



Bombay Government Gazette.

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[In advance 3 Rs. per quarter.]

THURSDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1844.

[Four annas per Copy.]

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned the publication of a weekly paper to be styled the "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," notice is hereby given, that after this day all advertisements and other public papers of the government will be printed in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE only; and all orders or other public notices, appearing in that paper, under the signature of the secretaries, or other public officers of the government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

When official notifications from the government are inserted in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, no communication on the same subject will be made in writing to any department concerned; but all public officers are required to take notice of such official notifications in the same manner as if they had been directly communicated to them by letter from the secretary's office, and as heads of offices alone will be furnished by government with the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, they will be expected to communicate to their subordinate officers all orders which may in any manner concern them.

The Bombay Government Gazettes furnished by government to public offices are to be lodged with the records, and are not to be removed from the office.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, Secy. to Govt.

Notification.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Venkutrao Kanto, having been judicially convicted of receiving a bribe, the Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to dismiss him from his situation of Mamlutdar of Bagulkote in the Belgaum Collectorate, and to declare him incapable of serving Government in any capacity whatever,

By order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1844

Notice

Is hereby given, that verbal tenders will be received at this office at 12 o'clock on Monday the 21st instant, for the supply of such of the undermentioned Provisions as may be required for the use of the European Troops at Poona, and Kirkee, for the term of two months, from 1st November to 31st December 1844, lists of the provisions may be seen, and every necessary information obtained, by application at this office, any day from 10 till 5 o'clock, Sundays excepted,

- No. 1 For Bread.
- " 2 " Fresh Meat.
- " 3 " Tea and Coffee as per musters.
- " 4 " Sugar as per muster.
- " 5 " Rice, Salt and Firewood as per musters.

The lists in question exhibit the current selling rate of each article in Company's Rupees, each contract will be put up for competition separately; and every person coming forward will be required to bid for the supply of all the articles in the list, at a per centage above or below the said rates, as the case may be;

and on the understanding that the articles are to be delivered free of any expense, beyond the stipulated price, to the several European Corps at Poona or Kirkee requiring them.

No person will be permitted to bid for any of the contracts who has not previously deposited in this office the sum stated opposite each list respectively, which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion or refusal to execute the necessary Deed of contract, and will be retained as security for its due performance.

For list No. 1	Company's Rupees	..400.
" " 2	Ditto.....ditto	...400.
" " 3	Ditto.....ditto	...300.
" " 4	Ditto.....ditto	...300.
" " 5	Ditto.....ditto	...300.

The contractors will be required to comply with all demands, without delay or demur; the provisions tendered must be unexceptionable, and of the best quality of the sorts described in the lists; they will be rejected, if not approved of by a committee of officers; and others will be purchased, wherever procurable, at their risk and loss, and in all such cases, the contractors, severally, will be liable to be fined (50) fifty Rupees, or (30) thirty per cent on the amount of expences so incurred; at the option of the executive commissariat officer.

No reason will be assigned of the rejection of any tender.

G. POPE, Capt.
Assist. Commy. Genl. P.D.A.

Poona,
Commissariat Office,
3rd October 1844.

Quarter Sessions.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my office, on Tuesday next, the 15th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Clerk of the Peace.

Notification.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The half yearly examination for West and Clare Scholarships will take place in the E. N. E. Institution in the course of the third Week of December next, when it is expected that there will be five Scholars of the First Class at Rupees (15) fifteen monthly, and one of the Second Class of Rupees (10) ten monthly to be competed for.

C. MOREHEAD,

Sec. to the Board of Education.

Bombay, 7th October 1844.

Notice

Verbal tenders will be received at the office of Superintendent of Repairs, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 14th instant, for the construction by contract of the undermentioned Street:-

2nd Carpenter Street.

Estimates of the quantity of labor and Materials to be expended, and Plans and descriptive accounts of the Works, will in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same may be obtained.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of contract, and the offers of parties who are not prepared to lodge the deposit at the time of sale, will not be registered.

J. J. F. CRUICKSHANK, Capt.

Superintendent of Repairs.

Bombay,
Supt. of Repairs Office,
7th October 1844. }

Notice.

Verbal tenders will be received at this office at 1 o'clock, on Saturday next the 12th instant, for the supply of the following articles, viz:

- 1 Pound Oxymuriate of Potash.
- 16 Ditto Alkaline.
- 5 Ounces Arsenic.
- 2 Cakes color, green Sap.
- 3 Levels Water.
- 3 Mirrors Magazine.
- 15 Pincers Iron Common.
- 5 Ounces Potash Carbonate.
- 7 Pounds Pearl Ash.
- 13 Rules Folding, Artificers.
- 88 Rubbers File.
- 5 Scissors Shears or Gunner or Tinman.
- 3 Cwt. of Steel Blister.
- 250 Yards Ticken Europe.
- 2 Pounds Vitriol Blue.
- 13 Ditto Isinglass.
- 30 Iron Rods $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Diameter.
- 2 Shears capable of cutting 32 Ozs. Copper.
- 1 Dozen Locks cupboard brass Pt. E 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 Inch.
- 2 Pair Candlesticks metal with Shades.
- 4 Ditto Ditto Wooden with Shades, and Lamp, burners fixed.
- 20 Yards Buntin, Europe Orange.
- 25 Horns Bugle for Light Infantry.
- 20 Yards Baize green Europe.
- 400 Buoy with coir ropes.

- 2 Dozens Gouges Europe of sizes from 1 to $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch.
 - 6 Gallons of Oil Decayed Salad.
 - 5 Cwt. Spun yarn White.
 - 100 Yards Buntin Orange.
 - 7 Inkstands Pewter Chest.
 - 6 Planes Beading.
 - 6 Bellows Smith Medium.
 - 17 Ditto Ditto Small.
 - 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. Iron Sheets.
 - 114 Ditto Ditto Bar and Flat 1 Inch broad $\frac{7}{8}$ Inch thick.
 - 6 Ditto Ditto Ditto from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch thick and from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch broad.
 - 78 Hatchets Hand.
- Sundry articles of Hospital Furniture required to be repaired.

An immediate deposit of ten per cent will be required to be made by the lowest bidders upon the amount of their offers; all further particulars may be learnt on application at this office from 10 till 5 o'clock daily.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

D. DAVIDSON, Capt.

Deputy Commy. Genl.

Bombay, Deputy Commy. Genl's. }
Office, 8th October 1844. }

Wanted.

To hire for the use of Government, a Godown within the Fort Walls, for lodging Commissariat Stores &c. Sealed Tenders for which will be received at this office.

E. MIGNON, Capt.

for Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl's. }
Office, 8th October 1844. }

Advertisement.

Passage is required for the conveyance of (27) twenty seven Native Convicts, & (4) four time expired Convicts, (more or less) to Singapore. Also for two European Convicts to the Isle of France, Calcutta, Madras, or direct to Van Dieman's Land.

Tenders will be received by the Superintendent Indian Navy, for passage to London, for a Quarter Master Serjeant (a Lunatic) of the Artillery, and a Steerage passage to London for (1) one time expired Engineer.

The Tenders should specify the rate per head, whether the vessel has a Surgeon on board, and the date when she will leave.

A Scale of victualing should accompany the tender.

