

scoriæ lying about, shews the extent of the smelting in former days, but whether from this ore, or from other sources along the line of the river, I cannot say; my opinion is that these ores would answer well, smelting them on the English plan, but I think the smelting of clay iron ores like these could not be attended with either good or profitable results on the native plan.

41 and 42. *Iron*.—Smelted from the two descriptions of metallic sands in which gold is found in the Brahmaputra and in the hills inland from Jeypore. The difficulty of fusion without addition is a great drawback to the smelting of these ores, for they afford excellent iron, easily converted into steel. The magnetic black sand will not fuse without the addition of glass, and cannot be managed in native furnaces. The magnetic iron fuses, and no doubt, with sufficient blast heat, would furnish a good proportion of pure iron, I have not, however, completed my trials of smelting these ores so as to give a correct opinion as to their usefulness.

43 and 44. *Washed gravel*.—From the Degaroo and Tedding rivers, Upper Brahmaputra. These are no doubt metallic, but in all probability contain iron only.



*Narrative of the Travels of Khwajah Ahmud Shah Nulshbundee Syud who started from Cashmere on the 28th October, 1852, and went through Yarkund, Kokan, Bokhara and Cabul, in search of Mr. Wyburd.—Communicated by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

At the request of Major Macgregor and Colonel Mackeson, I on the 28th October, 1852, taking with me six horses and six servants started for Ladakh, which it took me twenty days to reach owing to the quantity of snow (it being now winter) on the Ijogicbal mountain.

In the Ladakh valley the climate is very cold and only produces “*jorve*” and wheat, which can be obtained at every stage. Rice is brought from Cashmere and Manoo (I do not know where the latter place is.) It is sold at 4 or 5 seers for the Rupee. Travellers and strangers are hospitably received by the people. It is under the

rule of Maharajah Golab Singh, and the people live generally upon *tulkhair* (parched wheat and barley) which they take with black tea (the latter is brought from Lassa) and *ghee* from Cashmere.

When they once put on their clothes they never take them off or change them until they are worn out. They are generally of black *puttoo*.

The people are idolaters and worship a god designated by them 'Manee.' All the brothers of a family have one wife common to them. They eat raw meat. Fuel for burning is scarce, and they use the dung of animals for fuel.

From Rodukh and Chautun they bring the shawl wool, which is carried upon goats. From Lassa they import green tea, musk-bags and *judwa*, (a medicine.) From Ludia they procure cloth, opium, spices and leather. From Yarkund *baraj*, China ware, and *lowar* (silk).

A few *Ferozas* (Turquoise stones) imported from Bokhara are found, used by the women as ornaments. The females go at all seasons of the year with uncovered heads.

Travellers, owing to the necessaries of life being all imported, find living in the country very expensive.

Apples and plums grow here, and the trees are principally the willow and the poplar. I remained at Ladakh for a month and eighteen days, awaiting the arrival of a *kufilah*, and arranging for the procurement of animals for my further progress towards Yarkund. Travellers are obliged to carry every thing with them, nothing being procurable on the road, as it passes through an unpopulated country. The hire of a horse from Ladakh to Yarkund in the winter is 100 Rupees. These animals are all of the Yarkundee breed, and come in *kufilahs* from Yarkund, loaded with goods. For each animal they have to take a double set of shoes. The ordinary dress of travellers is a *posteen* and *senabund*, and coats of *puttoo*, gloves of leather, and long felt boots, they carry with them on their horses a carpet to lie upon and a blanket to cover themselves. The country is too cold for cotton clothes of any description.

On the 7th of January I started for Yarkund, the road to which is through a rocky barren country, and through defiles. In spring, about the time of the equinox, it is generally very stormy, and

there is a great deal of snow ; the road is blocked up for some three months.

From Ladakh to Lamakeet is five days journey. A stream coming down from the direction of Ladakh and known as the Shahyeak, flows past the latter place ; this was fordable. Lamakeet is merely a halting-place, it contains a few huts.

