

No. 286.

No. 76-263, dated 25th February 1870.

From—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Secy. to Govt., Punjab and its Dependencies.

To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I AM desired to forward, for the information of the Supreme Government, copies of Doctor Cayley's Report on Ladak trade, &c., for the season of 1869, and of the reply thereto, No. 260, of this date.

No. 287.

From—DR. H. CAYLEY, on Special Duty at Ladak.

To—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report on the subject of the Ladak trade during the past season :—

2. I have great satisfaction in being able to repeat what I stated last year as to the readiness displayed by the Cashmir officials in Ladak to work with me and assist me in the furtherance of my plans, and the Wazir, Syad Ali Akbar, keeps up his character for justice and fair-dealing towards the traders. I found the Maharaja of Cashmir also most ready to listen to all complaints and to redress all grievances of the traders which I have had occasion to bring before him; and I can confidently say that, as a rule, the merchants passing through Ladak have met with justice and fair treatment; and in one or two instances, when merchants have brought specific complaints against the former Thannadar of Ladak of robbery and oppression, the Maharaja has ordered restitution to be made. I am in hopes also that the great influence in Ladak of the Wazir Labs Ju, against whose agents such repeated complaints have been made, has been broken through. The Wazir has always kept agents in Ladak, who, on the strength of their master's name and power, have been greatly instrumental in robbing and oppressing other merchants, and the Lé officials have seldom ventured to interfere. This year an agent of Labs Ju, named Saij Ram, attempted various acts of oppression by threatening to carry merchants to Cashmir as prisoners, and in other ways; and, finally, he actually seized and made prisoners three or four Yarkandi merchants, and they were only released on my remonstrance. The Wazir of Ladak being afraid to interfere, I reported the matter at once direct to the Maharaja; and he ordered Saij Ram to be immediately made prisoner and removed from Lé, and has given instructions that no agent or servant of Labs Ju is ever again to go to Ladak. This proves the evident desire of His Highness to remedy the abuses in Ladak when brought to his notice.

3. At the latter part of the season Kazi Kutub Deen was again sent up by the Maharaja as Vakeel; and I can again speak in the highest terms of the straightforwardness and openness he has displayed in all his dealings, and of the assistance he has rendered in carrying out measures for the benefit of trade. The Kazi is, as I have before mentioned, a British subject, and was rewarded by the British Government for his services during the Indian mutiny.

4. A very considerable reduction was this year made in the duties on goods passing through Cashmir and Ladak. The former *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. was reduced to four per cent. on all goods passing in transit through the Maharaja's territories, the same rate being charged on all the different routes.

The total amount of customs duties collected during the year in Lé was Rupees 16,600, or somewhat less than in 1868, when it was 21,400. This is chiefly due to the exports from Ladak to Cashmir (Tables E. and F.), on which the duties are nearly 12 per cent. *ad valorem*, having been much less than in the previous year.

P.—286-291—May.

By the arrangements now agreed upon by the Maharaja of Cashmir, transit duties are to be entirely abolished on all goods passing through Cashmir territories between the Punjab and the countries beyond Cashmir. The merchants who have heard of this are highly gratified by the concession, and a very great impulse to commerce may be looked forward as a result of the measure. This reduction of duty was very necessary for the development of the trade with Central Asia; for (as I pointed out in my Reports of the two previous years when recommending the abolition of transit duties) even a four or five per cent. duty pressed most heavily on a trade carried on between regions so far distant from each other, and over such a difficult and dangerous line of country as is presented by the broad and rugged expanse of the Himalayan mountains.

5. There are still many obstacles and difficulties to be overcome before this trade can be largely increased, or can reach the limit of which it is capable.

One of these is the bad state of the roads, all of which might, at a very moderate labour and expense, be made perfectly adapted to the requirements of the trade: only horse paths are needed, which might, in a few years, if necessary, be made suitable for camels. Even in our own districts of Kullu and Lahoul the roads greatly need improvement, and are still described as being in some places highly difficult and dangerous for laden animals, and the necessary repairs are executed very slowly. Much has, however, been done in the last two years. The Rotang Pass, though only 13,000 feet high, still offers great difficulties to the passage of beasts of burden.

In Ladak generally the gradients are less steep and the roads easier, though they are totally neglected. Comparatively little snow falls, and it melts very gradually, so that the roads are not destroyed wholesale by the avalanches and rush of water in the spring, as occurs south of the high mountain ranges. There are nevertheless parts of the road between Lahoul and Lé where improvements are urgently called for. During the latter part of the season the Cashmir authorities were very active in improving the route from Lé *via* the Changchenmo valley and pass, and were erecting serais for shelter, and promised to establish grain depôts at certain points.

6. Paucity of carriage is another great difficulty experienced by the traders in traversing the thinly-inhabited mountain tracts. This is chiefly felt in Kullu and Lahoul. Between Ladak and Yarkand the "kiraya kash" of Yarkand, who possess an unlimited number of excellent baggage horses, are able to meet all requirements in this respect; but between Lé and the Punjab the want of carriage is very serious, and the traders feel no certainty of being able to carry their goods through Lahoul without great delays, which are, of course, matters of much inconvenience and loss. Owing to the arrangements made last year by Mr. Forsyth, the want of carriage was this season much less felt, but still there was not enough carriage for the merchandize that did pass through; and any increase in future years would require a proportionate increase in means of transport on the road.

A new regulation has been recently made that the loads to be carried by hired ponies or yaks through Lahoul are to be limited to two maunds (160lbs.) for each animal, instead of three maunds, as formerly. This rule, however necessary it may be, will press heavily on the Yarkandi merchants, who already have to pay much more highly for carriage in Lahoul than on any other part of the road between Yarkand and the Punjab. The nominal rate is eight annas per stage of 10 to 15 miles for each horse-load, which is reasonable enough, but the traders are made to pay Rupees 13 from Kullu to Rupshu in Ladak, which is at the rate of one rupee per stage; and the reduction in weight will add 50 per cent. to this cost of carriage, unless rates are reduced in proportion. The great difficulty, however, to the Yarkandis will be that all the packages of goods that come over from Central Asia are so made up that each horse-load weighs three maunds, or from 240 to 250lbs., that is,

every package of charas, silk, pushm, &c., weighs 120lbs., this being the universally acknowledged weight of a half horse-load through all Tibet and Central Asia; and for the merchants to have to open and repack their goods on reaching Lahoul would entail most grievous loss and expense. The point is, I think, deserving of consideration, and requires that some fair arrangement should be made to prevent the merchants from being losers on account of the new rule, as years must elapse before the Yarkandi merchants would be likely to alter the weight of their loads of merchandize from its present recognized standard.

