value, and then it is taxed 7 per cent., on this value; last year 400,021 jarebs of land were under cultivation in the province of Multan, a tax on is taken from some cultivators without regard to the kind of grain or plant, while some are taxed according to the grain cultivated, viz. gram, chuna, karelee, saren, mustard, gajar, gagadoo, palak, jav, bajeree, til, dudus, and mohree 3 rupees the jareb; wange, pubbee, kartyan, toonee, mehade, and bengan 2 rupees, musk and water melons, dhane and onions 2 rupees 8 anas, mattar 2 rupees 12 anas, juwaree, udad, mung, sonf, kausnee, hurba, (metee), and ahrya 3 rupees 8 anas; moth, rice and lasun 4 rupees, murtalee 3 rupees 2 anas, wheat 4 rupees 2 anas, tobacco which is much celebrated, and bhang 6 rupees 4 anas, cotton 7 rupees, sugar cane 8 anas, opium, and safflower 9 rupees 8 anas, indigo 2 rupees 2 anas the jaub. The Lohanis purchase 1,500 rupees worth of skins in Multan a year, and sell them in Cabool and Bokhara.

Price current of the
Bazar.

Prices of articles of merchandise in Multan, and the amount of the trade carried on there in each article.

Madder 9 Chilkee rupees (100 Chilkee rupees = 80 Nanakshai chalan) the maund of 40 seers Mamoodess weight,	100,000	Ra.
Sugar, 14 rupees 8 anas Nanakshai chalan.....Nanakshai wt.	60,000	,,
Indigo, 2 rupees 8 anas the maund ditto ditto,	60,000	,,
Black pepper, 34 rupees the maund at 3 months } credit or 32 rupees ready money,..... }	Ditto ditto.....	2,000 ,,
Opium 12 rupees the seer Nanakshai chalan, Mamoodess wt.	1,000	,,
Ghee $11\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the maund ditto ...Nanakshai wt.	30,000	,,
Rice 3 rupees ditto..... ditto ... ditto		
Oil Meetha 5 rupees 12 anas, ditto..... ditto ... ditto	20,000	,,
Oil Khadeva 6 rupees 8 anas, ditto..... ditto ... ditto		
Oil of Sesamum 9 rupees ditto..... ditto ... ditto	30,000	,,
Rice..... 2 rupees ditto..... ditto ... ditto		
Copper plates 65 rupees ditto..... ditto ... ditto	2,000	,,
Quicksilver... 8 rupees the seer ditto Mamoodess wt.	200	,,
Wheat Choukee 1 rupee for 1 maund 15 seers ditto Nanakshai wt.	400,000	}
Wheat 1 rupee for 1 maund 30 seers ditto ... ditto		
Wheat 1 rupee for 2 maunds ditto ... ditto		

Mung,	1 rupee for 24 seers	ditto	ditto	1000 Rs.
Udad,	1 rupee „ 25 seers	ditto	ditto	1000 „
Gram,	1 rupee „ 2 maunds	ditto	ditto	2000 „
Moharee,	1 rupee „ 2 maunds	ditto	ditto	2000 „
Almonds,	12 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	2000 „
Raisins,	10 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	1000 „
Pista,	12 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	500 „
Iron, (bhode)...	10 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	1,500 „
Iron sheets,	12 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	2000 „
Phatkadee,	8 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	3000 „
Takee, 30 for ...	1 rupee	coined		100,000 „
Lon, (salt)	2½ rupees „ maund, from Pind Dadan Khan...			25,000 „
Tin,	50 rupees „ maund Nanakshai wt. and currency,			100 „
Lead,	20 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	1000 „
Saltpetre,	2½ rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	2000 „
Cotton,	10 rupees „ maund	ditto	Mamooddee wt...	60,000 „
Goor,	{ 3 rupees } 12 anas } „ maund	ditto	Nanakshai wt...	10,000 „
Indigo,	50 rupees „ maund	ditto	Mamooddee wt.	} 240,000 „
Indigo,	60 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	
Indigo,	70 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	
Indigo,	80 rupees „ maund	ditto	ditto	
Cochineal,	17 rupees the seer Nanakshai currency	Mahmooddee wt.		} 20,000 Rs.
Cochineal,	18 rupees	ditto	ditto	
Ginger,	14 rupees „ maund...	ditto	Nanakshai wt.	500 „
Cloves,	2 rupees „ seer	ditto	ditto	1000 „
Haldee,	10 rupees „ maund...	ditto	Mamooddee wt.	} 1000 „
Haldee,	12 rupees „ maund...	ditto	ditto	
Agrae Haldee, 14 rupees	„ maund...	ditto	Nanakshai wt.	
Chandan,	30 rupees „ maund...	ditto	ditto	200 „
Elaechee,	22 rupees „ maund...	ditto	ditto	} 1000 „
Elaechee,	5 rupees „ seer	ditto	ditto	
Jyaphul,	9 rupees „ seer	ditto	ditto	200 „
Singraf,	8 rupees „ seer	ditto	ditto	200 „
Ras Kassor, ...	9 rupees „ seer	ditto	ditto	500 „
Khomba } Caboolee, }	 26 rupees „ maund...	ditto	Mamooddee wt.	5000 „
Asbarg,	14 rupees „ maund...	ditto	ditto	1000 „
Assafœtida,				
Pharra, superior, 70 rupees	„ maund...	ditto	ditto	} 200,000
Ghorbandee, ... 20 rupees	„ maund...	ditto	ditto	
Shahbandaree, 18 rupees	„ maund...	ditto	ditto	
Hadda,	65 rupees „ maund...	ditto	ditto	
Tulsee,	20 rupees „ maund...	ditto	ditto	
Pharra, inferior, 40 rupees	„ maund...	ditto	ditto	yearly exported.

Reel Kalabatod, 13 rupees 4 anas the score, weighing 2½ seers, including the reel, half gold and half silver.

Ditto,.....	Aree chap,.....	12 rupees,	ditto	ditto.
Tarazoo chap,		11 rupees 8 anas, ..	ditto	ditto.

Imports from Ca-
boon.

IMPORTS FROM CABOOL.

Nawabee, silk 50,000	rupees worth, price in Multan...	15 rupees	12 anas	the seer.
Charkhee, ... 50,000	ditto	13	12	ditto.
Kokanee, ... 50,000	ditto	10	0	ditto.
Kushikaree, 50,000	ditto	7	7	ditto.
Heratee,..... 50,000	ditto	14	12	ditto.
Chilla, 10,000	ditto	14	0	ditto.
Gailanee, ... 1,000	ditto	6	0	ditto.
Toone, 10,000	ditto	18	0	ditto.
Cochineal, ... 25,000	{gajkusht ditto	17	0	ditto.
	{shrabkusht ditto	16	0	ditto.
Chitta silk,... 50,000	rupees worth, price in Multan...	17	0	ditto.
Ashrefees, .. 10,000	ditto.			
Asbarg, 10,000	ditto.			
Safflower. ... 1,500	ditto.			

Gold 100,000 rupees, tilla of Bokhara 40,000 rupees, horses 50,000 rupees, asses 2,000 rupees, guntees 2,000 rupees, turquoises 10,000 rupees, assafoetida 1,25,000, dried fruits 8,000, fresh fruits 2,000, wool passing through (rah guzar) 1,50,000, silver 50,000, Khorasan jeera 2,000, madder 80,000, bhojgundh 2,000, kalabatoo sacha of Russia 10,000, skeins of the same, jootha, 5,000, kalabatoo in reels 2000, copper 5000, Kanavez cloth 5000, Hoondees 80,000, passes 5000, charas 2000 rupees.

Road expenses.

EXPENCES ON THE ROAD FROM CABOOL.

The price of a camel from Cabool to Dahman is 15 rupees, and from Dahman to Multan 25 rupees, 12½ daghdar the load, clears Cabool and Ghaznee; at Kaheree 4 Mehreebe rupees are levied on the load, at Leia 12 rupees the load on all articles; silk imported into Multan is charged 5 anas 3 pie the maund at the ferry, and 17 rupees 8 anas the maund in Multan; when the silk is sold, the broker takes 10 rupees the maund, part of which goes to the Government, this is called Santeedalalee; on the score of false kalabatoo reels they take at the ferry 6 pice, and in Multan 6 anas. 2 rupees per cent. on the value when sold is taken by the Multan Government on jewels; silk from Cabool pays there 2 rupees the tabrez, or maund, and 1 rupee the tabrez at Ghaznee.

Kalabattoo of Russia, leaving Cabool, pays 9 rupees on 100 skeins. The jewels are all smuggled; the kalabattoo on reels is charged on leaving Cabool 8 anas the

score, and 8 anas at Ghaznee; *sacha kalabatoo* coming to Multan is charged 3 rupees 8 anas per cent. on the value; Turkisthan wool is charged an import duty of 3 rupees per cent.; on other articles 3 per cent. is generally levied; 12½ rupees are taken in leaving Cabool on every load of *hing*; the indigo for the Cabool market is chiefly bought at Khangad, Shujabad, Sakandarabad by the *charaka* or load of 7 maunds for from 50 to 80 rupees the maund: the Government take 4 rupees 8 anas per cent. from every customer of indigo; a tax is also taken on the maund of 8 anas called *chungee*: the broker takes 4 anas per maund; the load costs to Multan 3 rupees: 10 rupees the load is expended in adulterating and packing the indigo—the currency is *Nanakshai chalan*—the indigo is first packed in *khadee* coarse cloth, then in leather, and then in *kamlees*: indigo is also produced in *Sivhaniya* and *Mahomed Kot*—the rupees current are *Mehrabee*. The price is from 50 to 70 rupees the maund—the load costs 3 rupees as far as the other side of the ferry, and 10 rupees are expended in adulterating and packing a load: this item is called *bartee*; 4½ rupees the maund is taken by Government, and 4 anas the maund by the broker; other indigo is produced in the towns of *Majraee* and *Aralee*—the rupee in currency there is the *Herat rupee* of 1826. The price is from 50 to 60 rupees the maund—the same expences attend this kind as the former—1½ rupees the maund is taken by Government. In *Leia* 17 rupees *Mehrabee* the load is levied, 8 rupees the load at *Kaheree*, 2 rupees 8 anas in the *Dahmanpass*. From Multan 10 rupees *nandramee* are taken by the *Pathan Lobanis* from the merchant for the expences of *Dera Ghazee Khan*; in Ghaznee 10 *Daghdar* rupees are taken the camel, and in Cabool 20 rupees the load—the broker there on the sale takes 5 rupees the load.

Indigo export.

Three hundred and twenty pieces of *chintz* form a camel load of cloth, and 3 rupees the load gets the merchant across the river; in *Leia* 17 rupees *Mehrabee*; 10 rupees in *Dera Ghazee Khan*; 10 rupees the load in Ghaznee; in Cabool ¼ in kind called *chilyak*.

Load of chintz.

From *Jalalpoor* the following cloths are carried to Cabool: *sirisaf*, *momiya*, *chakan*—2 rupees the 100 pieces is levied there; at *Shujabad* 5 rupees the load, and 1 rupee the load in Multan—the remaining expence to Cabool is the same as the former; the *nasarkhane*, *badalkhane*, and *hajame chintzes* were formerly made and exported to the extent of 10 and 15 lacs of rupees; the export has now decreased to 2 lacs on account of the English *chintzes* which are exported from *Dehli*, *Palce*, and *Farakabad*.

Exports from Jalalpoor.

Decrease of Multan trade.

The imports from *Lodhiana* are sugar of 1½ lac rupees worth, *kalabatoo* 10,000 rupees worth, English cloth 1½ lac rupees worth, metal utensils 50,000 rupees, groceries 50,000 rupees, precious stones 100,000 rupees, lead 5000 rupees, glass ware, and cutlery 10,000 rupees.

Imports from Lodhiana.

The exports to *Lahore* and *Amratsar* are, Cabool wool 300,000 rupees, *dupattas* of Multan 100,000 rupees, silk of *Bokhara* 50,000 rupees, *cochineal* 25,000 rupees, *assafoetida* 1,25,000 rupees, horses 50,000 rupees, gold 100,000 rupees, hawks 10,000 rupees, carpets 50,000 rupees, plain white cotton fabrics 10,000 rupees.

Exports to Lahore.

Chintz.

In the hot weather chintz is made for the Hindustan and Marwar markets, and in the cold weather for Khorasan—the former have generally a yellow ground. There are two purchases made in the cold weather for the Khorasan market. At the first purchase in this year little was sold on account of a desire to lower the market on the part of the purchasers, which they succeeded in doing 20 per cent., Sawun Mall sent for all the chintz makers to enquire the cause of reduced sale which he discovered from a decrease in the amount of his export duties. The Pathans complained of the inferiority of the stamp. The printers complained that they were only paid 8 rupees where formerly they were allowed 15, and that their employers gave them

Road expences to
Delhi.

inferior cloth. The expences on the road from Multan to Delhi are as follows : The hire of a camel 15 rupees going and 15 rupees returning, or if discharged there 20 rupees. At Shah Ookapatan 2½ rupees the camel is levied by the Sikh. At Daoodpootra ka Kooha 3 rupees the camel load of madder, 4 rupees the load of almonds, at Suratgad 5 rupees the camel, at Bhatneer 1½ rupees the camel, at Delhi Multan chintz 1½ rupees the maund, and hing 5 rupees the maund, 5 rupees the camel load of sugar covers the expences as far as the British territory extends along this route ;—an approximation to the expences of the other routes will be found under the head of hunda chada. The extent of the cloth trade will be found in the accompanying list of the specimens forwarded.

Extent of cloth
trade.

Profit of trade.

Articles in demand.

The profit of a Bhawalpoor investment to Multan is 10 per cent.,—of ivory at 10 rupees Mamooddee weight the seer, 30,000 rupees worth is sold yearly : the price of a seer encreases to 13 rupees when many marriages take place, which they do sometimes among the Hindoos as many as 100 in a month : the number accumulates on account of the couple waiting a propitious season ; 10 rupees the maund is levied on it in entering Multan—there is a demand for ivory to a lac rupees worth yearly.

Pattoo.

The piece of pattoo (red broad cloth) is 24 guz long and 1 hath broad, the price is 40 rupees ; 2000 rupees worth is now exported, but the demand is for 10,000 rupees worth.

Velvet.

Velvet is sold by the guz for 3 rupees, 2000 rupees worth is yearly imported of only a red color, different colors are desired, and to the amount of 8000 rupees.

Profitable speculations.

Speculations in the following merchandise from British India would meet with success.

Ivory, copper, English cloths of the kinds found in the bazar ; at present quicksilver would sell for 8 rupees the seer ; groceries, vermilion, corrosive sublimate, pearls, lead, iron, quart bottles would sell for 3 and 3½ rupees the dozen, dammer.

The following articles would be advantageously imported into British India :

Wheat, hides, wool, gram, rice.

R. LEECH, *Bombay Engineers.*

A

SHORT NOTICE OF LEIA.

BY LIEUTENANT R. LEECH,

Bombay Engineers.

The population of the town of Leia may be estimated at 15,000,—the collector is Deewan Keerparam, a nephew of Sawan Mall—the town with its pergunnahs produces 1,27,000 rupees—the principal merchants are Sadai Mall, Rangod Mall, Wallabdass, Jesamal Moolchand, Bagoo Malet, Vujan Mall—there are three custom houses (chabuters) one for the city, one for the suburbs, the third is now converted into the collector's dwelling house, and a prison—there are 150 soldiers stationed in Leia, and 400 in Mankeda.

Population and revenue.

Merchants.

The bazar is inhabited as follows:

Bazar.

30 druggists, 105 grain sellers, 10 green grocers, 6 tailors, 28 cloth sellers, 5 butchers, 10 badbhoonj, (grain purchasers) 8 merchants, 5 pedlar shops, 12 oil pressers, 6 tinmen, 5 indigo dyers, 8 ironsmiths, 8 coppersmiths, 9 silk merchants, 4 safflower dyers, 28 barbers, 40 washermen, 240 weavers, 15 milkmen, 19 shoemakers, 8 hatters, 7 bakers, 28 mosks, 25 temples, 120 wells, inside and out the town; 3 distilleries, 6 farriers.

Each well for cultivation is taxed from 20 to 100 rupees the year, warehouse room 20 maunds for 2 annas per month, 100 maunds for 1 rupee, and a shop may be had from 12 annas to 1 rupee per month.

Tax on cultivation.

Hire of a camel carrying 10 maunds to Dera Ismaeel Khan 2 rupees, Dera Ghazee Khan 1 rupee 4 annas, Mankera 1 rupee, Amratsar 6 rupees, Multan 2 rupees, Bhawalpoor 3 rupees, Ahmedpoor 4 rupees. In going to these latter places the owner of the goods pay the ferries—Peshawar 14 rupees, Cabool 20 rupees, Lahore 14 rupees, Attock 12 rupees.

Camel hire.

Dulalee (brokerage) in gold and silver from each party 8 annas per cent., hoondees 4 annas, grains 8 annas, groceries 1 rupee, cloth 8 annas.

Brokerage.

Rates of adat (commission) gold and silver 8 annas per cent. hoondees, grains 1 rupee, groceries 2 rupees, cloth 1 rupee.

Commission.

Value of coins 31 takkas = 1 Mehrabee rupee (the local currency) 1 rupee Nanakshai = 1 rupee 3 annas Mehrabee, 37 takkas = 1 Nanakshai rupee.

Ready exchange.

Bills of exchange.

Hoondee chalan (rates of bills exchange) 111 Mehrabee rupees = 100 Nanakshai chittee, 7 days after date, 113½ Mehrabee rupees = 100 Amratsar chalan, 27 days after date, 69 Mehrabee rupees = 100 Caboolee, 51 days after date, 101 Mehrabee rupees = 100 Mehrabee in Dera Ismael Khan, 12 days after date, 102 Mehrabee rupees = 100 rupees in Dera Ghazee Khan, 15 days after date, 100 rupees 8 annas Mehrabee = 100 Mehrabee rupees in Mankeda, 7 days after date.

Price of silver.

The price of silver is 10½ massas for 1 Mehrabee rupee.

Price Current.

Ashrefees = 5 rupees 5½ annas, Mehrabee currency, wheat for 2½ to 3 maunds the rupee, the maund of 40 seers of 84 Mehrabee rupees weight—last year 400,000 rupees worth was bought, Delhi sugar 12 rupees the maund of 42 seers of 100 Nanakshai rupees weight—20,000 rupees worth was exported last year.

The prices of Articles in the Bazar, are—

Oil,	4 rupees the maund Mamooddee weight,.....	10,000
Ghee,	16 rupees 4 annas the maund,	30,000
Madder, ...	60 rupees 8 annas the maund Mamooddee weight,	100,000
Goor,	3 „ 12 ... ditto Nanakshai weight,	20,000
Coarse woolen thread, 7 rupees the maund.....	ditto,	20,000
Fine ditto, ...10	ditto ditto,	10,000
Wool,	3 rupees the maund ditto,	15,000
Cotton,.....	10 ditto..... Mamooddee weight,	2,500
Iron bars,...	15 ditto ditto,	2000
Sakud,	2 rupees 12 annas ditto,	1000
Khar,	13 annas ditto,	500
Black pepper, 28 rupees the maund	ditto,	500
Jeera,.....	6 ditto ditto,	300
Lodh,	5 ditto ditto,	200
Iron,	6 ditto ditto,	1000
Gram,	1 rupee 3 maunds..... ditto,	10,000
Jav,	 ditto	10,000
Mung,	25 seers the rupee ditto,	5000
Lon,	1½ rupees the maund,	500
Udad,	1½ rupees the maund,	1000
Red Pepper, 5 rupees the maund,.....		500
Moharee, ...	2½ maunds the rupee,	1000
Copper plates, 60 rupees the maund Mamooddee weight,		2000
Copper,	52 rupees the maund,	1000
Tin,	60 rupees ditto,	500
Brass pots,...	70 rupees ditto,	500
Mung,	1 maund the rupee,	500
Haldee,	8 rupees the maund,	200
Gold,	19 rupees the tola,	5000

TAXES AND DUTIES.

The import duty on oil and ghee is 1 rupee 6 annas the maund, on sugar from Delhi by Navekot, 13 annas the maund, and in Navekot $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas the maund. If through Mankera 1 rupee 10 annas the maund. The goor of Khanyad is secured passage through Sawan Mall's country by a sanad (pass) for 1 rupee 1 anna the maund, except 9 annas in Leia and 8 annas in Wahaded; without a sanad 2 rupees the maund is paid; grain imported is taxed on entering Multan 2 paise on the rupee of value, 60 paise = 1 rupee; $\frac{1}{8}$ seer of wheat is taken from the customer and the same from the seller; a merchant bringing cloth from Bhawalpoor is charged 2 rupees per cent. there; 5 rupees the maund brings his goods to Leia, including Rahdaree Mah-sool and camel hire; in Leia 14 annas the maund is levied—of the two rupees taken at Bhawalpoor 1 rupee 10 annas goes to the Government, 2 annas to the appraiser, 4 annas to the ferries; cloth imported from Multan pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas the load there. At the Wewhan ferry 14 annas per cent. and 14 annas in Leia. In Sivhanee and Mamoad kot indigo is sold by a peculiar weight of $465\frac{1}{2}$ rupees Nanakshai, 8 of these is a ganj dhadee, and 2 seers over make a maund: they pack it up in camel loads of 8 maunds of 40 seers of 80 rupees weight. They put 2 seers of oil, and 5 seers of sand in each maund. The dust that is left in the bag is only reckoned as half indigo; cloth passing through Leia to Cabool is charged 1 rupee 7 annas, if taken by Mussalmen, and 2 rupees 6 annas if by Hindoos.

Taxes and duties.

Peculiar weight.

Indigo brought in Multan or Bhawalpoor going through Leia to Cabool is taxed 2 rupees 3 annas if belonging to Musselmen, and 2 rupees 1 anna if to Hindoos, the maund.

Indigo.

Silk, kalabattoo, groceries, and dried fruits coming from Cabool are taxed in Leia 1 rupee 5 annas the maund—fresh fruits brought in khajawars—each khajawar is taxed on entering Leia 10 rupees—horses coming are taxed 12 rupees each—asses 1 rupee each: on camels sold in Leia the Government take $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. There is a place near Leia called Adookot, from which merchants bring a great quantity of indigo, and the Government take 7 rupees 6 annas the maund, including the levies at ferry, and Siohaniya. In the city of Bukka Khanpoor there is a great quantity of indigo produced, and sent to Cabool: an export duty of 4 rupees 5 annas the maund taken in Leia.

Export to Cabool.

Leia and the Thall together produced under Muzaffer Khan $5\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees, it yields now only $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs. Sawan Mall has not as yet assessed these districts anew.

Produce of Leia and the Thall.

The collector of Bakkar is Ram Rakhya; it yields 10,000 rupees a year. Its bazar is as follows: 6 druggists, 8 green grocers, 4 bakers, 6 shoemakers, 2 indigo dyers, 7 grain sellers, 22 cloth sellers, 4 pastry cooks, 4 milkmen, 2 safflower dyers, 16 washermen, 15 mosks, 19 temples, 1 grain warehouse, 2 pot makers, 3 iron-smiths, 6 carpenters, 8 barbers, 4 cloth-sellers, 65 weavers, 1100 dwelling houses, 1 merchant Bhoolchand Shet. 1500 rupees worth of cloth is yearly produced— $2\frac{1}{2}$

Short notice of Bakkar.

Bazar.

maunds of wheat is sold for a rupee, Mamoodée weight—20,000 rupees worth are sold a year; ghee 9 rupees the maund, 5000 rupees worth sold a year; oil 4 rupees the maund, 1000 rupees worth sold a year, goor 5 rupees the maund, 500 rupees worth sold a year.

SHORT NOTICE OF THE PRODUCE OF THE THALL.

The tax on she camels is 8 annas each per half year.

The tax on cows is 4 annas each per half year.

Animal taxes.

Ditto on buffaloes is 8 annas ditto.

Produce and realization.

The price of ghee in the Thall is 6 rupees the maund of 42 sers of 85 rupees weight; 10,000 maunds are produced a year. There are 462 wells for cultivation taxed from 20 to 100 rupees, besides 151 broken and out of repair; last year 54687½ rupees were realised from the tax on animals in the Thall, viz. 6,750,00 sheep and goats at 1 anna per head, 5552 camels, 10,000 cows, 5,750 buffaloes.

The price of wool is 2 rupees 12 annas the maund, 1500 maunds are produced a year; coarse woolen thread 5 rupees Mehrabee, the maund, Mamoodée weight; fine wool 12½ rupees the maund, 1500 rupees worth produced a year.

R. LEECH, *Engineers.*

REPORT

ON THE

TRADE BETWEEN SHIKARPOOR AND HERAT.

BY LIEUTENANT R. LEECH,
Bombay Engineers.

The merchants engaged in this trade, and their reported capitals are, at Shikarpoor, Jetsing to the amount of 40,000 rupees, Giddumal to the amount of 15,000 rupees, Sawaldass to the amount of 40,000 rupees, Seelaram to the amount of 10,000 rupees, Jada Pathan Dalal 20,000 rupees, Asanand Vadhwa to the amount of 50,000 rupees, Asanand Luthadiya to the amount of 30,000 rupees.

Employed in the Trade.

The merchants of the Kuchee District employed in the trade at Kotda are, Gyana to the amount of 15,000 rupees, Pokad to the amount of 5000 rupees, Jada to the amount of 10,000 rupees, Tahkandass Tadhwa 30,000 rupees—at Gandava, Changa 5000 rupees, Hemraj 10,000, Savaldass 5000, and Jeewanmal 40,000—at Bhag, Gungaramal 10,000, Santdass 10,000, Eeratdass 20,000, Jada 5000 with Kohyar Pesoo to the amount of 40,000, Ghyana 10,000, Seelaram 20,000—at Khalat, Taratdass 20,000, Gangaramal 20,000, Devidas 20,000, Tara Sing 15,000, Lahoree Mal 5000, Asanand Sutadeeyar 20,000, Changa Mal 5000—at Shall, Mastung, and Teeree, Lekhnaj 5000, Jada 15,000, Ghaunoo 5000, Gunga Ramal 10,000.

A great quantity of madder, 8000 maunds, is brought from Shall and Mastung, and sold at Jirk and Curachee, Sonmyany, Bailo and Kotadee. The merchants are Amaula Babee worth 100,000, Naturla Babee 10,000, Dervesh Mammad 20,000, Fakeer Deen 40,000. In Candahar Veerumal's agents worth to the amount of 60,000 rupees, Saman 60,000, Commissioner Kheeyal Dalal 50,000, Kewalram 10,000, Vadhya-ram 30,000. There are no principal merchants at Herat engaged in the Shikarpoor trade, the whole business is carried on there by agents of Shikarpoor merchants. From Herat is brought a year hing (assafœtida) 20,000 rupees worth, sold by the Dhada of 20 maunds of 40 seers of 8 rupees. Chouweesane Shoree from 50 to 70 rupees the maund. There are several kinds, one called hing hadda, second hing pharra, (the best kind sold for 70 rupees the maund,) third sharrodee, fourth shah-bandaree, fifth tulsee. At Herat $12\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the camel is charged; formerly 125 rupees of Herat would bring a camel to Shikarpoor; now it costs 200 of Herat, viz. Mustafee ka Sarra 7 rupees the camel, Savzwar 5 rupees, Pharra 8 rupees, Bakwa 2 rupees, Gweesh of Candahar 16 rupees. The Candahar people used to take one-fortieth

Madder.

Assafœtida.

- Transits.** per cent.; now they take a quarter; and formerly when ashrefees came they took nothing, now they take 1 rupee on each; merchants smuggle them under their saddles at the risk of entire forfeiture; at Peshing they take 5 rupees; Kache, Khalat, Shall 3 rupees, Bhag 5 rupees, Chouweesane Shoree 2 rupees a camel, Ameer Rajhan 1½ rupees, Shikarporee Jagan 3 rupees the camel; Shikarpoor 6½ rupees of the value. The price of pharra in Shikarpoor 100 rupees per maund; the badraka or guards in caravans are changed in passing the boundaries of one town, and entering another.
- Shahzadah Kamran.** Kamran is described as a great tyrant, and as robbing whole caravans after taking the usual duties; when he first entered Herat the merchants fled, the few that remained were plundered; my informant who was there at the time was confined for 8 days and endured many tortures until 2000 rupees were extorted from him: although oppressive to merchants himself, he does not allow it in others, and has been known to bake a baker in his own oven for selling him, when in disguise, bread under weight.
- Exports to Persia.** Formerly a crore worth of pashmeenases were exported to Persia from Herat; the export has now considerably decreased in quantity; brocade real and imitation to the amount of 5000 rupees worth comes to Shikarpoor; the false is sold in gotas weighing 8 rupees; each score costs there 8 rupees of Herat. In Shikarpoor they are sold from 14 to 16 rupees the score, the real is sold there for 2½ rupees the tola; it is brought to the amount of 500 rupees; it is sold in Shikarpoor for 2 rupees the tola; the expences attendant on the latter are less from the diminished bulk, and the quantity smuggled. Cotton comes to the amount of 320 maunds of the finest kind: it is mixed with Shikarpoor cotton—in some of the latter places with other fabrics as doreeya; it is sold there for 1 rupee the tabrez or maund of Herat. It was formerly sold for 2¼ rupees the seer in Shikarpoor, it then fell to 1½ rupees. Its price is now in Shikarpoor 1 rupee 2 anas; a camel only carries 6 or 7 maunds of cotton; on account of the great bulk, the cotton is pressed by men before starting, 80 maunds of Herat are wasted down to 6 and 6½ Shikarpoor maunds, when they arrive at Shikarpoor.
- Cotton.**
- Turquoises.** Khak peerozas come from Nishapoor, about 15 lacs of rupees; they are sold by the potdee or bundle from 20 to 5000 rupees each; a man sometime ago gained 100 rupees profit for some he had brought on a jackass loaded apparently with raisins, and which he had sold for 4 rupees the seer. Veenjars polish bad peerozas with faudanas, the cotton seed; the merchants in this trade are said to gain 30 per cent. It is invariably the custom for a merchant buying peerozas from another to give 24 rupees 6 anas per cent. less than what the bargain has been made for, and he sells them to the Veenjars at the original rate; he gets besides 5 rupees 8 anas in interest in baramun or commission from the polishers (Veenjars). Kahanee silk, nawabee, sufarseen, chilla, toonee, is to be found to the amount of 2 lacs of rupees; lola silk of 2 kinds choudar and watwan.
- Silk.**

Herat.		Shikarpoor.	
Kokanee,.....	50 rupees the maund	13 and 14 rupees the ser.	
Nawabee,.....	60 " "	18 and 19 " "	
Sufarseen,	40 " "	10 and 11 " "	
Chilla,.....	70 " " white	20 and 21 " "	
Toonee,.....	45 " "	10 and 11 " "	
Lola,.....	32 and 33 rupees "	7-8 and 9 " "	

Kermiz (cochineal) to the amount of 15,000 rupees; formerly it was imported to the amount of 2 lacs, but now the Bombay market supplies the rest. There are two kinds one called sharab kusht from Bokhara, and the other gajkusht from Yaz'd. Cochineal.

Herat.	Shikarpoor.
Sharab kusht 90 rupees the maund,.....	18 and 19 rupees the ser.
Gajkusht 80 ... „	16 and 17 „ „

Salab Misree to the amount of 15,000 rupees, formerly the Marwarees used to buy one lac rupees worth. Salab Misree.

