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Summaries of official secret despatches from the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, HM Minister to Persia, and HM Consul at Tehran

Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Reference	Mss Eur F231/27
Date(s)	1 Jan 1856-31 May 1856 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 file (120 folios)
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About this record

The file consists of summaries of official secret despatches from the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, and HM diplomatic and consular representative in Persia, relating to: Aden, Afghanistan, Nepal, Tibet, Muscat, Shiraz, Turkey, Ava, Sind, Pegu, Punjab, Herat, Tabriz, and on General Clarke's policy in Aden.

The date range gives the creation date of the summaries, but the summaries themselves refer to correspondence of an earlier date.

①
Letters from Persia
received Jan. 1. 1856

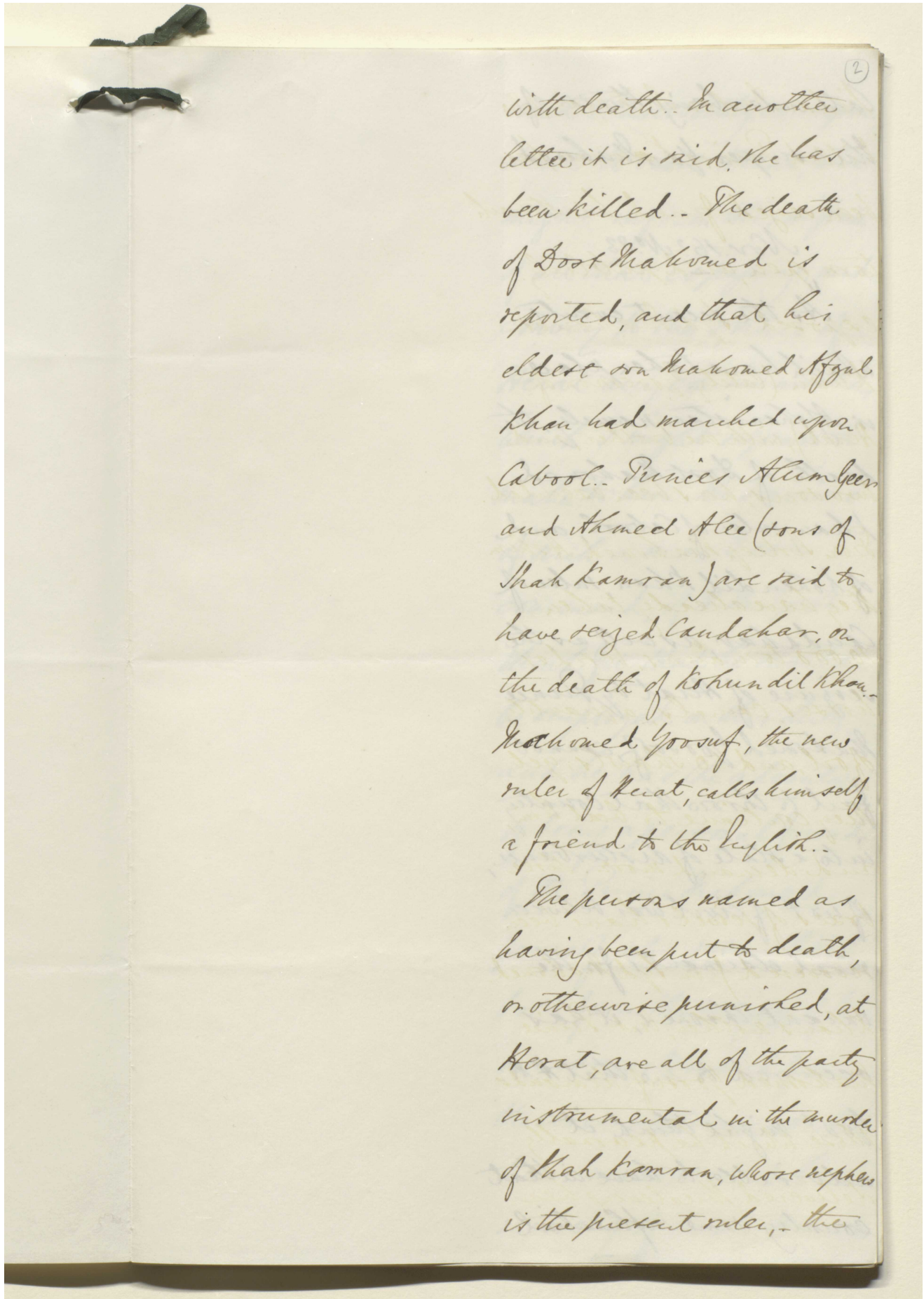
From W. Murray

Nov. 15. 1855. N. 82.

Hajwan Ali Khan, of
Cabool, told the British
Agent in Meshed, that
when he was in Bokhara
he saw an European who
said that he was an
nephew of Tod, and that
his name was, as understood,
Fergufora.

The Agent in Meshed
hears from Herat, that
Nodar Saleh Alekozai
has been seized, mutilated,
and tortured to death.

Sirdar Dadoo Alekozai, who
killed Prince Kamran, has
been seized, fined, his stomach
torn open, and publicly
exposed. Syd Mahomed
Khan (lately Governor of
Herat), with one brother, and
two sons, has been executed.
From Sirteef Mahomed Ashum
they have already taken
10,000 tomanas, besides
horses, camels, a quantity
of oil, and 50 shawls; yet
they continue to beat him,
and demand more. Three
boxes of jewels have been
recovered from Syd Mahomed
Khan's mother; but Prince
Mahomed Yusuf demands
those which he personally
delivered, threatening her



(2)

with death.. In another
letter it is said, she has
been killed.. The death
of Dost Mahomed is
reported, and that his
eldest son Mahomed Afzal
Khan had marched upon
Cabool.. Princes Alumgeer
and Ahmed Alee (sons of
Shah Kamran) are said to
have seized Candahar, on
the death of Koshundil Khan..
Mahomed Yusuf, the new
ruler of Herat, calls himself
a friend to the English..