The profits gained in the districts through which the trade passes by the supply of carriage are enormous. The people of Lahoul alone must have received nearly Rupees 9,000 on this account alone during the season.

It is probable that every year, now that the merchants are beginning to pass through direct from Yarkand to the Punjab, they will more and more employ their own baggage animals instead of trusting to finding carriage on the road. In a short time, too, the Yarkand "kiraya kash" will probably arrange to carry merchandize right through to Kangra and back. I have little doubt that in the course of a year or two camels will come over from Yarkand to Ladak; but until the road through Lahoul and over the Rotang is rendered easier, they will hardly be able to get to the Punjab.

7. Insufficiency of supplies, as grain or fodder, may seriously impede the opening out of the direct road from Lahoul by the Changchenmo pass and valley, as but little cultivation and few villages occur along the line of route and this want may force the traders round by Lé. Supplies are, however, plentiful enough in other parts of Ladak, and it is only required that, for a time at least, the Lé authorities should arrange for the maintenance of depôts at one or more suitable places along the Changchenmo route in Ladak, where such supplies could always be procured at a fair rate, as is now done on the Karakoram route; and I have no doubt the Cashmir Government would readily agree to this.

8. There is a general desire on the part of most of the merchants to go by the Changchenmo route to Yarkand in preference to the Karakoram, which is so extremely difficult and dangerous, if they feel confident that no objection will be made by the Cashmir authorities. As I have before brought to notice, the Ladak authorities did at first tacitly oppose the opening of the Changchenmo route; but at the latter part of the season this opposition was entirely abandoned, and they exerted themselves to the utmost to assist and encourage the traders who would consent to go by it.

The advantages of the route by Changchenmo over that by the Karakoram have so often been pointed out, that I need not again refer to them. There is a general report of a far easier route through Rudok further to the eastward. It, however, runs through Lhassa territory, and is completely closed by the exclusive policy of that country; and as Lhassa seems to have practically thrown off the Chinese yoke, little advantage can be expected from the interference of the Government of China.

9. In the accompanying Tables will be found a detailed list of the imports and exports of Ladak during the year, the different routes being shown separately.

A comparison of the Trade Returns of each of the three last years shows a steady progressive increase, which is entirely due to the improved state of the roads and the measures taken for the proper protection of the traders in Ladak and Cashmir.

The total value of the imports into, and exports			
from, Ladak during the year was	...	...	Rs. 12,91,587
In 1868 the amount was	...	...	„ 10,38,401
And in 1867	...	...	„ 5,54,945

These figures include the trade with Cashmir and Chanthang, as well as that between the Punjab and Central Asia, and comprise the entire imports and exports registered at Lé, so that the actual value of the goods entering Ladak must be estimated at about one half the above totals.

Besides the merchandize shown in the Returns, nearly 900 horses and mules and large amounts of gold and silver were brought over from Yarkand.

This year's increase of only 2½ lakhs of rupees appears much less in proportion than that of the previous year, when the trade nearly doubled; but, omitting entirely the trade with Cashmir and Chanthang, and estimating only the *through* traffic between Hindustan and Central Asia, the increase is hardly less than it was in 1868; thus:—

			1868.		1869.
Imports into Ladak from Yarkand	...	Rs.	1,58,057	Rs.	2,78,799
Ditto ditto ditto Punjab	...	..	2,06,110	..	1,95,957
Exports from Ladak to Yarkand	...	..	1,23,999	..	1,93,323
Ditto ditto ditto Punjab	...	..	1,10,117	..	3,16,887
Total...	Rs.		5,97,483	Rs.	9,84,966

showing an excess of nearly four lakhs of rupees in the *through* traffic of the present year over that of 1868.

10. The increase in the trade consists entirely of goods brought over by Yarkandi merchants from Yarkand, who have flocked over in unusual numbers. The merchandize in their hands was worth nearly three lakhs, besides about 900 horses and mules for sale, and a very large amount of gold and silver in the form of gold dust, gold coins (tillas) and silver ingots (kurus or yambus). In addition to the regular traders, nearly 800 pilgrims, men, women, and children, and many of them people of wealth and position, have passed through Ladak to go to Mecca. They have nearly all brought considerable sums for their road expenses and to trade with on their return through India. I hear that in Amritsar and other places large amounts of gold and silver jewelry and precious stones have been displayed by them. Among these pilgrims I may mention—

Mirza Alam, a nephew of the Kushbegi.

Ayi Khan, widow of one of the sons of old Habeeb-ollah Khan of Khotan, and who has large estates and great wealth.

Ibrahim, the chief Maulvi of Kashgar, with a large following of Maulvis and pupils.

Mahomed Amin and two or three more of the chief merchants of Kashgar.

I believe that fear of the advance of Russia and probable troubles in Yarkand has helped to drive over so many wealthy people, as they wish to be out of the way till affairs look more settled.

11. The traders from the Punjab have come in rather fewer numbers than last year, and it seems to suit them better to purchase the productions of Yarkand in Kangra or Amritsar than to make the long and arduous journey to Ladak or Yarkand. The merchants of the latter country are much more bold and enterprising, and are not easily deterred by dangers or difficulties. Some of the Punjab merchants have, however, displayed a very adventurous spirit; and among them I can especially mention Tara Sing, Sikh merchant of Rawul Pindee, who, last year, most courageously went over to Yarkand with a large stock of goods, and returned this year in safety and highly pleased with the profitable results of his expedition. In Yarkand he was treated with distinction; for although both Ruler and people are strictly Mahomedan, they are far too mercantile in spirit to show intolerance to people of other creeds, and Hindus, who have lately gone to the country, have met with no interference on account of their religion; and, as is well known, two English travellers, who went over last year, were treated with kindness and distinction.

There is evidently a strong desire on the part of the Kushbegi, as well as of the Yarkandis generally, to be on friendly terms with India, and to promote commerce and free intercourse between the two countries. The present Ruler is fully alive to the advantages of trade, and endeavours to conciliate the foreign merchants entering his territories. The only people who try to close the Yarkand market to the entrance of Indian traders are the Cashmiris, who unremittingly endeavour, by false accusations and lying reports, to throw suspicion and discredit on the motives of the merchants from Hindustan; and in several cases they have brought them into serious trouble and danger. It is to be hoped, however, that the influence of the Cashmiris resident in Yarkand will by degrees be entirely destroyed.