The finest specimens are large white and saffron colored; the prices in Herat are from 4 to 100 rupees the maund, and the profit is not known, neither is there any certain profit in hing; beggars get rich in the trade, and rich men become beggars after a few speculations.

Saffron is imported to the amount of 30,000, formerly to the amount of 80,000 rupees. There is not so much taken up by the Marwarees and blights have been very severe of late years. Saffron is of two kinds, one called bakwae, or tikkee, (cakes) the other kaeenee gul. Saffron.

Herat.	Shikarpoor.
Bakwae 80 to 90 rupees the maund,.....	19, 20 and 22 rupees the ser.
Kaeenee gul... 1 rupee the 5 miskhalee,	40 and 50 rupees „ „
2½ Miskhalees=1 tola.	

The former kind is mixed with fowls' blood and safflower; formerly the Meers got a lac of rupees from the duties on hing alone.

Asbarg comes to the amount of 20,000 rupees. In Herat 8 anas the tabrez, and in Shikarpoor 18 and 20 rupees the maund. Asbarg.

Bozgund (pepper wort) to the amount of 1000 rupees produced alternate years with the pista. The price of a tabrez there, is one rupee and in Shikarpoor 28 rupees the maund. Bozgund.

Sheerkhist to the amount of 2000 rupees used by the noblemen much. In Herat 40 rupees the tabrez, at one time the price rose to 400 rupees, and has been down as low as 4 rupees the tabrez; in Shikarpoor it sells for 12 rupees the ser. Sheerkhist.

Turauj been (manna from the camel thorn) 300 rupees worth, used as a medicine 16 abbasee (2½ abbasees=1 rupee) per maund, in Shikarpoor 1½ and 1½ rupees the ser. Turauj been.

Behi dana (quince seed) 1500 rupees worth generally, though this year 3000 rupees has come on account of the demand in Marwar. In Herat 4 and 5 rupees the tabrez, and in Shikarpoor 1½, 1½ rupees the ser. Behi dana.

Horses.

Horses to the amount of 5000 rupees. Formerly when Sondarjee of Bhooj had the Government supply, the imports amounted to 2½ lacs; horses from Meshid pay each at Herat 12 rupees, Savzwar 8 rupees, Greesk 8 rupees, Candahar 30 Bazed Khan ½ rupee, Roghanee ½ rupee, Pisheen ½ rupee, Shall 2 rupees, Dadar 3 rupees, Bagh ½ rupee, Barshoree 2 rupees, Rojhan ½ rupee, thence to Hyderabad nothing. The profits of this trade was immense formerly; my informant eleven years ago had made 3200 rupees on two horses, which he had sold to a Baloch in Ladhkhana. The profit now is very variable.

Silk cloths of different colors called tafta, wala atlas kanavez, kassab, abulkasumee, to the amount of 8000 rupees. The profit of this trade is 20 per cent.

Exports from Shikarpoor.

From Shikarpoor the exports of cloth was ten years ago 9 lacs of rupees worth, when English cloth had not come in the market. It has decreased as well as other branches of the Herat trade, partly on account of the increased dangers of the road, more on account of Kamran's tyranny. Now there is not much English cloth exported on account of the market being supplied through Khalat, Meshid, Yaz'd, Khulam; and Meimana, there is however a quantity to the amount of 25,000 rupees worth still sent through this channel, the amount of transits and hire is 400 rupees the camel, chintzes forms the largest item of these. If two lacs rupees worth of Jennings' new pattern chintzes were sent they would find a ready sale. Unbleached, bleached plain cloths and native chintzes to the amount of 2500 rupees, are sent :

Chintz.**Hides.****Indigo.****Speculations of the Khyrpoor Meer.**

also leather hides from Shikarpoor and other western marts of Sind to the amount of 20,000 rupees. At Herat they are sold for 60 or 70 rupees the score, and in Shikarpoor from 30 to 50 rupees. Indigo formerly was exported to the amount of 10 lacs of rupees, but now it has decreased on account of Kamran's tyranny, and on account of the quantity of Bengal indigo exported through Yaz'd. Meer Sohrab, the father of the present Khyrpoor Meer, ten years ago attempted to force the merchants who traded in indigo to Herat, to buy the produce of his country, which was 3 lacs of rupees worth at 10 rupees the maund dearer than they had bought it in former years, and he also had it much more adulterated. On their refusal he made the speculation through some of his officers to Herat himself, and continued to do so for three years, in which he made 8 lacs of rupees. At present there is only 10,000 rupees worth exported, the hire and transits together amount to 400 rupees the camel, the price in Shikarpoor is from 50 to 70 rupees the maund, and in Herat 2 to 3 butkees the tabrez. The butkee = 5 rupees 6 anas Shikarpoor currency.

Munj.

Munj to the amount of 2000 rupees; in twine and tow, the price in Shikarpoor is 2 rupees the maund, and in Herat 2 rupees the tabrez.

Groceries.

Groceries, noushadar, black pepper, hareera small and large, ginger, cloves, cardamums large, sugar, quicksilver, &c. &c. to the amount of 100,000 rupees.

Shikarpoor.			Herat.		
Noushadar,.....	28	rupees the maund.	8	rupees the tabrez.	
Black pepper,...	22	” ”	6	” ”	
Ginger,	8	” ”	3 & 4	” ”	
Cloves,	1½	rupees the seer.	30 & 35	” ”	
Quicksilver, ...	5	” ”	60 & 70	” ”	

There is no quicksilver now in Shikarpoor, in Ahmeedpoor $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees were offered for a seer. Demand for quick-silver.

There are no measures in Herat, the weights are 8 rupees weight of the year 1224 coinage each weighing $11\frac{1}{2}$ massas = 1 seer, 40 seers = a maund or tabrez, 100 maund = 1 kharwar; wood even is sold by weight; cloth is sold by the hath or cubit of 19 inches English. Weights and measures.

The coins current and their value are 5 paise = 1 shaee, 10 paise = 1 miskhalee, 20 paise = 1 abbasee, 3 abbasee = 1 rupee chalnee (in change,) $2\frac{1}{2}$ abbasees = 1 rupee daghdar (in accounts). There are no Sinde coins current there. Coins, value of rupees.

In Shikarpoor the rupee of 1224 = $15\frac{1}{2}$ anas, Shikarpoor of 1225 and 26 = 15 anas, 1227 and 28 = 13 anas, Shikarpoor 1229 and 30 = 12 anas, 1231 and 32 = 10 anas, 33 and 34 = 9 anas, of 35 and 36 = 8 anas.

One hundred and twenty rupees of 1224 received in Herat = 100 rupees; hoondie at 75 days after date. Bills.

The adator rates of commission of Herat, groceries $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per cent., on cloth 2 rupees, on indigo 2 rupees per cent., pashmeena $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, specie 8 anas, on bills of exchange 2 anas the cent. Commission rates.

In Herat a merchant selling articles to another takes a promissory note for butkees to be paid at a fixed time for so many rupees worth of value received: when the time of payment arrives the price of butkees has risen in the bazar, and the creditor is of course a gainer, sometime to considerable extent; the price of butkees this year in Herat was 16 rupees each. Creditor and debtor.

R. LEECH, *Engineers.*

No. IX.

ON THE

TRADE OF THE UPPER INDUS OR DERAJAT.

BY CAPTAIN ALEXR. BURNES,

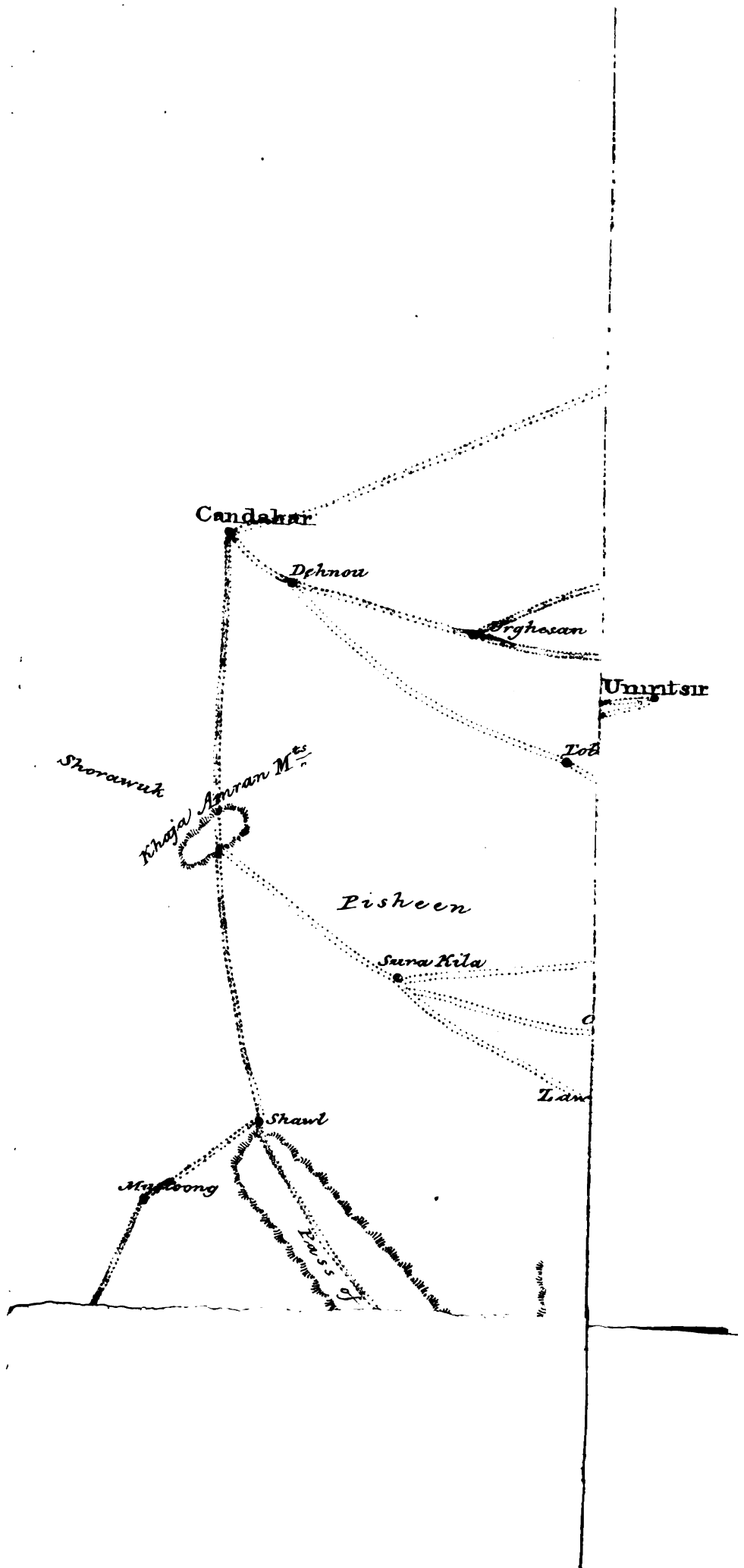
On a Mission to Cabool.

Definition of Derajat.

The country on the right bank of the Indus, below the salt range, till that river is joined by the waters of the Punjab, is known by the name of Derajat. It is so designated from the two principal towns in the tract Dera Ghazee Khan and Dera Ismael Khan, Derajat being the Arabic plural of the word Dera. The lower part of the tract bears the local name of Sinde, and the upper that of Damun (or border) from its bordering on the mountains of Sooleeman. The country itself is flat, and in many places fertile, particularly in the vicinity of the two Deras, but to the westward of the river, even at a distance of a few miles, there are no wells, and the soil is entirely dependent on rain, and water from the hills, without which there is no crop. On the opposite bank of the river in Leia, the Indus overflows to the east, and the land, which is exceedingly rich, yields heavy crops, and is known by the name of "Cuchee." From Leia the great ferry of Kaheeree conducts the merchant beyond the Indus into Derajat, and as the mountains are crossed by caravan routes that lead to Cabool and Candahar, and it is here that the greatest of the Indian caravans assemble before passing to the west, the Derajat is invested with a high degree of commercial importance.

Caravan of the Lohanees, Camels, &c. Its route.

2. From Calcutta, by Lucknow, Delhi, Hansee, and Bhawalpoor; from Bombay, by Palee, Biccaneer, Bhawalpoor and Mooltan; from Umritsir by Jung and Leia; and from Dera Ghazee Khan itself on the south, by Bhawalpoor; all these routes join at the small town of Drabund, about 30 miles west of Dera Ismael Khan—at this point commences the well known road by the Goomul river to the pass of Goolairee, which is always traversed by the Lohanee Afghans—some of them enter the mountains higher up west of Tak, and also by an inferior pass named Cheeree lower down, but all eventually join about 45 miles from Drabund. These people are pastoral and migratory, and many of them proceed annually into India to purchase merchandize, and all assemble here, in the end of April, their families having wintered on the banks of the Indus, to pass into Khorasan for the summer. They effect



this in fixed order by three divisions or "kirees," which, I believe, simply mean migrations, and these bear the names of Nasseer, Kharoutee, and Muankhail, which is that of the branches of the tribes conducting them. The first is the most numerous, and with it, go from 5 to 60,000 head of sheep, but it is with the last that Hindoo merchants, and foreigners generally travel. The extensive nature of the traffic will be best explained by observing that the custom house books shew that 5140 camels laden with merchandize passed up this year, exclusive of those carrying the tents and baggage of the people. These are rated at the enormous number of 24,000 camels, the Nasseers having 17,000, the Muankhail 4000 and the Kharoutee 3,000. The tract which they pass leads by broken, rugged roads, or rather the water-courses of the Goomal, though the wild and mountainous country of the Muzeerees, but the Lohanees have arms and numbers to protect their property, and that of strangers. They all reach Cabool and Candahar by the middle of June in sufficient time to despatch their investments to Bokhara and Herat, and in the end of October, as winter approaches, they descend with the same arrangements into the plain of the Indus, bringing the horses, dyes, fruits, and productions of Cabool in return for the goods of India and Britain. The channel of trade is ancient for in the year A. D. 1505, we find the Emperor Baber campaigning in the Derajat, and stating that he had fallen in with Lohanee merchants, and plundered them of "a great quantity of white cloth, aromatic drugs, sugar, both candied and in powder, and horses," which are the very articles of trade in these days, though 332 years have since elapsed. It is due to the Emperor to state that if he then plundered, in his own difficulties, he afterwards clothed the Lohanee merchants in dresses of honor, when firmly established on the throne of Cabool.

3. Having given the routes of the Lohanee caravan I ought now to note the whole of the other roads leading from India to Cabool, but it would be impossible to do justice to the subject by any verbal description, and I have therefore embodied the detailed information, which has been collected in the annexed "sketch of the caravan roads west of the Indus."

Other caravan routes
from India.

* It will at once be seen that there are three great roads leading from India, the first by Lahore and Attok, the next from the Derajat already described, and the last by the Bolan pass from Shikarpoor to Candahar. Intermediate to these lines, lie various routes, some of which have been used even by large bodies of armed men, and though therefore very important, need not detain us here, as they are not at present used by the merchant. I may only observe of that leading from Dera Ghazee Khan across the Sukhee Surwar pass, by Boree to Candahar, that it has been used in modern times by the kings of Cabool to supply the luxury of mangoes, and that I met persons who had seen the fruit arrive by it at Candahar from the Indus, in 8 or 9 days. The climate of Boree is described in very favorable terms both by Mr. Elphinstone and all the natives, I have interrogated, and by this route Baber passed up to Ghuzni with his force after the campaign of 1505 already alluded to; his horse suffered from the want of grain, but as a caravan route, this seems not

* Moonshee Mohun Lal's enquiries when in Dera have assisted me considerably in preparing this sketch.

inferior to the Goolairee pass, and only to have been deserted of late years; at the present hour it is used by couriers (cossids) to bring speedy information to and from India; from Dera Ismael Khan, north to Peshawur, there is no direct traffic. The roads are bad, the people are predatory. From Dera Ghazee Khan, south by Dajel and Hunund, there are roads leading over low hills to Bag, Dadur, and the Bolan pass which have been used by large caravans within these 25 years. Dera Ghazee Khan indeed, and Shikarpoor as I stated when writing on that mart, are always spoken of by the people, as the "two gates of Khorasan."

Dera Ghazee Khan described.

4. In a neighbourhood so advantageously situated, the merchant exports the native productions of the soil with profit, and the manufacturer converts them, and the imports from other countries into cloth, which accompanies these, and the foreign goods that pass through it in transit. Dera Ghazee Khan itself is a manufacturing town, but it is surpassed by Mooltan and Bhawalpoor which are in its neighbourhood; on these two marts I shall be silent as their commerce has engaged the attention of Lieutenant Leech, whose reports will convey every, and the fullest information. Of Dera Ghazee Khan I need only speak; at one time its trade with the west and even with the east was brisk, and though it does not now exhibit its former prosperity from the great influx of British goods, its native manufactures are yet healthy and thriving. It is celebrated for its goolbuddens, and doryaeas, or striped and plain silken cloths, which, being sought for and admired, are yet annually exported to Lahore, and to Sind, and considered to surpass those of every other country. To the east it sends its silks, deriving the raw material from Bokhara, and the west. To the west it sends its cotton and the greatest of its exported manufactures is coarse white cloth, which is sent to Khorasan, and yet stands its ground with English cloth as far as demand goes, though far its inferior in quality. The demand for British calicoes has decreased by one half this year on this account: last year the sales effected amounted to 50,000 rupees, and for this it is under 24,000. Chintzes of different descriptions, with soosee, bafta, and some coarse loongees complete the list. There are no woollen manufactures. The value of all these may amount to about one and a half or two lacs of rupees, and the greater part is exported; a coarse kind of cutlery, swords, scissors, knives, such as are used by sailors, is made at Dera Ghazee Khan, and exported. The bazar consists of about 1600 shops, 530 of which are engaged in weaving and selling cloth. I annex a list of them.—The town has a prosperous appearance which is altogether attributed to the protection of Monsieur Ventura, who was lately in charge of this district. It may have a population of 25,000 people: it is said to have been built by a Belooch about 300 years since, and its name long fluctuated between Ghazee Khan and Hajee Khan. It was completely subject to the crown of Cabool and fell into the hands of the Seiks about 25 years ago. They farmed it to Bhawal Khan, who had no interest in protecting it, and his officers were guilty of gross extortion, but since it was resumed in 1832, it has greatly recovered itself.

Productions, prices and revenue of Dera Ghazee Khan.

5. The country around Dera Ghazee Khan is very rich; the town is pleasantly situated in a flat country about four miles from the Indus, and surrounded by gardens and lofty trees, among which the date predominates. It is said indeed that there are 80,000 date trees around Dera. By far the

most valuable production of the place is indigo, 2000 maunds of which were this year exported to the west. I am informed that this is the full resource of the district. The best sort now sells for 65 rupees per maund, the next for 50, and the most inferior for 32, so that this export alone amounts to about one lac of rupees in value. The dye is inferior to that procured in Bhawal Khan's country, but it is cheaper, and has a ready sale in Cabool and Bokhara, besides being nearer at hand. The cotton of Dera Ghazee Khan is superior being soft in staple : 25,000 maunds are procurable ; it is at present exported. Sugar is cultivated, but in small quantities and only of late years. The place is rich in grain, the wheat and barley are superior, but the rice is red and indifferent. The price of grain in June 1837 was as follows, the currency being that of Shooja ool Moolk, and much the same as the Company's rupee, and the maund as that of Shikarpoor already described.

	Price.
Rice per maund of 40 seers, 80 rupees to a seer,	3 rupees.
Rice, second sort, $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds,.....	2 to $1\frac{3}{4}$
Wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds,	1
Gram, 70 seers,	1
Dal or mohree, 2 maunds,.....	1
Moong or mash, 50 seers,	1
Ghee, per maund,.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Oil, per ditto,.....	4
Salt, per "riya" or piece of 1 maund 25,	$3\frac{1}{4}$ rupees.
Native salt, 2 maunds,	1
Sugar candy, per maund,.....	16
Goor or molasses,.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Under Cabool, Dera Ghazee Khan yielded a yearly revenue of about 12 lacs of rupees ; it now produces $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 lacs, and that only within these 2 or 3 years. The country which gives this includes the district of Sungur on the north, and Hunund Dajel on the south, also Cachee across the Indus. It is farmed to the same person, who is now Governor of Mooltan, and it is improving daily. The number of villages around Dera Ghazee Khan is exceedingly numerous. They are nearly all peopled by Mahomedans, and in the town of Dera Ghazee Khan the two tribes are about equal ; their being in it 125 Hindoo temples, and 100 mosques great and small, every description inclusive. The duties leviable in Dera Ghazee on all sales of cloth is 1 paes per rupee, which is paid at the custom house (chubootra) immediately after the transaction. This is called the old tax (muhsool qudeemee) and paid by citizens. Foreigners pay double.

6. Dera Ghazee Khan communicates with all the countries around it by good roads, except those to the west, where it is necessary to qualify that term. A list of the marts or places of note may not be useless, and I may prefix to it, that goods of every description, quitting Dera Ghazee Khan, pay an ad valorem duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent, viz. to Asmee, Hunund, Cutch, Gandava, Mittun, Shikarpoor, Bhawalpoor, Khyrpoor, Ullahyar, Hyderabad, Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsir, all merchandize, whether cloth or groceries, is taxed in this manner. But since the

Communications and
Transits to and from
Cabool, &c.

most important route in this line is that of the great caravans to Cabool. I shall particularize the duties there leviable. At the outset the first charge is as above.

Ad valorem,	2½ per cent.
At Sangur, per maund,.....	13 annas.
At Kot Tuga, per camel,.....	2 rupees.
At Drabund, ditto, ...	2 ditto.
At Tuk Sewaree Khan, ditto,	2 ditto.
At Sooleemun Khuel, ditto,	1 ditto.
At Ghuzni, ditto,	8 ditto.
At the gate of Cabool "Goshee" or ear tax, ditto,.....	2 ditto.

Landed at the caravanserais of Cabool, one in 40 is taken in pieces of cloth. Indigo and groceries are compounded for at 20 rupees per camel load. This is the whole duty of the road. In effecting sales a brokerage of 1 per cent. is paid, and another rupee is expended in caravanserai hires and portorage. On returning from Cabool the duties are as follows, on quitting the city :

Ad valorem,	1½ per cent.
At Drabund, per mun of every kind,	6 rupees.
(if to any but a Shikarporee the charge is rupees 10.)	
At Dera Ghazee Khan, per mun if advanced from this, ...	10 annas.
At Bhawal Khan's frontier, per camel,	3 rupees.
At Bhawalpoor (though the usual route here is via Mooltan,)	3 5½ ans. per ct.

Nothing therefore is more complicated in appearance than these duties, and one is surprised at the novel mode of weighing cloth, and levying duty accordingly. The Hindoo merchant or Shikarporee, it will be seen, has a great advantage over the Mahomedan which arises from its being advisable to give encouragement to a great dealer. The duties on conveying goods into Khorasan are heavier than in returning, probably from the greater value of the articles. The expenses of an investment to and from Dera Ghazee Khan to Cabool and Candahar, are rated at 35 per cent. ; the profit in excess is calculated at 25 per cent. and this is generally realized. From Dera Ghazee Khan to Drabund 90 coss, the hire of a camel is 3 rupees ; from that to Cabool it depends upon the supply, varying from 20 to 30 rupees per head.

Of Dera Ismael Khan—its trade, revenues, &c.

7. Dera Ismael Khan is, in these parts, next in importance to Dera Ghazee but it is only a third of its size and labours under disadvantage from its position—about 12 years ago the town was washed into the Indus, and on a new site about 3 miles from the river, the inhabitants have again fixed themselves. Till lately the place was held by a Mahomedan chief, who laid out the new town with order and regularity having wide streets and a good bazar, but the Seiks possessed themselves of Dera Ismael a year ago, and are not likely to work out his plans of improvement. As yet the houses are built of sun-burned brick, and the town has a deserted look, but it is said to be a place of much stir and bustle in the winter, when the Affghans return from Khorasan to its neighbourhood. There is a large caravanserai in it, where they transact their business and dispose of much of their goods ; for Dera Ismael is their

bazar town. It contains 518 shops but there are no native manufactures here as in the lower Dera. The wool of the Lohanee sheep is not sold here, but in Cabool, where an agent, if dispatched, might procure the article in abundance, and, at the same time, the means of transporting it. The transit of coarse white cloth from the Punjab through Dera Ismael to Drabund is great, amounting to no less than 3000 camel loads a year; each package contains about 600 yards of cloth, the guz and English yard being the same, so that we have an export of 18,00,000 yards of this fabric. It is manufactured at Meengana, Jung, &c. also at Rohan, and might be made in Britain: most of these goods are crossed at the ferry opposite Dera Ismael, and pay much heavier duties than lower down, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees being exacted on every maund of weight while 7 to 10 annas is the demand at Kaheeree, which readily accounts for the caravans crossing at that ferry. The revenues of Dera Ismael Khan amount to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees per annum; of this 2 lacs and 8000 are derived from the taxes and town duties from Kaheeree south to Eesa Khyl north, and the rest from the lands subject to Dera Ismael Khan. Grain and the necessaries of life are more expensive than in the lower Dera, though supplies are also received by the river from Murwut, which is a grain country.

8. The Derajat as I have stated lies along the Indus, and the advantages of the river are so obvious, as even not to have escaped the people. The productive soil of Sungur, 50 miles to the north, under the hills, from which that district is watered, supplies more wheat and grain than is required, and it is therefore shipped for Dera Ghazee Khan, which contributes still further to keep down the price of provisions at that town. The salt of Kala Bagh is also used all along this line of the river, and brought down by boats, but a few cargoes of it supply the population. The pilgrim boats likewise take in a little cargo for which I find there is a regulated charge, but as this is unknown to Government, it may be considered a kind of smuggling. So organised however is it, that a weight of 8 maunds may be sent down at the following rates. Dera Ghazee Khan to Mittun 2 rupees, to Shikarpoor or Roree 5 rupees, to Sehwan 7 rupees, to Hyderabad 9 rupees, and to Cora Baree 12 rupees; all this is indicative that there is a channel of trade by the Indus. The only instance however of upward communication of a late date is in a Shikarporee merchant freighting a vessel with molasses or goor from Dera Ghazee to Dera Ismael Khan about four years ago, and bringing salt in return. The cold season was selected, and the voyage performed in 15 days, the distance being about 160 miles, the downward voyage occupied four days. The speculation was profitable, and the same merchant has since forwarded goor to Shikarpoor. At the opposite season it may be as well to state that the voyage from Mittun to Dera Ismael Khan was made in 19 days during May and June, the road distance is about 250 miles, perhaps a quarter more by the river, and as the swell is near its height the result in a commercial point of view is encouraging. In navigating the Indus above Mittun it will not be omitted in the calculations of the merchant, that boatmen and boats may be hired for one half the sum paid in Sind, the contrary of this is stated in my printed work, and I am glad of an opportunity to correct the error after finding it out by actual experience.

Water communication—boat hire.

ALEXR. BURNES, *on a Mission to Cabool.*

CAMP AT ATTOK, }
5th August, 1837. }

THE BAZAR OF DERA GHAZEE KHAN, ON THE INDUS.

	<i>No. of Shops.</i>
Sellers of cloth,.....	115
Sellers of silk,.....	25
Weavers of white cloth,.....	128
Weavers of silk,.....	112
Cleaners of cotton,.....	25
Sellers of cotton,.....	17
Dealers in grain,.....	219
Boot and shoemakers,	55
Ditto, Hindoos,	25
Capmakers,.....	15
Tailors,	50
Butchers,	15
Dealers in vegetables,.....	40
Dealers in fruit,	32
Dealers in milk,.....	30
Confectioners,	75
Cooks,	40
Hakeems,	10
Grocers, (Passaree)	30
Dealers in ivory, glass, &c. (Munyaaur,)	30
Blacksmiths,	45
Coppersmiths,	25
Jewellers,	60
Cutlers,	12
Tinners,	9
Shroffs,	30
Saddlers,	20
Washermen,	50
Painters,.....	15
Dealers in tobacco and bang,	30
Dealers in salt and "mate".....	12
Pipe sellers,	18
Paper sellers,.....	18
Shops shut up and consequently unknown,	165
Total,.....	1597

ALEX. BURNES.

Dera Ghazee Khan, June 1837.

No. X.

NOTICE

ON THE

WOOL OF CABOOL AND BOKHARA.

BY CAPTAIN ALEXR. BURNES,

On a Mission to Cabool.

Since there are few articles of greater utility, and for which the demand increases more steadily than wool, it seems desirable to place on early record the particulars which have been gathered regarding the quantity and quality of the supply likely to be derived from the great pastoral countries of Cabool and Bokhara. The following observations are therefore submitted regarding this commodity, and as specimens accompany them, an opportunity it is to be hoped, will be presented of determining whether there are any prospects of drawing a return, that will be advantageous to the merchant, or likely to suit the growing wants of the European manufacturer by a developement of the resources of these countries.

2. The wool of Toorkistan is much more celebrated than that of Cabool. For some years past it has been sent regularly to India, as far as Umritsir in the Punjab, where it is manufactured. The best kind is procured in the immediate vicinity of Bokhara, and from the north eastern districts of that Kingdom, particularly Aratippa, Kurshee and Samarcand. It is now used to adulterate the wool of Tibet in making what are called *Cashmere* shawls, which is alone a proof of its superiority. The most of this wool which I have examined is soft and full. That of a white color is most prized. It is generally however mixed in the bales, light brown predominating; but it is also black and ashy grey though these different kinds are easily separated from one another. It is the produce of the goats, and not the sheep of Toorkistan, and it is called "just" in contradistinction to "pushm," which is used to express the fleece of the sheep. It falls from the animal in summer, and is also cut with scissors, though the greater quantity is procured from animals that are killed. Probably 80 or 100 pony loads pass through Cabool annually though the supply is unlimited. A load of 26 sers of Cabool, that is, 130 Furruck-

abad sers, or about 416 English lbs, now sells at Bokhara for 20 tillas or about 130 Company's rupees; at Cabool it bears the value of 260 Cabooler rupees or about 230 Company's rupees, and at Umritsir 320 Nanuck Shye or Sonat; these prices of course are fluctuating, but they will give an idea of the relative value of the wool, before clearing at the different marts. In Cabool it is sometimes manufactured into woollen cloth, which goes by the name of "puttoo" as soft and warm fabric much sought.

3. The wool of Cabool is not at present exported, but entirely consumed in the native manufactures. It is generally darker than that of Toorkistan, and much shorter in its staple, but seems from its feel, to be also a superior article. Like that of Toorkistan it is procured from goats, and chiefly from the hill country of the Hazaras to the west of Cabool, and between that city and Herat, which has an elevation of about 6 or 8000 feet above the level of the sea; its value is about half that of the Bokhara wool. It is cleared of hairs by picking them out with the hand, a very laborious and expensive mode (each ser of Cabool costing more than five rupees), but which is also the manner, that that operation is carried on in Bokhara. They have no machinery in the country for this purpose, nor for spinning it into thread except the common wheel. Since the late improvements in Europe give to short-stapled wool a value which it did not possess, the importance of this article may perhaps surpass that of Bokhara, from the proximity of the supply, and the comparatively moderate price at which it may be brought into the market. It may likewise be found, that the goat of Cabool inhabiting a climate, differing greatly from Ladak and its dependancies, might be domesticated in Britain, and some of its colonies, such as New Holland, with much greater success than has hitherto attended the experiment on the continent of Europe. It will be time enough to procure the animals, when the value of their production is determined by competent judges.