The persons named as
having been put to death,
or otherwise punished, at
Herat, are all of the party
instrumental in the murder
of Shah Kamran, whose nephew
is the present ruler, - the

late ruler, being the son of
the usurper, Yar. Mahomed.

Nov. 16. N^o. 83.

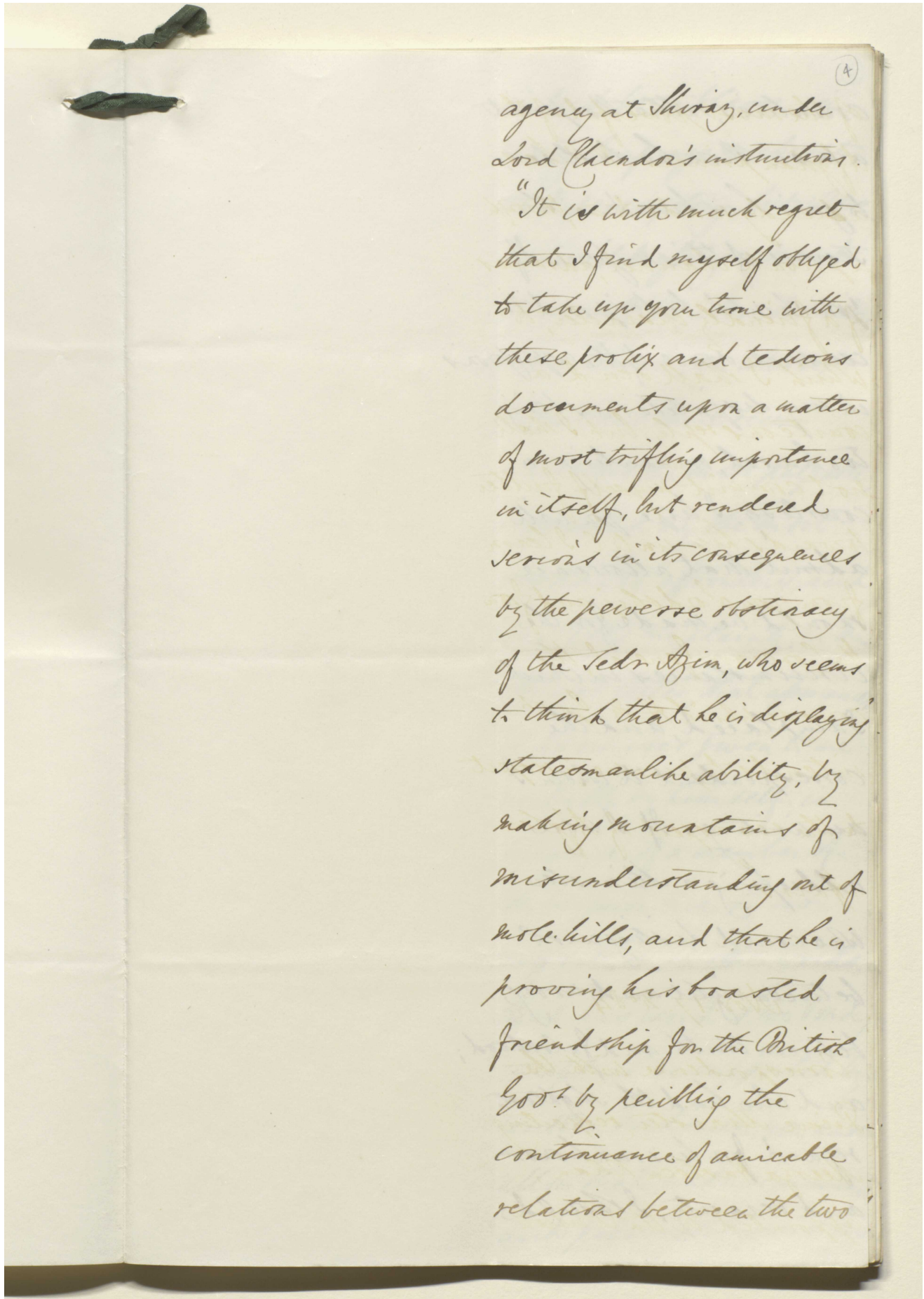
"As the recent events
which have taken place
in Afghanistan, namely, the
death of Dost Mahomed
Khan, ruler of Cabool, and
of Kohendil Khan, ruler of
Candahar, as well as the
seizure of Herat by Prince
Mahomed Yoozof, cannot
fail to throw that country
into a state of disturbance,
if not of civil war between
rival claimants for the
vacant thrones, it has
occurred to me that H. M.
Gov^t might think it
advisable to have in that
country some influential

3
and trustworthily correspon-
dent to visit Herat, who
might inform this affair
of all that is passing, and
convey to the Prince of
Herat any communication,
which I might require to
make to him. The services
of such a man I can
command, if H. M. Govt.
think fit that he should
be employed on this duty,
and he has the advantage
of being a personal friend
of the Prince Mahomed
Yusoff, who seems likely,
both from the energy of his
own character, and from
the circumstances which
have accompanied his
recovery of Herat, to be one

of the most powerful of the
Afghan princes. H. H. has
already made to me, through
a private channel, advances
of a friendly character, to
which I shall send a
courteous reply; but I shall
not commit myself further
towards him, until I learn
from your Lordship, and from
the Governor General, the
course which H. H. Gov^r
intends to pursue in respect
to the new aspect of Afghan
affairs."