12. The merchandize passing through Ladak differed but little from that described in previous years. I may, however, notice from Yarkand—

1st.—Raw silk, of which in 1867 only one maund (80lbs.) was imported from Yarkand, rose in 1868 to 47 maunds, and in 1869 to 127 maunds.

The trade in silk is likely to increase enormously, as the supply seems unlimited, and it is getting known that it will obtain a market. Hitherto the Amritsar merchants have despised the Khotan silk because of its apparently coarse, hard fibre, which they do not know how to soften and prepare, and they prefer the fine, delicate Bokhara silk; but for the European markets the Khotan silk is of more value, as it can be made up into richer and more substantial fabrics. I have in former years described how universally silkworms are reared and silk produced in Khotan.

2nd.—Silk fabrics, some of them of beautiful texture and rich colours, have this year come over in considerable quantity.

3rd.—Pushm was imported in much less quantity than last year, chiefly owing to the Cashmir market being overstocked. More than the usual amount was exported to the Punjab; but the merchants as yet feel no certainty of being able to sell it at a fair price, as it is current among them that the Amritsar shawl merchants will not take fine pushm, but prefer the coarse wools, which are cheaper.

4th.—Bhung or charas was less in quantity than last year, and, of course, the demand for this drug is strictly limited. The quality of the bhung was, however, far finer than anything ever before seen in Ladak, and fetched double the usual price, the reason being that the finest charas, which is grown at Yanghissar, and goes usually by Kokand and Bokhara, was this year brought up by merchants coming to Ladak on account of the high duties and unsettled state of road through Kokand and Russian Turkistan.

5th.—Tea comes in large quantities every year from Lhasa: it is all brick tea, and is chiefly consumed in Tibet and Cashmir. This year a few bricks of tea, as samples, went over to Yarkand. The value of the tea from Lhasa was Rupees 86,000, and the selling price in Lé Rupees 2-4 per pound.

6th.—Felt rugs and carpets of Khotan and Yarkand make were brought over in considerable quantity to the value of Rupees 9,000, and, I believe, sold well at Palumpore Fair.

7th.—Gold dust and silver ingots (kurus or yambus) were largely imported, the former to the value of Rupees 47,000, and the latter Rupees 57,500, besides gold coins (*tillas*). The above forms but a small portion of the gold and silver actually in possession of the merchants and pilgrims, and no accurate estimate can be formed of the amount they really bring over. The universal accounts may, I believe, be relied on, that the gold fields of Khotan are practically inexhaustible, and the gold is obtained without any great labour or difficulty.

8th.—Great numbers of other articles were brought from Yarkand in smaller quantities.

9th.—A few Russian articles, as broadcloth, gold thread, and embroidery, beet, sugar, &c., came in very small quantities.

13. From Chanthang most of the goods, except musk bags, are for consumption in Cashmir and Ladak.

This year 450 tolas of gold dust (Rupees 5,850) were for the first time brought from the Lhasa gold fields.

14. The total value of the imports from Yarkand and Chanthang during the year were—

Yarkand	...	...	...	Rs. 2,78,799	
Chanthang	...	...	...	„ 1,33,788	
				<hr/>	
			Total,	Rs. 4,12,587	
In 1868 these values were ...	...	...	Rs. 1,58,057	from Yarkand.	
	...	...	„ 1,39,900	„ Chanthang.	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
			Total,	Rs. 2,97,957	

15. The imports from the Punjab were much what have been described in previous years, cotton goods, tea, spices, red leather, sugar, drugs, indigo, &c., forming the staple articles.

The total value was Rupees 1,95,957, or about Rupees 10,000 less than in 1868. Of this, 1,085 maunds, worth Rupees 1,22,673, came by the Kullu route; 71 maunds, worth Rupees 8,533, by Rampore; and 649 maunds, worth Rupees 64,751, by Cashmir: the latter almost entirely in the hands of traders of Cashmir.

1st.—*Tea*.—Only 69 maunds of this were imported, to the disappointment of the Yarkandis, who were all crying out for tea, which is now the great want of the country. The prices obtained by Tara Sing in Yarkand for Kangra green tea varied from Rupees 4 to 7 per pound. In Yarkand and the whole of Central Asia the desire for tea is universal; and this want can now only be supplied from India.

Nearly all the Yarkandi merchants have this year gone to the Punjab to buy tea, and seem to have made large purchases, by barter, at Palumpore Fair. The tea trade promises well for the future.

2nd.—*Indigo* was again in great demand, and the new Aniline dyes, of which a few samples went over to Yarkand last year, were much sought after.

3rd.—*Otter skins* are much prized, and fetch in Lé Rupees 4 and in Yarkand Rupees 6 each, and even more: during the season over Rupees 35,000 worth (Ladak value) passed through Lé.

4th.—*Cloths and calicos* of all kinds, plain and fancy, muslins, merinos, chintz, &c., of English manufacture, besides valuable velvets, brocades, &c., were as usual, largely exported to Yarkand.

16. The exports to the Punjab by the different routes were as follows:—

By Kullu, 1,568 maunds, value	...	...	...	Rs. 1,90,472
„ Rampore, 89 do. do.	...	...	...	„ 6,035
„ Cashmir, 327 do. do.	...	...	...	„ 1,20,353
				<hr/>
Total 1,985 do. do.	...	...	...	Rs. 3,16,860

The articles generally corresponded with the imports from Yarkand.

17. The exports to Yarkand and Lhasa again, in great measure, are similar to the imports from the Punjab. The value of the exports to Yarkand was Rupees 1,96,323, and to Chanthang or Lhasa Rupees 57,889.

18. The local trade between Ladak and other Cashmir territories was somewhat less than in 1868. The imports into Ladak amounted to Rupees 40,000, the exports Rupees 71,919.

19. As before noticed, the increase in the trade has been entirely owing to the arrival of a large number of Yarkandi merchants, who chiefly went on through Ladak to the Punjab, and must, of course, return next season with a corresponding amount of English manufactures and Indian products.

It is probable that in future years the precious metals and raw silk will be imported in greatly increased quantities, whilst the bhung, felts, &c., will remain nearly the same. The import of pushm will depend chiefly on the readiness displayed by the Amritsar and Punjab shawl merchants to take the fine *Turfani* wool.