From Lamakeet to Ak Musjid is thirty marches. The country is totally uninhabited. The Kurra Koorum mountains have to be crossed on the road. There are two roads, known as the Maryhan and Ekdan ; the former is the summer road. There are three *kothuls* on this line. The tract between the Kurra Koorum range and Lamakeet, a distance of three days' journey, is called Dubsun, which, during winter, is blocked up with snow, rendering this road impassable. The Ekdan (snow) or winter road was, according to the people of those parts, blocked up for twenty-two years, and water accumulating above it, caused the snow at last to give way and they say that this was the cause of the great flood of the Indus in 1840. This is the route almost always now followed by the *kufilaks*, and is two marches shorter than the other.

I witnessed a curious phenomenon on this road ; the snow while melting did so at some distance from the ground leaving masses in the shape of large trees, from which hung icicles, and between which the traveller moved along ; and it seemed as if you were in the midst of a sea of crystal, from which innumerable colours were reflected, and moreover, on the top of the snow were large rocks and stones of a red and white colour. We have to pass through this sort of country for half a day's journey. The Kurra Koorum is a small mountain, but when a wind which is known as the *sootuk*, blows, the air becomes very rarified, and breathing becomes difficult. During the spring the north winds prevail and there are very heavy falls of snow, which frequently oblige *kufilaks* to return from whence they came. The *sootuk* frequently causes the death of horses ; if an animal dies on the road and there is no spare one for his load, it is buried and left there until its owner can go back and bring another from Ladakh. From the Kurra Koorum to the Akhtab mountains a journey of three days, there is no water on the road, and frequently when bad arrangements have been made and

no water has been carried along for the animals, horses on arriving at Akhtab drink so much that they die; the road traverses a pass through the Akhtab mountains, through which there are two roads, the Kullian and the Kookrai. On the Kookrai road, water and fuel are procurable, but this road is difficult in the summer, as it winds along the beds of torrents, at that season swollen by the melting of the snow. The people of Kunjoot, robbers by trade, infest this road during the winter, but it is free from them during the summer months. On account of these banditti, *kufilaks* frequently go round by the Kullian route, which is longer and more difficult, besides being dangerous from the continual moving of glaciers. It takes some six or seven days to get through the Kullian, after which four days' march brings you to Kurgulluk, a large place containing a bazar, and well populated. Here every thing is procurable, being brought from Yarkund.

From Kurgulluk to Yarkund it is three marches through a plain cultivated country, irrigated from hill streams. About half way you cross the Yarkund river, which, during winter is frozen and crossed on the ice. At present, there is a ferry with one boat. This of no great breadth, but is very rapid. The country is studded with numerous villages.

I reached Yarkund on the 17th February and remained there and in its vicinity for three months, during which period I was making enquiries regarding Mr. Wyburd, and sent a man for the same purpose to Aksoo distant eighteen marches. At every stage on the road there are buildings called *Wurtung*; where the authorities have men from the city to carry *dâks* from Yarkund to Aksoo, and from Aksoo to China, to Biejun (Pekin). To this place it is six months' regular journey, but the *dâk* arrives at Pekin in twenty days, an answer arriving to a message from Yarkund in forty; daily communications are passing between the two places. The *dâk* men are mounted on their own animals; for the performance of this service they are exempted from taxation.

Half way to Aksoo, nine marches from Yarkund, the Chinese have built a new city called Inyshuhr (the new town) which is situated on the Kashgur river, here four roads meet, viz., one from

Kashgur, another from Yarkund, a third from Aksoo, and a fourth from Khoottan (a province of China.)

Whenever an army is required for any purpose, it is sent from this city. The Mahomedan city and the Chinese fort are separate. In the latter there is a garrison of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, they have guns but no sowars (cavalry). Their troops are all footmen.

Aksoo is a very fine city, containing springs of water. The climate is temperate. The residence of Seduk Beg, the present governor, is on a height in a fort separate from the city, at about the same distance as the Bala Hissar is from the town of Peshawur.