Nov. 17. 1804

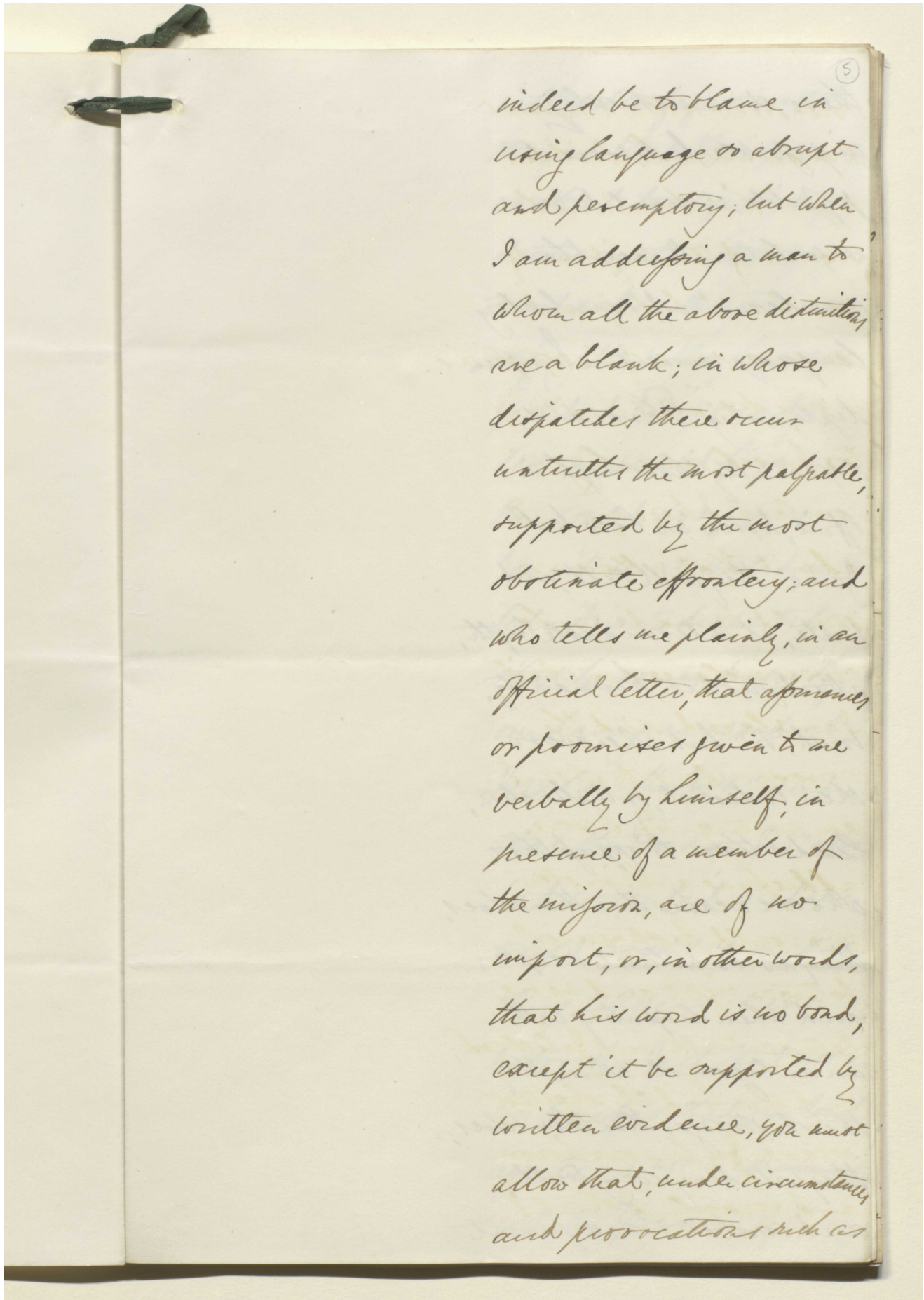
Correspondence with the
Prime Minister, respecting
Meerza Hasheem Khan,
appointed to the British



(A)
agency at Shiraz, under
Lord Caendo's instructions.

"It is with much regret
that I find myself obliged
to take up your time with
these prolix and tedious
documents upon a matter
of most trifling importance
in itself, but rendered
serious in its consequences
by the perverse obstinacy
of the Sedr Azim, who seems
to think that he is displaying
statesmanlike ability, by
making mountains of
misunderstanding out of
mole-hills, and that he is
proving his boasted
friendship for the British
Gov^t by permitting the
continuance of amicable
relations between the two

countries, rather than permit
a man whom he dislikes,
to gain his bread in the
service of this misovia. If
you should be disposed to
censure some of the expressions
in my despatches, as being
too harsh, or wanting in
courtesy, I hope you will
admit that allowance
should be made for the
circumstances in which
I am placed, and the
correspondent to whom I
am writing. If I were
addressing a Minister
who could distinguish
between right and wrong,
between truth and falsehood;
and who had the slightest
regard for his own honor
and veracity, I should



indeed be to blame in ⁽⁵⁾
using language so abrupt
and peremptory; but when
I am addressing a man to
whom all the above distinctions
are a blank; in whose
dispatches there occur
without the most palpable,
supported by the most
obstinate effrontery; and
who tells me plainly, in an
official letter, that assurances
or promises given to me
verbally by himself, in
presence of a member of
the mission, are of no
import, or, in other words,
that his word is no bond,
except it be supported by
written evidence, you must
allow that, under circumstances
and provocations such as