20. From the Punjab a great increase may be expected in the exports of tea, piece-goods, brocades, indigo, and other dyes, skins and leather, and, above all, in arms. English guns, rifles, and pistols, are in great request, and breech-loaders are especially desired for men of rank. This year 25 guns and rifles, and 11 pistols, of English make, were taken to Yarkand.

21. The entire number of people, horses, and loads of merchandize which arrived in Lé during the season in connection with this trade were—

Traders 1,223; pilgrims 793; loads of merchandize 2,108; horses for sale 829; mules 94; asses 234; sheep 412. The people of the country necessarily derive great profits by supplying the wants of so large an influx of foreigners, and the country itself is, of course, equally benefited.

22. The annual fair at Lé was held in September, and largely attended, and the display of merchandize of all kinds was very considerable. Valuable prizes and rewards were given by the Maharaja, and liberally distributed among the merchants, and the fair was a decided success.

23. I beg to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered by Tara Sing of Rawul Pindee. Tara Sing has been for about 15 years engaged in trade with Ladak; and during the first two years of my residence in Lé he gave me great help by openly bringing forward the complaints of the traders and explaining the difficulties under which they laboured at a time when the merchants generally were afraid to speak out. Last year, at my suggestion, he, in spite of much opposition, went over to Yarkand, feeling, of course, very anxious as to how he would be treated on account of his religion. He was, however, very well received, and made a most profitable speculation. He has made friends with many of the officials and merchants of Yarkand, and has induced many of the latter to go to Palumpore Fair. Tara Sing also made himself useful at the fair, as the Commissioner of Jul-lundhur testifies, and he has, in many ways, been greatly instrumental in developing the Yarkand trade, and I consider that he is deserving of great consideration, and his services will, I trust, meet with some mark of approval from the Government. Tara Sing is very desirous of the privilege of being allowed a chair on public occasions, which small mark of honor will, I hope, be granted to him.

24. Another merchant, named Bhoniad Ali, who was formerly a Munshi employed under me at Lé, has this year gone to Yarkand, and has also made himself useful by sending news and in other ways; and from his intelligence and industry he will, I feel sure, be able, on his return, to afford most valuable information to the Government; and such conduct will, I hope, be deemed worthy of encouragement and reward.

25. I beg also to recommend to your notice the conduct of Kazi Kutub Deen, Vakeel of the Maharaja, whom I have before mentioned. The Kazi has always acted in a spirit of openness and fairness, and has honestly endeavoured to correct the abuses complained of in Ladak, and has been most zealous in promoting trade; and as he is a British subject whose services have already been rewarded, I think that he is deserving of some further mark of approval at the hands of Government.

26. The course of events in Yarkand and the changes that have taken place during the last 12 months may be thus briefly summed up :

The Kushbegi, or, as he now styles himself, the "Atalik Ghazee," is still in undisputed possession of the throne of Yarkand and all the provinces conquered by him; and no outbreak of any kind has occurred in his dominions to disturb his rule. He still seems to be popular with a large class of his subjects, and especially with the mercantile community, which he encourages and protects. His army keep faithful, but the later accounts describe the troops as unsettled on account of the near approach of the Russians, and the fear of an invasion by that, in their eyes, irresistible power. This feeling has spread through the whole country, and is maintained by the present relations of Russia to the previously independent countries of Bokhara, Kokand, and Andijan, which have, as the people express it, now become Russian; for, although still under their own Rulers, and not occupied by Russian troops, these States seem to have entirely submitted to Russian influence and counsels.

In the autumn of 1868 two Russian officers came to Kashgar, but were stopped before entering the town, and were escorted back again as quickly as possible over the frontier. A Russian merchant also arrived; but he too was sent back, and not allowed to trade. The Envoy whom the Kushbegi sent to Russia returned about the same time without any answer to his requests, and no negotiations were entered on between the two countries.

On the Narain River, about five marches from Kashgar, in the direction of Almati, the Russians have built a fort and a bridge over the river. The Kushbegi has also strengthened and strongly garrisoned his advance post at Artush, and built two or three new forts on the frontier to protect the road to Kashgar, the two forces being separated by a distance of about two days' march. The Kushbegi has all along been anxious to avoid all intercourse and to keep clear of any dispute with the Russians, and gave the strictest orders to his troops to abstain from any act of hostility, unless actually attacked. The people of the country, called Nogai, a semi-Tartar race of Mahomedans, who have settled under Russian rule, continued to pass as traders, &c., between the two countries. In July some slight collision seems to have occurred between the opposing forces, confined, however, apparently to small foraging parties. Directly this came to the ears of the Kushbegi, he recalled the commandant from the frontier, and, it is said, had him beheaded for breaking his orders, and at once collected reinforcements from Yarkand, Khotan, and all parts of his dominions, and hurried every available man to the frontier, and sent his son and chief officers in command. In the course of a few weeks he despatched over 12,000 men. The Russians also largely reinforced their garrison on the Narain, and advanced across the river to within four marches of Kashgar. No further hostilities are reported, and the Kushbegi seems again endeavouring to open negotiations, and is said to have sent his son as an Envoy. The Russians are always said to demand the right of a settlement in Kashgar and a road through Yarkand, which the Kushbegi knows to mean loss of independence to himself. The Russian force is said to number 3,000, of which about 600 are regular Russian troops.

27. From the side of Kokand it is reported that Buzrug Khan, Tora, who was formerly Ruler in Yarkand, but was deposed by his own Minister, the present Kushbegi, and who, two years ago, came down through Ladak to the Punjab, has returned to Kokand, and is planning an attempt to recover the throne of Yarkand, and that he is assisted, and in fact supplied with troops for this purpose, by Khudayar Khan of Kokand, who is a bitter enemy to the Kushbegi. At present no attack has been made.

In July or August a large caravan of merchants reached Kashgar from Kokand after an interval of more than a year, during which the road was closed: several Bokhara merchants came by it. All describe the great risk and almost impossibility of trading through Bokhara and Russian Turkistan, owing to the unsettled state of the country and the excessive duties, which, on all English goods, are quite prohibitive.

28. In the early part of last season the Kushbegi decided to send an Envoy to India, and told Mr. Shaw in Yarkand that the Envoy should either accompany him or follow immediately. An Envoy was appointed and all preparations made for his journey, but he was never sent, and the anxiety of the Kushbegi on account of the near approach of the Russians and other circumstances stopped the plan for the time. Now, however, news has just come that two Envoys have just reached Ladak, and may be expected here shortly—one is sent to the Maharaja of Cashmir, and the other to the Government of India.