4. The countless flocks of flat-tailed sheep in Cabool produce an abundance of wool, for, besides the supply derived from those which fall under the butcher, of which 200 or 250 a day are sometimes killed in Cabool, they are shorn generally twice a year, and sometimes four times. The best wool is from the spring crop; the flesh is said to be improved by frequent clipping of the wool, otherwise it is watery. The fleece is of a glossy white colour; this it appears, is what the merchant particularizes as wool; the specimens above described being, I imagine, more properly denominated shawl wool. In Cabool it is called "pushmi burra," and the fabrics prepared from it "burrak," in contradistinction to "puttoo." Coarse cloth, woollen and worsted stuffs, stockings, carpets and felts (numud a kind of carpet) with many other useful articles, suited to a cold climate, are made of it, not forgetting "posteens" or pelisses of skin lined with the wool, in which the whole population dress, during winter, so that the consumption is considerable—it would be gladly exchanged for money or goods, but is not at present exported, and, in fact, brought from all directions for sale in Cabool, and particularly from Dera Ismael Khan on the Indus by the Loharees. It sells for 1½ to 2 Cabool rupees the ser or 16lbs. English; a load of 26 sers is thus valued at from 40 to 50 rupees; this however is the article desiderated by the manufacturers: much of it may be had pure white, though it is said that the

lambs of the first year, from the whitest ewes, have at first a brown tinge, which afterwards disappears. The article therefore is of high value, and though far inferior in price to the other wools, may give a return which will be even more prized. I can scarcely place a limit to the supply, since the extent of pasture land in these countries is not overrated at four-fifth of the whole surface of the country, and a very large portion of the population, such as the Loharees and Ghiljees, are shepherds who remove from pasture to pasture and rear their flocks with great care and attention. Nature however does as much as the people; for aromatic plants, in which sheep delight, are exceedingly abundant, and it is universally believed that they have considerable effect on the quality of the wool.

5. There is yet another wool in this country, that of the camel, which from its quantity, may also prove deserving of notice. It is brought in the greatest abundance, from the Hazara country, where a fabric is made from it called "burraki shootaree," or camels' wool cloth, which is thicker than "puttoo" and not unlike very coarse English broad cloth, only that it is not dyed, and retains its natural colour of the animal, from which it is procured. It sells for 8 or 9 rupees the web of eight yards, and is about half a yard broad, but it can be made double this value. The ser of 16lbs. English sells for half a rupee or three quarters, but the article is seldom sold in its raw state, but manufactured. The supply is abundant. Besides this fabric from the camel, a closer kind of cloth called "oormuk," common to Cabool and Toorkistan, and considered water proof, is manufactured, but it is made from the hair, and not the wool of the camel. See specimen No. 5.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXR. BURNES, *on a Mission to Cabool.*

CABOOL, }
28th Novr. 1837. }

(True Copies,)

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
with the Govr. Genl.

XI.

R E P O R T

ON THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENTREPOT OR FAIR FOR THE INDUS TRADE.

BY CAPTAIN ALEXR. BURNES,

On a Mission to Cabool.

1. By desire of the Government of India, I now proceed to record the result of my enquiries and observations regarding the “most convenient place for the establishment of a mart of entrepot, with reference to all the branches of trade proceeding up, down, or across the Indus, and the means, best suited for the establishment of an annual fair, in furtherance of the plan for promoting commerce by way of this river, providing at the same time, for the security of the merchant, and a system of moderate duties.”

2. It may be observed, at the outset, that in the foundation of a periodical fair, there is no innovation of established usage. The system is known to most Asiatic nations, has been followed up with eminent success in Russia, exists in full force, to this day in Toorkistan, North of Hindoo Kosh, is not unknown in some parts of the Cabool dominions, and has long been familiar to the natives of India. The celebrated fair at Hurdwar will immediately occur, and besides it, numerous “melas” or assemblages, take place in different parts of the country. The performance of a religious ceremony, or the casual collection of a body of people for any purpose would most naturally suggest to the merchant, that the opportunity was favourable both for the sale and purchase of goods, and to this no doubt we owe these institutions, which were, at one time, equally common to our own country. In the altered state of society in Europe, which has brought people to congregate in towns, where every necessary and luxury of life may, each day, without inconvenience be procured, fairs have become less useful, but in Asia every thing yet contributes to give them vigor, and they flourish as the only means by which nations distant from each other, and the population of which is often widely spread, can be readily supplied with articles of home and foreign produce.

3. Although there has not been hitherto any such establishment on the Indus the materials exist ready for the purpose, and had the political state of these countries admitted, we should long ere this have had a flourishing fair on the banks of this river. The merchants who carry on the trade from India to Cabool are principally Lohanee Afghans, whose country lies westward of the river between Dera Ismael Khan and Cabool, and they now make an annual journey to and from these places bringing with them the productions of Afghanistan, and taking back those of India and Europe. Being a pastoral race, they are their own carriers, and being brave, they require no protection but their own arms. They leave the rugged mountains of the west at Drubund, and assemble at Dera Ismael Khan, where they dispose of some of their property; others proceed lower down the Indus to Dera Ghazee Khan or cross to Mooltan and Bhawalpoor; where their wants in a return supply of goods, are sometimes to be procured. Failing this the Lohanees pass into India, and even to Calcutta and Bombay. Their resort to these distant marts is solely attributable to inability to supply their wants nearer home; and while it would be the business of a fair to effect this, the site of it is indicated by the names of those four places above noted, Dera Ismael, Dera Ghazee, Mooltan, and Bhawalpoor. Other localities, Mittun or Mittuncote on the south, and Kala Bagh on the north, also suggest themselves, and I shall now proceed to state the eligibility or otherwise of these different localities as an entrepot of trade. The whole of them have been particularly described in reports already forwarded, and it will not be necessary to repeat details on the present occasion. It will only be required to refer to the "sketch of the Caravan routes west of the Indus."

4. The highest navigable point of the Indus throughout the year is Kala Bagh, above the latitude of 33° north, about 80 miles from Attock, and the same distance from Dera Ismael. There is no doubt that boats can ascend to Attock for 8 or 9 months of the year, and even to Peshawur, but the Indus between Attock and Kala Bagh, always narrow, is rapid and dangerous during the swell, though the downward navigation is never interrupted. Kala Bagh therefore is the point to which this river can be ascended with advantage, and below it we must seek a site for commerce. That town itself carries great celebrity from its salt mines, but it is situated in a barren country, apart from the great caravan roads though there is a line of communication from it, or rather Mickud 28 miles higher up, by Jajee and Tooree to Cabool, through the valley of Bungush which is now frequented. Light duties and safety from the Khyburries compensate for the inconveniences of an unfrequented road. This line can only be considered as a partial outlet from the Indus, and Kala Bagh, in consequence not adapted for our purpose.

5. Dera Ismael which succeeds Kala Bagh has an advantageous position, and is besides the market town of the Lohanee merchants. It is however a small place, and subject to alteration from the inundations of the river, which a few years ago swept away the entire town. It is nearer to the great commercial city of Umritsur than any of the other places on the Indus, and lies on the road between it and Cabool. This tract however is not much frequented, except in the extensive export of the native fabrics of Jung and Meengana, which consist of coarse white cloth. European goods are not in general sent by this road, for the merchant, besides avoiding the

desert tract between the Jelum and Indus, derives the supply of goods for Cabool and Toorkistan from marts below Umritsur. Though Dera Ismael covers the road from that city, it does not on that account, possess any paramount advantages, for the object being to promote a trade by the river, and the present supply being procured from the towns lower down, they possess superior advantages: without casting Umritsur out from the line, Dera Ismael Khan must yet be considered one of the most eligible sites on the Indus.

6. The town of Dera Ghazee Khan possesses however the first importance in the Upper Indus. It is itself a manufacturing place, and it leads to the commercial town of Mooltan and Bhawalpoor, which adjoin, and now furnish many articles for the Cabool market. It is about equidistant from Umritsur, and the opulent town of Shikarpore in Sind, so that it embraces the trade of the Punjaub and India, of Candahar and Cabool, and the more remote capitals dependent on them, Herat and Bokhara. The goods of India may be sent to it by rivers as far as Mooltan and Ooch, and the narrow neck of land which lies between these places and Dera Ghazee may either be crossed by camels which are both cheap and abundant, or the Indus itself may be used as their channel of transport for articles that are bulky, and in which any particular expedition is not sought. From Bombay to Dera Ghazee the water communication is open, and from the Upper Indus the intercourse is equally available. Many roads in former times also led down upon this town from the west, and time and peace will in all probability open these now forsaken lines, which will thus concentrate in one point all that can be desired. In addition, Dera Ghazee itself is a populous and thriving town, agreeably situated in a grove of date trees, and not liable to be flooded by the Indus. With a fertile soil and an open airy neighbourhood the necessaries of life are to be purchased cheaper than in any other place on the Indus, and the supply may be increased from the adjacent districts.

7. Of Mooltan and Bhawalpoor I do not speak as sites for an emporium, since they do not lie on the Indus. They both stand on rivers which can be approached from the north and south, and very near Dera Ghazee, the one being distant but forty-five, and the other eighty miles. Their vicinity confers further advantages on Dera Ghazee, and were Mooltan situated on the Indus, it would certainly be a preferable locality, but, as it stands, it is destitute of the advantages enjoyed by the Lower Dera.

8. There is yet another position, and which at first sight appears the most favorable of all the towns on the Indus, Mittuncote. With this impression I entered on the subject, on which I am now reporting, for Mittun stands at the confluence of the Indus with the five rivers of the Punjaub. An examination of this locality led me, at once, to abandon every hope of its suiting the purposes intended. The place itself stands about two miles from the Indus on an elevated spot, but the country around is flooded by the inundation, and either under water or a marsh for half the year, when it is both hot and sickly. Mittun is a small town with a population of about 4,000 souls, and though a site not far from it to the west, and much preferable might be found, still the objections of being unable to bring boats close

up, as well as a damp soil intervening, are positive, and exclude Mittun, however well adapted it may be in a geographical point of view from being a chosen spot on the Indus.

9. It will be thus seen that Dera Ghazee Khan has advantages above all other places for being the entrepot of the Indus trade, and that the only other locality which can share the preference is Dera Ismael Khan, this advantage arising from its upper situation on the banks of the river.

10. Next to the site, the season of the year at which the bazar should be held must be considered. The Lohanee and all other traders, descend from Bokhara and Cabool, about the month of November, and set out on their return in the end of April. This therefore indicates the time of assembly to be between these months, which will fix the cold weather as the season, and the whole of January as the month. A later date than this would prove beneficial in the upward navigation of the river, which from the nature of the winds, is most readily accomplished in spring and summer, but it is necessary that the merchants should reach Cabool in June, and besides taking advantage of the season, and avoiding the heat in the valley of the Indus, all procrastination which would interfere with established usage is to be avoided. A month or two earlier, or the fall of the year, would suit the inclinations of the western merchants even better than January, for it would relieve them from their anxieties as to procuring what was wanted, since they might still, if disappointed, go into India and return, in time, for the Caravan to Cabool. The delay after purchase is to them no very great inconvenience, for their families and flocks are with them, and they feel themselves at home; still January is about the healthiest time of the year, and ensures, in consequence, a regular communication with Shikarpoor and all other places.

11. The interest which the Government of India has always exhibited for the improvement of commerce by the line of the Indus, has been made known to the mercantile community, but the British must appear directly in concert before any fair or bazar can be established with success. The superintendence of a British officer on the spot is imperiously necessary. Dera Ghazee Khan happens to be in a foreign territory, but the rulers of Lahore, if actuated by the spirit already evinced, will certainly make no objections to allow the same system, which has been pursued in the Lower Indus, to be followed up here; the place should be made neutral ground, the agent will then be invested with powers which will prove of the highest benefit. The protection of property, the Police of the bazar, the regulations for its location, cleanliness and supply, the collection of the duties that may be fixed, should all be managed, with a competent establishment by him. A military force, probably a Regiment of Infantry, would be quite sufficient to ensure confidence, and it is immaterial whether Maha Raja Runjeet Sing or the British Government furnish it, if its services are left to be regulated by the British officer, who superintends. It must also become an especial part of his duty to adjust all disputes that may arise between the traders, and in the event of any one dying without heirs to take possession of the property, and account for it, according to usage, when those entitled to it, may make their appearance. A regulation of this description in Russia, has given great popularity to the system pursued in that empire.

12. It might be considered premature to enter upon any arrangement for the erection of booths or sheds for the accommodation of the merchant, but, in the event of success attending these measures, it will certainly become a necessary duty. This too must be in the hands of the superintendent, who will arrange for their being put up and removed, for the rents leviable and the distribution of merchandize in different quarters according to the usage in Asiatic countries. It will also be necessary to erect warehouses of a substantial nature to house such property as the merchant may leave behind him either from inclination, inability to transport it, or death ; and this establishment will likewise require the vigilant superintendence of the British agent. The neighbourhood of Dera Ghazee presents many places adapted for the purpose, but the site should be between the river and the town and as near the former as possible. The style of building in these parts is with sun-dried bricks and a wooden frame work, so that an arrangement might easily be adopted, which combined economy and utility with beauty.

13. The residence of the agent at the fair should, on every account, be permanent *throughout the year*, and his undivided time devoted to the subject. All references sent to him from any direction would thus be satisfactorily answered, and, in the end he might become the means of communicating the nature of the probable demand and the necessary supply so as to ensure a good sale, and the merchants against loss. A watchful vigilance, such as this, should materially forward the interests of commerce, and petty quarrels that now arise among the chieftains, such as that which exists at the present time, between Bhawalpoor and Mooltan regarding indigo, would be no more heard of. Reciprocity would then become general. The very circumstance of the officer's presence will also produce the most happy effects in the neighbouring countries. He will have it in his power to conciliate the hill tribes, the Muzarees and Boogtees, to open a safe road through their country to Shikarpoor, which is to be done without difficulty, for they are friendly to the British Government, and ready to meet its wishes. They, and the mountaineers to the west, might even, in time, if properly managed supersede the necessity of the presence of regular troops, for a degree of reliance on these half civilized tribes, is almost always rewarded by faithful service, and the Muzarees, once notorious for their piracies on the Indus,—may yet become, like the Bheels of Southern India, a protection against plunder and robbery. Should these expectations not be realized, it is not, to be doubted that the near residence of a British officer will deter them from acts, which are at variance with the tranquillity of the country and the well being of society.

14. The advantages of a resident superintendent being manifest, it seems most desirable that he should be relieved from attending, to the navigation, or wants of those proceeding by the river, in the issue of the necessary papers. Passports may still be granted by him and by the agents at the head and mouth of the river, but the seeing to the execution should be entrusted to a distinct officer, who should, if possible, be a nautical man, and charged with the superintendence of the navigation, as the officer is of the fair. This is a matter of the highest importance, for, notwithstanding the arrangements that have already been made, I myself was applied to, by one man at Khyrpoor, Bhawalpoor, and Mittun, or at three different places

for one passport, before he could move his cargo, it having been necessary to withdraw the present British Agent to perform a necessary duty near Lodiana. This officer should have free permission to proceed from Attok to the sea, ought to act in concert with the superintendent of the fair, and under the guidance of the Agent of the Governor General, while the native officers along the river should be directed to attend to his orders. If it was deemed advisable, and it certainly appears very much so, he could organise an establishment of pilots along the Indus, which would cause no expense to Government, and be hailed as a boon by the community who would readily contribute to its support. All regulations, also regarding the hire of boats, should be under him, as well as full permission to examine their condition, and reject those which are not river-worthy. The merchant would thus be secure against imposition and loss, and the boatman would take a pride in his vessel since regular employment, and his lawful hire would be ensured to him. In process of time too, we should thus acquire a complete influence over all the people on the Indus itself and along its line, and, with this such an accurate knowledge of the river itself as to suggest those improvements, which experience never fails to point out.

15. The treaties already made provide for the levy of duties on the Indus from the sea to Mittun. The navigation from that place to Attok should at once be arranged, and, as the distance is about equal, the toll of 240 rupees per boat, now leviable, may be doubled, sharing the aliquot parts of it, according to the distance which the boats may ascend. If Dera Ghazee Khan becomes the site of the fair, 60 rupees must be added to the 240, so that the total leviable, from the sea will be 300 rupees. The additional toll will, of course, belong to Runjeet Singh, since the river passes through his territories. This portion of the arrangement is more simple, than the adjustment of the duties at the fair. For the first few years these should be trifling, if not altogether remitted, but a scale must be fixed for their ultimate levy. At present goods pay a tax at Dera Ghazee Khan, according to weight, which averages on cloth and indigo an *ad valorem* duty, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is however a mere transit duty, and differs materially from what the State would be entitled to if the goods were disposed of. In Russia the duties leviable are 4 per cent. on entering the fair and 1 per cent. on quitting it, which might be introduced as the standard at Dera Ghazee Khan, if no reasonable objection present itself.

16. Since it becomes an object of high importance, that the merchants proceeding to this emporium should have the means of procuring a return, so that they may avail themselves of the spare tonnage of their vessels, it would be well to consider how far the British Government can afford to admit into its territories the rock salt of Kala Bagh and the Punjab. This is a point on which I cannot be supposed to judge, but it certainly appears feasible enough, and even consistent with the regulations regarding the monopoly, to admit mineral salt into India, imposing upon it like duties. The prime cost of salt at the mine or on the sea shore, is a mere trifle, but the one article is far superior to the other, and in course of time, we might see vessels sailing from Bombay with cargoes partly made up of Punjab salt for the Liverpool and London markets, instead of storing mud and stones, to be cast away in road-making at Blackwall and the Docks. Salt being a valuable commodity, would hardly appear to require any remission of toll.

17. Grain is an article which the fertile banks of the Indus and Punjab rivers admit of being largely exported, but the present treaties grant no privileges to encourage the transport of this bulky article beyond sea, and are consequently tantamount to prohibition. An arrangement should immediately be entered upon with all the powers to free grain of every description from all but a nominal duty. So long as profit is not derivable, none of it will be exported except from one section of the river to another, while a revised system will be productive of advantages alike to the community of Western India, and the growers on the Indus. Grain, particularly rice, is now extensively exported from the Delta of the Indus, and a light toll, never exceeding 24 rupees per boat, is levied, so that it would only be in unison, with the already established usage to extend this benefit throughout the course of the river. One per cent. ad valorem would suffice to check irregularity, and be a fair tax on this necessary of life, but even this might be reduced according to the distance from which the grain is brought, since the harvest of the Punjab has to be transported to the Delta of the Indus before it can compete with what is raised so much nearer the market. If an article of value cannot be found, a coarser description furnishes a return which though it be inferior, promotes the good of trade. This is apparent in the commerce which America now carries on with India.

18. Without instancing other articles in which it would be advisable to lighten the duties, it has occurred to me as a general proposition, that it would be most desirable to remit one half of the toll to vessels, which had already paid the full amount in ascending or descending the Indus. This will place the parties at both extremities of the river on a par with each other, and encourage them, instead of breaking up or selling their boats at the termination of a profitable trip, to set out upon another, even though it be less advantageous. If some such arrangement is not made, many of the boats will return empty, and no duty can be then leviable on their passage, which subjects the rulers to loss, and prevents the scheme coming to maturity. It might however be provided that the upward and downward voyage must be performed in the course of one year, that is in twelve months, to entitle the merchant to the remission suggested.

19. Whatever plans or arrangements may be finally adopted for the removal of obstacles to this trade, it will be necessary not only to promulgate them, by means of the Gazettes in India, but to have them translated into Persian, Punjabee, Shikarporee, and Sindee, and extensively circulated in the countries themselves. A lamentable ignorance exists among the native merchants regarding the intentions of Government in opening the Indus. Some few individuals who have had intercourse with the European officers are aware of the designs in view, but the bulk of the community are uninformed, and what is further, consider that the regulations as stated are intended for the benefit of foreigners to their exclusion. The natives of Sindh in particular fear to embark capital, since they believe they would not be entitled to, or rather could not ensure, the same protection as a strange merchant from India or the Punjab. This impression would be removed by having the regulations that are fixed upon, made public *under the authority* of the rulers themselves, followed up further by personal explanation from the agents of the British Government. The Ameers of Sindh, and all the other powers are guaranteed by

treaty from any interference with their usages regarding internal trade, but they are not on that account, at liberty to prevent the merchants of their country, should they wish it, from profiting by the Indus being opened, which would certainly be an exclusion of the natives in behalf of foreigners. This is a subject which requires explanation particularly in Sind.

20. The free navigation of the Indus will be productive of two advantages distinct from each other, the one a more ready supply of one part of its banks with the productions of the other, the next a means of transport, by water for a considerable distance of the goods of India and Europe to Cabool and Toorkistan. The first branch of this commerce or the internal trade will probably continue in the hands of those resident on the river, and the speculations already entered upon shew it to be a profitable kind of commerce. The latter is however by far the most important, and which it is our object to encourage. To form a more perfect idea of the articles in demand, two lists are annexed, the first (No. 1.) naming the goods which at present reach the city of Cabool from Russia by way of Bokhara, distinguishing those which are sent on to India; the second (No. 2.) descriptive of the articles which are now brought to Afghanistan from India and Europe. I also add a third list (No. 3.) detailing the productions which are sent from the Afghan country to India. Many articles not now enumerated may find their way in due time to these lists, but they are, I believe, at present complete, while descriptions and specimens of them, together with the probable profit have also been prepared for the information of the community in different papers, about to be, or already forwarded.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

21. In the various proposals which I have suggested, it has been my endeavour to avoid all unnecessary interference with the merchant. The principles of trade are, in these days, too well understood to admit of any useless interposition on the part of the State. We may aid it without caressing, and advance its interests by removing obstructions, and leaving it to run its course. If the success of other such schemes is an encouragement, it is indeed to be found in what is now passing in the Russian Empire. Fairs have been founded there, in the memory of man, at which business to the amount of two hundred millions of roubles,* or about ten millions of pounds sterling, is now transacted, and this is even on the increase. The removal of the great fair of Maccaire to Negrai, has only served to give commerce a greater impetus, and if Dera Ghazee Khan is not found suitable on experiment, another site may easily be found. With light duties for the few first years, this fair cannot fail to prosper, and goods will even desert the natural track, if their owner can secure a more ready sale, and a smaller profit. The continental system of Napoleon led to Russia being supplied with English goods by way of India, Cabool and Bokhara, which is supported by the authority of a Russian writer, and the concurring testimony of native merchants. The channel is therefore not new and, as some of the fairs of Russia are, in a great degree, supported by the trade with Central Asia, a part of that trade will certainly be drawn to the nearer mart on the Indus, and contribute to the success of this undertaking. A banking establishment may be

* Mr. Love and Captain Cochrane.

said to be at hand to aid it—Shikarpoor is, at this day, the focus of all the money transactions of Western Asia, and it is but 300 miles distant from the site of the proposed bazar, and between it and Bombay, the great mart of Western India. Above all the interest now exhibited by the British Government in encouraging this commerce must prove of the highest advantage. The effect of its having sent a Mission to Cabool has already become so apparent, that no less than five caravans with shawls have arrived from Cashmere since our reaching Cabool, while such a briskness has been unknown for years, and what is still more remarkable the merchants have come with a knowledge, that the duties have been raised sevenfold. They express themselves universally ready to make the additional sacrifice of duty, and publicly avow that the arrangements of Government in deputing an Agent to encourage commerce has inspired them with this renewed confidence.

22. In conclusion, it is desirable to recapitulate the contents of the foregoing report, and to state briefly the propositions contained in it which are as follows :

1. The establishment of a fair on the Indus is agreeable to the usage of Asiatic Nations, and therefore a very desirable measure.

2. That the best site for such a mart, with reference to all the branches of trade, is Dera Ghazee Khan.

3. That the season most suitable is the month of January, during which, or part of it, the assemblage should take place.

4. That the site should be made neutral ground, and the fair managed in all its branches by an Agent of the British Government, who should be appointed superintendent, and through whom all duties should be collected, places of accommodation erected, and arrangements made for the security of property of the absent or present.

5. That the superintendence of the navigation of the river, and the due execution of what is required from the promise of it, should be vested in a different officer, who should if possible be a nautical man, and through whom a pilot establishment might in time be formed.

6. That the Indus should be thrown open to Attok on the principles already acted upon, and the amount of toll and duties fixed according to a given scale.

7. That, if consistent with what is due to the state, the mineral salt of the Punjab should be admitted into British India under certain limitations, its export contributing to the public good as a return trade.

8. That the toll on boats laden with grain should be revised, and a lighter assessment fixed with the same end.

9. That half toll should only be levied on all return boats, which would place the merchants at both extremities of the river on a par, and also promote commerce.

10. That all the arrangements entered upon besides being published in the Gazettes of India, should be translated into the languages of the country, and made known to the native merchants, first through the rulers on the Indus, and then the Agents of the British Government, a lamentable ignorance now existing of all that is passing.

11. That the mercantile community may judge of the existing state of the trade, of the articles in demand, and procurable in return, three lists of them are annexed, the nature of the profit, and other particulars being furnished elsewhere.

12. That the state of the fairs in Russia, the business done at them, being on the increase, holds out encouragement to the merchant, that with the facilities existing, and a bank of Shikarpoor, a portion of that commerce will be diverted to the Indus. This is illustrated by a striking instance of the effects already produced in Cabool from the interest which the British Government has now exhibited in the encouragement of trade.

(Signed) ALEXR. BURNES,
On a Mission to Cabool.

CABOOL, }
18th January, 1838. }

No. 1.

List of Articles, mostly Russian, found in the Bazar of Cabool, and brought to it from Bokhara.

No.

1. Ducats, tillas, Soomsand Yamoos.*
2. Gold dust.*
3. Pistols and muskets.
4. Gun locks.
5. Padlocks,
6. Knives, razors.
7. Wires of iron and brass.
8. Copper.*
9. Russian boxes, snuff boxes.
10. Needles.
11. Glass spectacles, mirrors.
12. Porcelain.
13. Flints.
14. Beads and Coral.*
15. Fish bone.*
16. Paper.
17. Tea.
18. Saleb Misree.
19. Kunson, a kind of leather.
20. Kirmiz or Cochineal.*
21. Blue stone or sulphate of copper.
22. Iron trays.
23. Kullabutto, two kinds.*
24. Sungot.*
25. Broad cloth.
26. Chintz.
27. Velvet.
28. Atlas (Satin.)
29. Khooftaft.
30. Shija.
31. Koitan or Muslin.
32. Nanka.*
33. White cloth.
34. Handkerchiefs (silken.)
35. Chuppun Kord.
36. Silk of Bokhara and Koondooz.*

NOTE.—The articles marked thus * are passed on to India along with the productions of Cabool, given in list No. 3.

(Signed) ALEXR. BURNES, on a Mission to Cabool

No. 2.

List of European and Indian Articles brought to Cabool.

No.

1. Jamdanee.*
2. Muslin.
3. Book Muslin.*
4. Alwan Gulnar.
5. Velvet.
6. Abrak.
7. Jali.*
8. Chintz of various kinds.*
9. Unwashed chintz ditto.
10. Duputta, scarf.*
11. Broad cloth.
12. Monim.*
13. Long cloth.*
14. Cambric.
15. Dimity.
16. Shawls.*
17. Handkerchiefs.
18. Lata, a kind of silk cloth.
19. English porcelain from Delhi.
20. Ditto razors and scissors.
21. Ditto needles.
22. Ditto gunlocks.
23. Ditto beads.
24. Ditto spy glass.
25. Ditto spectacles.
26. Ditto brocade of Benares,* Indian, good.
27. Chintz of Furrackabad.
28. Bafta of Rawand.*
29. Carpets of Umballa.
30. Soosee Mooltanee of various kinds.
31. Dhotar ditto.
32. Chintz of Nusseerkhanee.*
33. Chintz of Hot.*
34. Badal Khani and Hazeani.*
35. Loongy of Mooltan.*
36. Embroidered cloth ditto.
37. Khess ditto.
38. Tomurshah, mixture of silk and thread.

NOTE.—The articles marked thus * are in part passed on from Cabool to Bokhara.

39. Shuja Khanee, ditto ditto.
40. Hindi or Dareyar.
41. Haider Shah, white cloth.
42. Adar Shah, ditto.*
43. Khosa Babar.*
44. Coarse cloth.
45. White of Punjab, different sorts.
46. Chintz of Joonaghur.*
47. Khess of Vazirabad.
48. Soosee ditto.
49. Indigo.*
50. Mooltan, and Delhi, &c. Shoer.
51. Looking glass.
52. Razor and scissors.
53. Bracelets of glass from Bombay.
54. Shields.
55. Post Sylahna, kind of fur from Derah.
56. Cornelian.
57. Ishgar or sajji from Derah.
58. Swords.
59. Ditto hilts.
60. Bags of blankets from Haidree.
61. Cocoanuts.
62. Ivory.
63. Mina.
64. Spices, pepper, cloves, cinnamon, cardamoms, &c.

NOTE.—The articles marked thus * are in part passed on from Cabool to Bokhara.

No. 3.

List of the productions, &c. of Afghanistan, sent into India.

No.

1. Madder.
2. Assafoetida.
3. Dried and fresh Fruits.
4. Koossoomba Dye.
5. Drugs.
6. Tobacco and Snuff.
7. Wool and Doomba Sheep.
8. Silk, raw.
9. Lead, Sulphur, Zak or Zinc.
10. Horses and Ponies.
11. Bactrian Camels.

(Signed) ALEXR. BURNES,
On a Mission to Cabool.

Those articles which pass in transit from Russia and Bokhara to India are stated in List No. 1.

No. XII.

PROSPECTS

OR

TRADE WITH TURKISTAN,

IN REFERENCE TO THE CONTEMPLATED ESTABLISHMENT OF
AN ANNUAL FAIR ON THE BANKS OF THE INDUS.

BY P. B. LORD, ESQUIRE.

Nature of project.

“Little utterance and less profit” has been the proverbial description of English trade with Central Asia from the middle of the 16th century to the present day, and there is no doubt that were we to follow in the step of Anthony Jenkinson, we should find the description not more proverbial, than true. But now that the enterprize of the British Government is about to avail itself of the new commercial route afforded by the grand navigable stream of the Indus, and to establish on its banks a mart at which the merchandize of Europe, Hindustan, and the Punjab may be exchanged for that of Kabul and Kandahar, of Meshid and Herat, of Orgunje, Bokhara, and Koondooz, new prospects offer themselves, and we are struck with the project at once magnificent, and feasible, of drawing from these vast regions the raw produce which they afford in an exuberant abundance, and supplying them in return with our manufactured goods, with which neither their industry nor their skill enable them to compete.

Of the requisites to
its success.

2. To the success of this project as far as regards Toorkistan, the only part of which it is my province to speak, nothing further is necessary, than that the native merchants should be reduced to seek at our fair the supply of European goods, for, which they have hitherto by a long and hazardous route been accustomed to resort to the bazaar of Nijnee Novogrod; and to effect this change there are three requisites, first, that we should be able to supply goods of the desired quantity, and description on equally or more eligible terms, second, that the road, which in point of natural advantages infinitely surpasses the route to Russia, should be freed from the artificial restrictions of exorbitant, varying, and vexatious taxation, and third, that intelligence regarding the general protection given to commerce by our Government, and its particular views in establishing this new fair, should be fully, and freely disseminated amongst the native community.