these, it is not only
impossible, but, were it
possible, it would be
impolitic, to use the
courteous and conciliatory
language current in European
diplomacy. Persians,
especially those high in
office, know no law but
force: they will talk, and
write, at interminable length,
about justice, humanity,
truth, &c. but whenever
their interest, or inclination,
leads them to oppose those
who are weaker than themselves,
they do so without scruple;
and when disputing with
an antagonist whom they
think stronger than themselves,
they will deny every truth,
and combat every argument

with subtleties, until
they see that their opponent
is about to employ angry
deeds, in place of angry
words: then, they give way,
saying that they had only
yielded to superior force:
destiny would have it so;
they could do no more. x
You will see it stated in the
Sedr Ajim's despatch,
that he never knew of
our having an agent at
Isfahan, Shiraz &c. and
that the Persian Gov: never
had consented, and never
would consent, to such a
thing; whereas it is a
notorious fact that not a
week passes that our local
agents are not in communication
with the Governors of those

tours respecting the claims
of Hindoos, and other British
subjects. + The Sadr Azim
plainly tells me that if I
send the Meerza on his duty
to Shiraz, he will be seized and
imprisoned by order of the
Persian Gov^t a step which
the Sadr Azim well knew,
without my telling him so,
must lead to the hauling
down the flag of this Mission.
The next step in the transaction
is the seizing and imprisonment
of the wife of the Meerza, a
measure which was not
only a violation of the rights
enjoyed under treaty by
employes of the Mission, but
also a violation of the civil
and religious law of Persia. +
I felt that I should disgrace

the position which I hold,
and the country which I
serve, if I had submitted
to this proposition offered
to our flag, so I have insisted
on the wife of the Meerza
being liberated, and restored
to her husband. I have
given the Persians four
until the 19th instant, to
inform me of their decision,
under the alternative of
hauling down the British
flag.

Nov. 20. 1855

Letter from the Naam of
Muscat. "In the present
state of my relations
with the Persians I
cannot offer my services

as mediator in arranging
the dispute with the Imam.

Nov. 20. n. 86

At the request of the Turkish
Chargé d'affaires, Mr. Murray
consented to keep his flag
up till the 20th as the Sadr
Azim held out hopes of an
arrangement by restoring
the Meerza's wife, and giving
to the Meerza himself, in the
Persian service, a better post
than he would have had
under the British miseria.
But, when the Sadr Azim,
through the French Minister,
requested a further delay
of three days, Mr. Murray
refused to consent, and
hauled down his flag on the

20th. The Sadr Azim has
spread a report that
Ed. Munson and W. Murray
intrigue with the Meerza's
wife; and the Sadr Azim, in
a letter addressed to W. Murray,
has hinted at making
disclosures. Prince Seifed
Dowleh Meerza, and another
Minister from the Court,
went to W. Murray on the
20th to enquire whether there
were no means of arranging
the matter, so that the
Flag might be re-hoisted
before the departure of the
Courier on the 21st. "I have
replied that, after what
has passed, the dispute
admits of no arrangement,
unless, as preliminary steps,
the Meerza's wife be restored

to her husband, and the Sedr
Azim comes to the wife, in
person, to withdraw his
yesterday's dispatch, and
to make me an apology
for writing it. On these
conditions, I have agreed
to re-hoist the flag, and
not to forward to your
Lordship a copy of the
aforesaid dispatch.

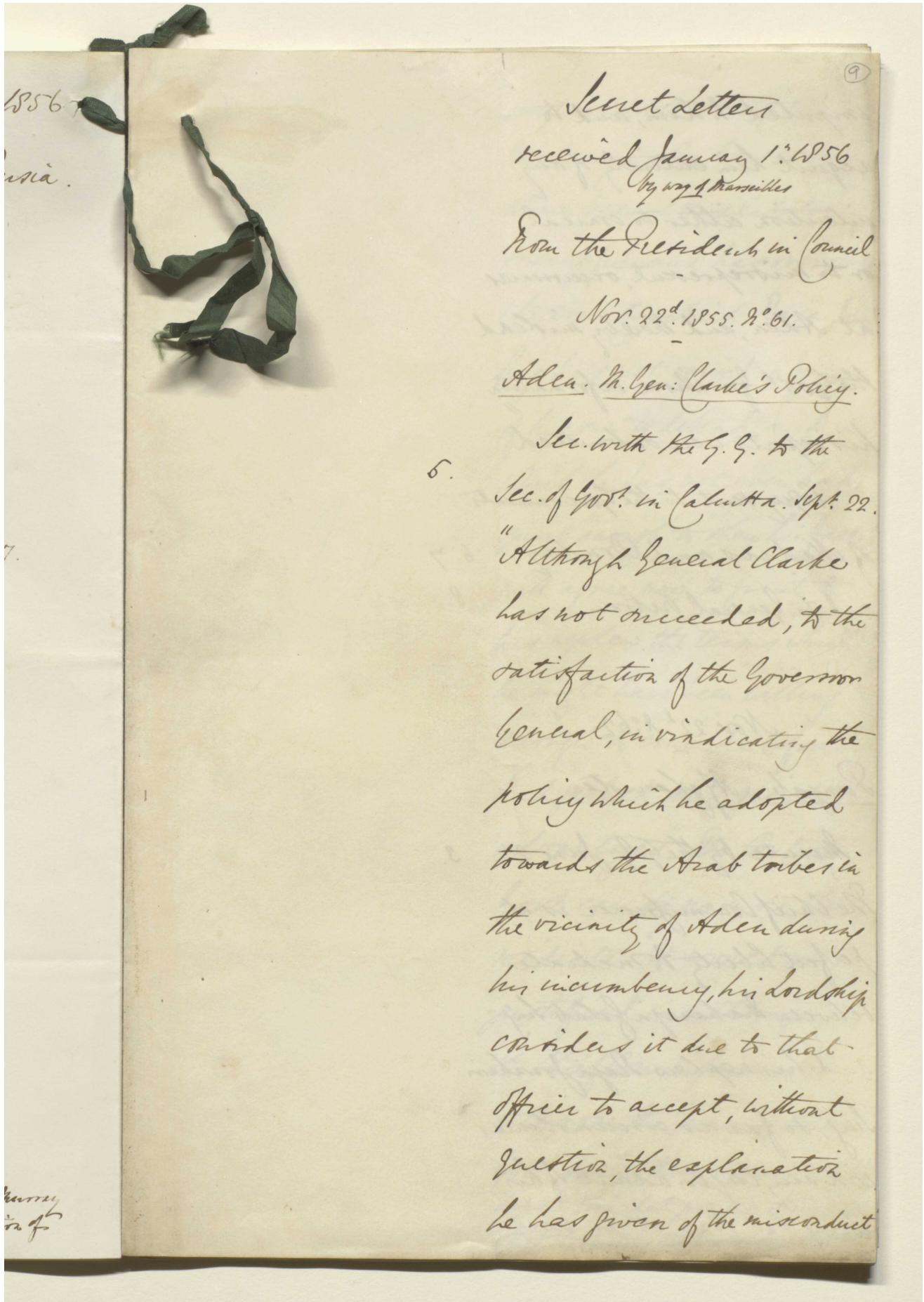
Jan^y. 1. 1856
Letters from Persia.