By order,

H. B. LYNCH,

Assist. Supt. I. N.

Bombay, 2nd October 1844.

Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract with this department for supplying Cloths Europe and China, for the term of two years from the 1st day of Novem-

ber 1844, may on application at this office from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted,) obtain a list of the prices, and such other information relating thereto as may be required.

Verbal offers for the contract will be received at this office at 12 o'clock on Friday the 18th instant, when persons will be required to bid a per centage below the prices exhibited in the abovementioned list, on the understanding that the articles are to be of good quality, and delivered in good condition, free of all charges to the Indenting Departments.

The contractor will be required to comply immediately with all emergent demands for the articles included in the abovementioned list, and others of less urgency must be met within the period stated in the requisition Book; in failure thereof, the articles or such others as may be required in lieu, will be purchased at his risk and loss, and in all such cases an advance of Rupees (30) thirty per cent upon the amount of expences incurred, or a fine of Rupees (50) fifty at the option of the executive officer, will be levied as liquidated damages, for each, and every such breach of contract, as often as the same may occur.

No person will be allowed to bid for the contract unless he previously deposits in this office the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract, and should his offer be accepted he must be prepared to add thereto a further Sum of Rupees (700) seven hundred, in cash, and Rupees (1,300) Thirteen hundred in Bond, which also will be held as security for the due performance of the engagement.

The annual outlay on account of this contract is estimated at Rupees (28,217) or thereabouts; further particulars will be communicated at the time of bidding but no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

D. DAVIDSON, Captain,
Depty. Commy. Genl.

Bombay, Depty. Comy. Genl's. }
Office, 1st Octr. 1844. }

Notice.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Engineer to the Dock Yard, from persons willing to supply about seven (7) Lacs of Tiles more or less, any information on the subject may be obtained by application at the above office.

J. ESTRIDGE, Captain,
Engineer to the Dock Yard.

Bombay, }
Dock Yard, Engr's. Office. }
2nd October 1844. }

जाहि रनामा

ऐसाजे कवलें सुमारें सातलक्ष कमज्यास पुर विण्याची ज्यालाकांची खुप्री असेल त्यांचे अर्ज गोदीचे इंजिनियर साहेबांचे आफोसांत घेतील व ह्याबाबद दुसरें काह्यें पुरण असेल तें

ही सदरइ आफोसांत पुसलें असतां मालुम हेा ईल.

निशाणी

जे. एस्कोम. कपतान

गोदीचे इंजिनियर

तारीख रमाहे अक्टोबर सन १८४४ इसवोम काम मुंबई गोदीतील इंजिनियरचें आफोस.

W. ESCOMBE, Secy. to Govt.

जाहेर नांमु

मेहुंवे नलीयां आशारे शात लाज ह्या तेथी वधारे ह्या फ्रम आपवानीचे लोकोनी पुश्री होमे तेमोना अरजो गोदीनो ह जनेर शाहेजनी आप्रीशमां लेवांमां आवशे. अने मे वीशेजीव्यु फंध पुछुं होमे तेपए वुपर लजेली आप्रीशमां पुछेथी मालुंम थ शे *

नीशाणी

जे. एशतरीज कपतान

गोदीना हजनेर

तारीख २ माहे अक्टोबर सने १८४४

हशवी मुफाम मुंजह गोदीना

हजनेरनी ह्प्रीश *

W. ESCOMBE, Secy. to Govt.

Notice.

The sale of the Hamallage Contract advertised to take place on Monday the 30th instant, is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday the 15th proximo at noon, when intending bidders are requested punctually to attend at this office with the requisite deposit.

D. DAVIDSON, Capt.
Depty. Commy, Genl.

Bombay, Deputy Commissary }
Genl's. Office, 28th Sept. 1844. }

Notification.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council intends to despatch the monthly Mail Steamers to Suez, during the ensuing Season, on the dates specified below, viz:—

The Nov. Steamer on Friday the 1st Nov.
,, December ,, on Monday the 2nd Dec.
,, January ,, on Wednesday the 1st Jan.
,, February ,, on Saturday the 1st Feb.
,, March ,, on Saturday the 1st March.
,, April ,, on Tuesday the 1st April.
,, May ,, on Thursday the 1st May.

By order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3RD OCTOBER 1844.

No. 549 of 1844.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe on account of the Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, have been sent to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the last Overland despatch:—

1. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844, of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, serving under this Presidency.
 1. General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.
 2. Ditto..... ditto of the 14th Light Dragoons, 17th, 22nd and 86th Regiments of Foot.
2. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces, serving under this Presidency.
 1. General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.
 2. Ditto..... ditto of the 17th, 22nd and 86th Regiments of Foot, 14th Light Dragoons and 78th Highlanders.
3. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844 of Effects and Credits of deceased Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, serving under this Presidency.
 1. General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 17th and 28th Regiments of Foot, and 14th Light Dragoons.
4. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844, of Effects and Credits of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.
 1. General Rolls from the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 17th, 28th, 86th, 22nd Regiments of Foot, and 78th Highlanders.
 2. Ditto..... ditto of the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment.
5. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844, of Remittances on account of Donation Batta of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, serving under this Presidency.
 1. General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.
6. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844, of Remittances on account of Donation Batta of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments, serving under this Presidency.
 1. General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.
 2. Ditto..... ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.
7. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844, of Remittances on account of disallowances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, Serving under this Presidency.
 1. General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Foot.
8. General Rolls of Remittances on account of Regimental Necessaries in Her Majesty's Regiments, serving under this Presidency.
 1. General Roll on account of Regimental Necessaries of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment from 1st May to 31st July 1844.
 2. General Rolls on account of Regimental Necessaries of the 14th Light Dragoons, from 1st May to 31st July 1844.
 3. Ditto..... ditto of the 17th Regiment of Foot..... ditto.
 4. Ditto..... ditto..... of the 22nd Regiment of Foot..... ditto.
 5. Ditto..... ditto..... of the 28th Regiment of Foot..... ditto.
 6. Ditto..... ditto..... of the 86th Regiment of Foot..... ditto.
 7. Ditto..... ditto..... of the 78th Highlanders..... ditto.
9. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844, of Family Remittances of Commissioned and War-rant Officers of the Honorable Company's Service.
 1. General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.
10. General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st July 1844, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.
 1. General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1844.

No. 550 of 1844.—The Division order by Brigadier Gibbon, dated the 21st August last, directing Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Robertson, to assume temporary Command of the Northern Division of the Army, in conformity with G. O. of the 13th of that month, is confirmed.

No. 551 of 1844.—The order issued by Brigadier S. Hughes, c. b. Commanding Malwa Force, under date the 29th August last, directing the Command of the Brigade at Mhow to be exercised by Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, as the next Senior Officer from the departure of Brigadier Hughes, is confirmed.

No. 552. of 1844.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Major Fisher, c. b. dated Hyderabad the 12th August 1844, appointing Lieutenant W. F. Holbrow, to act as Quarter Master to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Brevet Captain Jones, appointed Deputy Collector in Scinde, until further orders.

An order by Lieutenant Leckie, dated Vingorla the 4th September 1844, appointing Lieutenant E. A. Green, to act as Adjutant to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, during the time, that the former Officer may be in charge of that Regiment.