3. To assist our merchants in meeting the first requisite, I have drawn up what I believe to be a very accurate account of the annual sales of the bazar of Koondooz, the only bazar to which as yet I have had access, and which being the central emporium of the dominions of Meer Mahomed Murad Beg may be looked on as affording a fair standard of the wants and tastes of the whole Uzbek nation, and its dependencies. In this I have given—

First, of the nature and price of goods.

1st. The nature and quantity of Russian goods brought from Bokhara, and hence; so as to exhibit the gross profit to the merchant, leaving the expences of carriage and customs to be deducted, of which I shall speak afterwards.

2d. The same specification regarding Chinese goods brought from Bokhara; the direct route viâ Yarkund and Kashgar, having been for some years closed by the predatory habits of the Khirghiz and other wandering tribes, who are hostile to the present Chief of Koondooz.

3d. The same specification respecting goods, the produce of Bokhara.

4th. The same specification respecting the imports from Kabul, including goods of England, Hindustan, Peshawar, and Kabul.

5th. The nature, and as far as I could ascertain, the quantities, of native manufacture, and produce sold in this bazar.

6th. A short specification of the goods exported to Bokhara and Kabul.

I have framed a detailed statement of the bazar as it exists, with tables of weights, measures and monies, and to complete the whole have forwarded specimens of all the manufactured articles with which it seems possible we could compete, and of all the raw produce, which it might be advantageous for us to export.

4. As regards the road to be travelled, all advantages are on our side. From Bokhara to Orenburg is a journey of 2 months, and Nijnee Novogrod a further journey of 28 days, whereas Bokhara to Khooloom is 18 days, 18 more to Kabul, (in summer only 12 over the pass of Hindu Kush,) and a further 10 to 18 days, according as the Kafilâ is destined for Dera Ismael or Dera Ghazi Khan—the total of the Russian route being 3 months, that of the Indus 6 to 8 weeks. Again the former road lies for the greater part through an inhospitable desert, in which water is scarce, and provisions bad and forage not to be found, firewood scanty, and the only inhabitants, roving predatory bands; the latter on the contrary, except for about five marches between Bokhara and the Oxus, is altogether through countries thickly inhabited, well watered, and in which Kafilas are under the special protection of Government—instances of their being plundered being almost unknown.

5. Then as regard the expenses—the hire of a camel from Bokhara to Nijnee Novogrod is 12 tillas, the tax at Orenburg or whatever Russian custom house is

first reached, is 5 per cent., in all goods, besides a further tax on Kashmir shawls of 11 tillas per pair, in addition to which the desert tribes when they forbear to plunder a Kafilā never fail to exact a heavy contribution as the price of the immunity. The goods also on leaving Bokhara pay the usual $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if of foreign produce, and belonging to a Musulman, but if they are the property of Jew, Hindoo, or Armenian then 5 per cent. is exacted; goods the produce of Bokhara leave Bokhara free.

6. The same sort of regulations hold good respecting goods sent towards India, which if Russian or Chinese pay as above, if of Bokhara go free, but all goods pay 4 "shaees" a load at crossing the ferry of the Oxus, and 5 "shaees" on entering the gates of Khooloom. Here commences a rather complicated system of taxation. Both Dost Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Murad Beg have been the founders of their own power, and in progressing towards it have been frequently obliged to be content with partial submission, or to concede to inferior chieftains rights, which properly should centre in the governing head. Thus the two sons of Killich Ali Beg, formerly a chieftain of considerable power in this country, have been allowed by Murad Beg each to exact a small tax per load on every Kafilā, that passes through their towns of Khooloom and Herbak, and these towns be it observed cannot be avoided. The lesser rulers also of Syghan, Kamurd, Bajgah, &c. have the same privilege though in a lesser degree. Again on the Cabul side, this privilege is possessed and exercised by the several Huzarah tribes dwelling in the vallies between Gurduni Dewan and Hajee Ghuk; so that the merchant is almost at every stage subjected to a fresh taxation, not very serious in its amount, but often rendered extremely vexatious in its mode of collection.

7. To exemplify this a load of "Kiriana," the common term, including drugs, dye stuff, groceries, and spices, in coming from Cabool to Khooloom will pay—

	Rs.	Qrs.	P.	
In Kabul at loading,	3	0	0	} N. B. I have reduced all the charges to Kabul currency.
At gate of ditto,	0	0	3	
Chouky,	0	1	0	
Sonfaid Khak,	0	0	1	
Donna Sirchushma,	0	0	12	} All these lesser exactions are the same whatever be the goods sent.
To Meer Kasim, (Hazara)	1	1	12	
Dusht i Yurd,	0	0	12	
Jaokoal,	0	0	3	
Kaloo, a piece of cloth from whole caravan.				
Bameean,	0	3	3	
				Rs. Qrs. Pice.
Total at Kabul side,	5	3	1	
Agrabad,	0	0	6	
Sookhta Chenar,	0	0	6	
Syghan,	0	2	1	
Kamurd, a piece of cloth as at Kaloo.				

Bajgah,	0	0	10
Sarbagh,.....	3	2	0
Heibuk,	1	3	0
Khooloom,	0	2	0
Ditto Meer's tax,	7	2	0
<hr/>			
Total at Koondooz side,.....	14	8	0
<hr/>			
Total taxes in a load of Kiriana,.....	19	3	9
<hr/>			

8. Now the total value of a load of Kiriana were it at all to consist of sugar and spices would not at the Kabul prices exceed 400 rupees, so that the above tax would amount to about 5 per cent. in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to Kabul and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to Koon-dooz. But were the load to consist of common dye-stuffs, such as the Ispuruk and Buzgunje, sent from hence, the same tax would be levied, while its amount would equal the value of the entire load, so that by a mistake not uncommon in the early stages of political economy they lay a light tax of 5 per cent. on valuable articles of foreign growth, and under the same denomination an oppressive tax of 100 per cent. on bulky articles of home produce. Of this however we at least have no reason to complain, as the mistake is altogether in our favor, but the abolition or consolidation of the smaller and more vexatious taxes above enumerated would be felt as a sensible relief by the merchants, and might fairly be made the subject of commercial negotiation.

9. One of the above taxes is so absurdly ridiculous that it merits explanation. $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees are exacted at Sarbagh, not for Sarbagh itself, but for the customs of Gharee and Khinjan. Now these places are not in the Bameean, but on the road to the pass of Hindukush over which the Kafilas may have no intention of going, or over which at the time it may not be possible for it to go: it is closed by snow for 8 months in the year. All this is of no consequence, the tax must be paid, as here the roads separate, and having paid it the Kafilas are then at liberty to go which road it likes which it can. If it takes the road over Hindookush the total expences are somewhat less amounting per load of Kiriana to about 15 rupees. The remaining system of duties in Khooloom, whether the goods came from Kabul or Bokhara is as follows, viz.

	Tillas.
Silk and silk goods per load,.....	4
Europe cloths (chintz, muslin, &c.) per ditto,	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Hindoostanee cloths, fine, (gauze, kincob, &c.) ditto,	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto coarse (Mooltan and Punjab cotton, chintz, &c.)	3
Kuriana (spices, groceries, dye stuffs, drugs,)	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Except indigo and chers (cannabis satin,) which pay	3
Cotton, tobacco, sulphur of native produce is exported, pay per load,	1

In addition to which Meer Wulee takes $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee and Baba Beg $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee.

Pistachios, jujubes and other fruit, per load, $3\frac{1}{2}$

In addition $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees on the road, and 5 rupees in Kabul, being a total of 10 rupees per load, which (see Appendix VI.) rather exceeds the prime cost of the goods.

The remainder of the road from Kabul to the Indus is in better hands than mine, so that I shall say nothing further respecting it, than just by way of giving a general idea of the expences, to add, that a few days since I saw a letter from a factor in Kabul to his employer here, advising him that he had despatched on his account two loads of silk from Kabul to Multan, and that the entire expense of his hire, and transit duties (not of course including the taxes in these two cities) had amounted to 20 rupees Kabuli per load.

3d. Of the diffusion of intelligence.

10. The diffusion of intelligence is the next, and a no less important requisite. This as far as regards Kabul and Kandahar may be considered most effectually provided for in the presence of Captain Burnes and Lieutenant Leech, nor have I, though furnished with no authority, hesitated whenever an opportunity has occurred in this country to explain to all individuals, mercantile as well as political, who might appear concerned in the views of our government respecting the establishment of a bazar on the banks of the Indus, and to point out the vast benefits, which would result from such a step to the dominions of Meer Mahomed Murad Beg, not only as affording them a ready outlet for their productions, and a mart at which they may supply themselves with the manufactures of Europe and India, and on favorable terms, but further as tending to turn into this road the entire, or a great portion of the trade, which to the yearly value of 30 lakhs of rupees is now carried on between Bokhara and Russia, so that without trouble or expense on their part, their ruler would in the common transit duties gain a magnificent addition to his money revenue, while the people would have supplies of all kinds of merchandize in the greatest abundance, and their country resorted to by such crowds of merchants could not fail to become rich, tranquil, and happy. I may add that Murad Beg has expressed his unqualified approbation of the scheme, and his anxiety for its success, and has commissioned his confidential secretary Meerza Buddeea, to assure me that if the value of one pul (the lowest copper coin) be lost from Murzar to Bameean, he is ready to replace it. I have no doubt a similar avowal might he got from him in an official form by any person authorized to ask it, but wanting that authority I have never spoken to him directly on the subject, though I have taken care that he should be indirectly made acquainted with it. There still however remain, Bokhara, Orgunje, Herat, and Mushed, to which it is of the utmost importance that information of this new establishment should be sent, and there is evidently no mode of doing this equal to the deputation of an authorized British agent.

Of the kind of goods it may be most profitable to send.

11. These may in general be inferred from an inspection of the Appendix in which the prices and quantities consumed are both entered. I shall therefore only specify a few of the most important. *Broad Cloths* command a ready sale, and good price. Those that reach this market are all of a very inferior description, but I am assured by Atma, the principal Hindoo merchant in this country, and farmer of all the customs and transit duties, that a better description would fetch a proportionably higher price, and in Bokhara particularly, meet with an extensive demand. He says he himself purchased several pieces of

fine cloth brought here by poor Moorcroft and immediately sold them to considerable advantage. The best colors are scarlet, sky, and garter blue, and bottle green. Dark blue they do not distinguish from black, and dislike. A drab is worn by the graver sort of persons, and a bright yellow is much used by those who have a taste for something gaudy. This colour is also chosen for saddle cloths. The sale of broad cloth in this single bazar amounts, it will be observed, to from 6,000 to 10,000 rupees a year, a better article sold at moderate profits would, I am inclined to think, quickly double the sale.

12. *Chintzes* and other piece goods already come in quantities from India. Of course with water carriage at our command, there can be no difficulty in supplying such goods at a much cheaper rate, than when as at present, they have reached this market either from Bombay via Palce, or from Calcutta via Umritsir. Under such circumstances a large increase in the sale of our cotton, may be looked for. The stronger fabrics, nankeens, fustians, it will be observed come chiefly from Russia. This demand must now be supplied at the Indus fair, and the prices shew that even allowing the 30 per cent. profit, which according to M. de Myendorff, the Bokhara merchant requires, the speculation will still be advantageous. Fustians with watered or damasked patterns similar to what are seen on furniture moreens in England are at present in request here, and such should form part of an investment. Striped patterns are also in good request. The total value of Russian cotton goods, at present sold in the single bazar of Kundooz, amounts to about 15,000 rupees per annum, and at least double that amount should be estimated for the bazars of Khooloom, Talikan, and Huzrut Imaum, also within Murad Beg's dominions. We may thus put down half a lakh of rupees for the yearly value of Russian cottons consumed in this small state, and not less than four times that amount or two lakhs of rupees for the piece goods of England, Hindoostan, and the Punjab, which principally reach this by the way of Multan, Dera Ghazi, or Dera Ismael Khan, and Kabul.

13. The silks of Bokhara of which I send numerous specimens, next merit attention. It might seem hazardous to attempt a competition in silk manufacture with a silk-growing and silk-manufacturing country, but the well known instance of our cotton fabrics under-selling those of India in the Indian market, shews the project to be not only feasible but profitable. The silks of Bokhara sell to the annual amount of not less than five lakhs of rupees in this country and therefore are well worthy of consideration. They all contain a mixture of cotton, and so should any that may be sent to rival them. Substance is particularly looked for, and flimsy articles would not sell. We can at least have no difficulty in beating out of the field their handkerchiefs, an article of very great consumption chiefly amongst women, and without exception the most wretched fabrics, I have ever seen. Their manufacturing skill is so very low, that they cannot even weave a handkerchief entire of more than an "alcheen" wide. In such case it is woven in breadths which are afterwards stretched together.

14. In the article *Hardware*, cast-iron pots are in great demand, there being no house without one or more, and as they are fragile articles, the demand is constant. I can see no reason, why the whole of this trade should not at once fall into

our hands, as the freight of a ton of iron goods from England to the mouth of the Indus is considerably less than the hire of a camel to bring quarter of a ton from Orenbourg to Bokhara : on the same grounds bar-iron, steel, copper, and tin must be all purchased from us as soon as our mart is opened ; and razors, penknives and scissors in moderate quantities would form a tolerably good investment, but the high prices (in proportion to their quality) at which they have hitherto been sold has prevented the habit of using them from being established. It would be necessary therefore to avoid glutting the market at first. A moderate supply engenders a habit, which in its turn produces encreased demand, whereas an over stock lies heavy on the hands of the native merchant, and deters him from similar speculations in future ; the best penknives to send would be those with many blades ; small scissors are preferred ; common razors, if neatly done up in morocco cases, would take.

15. *Common Glass and China Ware* under the same restrictions would be found to answer. The China Ware should be rather bowls than cups, the glass green and white bottles, with small common mirrors. In Bokhara cast and cut glass is I am told highly esteemed, and would fetch a good price. *Tea* is an article in the greatest request amongst the whole Uzbek nation, and the consumption of which is only limited by their means of procuring it. The whole supply is at present brought by Kafilas from Kashgar and Yarkund, a journey of 25 days to Bokhara, and the greater part of it is of a description, inferior to any I have ever seen in India. Small quantities of Banca Tea, which is of a very fine flavour are brought, but the price is so extravagant as to put it beyond the reach of any, but the Meer and a few principal merchants. *Ziracha*, a tolerable good green tea, sells in Bokhara for seven (7) tillas the Do neem seer, a parcel weighing 400 tolas. This is equivalent to nearly 2 rupees the pound, and better tea can be got in Bombay even by retail at a lower rate. We are therefore fairly invited to competition here, and as the taste for tea is not confined to the Uzbecks, but would doubtless extend to the Afghans were the article placed within their reach, I seem to detect in this establishment of a fair on the banks of the Indus, the commencement of a considerable, increase to our already enormous Tea Trade.

16. *Sugar, Paper, Indigo*, and various other articles which it is unnecessary to particularize more fully, will suggest themselves on looking over the Appendix. One general remark may be added before leaving this part of the subject. Bokhara is much further advanced in luxury, than the comparatively rude Uzbek states amongst which I am living, and her merchants from long access to the Russian fairs have become fully acquainted with European articles of the best quality, the taste for which they have to a certain extent introduced amongst their countrymen. In preparing an assortment for the Indus Mart, this should always be held in view, and while the general supply for the country should be of the coarse and substantial nature I have indicated, a stock of what is more rare, and costly will be required for the capital.

17. The principal exports of this country at present are—to Bokhara, slaves, furs, and sheep ; to Kabul, gold, silk, sheep, cotton, and horses. *The gold* is brought down by the Oxus, and its tributaries during the swell caused by the melting of the

snow in summer, and is washed from the deposited sand and lime, when the river shrinks in winter. It is found in dust, in grains, and in leaves deposited on, and around pebbles in the course of the stream. The quantity annually procured is by the lowest estimate 12,000 miscals or nearly 146lbs. troy. This estimate I got from Atma, the Hindoo merchant, and tax farmer before mentioned, who is himself engaged in the collection; other estimates procured from inhabitants of the different places at which gold is washed, as well as from Hindoo goldsmiths who come here for the purpose of purchasing it, would considerably raise the amount. The following which I got from one of these latter individuals, though doubtless an exaggeration and incorrect as regards the tax, is yet valuable as shewing the places at which it is collected, and giving some idea of their relative productiveness:

Name of Station.	Yearly amount of Gold in Miscals.	Yearly Tax taken in Miscals.
1 Roostakh,.....	9000	250
2 Chaib and Kakha,	11,000	450
3 Yung Kula,	7000	150
	<hr/> 27,000	<hr/> 850
4 Syad,.....	1000	300
5 Huzrut Imam,	20,000	150
6 Kolab,	8000	300
7 Kurghan Tippa,	900	60
8 Buduk Shan,	900	200
9 Bughlan,	300	50
Total,	<hr/> 58,100	<hr/> 1910

About 500 families are said to be employed in this kind of labour, and none can embark in it without receiving permission from the Meer, to whom also they are obliged not only to pay a tax, but further to sell whatever quantity of the gold he may require at the reduced rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per miskal. But small quantities of gold, 10 to 30 miscals, are secretly washed by the inhabitants at numerous small villages principally up in Budukshan, as well as in the Kafir country, and this gold is generally purchased by the Hindoo goldsmiths I have mentioned, for a small quantity of pepper, coarse cloth, turmeric, glass heads, or a few needles with which they provide themselves for the purpose. Several of those men make large fortunes by taking to Umritsir, the gold which they thus collect here in a few years.

The market price of gold here is uncommonly low, being not more than 9 or 10 times its weight of silver, 1 miskal of gold selling on an average for 4 rupees each: weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miscals in Bokhara, it fetches 14 times its weight of silver, and in Bombay if I mistake not 1 tola of gold not unfrequently sells for 18 rupees, i. e. 18 coined tolas of sterling silver.

18. Budukshan which now forms part of Murad Beg's dominions has been known since the days of Marco Polo, as the country producing the real *balassuiby*,

as well as the lajward or lapis lazuli from which is made beautiful blue pigment, called ultramarine. The mines of both still exist, though no longer worked for want of capital and skill. Those are wants we could readily supply, and if the American companies have not spoiled the taste for mining speculations, few more advantageous fields could be found than the countries of Dost Mahomed Khan, and Mahomed Murad Beg. Regarding a few of the mines of the former I have already spoken in a previous paper, some of the latter including those of rubies, and lapis lazuli, Lieutenant Wood is at present engaged in exploring, and I shall not anticipate his report. I may however mention that at Baljewan one day's journey north of the Oxus, is a lead mine so rich that the people who work at it for two months in the year are said to be able to live on the produce the remaining ten months, and that in the immediate vicinity of this is a large hill called Koh-i-Muriab from which is extracted a coal of a good quality, much resembling the coal of England, and used as firing by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. A specimen of the coal with a few details respecting the formation in which it occurs I have already transmitted to Captain Burnes.

19. Leaving however these matters that are doubtful or distant; *Silk* is a commodity at present produced in abundance, and which could be cultivated if desirable to an almost indefinite extent. The Vale of the Oxus seems peculiarly adapted to its produce, and the best specimens in this market uniformly come from Koh-i-Hadian and Huzrat Imam on its north and south banks. The *Silk of Bokhara* is spoken of as being still better. The price here is extremely low, at present 8 rupees for 100 tola, which is not quite 2 rupees per pound avoirdupois, and the export tax is moderate. We might advantageously become purchasers to a large amount on the banks of the Indus. In fact as I have already shewn, it even now finds its way there, being more particularly used in the rich fabrics of Multan. It is said that from 50 to 100 loads leave this country annually, but regarding this I have no certain information.

This country contains 20 lakhs of sheep. The number is easily ascertained for they pay a yearly tax of one in fifty. Meer Mahomed Beg, brother of the Chief, gave me the numbers thus produced, and they were:

To Meer Mahomed Murad Beg,	22,000
To Meer Atalik Beg (his eldest son),	8,000
To Meer Mahomed Beg (his brother),	5,000
	<hr/>
Total...	35,000

which at 2 per cent. gives 17½ lakhs. Meer Murad Beg himself is owner of nearly a lakh, and about a lakh and half more belong to his brother, son, and other privileged persons from whom no tax is exacted. These sheep are all of the broad-tailed species called Doomba, and in general make very fine mutton. They sell here at from 1 to 3 rupees each; very seldom indeed so much as the latter. Exported to Kabul, they produce a profit of about 2 rupees a head, over and above all expences, and the shepherds here willingly go to Kabul, as in consequence of water and

pasturage being abundant the whole way, their sheep always arrive in good condition, but they dread the road to Bokhara in consequence of the sterile sandy tract between the river and that city. The wool is seldom shorn or rather plucked, as they prefer selling the sheep with the wool on it, in which case the skin is used to make pasteens; however wool if required may be got, and I send specimens not only of this, but of the Thibet shawlgoat got in this country, and also of the common goats and camel's hair, which are all to be had in quantities. *Furs* are to be had here and are generally sent to Bokhara, whence they probably go on to Russia. Some of them are very beautiful, such as the Dulah khufuk, a small animal I believe of the weasel kind, but I have not yet got a specimen. I paid for a cloak lined with the former 130 rupees here, and have seen worse fetch double the price in Kabul; a single otter skin sells even here for nine rupees.

20. *The horses* of this country have long been famous, and they well deserve their character. The importation of them into India has for some time ceased in consequence of the establishment of the Company's studs, yet I cannot help thinking that a mixture of Turkoman blood would wonderfully improve the remount of our cavalry corps at Bombay. The horse of this country has size, strength, spirit, temper, and an almost incredible power of endurance; these are qualities of first rate importance. The best are to be had beyond Balkh, and principally at Sireepool, the breed of which is famous. Their prices are sufficiently moderate. One hundred rupees will get a strong serviceable animal from 14 to 15 hands high, with girth in proportion, and double that sum will get quite a shewy charger. There is a tax of a tilla on each horse exported, and something further is taken at Kabul, still allowing all expences it appears to me they could be landed at Bombay for a price lower than is now paid for inferior animals. It is probable however that Government are already in possession of the lamented Mr. Moorcroft's opinions on this subject, which are far superior to any thing I have to offer. He had himself I am told purchased 60 beautiful horses in the country below Balkh, which at his death were seized with the rest of his property.

21. *As for grain* its production in this country is limited, by its being all but unsaleable. Any man who chooses may have ground to cultivate on the condition of paying an eighth of the produce to the Ameer. A rupee buys a large bag of wheat weighing more than two cwt. English, and in many places two bags can be had for the money. Barley is still cheaper, rice 2 rupees a bag. Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. a rupee. There is probably no country, in which life can be supported cheaper and better. Though money is scarce, there is no absolute poverty. I have now been here nearly three months, and I have never seen a man in rags. The beggars ride.

I had almost forgot to mention cotton and tobacco which both grow here, of good quality, and are generally sent to Kabul.

Fruits are in abundance, but none of them are exported that I know of, except the pistachio and the tinabe or jujube: isparink and buzgunje (see Appendix V.) both used in dyeing, are also exported. The former is a genista, the latter either the blossom of the pistachio as all my informants say, or a gall nut formed on the tree as M. de Meyendorff describes it.

Of the proper time
for the fair.

22. There can be no difficulty in fixing this for the cold weather. During the hot, the mouths of the Indus are closed by the swell. Business cannot be done with the thermometer as we experienced it at 110° in the shade, nor can merchants return conveniently either by land or by water during the monsoon. The cold weather then being assumed, the kafilas from this side must all have reached Kabul before the middle of December, for the road of Bameean though open to cossids and foot passengers all the year round is virtually closed to kafilas from the end of December to the end of March. The merchants from this quarter therefore will reach the banks of the Indus early in January, and the same time is most favorable for boats coming up from Bombay, as at that period the river is low, the winds moderate, and the N. W. Monsoon, which towards the end of January and beginning of February blows with much violence off the Southern coast of Sind, has not yet commenced. The period occupied by the Russian fair is generally from 40 days to 2 months. Suppose our fair to occupy the same time, and that 10 days or a fortnight further are employed in transferring goods, settling customs, hiring carriage, &c., the Turkisthan merchant will be on his return about the middle of March, reach Kabul the end of that month, and find the road back just opening for his passage; whilst merchants of Hindoostan and the Punjab will arrive at their respective homes before the setting in of the rains, and the boats will float down with the first rise of the river, and reach Bombay with the finest weather during all April. After having arrived at this conclusion, I received from Captain Burnes a copy of a report, which he has made regarding the establishment of this fair, and have the great satisfaction to find that proceeding from totally different data, he has fixed exactly the same time for the assembling of the merchants, as I have been led to do from the consideration of natural phenomena.

(Signed) P. B. LORD, M. D.

Detached to Kundooz.

Kundooz, 22d February, 1838.

(True Copy,)

(Signed) A. BURNES, *On a Mission to Cabool.*

APPENDIX.

SHEWING ANNUAL SALES IN THE BAZAAR OF KOOND00Z.

No. 1. Russian Goods brought from Bokhara.

Name and Description.	How Sold.	Price at Bokhara.	Price at Koondooz.	Yearly Consumption.	Remarks.
Broad Cloth, viz.		Tillas.	Tillas.		
Gulianar (scarlet,)	per piece of 24 alcheens	10	12 to 14	60 to 100 pieces.	{ The measures in English feet and inches will be found attached to the specimens.
Lurkh (madder,)	"	8	9 " 10	10 " 20	
Pila (yellow)	"	10	12 " 13	18 " 25	
Ride sky blue,	"	11	12 " 13	30 " 40	
Zerbuft juta (false brocade,)	per piece of 32 alcheens	3	4	50	For women's clothing.
Suf (a white cotton cloth,)	per kori of 20 pieces, } each piece 8 guz ... }	14	18 to 20	300 " 400	
Chint Muskawi,					{ Worn by all the peasants. Breadth 1 foot 4 inches.
Coarse chintz of various colours and prints,	per piece	1½	2	400 " 500 or more	
Mukhmul Oaoroosi (cotton velvet,)	per piece of 48 alcheens	5	6 to 6½	50	

Name and Description.	How sold.	Price at Bokhara.	Prize at Koondooz.	Yearly consumption.	Remarks.
Nauke (same green)		Tillas.			
Naukeen } Chitta (white,)		1½	1½ to 7 Ra.		
or fustian } Zerd (yellow,)		"			
Budamiani,	per piece of 48 alcheens	"		200	{ Much worn, the striped is preferred—see specimens.
(Purple)		"			
(Asmani blue)		"			
(Alacha striped,) ...		6½	2 to 10 Rs.		
Chint guli anar (red flowered chintz,)	per piece of 40 alcheens	4	5	100	
Sirje (a coarse kind of Nauke, flowered or watered,)	per piece of 42 alcheens	1½	2½ to 3	100	
Roomal Oaroose (cotton handkerchief,)		13 for 1	9 for 1	250	{ Light patterns sell best—see specimen. Only brought in small quantities for Meers —no specimens to be had.
Nafirman (shot silk,)	per alcheen	1½	"		{ A few English needles latterly come here, but they are too fine and do not sell.
Gulianar chintz, (Mukhmali,) ...	per alcheen	1 to 1½	"		{ For knives, steel flints, &c.
Mukhmali (Feringi velvet,)	per alcheen	16 tunga	1	100 bundles	{ For horse shoes, nails, &c.
Needles of sizes,	per bundles of 16 paper qtly. 250 needles each }	9½ to 8	9½ to 10	4 muns	
Steel in thin bars,	per mun	5½	6	8 to 10	
Iron rods,	"				

	Tillas.	Tillas.	
Iron in three pieces for shoeing, } wheels making,	4½	5 to 6	10 to 15
Cast Iron Pots, of { large, { small, { sizes, viz.	8 11	10 14	} 20 to 25 loads
Razors,	3 to 4	5	perhaps 100 at most
Scissors,	2 to 2½	3	200 to 250
Penknives,	about 1	Rupee each	20 to 50
Copper,	24	28 to 30	7
Tin,	5	7 " 7½	7 to 10 poods
Kulabato (tinsel thread),	5	7 " 7½	7 " 10 poods
Padlocks of sizes,	7	retailed in miskals for 10 12	1 pood
Gun locks,	"	3 for 1 rupee	600
Quicksilver,	5	7	200 to 250
Bujaki (ducats),	{ 2½ to 3 furka for 1	200 to 950 furka	200 to 950 furka
Surn (roubles),	"	¾ tilla	generally sent on
Qungal (verdigris),	"	4 to 10 tungor	to Cabool.
Nila Tota (blue stone),	4 to 5	6 to 6½	1 to 2 poods
Josha (vermillion),	3½ " 4	4½ " 5	5 " 6 "
Kirmiz (cochineal),	17	22½	trifling
Shirmahi (tooth of fish),	now 40	60	1 pood
	10	12 to 13	3 to 4 poods

Much used.

{ If for pice or a gun
cast, 15 to 40 muns
are required.
Tinning pots, &c.
Embroidery.

{ Not used by Uzbecks,
all brought by peo-
ple from Hindoo
Koosh.

Used in refining gold.

Used for sheep.

{ Varies in price ex-
tremely, even up to
80 to 100 tillas per
pood.

{ Handles of knives and
swords.

Name and Description.	How Sold.	Price at Bokhara.	Price at Koondooz.	Yearly Consumption.	Remarks.
Bulgar (Russian leather,)..... Kirina (kid's skin,)..... Paper, viz. white, blue glazed, coarse,	per skin per skin 1 tope 40 dusta and 1 dusta 12 sheets	Tillas. 1½ rupee 1 rupee { 2 tope for 1 1 tope for 1 3 tope for 1	Tillas. 2½ rupees 1½ rupees ½ ½ ½	30 to 40 skins 100 skins 50 topes very little 80 to 100 topes	{ Brought here by the kafilas full, and when exported sold at a profit. Brought only for Meers.
Wooden boxes of sizes,	each	1 to 5	profit of 30 per cent	50	
Daki Firingi (very fine muslin,)... Chini Muskawi,..... Russia China ware, with gold } edges and rings,.....	per piece of 60 alcheen per set of 6 cups cream jug, tea pot, bowl	7 to 8 1½ to 1¾	11 2 to 2½	5 or 6 pieces 2 or 3 sets	
Baudru Misri (sugar in boxes,)...	per box weighing 1 pood	4	5 to 6	4 boxes	{ Used only in medicine or by rich men here; but immense con- sumption at Bokhara.
Kund (loaf sugar,)..... Mom chitta (white wax,)..... Gulia (coral,)..... Mora (glass beads) of sizes,.....	. per pood per pood per kunoka of 22 tola per 3 bundles	4 1 price according to size, profit 50 per cent	5 to 6 1½ 1½	10 to 15 pood 20 to 30 kunoka	
Saz Firingi (musical boxes,)	{ From 12 to 60 tillas } according to size and finish	1	1½		

No. II.—Chinese Goods brought from Bokhara.