* forwarded with n^o 87.

Nov. 21. n^o 87.

At the earnest entreaty of M. Dourré,
but against his own opinion,
Mr. Murray consented to receive
from the Sedr Azim a written
retractation and apology.
The apology was sent, but
the wife was not restored:
consequently Mr. Murray requested
M. Dourré to tell the Sedr Azim
that his mediation had failed.

M. Dourré thinks that he is a great help in keeping peace. Mr. Murray
thinks that he shall manage better by himself and that the notion of
having M. Dourré as a mediator, encourages the Persian Gov^t.



9
Secret Letters

received January 1. 1856
by way of Marseilles

From the President in Council

Nov. 22^d. 1855. 2^o. 61.

Aden. M. Gen. Clarke's Policy.

5. Sec. with the G. G. to the
Sec. of Govt. in Calcutta. Sept. 22.

"Although General Clarke
has not succeeded, to the
satisfaction of the Governor
General, in vindicating the
policy which he adopted
towards the Arab tribes in
the vicinity of Aden during
his incumbency, his Lordship
considers it due to that
Officer to accept, without
question, the explanation
he has given of the misconduct

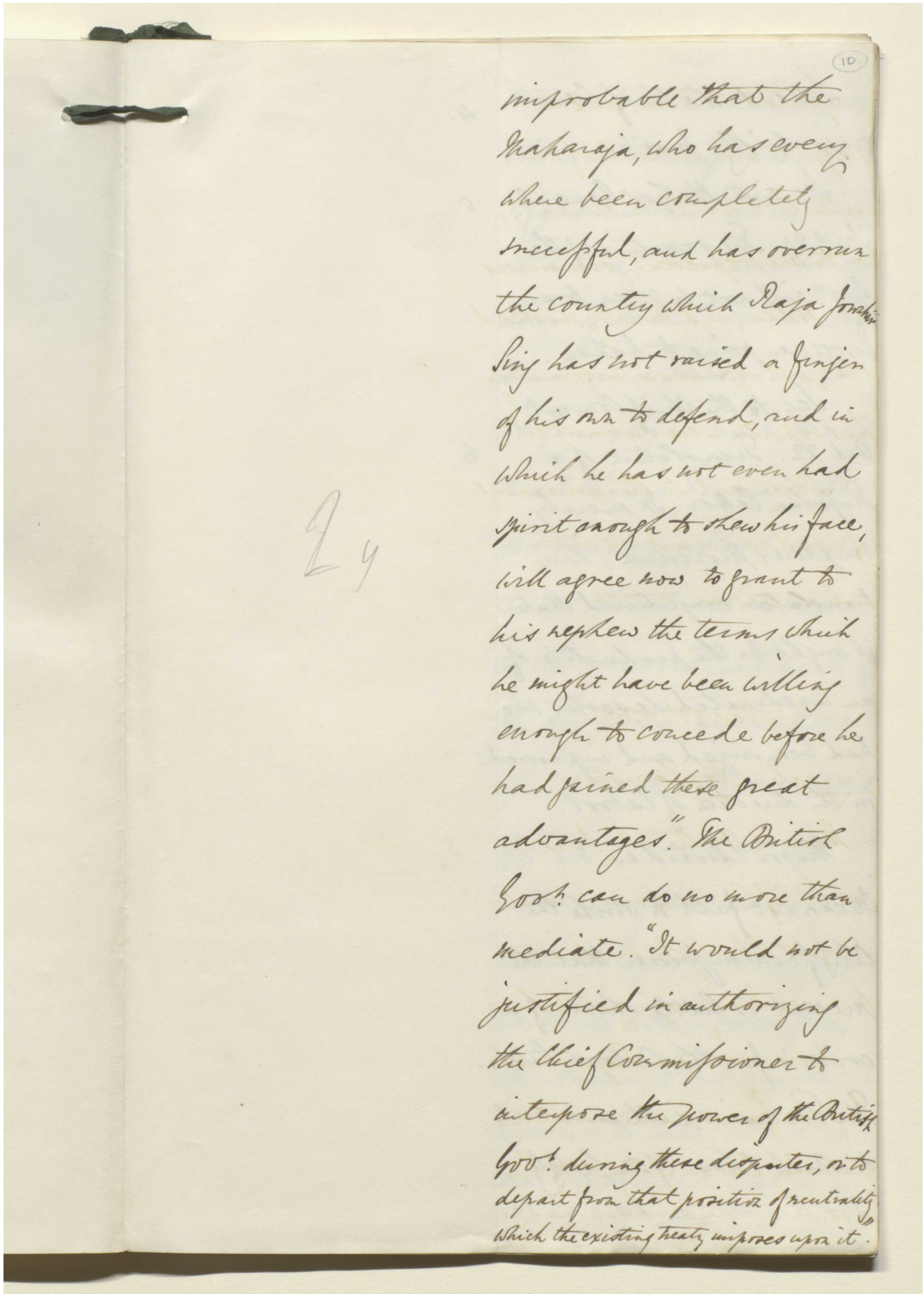
imputed to him, and to
acquit him entirely of any
intention either to conceal,
or to misrepresent, occurrences
at Aden, and thereby mislead
the Gov^t. for whose information
his reports were submitted.