The Kushbegi strongly desires to be on friendly terms with us, and this year all the Hindustani merchants who have visited Yarkand have been well treated, and even a surveying Munshi, who was discovered there in disguise, when he explained that he was employed under the British Government, was set free, and allowed to leave unmolested.

29. In the east there have been some disturbances among the people of Ili and Rumchi (Orumchi). Both these districts are independent of Yarkand, and were formerly under the Chinese; but in the Tungani rebellion the Chinese were entirely driven out, and their garrisons generally massacred. In Ili the *Toranchis* are now in power, and the *Tunganis* rule in Rumchi; and they have apparently been fighting among themselves: both these people are Mahomedan and descendants of the followers of Timur, who intermixed with the Chinese population,—the *Toranchis* settling in Ili, while the *Tunganis* spread over the whole of Eastern Turkistan. It is reported that four Envoys arrived from China, and were presented to the "Daoud Khalifa," the Tungani Ruler of Rumchi, who has sent back to Pekin to ask if the men were really sent as Envoys, or if they were only come as spies. Since then a Chinese force is said to have reached Rumchi for the purpose of retaking Yarkand, and that the *Tunganis* have joined them: this is, however, very improbable. It is true that a *kafila* of China tea has arrived at Yarkand, but in all probability it has only come from Kara Shahar, where it has been in store for several years since the Chinese were driven out. There are said to be enormous stores of tea in the ruined city of Kara Shahar. This city is two marches beyond Koila, the most easterly town of the Kushbegi's dominions, and Rumchi is eight marches further to the east on the main road to China.

30. The latest news received from Yarkand is dated October 26th, just after the Envoy had left for Ladak.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. BY					REMARKS.
	Yarkand.	Chanthang.	Total.	Rate in Lé.	Value in Lé.	
	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Es.</i>	
Bhung	1,025 34	...	1,025 34	62-8 per md.	64,116	
Pushm	268 28	260 0	528 28	50 "	26,435	
Wool, (sheep's) ... ..	...	160 0	160 0	15 "	2,400	
Coarse cloth	72 20	...	76 20	87-8 "	6,348	
Tea, brick, green ... ..	...	431 24	431 24	180 "	77,688	} From Lhasa.
" " black ... ..	...	91 8	91 8	90 "	8,210	
Silk... ..	127 1	...	127 1	400 "	50,810	} On export to the Punjab, the silk has proved to be of lower value than was asked in Lé,—not more than Rupees 320 per maund.
Jade stone	0 28	...	0 28	...	700	
Rewanchini	1 20	...	1 20	80 "	120	
Gillar patar *	6 0	...	6 0	40 "	240	
Thread, &c.	0 36	...	0 36	...	56	* Seaweed, used as medicine.
Soap	1 36	...	1 36	40 "	76	
Jadwar, Zadoari ... ..	...	2 0	2 0	1,600 "	3,200	Used as a medicine, &c.
Borax ... ..	...	200 0	200 0	10 "	2,000	
Phulli ... ..	...	140 0	140 0	1-4 "	175	Soda earth.
Salt... ..	...	10,000 0	10,000 0	1 "	10,000	
Sulphur ... ..	...	220 0	220 0	15 "	3,300	
Saltpetre ... ..	...	84 0	84 0	10 "	840	
Socks, &c.	15 in No.	...	15 in No.	...	68	
Mushru, &c.	119 thans.	...	119 thans.	...	372	Silk and cotton fabrics.
Carpets	358 in No.	...	358 in No.	...	2,518	
Felts	3,159 "	...	3,159 "	2 each.	6,318	
Kimsan, &c.	1,879 "	...	1,879 "	1 "	403	Coloured leathers.
Broadcloth	6 thans.	...	6 thans.	150 per than.	900	Russian.
Tawar	1 than.	...	1 than.	50 "	50	China silk.
Dariai, &c.	4,046 thans.	...	4,046 thans.	...	5,496	Silk manufactures from Yarkand.
Posteen, &c.	32 in No.	...	32 in No.	...	812	Made of China and Russian furs.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. BY				REMARKS.
	Yarkand.	Chanthang.	Total.	Rate in Lé.		Value in Lé.
	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Chowris ...	603 0	.....	603 0	1-8 each.	905
Kurus, silver ...	338 0	.....	338 0	170 "	57,460
Gold dust ...	3,160 tolas.	450 tolas.	3,610 tolas.	13 per tola.	46,980
Jewellery, &c. ...	9 boxes.	1 box.	10 boxes.	.....	24,200
Gold thread	7 bundles.	.....	7 bundles.	.....	305
Embroidery, gold	2 thans.	.....	2 thans.	25 each.	50
Caps ...	55 in No.	.....	55 in No.	1 "	55
Knives, Chinese	15 "	.....	15 "	2 "	80
Mamiran-i-chini	30 tolas.	.....	30 tolas.	1 per tola.	80
Musk bags ...	.....	450 in No.	450 in No.	10 each.	4,500
Borse ...	.....	125 thans.	125 thans.	15 per than.	1,875
Zankos ...	.....	75 "	75 "	8 "	600
Pattu ...	.....	50 "	50 "	8 "	400
Kidakh ...	.....	2,000 "	2,000 "	8 annas per than.	1,000
Paper ...	.....	2,000 sheets.	2,000 sheets.	20 per 100.	400
Incense ...	.....	4 boxes.	4 boxes.	.....	200
Total ...	1,505 3	11,588 32	13,093 35	.....	4,12,587
					From Yarkand ... Rupees 2,78,799
					" Chanthang ... " 1,33,788
					Total ... Rupees 4,12,587

QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. BY

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. BY				Rate in L ⁶ .	Value.	REMARKS.
	Kullu.	Rampur.	Cashmir.	Total.			
	<i>Mds.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>Mds.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>Mds.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>Mds.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Buzzazi, piece-goods	128 33	25 7	173 13	327 13	175 per md.	57,281	
Spices	137 18	10 24	101 12	249 14	40 "	9,973	
Sugar	286 35	8 6	18 29	313 30	40 "	12,550	
Lakhi, red skins	244 36	0 5	242 13	478 14	64 "	30,214	
Indigo	35 3	7 10	26 34	69 7	160 "	11,108	
Copper vessels	28 13	2 1	18 19	48 33	100 "	4,883	
Iron	41 21	5 34	.....	47 50	30 "	1,421	
Tea	69 1	.....	32 7	101 8	180 "	18,216	Kangra and China teas.
Tamarind	14 27	.....	11 32	26 19	40 "	1,060	
Preserves, &c.	8 16	.....	0 32	9 8	40 "	388	
Rice	12 32	.....	.....	12 32	5 "	64	
Sank, shells	9 16	.....	0 27	10 3	100 "	1,008	
Nowsáda	0 18	.....	0 18	0 36	80 "	72	Sal ammoniac.
Lac ... ..	.....	.....	0 12	0 12	40 "	12	
Haberdashery	4 17	.....	6 21	10 38	150 "	1,642	
Senna	28 6	12 26	12 16	43 8	20 "	864	
Soap	1 8	.....	.....	1 8	40 "	48	
Treacle	7 1	.....	.....	7 1	25 "	176	
Majeet, red dye	0 16	.....	.....	0 16	20 "	8	
Hallela, &c.	15 32	.....	.....	15 32	20 "	816	
Drugs, &c.	10 12	.....	13 24	23 36	40 "	956	
Otter skins	6,797 in No.	305 in No.	1,000 in No.	8,102 in No.	4 each.	32,408	
Kalgi	328 "	.....	.....	328 "	1 for 3	109	Heron plumes.
Broadcloth	7 thans.	2 thans.	5 thans.	14 thans.	150 per than.	1,750	
Koran, books	1,006 in No.	.....	500 in No.	1,506 in No.	2 each.	3,012	
Brocades	15 thans.	.....	10 thans.	25 thans.	100 per than.	2,500	

QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. BY					REMARKS.	Value.	Rate in Lé.
NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Kullu.	Rampur.	Cashmir.	Total.			
Tawar (silks)	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Snuff	.....	.....	11 thans.	11 thans.	50 each.	550	
Guns, rifles, &c.	.....	.....	17 bottles.	17 bottles.	3 "	51	
Powder and caps	11 in No.	.....	50 in No.	61 in No.	.....	2,330	Chiefly English.
Corals	.....	.....	80 boxes.	80 boxes.	5 each.	400	
Shoes	4 tolas.	.....	.....	4 tolas.	4 per tola.	16	
Combs	164 pairs.	24 pairs.	.....	188 pairs.	2 each.	376	
Dyes, Aniline	15 scores.	.....	.....	15 scores.	1 per score.	15	
	10 boxes.	.....	.....	10 boxes.	20 per box.	200	
TOTAL	1,085 1	71 33	649 29	1,806 83	.....	1,95,957	

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80LBS. BY				Rate in Lé.	Value in Lé.	REMARKS.
	Kullu.	Rampur.	Cashmir.	Total.			
Bhung	Mds. 1,337	Mds. 89	Mds. 168	Mds. 1,594	Rs. 62-8 per md.	Rs. 99,654	
Pushm, wool	93	.....	56	149	50 "	7,463	
Silk	61	.....	49	110	400 "	44,350	
Opium	.....	.....	53	53	600 "	31,950*	* Formerly sent to Ladak and now returned.
Phulli, soda earth	70	.....	.....	70	1-4 "	89	Soda earth.
Gillar patar	4	.....	.....	4	40 "	176	Seaweed, used as a medicine.
Coarse cloth	0	.....	.....	0	87-8 "	60	
Dried currants	0	.....	.....	0	15 "	6	
Jade stone	0	.....	.....	0	.....	400	
Silver	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	1,600	Broken silver from Yarkand.
Numdn, felts	1,608 in No.	96 in No.	25 in No.	1,729 in No.	3,200 per md.	3,458	
Carpets	823 "	8 "	5 "	836 "	2 each.	2,838	
Darini, &c.	451 thans.	.....	3,335 thans.	3,786 thans.	.....	4,561	Silk fabrics.
Mushru and chakman	44 "	50 thans.	7 "	101 "	.....	396	Silk and cotton fabrics.
Posteen	8 in No.	.....	.....	8 in No.	100 "	800	Russian and Chinese furs.
Chowris	525 "	.....	44 in No.	569 "	1-8 "	854†	† Yaks' tails.
Kurus, silver	200 "	.....	172 "	327 "	170 "	63,240	
Gold dust	1,453 tolas.	.....	1,550 tolas.	3,003 tolas.	13 per tola.	89,089	
Gold thread	5 bundles.	.....	.....	5 bundles.	50 each.	250	
Turquoise	1 box.	.....	1 box.	2 boxes.	800 per box.	1,600	
Jewellery	40 articles.	.....	.....	40 articles.	350 each.	14,000	
Chinese knives	.....	.....	18 in No.	18 in No.	2 "	36	
TOTAL	1,568	89	327	1,985	.....	3,16,860	

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. To				Value in Lé.	REMARKS.
	Yarkand.	Chanthang.	Total.	Rate in Lé.		
	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Buzzazi (piece-goods) ...	323 12	15 0	338 12	175 per md.	59,202	English calicos, &c., from the Punjab.
Coarse cloth ...	.....	25 0	25 0	87-8 "	2,188
Spices ...	403 9	15 0	418 9	40 "	16,729	
Sugar ...	180 13	15 0	195 13	40 "	7,813	
Lakhi, red skin ...	438 17	6 0	444 17	62-8 "	27,777	Kangra and China teas.
Tea ...	132 17	.....	132 17	180 "	23,836
Indigo ...	77 33	4 20	82 13	160 "	13,172	
Copper vessels ...	1 20	2 0	3 20	100 "	350	
Tin ...	3 0	3 0	125 "	375	A drug.
Drugs, &c. ...	19 32	.....	19 32	40 "	792
Anola ...	1 20	.....	1 20	20 "	30
Haberdashery ...	6 0	2 0	8 0	150 "	1,200	
Currants, dried	25 0	25 0	15 "	375	} From Skardo.
Apricots "	.....	100 0	100 0	5 "	500
Dates, &c., "	2 0	2 0	40 "	80	} From Cashmir.
Saffron ...	.....	1 16	1 16	1,600 "	2,240
Do. leaves ...	.....	1 0	1 0	160 "	160
Iron, &c. ...	.....	2 0	2 0	30 "	60
Majeet, red dye	16 0	16 0	20 "	320	From Skardo.
Rice	150 0	150 0	5 "	750	} From Cashmir and Ladak.
Barley, &c. ...	.....	1,430 0	1,430 0	1-4 "	1,788
Flour, &c. ...	.....	1,330 0	1,330 0	1-8 "	1,995
Ghee ...	.....	56 0	56 0	20 "	1,120
Silver	1 0	1 0	3,200 "	3,200	English rupees.
Otter skins ...	8,853 in No.	19 in No.	8,863 in No.	4 each.	35,452	} Imported from Yarkand.
Fox skins ...	375 "	.....	375 "	1 "	375
Felts ...	.....	2,650 in No.	2,650 "	2 "	5,300
Carpets ...	.....	151 "	151 "	.....	850
Turquoises and corals ...	.....	8 boxes.	8 boxes.	.....	6,800

Exports from Ladak to Yarkand and Chanthang during 1869—(Concluded.)