Name and Description.	How sold.	Price at Bokhara.	Price at Koondooz.	Yearly Consumption.	Remarks.
Tea, viz.		Tillas.	Tillas.		
Rusmi, (common tea),	{ 1 Bundle called dou-neem seer, 400 toli of 4½ miscals each. ... }	3½	4	300 bundles	
Chischuk, (coarse),	per ditto	2½		300 ditto	
Akaruk, (better kind),	per ditto	3 to 3½	3 to 3½ 4 to 4½	20 ditto	
Ziracha (fine green),	per ditto	7	8½	8 or 9 ditto	
Banca, 2nd sort),	per ditto	10	11 to 12	for 2 ditto	
Banca, (1st sort),	in box of 100 toli	5	"	"	
Kuzzil Kaghiz,	in papers of 20 toli	¾	4 rupees	100 papers	Brought for Meer.
Huzmi than,	ditto of 20 toli	1	rarely comes here		
Khumpt, silk stuff,	{ per piece of 16 al-cheen, by 1 width }	6	7 to 8	10 to 12 pieces	Now out of fashion.
Tawar ditto, with flowery,	per ditto	5½	7	10 to 12 ditto	
Muloom, (silk stuff),	per ditto	6 to 6½	7½	5 to 6 ditto	Used by women.
Singsee ditto,	per piece of 8 alcheen	½	¾	10 to 12 ditto	
China cups,	per	12 to 18 for 1	8 to 12 for 1	2 or 3 loads	
" dishes,	per	8 to 9 for 1	6 for 1	100 to 150	
Yambos,	Stamped Silver Ingots				

No. III.—Goods of Bokhara.

Name and Description.	How sold.	Price at Bokhara.	Price at Koondooz.	Yearly Consumption.	Remarks.
Istop, (silk stuff,) viz. subuk,	{ per pair, each subuk and 2 pieces making 1 dress	Tillas. 1	Tillas. 1½	100 mule loads	{ Numerous specimens are sent; there is a mixture of cotton in all.
Sungin, Kusrchi,	per ditto per ditto	5 rupees 3 rupees	1½ 1 rupee	50 ditto 80 ditto	
Alcheenbur, double width,	per piece	1	7½ rupees	"	{ A new invention print- ed only on one side, 12 pieces came, all sold.
Putnug, Siyah,	per pair per ditto	3½ rupees 3½ rupees	4½ rupees 1	35 loads 100 pairs	
Roomal, Bokhara,	{ per buckha or bundle of 5 handkerchiefs per buckha of 50 chiefs per 43 handkerchiefs per ditto of 17 ditto	4 2½ 3½ 2½	5½ 4 5 3½	100 bukckha 100 ditto 2000 ditto 1000 ditto	{ Used by women: there are other patterns, but all black ground with large green, red and yellow flow- ers or border.
Beku Sub. silk and cotton,	{ per score each piece 8 alchee	3½	4½	100 loads	
Ditto Kokani,	per pair	3 tunga	8½ rupees	20 loads	Various specimens sent.
Pugri Bokhara,	per score	2	3	9 loads	
Khasa Dustani, for turbands,	per score	3½	4½	40 loads	
Alacha Rispani, striped cotton, ...	per score 1 piece, 4 kolach	2	2½	70 ditto	

		Tillas.	Tillas.
Alacha, (Siah kahar),	per ditto	3½	4½
Chitka Bokhara, native chintz, ...	per score 1 piece, 8 kolach	2	3
Khasa Bokhara, coarse white cloth, ...	per pieces of 8 achuns each	30 for 1	21 for 1
Puré pusha,	per pair	6 tunga	2½ rupees

Used for lining.
For grave clothes.

20 loads
9 ditto
5 loads
40 ditto

No. IV.—Goods brought from Kabul.

Name and Description.	How sold.	Price in Cabool.	Price in Koondooz.	Yearly Consumption.	Remarks.
Nil, indigo chaths,	per mun	Tilla. 19	Tillas. 22 to 24	40 per mun	{ Lieutenant Leech has already sent all the necessary specimens from the Cabool bazaar, I therefore send none.
Chintz Multani,	per score				
Multan Chintz various patterns and colours,	each piece 8 guz	3½	5	20 to 25 loads	
Chintz Guilanar Feringi,	per piece of 25 guz	3½	4½	1 ditto	
Khasa halgu,	per score each				
Flowered Cotton of Punjab,	piece 16 guz	7½	12	60 ditto	
Bafta Peshawari,	per score, piece 8 guz	2½	4	10 ditto	
Nimsén coarse cloth of Peshawar,	per score, piece 8 guz	4½	6½	32 ditto	
Dustar Nisapori, common white turbans,	per score	6	11	17 ditto	

Name and Description.	How sold.	Price in Cabul.	Price in Koondooz.	Yearly Consumption.	Remarks.
Jamdani Multani, flowered turbans	each	Tilla.	Tillas.		
Loongee Multani,	per score	2½ rupees	3¾ rupees	10 ditto	
Chintz, Jeynuggur, printed calico,	per score, piece 8 guz	3¾	5	9 ditto	
Shutnum turbans,	per score, piece 8 guz	9	16	3 loads	
Chintz Feringi,	per piece, 25 guz	9	17	2 ditto	
Hyder Shai, coarse cloth of Multan,	per score, piece 8 guz	1½	2	19 ditto	
Chintz Nunring Feringi, striped } chintz,	per piece of 25 guz	1½	2½	16 ditto	
Chintz Kabuli,	per score, piece 6 guz	¾	1½	9 ditto	
		3	5	1-2 ditto	
Kiriana, viz. drugs, dye, stuffs } and spices, groceries, &c..... }		Kabul Rupees	Koondooz Rupees.		{ The relative value of Kabul and Koon- dooz rupees will be found in the money table.
Zardchoba, (turmeric,)	per mun	12	16	2 loads	
Zunjabul, (preserved ginger).....	per charuk	2¾	3¾	2 ditto	
Sunt, (dry ginger,)	per seer	5	6	3 ditto	
Kund, (soft sugar,)	per seer	3¾	5½	100 ditto	
Misri, (coarse sugar from Um- } ritsir,)	per mun	38	40	100 ditto	{ Partly in transit to Khooloom and Bok- hara.
Afim, (opium,)	per khoord	¼	1	4 seer	
Murcha, (black pepper,)	per mun	28	42	100 loads	
Petkuri, (alum,)	per mun	11½	16	3 ditto	Partly in transit.
Sunkiah, { white oxide yel- } arsenic, viz. { low sulphorate, ... }	10½ toli	1	1	3 mun	{ Used in killing ver- min, &c.
Shingruf, (cumabar,)	per toli	6 for 1	4 for 1	1 ditto	

Name and Description.	How sold.	Price in Cabul.	Price in Koondooz.	Yearly Consumption.	Remarks.
Murdar Sung. (letharge of lead,)	per toli	20 for 1	20 for 1	2 seers	
Ruskapur, (oxymuriate of mer- cury,)	per toli	5 for 1	5 for 1	2 mun	
Kusturi, (musk,)	per nakhud	2 for 1	2 for 1	30 miskals	
Kuriana,		Kabul rupees	Koondooz rupees		
Keysur (saffron),	per toli	4 for 1	2 for 1	10 tola	
Jayaphul (nutmeg),	per	11 for 1	10 for 1	1000	
Chundun (sandalwood),	per toli	50 for 1	20 for 1	4 seer	
Illachi nike (coller cardamans,) ...	per toli	8 for 1	8 for 1	1 mun	
Kuchla (nux vomica),	per toli	7 for 1	7 for 1	4 ditto	
Kuchur (curcunna reclinata), ...	per seer	2½	3½	1 load	
Jumal gota (crotore tighi seeds,) ...	per khoord	1	1	2 ditto	
Kumbela,	per toli	120 for 1	100 for 1	1½ mun	
Mururpuli,	per pao	3 for 1	2 for 1	3 ditto	
Hust gund,	per chanuk	2 for 1	2 for 1	9 ditto	

No. V.—Native Manufactures and Produce.

Name and Description.	How sold.	Price.	Yearly consumption.	Remarks.
Alacha (striped cotton cloth of various patterns,) viz.....	1 } 2 } 3 } 4 } 5 } 6 } 7 } 8 } 9 } 10 } 11 } 12 } 13 } 14 } 15 } 16 } 17 } 18 }	Koondooz Rupees. 1½ 2 2½ 3 2 1½ 2 1½ 2 2 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 1½ 2½ ½	20 loads 5 loads 5 ditto 4 ditto 3 ditto 6 ditto 8 ditto 5 ditto 8 ditto 6 ditto 8 ditto 5 ditto 4 ditto 4 ditto 6 ditto 8 ditto 3 ditto 5 ditto 40 loads	The estimate of the consumption is necessarily very rough, no tax is taken and account kept.
(Khanabad,).....				
Kurbas (white cotton cloth,)	 per dress of 6 kolach			Each pair of pieces making one choga, the price shows the expense of a dress of native manufacture.
Abreshun (raw silk or gan zinc,)...	{ per 100 toli of 47 miskals each,	8	{ No estimate of the consumption of this, and the following articles.	
Thibut (hair of shawl goat,)	per seer	8½		
Buzi (hair of common goat,)	per seer	2 to 3 for 1		
Gospundi (crash,)	per seer	2½ for 1		

Name and Description.	How sold.	Price in Koondooz Rupees.
Furs Luglabi (otter,) ...	per skin,	9
Ilder,		4½
Palang (larpond,)		2
Dulab,		1½
Robah (fox,)		¾
Kura (kola,)		3
Shigal (chaeal,)		2
Kurush,		1½
Kurghooz,		4 to 6 pice
Mulool,	small boxing ani-	3 pice
Samancha,	mals,	6 pice
Meera Nosh,		5 pice
Name and Description.		
Fruit, viz. Peaches, Apricots, Mulberries, Almonds, Walnuts, Grapes, Apples, Pistachios, Pears, Melons and Watermelons. Vegetables—Turnips, Cabbage, Carrots, Parsnips, Nolecole, Pumpkins, and Gourds, Cucumbers.		

2 for 1
2½ to 3
¾ to 1
4 for 1
1
7 for 1
2½ for 1
2½ for 1
1
1
1½
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
6 pice

per seer
3
per mun
per mun
per seer
per mun
per seer
per mun
per seer
18 seer
21 ditto
1 mun
1½ mun
1½ mun
2 mun
2 mun
1½ seer
4 loads
1 jowal or bag

Pushm i shutur (camel's hair,)...
Pistachios per mun,.....
Buzgunje gullant of Pestachu,..
Ispurak ogenista (dyes, yellow,)..
Cotton in pods,.....
Til (oil seed,) (verbisina satra,)..
Ulsi (linseed,)

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No. VI.—Exports to Bokhara and Kabul.

To Bokhara go slaves, sheep, furs.

To Kabul go gold, silk, sheep, horses, dye stuff, fruit. The following are the only returns I have been able to procure, and they do not assume to be very accurate:

Exports from Koondooz to Kabul.

Name.	How sold.	Price here, Kundooz rupees.	Price at Kabul, Kabul rupees.	Quantity sent.
Silk or ganzine,	{ per seer of } { 100 toli, }	8	20 to 30	10 loads.
Pistachios,	per mun,	2½	13	500 ditto.
Buzgunje, { dye }	ditto,	6½	18	1000 ditto.
Ispunak, { stuff }		1	3	1000 ditto.

From Khooloom it is said quantities of the same articles are sent.

The year before last it exported 2000 Tabreezee mun of raw silk, 2000 loads of Ispurah, 1000 of Buzgunje, 900 of Jujubas, and a large quantity of Pistachios. The prices of those articles are said to be much higher there than here—the prices as given here I have verified :

BAZAAR OF KUNDOOZ,*Monies, Weights and Measures.*

Metal.	Coin.	Exchange.	Approximate Value in English Money.	Remarks.
Gold,	Tilla.	4½ Rupees.	9 shillings.	Varies from 4½ to 5 rupees.
Silver,	Rupee.	5 Tunga.	2 ditto.	
Silver,	Tunga.	8 to 9 pice.	4½ pence.	
Copper, ...	Pier or Piel.	Each a little more than 2 farthings.		{ At present 44 for 1 rupee, and 26 for 1 Kabul rupee.

The tilla is said to be a miscal in weight, several that I tried averaged 70 grains.

The rupee is the sicca of the Dehli emperors, and is supposed to contain 2½ miscals or according to the above experiment 175 grains. I weighed 10 and found them average 168, 6 grains each. They contain scarce any alloy, and may be considered as at par with the Company's rupee.

The Cabool rupee is much inferior, on an average of 10 I found it weigh 146 8 grains, and it is said to contain one-eighth alloy. The exchange into Kundooz rupees, may be stated at 15 for 9.

The Kabul rupee is divided into 12 shaeas, and 60 pice.

WEIGHTS.

				English Avoirdupois Weight.		
			grains.	lbs.	oz.	grains.
1 mun	= 8	seer of Kabul	= 806,400	=	115	3 87.5
1 seer	= 4	charuk	= 100,800	=	14	6 1.75
1 charuk	= 4	pas	= 25,200	=	3	9 242.5
1 pao	= 2	khoord	= 6,300	=	0	14 175.0
1 toli	= 4½	miscals	= 315			
1 miscal	= 4½	maschas	= 70			
1 masha	= 5¼	nakhud or grains of grain	=		0	15 5
1 nakhud	is therefore nearly equal to.....					3 0

The mun and seer of Cabool as above, are always to be considered as meant, when none other is specified; 6 muns make a camel load, and 3½ muns a mule or yaboo load.

The mun of Bokhara, which is occasionally used, consists of 16 doneem seer, each equal to 400 toli, so that the mun is equal to 6400 toli or 288lbs. avoirdupois, and each doneem seer is equal to 18lbs.

In weighing some heavy articles as lead, copper, &c. the Russian pood continues used, = 800 toli or 2 doneem seer or 36lbs. avoirdupois.

Bazar of Koondooz.

The mun of Tabreez is only employed in weighing silk; it is stated to me to contain 200 toli, which would make it equal to nearly 9½lbs. avoirdupois. Sir J. Malcolm states it at about 7lbs. I have enquired carefully, and can detect no error in the statement made to me.

The toli is to be carefully distinguished from the tola, the latter containing only 2½ miscals, while the former contains 4½; there is a small toli of 4 miscals and a large toli of 5 miscals used at Cabool, but the toli of 4½ miscals is most generally used here, and is always to be understood, when no other is specified.

Measures of Quantity.

The nincha used in selling grain contains by weight ½ seer—12 neencha equal 1 jowal or bag, which therefore may (sufficiently near for practical purposes) be considered as containing 18 stone.

Of Length.

3½ spans = 1 alcheen (archine.)

4 „ = 1 guz.

2 guz = 1 kolach.

The alcheen (archine) is Russian measure = 28 inches.

The guz may be stated at about = 82 inches. There is no measure of land except the hyat, which is as much as a bag of seed will sow.

B A Z A R O F K U N D O O Z.

Detailed statement of Shops.

- 24 Bazar, foreign cloth.
- 27 Alacha, country striped cloth.
- 11 Kurbas, country white.
- 12 Chit-oo-chinbas, Bhokhara cloth.
- 12 Kulama, cotton thread.
- 12 Felt and camels' hair cloths.
- 6 Jhools or body clothes for horses.
- 8 Dyers.
- 4 Machines for cleansing cotton.
- 8 Leather sellers.
- 9 Saddlers (saddles, bridles, tottras.)
- 12 Ausar (sword, belts, pouches, powder bags.)
- 6 Men's shoe makers.
- 8 Iron smiths.
- 6 Sellers of iron pots.
- 8 Nailors.
- 4 Knife sellers.
- 5 Ewers, basins, &c.
- 4 Copper smiths.
- 4 Gold smiths.
- 5 Potters.
- 12 Bakers.
- 12 Butchers.
- 3 Confectioners.
- 10 Fruit shops.
- 8 Mulberry.
- 14 Dried fruit and shera (expressed juice of grape used as a coarse substitute for sugar.)
- 25 Oil sellers.
- 8 Soap sellers.
- 4 Soap manufactories.
- 12 Tobacco sellers.
- 23 Uttar, drugs, perfumery, &c.

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There are also a varying number of shops for the sale of grain, wood, charcoal, &c. but in fine weather these articles are sold in the open air.

(Signed) P. B. LORD.

(True Copy,)

(Signed) A. BURNES, *on a Mission to Cabool.*

No. XIII.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES, MOSTLY RUSSIAN,

FOUND IN THE

BAZAR OF CABOOL,

AND BROUGHT TO IT BY WAY OF BOKHARA.

By NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Ducats or Venetians are a gold coin, too well known to require description. They are known in this country by the names of "Boodkee" and "Boojaglee," the former distinction being applied to them on account of their having the stamp of an image. They are taken most extensively to India by the Lohanee, and other merchants in exchange for the British and Indian goods, which they bring. Two lacs of rupees worth are imported annually into Cabool, and are thence re-exported to Hindoostan to nearly the same amount. The value of a ducat is 6 rupees in Cabool, but it is liable to change, rising to 7 rupees when gold is scarce, and falling to 5, when the contrary is the case. The standard weight of each piece is 52½ grains troy, though some Venetians often weigh a grain more or less than it. They are exported secretly, on account of the ruler imposing a duty of 1 per cent. on the import, and 1½ per cent. on export. Boodkees are sometimes strung as necklaces, and worn by the women for ornament, but the Afghans have an aversion for coins with images stamped on them, declaring it idolatrous to keep such things. Tillas are the gold coins current in Bokhara, Toorkistan, or Tartary, and Cabool, containing good gold, though the gold of the Boodkee is of superior quality, and valued at 7, 7½ rupees or about 15 shillings each. "Soours" are roubles, the silver currency of the Russian empire, of which 3 are equal to a tilla in Bokhara. The coin is circular, and weighs 6 miscals or a little less than one ounce. "Yamoos" are silver ingots in the form of small boats from China (Kkita). They come chiefly from Yarkand either by way of Bokhara or Koondooz, and are used as bullion, being melted up for that purpose immediately on importation here. They have generally a Chinese stamp in the middle, and are received as pure silver—one of these ingots,

No. 1.
Ducats, Tillas,
Soomand, Yamoo.

when fused, scarcely gives a hundred grains of alloy. They are not all uniform in weight, some exceeding a great deal, and others falling short of the standard which is 328 miscals or 4½lbs troy, equivalent to 195 rupees in Cabool.

No. 2.
Gold dust.

Gold dust is found in the Oxus, and other rivers, and comes also from Russia. It is brought chiefly from Koondooz, Khooloom, Kolab, and Furdab, and is extracted from rivers in the form of sand, and of bits from 2 to 6 grains in size. From 10 to 15,000 miscals, or from 80 to 130,000 rupees worth of it, is annually exported to India. The price is 8 rupees per miscal, a weight of 72 grains troy.

No. 3.
Pistols & Muskets.

Pistols and muskets that come from Russia, are pretty good, but high priced. They are generally small, neat, and of a good fashion, but are not much used. Those of a superior kind are purchased only by the chiefs, and other great men: the common soldiers, who cannot afford to buy them, use the rough and clumsy arms manufactured in Cabool.

No. 4.
Gun-locks.

Gun-locks come in large quantities from Russia, there being a great demand for this article in Cabool; but preference is given to English locks in all instances. Russian locks are usually large, and of rough workmanship. Locks which have the East India Company's stamp are much prized, and readily bought.

No. 5.
Pad-locks.

No good pad-locks being made in this country, they are extensively imported from Russia. These have generally some ingenious device to deceive and puzzle strangers, with whom it is a matter of great difficulty and perplexity to succeed in unlocking them. There is usually an invisible little peg made somewhere in the lock, this on being pressed with the key, immediately opens the shutter of the key-hole, as if by a spring, and then it may be unlocked in the usual way. They are rather strong, than good looking, but even the best of them cannot be compared to our English locks and, it is certain, no Russian maker of locks, knives, razors, &c. however ingenious, can rival a "Bramah" or a "Sevigne" of Britain.

No. 6.
Knives and Razors.

The knives that come from Russia are clumsy and blunt, but better than the native ones, and have no more than two blades. English knives are much admired on account of their sharpness, but are not imported to any quantity. If brought of a great variety, they promise a good market, and are likely to defeat the Russian instruments. "Juwahardas" knives, or those which are watered, are much liked by the natives, they are made here, and are not so shining, but have a curious artificial painting like net work on the surface, which is much admired. The razors are pretty good, resembling those of English manufacture, and well polished, but not so superior in quality, though they are much better than the rough and good-for-nothing instruments of Cabool. In fact no good specimens of cutlery are to be met with in this country.

No. 7.
Wires of iron and brass.

Iron and brass wires are imported from Russia, being useful for making strings of guitars, sentoors* and other musical instruments, for winding round hooka snakes, and for making ear-rings, &c. worn by the poor. They are also employed in making a net work of armour for the body.

* Sentoor is a kind of Piana-forte on a small scale, very common in Afghanistan.

Almost all the copper to be found in the bazar of Cabool, is imported from Russia. It comes in the form of thin quadrangular plates about a yard in length, and two feet in breadth or of a smaller size. It is manufactured into cooking utensils, water-pots, &c. &c. and is sold at 10 rupees per seer; about 100 loads or 20,000 rupees worth of it used to come annually, but for two or three years past its importation has been discontinued, in consequence of which it is now rather dear. Only eight or ten loads were imported this year, including two loads of "kopes," the copper currency of Russia known in this country by the name of "Bughrukcha." They are converted to the same uses as copper.

No. 8.
Copper.

Various kinds of Russian boxes are to be found in Cabool, that have a showy appearance. They are made of a sort of light wood, and covered externally with fine coloured tin, fastened with iron clasps: there are generally a great variety of colors displayed outside in pretty good taste. They have each a lock and key and a hook on the top for lifting them up. Inside there is all open space, though sometimes a small partition is made. They are used for keeping paper, ornaments, or precious articles, but generally for holding money. The size varies. They are imported to the value of about 900 and 1000 rupees annually. The Affghans, having learned the use of snuff, keep either small horns, and nut shells finely polished, or little boxes for that purpose. The latter came to a small extent from Russia, and are made of light wood or paper and sometimes set on with pieces of mirror. They are however all dear, and promise to sell well if imported from Bombay or Calcutta.

No. 9.
Russian boxes, snuff
boxes.

Russian needles come to the great extent of 6000 rupees a year, none being produced in this country. They are of various size and sold at the rate of 3 rupees per thousand, but those of English manufacture might undersell them if introduced.

No. 10.
Needles.

More than 4000 rupees worth of glass, spectacles, and mirrors are imported every year into Cabool. The glass ware of Russia consists of plates, bottles, vials, cups, and inkstands of good fashion; plate glass is generally in the form of thin small panes used for making mirrors, and but seldom for setting in windows. Each pane, about a foot in length, is sold for one rupee. Small and thin looking-glasses set in wooden frames are also imported, and bought by the common people. The price of a six-inch mirror is one rupee. The richer classes use Dehli mirrors; that have very thick glass, which is much liked but dear. A Dehli mirror one foot long cannot be had at less than eight rupees. A few pairs of spectacles also come from Russia, but they are not good. The natives have a liking for spectacles which sell well here. These things are upon the whole very dear and difficult to be procured, only a limited quantity being imported on account of their liability to break on the way. If brought in boats by the Indus from Bombay, glass things, admired as they generally are, will ensure a rapid sale.

No. 11.
Glass, spectacles,
mirrors.

Porcelain of Russian manufacture comes yearly into Cabool to the extent of 4000 rupees, consisting of tea-pots, cups, saucers, plates, bowls, dishes, &c. elegantly flowered and gilt. These are used for ordinary purposes, such as drinking water, tea, sherbet (lemonade,) &c. and for dining. It is very dear, and is therefore used

No. 12.
Porcelain.

only by the rich, the poorer classes who cannot afford other purchase a very inferior description of it made in Cabool, and most generally used for all purposes of life by the common people. If brought from Bombay by a river route it might undersell Russian ware.

- No. 13.
Flints. Flints come both from Russia and India, but the latter are predominant. They are also made in this country of late. A considerable demand exists for this article.
- No. 14.
Beads and coral. Glass beads of various kinds imported from Russia are much used for women's ornaments, they are strung upon a thread, and worn as bracelets and necklaces; Coral comes from the same country to about 3000 rupees a year, and is used for the same purposes. It is either in the form of square globular beads, or of sticks, and is sent on to India.
- No. 15.
Fish bone. Shirmahee, a kind of fish bone (probably of the whale), is imported from Russia to the amount of 1000 rupees a year. It has a smooth surface and a white greyish colour: that of a shining white colour is much prized. It is used for making handles of knives and daggers, also sword hilts. A good bone is not to be had at less than 20 rupees. The natives have a curious notion regarding "Shirmahee:" they say a true bone of the kind is of such a nature that it should freeze milk when dipped in it.
- No. 16.
Paper. Russian paper is found of two kinds—1st, blue, polished, and unpolished; and 2d, white, smooth, and rough. Those are about the size of foolscap, but not so good. At present its import is more than 5000 rupees annually, and is sold at $\frac{3}{4}$ rupee per quire. Paper that comes from Kokan and Cashmeer is much used. No good paper is to be met with in Cabool: in fact this article of commerce bad as it is, is also dear. English, Portuguese, China, and Goozrattee papers, if good and imported from Bombay, will certainly be preferred to Russian paper, and are sure to promise a good market. Some foolscap and letter papers (gilt bordered) that were brought here lately by a man from Bombay were universally admired for their superior degree of whiteness.
- No. 17.
Tea. A kind of tea coming from Russia called "Banka Cha," is of a very superior quality and reckoned by some as better, than that coming from Canton. It is not unlike our green tea, though approaching a little to black; it has a strong and pleasing flavour. It is very dear and not common, the price is exorbitant being so much as 100 rupees per seer. A pretty good description of tea comes from Yarkund and the north western parts of China bordering on Tartary, via Kokan and Bokhara or Koondooz and Khooloom. It is of three or four kinds, not much differing from each other, known by the names of Kuzzil kaghuz (red paper), Sheercha, &c. and has scarcely any flavour, for it is not brought with that care always necessary to preserve it from being spoiled. It is extensively used, and annually imported to the amount of about 10,000 rupees. Its price is from 32 to 40 rupees per seer. Canton tea is also imported in small quantities from India via Umritsir and Bombay, and is rather cheap, being sold at from 24 to 32 rupees per seer.

Saleb Misree, a medicine comes a little from Russia. It is considered a good nutritive for the human constitution, and is for this purpose powdered, and taken with milk. It is in the forms of flat oval pieces of about 80 grains each and is not now easily procurable in Cabool. It is sold at 2 or 3 rupees per ounce.

No. 18.
Saleb misree.

Kimsan is a kind of prepared leather from Russia, is imported to about 1000 rupees, and is used for making shoes, sandals, bags, &c. It is dyed yellow, blue, crimson, &c. and finely polished. It is also prepared in Balkh and Khooloom.

No. 19.
Kimsan.

Kirmiz or cochineal comes from Russia to the amount of about 10,000 rupees a year, and is like that of India, where it is also sometimes sent from Cabool. It is a very valuable dye, and imparts a bright and durable crimson colour to silks. It is disposed for sale at from 50 to 90 rupees per Mun-i-Tabriz, or 10lbs. English.

No. 20.
Cochineal.

Blue stone or rather what is more appropriately called sulphate of copper is also imported to the amount of about 1000 rupees every year. It is used for medicine and as a dye.

No. 21.
Blue stone.

A small quantity of iron trays are imported, and used for household purposes. They are nicely painted and flowered; small ones are sold at 2 or 4 rupees each, while larger ones bring 8 or 10 rupees each.

No. 22.
Iron trays.

Russian kalabutoon or wire is imported of several kinds, but chiefly of two sorts, first true, and second false. They are both distinguished into yellow and white. The true gold wire has a superior degree of lustre, but the false is sometimes such as cannot be distinguished, except by able judges. White and yellow wires of true gold are sold at the same rate, viz. from half to three-fourths of a rupee per miscal or about 4½ and 5 rupees per ounce. False wire is very cheap, and much consumed. It is used for ornamenting, almost all kinds of apparel, caps, shoes, &c. &c. for making tapes, lines, &c. and for winding round hooka pipes. Gold wire is most extensively employed in embroidery, the Affghans being very fond of ornaments of a showy nature. A great many persons are daily at work with it in the Cabool bazar adorning gold flowers, wreaths, &c. on garments. This work is as dear as the gold wire itself. A finely embroidered "chagha" or pelisse costs from 20 to 100 rupees, and even more if the gold be closely fixed. It is generally called Kalabutoon, and it is preferred to that of India, which wears away very soon while this does not. It is cheaper, more durable and good-looking, and is therefore much prized; it cannot, I believe, be equalled by Indian skill. It is annually imported into Cabool to the extent of 34,000 rupees, and is of pure Russian manufacture. It may be said to be one of the staples of Russia unequalled by any other country, and goes along with "Simgote" to India, and there competes with its produce. Tickets are always affixed to bundles of this wire, setting forth in Russian, the names of the patentees, and of the place where it is manufactured.

No. 23.
Kalabutoon.

Simgote is a kind of thin flat lace, and differs from Kalabutoon (which is a wire) in form and texture only, but not in the substance. It is also of two kinds, false and true, but the former sort is imported in by far the greatest quantity, and

No. 24.
Simgote.

much employed in use by the poorer classes of Affghans, for those who can afford it invariably use the gold wire abovementioned. It is useful for the same purposes as Kalabutoon. The import exceeds 20,000 rupees a year.

No. 25.
Broad cloth.

The broad cloth of Russia is rather dear, and does not now come so much as before, on account of the Lohanee and other merchants who bring in abundance of the same description of cloth, but of English manufacture from India, and which has of late undersold the Russian. This latter still comes to the amount of 4000 rupees a year, and is sold at from 10 to 20 rupees per guz, a measure of one yard and four inches English. It is of fine close texture, but the rude Affghans are not good judges of thin or coarse articles. They want cheap goods. Blue, sky blue and green colors are liked.

No. 26.
Chintz.

Russian chintz is imported annually to the extent of 20,000 rupees, and is liked on account of its having less starch (conjee) and being much more durable than English chintz which is of a very thin texture, and lasts not even a year, while the former remains uninjured for two or three years. The greatest variety of it is to be seen in the bazar of Cabool, but English patterns are more beautiful, and alluring. Russian chintz is dearer than English, and is therefore not much consumed; chintzes concentrate here from all quarters, and are made to compete with each other; they are brought from Mooltan and the Punjab, Upper Hindoostan, Russia and England, but the greatest quantity comes from the former and latter countries. The import of chintzes from all parts amounts to about 2,80,000 rupees annually, which is a very surprizing consumption. Russian chintz is liked for its durability and costliness, English for its external beauty and inimitable dazzling patterns, and that of Punjab for its permanence and cheapness. It is used chiefly by the middle and poorer classes, and consumed to about a lac of rupees worth every year. Before the appearance of English chintzes in Cabool, the Russian and Punjab manufacturers had the chintz market solely in their hands, but since its introduction from Britain, the industrious manufacturers of that country have by their superior skill and ingenuity, not only rivalled, but, I may safely say, defeated those foreigners, who possessed before preeminence in the commercial transactions of Afghanistan.

No. 27.
Velvet.