Copy sent to the Governments
of Madras and Bombay. 6. 7.
and to General Outram. 8.

Nov. 22^d. 1862

Punjab. Afghanistan.

Minute by the G. G. June 2. 3.
The Chief Commissioner is at
perfect liberty to mediate
between Maharaja Jolab Singh
and his nephew Raja Jawahin
Sing, so far as circumstances
will any longer admit of his
doing so. But it is very



Letter to the Chief Comm^{rs}. 4.
accordingly. June 6.

Sec. with the Gov. General. 5.
Sept. 29. The sanction of the
Gov^t will not be given to any
European going to Kokoa.

Sec. to the Chief Comm^{rs}.
Oct. 22. Translation of a 6.
Persian letter. It merely
implores protection. The
translator conjectured that
it might be the production of
an uneducated deserter, who
had been seized and imprisoned
in the direction of Cabool.

Major Edwards. Oct. 29. 7.
"It cannot fail to strike the
Chief Commissioner that the
present is little short of a
crisis for the Cabool State.
The Persians, with an activity
to which I have often lately
drawn attention, have made

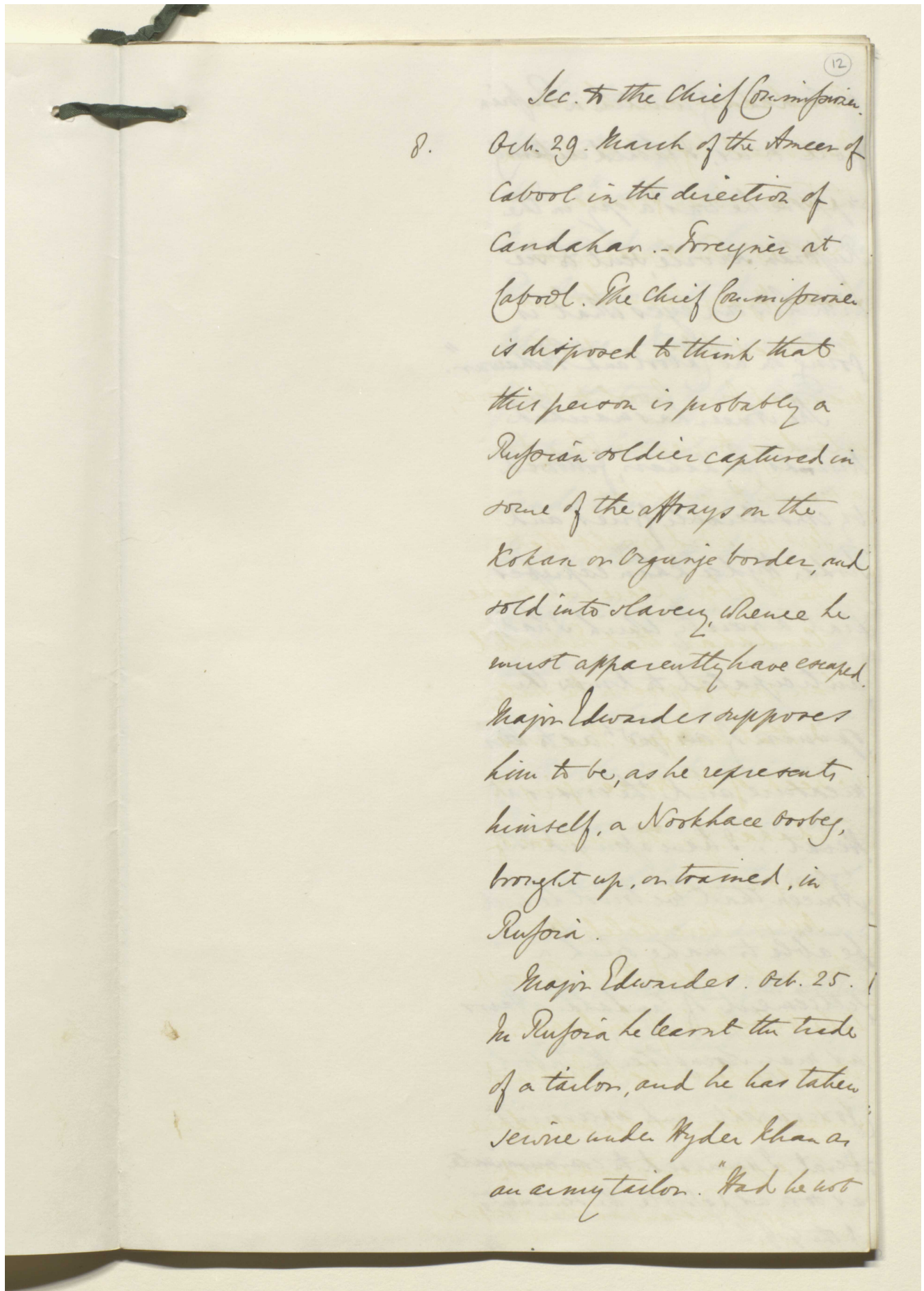
11
themselves masters of the
whole western frontier of
Afghanistan. We see Persians
at Khiva; Persians at the
door of Balkh; Persians at
Herat; and Persian allies
at Candahar: and, to add
to all this, a Prince of the
old Suddozge blood is set
up at Herat, as an appeal
to the monarchical party of
the Afghans, - an incident
which marks the resentment
of the Persians at the
alliance of Dost Mahomed
with the English. Doubtless,
we shall hear soon from
the Ameer what line he
means to take; and it is
much to be hoped that he is
already on the way to occupy