From Inyshuhr to a large place, Oochtoorfan, on the direct road to Pekin is three days journey. Travellers are not allowed to go by this route.

Najmoodeen, the man I sent to Aksoo, returned without being able to hear any thing of Mr. Wyburd.

Yarkund is a large walled city supplied with water from the Yarkund river, distant some three or four koss. It is a great place for fruit; here grapes, pomegranates, apples, melons, mulberries, plums, aloochas, cherries, and quinces, all grow luxuriantly. Yarkund is such a dusty place that the new moon cannot be seen, and when it rains, it rains mud; for this reason people do not wear any white apparel; their dress is long and loose; they wear boots. Travellers and learned men are much respected. The king of the country is always a Mahomedan, to him the people look for justice. The Chinese governor is designated the Umban, and his deputy Dalocah; they reside in a fort along with their troops who are all Chinese, and of whom there are some 6 or 7,000 here; the "Khalai Shuhr," (Chinese fort) is separate from the town. They have little or no communication with the people of the country. Whatever they require they procure through the Mahomedan ruler of Yarkund. After five days I went and paid my respects to this authority, whose name was Afreedond, and title "Wauk;" he is the executive ruler and decides all matters after referring them to the Umban. The latter signs all passports. The actual walled city of Yarkund is not so large as that of Peshawur, but there are extensive suburbs outside. Horses are very numerous here, but the troops being all

Chinese unaccustomed to horses, accounts for their not having any cavalry.

The people generally are contented and well pleased with their rulers. There are no other taxes in the country save the land-tax, which amounts to about one-tenth of the produce.

After making full enquiries and not getting any information regarding Mr. Wyburd, I started for Kashgurh on the 27th May, and sent Myeefoodeen to Khoottan. From Yarkund to Kashgurh the country is cultivated, and along the road at regular stages the *dāk* is kept up. After three marches I arrived at Inghissar, a small town, having a Chinese fort and garrison of about one thousand men, situated on a commanding position. Water is abundant and fruits plentiful. I remained here a short time, and then proceeded to Kashgurh, which I reached after three days. I remained at Kashgurh, in order to enquire after the fate of Mr. Wyburd, for two months. The reason of this delay was as follows. The road between Yarkund and Kokan was closed in consequence of the ascendancy of Bizong Khoja, whose ancestors formerly ruled over Yarkund, Aksoo, Kashgurh, Khoottan, Inghissar and Oochtoorfan; the Umban of Kashgurh having by order of his superior the Yarkund Umban, ceased to grant passports to travellers by this route; and also because Aksukol Ingamat Khan, a deputy of the Khan of Kokan, who, according to custom, with the sanction of the Chinese authorities, was collecting tribute from certain subjects of the Kokan Khan (traders residing in the city of Kashgurh) had been ordered, on account of some former disputes, to desist from doing so. For these reasons the Kashgurh Umban refused to grant me passports until he received authority for so doing from Yarkund. Nyamut Khan also informed me that I could never get to Kokan without first receiving the sanction of the Khan of that place to proceed there, so I accordingly despatched Kasim Jan, a man of my own, with presents for the king; asking for his permission to proceed; and I myself returned to Yarkund to get passports, which I had the good fortune to obtain through the influence of Afreedond Wauk, the governor. Here I met with Nujeeboodeen, who had returned from Khoottan having been unsuccessful in obtaining any information regarding Mr. Wyburd. From Yarkund to Kurrakash

in Khoottan is nine days' journey. Khoottan is a district containing six towns, viz.: Kurrakash, Ilchee, Uronakash, Shukra Cheera, Kurria, and Tagh.

Kurrakash. There is a large river near to this place which is crossed by boats, and the horses here are taught to swim.

Ilchee is the residence of the Umban of the district; the name of the present man is Ulsh Beg,

Uronakash. From Ilchee this place is distant half a day's journey, and between the two the Uronakash river has to be crossed; in the season when this is shallow, the people of the country find *johurs*, which are described as precious stones, which when clear are valued at their own weight in silver. They are used by the Chinese for making handles of knives and plates of different descriptions.