No. 553 of 1844.—The following Native promotion is made:—

	<i>2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.</i>	<i>Date of appointment.</i>
Jemedar Hassan Khan to be Subedar, and Havildar Matta Deen to be Jemedar, vice } Shaik Emam Bux deceased..... }		1st Sept. 1844.

No. 554 of 1844.—The Services of Major Peat, c. n. and Lieutenant Munbee of the Engineers, and of Captain Clarke of the 2nd Grenadiers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1844.

No. 555 of 1844.—In consequence of the reports made of the conduct of Conductor Edward Wynne, of the Commissariat Department, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that he be deprived of his Warrant, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in order that he may be remanded to his corps.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1844.

No. 556 of 1844.—In modification of Article 76. Section XII. of Jameson's Code, Quarterly, instead of annual Statements of Forage Fund Accounts, are in future to be rendered to the Quarter Master General. The accounts of all Corps are to be made up and closed to the 31st October next; and afterwards they are to be furnished on the 1st February, 1st May, 1st August, and 1st November.

2nd. The following Regulation is substituted for Article 65 of the same Section of the Code:—

A permanent Establishment of Grass cutters is to be entertained for each Troop of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, consisting of a Muccadam and proportion of Grass cutters not less than one-third, the full complement in Cantonment, and when marching to be increased to an extent not exceeding two-thirds at the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

3rd. The Forage Fund's Statements, after being submitted for the sanction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and examined by the Quarter Master General, will be forwarded by him for final audit, to the Military Auditor General.

No. 557 of 1844.—Captain D. Davidson, Deputy Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 15th instant, to proceed to the Mahabeshwur hills, on private affairs.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.*

PACKETS.

It is hereby notified for general information, that Packets are open at this Office, for the reception of letters for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	TOUCHING WHERE.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent Indian Navy.....	1st November.....	Suez.....	Aden.
Ditto.....	Ditto.....	2nd December.....	Do.....	Do.
Emily.....	Ditto.....	48 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail		
Athal.....	Messrs. William Nicol & Co.....	10th instant.....	Persian Gulf.....	
United Kingdom.....	" W. & T. Edmond & Co.....	15th Ditto.....	Clyde.....	
Victoria.....	" Ebraim Cadoo.....	Ditto.....	Liverpool.....	
Nelson.....	" W. & A. Graham & Co.....	12th Ditto.....	China.....	
Amazon.....	" Forbes & Co.....	Despatch.....	London.....	
Sophia.....	" Ditto.....	Despatch.....	Calcutta.....	
John Knox.....	" Leckie & Co.....	Ditto.....	Moulmain.....	Colombo.
Australia.....	" Ditto.....	Ditto.....	London.....	
Mary Alice.....	" William Nicol & Co.....	30th instant.....	Liverpool.....	
Chance.....	" Grey & Co.....	20th Ditto.....	London.....	
Wild Irish Girl.....	" Campbell Miller & Co.....	Despatch.....	Ditto.....	
			Liverpool.....	

As a general rule, the Packets for Sailing Vessels, will be closed on the evening before the date of departure.

Bombay, General Post Office, 9th October 1844.

JOHN GORDON,
Post Master General.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

Passes granted at Indore under the Proclamation of 1843 | 44, from 27th October 1843 to the 27th July last.... Chests.. 13,325

Ditto from 28th July to the 26th Sept..... 238

13,563

Ditto at Bombay from the 17th October 1843 to the 30th Sept. 1844. 798

Ditto Do. for the season 1844 | 45 from 1st to 2nd Inst. ... 190

Ditto Do. from 3rd to the 8th Inst..... 33 223 1,021

Chests.. 14,584

IMPORTED.

Under the Passes granted previous to the 1st October 1843..... Chests.. 3,744

Ditto the Proclamation of 1843 | 44, from the 1st October 1843 to the 2nd Inst..... 13,839½

Chests.. 17,583½

EXPORTED.

From the 1st October 1843 to the 25th ultimo..... Chests 18,321

H. H. GLASS,
Opium Agent.

Bombay, 9th October 1844.

Notice.

Verbal Tenders will be received at this Office on Monday the 14th instant at 12 o'clock for executing by contract the undermentioned work.

Plan and estimate of the quantity of labor and Materials to be expended, also the form of contract to be entered into, will in the mean time remain open for inspection, copies of which may be taken, and any additional information obtained.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay, in signing the Deed of contract.

WORK.

Building an upper story over the present Quarters of the Medical Warrant Officers in Fort George.

T. M. B. TURNER, Capt.
Garrison Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay, 9th October 1844.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Sale of the Pattermar formerly advertised having been postponed, the same will be sold on Saturday next the 12th instant, without any further delay.

H. H. GLASS,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, 9th October 1844.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

Petition and Assignment.

Poondlick Wittoba, an English writer, Hindoo, formerly residing in Antoba Gosavee's Oart, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 7th October 1844.

J. P. LARKINS,
Chief Clerk.

Bombay, 8th October 1844.

नमला देवादारोनी कोरटमचे
अरज तथा हवालो
पुनदलीक वीदुभा अंगारेण लपनारो डी
नकु माठाल श्री जुभाधनां कोरभाहार अं
नतोभा गोशाधनी वाडीमो रेडतो हतो ते
नी तारीम ७ मी अक्रोपर शने १८४४ ने
हाडे दापलकरी के क

१ जे-पी-लारकीनरा शाडिज

शीख कलारक राडी

श्री जुभाधनां शीख कलारक

शाडिजनी हाकीशा तारीम ८

मी अक्रोपर शने १८४४

(A True Translation.)

JOHN VAUPELL,
Chief Translator.

Civil Appointments &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Castle, 9th October 1844.

Mr. A. Remington, received charge from Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Bt. on the 25th ultimo, of the Office of the agent for the Hon'ble the Governor at Surat.

Captain J. W. Auld, Acting Bheel Agent at Kunhur, resumed charge of his duties on the 21st ultimo.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

By order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Chief Secy.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1844.

Lieutenant A. Nash, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Dukhun, is allowed leave of absence, from the 5th to the 31st instant, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1844.

The leave of absence granted to Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, on the 18th ultimo, under Sec: XII. of the absentee Rules, is cancelled; and that officer is allowed leave of absence for two months & eleven days from the 25th Idem, under Sec: XI. of the absentee rules of January 1840, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.

Bombay, Castle, 9th October 1844.

Mr. A. Elphinston, Collector of Rutnagere, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation from the 26th ultimo.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Acting Collector of Poona is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation from the 20th instant.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, Collector of Broach, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation from the 20th instant.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, Collector of Ahmednuggur is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XI of the absentee rules of the 29th January 1840, to proceed to the Mahableshwur hills on private affairs.

Mr. W. R. Morris, Accountant General, and Revenue and Judicial Accountant, is allowed leave of absence for three months from the 15th instant, under Section XI of the Absentee Rules, of the 29th January 1840, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.

Lieutenant W. E. Evans, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Dukhun, is permitted to avail himself, from the 3rd instead of from the 1st Instant, of the leave of absence, for one month, granted to him under date the 18th ultimo.

Mr. M. A. Coxon, Third Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for three weeks, under Section XI. of the absentee rules, to proceed to Belgaum, on private affairs.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, First Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, held permanent charge of the Talookas of Maligaum, Chaleesgaon, Baglan, and Pimpulner from the 9th May to the 11th August last.