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. To				Value in Lé.	REMARKS.	
	Yarkand.	Chanthang.	Total.	Rate in Lé.			
	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
Koran, books	2,000 in No.	.....	2,000 in No.	2 each.	4,000	The guns and rifles chiefly of English make. English.
Guns, rifles, &c.	70 "	.....	70 "	.....	3,730	
Powder and caps	80 boxes.	.....	80 boxes.	5 each.	400	
Aniline dyes	15 0	.....	15 0	20 "	300	
Brocade	31 thans.	10 thans.	41 thans.	100 "	4,100		
Merino, &c.	12 "	10 "	22 "	50 "	1,100		
Broadcloth	5 "	7 "	12 "	150 "	1,800		English.
Cashmir Pushmina	18 pairs.	10 pairs.	28 pairs.	100 "	2,800		Pushmina chadars, sheets.
Balti chadars	15 "	15 "	40 "	600		
Embroidered cloth	3 thans.	3 thans.	25 "	75		
Dariai ... ..	.....	45 "	45 "	6 "	270	Silk manufactures from Yarkand.
Wooden slates ... ..	.....	75 in No.	75 in No.	1 "	75	} From Cashmir.
Do. boxes ... ..	.....	75 "	75 "	2 "	150	
Shoes ... ..	.....	85 pairs.	85 pairs.	1 "	85	
Kimsan, &c. ... ..	.....	295 pieces.	295 pieces.	.....	73	Coloured leather.
Puttu chadars ... ..	.....	55 "	55 "	5 "	275	
Kurus, silver ... ..	.....	115 in No.	115 in No.	170 "	19,550	From Yarkand.
TOTAL	1,587 13	3,198 36	4,786 9	.....	2,54,212	{ To Yarkand Rs. 1,96,323 " Chanthang " 57,889 Total. Rs. 2,54,212

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. FROM			Rate in Lé.	Value in Lé.	REMARKS.
	Cashmir.	Skardo.	Total.			
	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Mds. s.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Iron	10 10	.....	10 10	30 per md.	308	
Honey	14 32	.....	14 32	25 "	371	
Tobacco	48 34	.....	48 34	20 "	975	
Rice	341 0	.....	341 0	5 "	1,705	
Soap	4 30	.....	4 30	40 "	190	
Majeet ... ..	.....	13 37	13 37	20 "	269	Red dye.
Saffron	1 38	.....	1 38	1,600 "	2,120	
Ditto leaves	1 0	.....	1 0	160 "	160	
Silver	5 9	.....	5 9	3,200 "	16,720	English rupees.
Lakhi, red skins	75 26	.....	75 26	62-8 "	4,728	Prepared in Cashmir.
Anola, Hallela	12 0	.....	12 0	20 "	240	Medicinal drugs.
Oil	3 0	.....	3 0	25 "	75	
Currants, dried ... ..	.....	15 0	15 0	15 "	225	
Apricots, ditto ... ..	.....	85 0	85 0	5 "	425	
Butter ... ..	.....	46 0	46 0	20 "	920	
Chadars, Pashmina	35 pairs.	93 pairs.	128 0	.....	5,288	
Puttu, &c.	39 thans.	.....	39 thans.	.....	246	
Misceln., combs, paper, &c.	591 in No.	.....	591 in No.	.....	602	
Embroidered cloth	16 thans.	.....	16 thans.	8 each.	128	
Kajri, horse trappings	7 in No.	.....	7 in No.	8 "	56	
Swords, guns, &c.	15 "	.....	15 "	.....	425	Of Cashmir manufacture.
Shoes, &c.	3,204 pairs	.....	3,204 pairs.	.....	3,185	
Chogas, cloth	2 in No.	.....	2 in No.	80 each.	160	Embroidered robes.
Hashia (borders of shawls)	250 yards.	.....	250 yds.	1 per yd.	250	
Wooden slates	64 in No.	.....	64 in No.	1 each.	64	Takhta mashk used in Lhassa.
Sultak, wooden boxes	65 "	.....	65 "	2 "	130	Used for carrying flour.
Stone vessels ... ..	.....	35 in No.	35 "	1 "	35	
TOTAL ...	518 19	159 37	678 16	.....	40,002	