Shukra Cherra. In this place they manufacture a great deal of silk and many carpets.

Kurria. This is also a great place for silk.

Tagh. The climate of this district is good; grapes are dried here to a great extent; the ordinary fruits of Yarkund are plentiful.

The men of Khoottan are extremely handsome, and by order of the emperor of China, the whole of the population have to go during the winter months to a place (name forgot) distant forty days' march, and there dig for gold, for which they respectively receive seven *puls* of silver (equal to about 30 Rs.) whatever be the result of their operations; the gold that is collected, all becomes the property of the government. All over the Yarkund country, Chinese coinage is in general currency.

From Yarkund, going by Aksoo, it is fifty-eight days' journey to Ihl, near to which the Russians have their frontier Cantonments, the head Chinese functionary in this place is called Joongtang.

\* \* \* \* \*

There are no Russians in Ihl itself, but this is one of the routes by which Russian goods find their way into China, and Chinese commerce passes up into the Russian territories.

After receiving my passports I returned to Kashgurh where I arrived on the ———, here I found that Kasim Jan had returned

with a letter from the Khan of Kokan, and I remained for about another month, making arrangements for my onward journey as I had to go without a *kufilah*.

Kashgurb is a considerable town surrounded by a fortified wall and supplied with water from running streams. To prevent an enemy during the time of hostilities from cutting off the supply, there is an extensive tank inside the town, large enough to keep the people supplied; one man holds the special office of keeper of the tank; the town is surrounded by numerous gardens, and tanks, and private residences. The Chinese fort is distant from the town about three koss in the direction of Yarkund. The builder of this fort was severely rebuked for building it in the direction of Yarkund in place of towards the frontier. The climate of Kashgurb is salubrious and fruits plentiful. The people have great intercourse with the Kokanese, and they are very similar to the latter in their manners and customs. The boundary of the Chinese territory extends to one march beyond Kashgurb on the Osh road.

On the 18th December I left Kashgurb, and after twenty-eight days' march through a mountainous, difficult wild country inhabited by wandering tribes, I reached Osh in the Kokan territory. I carried all my provisions, &c. upon five mules. There are no great streams to cross on this route, but about half way you cross over the Tömkhdewan mountain, which is the most difficult portion of the road.

Osh is a small city near a hill called the Tukhti Suliman, on the top of which is erected a musjid. In this hill there is a large cavern which can only be entered by a man on all fours; in the midst of it water is found in a sort of tank. From the summit of the Tukhti Suliman, you have a commanding view over all the city which is at the foot of it. It is a dry hill without any vegetation upon it. The climate of this place is salubrious. From Osh it is two marches to Moorghela, another small city with an extensive bazar, and many hummams, schools, and seraies, a plentiful supply of water and numerous gardens; it is situated in the midst of a well cultivated country. From Moorghela to Kokan Khas there are two roads, the one over a "*murah*" or desert, and the other through a cultivated tract. It is distant two days journey, I arrived at Kokan on the —.



Kokund or Kokan is a large and thickly populated city; the houses are built of pukka bricks; they generally are only of one story, though there are a few of two or more. Houses here do not last long, owing to the dampness of their foundations; the soil is very moist, and during the winter there is a great deal of mud in the streets; it is so bad that people can only move about at that season on horseback, and horses frequently sink into it as deep as their shoulders; when storms of wind coming from the west prevail, they dry this up to a great extent. The city is a walled one; the principal officer in it, besides the Khan is the "Ming Bash," or prime minister, who performs the general duties of the Government; the military and civil establishments are all mixed up together. There is abundance of water every where, and in the city there are numerous fine bazars and extensive seraies.