By order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council.

E. H. TOWNSEND,

Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1844.

Mr. J. Buchanan, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur assumed charge of his office on the 2nd instant.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlat have reported the following appointments in the Ahmednuggur Zillah.

Azum Succaram Bajee to be Moonsiff of Baglan.
Mr. Joseph Hanson, to be Moonsiff of Neywassa.
Azum Bappoojee Govind to be moonsiff of Nundoorbar.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1844.

Lieutenant J. Rose, Acting Adjutant of the Kandesh Bheel Corps assumed charge of his appointment on the 21st ultimo.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have cancelled the Sinned of Erapa bin Chenverappa, a Vakeel in the Dharwar Zillah.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1844.

Apprentice Eliazer Elijah, now in the Civil Hospital at Rajcote to be transferred to the Military branch, and Apprentice Jamsctjee Pestonjee, now with the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be attached to the Civil Hospital at Rajcote.

Mr. C. Manson, was Examined in the Printed Regulations on the 23rd ultimo, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1844.

The leave of absence granted to the Reverend J. Jessopp, on the 11th ultimo, for the benefit of his health, is extended to the 31st instant, on the same account.

Assistant Surgeon Thatcher, delivered over charge of his duties of civil Surgeon at Kaira, to Assistant Surgeon H. Pitman, on the 24th ultimo.

*By order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
W. ESCOMBE,
Secy. to Govt.*

ERATUM.

In the leave of absence to Mr. J. Gordon, Post Master General, notified in page 628 of the Government Gazette, of the 3rd ultimo, for "Section II." read "Section XI."

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

- 4th Oct.—Lieut. J. E. Dunsterville, 19th Regt. from Deccan.
5th ,, Lieut. J. G. Lightfoot, Artillery, from Nuggur.
,, ,, Capt. Macdonell, 19th Regt. from Surat.
6th ,, Lieut. A. Nash, Engineers from Poona.
,, ,, Capt. Berthon, ditto, from Surat.
7th ,, ,, Orrok, 16th from Bhooj.
,, ,, H. Stamford, Artillery, from Scinde.
,, ,, Lieut. Compton, 18th Regt. from do.
,, ,, Lieut. Col. Waddington, Engineer, from Kurrahee.
,, ,, Lieut. A. Raitt, 16th from Bhooj.
8th ,, Capt. J. M. Shortt, 13th Regt. from Kurrahee.

DEPARTURES.

- 2nd Oct.—Lieut. J. S. Gell, 10th Regt. to Mahableswur.
,, ,, Ensign James Campbell, 22nd Regiment N. I. to England.
3rd ,, Bt. Major Stevens, c. b., 21st Regt. N. I. to Vingorla.
5th ,, Capt. N. H. Thornbury, Secretary Military Board to Kandalla.
6th ,, ,, J. W. Richards, 21st M. N. I. to Kulladjee.
7th ,, Lieut. Col. Marshall, 11th Regt. N. I. to Mahableswur.
8th ,, Paymaster G. P. Erskine, 21st Fusiliers, to Kamptee.
,, ,, Lieut. A. H. Curtis, 2nd Gr. to Sattara.
Town Major's Office, 9th October 1844.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- 7th October.—E. I. C. Iron Steamer Nemesia, Mr. R. S. Ross in charge, from Surat 6th October.
Passengers.—Mrs. Flower and 2 children; Captain Glass; Mr. Biggs with a detachment of Bombay Artillery.
,, ,, —H. H. the Imaum of Muscate's ship Moosafa, Abdoqla, for Nacodah, from Muscat 25th September.
Passengers—16 Arabs.
,, ,, —H. C. Steamer^d Pluto, G. F. Airey, Commander, from Kurachee 3rd October.

Passengers.—Mrs. Haliburton; Mrs. McDougal; Lieut. Fell I. N. Lieut. Colonel Waddington; Captain Shortt; Captain Stamford; Captain Lucas; Lieut. Aitchison; Lieut. Compton; Ensign Burd; 8 Europeans and 1 do. prisoner under transportation; 4 women and 4 children; 37 Native rank and file, and 6 women; 5 public and 19 private followers.

8th ,, —Arab Brig Tauze, Backer, Nacodah from Zanzibar 5th September.

Passengers.—6 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

- 2nd October.—H. C. Steamer R. S. Ross, to Surat.
,, ,, —H. C. Steam Frigate Semiramis, J. P. Sanders Esq. Commander, to Kurrahee.
3rd ,, —Barque Delhi, W. H. Horner, to Liverpool.
,, ,, —Ship Oriental, W. Wilson, to Colombo and China.
Passenger.—J. Smith Esq. A. Nicol and W. Simpson Esq.
5th ,, —E. I. C. Steam Frigate Acbar, R. Ethersey Esq. commander, to Kurrahee.
,, ,, —Ship Helen, A. Bayne, to China.
Passengers.—Two Parsees.
6th ,, —Ship Ardaseer, A. McIntyre, to China.
,, ,, —E. I. C. Pattimar Pourru, Hossan Khan, Syrang, to Cruize.
8th ,, —Arab Ship Cadree, Coonjee Perrie, Nacodah, to Malabar Coast.

E. F. DANVERS.
Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, 9th October 1844.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT, LEGISLATIVE, THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1844.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 7th September 1844, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT. NO. XVIII. OF 1844.

An Act for the better control and management of Jails within the Bengal Presidency.

I. It is hereby enacted, that so much of the provisions of any Regulation of the Bengal Code, or of any Act of the Government of India, as vests the Judges of Circuit, the Commissioners of Circuit, the Superintendents of Police and the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, with control and superintendence over the several Jails of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Prisoners confined in them, the Establishments thereunto belonging, and the places of banishment or transportation of Prisoners, is repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the whole of the said control and superintendence shall be vested in the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, acting under the instructions of the Zillah and City Judges, and that the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Zillah and City Judges, shall be guided in regard to all matters relating to the Jails under their charge, the Prisoners confined in them, the Establishments thereunto belonging, and the places of banishment or transportation of Prisoners, by such orders as they may receive from their respective Local Governments.

T. R. DAVIDSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1844.

The following Act is brought up before the Legislative Council this day—The Governor General of India in Council being desirous that no time should be lost in passing the Act—

Resolved, That the Rule requiring that no Draft of a Law should be ordered to be published till at least one week shall have elapsed from the day on which it was first laid before the Council of India in its Legislative Department, and that the Rules requiring that all Acts of the Governor General of India in Council shall be brought up for second reading in two months, or in three months from the date of

the first reading, be suspended in respect to the following proposed Act, and that it be at once passed into Law.

ACT No. XIX. of 1844.

An Act for abolishing Town Duties and Mookhauts, and all Taxes upon Trades and Professions within the Presidency of Bombay.

It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of October 1844, all Town Duties, Kusub Veeras, Moh-trnfas, Ballootee Taxes, and Cesses of every kind on Trades or Professions under whatsoever name, levied within the Presidency of Bombay, and not forming a part of the Land Revenue, shall be abolished.