Candahar, and his son
Mahomed Wajid to defend
the Toorkistan frontier.

Sep^r. 13^o. The Ameer, with
Sirdar Hyder Khan, Sultan
Mahomed Khan, and others,
marched from Cabool to Dehporee,
intending to prepare there for
a march to Candahar.

Sep^r. 16^o. Word brought that
on the 8^o of Sep^r. peace was made
at Candahar, that Rihumdil
Khan was to govern the State,
and that therefore there was
no need of the Ameer going to
Candahar, for the purpose of
helping any one.

Sep^r. 17^o. Nevertheless, the
Ameer decided that he would
take possession of Candahar, as
it was certain that Mahomed
Sadeek Khan would not adhere
to his engagements, and would
only bring in Persians and other foreigners.

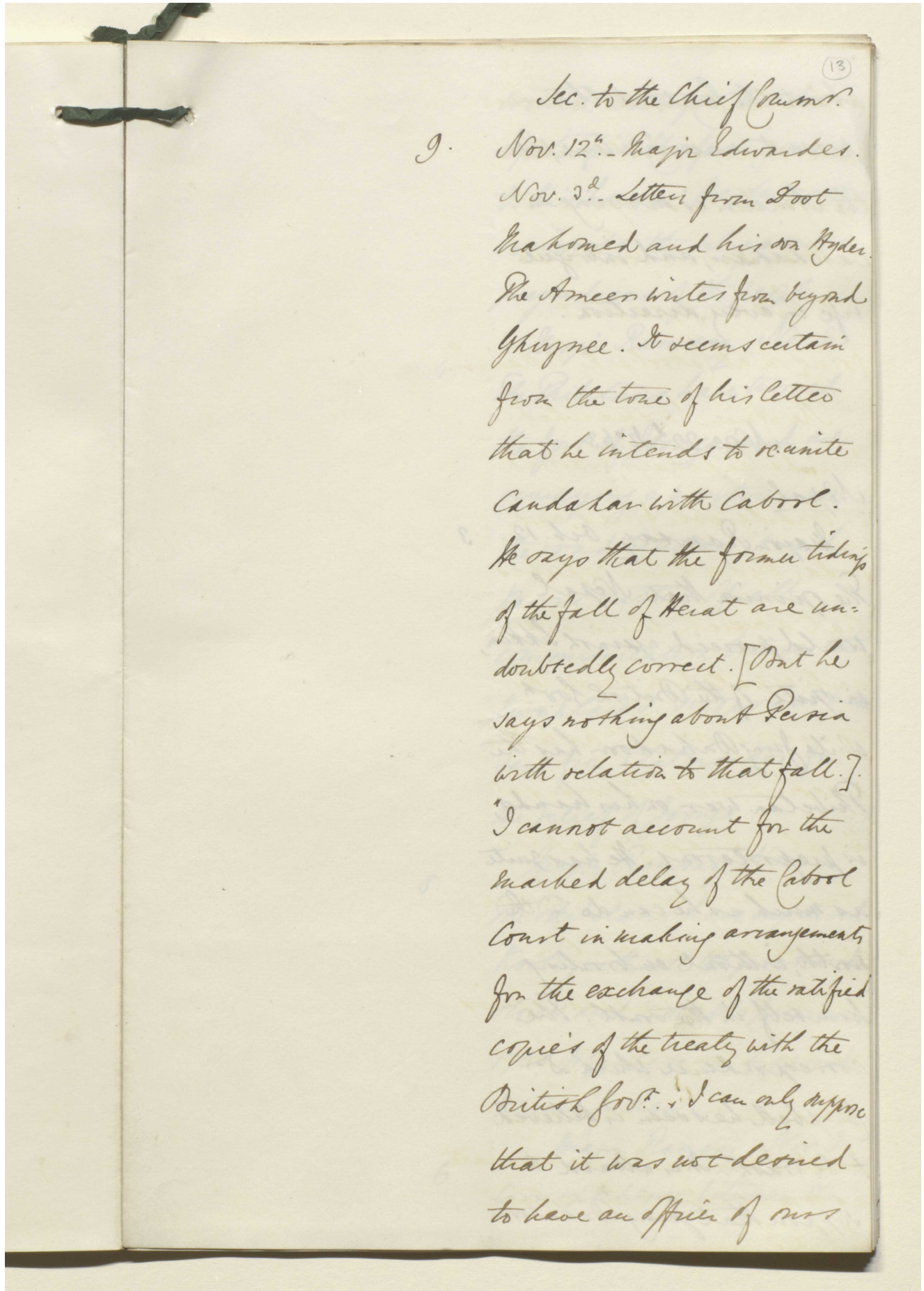


12
Sec. to the Chief Commissioner.
8. Oct. 29. March of the Ameer of
Cabool in the direction of
Candahar. - Freyrier at
Cabool. The Chief Commissioner
is disposed to think that
this person is probably a
Duforian soldier captured in
some of the affrays on the
Kohan or Orgunje border, and
sold into slavery, whence he
must apparently have escaped.
Major Edwards supposes
him to be, as he represents
himself, a Nookhace bootey,
brought up, or trained, in
Duforia.