The name of the present ruler of Kokan is Khuda Yar Khan, he is a man of about 25 years of age, he has a brown beard and only wears his turban out of doors. His palace is situated in a fort which is separated from the town by a stream; it seems to be a place of no strength and has no command over the town; it has two gates, across which there is a chain, which has to be removed each time to admit of the ingress or egress of passengers; over one of these there is a balcony in which the king locates himself when he reviews the troops or upon high days and holidays. Both in the court yard of the palace and outside of the town there are guns. The army are armed with muskets, lances, knives, axes, and swords on the end of muskets; they consist entirely of Cavalry with the exception of a new Regiment of Infantry which they are forming and which may be some 3 or 400 strong; there is no regular army, but the troops consist entirely of Ooloos or Militia. Many landholders hold their lands from Government on condition of their being ready always to turn out a contingent when so required. The Kokanese under Kasim the Ming Bash, when they were defeated by the Russians at Ak Musjid, were about 10,000 strong and lost 20 guns, all that they had with them. These guns are drawn by horses two or three to each, they have men kept specially as gunners; gunpowder is made in the city; I do not know where they get their sulphur from, but there was lots of it exposed for sale in the Kokan bazar; saltpetre is manufactured on the spot.

On the occasion of great festivals, the Sowars amuse themselves at a game called "Koke Boree," a goat is killed and taken outside the city to a plain and a goal is marked off at some distance, the Sowars make a rush and there is a regular scramble for the goat, or for parts of it, which are immediately carried off to the goal, on arriving at which the flesh becomes the property of the carrier of it. There is sometimes such a resolute struggle for the pieces that men frequently get killed. The king himself sometimes joins in this pastime. They are fond of horse-racing, but practise it (by their own account) to enable them by their fleetness to escape from pursuing enemies; they all wear boots with large iron spikes on the heels of them; as also small caps (a sort of fez bent to one side) which out-of-doors they cover over with a *pagree*.

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Ak Musjid is forty days' march from Kokan. In the Kokan bazars, Russian goods and merchandize of all descriptions are common, the principal of which are nanka, (common cotton cloth,) chintzes, turbans, and fine cloths, fur, trays, boxes, &c. The principal road is by Ak Musjid. The tax upon these articles is collected at Tashkund, distant five days' journey from Kokan.

The exports of the country are Kokan chintzes, which are here manufactured of a very fine quality; the goods are sold to Badranashar merchants who carry them on camels, which are numerous; no Russians ever come themselves, there are only two in the country, and these were prisoners captured by Kasim at Ak Musjid. These unfortunates are now slaves. I saw them and, upon seeing their circumstances, it struck me that they might be the Europeans of whom I was in search, but I was soon undeceived. At Kokan I made every enquiry after Mr. Wyburd in all the bazars and seraies, and from the people of influence. I also sent a servant by name Abdoolla to Tashkund, he returned without being able to procure any information. The only intelligence I received of any Europeans ever having been here were of Messrs. Martin and Allen,\* who

\* The Syud shewed me a scrap of paper which he got, and I found it was a good character given to a servant by Dr. Martin Honigberger, now in Cashmere, who formerly traversed these countries. The other name, Allen, is I suspect meant for that of Lieut. Conolly still called by the natives of Kokan "Khan Ali."