T. R. DAVIDSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

N. B. *The price of the Bombay Government Gazette to private Subscribers is Three Rupees per quarter or 4 Annas per copy, payable in advance, and to Non-subscribers 8 Annas per copy. It is particularly requested to be noticed, that the price of the Government Gazette is the same whether it be taken for the whole or part of the quarter, as no subscriptions will be received for broken periods.*

Subscribers are requested on change of stations to intimate the same to this Office.

Printed and Published by D. НІСКЕР, at the Government Press, Apollo Street.

14 Oct 1844

SUPPLEMENT



TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by authority.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER 1844.

Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general Information the following report, drawn up by Major F. Mackeson, C. B., Officiating Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory, on the country lying being between Bhawalpore and Sirsa.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1844.

No. 9 of 1844.

FROM,

MAJOR F. MACKESON, C. B.

Officiating Supt. Bhuttee Territory.

TO,

R. N. C. HAMILTON,—Esquire,

Late Agent Governor General on a Special Mission to Sirsa and Bhawalpore.

SIR,

Abstract.
Submits survey of the road through the desert with list of Stages.

distances measured by a perambulator, but no care has been spared on my part to make it as correct as the instruments at my command would admit of.

2. In submitting this survey, I beg to offer a few remarks, first on the general features of the country traversed, secondly on the nature and capabilities of the road that has been opened and on the effect its opening is calculated to have on different channels of commerce.

3. The tract of country traversed from Sirsa to Bhawalpore measures in extent, from East by North to West by South, two hundred and twenty-seven miles. The first forty-three miles are through British Territory, the next eighty-seven miles are through the N. E. portion of the Hindoo state of Bikanir, and the last ninety seven miles are through the Musulman principality of Bhawalpore. This tract is not as has been thought a desert of deep sand. the heavy sand bears no proportion to the hard soil. From Sirsa to Bhatner though void of large trees the country near the road is covered with underwood of Ihund, Raul and Ban; beyond Bhatner the stunted underwood is partial, while bare shifting sand hills on a substratum of hard soil are the common feature. The population is scanty. In the British Territory the inhabitants met with are Bhuttis (Musulmans) and Bagri Jats (Hindoos.) In Bikanir the Zeemindars are Musulmans from the Nai and Bagris from Bazardis. In Bhawalpore the prevailing cast is Musulman. The small towns on the road are inhabited by Hindoo Merchants, the chief places are Raneeah in the British Territory a Thana and Taliseel station, Bhatneer and Soorulgurh in Bikaner and Maroth in Bhawalpore; Sooratgurh and Maroth are the Marts to which the scattered inhabitants of the desert resort to dispose of their produce chiefly Ghee, and to purchase in return the necessaries of life. The principal food of the inhabitants of the desert is bagra.

Tract from Sirsa to Sooratgurh described, its capabilities and prospects of improvement.

Between Sirsa and Sooratgurh the country bears traces of having once been well inhabited, at no very distant period the waters of the Gujjar river reached as far as Sooratgurh, and old wells are numerous as far West as Bhalner; a large belt of meadow land four miles in breadth extends from Sirsa to Sooratgurh, which when flooded by the Gujjar is capable of producing crops of wheat, barley, gram and oats, and after the rainy season rich crops of rice; while the Kohi or high lands, North and South of it yield excellent crops of

Bajra, Moat and Til. The progress of improvement in this district has been much retarded since it came under British sway by the unjust system that has prevailed in the Patteala and Khaithal states of bunding the upper course of the Gujgar river, notwithstanding remonstrances from the British authorities, running through a twelve years correspondence: Villages that enjoyed the benefit of the Gujgar inundation when under Patteala, have with- in the last six years since their transfer to us, been nearly ruined for the want of it, yet it is maintained that no new bunds have been constructed. The above tract has, it is seen, great natural advantages, if not unjustly deprived of them, and only requires the introduction of capital and a more industrious race of cultivators to render it exceedingly valuable. It has suffered much from the disorders following the cessation of regular Govern- ment, and from the misrule of its late masters the predatory Bhattes, who lived by plundering their neighbours. The Bhattes checked in their predatory habits by the strong arm of the British Government, are now slowly but gradually being displaced by the more industrious Seikh Jats and Bageis, and they must either bend to necessity and become cultivators, or retire with their herds of cattle further into the desert and across the Sutlej.

5. As regards the barren waste extending West from Soorutgurh to Bhawalpore, the prospects of reclaiming it are not very promising, not that it is altogether un- productive, for luxuriant crops of bajra, moat and til are raised at the portions of light sandy soil that occur here and there, spread over a substratum of hard clay, but these crops depending entirely on the monsoon, which is uncertain, are subject to frequent failures, and the water to be found in wells is at too great a depth, and too brackish in most places to be of use, either for drinking, or agricultural purposes. The measures best calculated to change the face of a large portion of this country would be the digging a canal from the river Sutlej near Roper, which should pass south of Bhatenda and Furid Roth, and fall into the forsaken bed of an old river called the Slakro near Bhalnir. The line of Country this canal would pass through is clear of all the rain torrents from the Himilaya range, and the slope continues favorable to within two marches of Bhawalpore, while the rich soil it would pass through in its upper course should amply repay the outlay.

6. There remains to be noticed one remarkable feature in the country traversed to Bhawalpore, which is the traces that exist in it of the course of some former river, and as it is to the forsaken bed of this river that we are indebted for the opening to us of a road through the desert, I shall venture to give a more particular description of it than it would otherwise deserve. On looking at a map of the desert we find many scattered hamlets, ponds and wells marked on it, which the people dwelling north and south of the desert may have founded and dug, either for watering their cattle at graze, or for the con- venience of inter-communication and traffick; but in no part of the desert save on the road from Sirsa to Bhawalpore, shall we observe a continuous line of villages traversing its whole extent from E. by N. to W. by S. and their existence on this road must I think be attributed, to the facilities afforded for settling by the deserted bed of the river before mentioned.—All the villages and Roths or forts on the road, which since Marath have been constructed within the last thirty years, stand either in, or close to this deserted channel, and for the reason that wells dug in it are generally found to have sweet water, while the water of wells dug at a distance from it either north or south is usually brackish.