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY IN MAUNDS OF 80lbs. To			Rate in Lé.	Value in Lé.	REMARKS.
	Cashmir.	Skardo.	Total.			
	<i>Mds.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>Mds.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>Mds.</i> <i>s.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Pushm, white	614 0	8 34	622 34	50 per md.	31,143	From Yarkand and Chanthang.
Ditto, black	92 39	.....	92 39	25 "	2,325	Ditto.
Bhung	11 0	8 37	19 37	62-8 "	1,236	Ditto.
Tea, brick, green	158 25	2 0	160 25	180 "	28,912	Brick tea from Lhassa.
Buzzazi, piece-goods ... ..	.....	18 18	18 18	175 "	2,228	English goods imported from the Punjab.
Coarse cloth ... ..	.....	1 13	1 13	87-8 "	116	From the Punjab.
Sugar ... ..	.....	1 15	1 15	40 "	55	Ditto.
Borax	15 14	.....	15 14	10 "	154	
Phulli, soda earth	25 24	.....	25 24	1-4 "	33	
Copper vessels ... ..	.....	21 15	21 15	100 "	2,138	Ditto.
Iron ... ..	.....	4 14	4 14	30 "	132	
Silk ... ..	.....	0 2	0 2	400 "	20	From Yarkand.
Jade stones	0 7	.....	0 7	.....	200	Ditto.
Pushmina thread	2 9	.....	2 9	320 "	712	Thread spun in Ladak.
Dried apricots	0 16	.....	0 16	5 "	2	From Skardo.
Cotton	0 8	.....	0 8	40 "	8	From Yarkand.
Numda, felts	751 in No.	54 in No.	805 in No.	2 each.	1,610	Ditto.
Carpets	25 0	.....	25 "	.....	172	Ditto.
Pushmina chadars	12 pairs.	.....	12 pairs.	.....	240	From Bultistan.
Puttu	19 in No.	.....	19 in No.	.....	152	Made in Ladak.
Posteen	2 "	.....	2 "	12 "	24	Made of Ladak lamb-skins.
Shoes ... ..	.....	7 pairs.	7 pairs.	1 "	7	Made in Sirinuggur.
Guns and swords ... ..	.....	4 in No.	4 in No.	.....	70	Of Indian make.
Koran, copies of ... ..	.....	6 "	6 "	2 "	12	From the Punjab.
Chowries, Yaks' tails	5 in No.	.....	5 "	1-4 "	6	From Yarkand.
Gold thread, false	1 bundle.	.....	1 bundle.	5 "	5	Russian, brought from Yarkand.
Dariai	14 thans.	.....	14 thans.	6 "	84	Silk fabrics from Yarkand.
Mushru	6 "	.....	6 "	4 "	24	Silk and cotton ditto.
Silks, Chinese	2 "	.....	2 "	50 "	100	From Yarkand.
TOTAL	920 22	66 30	987 12	.....	71,919	

No. 260, dated 25th February 1870.

From—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., D.C.L., Secy. to Govt., Punjab and its Dependencies.
To—DR. H. CAYLEY, late on Special Duty at Ladakh.

I AM desired to acknowledge receipt of your Report, without date, but received on the 2nd February, on the trade of Ladak during the past season, and, in reply, to state as follows:—

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the favourable account given in the Report of the continued co-operation of His Highness the Maharaja and his officials in opening out trade and putting an end to the opposition of the late Thannadar of Ladakh and his agents. An expression of His Honor's gratification will be conveyed to His Highness. As observed in your 4th paragraph, arrangements have been recently made whereby His Highness the Maharaja has agreed to abolish *in toto* all transit duties on goods passing between British India and Eastern Turkistan, and *vice versa*, but the details of the arrangements being still under consideration, no further remarks are called for on the subject at present.

3. With regard to the state of the roads, their improvement must be a matter of time; but His Honor believes that the subject is engaging the serious attention of His Highness the Maharaja; in our own territory a good deal has been done, and the authorities of Kangra are doing all that can be done with the limited means at their disposal. But this subject will probably form an important feature in the arrangements and negotiations now on foot, and need not be further adverted to in this place. With regard to carriage, His Highness the Maharaja has taken steps to procure a large supply of ponies suitable for carrying merchandize, and in Kullu and Lahoul a mule train is being organized by Captain Harcourt, the Assistant Commissioner. The recent reduction in the weight of merchandize allowed to be carried on a single mule or pony in Lahoul was made on grounds of humanity, and at the urgent request of the local authorities of Kullu. Under these circumstances, His Honor cannot consent to reconsider the orders passed, even though inconvenience result therefrom, but he has no doubt the difficulty will ere long be satisfactorily overcome.

4. It appears that the value of trade passing through Ladak in 1869 was about six and a half lakhs of rupees, to five and a quarter lakhs of rupees in 1868, exclusive of ponies and mules and gold and silver ingots; but it is explained that if only the *through* traffic between British India and Eastern Turkistan is taken into consideration, the increase is in a far greater ratio, *viz.*, from about three lakhs of rupees to about five lakhs. Among imports the large increase in the importation of raw silk is satisfactory; the aggregate value of exports from the Punjab was, it appears, somewhat less than in 1868; but the increasing demand for *tea*, piece-goods, and dyes, is encouraging.

5. His Honor highly appreciates the energy and public spirit of the adventurous trader Tara Sing, of Rawalpindi, and, as a mark of his appreciation, will, as suggested, grant Tara Sing the privilege of a seat in the Lieutenant-Governor's Durbars. A khillut of Rupees 50 can be bestowed on Bhoniad Ali, and His Highness the Maharaja will be asked to permit Kazi Kutub Deen to receive a khillut of Rupees 100 in value.

6. The summary of news contained in paragraphs 26 to 30 of your Report is interesting, but calls for no remarks on the present occasion.

No. 288.

No. 841P., dated 23rd May 1870.

From—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with G.-G.
To—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., D.C.L., Secretary to Government of Punjab.

WITH reference to your letter dated 25th February 1870, No. 76-263, forwarding a copy of Dr. Cayley's Report on Ladak trade for the season

of 1869, and of the reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor having noticed all the points in the Report which appear to call for remark, it is now only necessary to convey the cordial approval by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council of the terms of His Honor's letter, and also His Excellency in Council's appreciation of Dr. Cayley's services.

2. The Public Works Department has been addressed with a view to measures being taken for improving the state of the roads in the British districts of Kullu and Lahoul.

No. 289. Office Memo. No. 842P., dated 23rd May 1870.

From—Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Dept., with G.-G.
To—P. W. Dept.

THE undersigned is directed to forward a copy of Dr. Cayley's Report on Ladak trade for the season of 1869, and to draw the especial attention of the Public Works Department to the account in paragraph 5 thereof of the roads in the British districts of Kullu and Lahoul.

2. In the present nascent state of our trade with Eastern Turkistan it is of importance that every facility should be given to its development, and it is accordingly requested that measures may be adopted for improving the roads in question, intimation being sent to this department of the action taken.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr.-Genl.*

No. 290. Office Memo. No. 843P., dated 23rd May 1870.

From—Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Dept., with G.-G.
To—Home Dept.

THE undersigned is directed to forward to the Secretary in the Home Department the accompanying Report by Dr. Cayley on Ladak trade for the season of 1869, and to request that it may be published in an early issue of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr.-Genl.*

No. 291. No. 92, dated 27th May 1870.

From—Government of India.
To—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., Secretary of State for India.

WE have the honor to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a letter* from the Government of the Punjab, and of Dr. Cayley's Report on Ladak trade for the season of 1869. We have approved of the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the Report.

2. We have noticed the account, in paragraph 5 of Dr. Cayley's Report, of the roads in the British districts of Kullu and Lahoul, and early measures will be adopted in the Public Works Department for their improvement.

* Dated 25th February 1870, No. 76-263.