arrived within the reign of Mahomed Alli Khan, the late Khan, about fifteen years ago. The former departed and took the route by Russia, while the latter returned to Bokhara. I now took my leave of Kokan and started for Bokhara, the first stage was, 1st, Berharuk; 2nd, Mharrum; 3rd, Khojund, a town situated on the river Syr, having good bazars and many mosques; here also I enquired after Mr. Wyburd without success. 4th, Ribat, (a fort;); 5th, Arra Suppah, which is situated in a hollow on both sides of a stream; the Mullick of the place has his house on an adjacent eminence. This place is on the boundary between Bokhara and Kokan, paying tribute to neither, though nominally subject to Kokan. We had passports from the Khan of Kokan to take us as far as this, after which we proceeded without any. 6th, Ijour in the Bokhara territory. 7th, Kirghizwad. 8th, Jeezukh, a small town of which Kunnatshue is the present ruler. Travellers are stopped here, their baggage examined, and intimation of their arrival sent express to the Khan of Bokhara. 9th, Boolak Tash. 10th, Peshkobrook (five bridges). 11th, Samurkund, a large town situated on a stream of the same name, a tributary of the Oxus. This was the capital of Timour Sháh Koorghanee, in whose time there was a pucka bridge across the river, the remains of which now exist; there is a tablet upon it bearing date 986 Hegira. It contains many fine old mosques and has numerous seraies and schools, the king of Bokhara makes this his summer residence. From Samurkund there are good roads to Tashkund and Shuhrasahulz, the former distant fifteen days' march and the latter some five or six. The people of the country are generally pleased with their rulers and happy under their rule; there is little or no oppression. Not being able to learn or hear any thing of Mr. Wyburd here, I proceeded on my journey.

12th, Dhola,

13th, Kutta Koorghan,

14th, Koosh-house,

15th, Ak Chali,

16th, Royi,

} The road runs through a well cultivated district, producing wheat and grain of all sorts, and irrigated by canals from the river; seventeen marches from Kokan to Bokhara.

On the 1st of May I arrived at Bokhara, and put up in Muhulla Kasigram (potters) for a period of one month. I continued making enquiries in every direction regarding the fate of Mr. Wyburd. I

met one person, that I at first thought might be he, a stranger who would not tell his name to any one, but upon my shewing him Major McGregor's English letter that I had with me from him, he could not read it, and moreover I discovered that this individual had spent some ten years in Cashmere, which convinced me that he was not the man I was in search of, besides which, this person had not the appearance of a European.

It is notorious in Bokhara that the king was the murderer, or rather caused the murders of Conolly and Stoddard.

Bokhara is a densely populated city, in the summer it is very hot and in the winter extremely cold ; there are stone-tanks in every street ; these are filled by water-cuts from the river, but for three months of the year, during which the leaves of the mulberry tree have been decaying in the water, people who drink from these tanks become unhealthy, and suffer much from the Guinea worm, which is a common disease in the country. There are several physicians in the city who are great practitioners in curing it by extraction of the worms. Water for the king's private use is brought from a great distance. In Bokhara are found merchants from Persia, Oorgung, Cabul, and Kokan, each of which places have their respective market-places. The Jews have also a separate division. The bázárs are clean and kept in good order, and well stocked with merchandize of all descriptions. There are fifty seraies and three hundred and sixty musjids ; the town also is divided into three hundred and sixty mohullas or divisions. There are numerous hummams or baths. For every division of the town, the king has a news-writer, who supplies him with daily information of all that occurs, and weekly reports are sent in the same manner from the country ; for this reason the people fear him greatly, as he is acquainted with all their transactions. The present ruler Behadoor Khan styled Syud Ameen Nusseeroollah Khan is about fifty years of age. No great friendship exists between the governments of Kokan and Bokhara, but I know that an envoy went to Bokhara during my stay at Kokan, as on the road I met him returning accompanied by an envoy from Bokhara. Both in the Kokan and Bokhara states, gold and silver coins are coined and are current, the people are generally well off, though the subjects of Bokhara are the wealthiest, owing to their having a few

years ago plundered the Kokan country with an army. There is a brother of the Khan of Kokan's now at Bokhara; he had a dispute with his brother and sought refuge in Bokhara. There are some regular troops at this place which are drilled by Summund Khan, a Cabuli. The horses of Bokhara are superior to those of Kokan; I saw no Russians at Bokhara, and know it to be an ancient law that they are not allowed to travel within the boundaries of this state. The Russian *kufлахs* come direct to Bokhara and have to pay heavy duties upon goods upon their crossing the frontier. Not being able to procure any information regarding Mr. Wyburd, I suspected that perhaps he might be in prison, and so made friends with Meer Shah, the keeper of the prisons, from whom I learnt, and I feel confident, that no foreigner was there in custody; so leaving Khwajah Mahomed Shah, one of our fraternity, to continue the search and make enquiries, and with instructions to keep me informed if he should learn any thing about Mr. Wyburd, I myself started on my way back.