7. The deserted bed of the river alluded to in the foregoing paragraph is known as far east as Sirsa by the name of Slakro Baban, and is pointed out by old inhab- itants as distinct from the smaller channels in it, confined within which the Gard- war river now flows. This distinction continues to a few miles west of Raneea, whence the Soorutgurh the whole breadth of the Slakro is distinctly marked by numerous elevated sites of villages on its banks, although the banks themselves now appear low and ill defined. At Baurre the Slakro is joined by the dry bed of the Tharholi, and at Manah four miles east of Soorutgurh by the dry bed of the Chittanj river. From Soorutgurh to Anopgurh its course is well defined by strongly marked lines of high sand hills, those on the south bank being more conspicuous and uninterrupted than those on the north. Af- ter leaving Soorutgurh it bears but the one name of Slakro Baban, the names of its feeders the Gujgar and Chittanj being unknown. From Anopgurh to Chapao and Ralipabar its banks and course are less easily traced, its bed spreads considerably and divides into branches exhibiting large expanses of flat hard soil en- tirely bare, called by the natives of the country Chittany or Dubar, and which, after the Sun has risen high above the horizon, have the appearance of sheets of water, displaying all the deceptive and varying images of the Mirage. The breadth to which the bed of the Slakro attains at this part of its course, is such as to favor the idea that it was a larger river than the Sutlej, which it may have resembled in the lowness of its banks, and in its winding and slow current; opposed to the conclusion of its having ever been a permanent stream, is the fact of its principal known feeders, the Gujgar and Chittany having been ascertained to be merely rain streams, taking their sources from within the lower range of the Himalaya; a glance at the map of the upper Provinces will how- ever show the numerous streams by which the whole country between the Sutlej and the Jumna is drained off into the bed of the Slakro, and it is possible that some of these streams formerly possessed a more permanent character, and that their sources may not yet have been traced; even if not permanent, the body of water ac- cumulated in these streams in former years, may have been sufficient to have worked for itself a well defined channel through the desert, the traces of which still remain, ages have elapsed since this river ceased to flow, and I shall leave to those who care to prosecute the enquiry, to establish the permanency or otherwise of its charac- ter, merely observing here that from excursions made North and South in the desert to a distance of 15 miles from satisfaction the deserted course of a large river as far as the Ralipabar wells. From that point its course was reported to me to continue in the same W. by S. direction, passing Delawar and other forts in the desert, built on its channel, perhaps joining in the end some forsaken bed of the ever changing Indus near where that river empties itself in the ocean.

8th. The road from sirsa to the wells at Ralipabar within two marches of Bhawal- pore follows the dry bed of the Slakro conforming to its windings. Its direction is West by South. It sometimes runs in the dry bed, sometimes crosses it, and some- times runs parallel with it on the right or left bank, never deviating from one or the other of its banks more than four miles. On a comparison with the average run of marshes it is less heavy for

Description of the road from Sirsa to Bhawal- pore.

wheel carriages than the road from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, and it would continue good at all seasons. It runs through an open country with little or no cultivation, and may be increased to any breadth, camels may march by it fifty abreast on either side of a column of troops.

Supply of water.

9th. The present supply of water from wells would suffice for the passage of a kafila of three hundred camels, and we have only to increase the number of wells on the road to admit of large bodies of troops moving by it; with the exception of the stage of Belachean, the water is every where drinkable and generally good.

exception of the stage

Supplies of all kinds how procurable.

10th. There would be no difficulty as to supplies of all kinds on due notice being given, such as are not procurable on the road, can be brought to any point on it in two days or less, from the Ghura river; gram for horses is not procurable beyond Ranceeah, but Barley and Moat, or Bajra, may be substituted, forage for camels, and grass for bullocks and horses, may be said to be plentiful throughout the march, unless in seasons of unusual drought. The grass is of a kind that requires to be cut with a sickle, and notice should be given to have it cut and stored if required for Troops; Barley, Bhoosa and Moat Bhoosa are plentiful as far as Anopgurh, but scarce beyond that stage.

Precautions necessary in marching Troops by this Road.

11th. Koss Minars are now being erected at every two miles to show the direction of the road by day, for Troops marching at night it would be well to take the precaution of having fires lighted at intervals of four miles, for the road once lost in the desert is not easily recovered, in the march of Troops the strictest orders should be issued and enforced to secure the few people inhabiting along the road from molestation, and all persons employed as guides, for whom at first a great demand will be made, should be liberally paid and encouraged by kind treatment.

Advantages of the direct Road from Delhie to Bhawalpore through the desert, much still required to be done to draw forth its capabilities

be upwards of three days.

12th. Whether viewed with reference to the march of troops, or to the despatch of Military Stores from the heart of our upper Provinces at Delhie to Scinde, or to a direct line of Dak from Delhie to Sukkur, the advantages of the new road are too obvious to require to be dwelt on. The saving of time in marching troops by this road instead of by Ferozepore would be ten days, to say nothing of the vast expense avoided, which has hitherto attended the dragging of fleets of boats up to Ferozepore from Bhawalpore and Sukkur. The time saved in the conveyance of the Dak would be upwards of three days. The advantages of the road as a channel of commerce will be separately noticed; mean while I may observe that if it be an object with Government to make the road a thoroughfare, much is still required to be done to improve its resources. A greater number of wells must be dug than will barely suffice to supply the wants of travellers, and encouragement must be held out to people to settle on them; The practice hitherto in force with Zeemindars on the road, of exacting payment at discretion from travellers and kahilas for watering cattle at their wells must be put a stop to; The Zeemindars should receive an allowance on the duties levied from their own Government, for without remuneration they cannot be expected to draw water from a great depth for other peoples cattle, which they require for their own, while if their exactious continue, the road will not be travelled by Merchants *

The effect the opening of the new road will have upon commerce, and first on commerce between Bombay Delhie and Amratsur.

13th I have now to remark on the effect which the opening of the direct road from Delhie, though Sirsa to Bhawalpore, will have upon commerce; This effect can only be fully developed when Steam Boats plying between Bombay and the mouth of the Indus, and thence to Bhawalpore shall have rendered the transport of Europe manufactures and other articles of commerce by that Channel both safe and expeditious. We may then expect, from a comparison with the various routes by which the products and manufactures of Europe reach the great marts in the upper provinces and in the Punjab, that the route from Bombay to Bhawalpore by water and thence by land through Sirsa to Delhie will have the advantage over all others, in rapidity of communication and in other respects. In point of safety it is now much to be preferred to the long land route traversed by kafilas from Bombay *via* Pali Bhirin and Amratsur, which is seldom free from the apprehension of plunderers. The trade from Bombay by the river route to Bhawalpore and to the countries north east of that mart has hitherto been trifling in amount, a circumstance that may be accounted for by the unsettled state of the countries west of the Indus since that river was opened in 1832, and by the natural difficulties of the upward navigation of the rivers opposed to the unskilful enterprise of Native Merchants unused to the risk of water carriage; early in 1836 a firm of our Merchants established at Bhawalpore opened a commercial intercourse with Bombay by the river route, but meeting with some loss from the sinking of a cargo on the outset, they for a time suspended their transactions. For the last three years however this firm has annually got up an investment of three boat loads of goods from Bombay, consisting of Europe long Cloths (suphedji) bars and sheets of Iron, Spices, Cocoanuts &c. but they show a great want of enterprize in selecting for their voyage the season when the river is at its lowest, when there is less risk and they can load their boats heavily. The consequence is that their voyage from Bombay to Bhawalpore occupies seven Months, They lose the advantage of being first in the Market, and much of their

* Several kafilas from Delhie within the last month have gone from Sirsa round by Abahur and along the left bank of the Sutlej to Bhawalpore, alledging as their reason for not taking the direct road through the desert, their fear of exactions from the Zeemindars for watering their cattle. The chief advantage of the desert road for kafilas is its directness. The duty levied on it is 8 annas per Camel more than by the circuitous route on which the Bikaner territory is avoided. Add to this that forage though not scarce in the desert road is more abundant in the circuitous road, as is water, and when we consider how little it requires in the shape of exaction or obstruction to turn trade off its direct channel, it is obvious that the road through the desert must be cleared from all obstacles of this nature before it can successfully contend with roads possessing greater natural advantages; even when all has been done for it that can be done, part of the traffic from Afghanistan that would otherwise have come by it may since our acquisition of territory at Asafvala on the Ghara cross to that place direct from Multan by Puk Pattan, thus avoiding the duties to be paid in the Bhawalpore and Bikaner states. At present however the duties between Multan and Puk Pattan are much heavier than they are between Multan and Sirsa by Bhawalpore.

profit is eaten up by the wages of boat-men, Goomani Ram Seth of Luchmungurh who has branch firms at Sirsa and at Bombay, has now sent for an experimental cargo from Bombay in order to prove in how short a time goods shipped at Bombay and brought up the river in boats lightly laden, and taking advantage of the season of favorable winds can be landed at Bhawalpore, and conveyed thence to the Markets at Bhiam and Delhi, should the result of his venture be favorable his example will no doubt have many followers and we shall in course of time see this channel of commerce vie with that from Calcutta to Delhi, and in a great measure supersede the long and expensive land route from Bombay *via* Pali!