Russian velvet used to come formerly in great quantities to the extent of 5000 rupees annually, and even more, but since the introduction of British velvet its importation has entirely ceased, the latter having superseded it. Russian velvet is very thin, and of an inferior quality; scarlet, crimson, green, blue, and black colours are prized.

No. 28.
Atlas or satin.

Russian atlas or satin is preferred to English, for the latter wears away soon, and is of thin texture. Another kind of satin comes from Hubub and Shaw, and is reckoned as next in quality to that of Russia, and better than English. Russian satin is sold at 5 rupees per gaz, Hububee at 2 rupees, and English at the same rate.

No. 29.
Khloodbaft.

Khloodbaft is a kind of soft and finely ornamented silk cloth made in imitation of shawls. It comes from Russia to the value of about 1000 rupees, also from

Persia, the manufacture of Yezd and Cashan. No cloth comes from India, though there is a great demand for this article in Afghanistan, which can annually consume a lac of rupees worth of it. It is used by the rich, the price is 4 or 5 rupees per guz.

Shirja is a kind of coloured cloth, very much like Nanka, and is imported to the extent of about 3000 rupees a year.

No. 30.
Shirja.

A trifling quantity of Kaitan or muslin is imported from Russia, and is used for women's summer shifts. It is made of flax, and is like Indian gauze.

No. 31.
Kaitan or muslin.

Nanka is imported in the greatest quantity from Russia, and is used for making the outer garments for the people, who have a great liking to it. It is similar to nankeen cloth that comes to India from China, and is of a strong, durable texture. It is imported every year to the value of about 50,000 rupees, is sold at half a rupee per yard, and is partly sent on to India and the Punjab, where it is used by the Sikhs for cloth.

No. 32.
Nanka.

Nearly 4000 rupees worth of white silk cloth comes from Russia, and is known by the name of "Luttai-Feeringee." It is used for ladies' shirts, &c.

No. 33.
Silk cloth.

Handkerchiefs that come to the Cabool market are of two kinds—1st Chintz which comes from Russia; and 2d, silken from Bokhara, the former sort are used by the men, and the latter by the women. The import is about 4000 rupees yearly. English handkerchiefs from Bombay are imported, and extensively consumed.

No. 34.
Handkerchiefs.

Chuppun-i-kard is a kind of ready-made garment of wool, which comes to a small extent from Russia.

No. 35.
Chuppun-i-kard.

Raw silk, chiefly of the fertile districts of Bokhara, Kohkan, and Koondooz is imported to the extent of about 4 lacs of rupees. About 200 camel loads of silk, each containing, at an average, 26 seers of Cabool, arrive annually at this great commercial mart from different parts. In its original state it is usually of a grey yellowish colour, and is sold at from 90 to 100 rupees per seer or 16½lbs. English. It is here sorted into different kinds, dyed of various colours, and made into Shoojakhane, kunavaiz, and other plain silk fabrics. It passes in transit to India and the Punjab. It is also imported from Herat, Meshid, Shuhr-i-Subz, Yarkand, Khooloom, and Muzar, and is reared at Cabool in small quantities. It is generally of 6 different sorts, viz. Enamee, Koondoozee, Churkhee, Lub-i-aubee, Shuhr-i-Subzee, and Kohkane.

No. 36.
Silk of Bokhara &
Koondooz.

The articles above enumerated in detail give an outline of the imports into Cabool from Russia. But Cabool, it may be observed, sends a still greater quantity of merchandize for consumption to Toorkistan and Russia, for which the returns are made partly in gold, and partly in goods.

Conclusion.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Cabool, 7th February, 1838.

(Original,)

ALEX. BURNES, *On a Mission to Cabool.*

P 2

List of Articles mostly Russian found in the Bazar of Cabool, and brought to it from Bokhara.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| No. | 1. | Ducats, tillas, Soomand, Yamoo.* |
| | 2. | Gold dust.* |
| | 3. | Pistols and muskets. |
| | 4. | Gun locks. |
| | 5. | Pad locks. |
| | 6. | Knives, razors. |
| | 7. | Wires of iron and brass. |
| | 8. | Copper.* |
| | 9. | Russian boxes, snuff boxes. |
| | 10. | Needles. |
| | 11. | Glass, spectacles, mirrors. |
| | 12. | Porcelain. |
| | 13. | Flints. |
| | 14. | Beads and coral.* |
| | 15. | Fish bone. |
| | 16. | Paper. |
| | 17. | Tea. |
| | 18. | Saleb misree. |
| | 19. | Kimsan, a kind of leather. |
| | 20. | Kirmiz or cochineal.* |
| | 21. | Blue stone or sulphate of copper. |
| | 22. | Iron trays. |
| | 23. | Kulabutoon, two kinds.* |
| | 24. | Simgote.* |
| | 25. | Broad cloth. |
| | 26. | Chintz, of sorts. |
| | 27. | Velvet. |
| | 28. | Atlas (satin.) |
| | 29. | Khloodbaft. |
| | 30. | Shirja. |
| | 31. | Kaitan or muslin. |
| | 32. | Nanka.* |
| | 33. | White cloth. |
| | 34. | Handkerchiefs. |
| | 35. | Chuppun-i-kard. |
| | 36. | Silk of Bokhara and Koondooz. |

The articles marked thus* are sent on to India.

XIV.

R E P O R T

ON THE

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS

OF

CABOOL AND BOKHARA.

By NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Forwarded by Captain Burnes to Government and transferred to the Asiatic Society.

Now that happily for the interests of British and Indian commerce a more intimate and extensive intercourse is about to commence with countries adjoining India, the following humble attempt to simplify, and accurately describe the weights, measures, and coins of Cabool and Bokhara, will not, it is hoped, be thought without use, the more so since the subject has been hitherto left untouched by European merchants and travellers, though a knowledge of it is both indispensable and necessary to the scientific and commercial world.

OF CABOOL WEIGHTS.

General Commercial or Gross Weight.

6	Nukhoods,.....	=	1	Shahee.
4	Shahee,	=	1	Miscal.
20	Miscals,.....	=	1	Khoord Seer-i-Tabreez.
4	Khoord,.....	=	1	Pow or Powee.
4	Powee,	=	1	Charuk.
4	Charuk,	=	1	Seer.
8	Seer,	=	1	Mun-i-khanee.
10	Mun-i-khanee, ...	=	1	Khurwar.
2½	Charuks,	=	1	Mun-i-Tabreez.

6 Mun-i-khanee,	=	1 Camel load.	} Not being of a fixed proportion these are given on an average.
4 Ditto ditto,	=	1 Mule or poney load.	
3 Ditto ditto,	=	1 Ass load.	

There are 2 different kinds of muns in use at Cabool, viz.

1st. The Mun-i-Tabreez which is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Charuks of this country or = 9 lbs. 10 oz. 160 grains troy.

2d. Mun-i-khanee which is equal to 8 seers of this country or = 126 lbs. 2 oz. 320 grains troy. The maund of India is unknown, and the mun of Tabreez is evidently that introduced from Persia, where it is universal.

The seer is also of 3 varieties and denominations, viz. first, 1 seer in Cabool: which is equal in weight to 504 to 888 Bombay rupees or tolas, being found by actual experiment to contain 90,880 grains or = 15 lbs. 9 oz. 160 grains troy. In like manner I found the miscal to weigh exactly 71 grains. The latter being the unit of the ponderary system of Afghanistan and Tartary, I have preferred it for my standard, by which all the other weights are ascertained to the utmost precision. There are 1280 miscals in a Cabool seer.

2d. Seer-i-Tabreez which is only the 16th part of a charuk or 20 miscals = 2 ounces and 460 grains troy.

3d. Seer-i-Hindoostan or that introduced from India.

4th. Chooraika* are foreign measures, and not much used.

1.—The Commercial Weight of Cabool as compared with British and Indian Weights.

Cabool Weights and their Denominations.	Value in British avoirdupois weight.			Value in Indian weights, Bombay and Guzerat.				
	lb.	Oz	Grains	Mds.	Seer	Tola	Masha	Rattee Dhan
1 Nukhoad,	"	"	2,958	"	"	"	1	2 315
" Shahee,	"	"	17,750	"	"	"	1	1 1,891
" Miscal,	"	"	71,000	"	"	"	4	5 3,466
" Khoord or Seer-i-Tabreez,	"	3	107,187	"	"	7	10	5 1,320
" Pow or Powee,	"	12	428,748	"	1	3	6	5 1,280
" Charuk,	3	3	402,662	"	4	14	2	5 1,120
" Seer,	12	15	295,312	"	18	0	10	5 480
" Mun-i-khanee,	103	13	175,000	"	24	7	1	0 3,840
" Khurwar,	1038	6	0,000	36	2	14	11	1 2,400

Besides giving the equivalent of the native weights in British avoirdupois weight, I have, in the above and other succeeding Tables, endeavored to draw a

* This is used chiefly by Hindoo grocers in Cabool in purchasing Indian commodities.

comparison with the Indian weights, particularly those of Bombay and Guzerat, which might, if required, be easily converted into Bengal weights by the following relation.

Bombay and Guzerat.		Bengal.		British.
3 maunds,.....	=	1 maund stands	=	34 lbs. av. or $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.
2857 seers,.....	=	1 seer of 80 tolas	=	2057 lbs.
The tola = 180 grains is uniform in all the presidencies.				

Goldsmith's Jewellers' Weight.

4 Pa,	=		1 Nukhoad.
6 Nukhoads, ...	=		1 Shahee.
4 Shahee,	=		1 Miscal.

II.—Jeweller's Weight, compared with Indian and English Troy Weights.

Cabool Weights.	Indian Weights.			English Troy Weights.
	Mashas.	Ruttees.	Dhans.	Grains.
1 Pa,			1,578	07,39
„ Nukhoad,	„	1	2,315	29,58
„ Shahee,	1	1	1,891	17,715
„ Miscal,	4	5	3,466	71,000

MEASURES.

Cloth Measure.

4 Khoord,	=		1 Gheerah.
4 Gheerahs,.....	=		1 Charuk.
4 Charuk,	=		1 Guz.
4 Pow,	=		1 Charuk-i-Guz.

III.—Cloth Measure, compared with English and Indian Measures.

Cabool Measures.	Indian Guz.		English Inches.
	Guz.	Tussoos.	
1 Khoord,	„	0,562	0,632
1 Gheerah,	„	2,250	2,531
„ Pow,	„	2,250	2,531
„ Charuk-i-Guz,	„	9,000	10,125
„ Guz-i-Shah,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or	36	40,500

This Guz is called Guz-i-Shah as it was introduced by Ahmed Shah. It is used for measuring all sorts of cloths, goods, &c. and is also employed by tailors in their use. It is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Guz of Bombay and Guzerat, and measures $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches English.

Carpenter or Timber Measure.

4 Mooubur (hairs' breadth,).....	=	1 Rujja.
4 Rujja,	=	1 Payien.
4 Payien,	=	1 Tussoo.
3 Teercea,	=	1 Tussoo.
6 Tussoo,	=	1 Charuk.
4 Charuk,	=	1 Guz-i-Maimar.

This Guz is used by Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, and for Timber measuring.

IV.—*Timber Measures of Cabool compared.*

Cabool Measures.	Indian Measures.		English Inches.
	Bhayguz.	Tussoos.	
1 Mooubur,.....	"	0019	" 0021
" Rujja,	"	0076	" 0085
" Payien,.....	"	0305	" 0343
" Teercea,	"	0407	" 0558
" Tussoo,	"	1222	" 1375
" Charuk,	"	7333	" 8250
" Guz-i-Maimar, ...	1	5333	" 33,000

There are only two kinds of Guz in Cabool, viz. the Guz-i-Shah and Maimaree, the former as already stated measuring $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the latter 33 inches English.

Measures of Capacity.

These are the same as the Weights, their being no separate kind of measures for liquids nor for coin.

Sand Measure.

This includes both linear and square measure.

20 Guz-i-Shah,	=	1 Jureeb.
3 Kuduma,	=	1 Biswah.
20 Biswahs or 60 pieces,	=	1 Jureeb.
12 Coss,	=	1 Royal Munzil or day's journey.

These measures are uncertain, not being fixed to any permanent standard: they vary in many parts, cannot be precisely ascertained, and must not therefore be depended upon. However the following comparison may give some idea, and convey a pretty good conjecture as to their extent:

1 Biswah,	=	3½ or 4 feet.
1 Kudum,	=	1 ditto.
1 Jureeb,	=	80 feet.
1 Kroe or Coss,	=	2 Miles.
1 Munzil,	=	24 Miles.

Taking 14 or 13 inches for 1 Kudum, 3 of which are said to be equal to 1 Guz-i-Shah (the Jureeb is about 60 or 70 feet square,) or if measured by the Guz-i-Shah it comes to 67 feet, and as a last resource taking a medium of the two results we have 1 Jureeb = 70 feet square.

COINS.

General Money Table.

8 Rowdees,	=	1 Russeera,	} Copper.
4 Russeera,	=	1 Pysa (pookhta),	
2 Ghuz,	=	1 Ditto,	
5 Pysa,	=	1 Shahee,	} Formerly Silver, but now imaginary.
2 Shahee,	=	1 Sunner,	
2 Sunner,	=	1 Abassee,	
3 Abassee or 12 Shahee,	=	1 Rupee,	Silver.
7 Rupees,	=	1 Tilla.	
6 Rupees,	=	1 Bowkee or Ducat,	} Gold Coins.
15 to 18 Rupees,	=	1 Ushurfer or Mohr,	
20 Rupees,	=	1 Toornoin (an imaginary money like the kory of Bombay.)	

The rupees and pice are either khawn or kucha, and pookhta or pukka, and where the former is not specified, the latter is always to be understood. Their rates are as under.

6 Pookhta rupees,	=	7½ Khawn rupees.
6 Pysa khawn,	=	1 Shahee.
72 Ditto,	=	1 Rupee.

The Tooman-i-Khawn was worth 18½ rupees in the time of Shah Shooja, and there were 6 pice pokhta current in a Shahee or 72 pice in a rupee, but they have been lessened to 60 in a rupee by the present Ameer. The rupees have also been reduced in weight by the present ruler; four Shah Zumance rupees now being 14 Shahees in the bazar. At present there is no silver coin of lesser denomination than a rupee, but in the time of the late Monarchs of Afghanistan, the Abassee Shahee and Sunwars were of silver. They are not coined any more.

V.—A General Table of Cabool, Indian, and English Monies and Exchanges, showing the produce of the former Country's currency into Company's rupees at the present rate of exchange, i. e. 117 Cabool rupees for 100 of the East India Company: and in pounds and shillings sterling at the commercial par of exchange, viz. 1 shilling 11·51 pence per 1 Bombay rupee or 195 shillings per 100 Bombay rupees.

Cabool Currency.	Metal.	Rate per Rupee.	Value in Indian Currency-Com-pany.			Value in British Currency.			Weight in Grains.
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	£.	S.	D.	
1 Kowdee, ...	Shell,	1,920	"	"	083	"	"	010	
1 Kuseera, ...	Copper	240	"	"	671	"	"	083	35
1 Ghaz,	ditto,	120	"	"	1,342	"	"	166	70
1 Pysa,	ditto,	60	"	"	2,685	"	"	333	142
" Shahee, ...	Silver,	12	"	1	1,425	"	"	1,666	15
" Sunnar, ...	ditto,	6	"	2	2,850	"	"	3,333	30
" Abbasee,...	ditto,	3	"	4	5,700	"	"	6,666	60
" Rupee, ...	ditto,	1	"	13	81,02	"	1	8,000	147
" Tilla, (7 } Rs.,)... }	Gold, { 14,285 per cwt. Rs..... }		5	15	8,717	"	11	9,027	71
" Boodkee, } (6 Rs.) }	ditto,	16,666 do.	5	2	615	"	9	0,048	525
117 Cabool Rs.			100	"	"	9	15	"	
100 Ditto,			85	7	6,226	8	6	8880	

The old Heratee and Shah Zumanee rupees (out of currency now) coined at Herat and Cabool respectively, in the years 1214-16 and 17 A. H. weigh each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miscals or 178 grains, being only 2 grains, less in weight, than the present Bombay and Madras rupee or 1 tola. They contain 5 grains of alloy. The present Cabool rupee weighs 147 grains, and contains the same quantity of alloy, though it is lesser in weight than the former.

OF BOKHARA.

Weights.

16 Doneem seer,	=	1	Mun of Bokhara.
2 Ditto,	=	1	Poot or Pood, (Russian.)
4 Charuks,	=	1	Dooneem seer.
4 Neemcha,	=	1	Charuk.
2 Pow,	=	1	Neemcha.
20 Tolus,	=	1	Pow.
$4\frac{1}{2}$ Miscals,.....	=	1	Tolee.

This is the general commercial weight of Toorkistan or Tartary. The pood is a Russian weight used at Bokhara in purchasing Russian commoditiea. The

tolee obtains currency in Balkh, Khooloom and Koondooz, where it is employed in weighing tea, wax, silk, and grocery. In Bokhara, grains, flour and such other bulky articles are weighed by the mun—meat, butter, milk, &c. by the Charuk, while sugar, fruit, ghee, &c. &c. are weighed by the Neemcha.

VI.—*Table of the Weights of Bokhara compared with those of Cabool, England, and India.*

Bokhara.	Cabool.	English Avoirdupois Weight.			Indian.				
		lbs.	oz.	drs.	Mun	Seer	Tola	Masha	Ruttee
1 Nun,	21½ Seers, ...	278	12	„	12	24	24	11	1,440
„ Doneemsur, ..	1½ ditto,	17	6	12	„	31	15	6	5,590
„ Neemcha, ...	{ 5 Khoor- dor or 100 } Miscal, }	1	1	6½	„	1	27	2	5,349
„ Charuk, ...	5 Pow,	4	5	11	„	7	24	10	5,397
„ Pood,	3½ Seers, ...	34	13	8	1	23	3	1	3,180
„ Tolee,	4½ Miscals,	„	„	6,905	„	„	1	8	2,424
„ Pow,	2½ Khoord,	8	„	11,375	„	„	27	7	2,674

MEASURES.

Cloth Measure.

4 Charuk,	=	1 Alcheen,	=	28 Inches.
4 Pow,	=	1 Charuk,	=	7 „
2 Alcheen,	=	1 Rolach,	=	56 „

By the Rolach, Chintz, Rurbas and other cloths are measured. The Alcheen is a Russian measure.

Land Measure.

At Bokhara in lieu of the Jureeb another measure called the Juntab, 70 paces square, is used in measuring lands: and for long distances the Sung or measure of 3 coss or 6 miles is employed.

COINS.

Money Tables.

11 Pooli Seeah,	=	1 Meeree.
45 Ditto or 4 Meeree,	=	1 Tunga.
21 Tungas,	=	1 Tilla.
17 Tungas,	=	1 Boodkee or ducat.
3 Soum (roubles),	=	1 Tilla.

VII.—Table of the Relative Value of Bokhara, Cabool, English, and Indian Monies at the Commercial par of Exchange.

Bokhara.	Metal.	Weight in Grains.	Cabool.	English.	Indian Currency.
			Rs. Shahees Pie.	£ S. D.	Rs. As. Pie.
1 Pooli Seeha, ...	Brass.		" " 22	" " 144	0 0 1248
" Meera,	Silver.	11	" 1 "	" " 1588	0 1 1729
" Tunga,	Silver.	48	" 4 "	" " 6355	0 4 9918
" Boodka* (ducat,)	Gold.	525	6 " "	" 9 048	5 2 615
" Tilla,*	Gold.	71	7 " "	" 11 9097	5 15 8717
" Soom,*	Silver.	426	2 4 "	" 4 6848	1 15 9904
" Yamoo,*	Do. {	{ 4 lbs. 4 drs. and 8 grs. }	{ 195 " "	{ 16 5 1920	{ 166 10 8000

For further particulars regarding these coins, I would refer to my paper on the Russian articles brought to Cabool.

In Koondooz, Balkh, Khooloom, &c. the currency is exactly as above stated with the exception of an additional coin, the rupee (Mahomedshahee) which also obtains currency there. It is larger than the Cabool rupee, and exactly of the size of the old Heratee rupee, weighing at an average 180 grains or 1 tola of India, 100 Koondoozee (Mahomedshahee) rupees are equal to 118 or 120 Cabool rupees. They may therefore be stated to be at par with the Company's and with Nanuk-shahee rupees. In the same places a kind of brass coin of a very inferior value, called Poochuk is also current, 4 of which are equal to a Pooli Seeah. No rupees are current in Bokhara.

Of Peshawur.

To the weights, measures, and coins of Cabool, and Bokhara, those of Peshawur may also be added, as it formed lately part of the Cabool dominions, from which it is at present dismembered by the Sikhs. Besides being situated on the Indus, Peshawur is considered a great mart of commerce.

Weights.

The weights of Cabool current here during the Monarchy have now fallen into disuse, and those of Lahore are substituted in their room by the conquerors. The

seer which weighs 102 rupees Nanukshahee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miscals each, is equivalent to 2lbs. 9 oz. and 6,147 drams avoirdupois. The other denominations are—

		lbs.	oz.	drs.	
1 Mun-i-khanee	= 40 Seers	= 109	1	13	English.
16 Chitah,	= 1 Seer	= 2	9	6147	
96 Tolas,	= 1 ditto	=	ditto.		
6 Tolas,	= 1 Chitah	= „	2	9384	

Jeweller's Weight.

The Jewellers here use the same weight as in Cabool, such as the Miscal, &c. which are the same in value.

Goldsmith's Weight.

The Goldsmiths employ the following in weighing gold, silver, coins, &c. &c.

8 Ruttees	= 1 Masha.
12 Mashas	= 1 Tola.

This is purely Indian weight, and recently introduced from Lahore. The tolas, ruttees, &c. are nearly of the same value as those of India.

Cloth Measures.

The Guz-i-Shah of 40 inches and Peshawurree guz of 32 inches were current formerly for measuring all sorts of cloths, but they been recently supplanted by the Guz-i-Akali of the Sikhs. It is equal to 37 inches English, and subdivided into 16 geerahs.

Coins.

The currency of Peshawur was formerly the same as that of Cabool, but since the conquest of it by the Sikhs the money system has undergone a great change, and become more intricate on account of foreign coins, such as the Nanukshahee, Nou Nihal Sunghee, and other rupees. The present money system is described as under :

Money Table.

4 Kowrees,	= 1 Gunda.
8 Ditto or 2 Gundas,	= 1 Uddhee.
2 Uddhees,	= 1 Dumree.
2 Dumrees,	= 1 Uddhala.
4 Ditto or 2 Uddhalas, ...	= 1 Pysa.
4 Pysa,	= 1 Shahee of commerce.
3 Pysa,	= 1 Anna ditto.
16 Annas or 48 Pysas,	= 1 Rupee Peshawurree chulnee or of commerce.

The different kinds of rupees current in Peshawur, with their weights and relative values are as follows :

- 1st. Nanukshahee rupee produces in Peshawur 24 Peshawurree annas, and weighs 170 to 172 grains.
- 2d. Nou Nihal Singhee rupee ditto 18 annas, weight 124 to 130 grains.
- 3d. Hurry Singhee, ditto 15 annas, ditto 170 grains.
- 4th. Peshawurree chulnee or of commerce, ditto 16 annas.
- 5th. Cabool rupees, 21 annas, ditto 147 grains.

The Nanukshahee rupees are at par with the Kuldar or Company's rupees.

113 Cabool rupees are equal in currency at Peshawur to 100 Nanukshahee rupees.

122 Peshawurree rupees ditto ditto to 100 ditto.

133 Nou Nihal Singhee rupees ditto ditto to 100 ditto.

160 Hurry Singhee rupees ditto ditto to 100 ditto.

NOWROZ FURDOONJEE.

(Original,)

(Signed) A. BURNES, *On a Mission, &c.*

Lahore, 10th July, 1838.

APPENDIX.

LISTS OF SPECIMENS OF ARTICLES OF COMMERCE AND TRADE, SUBMITTED BY THE OFFICERS, EMPLOYED ON MISSIONS, IN SCINDE, AFFGHANISTHAN, AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES, IN 1835-36-37.

No. 1.

List of the Native Manufactures of Tatta in Scinde.

Value of each.
Rs. Qrs. As.

- | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|
| 1.—Loongee, a silk and cotton fabric, long $8\frac{1}{4}$ guz of Tatta (which is $34\frac{1}{2}$ English inches and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, sold yearly to about 3000 rupees* worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen for kummurbunds, color (subuz and panch russee) green and five other stripes, border (sooneree) or golden, | 26 | 2 | 0 |
| 2.—Loongee, ditto ditto, 12 guz long and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad in two pieces, sold yearly to 5000 rupees worth, color (doodallee) or various color, red silk border, | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.—Loongee, Dookuppurra, ditto ditto, 8 guz long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 1000 rupees worth, ditto ditto, color (ucha and garra) white and red, border silk green and black, | 21 | 2 | 0 |

* The currency of Tatta in most common use is Bakroo rupees, which pass nearly at par with the Company's Rupees. The quantity of cloth sold is only an estimation of the Brokers (Dulals.)

	Value of each.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
4.—Loongee, a silk and cotton fabric, 11 guz long and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 30,000 rupees worth, color (ucha dallee) red and white,	26	1	0
5.—Loongee, ditto ditto, 11 guz long and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 30,000 rupees worth, color (subuz dallee) green, yellow, red and amber, border red silk,	17	1	0
6.—Loongee, ditto ditto, $11\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees worth, color (asmanee) or natural tint with stripes, border red silk,.....	16	1	0
7.—Loongee, a cotton fabric, $10\frac{1}{4}$ guz long, half guz and 2 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Mahometans and Hindoos for kummurbunds, color (garra) red, and border red silk,	14	1	0
8.—Loongee, a cotton and silk fabric, 8 guz long and half guz and 2 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 30,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde, color (subuz dallee) green, red and yellow, and border red silk,	11	2	0
9.—Loongee, ditto ditto, 11 guz long and half guz and 3 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 1000 rupees worth, ditto ditto, color (garree dallee) dark red, and striped white, light green and yellow red silk,	12	2	0
10.—Loongee, ditto ditto, 11 guz long and half guz and 2 tassoo broad, (in two pieces) sold yearly to 1000 rupees worth, color (subuz and panch russee) green and striped different colors, border red silk,	11	1	0
11.—Loongee, ditto ditto, $9\frac{1}{4}$ guz long and half guz and 2 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 1000 rupees worth, color (garra and panch russee) red and striped with five different others, border red silk,	10	1	0
12.—Loongee, ditto ditto, 8 guz long and half guz and 2 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 30,000 rupees worth, used by Mahomedans and Hindoos in Scinde, and sent to different places, color (subuz and dallee) natural tint and lined with dot sof red and white, border of red silk,	7	0	0
13.—Loongee, ditto ditto, 8 guz long and half guz and 2 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 100 rupees worth, ditto ditto, used in Scinde alone, color (garra and panch russee) red and different color, red silk border,	5	1	0

	Value of each.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>As.</i>
14.—Loongee, a cotton and silk fabric, 6 guz long and half guz broad, sold yearly to 3000 rupees worth, used by Mahometans and Hindoos in Scinde, and sent abroad to India and Arabia, color (dallee and garree) red ground lined with white green and sap, red silk border,	2	2	0
15.—Loongee, buchka nahdallee, a cotton and silk fabric, 2 guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 100 rupees worth, used in Scinde commonly for children, color (lall) red, and red silk border,...	3	0	0
16.—Loongee, ditto ditto, $6\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 30,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde, and sent abroad to India and Arabia, color (lall and panch russee) red and five different kinds, red silk border,	3	2	0
17.—Buchka loongee, a silk fabric, $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde and Cutch for children's clothing, color red ground and white dots (lall and suffait bootee), border of red silk,	5	1	0
18.—Loongee, a cotton fabric, $6\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz and 1 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Mahommedan and Hindoo for kummerbunda, color (garra) dark red and striped blue,	1	3	0
19.—Loongee, ditto ditto, 8 guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz and 2 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 1000 rupees worth, color (subuz kessur) green and light yellow striped white,	2	1	0
20.—Loongee, a cotton and silk fabric, $7\frac{1}{4}$ guz long and 2 guz broad, sold yearly to 5000 rupees worth, used in Scinde and sent abroad to Muscat for kummerbunds, color, (subuz ucha) green and white, crimson border of silk,.....	7	0	0
21.—Boochun, ditto ditto, long 12 guz of Tatta, and broad $\frac{3}{4}$ guz, sold yearly as far as 2000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mahommedans for kummerbunda, manufactured at Tatta, color (bunoos) purple, border yellow,	15	1	0
22.—Soosee, a cotton fabric, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta, and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees worth, color (subuz) green, striped red and white, used in Scinde by Hindoo and Mahommedan for trowsers, manufactured at Tatta,	2	3	0
23.—Soosee, ditto ditto, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees, color (abbee) light blue, striped red and yellow, ditto ditto,.....	3	0	0

	Value of each.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
24.—Soosee, a cotton fabric, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees, color (lala) blue, purple, and light blue, manufactured at Tatta,	2	1	0
25.—Soosee, ditto ditto, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees, color (kala eesuf rungee) black and yellow striped, ditto,	3	2	0
26.—Soosee, ditto ditto, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees, color (garra) red, striped purple and yellow, used by Hindoos for trowsers,	2	2	0
27.—Soosee, ditto ditto, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees, color (kala suffait leeteeadar) indigo and white stripes, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans for ditto,	2	3	0
28.—Soosee, ditto ditto, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees, color (kala leeteeadar) black, striped white, used by Mahommedan and Hindoos for trowsers,	4	0	0
29.—Soosee, ditto ditto, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and half guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees, color (kala moradar) indigo and purple, stripes white, used in Scinde by Mahommedan and Hindoo for trowsers,	2	1	2
30.—Soosee, ditto ditto, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and half guz broad, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees, color (banoos morlem) dark red, striped purple and white, ditto ditto,	2	3	0
31.—Soosee, ditto ditto, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz of Tatta and half guz broad, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees, color (panch russee) five different colors, ditto ditto,	4	3	0
32.—Ghurbee, a cotton and silk fabric, long $7\frac{1}{4}$ guz and half guz broad of Tatta, sold yearly to 5,000 rupees, color (kessree) light yellow, ditto ditto (male and female),	8	0	0
33.—Ghurbee, ditto ditto, long 8 guz of Tatta and $\frac{1}{4}$ guz broad, sold yearly to 5,000 rupees, color (kala kuttee) light black, ditto ditto,	9	2	0
34.—Mushroo, ditto ditto, long 6 guz and $\frac{1}{4}$ guz broad of Tatta, sold yearly to 4,000 rupees, color (panch gooloo) red or crimson, striped yellow, green, black and white, ditto for trowsers, &c.,	3	2	0

	Value of each.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
35.—Mushroo, a cotton and silk fabric, long 6 guz of Tatta and half guz and 2 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 2,000 rupees, color (garra) red and striped white, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mahommedans for trowsers, &c.,.....	7	2	0
36.—Mushroo Meerkanee, a silk and cotton fabric, long 6 guz of Tatta and half guz and 1 tassoo broad, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees, color (garra) red, and striped white, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mahommedans for trowsers, &c.,.....	3	3	0
37.—Chudur, a cotton fabric, long 7½ guz of Tatta and 2 guz broad, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees, color (subuz) green, and red silk border, ditto by females,	2	2	0
38.—Chudur, ditto ditto, long 7½ guz of Tatta and 2 guz broad, sold yearly to 100 rupees, color (peelah) yellow and silk border, ditto by females,	2	2	0
39.—Khess, ditto ditto, long 12½ guz and half guz broad of Tatta, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees, color (kala and ucha) black and striped white, and red silk border, ditto generally for cold weather,.....	5	2	0
40.—Joree, ditto ditto, long 15 guz and broad ¾ guz of Tatta, sold formerly in great quantities, now superseded, color white, used for all purposes of wearing, &c.,.....	3	1	0
41.—Bhoojka, ditto ditto, 1 guz square, sold yearly to 60 rupees, color (chap) i. e. stamped cloth used for tieing cloths, &c.,	1	0	0
42.—Soojnee cheekun, a fabric of silk and cotton, long 2½ guz and 1½ guz broad of Tatta, price 16 rupees, used by Mahommedans and Hindoos for covering bedding, sold yearly to 500 rupees worth, color (cheekun) variegated flowers,.....	16	0	0

No. 2.