*From Bokhara to Cabul.*

On the 2nd June I left Bokhara.

1st stage, Mimleck. If you leave early in the morning you reach this place in the afternoon. At this season of the year it is so hot that people ride upon camels and not upon horses.

2nd, Kraool, water from small streams, country cultivated, provisions for cavalry and infantry plentiful.

3rd, Khojah Umbanik, left at sunset one night, and by day light next morning arrived here on a camel. Water here from a stream.

4th, Khasan, about the same distance as yesterday.

5th, Kuslice, a small town subject to Bokhara, from this place a road branches off to Shukur-i-Sulz, distant five marches.

6th, Shore Koodook; here water is procurable from a well; country now barren.

7th, Chul Boor: this is only an encamping ground; the water for the supply of travellers is collected in a tank, it is all rain water, and very little of it. (If an army was to move by this route they would have to carry all their water along with them); country sandy desert.

8th, Banks of the Amoo or Oxus. From Hushee the road all the way to the river traverses a sandy desert; there is no village or city

here ; there are two boats at this ghat (the property of the Bokhara king) ; the breadth of the river is very great ; you cannot distinguish a man's features across the steam ; it is more than four times the breadth of the Jhelum at Sounuggur ; one boat can make but two trips in the course of the same day ; all the *kufilaks* cross at this place. It is three marches from this ferry to Balkh : upon crossing the river the aspect of the country quite changes, you are now in a cultivated country covered with villages tolerably populated, I forget the names of the halting places, provisions of all sorts plentiful, even for an army ; there are no Seraies for travellers.

Balkh is an old ruined city, containing the remains of many old buildings. Hot winds blow here, as also occasionally the Simoom ; for fear of the latter, travellers seldom stay at Balkh itself but go on to Muzaree Shureef where there is a well known Izeirut and also a town. This is now the residence of Sirdar Ufzul Khan ; it is considered healthier and cooler than Balkh itself. I could hear nothing of Mr. Wyburd here, so on the 23rd June I went a long night's march to—

1st, <sup>T</sup>Yah Kooryhan, this is a small city which is also called Khoollum ; the present ruler is Mahomed Shureef Khan. It is a cooler place than Balkh and the country is irrigated by numerous hill streams.

2nd, Lungi, a short march through hills. A tax called Khurygya is here levied upon every horse.

3rd, Ghuznee Kuk, to-day's march is good for camels, and even for guns, which were taken up by this route when Mahomed Shureef Khan was turned out.

4th, Char Baghi Sultan, country hilly, road difficult, crossing many streams, no provisions to be got.

5th, Hybuk ditto, ditto.

6th, Saibagh.

7th, Khoorum.

8th, Rowee.

9th, Doab.

10th, Budder.

11th, Kamurd.

12th, Saighan.

13th, Akrabuk.

} Water is plentiful, road tolerable for camels, provisions scarcely procurable, road passes up and down hills during the whole distance.

14th, Bumam, here are the remains of an old city formerly called Golgoolla, it was destroyed by Jengh Sing Khan.

15th, Lopchi.

16th, Kaloo, this is a very difficult march.

17th, Gurduu Daver.

18th, Takanah.

19th, Kote Ushnoo.

20th, Cabul.

This route passes over Dunda Shikun (breaker of teeth) and the Kaloo mountains as also over the Purypilan. The inhabitants along the whole route are notorious robbers, and for this reason *kufilaks* are always obliged to travel by day, but have even then always to be on the look out. Ghee, wheat, barley and fuel are procurable in places, but provisions are altogether generally scarce.

I arrived at Cabul on the 12th July, stayed there some time and then came by the regular marches to Peshawur, where I arrived some ten days ago.

The above information was taken on the 22nd November.