2ndly in the commerce between the Marts of Sirsa and Bhawalpore. 14th Of the traffic created between the Marts of Bhawalpore and Sirsa by the opening of the new road I have little to say. In the outset the Sirsa merchants anticipated a great demand for the groceries which they bring from near Shamli and export westward, their anticipations have not been realized, the consumption at Bhawalpore itself is not very great, and that place is already well supplied by the channel of the Sutlej from Loodiana and the Jalindar Doab, and when our merchants would have sent on their investments to Sukkur, when a demand for them existed, they discovered that the heavy duties they would have to pay, in clearing out of Bhawalpore, would leave them little or no profit on their investments. To avoid these ruinous duties, they are now put to the inconvenience of sending their goods outside of Bhawalpore to the river side, and there keeping them until they can hire a boat to take them on to Sukkur, and yet in spite of this drawback my impression is, that when Bullock carts come to be used instead of camels on the new road, it may successfully compete with the River route in supplying upper Scinde with the groceries and drugs in demand there, which can be procured cheaper and of better quality from the eastward of Sirsa than from the neighbourhood of Loodiana and Jaliendar. The Sirsa Merchants will also have the advantage of bringing back a return cargo, thus making two profits where the river going trade only yields one. In addition to Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, and other groceries, the Sirsa Merchants should be able to export to Bhawalpore the Indigo grown about Hansi, which is of superior quality to that now purchased by the Lahani Merchants at Bhawalpore and Shahabad for export to western Markets

3rdly on the commerce between Afghanistan and India.

15th. Another branch of trade that will be more immediately affected by the opening of the new route is, that from Afghanistan to India carried on by the Lohanis. The trade is so well known that a detailed account of it is not requisite. The number of camels laden with merchandize that annually pass through Dera Ismael Khan towards India led by these enterprising traders has been estimated at 7,000. Those who bring horses are compelled by the Sikh Government to take the road to Lahore, very few of them come by Multan and Bhawalpore. Those who bring green and dried fruits, Madder, Assafœtida and other merchandize find their way to our frontier from numerous directions, driven by exactions into circuitous routes, and travelling any distance, and undergoing any hardships rather than pay duties. Besides the Lahani Kafilas engaged in this trade there are Kafilas belonging to Multan, Affghans amounting to about 700 camels, that go annually to Candahar, and as far as Lucknow and Cawnpoor in our provinces. There are also merchants at Bhawalpore and at Sooratgurh in the desert, whose camels 300 in number ply between Dera Ismael Khan, Jung Meani, Multan and our provinces, making their journeys later in the season, and purchasing the goods they import from the Zahanis. The reduction of the duties in the Bhawalpore and Bikaner states followed up by the removal of all difficulties in the supply of water to caravans should have the effect of concentrating in the new road a great part of the trade above described, and the Lahanis freed in a great measure from former exactions, should be able considerably to increase the amount of their imports and exports.

16th. It has been suggested that the opening of the direct roads across the desert would enable the Lahanis to make two journeys to India instead of one. The time saved affords no ground for such an expectation, nor is it possible in their present mode of travelling, for they can only cross the Suliman Range with their families previous to, or after the heavy falls of snow, and they must leave their families to spend the depth of winter in Damann, that is on this side the passes, but if it has not effected what was impracticable as a measure facilitating the access of the Lahanis to our marts and the supply of their wants, the opening a direct road, together with the reductions of duties through two of the three foreign states intervening between Afghanistan and India must be admitted to have effected much for commerce between those countries, much eventual benefit will, I am persuaded, also arise from this measure to the trade between Bombay and the marts of upper India and the Punjab; and if I might be permitted to suggest a further measure by which commerce by these two channels might be promoted it should be the revival of an old proposition for the establishment of a mart, or annual fair at a convenient position on the frontier, at which the merchants from Afghanistan from Hindoostan and from Bombay, might meet and exchange their goods free from the vexatious exactions practiced by native Governments. The inconvenience suffered by our merchants trading between Sirsa and upper Scinde from the want of an intermediate mart at which they might store, or dispose of their goods, free of exorbitant duties has been already noticed; and this inconvenience would be more severely felt should the Bombay trade with Delhi and Amratsur follow the new channel. As regards the effect of a mart, or fair on the Lohani trade, it may be remarked that, though generally the Lohanis are indifferent to the distance they have to travel to supply their wants there are many of them even now who find it their interest to dispose of the goods at marts nearer home where they have to pay heavy duties and where their wants are but indifferently supplied, many of them who cross the Suliman range with the last kafilas of the season, may wish to return with the first, and will dispose of their goods at Deera Ismael Khan at Multan and at Bhawalpore, as has been observed to the Merchants of those places, rather than undertake a long march into Hindoostan. Others again whose wants are supplied at Jung Miani, Multan Shajbad and Bhawalpore never come beyond those marts at Jung Miani, after disposing of their own goods they purchase large quantities of a particularly strong coarse cloth resembling dowote, which dyed in indigo is the common wear of the Affghan peasantry. At Shujabad they purchase indigo, and at Multan and Bhawalpore indigo and coarse chintz, which are exported to Bokhara. It is therefore obvious that were a mart once established in a convenient locality on the frontier where no duties should be levied, the number of Lahanis who would dispose of their goods there instead of coming on to India would be much increased, indeed that the number might be expected to increase in proportion to the ability of our Merchants to supply their wants.

Proposes Bhawalpore as the best position for the mart. 17th. Should the foregoing remarks dispose you to view the establishment of a mart as a practical object deserving of encouragement, it will not be difficult to determine its position. The town of Bhawalpore or a site in its immediate neighbourhood would unite advantages that could not be found in any other one place. It is situated both on the high road of the trade from Affghanistan to India, and on what promises at no distant period and with due encouragement to become the high road of trade from Bombay to Delhie, or from Europe to the marts in Upper India. It is moreover easily accessible from the capitals of Rajpootana, from Delhi and from Amratsur, and is near to Multan, itself a great mart.