List of the Foreign Manufactures in the Bazar of Tatta in Scinde which are altered before being sold.

	Value of each.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
1.—Ruzzaee, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 12 guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to about 1000 rupees, used in Scinde (and sent abroad) yellow and stamped,	5	2	0

		Value of each.		
		Rs.	Qrs.	As.
2.—Ruzzaee, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 12 guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 1000 rupees, used generally for godries or bedding, in Scinde, by Hindoos and Mussulmen, color (peela) yellow and chintz stamped,		5	2	0
3.—Ujruk, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta long 12 guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 1000 rupees, used in Scinde by Mussulmen, color (kala) black tinted red for covering purposes,		6	3	0
4.—Shawl, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 3½ guz, sold yearly to 12,000 rupees, for upper covering used by Hindoos and Mussulmen of Scinde, color (peela) yellow chintz stamped,		1	3	0
4½.—Shawl, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 3½ guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 1200 rupees, used in the Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen for upper covering, color (kala) black stamped red,		1	3	0
5.—Soojnee, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 6 guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 500 rupees, used for carpet or Jazeem in Scinde, (and sent abroad to Muscat) by Hindoos and Mussulmen, color (ucha and garra) red and white,		3	0	0
6.—Oormee, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 3½ guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 200 rupees, used in Scinde by females, color (ucha and garra) read and white,		1	3	0
7.—Than neemaj, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 1½ guz and 2 tasso, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 100 rupees, used by Mussulmen in Scinde, on occasion of devotion, color (ucha and garra) white and red,		1	0	0
8.—Khess, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat) dyed at Tatta, long 12 guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 500 rupees, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen in cold weather, color (kala) black and white,		4	3	0
9.—Khess, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 13 guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 500 rupees, used for covering purposes by Hindoos and Mussulmen in Scinde, color (ucha and kala) black and white, chintz, stamped,		7	0	0
10.—Chuddur, cotton cloth of Europe (madarpat), dyed at Tatta, long 3½ guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 1000 rupees, used for bed covers in Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen, color (ucha and garra) white and red, chintz, stamped,		1	2	2

No. 3.

List of the British and Foreign Manufactures found in the Bazar of Tatta in Scinde.

	Value of each.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
1.—Madurpat, cotton cloth of English manufacture of 26 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mahommedans for all purposes of wearing, color (suffait) white (price 1 qr. and 3 annas for 2 guz,).....	5	2	0
2.—Dimmitti, ditto ditto of 13 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen for dress, color (suffait) white, (price 3 qr. and 2 annas for 2 guz,).....	6	0	0
3.—Juggunathee, ditto ditto of 21 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen for dress, color (suffait) white (price 3 qr. for 2 guz,).....	7	3	2
4.—Mulmull, ditto ditto of 21 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by ditto ditto, color (suffait) white (price half rupee for 1½ guz and 2 tassoo,).....	8	0	0
5.—Jamdane, ditto ditto of 10½ guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by ditto ditto, color (suffait) white (price 3 qrs. for 2 guz,)	4	0	0
6.—Dooreea, ditto ditto of 10½ guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, ditto ditto by ditto ditto (chiefly by females,) color (suffait) white (price 3 qrs. and 3 annas for 2 guz,)	5	0	0
7.—Dooreea second sort, a cotton fabric of English manufacture of 13 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used by ditto and ditto for dress, color (suffait) white (price ¾ rupees per 1½ guz,)	5	2	3
8.—Lutestring, a silk fabric of English ditto of 15 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by females, color (lall and suffait) white and red, with gold flowers (price 1½ rupee for 1 guz,)	22	2	0
9.—Toolath, a cotton and silk fabric of Bengal manufacture of 9½ guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by females, color (lall chokee) red and white (price 2½ rupees for 2 guz,)	11	2	0
10.—Chintz, a cotton fabric of English ditto of 29 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen for dugglas, color red green and yellow, (price 3 annas for half guz 2 tassoo,).....	9	0	0

	Value of each.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
11.—Chintz, a cotton fabric of English manufacture of 29 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees, color (subuz kala) light green and black stripes, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen for trowsers (price $\frac{3}{4}$ rupees and 2 annas for 2 guz,)	11	1	0
12.—Boolbool, a cotton and silk fabric of Bengal manufacture of 10 guz, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by females, color (lall and suffait) red and white (price $2\frac{1}{4}$ rupees for 2 guz,)	13	2	0
13.—Roomall, or Bengal handkerchief, a silk fabric, $\frac{1}{2}$ guz and 2 tassoo square, sold yearly to 100 rupees, used by Hindoos and Mussulmen, color (garra) red, (price 3 qrs. and 2 annas each,)	10	2	0
14.—Roomall, a cotton fabric of English manufacture, sold yearly to 500 rupees, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mussulmen, color (lall and peela) red and yellow spots (price 6 annas each) per dozen,	4	2	0

No. 4.

List of Specimens of Silk and Cotton Thread used in the Manufactures of Tatta.

- 1.—The Cotton of Vilawul in Kattywar, made into thread at Tatta, and used much in "Soosee" and also in the coarsest Cotton Loongees.
- 2.—The Cotton of Poorbunder in Kattywar, made into Thread at Ullah Yar ka Tanda, in Scinde, and used in the finest Loongees, in preference to European Cotton Thread, which is considered too fine. It is used in the cross Threads.
- 3.—The Cotton Thread of Europe suited for the manufacture of Soosee, and used in the cross thread.
- 4.—The Silk of Ghilan made into thread, suited for the finest Loongees.

ALEX. BURNES,

On a Commercial Mission to Scinde, &c.

No. 1.

List of the Native Manufactures of Hyderabad in Scinde.

	Value of each Than.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
1.—Pugree, a thin cotton fabric, long 64 haths, (23 inches in a hath) broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a hath, sold yearly to 6,000 rupees worth, color (suffait) white, used by Hindoos as turbans,	6	2	0
2.—Khess, a thick washed cotton fabric, long 20 haths, broad $1\frac{1}{4}$ hath and 2 tassoo, sold yearly to 5,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde and exported by Mahommedans, color (leel garra and ucha) blue flowered,	9	2	0
3.—Suvur Ruzzaee, a cotton fabric, common in Scinde, long 8 haths, broad 2 haths, in two pieces, sold yearly to 5,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde, for “godries” by Hindoos and Mahommedans, color (garra asmanee) stamped red, &c.,.....	2	2	0
4.—Soosee, a cotton striped cloth, long 18 haths, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a hath, sold yearly to 9,000 rupees worth, color (karae leteedar) black striped, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans for trowsers (price 2 annas per hath),	2	1	0
5.—Joree, coarse cotton cloth, long 22 haths, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a hath and 1 tassoo, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees worth, color (suffait) white, used for all wearing purposes—price $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas for a hath,	1	3	0
6.—Tarkussee, a silk fabric, and flowered with golden thread of Tatta manufacture, but not to be had in its bazar, long 20 haths, broad $1\frac{1}{4}$ haths, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans of the higher ranks in Hyderabad for trowsers, and by females for (gugras) petticoats, color (kala and sonaree) black and golden, also of other colors, price $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per hath,	70	0	0
7.—Boochka, a cotton napkin, manufactured and dyed at Hyderabad, long 2 haths, broad 2 haths, sold yearly to 100 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans for tying bundles, color stamped chintz, price 1 quarter and 2 annas each,.....	0	1	2
8.—Dhallbund, tape of colored silk, and cotton thread of Hyderabad manufacture, of two separate kinds, long 4 haths, sold yearly to 200 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans—as bands for shields—color (runga rung) red, yellow, green and blue,.....	0	2	3
9.—Dhallbund, ditto of cotton thread, ditto ditto, color (punchrussee) white, and other colors, price 5 annas,.....	0	1	1

No. 2.

List of the Foreign Manufactures in the Bazar of Hyderabad in Scinde which are altered in the Country before being sold.

	Value of each Than.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
1.—Ujruk, a cotton cloth (madurpat) of British manufacture, dyed at Hyderabad, long 10 haths or 6 yards and 14 inches, broad $1\frac{1}{2}$ hath or $\frac{3}{4}$ yards and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in two pieces, sold yearly to 4000 Rs. worth, color (garra and lurmavah) dark and stamped, used generally for covering by Mussulmen,	8	2	0
2. —A cotton cloth (long cloth, &c.) of ditto, dyed at ditto, ditto ABCDE dark purple, dark green, yellow ochre, light and dark blue, long $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 10 inches, broad 1 yard and 10 inches, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans for waistbands, shirts, caps and trowsers, sold yearly to 5,500 rupees worth, the light blue most preferred,	12	2	0
2. —A cotton cloth (madurpat) of ditto ditto, ditto deep orange and FG yellow, long $25\frac{1}{4}$ yards and 2 inches, used by ditto and ditto, for ditto ditto, sold yearly to 600 rupees worth,	12	2	0
3.—Bochnee, a cotton fabric (madurpat) of ditto ditto, the flowers of silk thread done at Hyderabad, long $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 2 inches, broad $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard, sold yearly to 2000 rupees worth, used by Mahommedan females for covering, color (ucha and lalboottee) white and red flowers,	6	0	0
4.—Ghuz, a silk fabric of China manufacture, and flowered with silk thread at Hyderabad, long 25 half inches, broad 17 half inches, sold yearly to 10,000 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedan females for wearing (cholee), color (khomba and panch russee) scarlet and 5 different colors with flower work of silk thread, per each,	1	2	0

No. 3.

List of the British and Foreign Manufactures found in the Bazar of Hyderabad in Scinde.

	Value of each Than.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
1. ABC. Chintz of British manufacture, long $25\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 2 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and 7 half inches each than, sold yearly to 10,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mahommedans for coats, jackets and caps (duglabundee topee) color red ground, and flowered with yellow, green, blue, and lilac, price $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 23 inches long,	50	0	0

	Value of each Than.		
	Rs.	Qr.	As.
D.—Chintz of British manufacture, long $25\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 2 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches each than, sold yearly to 2,000 rupees worth, used ditto ditto for ditto, price 1 rupee per hath or 23 inches ditto,	40	0	0
E.—Chintz ditto ditto, long $25\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 2 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches each than, sold yearly to 10,000 rupees worth, used ditto ditto for counterpane, coats, &c., color (lall and subuz) red and green, price 1 qr. 2 annas per 23 inches ditto,	15	0	0
F.—Chintz ditto ditto, long $15\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 2 inches, broad $24\frac{3}{4}$ inches each than, sold yearly to 2,000 rupees worth, used ditto ditto for ditto ditto, color (goolnar) red and flowered green, yellow, blue and lilac, price 1 rupee and 2 annas per hath or 23 inches long,	45	0	0
GH.—Chintz ditto ditto, long 28 yards and 4 inches, broad 23 inches each than, sold yearly to 2,200 rupees worth, used ditto ditto for ditto ditto, color (runga rung) ground white and mixed color, flowered red, blue and lilac, price 4 annas for 23 inches long,	11	0	0
I.—Chintz ditto ditto, long 28 yards and 4 inches, broad 23 * inches, each than sold yearly to 10,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mahommedans for (duglas and koortees,) &c. coats, jackets and all wearing purposes, color (garra and subuz bootee) red, green, and yellow flowers, for 1 hath or 23 inches long 6 annas,	17	2	0
2.—Muckmul chintz, a cotton velvet of ditto ditto, long $15\frac{3}{4}$ yards and 8 inches, broad 23 inches each than, sold yearly to 2,000 rupees worth, used ditto ditto for (duglas and topees) coats and caps, color (goolnar and komba) red and flowers of yellow, green, blue, &c., price 2 rupees for 23 inches long,.....	50	0	0
3.—Muckmul, a cotton velvet ditto, ditto $15\frac{3}{4}$ yards and 8 inches, broad 23 inches, ditto ditto to 5,000 rupees worth, used ditto for ditto ditto, color (subuz) sap green, price $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per ditto,	27	2	0
4.—Muckmul, ditto ditto, ditto ditto, price $1\frac{1}{2}$ for 23 inches, color (wangnee) purple,.....	31	1	0
5.—Armuc, a woollen cloth, of ditto, long $15\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 3 inches, broad $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto, sold yearly to 10,000 rupees worth, used by ditto for (topees) and koortees, caps and small jackets, color scarlet (garra), price $\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per ditto,.....	18	0	0

	Value of each Than.		
	Rs.	Qr.	As.
6.—Juggunathee, a cotton fabric of British manufacture, long 20 yards and 16 inches, broad 1 yard and 4 inches, sold yearly to 5,000 rupees worth, used by ditto for (paran and hangurkahs, &c.) jackets, shirts, &c. color (suffait) white, price 4 annas per ditto,	8	0	0
7.—Balдар Foolkaree, ditto ditto, long 10 yards and 8 inches, broad 1 yard and 4 inches, sold yearly to 1,000 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans for (paran) shirts, and handkerchiefs, &c. jackets, shirts, &c. color (suffait) white, price 6 annas per bath,	6	0	0
8.—Dorea Leteedar, ditto ditto ditto,	6	0	0
9.—Jamdanee booteedar, ditto ditto ditto,	6	0	0
10.—Ruvah, a cotton cloth of British manufacture, long 10 yards and 8 inches, broad 1 yard and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, sold yearly to 5,000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by females for covering the head, color (ucha subuz) white and green, flowered, border silver lace, price 6 rupees each (chaddur) sheet of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hath or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long,.....	16	0	0
11.—Bastah Rungeen, ditto ditto, long $25\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 2 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yards and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches each than, sold yearly to 4,000 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans for (topee and paran) caps and shirts, and by females for (chaddur) sheet, color (garra) red, price $\frac{3}{4}$ per 23 inches,	30	0	0
12.—Bastah, ditto ditto, long $38\frac{1}{4}$ yards and 3 inches, broad 1 yard and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, sold yearly to 20,000 rupees worth, used by ditto and ditto for wearing purposes, color (suffait) white, price $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas per 23 inches long,	24	1	2
13.—Mulmull, a thin cotton cloth, ditto ditto, long 20 yards and 16 inches, broad 1 yard and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, sold yearly to 4,000 rupees worth, used by ditto and ditto for wearing purposes, color (ucha) white, price 6 annas for 23 inches long,	12	0	0
14.—Roomall, a cotton cloth of British manufacture, long $12\frac{3}{4}$ yards and 1 inch, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, sold yearly to 200 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans, color (garra and zurd) red and yellow flowered, price $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas each,	6	3	2
15.—Roomall, a silk fabric of China manufacture, long $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, broad 1 yard, sold yearly to 2000 rupees worth, used by ditto and ditto as handkerchiefs, color (panch russee) red and four different stripes, price 1 rupee each,.....	1	0	0

	Value of each Than.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
16 and 17.—Atlas, a silk fabric of British manufacture, long 8 yards and 11 inches, broad $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches, sold yearly to 1000 rupees worth, used in Scinde by Hindoos and Mahommedans, for all wearing purposes and pillow cases, color (koomb and zurd) yellow and red, price $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per 23 inches long,	19	2	0
18.—Foolmah, ditto ditto, long $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 1 inch, broad 23 inches, sold yearly to 100 rupees worth, used by ditto for all wearing purposes, color (maita) pale yellow, and flowered, price $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, per 23 inches long,	35	0	0
19.—Tamoree, ditto ditto of China manufacture, long $18\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 1 inch, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, sold yearly to 6000 rupees worth, used for all wearing purposes and for (chaddur) sheet by females, color (garra) red, price 1 rupee per 23 inches long,	29	0	0
20.—Dummacha, ditto ditto, long $15\frac{1}{2}$ yards and 3 inches, broad $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches, sold yearly to 2000 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans for (paran) shirts, &c., color (soosun) lilac and flowered, price $\frac{3}{4}$ rupee for 23 inches long,	18	0	0
21.—Punch lussah, a silk fabric of China manufacture, long 19 yards and 6 inches, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ yard and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, sold yearly to 2000 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mahommedans for shirts, and by females for covering head, color (zurd) yellow, price $\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per 23 inches long,	22	2	0
22 & 23.—Gauj, a silk fabric of China ditto, long 19 yards and 6 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, sold yearly to 4000 rupees worth, used by females for shifts and covering the head, color (zurd and goolabee and ucha boolee) yellow and pink, flowers red and white, price $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees for 23 inches ditto,	37	2	0
24.—Lutestring, (furree bootee) a silk fabric of China ditto, long $15\frac{3}{4}$ yard and 8 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, sold yearly to 4000 rupees worth, used for (paran and lubbada) shirts and coats, color (zurd) yellow and flowers of silk and gold, price 1 rupee 3 qr. 2 annas for $\frac{3}{4}$ yards and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto,	31	1	0
25.—Panch jalleedhar, ditto ditto, long 19 yards and 6 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yards and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, sold yearly to 2000 rupees worth, used by ditto ditto, color (soneree) gold, price 1 rupee 2 annas for $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches ditto,	30	0	0
26.—Panch ditto ditto, long 19 yards and 6 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, sold yearly to 4000 rupees worth, used by ditto ditto, color (subuz booteedar) green and flowered, price $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees for 23 inches long,	37	2	0

	Value of each Than.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
27.—Doreea, a silk fabric of China manufacture, long 19 yards and 6 inches, broad 23 inches, sold yearly to 2000 rupees worth, used by ditto for (paran) shirts and by females for (chaddur) covering sheet, color (leearee) light yellow, price $\frac{3}{4}$ rupee per ditto,	22	2	0
28.—Punch jalleedhar, ditto ditto, long 19 yards and 6 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 3 inches, sold yearly to 200 rupees worth, used in Scinde by females for (cholee) wearing, color (soojun) lilac, price $\frac{3}{4}$ of a rupee for $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches long,	30	0	0
29.—Khloodhauf, a silk fabric of China ditto, long 19 yards and 6 inches, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ yards, and 4 inches, sold yearly of kinds to 2000 rupees worth, used by Hindoos and Mussulmen, for (paran and lubbada, &c.) coats, shirts, &c., color (runga rung) green, red and yellow, price 1 rupee 2 qr. 2 annas for $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches long,	45	0	0
30.—Eelaicha, a silk fabric of British ditto, long 19 yards and 6 inches, broad $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches, sold yearly to 2000 rupees worth, used for (ejar and paran, &c.) trowsers and shirts, &c. color (garra and ucha) red and white, price $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees for 23 inches long,	37	2	0
No. 1* K. Chintz of French manufacture, of 4 kinds of 24 and 28 yards long, and from 25 to 32 inches broad, chiefly red and of shawl pattern, manufactured by "Blumer and Jenny" "or Schwanden," but lately introduced into Scinde, and much prized for coats, caps, petticoats, &c., sells from 50 to $55\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per piece.			

No. 4.

List of Manufactures found in the Bazar of Vikkur at the Mouth of the Indus, and which are Manufactured in Pallee, Jaysulmeer, Cutch, Malabar, Britain, and Upper Scinde.

1. Soosee, a cotton fabric of Bhawulpoor manufacture, (dyed at Ullahyarka Tanda in Scinde) found in the bazar of Vikkur, price 25 rupees per koree or score.
2. Joree, a cotton fabric of Bhawulpoor, 15 to 25 rupees per score (16 guz long, $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad.)
3. Kupper, a cotton fabric of Bhawulpoor, long 24 guz, 24 rupees per score.

4. Ujruk, a cotton fabric of Bhawalpoor, 25 to 40 rupees per score.
5. Choonee, a cotton fabric of Bhawalpoor, 17 to 20 rupees per score.
6. Suvur, a cotton fabric of Bhawalpoor, 20 to 30 rupees per score.
7. Mulleer, a cotton fabric, made at Ullahyarka Tanda, in Scinde, 12 rupees per score.
8. Puro, or peshgeer, a cotton fabric of Pallee manufacture, 22 to 40 rupees per score.
9. Choonee, a cotton fabric of Pallee.
10. Kuppur, a cotton fabric of Jaysulmeer manufacture, long 21 guz, 25 rupees per score.
11. Boree, a cotton fabric of Cutch manufacture, long 16 haths, 22 rupees.
12. Koleeah, a cotton fabric of Cutch Moondra manufacture, 1 rupee each.
13. Purkaro, a cotton fabric of Malabar manufacture, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per 10 yards.
14. Roomall, a cotton napkin of English manufacture, 4 rupees per score.
15. Soosee, cotton striped cloth of British manufacture, $6\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per piece.
16. Puroe, a cotton fabric of Ladhkhanna (Upper Scinde) manufacture, dyed at Ullahyarka Tanda, in Scinde, 40 rupees per score.
- 17A. Suvur, a cotton fabric of Ladhkhanna, 40 rupees per score.
- 17B. Pulungpoosh Suvur, a cotton fabric of Ladhkhanna, 40 rupees per score.
18. Purve, a cotton fabric of Gumbutt (Upper Scinde) manufacture, 12 rupees per score.
19. Loongee, a cotton fabric of Gumbutt, 20 to 30 rupees per score.
20. Soosee, a cotton fabric of Gumbutt, 20 to 40 rupees per score.

ALEX. BURNES,
On a Commercial Mission to Cabool.

No. 1.

List of the Native Manufactures, &c. of Bhawalpoor.

	Amount of each Than in Bha- walee. Rs. As. Pice.		
1.—ABCDEG. Lungees, silk fabrics,* 6 and 7 guz long, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ haths broad, prices varying from 25 to 52 rupees the than, worn by Mahommedans as shawls, turbands and waistbands, yearly manufactured to the amount of 50,000 rupees, patterns, binos lahadâr khes, patadeedâr, nang, pech, and bazuband, &c.			
2.—Lungee, a cotton fabric with a silk and embroidered border, length 6 guz, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ haths, about 200 made a year,	13	10	0
3.—ABCDEFGHIKLMN. Lungees, cotton with silk borders from $2\frac{1}{4}$ hath to 6 guz long and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ hath to $2\frac{3}{4}$ haths broad, varying in price from 1 to 10 rupees; 50,000 rupees worth made a year.			
4.—62 patterns, Soosees half silk and half English cotton thread, 9 haths long and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ haths to $\frac{1}{16}$ haths broad, varying in price from 6 to 18 rupees, 70,000 rupees worth made a year.			
5.—ABC. Chintz of Bhawalpoor, $7\frac{1}{4}$ guz long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hath broad, 2,000 rupees worth yearly imported to Mârwar,	1	4	0
6.—Dupattâ, a cotton fabric worn as turbans, 6 guz long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ haths broad, 20 made in the hot weather,	6	8	0
7.—Dupattâ imitation of the Benares ones, 6 haths long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ haths broad, 2 made as an experiment,.....	32	0	0
8.—Patka, a silk fabric worn as turbans by the Afghans, $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and 5 guz broad, 20 made a year,	11	13	0
9.—Sàvee Sâlâree, a cotton fabric, an article of female dress, $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{7}{8}$ guz broad, 200 made a year,	1	3	0
10.—Agrâee Tahseclo, silk and cotton fabric, 20 guz long and 1 hath broad, 150 pieces made a year, worn by Hindoos and Mussulmen as trowsers,	8	0	0
11.—Dupatta Badroomee, a silk fabric, 6 guz long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ haths broad, worn as choolees,	50	0	0
12.—Daryai tamboor shai, 9 haths long and $\frac{1}{16}$ guz broad,	9	0	0

* The usual hath is 22 inches, and the Shahjehanee hath, 18 inches or $\frac{1}{2}$ guz.

	Amount of each Than in Bha- walee.		
	Rs.	As.	Pice.
13.—AB. Gulbadan, a silk fabric, 9 haths long and $\frac{11}{16}$ guz broad,	6	12	0
14.—A large knife 3 annas, a pair of large scissors 6 annas, and a pair of small ones 2 annas.			
15.—Opium of Ahmedpoor, 20 maunds produced a year, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ Ahmedpoor rupees the seer. ¹			
16.—Khànpur Indigo at 50 kàcha Bhawalee rupees the maund.			
17.—Bhàwalpoor wool, price 6 rupees the maund.			
18.—Twelve specimens of Lungees varying from 25 to 44 rupees the piece, the piece being generally 6 guz long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ haths broad.			
19.—Woollen thread, 40 maunds used a year, price 10 rupees the maund.			
20.—Cotton thread for the manufacture of coarse lungees, 25,000 rupees worth used a year, price of the white $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers the rupee, and of the colored $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees the seer,			

Dying Stuffs.

Keekar $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers,	1	0	0
Phatkaree 5 seers,	1	0	0
Indigo 1 seer,	12	0	0
Fureephul.			
Safflower $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers,	1	0	0
Asbarg $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers,	1	0	0
Saeeda 1 seer,	2	0	0
Musakh 1 seer,	0	4	0
Tundana 1 seer,	8	0	0
Mazuphal 2 seers,	1	0	0

R. LEECH, *Bombay Engineers.*

No. 2.

Specimens of Foreign Manufactures found in the Bazar of Bhawalpoor.

	Amount of each Than in Bha- walee.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
1.—Márwár lukha, 12 haths long and 2 haths broad, 50 yearly im- ported,	1	6	0
2.—Dará from Hyderabad, 20 yearly imported, 20 haths long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ haths broad,	6	12	0
3.—Jeysalmeer kamal, 25 yearly imported, 12 guz long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ haths broad,	5	12	0
4.—Jeysalmeer lokár, 100 yearly imported, 12 guz long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ haths broad,	5	0	0
5.—AB. Jeysalmeer loocees.			
6.—Nawadh, a woollen fabric made throughout Khorassan, used for horse coverings, 7 feet 4 inches long and 4 feet 3 inches broad,	1	8	0
7.—Raw silk and silk thread, 19 specimens, varying from 15 to 22 rupees the seer.			
8.—Bokhàrà raw silk, called pat by the Scindhians, 200 maunds yearly imported, price 12 rupees the seer.			
9.—Márwàr wool, dyed in Palee, 20 maunds yearly imported, price 20 rupees the maund.			
10.—English cotton thread, 3 and $3\frac{1}{4}$ rupees the seer.			
11.—Eight specimens of English colored thread, from 3 rupees 8 annas to 4 rupees the seer.			
12.—AB. Broad cloth, 26 guz and 25 guz long and $\frac{3}{4}$ haths broad, price from 94 to 167 rupees 8 annas the piece, 5,000 rupees worth yearly imported.			
13.—Velvet, $14\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{5}{8}$ guz broad, price 30 rupees, 20 pieces yearly imported,	30	0	0
14.—ABCD. Aghabanee, 8 guz long and 2 haths broad, 8,000 rupees worth yearly imported,	6	0	0

	Amount of each Than in Bha- walee.		
	Rs.	Qrs.	As.
15.—Mádarpat, 20 guz long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ haths broad, 18,000 rupees worth yearly imported,	8	0	0
16.—Doriya choukhanee, 10 guz long and 2 haths broad, 3,250 rupees worth yearly imported,	6	4	0
17.—Nansook, 16 guz long and 2 haths broad, 11,000 rupees worth yearly imported,	8	0	0
18.—Book mall, 8 guz long and 2 haths broad, 6,300 rupees worth yearly imported,	4	4	0
19.—Malmal, 16 guz long and 2 haths broad, 5,200 rupees worth yearly imported,	8	0	0
20.—Nancloth, 20 guz long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, 15,200 rupees worth yearly imported,	16	0	0
21.—Chintz, 24 guz long and 1 hath broad, 17,000 rupees worth yearly imported,	36	0	0
22.—Striped chintz, 24 guz long and 1 hath broad, 20,000 rupees worth yearly imported,	7	8	0
23.—Atlas, a silk fabric from Hindustan, 15 guz long and $\frac{11}{16}$ guz broad, 20 pieces yearly imported,	40	0	0
24.—Misroo Khanjáree, a silk fabric from Guzerat, 9 haths long and $\frac{7}{16}$ guz broad, 200 pieces yearly imported,	8	0	0
25.—Khudbáf of Sàrdawàd, near Delhi, 7 guz long and $\frac{3}{2}$ guz broad,	17	8	0
26.—Gulbadan Saidawadee, 9 haths long and $\frac{11}{16}$ guz broad, a silk fabric much worn by the Uzbecks of Bokhàrà,	11	4	0
27.—Nankeen for Choghàs, 200 yearly imported from Khoràsàn, when lined with chintz,	10	0	0
28.—Khes chandanee reshamee, a Russian fabric, 11 guz long and 1 hath broad, a very few pieces imported,	12	8	0
29.—Ràthàn brinjak from Bokhara, 20 guz long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hath broad, brought merely as a curiosity for Bhàwal Khan.			

R. LEECH, *Bombay Engineers.*

No. 1.

List of the Native Manufactures, &c. of Multan.

	Value of each Than in Nanak- shai Chitta. Rs. As. Pice.		
1.—Chintz, 16 patterns, 7 guz * long and 19. 32 guz broad, price varying from 1 rupee 10 annas to 3 rupees 4 annas, 125,000 rupees worth manufactured a year.			
2.—Tak, 12 patterns, a chintz for bed covers, $2\frac{1}{4}$ guz long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ guz broad, varying in price from 1 rupee 4 annas to 2 rupees 8 annas, 15,000 rupees worth manufactured a year.			
3.—AB. Iae nimaz, a chintz fabric in which Masalmen pray, $1\frac{5}{16}$ guz and $1\frac{3}{4}$ guz long and $\frac{7}{8}$ guz and $1\frac{1}{16}$ guz broad, 350 rupees worth made a year, the price varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 12 annas.			
4.—Dastar Khàn, a chintz fabric on which Masalmen dine, $\frac{3}{4}$ guz square and $\frac{1}{8}$ guz by $\frac{1}{8}$ guz broad, 1,500 rupees worth made a year,.....	0	6	0
5.—Panwree, a thin cotton colored fabric, $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, 400 rupees worth made a year,	0	5	0
6.—ABCDE. Dupattà, a silk fabric with embroidered border, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ guz to $6\frac{3}{4}$ guz long and from $1\frac{5}{16}$ guz to $1\frac{1}{4}$ guz broad, from 35 to 60 rupees the piece, rupees worth made a year.			
7.—Dupattà, a striped silk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{5}{8}$ guz broad, 500 rupees worth made a year.			
8.—Anghochá, a chintz fabric used as a towel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{5}{8}$ guz broad, 200 rupees worth made a year,.....	0	5	0
9.—Eleven patterns of plain lungees, $2\frac{5}{8}$ guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, 6000 rupees worth made a year, price varying from 2 rupees to 5 rupees.			
10.—AB. Dupattà, from $2\frac{5}{16}$ guz to $5\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ guz broad, price from 5 to 10 rupees, 15,000 rupees worth made a year.			
11.—AB. Kamarbandh, 2 guz long and from $\frac{5}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ guz broad, price from 1 rupee 4 annas to 4 rupees the piece, 4000 rupees worth yearly manufactured.			