Submits a short tabular statement of increase of traffick on the rivers Sutlej Indus, Sukkur from 1833 to 1843. 18th. In conclusion as connected with subjects adverted to in this letter, I beg to draw your attention to the annexed Tabular statement obtained from the Government Agent at Bhawalpore, shewing the increase of trade on the rivers Sutlej and Indus since the opening of those rivers early in 1833. It will be seen that in the first year the number of boats that descended the river was four, laden with 2700 Mds. of merchandize, which I may observe by the way was sold at a dead loss owing to the obstacles opposed to our merchants by the jealous fears of the Ameers of Scinde. In the last year 1843, the number of boats is stated at 1125 and the quantity of merchandize at 2,14,416 Mds. all the 1125 boats, save the three alluded to in a former part of this letter, as bringing cargoes from Bombay up the Indus, are downward going boats, engaged in carrying groceries and drugs from near Ferozepore and Loodiana, and grain from near Sutpoor and Mithankoth to Scinde. It must be admitted that the greater portion of the 2,14,416 Mds. of merchandize so called is grain, the demand for which in Scinde arises from the presence there of a large body of our troops, that the trade up the rivers from Bombay is at present trifling, that the population on the rivers is too scanty and too poor to be able for many years to come to purchase any quantity of our Europe manufactures, but I would still draw your attention to the general progress of traffick on the rivers. In 1833 on the course of the Sutlej and Ghara from Loodiana to near Bhawalpore there were no boats but one or two at each of the ferries, ten or twelve miles apart, used for crossing the river. The use of oars, masts and sails was unknown, and a voyage down or up the river to any distance unheard of, we now see the boatmen of the upper course of the Ghara and Sutlej become expert sailors, and making a voyage to Sukkur and back as a common occurrence, while the actual number of boats between Loodiana and Sukkur has increased from 250 to upwards of 750. These are results which appear to me to justify our entertaining sanguine hopes of one day seeing the neglected rivers to the N. W. of the Indian continent vie with those to the East as channels of commerce and civilization.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) F. MACKESON,
Offg. Supt. Bhutteana,

Pol. Depart. Supt's. Office Bhutteana }
Territory Sirsa 15th April 1844. }

ROUTE FROM SIRSA TO BHAWULPORE.

Territory.	Civil Authorities.	Names of Stages.	No. of Houses.	No. of Shops.	Distance.			Road.	Rivers.	Tanks.	Wells Pucka and Kutchas.		INTERMEDIATE VILLAGES.			
					Miles.	Furlongs.	Yards.				No.	Depth of wells.				
													CUBITS,			
													Water below surface	Water in well.		
British. Rajah of Bikaner Territory.	Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmere.	Superintendent Bhutty Territory at Sirsa.	Sirsa.....	a	Town											
			Raneea.....	400	20	12	7	Good.	1 large Tank.	5 P.	60	10	Dhunoor on the Cuggur large Jheel.	
			Bunnee.....	40	2	14	2	100	Good water, heavy.	2	1 P.	70	5	Water of wells slightly brackish, Jug Mallerah, 40 houses 3 kutchas wells, 1 Tank water 80 cubits, Kunjurwalla 2 kutchas wells, 15 houses.	
			Sebee.....	51	1	8	4	30	Sandy first part.	Kucha tanks.	5 P. one in use.	Water sweet.	
			Bhulnere.....	200	100 open.	10	6	180	Lands at starting good.	1	52 P. 5 in use.	100	6	Sonerwalla 2 P. wells one out of order, 1 tank 20 houses grove of trees. There is a hard road to Bhutueer from this via Peer Kamreea distance 13 and 17. Water sweet.	
												1 Tank the largest on the road, a dam retains water throughout the year.				Mustanee 1 P. well, 1 kutchas tank, 20 houses. } water sweet.
																Shereka 1 P. well, 2 kutchas out of order, 20 houses. } water sweet.
																Rumeanee 1 well K. 1 tank. 15 houses. } water sweet.
																A Fort, 52 Bastions, water sweet, site of village (deserted.)
																Do. Mustnath site.
													Rumsur 2 furlongs off road to S. 10 houses 1 K. well 1 tank.			
													Futyghur 25 houses 1 P. well out of repair 2 K. water at 100 cubits. Dhunganah 2 houses.			
													Shajeepoorah 4 houses inhabited 1 K. tank sweet water.			
													Buhlunnuggur 2 houses inhabited 1 K. well.			
													Kalee Bunga 5 houses 1 K. well in ruins, water sweet. Site of a village.			
													Note Dablee a village 8 M. 6 furlongs from Blutnere North of Futtygurh and about 4 miles distant from this road has 15 houses and 9 P. wells of drinkable water, and a tank Gharees sometimes take this road from Blutnere to Dablee, and thence to Ralee Bunga and Loodiana.			
													* Water in well sweet.			
													Loodhana 20 houses has a large tank 1 P. well of good water 90 cubits from surface.			
													Wells large and water plentiful.			
													Sheoparah 15 houses.			
													Nekonah deserted.			
													Water good.			
													Well water very brackish and deficient in quantity, on the straight road over sand two villages on road Dubjab and Roopnosur, the latter 4 houses.			
													Rahur.			
													Water good.			
													Site of a village.			
													Boundary of Bhawalpore territory.			
													Water good.			

Nuwab of Bhawulpore Territory.

Wullar or Suldargurh.....	100	4	12	.....	.....	Good.	.....	2 P	76	4	Tebah Rhansur or site of a village.
Phoolera.....	400	20	11	6	180	Good generally.	.....	2 Tanks nearly filled up with sand. 4 P	70	4	Water good.
Meerghar.....	20	4	15	.....	.....	Good.	.....	1 P 4 K.	56	4	Water very drinkable. Junghur deserted a tank and a well of water bad & brackish from not being drawn.
Maroot.....	250	40	11	6	120	Good.	.....	13 P	43	6	Water good and plentiful.
Chappoo.....	10	.....	9	6	100	Good.	.....	3 K	40	3	Slightly brackish a P. well building by Nuwab.
Kalleepear.....	.....	.....	12	7	140	Here and there merely heavy.	.....	1 P 3 K.	32	4	Ditto Ditto built by Nuwab.
Pawarwalla.....	40	.....	15	4	80	Full miles last half.	.....	5 K	23	5	Sweet water Ditto.
Bhawulpore.....	.....	.....	13	3	50	Good.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Humalee 40 houses, 15 wells, 12 kucha 3 P. sweet water at 12 cubits below the surface,

(Signed) F. MACKESON.
Offy. Superintendent.

Statement of the number of Boats laden with merchandize and with quantity of Ditto, which have passed down and up the river Sutlej and Indus from Loodhecana, Feerozepore Bhawulpore, Mithunkote to Sukkur and back, and in each year from A. D. 1833 to 1843.

Y E A R .	Number of Boats.	Quantity of Merchandize.	
		M.	S. C.
From January to December 1833	4	2700	.. ..
From January to December 1834	3	2,200	.. ..
From January to December 1835	7	5,800	.. ..
From January to December 1836	9	6,800	.. ..
From January to December 1837	11	8,700	.. ..
From January to December 1838	20	11,000	.. ..
From January to December 1839	350	1,97,525	.. ..
From January to December 1840	500	1,99,764	.. ..
From January to December 1841	650	2,40,476	.. ..
From January to December 1842	495	2,17,385	6 ..
From January to December 1843	1125	2,44,416	.. ..

(Signed) F. MACKESON,
Offg. Supt.

(True Copies)

(Signed) W. EDWARDS,
Under Secy. to Govt. of India.

(True Copies)

(Signed) P. THORNTON,
Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

(True Copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Chief. Secy.