* 1 guz = 4 feet 2 inches English.

	Value of each Than in Nanak- shai Chitta. Rs. As. Pice.		
12.—Gāgdee, a silk fabric and an article of female dress, 4 guz long and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, 2000 rupees worth made a year of all patterns,	9	0	0
13.—AB. Sáláree in 3 pieces, 6 guz long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ guz broad, worn by the woman as veils, 1000 rupees worth yearly manufactured, price varying from 1 rupee 4 annas to 4 rupees.			
14.—Darijai, 16 kinds, 20 guz long and $\frac{1}{16}$ guz broad, prices from 5 to 31 and 40 rupees, 10,000 rupees worth made of all patterns.			
15.—Twenty-seven kinds of guldudan, a silk fabric, 9 guz long and $\frac{1}{16}$ guz broad, prices from 8 to 15 rupees, 12,000 rupees worth made a year of all patterns.			
16.—A chakan, shewing the different patterns worked, 4 guz long and $\frac{1}{4}$ guz broad, prices from 2 to 10 rupees, 10,000 rupees worth made a year.			
17.—ABC. Jalee, 20 guz long and $\frac{9}{2}$ guz broad, 2000 rupees worth made a year,	10	0	0
18.—Joonà Chàpà, $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{1}{4}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth made a year,	3	0	0
19.—Cheent soosee rangee, 22 guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, 500 rupees worth made a year,	11	0	0
20.—Mashroo, $3\frac{3}{4}$ guz long and $\frac{7}{16}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth made a year of all patterns,	3	0	0
21.—Mooltan wool, 20,000 rupees worth produced a year in the Thall, per maund	2	12	0
22.—Multàn cotton, 4000 maunds yearly produced, per maund	8	0	0
23.—Multàn woollen thread, 10,000 rupees worth yearly produced, per maund.....	5	0	0
24.—Chintz stamped,	6	0	0
25.—Indigo, 3000 maunds produced a year, per maund	80	0	0
26.—Bandh (sword belt), $1\frac{3}{4}$ guz long and $\frac{1}{16}$ guz broad, price from 2 rupees to 12 rupees, 10,000 rupees worth made a year.			

	Value of each Than in Nanak- shai Chitta. Rs. As. Pice.		
27.—Izár bandh, 2 guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, 3000 rupees worth made a year,	0	14	0
28.—Multan colored cotton thread,.....	0	1	0
29.—Neema (enamel) of Multan, 20,000 rupees worth a year, per seer	3	0	0
30.—Kalabatoo, 1000 rupees worth made a year, per tola	2	0	0
31.—Multan thread, per seer	1	0	0

No. 2.

List of Articles of Foreign Manufacture found in the Bazar of Multan.

	Value of each Than in Nanak- shai Rs. As. Pice.		
1.—Jhirmar of Amratsar, 19 guz long and $\frac{5}{8}$ guz broad, 400 rupees worth yearly imported,	1	8	0
2.—Awrangshai balochada of Mirzapoor, 96 guz long and $\frac{5}{8}$ guz broad, 250 rupees worth yearly imported,	7	0	0
3.—AB. Dudamee, 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, prices $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, 2000 rupees worth yearly imported.			
4.—Pagree frimgee, 20 guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported,	6	10	0
5.—AB. Pagree Julalpooree, 13 and 28 guz long by $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{16}$ guz broad, prices 1 rupee 10 annas and 3 rupees 8 annas, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported.			
6.—Dupattà Jalálpooree zanekinnaree, 2 pieces, $5\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{3}{4}$ guz broad, 500 rupees worth yearly imported,	9	8	0
7.—Dupattà sàdhà bochan, 6 guz long and $\frac{2}{8}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported,	1	2	0
8.—Nowrangee of Julálpoor, $6\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, 1500 rupees worth yearly imported,	2	4	0
9.—Doriya nandkhattà of Julalpoor, 6 guz long and $\frac{2}{8}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported,.....	2	0	0

	Value of each Than in Nanak- shai		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
10.—Joona of Julālpoor, $6\frac{1}{2}$ guz long and $\frac{7}{8}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported,	1	13	0
11.—Doriya Choukhānee of Julalpoor, 6 guz long and $\frac{5}{8}$ guz broad, 2000 rupees worth yearly imported,	2	4	0
12.—Pasham of Turkisthan, 2 lacs rupees worth pass a year, per maund	80	0	0
13.—Mutgā, false, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported from Bokhārā, per score	20	0	0
14.—ABC. Russian gold thread, 2 rupees and 2 rupees 1 anna the tola, 30,000 rupees worth yearly imported.			
15.—AB. Lahore gold thread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and 2 rupees the tola, 10,000 rupees worth yearly imported.			
16.—Resham Nāwābee, 50,000 rupees worth yearly imported from Bokhārā, per seer	15	0	0
17.—Resham Kokānee, 30,000 rupees worth yearly imported from Bokhārā, per seer	12	0	0
18.—Resham Charkhee, 50,000 rupees worth yearly imported from Bokhārā, per seer	12	0	0
19.—Kalābatoo butchap, 2000 rupees worth imported from Russia, the score.....	8	0	0
20.—Kalābatoo tarāzoo wālā, 4000 rupees worth yearly imported from Russia,	11	4	0
21.—Kalābatoo ghorechāp, 4000 rupees worth yearly imported from Russia,	12	0	0
22.—Striped calico, 20 patterns, including chintz, 50,000 rupees yearly imported, 22 guz long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, from 8 to 12 rupees the piece.			
23.—English Chintz, 10 patterns, 22 guz long and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, from 8 to 12 rupees the piece.			
24.—Impressions of Chintz stamps.			
25.—AB. Jamdanee, 8 guz long by $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad, 5000 rupees worth yearly imported,	5	0	0

	Value of each Than in Nanak- shai		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
26.—Menoo Rahadar, 8 guz long and $\frac{7}{8}$ guz broad, 5000 rupees worth yearly imported,	4	8	0
27.—Khasa, 16 guz long and $\frac{7}{8}$ guz broad, 500 rupees worth yearly imported,	9	0	0
28.—Bookmal, 8 guz long and 1 guz broad, 500 rupees worth yearly imported,	4	8	0
29.—Mallmal, 16 guz long and $\frac{7}{8}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported,	10	0	0
30.—Latta, 20 guz long by $\frac{7}{8}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported,	12	0	0
31.—Jugganathe, 9 guz long by $\frac{9}{16}$ guz broad, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported,	3	0	0
32.—Lassa gadha, 16 guz long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ guz broad, 500 rupees yearly imported,	8	0	0
33.—Jalee, 8 guz long and 1 guz broad, 200 rupees worth yearly imported,	5	4	0
34.—Five kinds of dupatta, $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz long by 1 guz broad, from 1 rupee to 2 rupees 14 annas the piece, 1000 rupees worth yearly imported.			

R. LEECH, *Bombay Engineers.*

No. 1.

*List of the Native Manufactures, &c. of Dera Ghazee Khan
on the Indus.*Amount of each
Than in Cho-
veesanee.

Rs. Qr. As.

- 1.—ABCDEFGHIJKLM. Goolbuddun, a silk fabric manufactured at Dera Ghazee Khan, long 9 guz,* broad $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ guz and 3 geeras, and to 9 to 7 geeras, sells from 25, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18, 17, 16, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, 14 and to 9 rupees per than, sold yearly to about 8000 Rs. worth, used by Mahommedans and Hindoos for trowsers, color (zurd, kirumchee, subuz, banoosh and seeah) yellow, crimson, green, purple and dark blue with stripes.
- 2.—ABCDEF. Durace, a silk fabric ditto, long 9 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz and 3 geeras, and to 7 geeras, sells from 20 $\frac{1}{4}$, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ and to 9 rupees per than, sold yearly to 4,000 rupees worth, and also exported to Shikarpoor and Khyrpoor, used by Mahommedans and Hindoos for shirts, caps, &c. and by females for petticoats, &c., color (kirumchee, zurd, subuz, and totah rungee) crimson, yellow, green and light green.
- 3.—Armuc, ditto ditto, long 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a guz, used for chogas or long coats in cold weather. 16 0 0
- 4.—ABCDE. Durace, ditto ditto, long 20 guz, broad 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 geeras, sold yearly to 2,800 rupees worth, used by females for cholee or stays, color red, orange, green, and blue. 5 0 0
- 5.—ABCDEF. Soosee, a cotton fabric ditto, long 20 guz, broad 6 geeras, sold yearly to 5,400 rupees worth, sells from 3, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per than, used by Mahommedans for trowsers, color (mccla, soork, sofait necla) blue, red, and white striped.
- 6.—ABCDEFGHIJKLM. Loongee, ditto ditto, long 3, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ guz, broad 1 guz and 2 geeras and 1 to $\frac{3}{4}$ guz, (in two and three pieces), sold yearly to 1,040 rupees worth, sells from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 annas, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ rupees, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 annas, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 14 annas, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas and to 9 annas per each, color (subuz and asmanee) green striped, and blue, &c. used by Mahommedans for waistbands, and the latter is exported to Khorasan.

* Guz of Dera Ghazee Khan = English yard and a span.

	Amount of each Than in Cho- veesance.		
	Rs.	Qr.	As.
7.—Sawur, a cotton fabric, long 2 guz, broad 1 guz and 2 geeras, sold yearly to 1000 rupees worth, and also exported to Khorasan, used for bed coverings or godries, colored, stamped. ...	0	2	1
8.—Gugra, ditto ditto, long 10 guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a guz, sold yearly to 400 rupees worth, used by Mahommedan females for petticoats, color (bandnee,) stamped.	1	2	0
9.—ABC. Bauftah, a cotton fabric manufactured at Dera Ghazee Khan, long $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, sold yearly to 1500 rupees worth, and also exported to Scinde, &c., used for wearing purposes, color (sufait) white, sells from 1 rupee to 12 and 11 annas.			
10.—ABC. Pugree, ditto, long 7 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, sold yearly to 1000 rupees worth, used by Hindoos for turbands, sells from $1\frac{3}{4}$ rupees to 10 and 6 annas.			
11.—AB. Nowrungee, ditto, long 6 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ and to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a guz, ditto to 500 ditto, used for shirts, &c., sells from 10 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas each than.			
12.—Soovah Powree, ditto, long 2 guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a guz, ditto to 500 ditto, used for covering the head by Mahommedan females, color (khomba) red.	0	1	0
13.—ABCD. Soojah kanah, a cotton and silk fabric, long 4 guz, broad 7, 9, 10 and 11 geeras, sold yearly to 1500 rupees worth, used by Mahommedans for trowsers, sells from 7 to 9 rupees each than, color red, yellow, striped with yellow, blue and white.			
14.—AB. Tamour shihee, ditto, long 4 guz, broad 9 geeras, sold yearly to about 650 rupees worth, used for wearing purpose and of c much exported to Cabool, color blue, dark blue and yellow, (abbee, seeah, zurd.).....	3	0	0
15.—Khes, a cotton fabric, long 4 guz, broad 1 guz and 2 geeras, sold yearly to 125 rupees worth, used as cover lids, color green and red striped (subuz rutta,) with silk border.	6	0	0
16.—ABCDE. Khes, ditto, long 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to about 950 rupees worth, used as coverlids, color blue and white, (neela, sufait,) price 1 rupee and 6 annas, $1\frac{3}{4}$ rupees, 2 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ rupees each than.			

	Amount of each Than in Cho- veesane.		
	Rs.	Qr.	As.
17.—Khes soofait (in two pieces,) long $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly to 150 rupees worth, used as above, color white.....	1	0	0
18.—Chukun, ditto, long 4 guz, broad 7 geeras, sold yearly to 100 rupees worth, used for cloaks, color white, with silk needle-work flowers.	1	0	2
19.—Doreea, ditto, long $5\frac{1}{2}$ guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, sold ditto 200 rupees worth, ditto for wearing purposes, &c.	0	3	0
20.—Specimens of cutlery made at Dera Ghazee Khan, and sold 8 razors to a rupee, knives 4 for a rupee, scissors large 4 annas each and small 2 annas.			
21.—Wool of Dera Ghazee Khan, sold 1 mun for 8 rupees, and thread 12 rupees.			
22.—Soap of ditto ditto, sold 1 mun for 8 rupees.			
23.—Indigo of ditto ditto, of 3 different sorts, No. 1 sold for 65 rupees the mun, No. 2, 50 rupees and No. 3, 32 rupees.			
24.—Cotton of ditto ditto, sold 8 rupees the mun, and cotton twist 12 rupees.			
25.—Bark for dying, sold 1 rupee the mun.			
26.—Khar, sold 3 muns the rupee.			
27.—Stones from the hills west of Dera Ghazee Khan, used in coloring washing, painting and polishing.			
28.—Sakurdye of Dera Ghazee Khan, sold for $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees the mun.			

No. 2.

*List of the British and Foreign Manufactures found in the Bazar
of Dera Ghazee Khan on the Indus.*

1.—Atlas, a silk fabric of British manufacture, long 16 guz, broad 7 geeras, used for coats, &c. color (subuz) green,	64	0	0
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	Amount of each Than in Cho- veesanee.		
	Rs.	Qr.	As.
2.—Luttah, a cotton fabric of British manufacture, long 30 guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a guz, sold yearly to 200 rupees worth, used for all wearing purposes.	15	0	0
3.—Khausau, ditto, long 16 guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a guz, ditto ditto to 500 rupees worth, ditto ditto.	10	0	0
4.—AB. Keemruck, ditto, long 10 guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ of a guz and 3 geeras, ditto to 300 rupees worth, ditto sells from $6\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 annas to 5 rupees per than.			
5.—Nainoo, ditto, long 8 guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ guz and 2 geeras, ditto to 400 rupees worth, used for shirts, waistbands, &c.,.....	6	0	0
6.—Mull Mull, ditto, long 8 guz, broad 15 geeras, ditto to 200 rupees worth, used for shirts.....	4	0	0
7.—ABCDEFGH. Chintz, ditto, long 23 guz, broad 8 geeras or 1 hath, sold yearly to 1,300 rupees worth, used for coats and for a. trousers by females, color stamped chintz, price 13 to $15\frac{1}{4}$ rupees per than.			
8.—Chintz, ditto, long 23 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, ditto to 100 rupees ditto used by females for trousers, color stamped white and red flowers.....	8	2	2
9.—ABCDE. Soosee chintz, ditto, long 23 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, ditto to 450 rupees worth, used for trousers, color red, blue, black and white striped, sells from $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 rupees 10 annas per than.			
10.—Dopatta, white cotton cloth, ditto, long 23 guz, broad 1 guz and 3 geeras, sold yearly to 300 rupees worth, used as waistbands.....	2	2	1
11.—Book mull or book muslin, ditto, long 8 guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ guz and 2 geeras, ditto to 150 rupees ditto, used for covering and shifts by females.....	4	0	0
12.—Doreea, ditto, long 8 guz, broad 14 geeras, ditto to 500 rupees worth, used for ungurkahs.....	4	2	0
13.—Chinie khautee, a silk fabric of Toorkistan, long 14 guz, broad 7 geeras, sold yearly to 100 rupees worth, used by females as covering for the head.	12	0	0

From the Bazar of Dera Ismael Khan.

- 14.—Stamped red velvet, brought from Khorasan, but its place of manufacture doubtful, color dark and red, price 3 rupees per yard.
- 15.—AB. Coarse white cloth (unwashed), made at Jung and Menganee in the Punjab, and brought to Khorasan by the Lohanees yearly to 3000 camel loads, long 15 guz, price 1 rupee a than.
- 16.—AB. Fine white cloth, manufacture of Ragoon in the Punjab, long 10 guz, sells from $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and $1\frac{3}{4}$ rupees a than.
- 17.—Kulabutoo (gold thread) of Toorkistan, used in bordering loongees, &c. price 1 rupee and 10 annas per tolah.
- 18.—Black wool, found in Dera Ismael Khan and brought from the west.

From the Bazar of Kala Bagh.

- 19.—Sari, a cotton fabric, woven at Kala Bagh, color dark blue, silken border, long 5 yards, broad 18 geeras, exported to the hills to the amount of 150 rupees per year, each piece 11 annas, worn by men.
- 20.—Tikne, ditto ditto with stripes, long 11 haths or $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards, broad 8 geeras or $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard, exported to the hills to the amount of 300 rupees per year, price 11 annas each piece, used by Mahommedans for trowsers.

ALEX. BURNES,
On a Commercial Mission to Cabool.

No. 1.

List of the English Manufactures brought to Cabool.

	Value of each. Rupees Shyca. ‡ of Cabool.	
1.—Shawls, English, long 3 guz,* and 12½ broad, sold yearly to about 8000 rupees,† used by Mussulmen and Hindoos, as turbans, &c. colour white and bordered,.....	20	0
2.—Ubra Feeringee, long 2 guz and 15 geeraha, broad 1 guz, used by Mussulmen and Hindoos, sold yearly to 50,000 rupees, color yellow and blue stripes,.....	45	0
3.—Jamdane, cotton fabric muslin, long 9 guz, broad 1 guz, color white stripes, sold yearly to about 25,000 rupees, used by Mussulmen and Hindoos, for shirts, &c.,.....	4-5	0
4.—Dorya Jamdane, cotton fabric, long 9 guz, broad 1 guz, used by Mussulmen and Hindoos, sold yearly to about 25,000 rupees, white color, with small stripes,.....	3	8
5.—Jamdane, cotton fabric, long 9 guz, broad 1 guz, sold yearly 30,000 rupees, used by Mussulmen and Hindoos, color white, with stripes,.....	4	6
6.—Jamdane, long 9 guz, and broad 1 guz, cotton fabric, used by Mussulmen and Hindoos, as turbans, &c., sold yearly 20,000 rupees, white color, with small flowers,	3	6
7.—Chintz, cotton fabric, deep green, yellow color stripes, long 25 guz, broad 10 geeraha, used by Mussulmen and Hindoos, as coats, trousers, &c., sold yearly 15,000 rupees worth,.....	12	0
8.—Chintz, called neemrung, (half color,) cotton fabric, long 25 guz, broad 10 geeraha, colour white, blue and green flowers, &c., used by both men and women, for shirts, &c., sold yearly to about 20,000 rupees, value of each piece.....	8	0
9.—Chintz, called goolman rahdar, color deep red, cotton fabric, long 25 guz, broad 12 geeraha, used for cloaks, &c. sold yearly 20,000 rupees,.....	30	0

* The guz of Cabool is equal to 1 yard and 4 inches English.

† One hundred and seventeen rupees of Cabool are equal to one hundred Company's Rupees, but the exchange fluctuates.

‡ 12 shyca make 1 Cabool rupee.

	Rupees.	Shyes
10.—Chintz, (goolnar bootadar,) deep red color, with flowers, long 25 guz, broad 10 geerahs, cotton fabric, used for coats, &c. sold yearly 80,000 rupees,	30	0
11.—Chintz, goolnar botta khoord, color deep red, with small flowers, cotton fabric, long 25 guz, broad 12 geerahs, used by men, and women, in coats and trowsers, sold yearly 6000 rupees,.....	28	0
12.—Chintz, deep red colour, red and green flowers, cotton fabric, long 25 yards, broad 12 geerahs, used for shirts and trowsers, &c. sold yearly 8000 rupees,	26	0
13.—Alwan Goolnar, red cotton fabric, long 25 guz, broad 12 geerahs, used for shirts, coats, &c. sold yearly 40,000 rupees,	27	0
14.—Alwan Goolnar, deep red, cotton fabric, long 25 guz, broad 14 geerahs, used for shirts, &c. sold yearly 10,000 rupees,	25	0
15.—Dust Mal, handkerchief, deep red color, with small white flowers, 20 geerahs square, sold yearly 10,000 rupees,.....	0	6
16.—Nain Sookh, white cotton fabric, long 18 guz, broad 1 guz, used for shirts, coats, &c. sold yearly 50,000 rupees,.....	10-12	0
17.—Shubnum, book muslin, cotton fabric, 9 guz long, 1 guz broad, used for turbans, &c. sold yearly 10,000 rupees,.....	4-6	0
18.—Subnum, boottadar, flowered book muslin, cotton fabric, long 9 guz, broad 1 guz, used for women's shirts, and men's turbans, sold yearly 6000 rupees,	4	6
19.—Jalee Gauz, white, cotton flowered, book muslin, long 9 guz, broad 1 guz, used for sheets and turbans, &c. sold yearly 5000 rupees,	3	4
20.—Muslin or Mulmull-cotton, thin cloth, white color, long 18 guz, broad 1 guz, used for sheets, shirts, and sold yearly 10,000 rupees,	9-10	0
21.—Sahan or Long Cloth, cotton white fabric, long 25 guz, broad $\frac{3}{4}$ guz, used for trowsers, &c. sold yearly 30,000 rupees,	12-15	0

No. 2.

List of the Indian Articles brought to Cubool.

- 1.—Taimoor Shahee, cotton and silk mixture, red color, long 5 guz, breadth 14 geerahs, used for trowsers by men and women, sold yearly 20,000 rupees,..... 10-12 0

	Rupees. Shyes.	
2.—Shooja Khanee, cotton and silk fabric, red color with white stripes, long 5 guz, breadth 14 geerahs, used for trowsers, sold yearly 10,000 rupees,.....	10-12	0
3.—Khasa Mominin, cotton fabric, long 10 guz, breadth 11 geerahs, white color, used for sheets, turbans, &c. sold yearly to about 100,000 rupees,	2½-3	0
4.—Adrasa, cotton fabric, white color, long 8 guz, breadth 12 geerahs, used for dress of all kinds, sold yearly 10,000 rupees,	3	0
5.—Galloo, cotton fabric, white, long 7½ guz, broad 10 geerahs, used for shirts of women, and sold yearly 6,000 rupees,	1½	0
6.—Jhora, cotton white fabric, long 8 guz, broad 15 geerahs, used for shirts, &c., sold yearly 10,000 rupees,	1	4
7.—Loongee, cotton fabric, with black stripes, and silk border, long 3 guz, broad 20 geerahs, used by Mussulmans and Hindoos, as kumberbands, sold yearly 15,000 rupees,	2-3	0
8.—Chintz, (Nasur Khanee,) cotton fabric, colored stripes, long 8 guz, broad 10 geerahs, used for beds and trowsers of the poor, sold yearly 1,50,000 rupees,.....	2-3	0
9.—Hajeeanee, cotton fabric, color of indigo, with white spots, long 5 guz, and broad ½ guz, used for shirts, &c. sold yearly 10,000 rupees,	½	0
10.—Budulkhanee, cotton fabric, with red and yellow spots, long 5 guz, broad 7 geerahs, used for shirts among the poor, sold yearly 20,000 rupees,	1½	0
11.—Abra Lihaf Bahawalpooree, cotton fabric, colored variously, used by every one for quilts, long 2½, broad 2 guz, sold yearly 10,000 rupees,	2	0
13.—Chintz, (Jaynaguree,) cotton fabric, dark, long 13 guz, broad 9 geerahs, used for shirts and quilts, sold yearly 12,000 rupees,	3	0
14.—Parabaluk, coarse cloth, cotton fabric, white, long 15 guz, broad ½ guz, used for shirts, &c. sold yearly about 300,000 rupees,	3	0
15.—Masbric, silk fabric, white with stripes, long 5 guz, broad 10 geerahs, used for trowsers and pillows, &c. sold yearly 15,000 rupees,	3-4	0

	Rupees. Shyes.	
16.—Chintz, (Sona Nagree,) cotton fabric, yellow spots, dark color, long 7 guz, 12 geerahs, used for trowsers among the poor, sold yearly 10,000 rupees,	3	0
17.—Lakhauree, cotton fabric, color red, yellow and black stripes, long 5 guz, broad 7 geerahs, used for quilts, sold yearly 2,00,000 rupees,	0	8
18.—Rajmahal, silk, thin fabric, long 9 guz, broad 10 geerahs, color white, red stripes, used by women, sold yearly 15,000 rupees,	9	0
19.—Shoes, from Delhi of goat skin, used by all men, from their durability, sold yearly 10,000 rupees,	2	0
20.—Chintz, (Furukhabadee,) cotton fabric, color yellow with green flowers, long 5 guz, broad 20 geerahs, used as coats by men of all ranks, and as trowsers by women, sold yearly 10,000 rupees.	3	0

No. 3.

List of the Native Manufactures of Cabool.

1.—Kansvez, silk manufacture, colour blue, red and yellow, long 20 to 30 guz, broad 12 geerahs, used by men and women as shirts, trowsers, coats, sold yearly 2,00,000 rupees, one piece,	36	0
2.—Duryaee, silk fabric, black and light red, long 5 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, used as shirts, &c. sold yearly 10,000 rupees,.....	4-5	0
3.—Nukhbaf, silk and cotton fabric, color red, white stripes, long 4 guz, broad 12 geerahs, used for trowsers, sold yearly 3,000 rupees, exported to Hazara country,.....	4-5	0
4.—Shoja Khanee, silk fabric, color red, white stripes, used for trowsers, long 5 guz, broad 10 geerahs, sold yearly 20,000 or 15,000 rupees,	5	0
5.—Ilacha, cotton and silk fabric, red and black stripes, long $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 guz, broad 10 geerahs, used for trowsers and cloaks, sold yearly 2,200, not sent to any other country, each	5	0

	Rupees.	Shyes.
6.—Puttoo, wool fabric, dusky color, long 12 guz, broad 12 geerahs, used as clothing, sold yearly 40,000,	10-50	0
7.—Buruk Wool of sheep, dark dusky color, long 6 to 7 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, used for coats, sold yearly 90,000 rupees,	3-7	0
8.—Chintz, (Dabooba) cotton fabric, white with large flowers, long 6 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, used for trowsers and shirts by the poor, sold yearly 1,00,000 rupees, exported to Dandahar, also,.....	1-2	0
9.—Ilacha, (Istalifi,) cotton fabric, blue color, white stripes, long 20 to 40 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, used for trowsers, sent to Huzara, yearly sold 16,000 rupees,.....	2-3	0
10.—Ilacha, cotton fabric, color white and blue stripes, sent to Underab in Toorkistan, long 20 to 40 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, used by poor, sold yearly 1,00,000 rupees,	2-3	0
11.—Kurpas or coarse cloth of cotton, white, long 2 to 24 guz, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, used in dress by poor, sold yearly, 1,20,000 rupees,	2	0
12.—Kuduk, or coarse cloth of cotton, white colour, long 20 to 24 guz, broad 12 geerahs, used in dress by poor, sold yearly 70,000 rupees,	3	0
13.—Abrah Lehaf, or gilt cotton fabric, long $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz, broad 2 guz, used to cover in winter, white, with large flowers, sold yearly 10,000 rupees.	2	0

No. 4.

List of the Furs procurable in Cabool.

1.—Dilkhufuk is an animal of a brown dark colour and found in the hills of Koh-i-damun. It lives also in hollow trees, it is much used by Affghans in their pelisses, and its hair is soft; price from 7 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per skin, duty 1 shye. Dilkhufuk fur is yearly sold to about 600 rupees.

2.—Moosh purruzamin, found in the Kohistan of Cabool. It is killed by a spear, when coming out from a hole, price from 3 shyes to 5 shyes, duty $\frac{1}{2}$ shye per rupee. It is used mixed with other skins. It is sold to about 20 rupees.

3.—Roba or skin of the red fox, found in the Kohistan of Cabool, price from 9 shyes to 1 rupee, duty $\frac{1}{2}$ shyce. It is sold to about 3,000 rupees.

4.—Skin of gorcow (digger of tombs) found in Cabool, sent to Toorkistan, and used by the Kuzzaks, price 1 rupee per piece, sold in a year to about 20 rupees.

5.—The skin of jackals is soft, and about the tail resembles that of dilkhufuk. It has some mixture in the blood, price 1 rupee per skin, it is found in Kohistan, when coloured it is used as dilkhufuk, and khuz. It is sold in a year to about 100 rupees.

6.—Mosh parran, a kind of squirrel brought from north of Peshawur and Julalabad, sent to Bokhara; used in postin, and thence sent to Russia, price 1 shyce, duty 1 pice per skin. It is sold in a year to about 28 rupees.

7.—Moosh khorma, a ferret brought from Candahar, and also from Julalabad; its skin is useless here, but sent to Toorkistan. The Uzbaks apply it in caps, price 3 shyes. The people of Cabool get this animal alive, and leave it in their houses to kill the rats. It is sold to about 20 rupees in a year.

8.—The skin of turburghan is of brown color, and has hard hair. The animal is found in the Huzara country, and lives in holes of the ground, it is caught by a trap. Price from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, duty half shyce on each skin. It is coloured, and by fraud applied in patches to coats of better skin. Its fat cures rheumatic pain. Sold in a year to about 20 rupees.

9.—Kochuk sug kohee or the young of the dog of the hills, found in the Huzaras. It is caught by a kind of wooden cage. Price from half to one rupee, duty half shyce per skin, sold to about 15 rupees.

10.—Skin of siah gosh lynx, a native of Huzara, used for postin, sent to Bokhara. It is shot: duty half shyce per skin, and value half rupee. Sold in a year to about 100 rupees.

11.—Kajeer is a bird of the Huzara country, its feathers are applied to the arrows, and the downy part is used in dress. Its price is half rupee. It is not much procured, perhaps in the year enough for 1 or 2 coats. Sold in a year to about 40 rupees.

12.—Skin of the ahookhutai, or the China deer, is of hard hair, found in the Huzara country, very rarely in Cabool. The beggars spread it as floor carpet. The sellers of the skin do not buy it at all. Sold in a year to about 3 rupees.

13.—Skin of kasag is found in Toorkistan, ne Koondooz. The animal is shot, it is used for postins, price 1 rupee, duty 1 s' or piece. It is sold to about 100 rupees.

14.—Khuz, brought from Bokhara; it is caught by poisoning, price from 1 1½ rupees. It is much used by the Persians, duty 1 shye per skin. Sold about 2,000 rupees.

15.—Sunjaf, brought from Bokhara, it is soft, and the animal shot, price rupees, duty 1 shye per skin. Sold to about 1,000 rupees.

16.—Skin of black kid or poshti kurakoh, comes from Bokhara, the hair soft and strong, value from 4 shyes to 2 rupees, duty half shye, it is used in cap and postins. Sold to about 2,000 rupees.

17.—Skin of the he-goat or burra lahari, comes from Drabund. The value from 4 shyes to 9 shyes, duty half shye per skin, it is considerably used in Afghanistan for postins, &c., the hair is soft, plenty, red or white. It is sold to about 20,000 rupees.

18.—Skin of suglahoo, others come from Derajat, and is also found in Cabool. It is shot as soon as it comes out from the water, the price of one skin is from 5 to 12 rupees. It is sold in the year to about 3,000 rupees.

(Signed) A. BURNES,
On a Mission to Cabool.

Cabool, April 1838.



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**DOES NOT
CIRCULATE**