Major Edwards. Oct. 25.
In Duforia he learnt the trade
of a tailor, and he has taken
service under Hyder Khan as
an army tailor. "Had he not

voluntarily written a Rufian
note to us, I should certainly
suppose he was a spy in the
Rufian service, sent to see
with his own eyes what is
going on at Cabool and Peshawar."

The Ameer has marched
towards Candahar, followed
by considerable forces, and
Torda Hyder Khan expresses
that a society which I had
anticipated, to know the
opinion of our Gov^{ts}: as to their
measure, and the crisis at
Herat. I have assured the
Ameer that we trust he will
be able to make such a
settlement of Candahar affairs
as may strengthen the Cabool
government: and concerning
Herat, I promised to communicate,
as soon as possible, the sentiments
of the G. G."



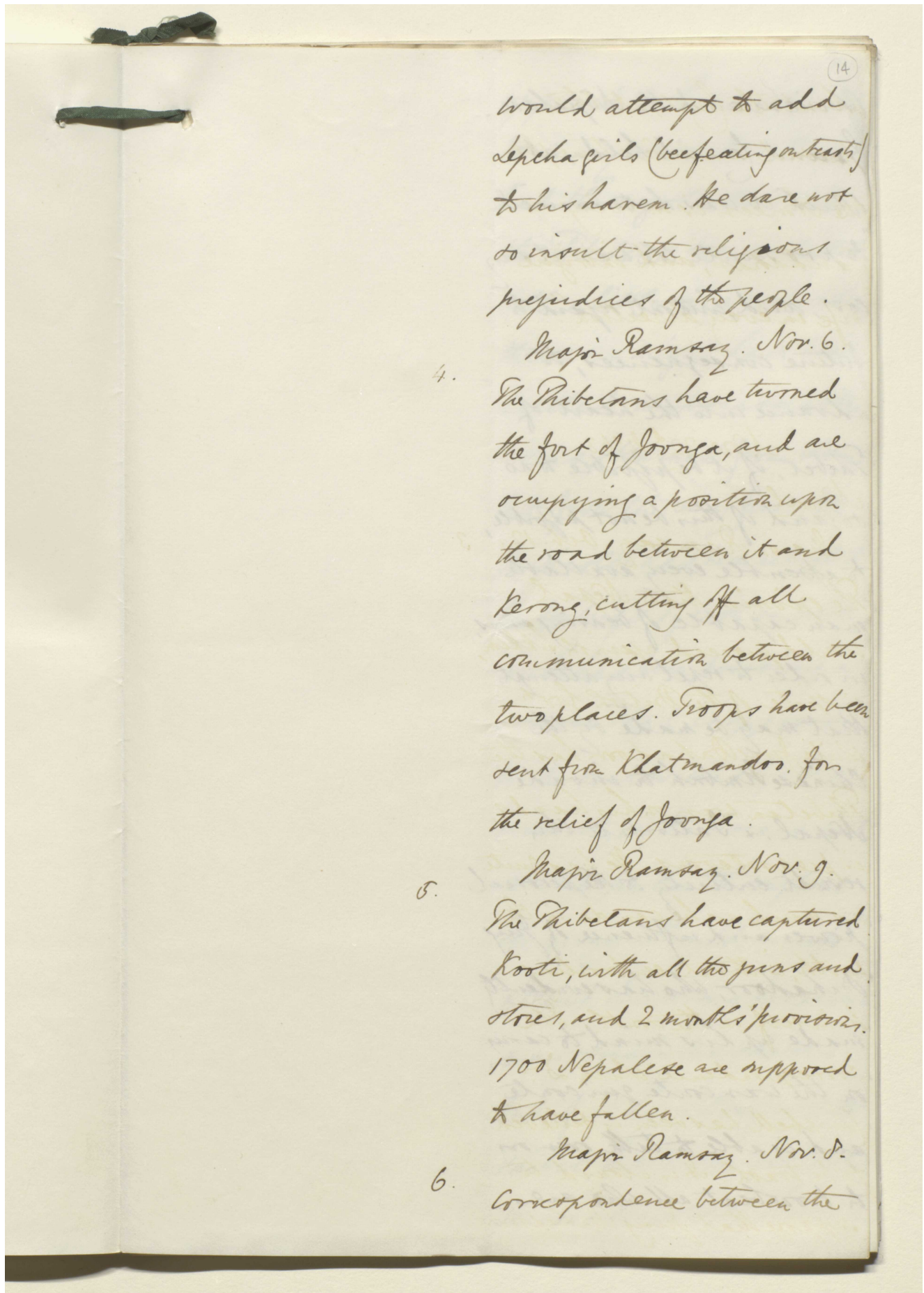
about the Court, at the
present anxious time, when
the Ameer is moving on
Candahar, and intrigue
is rife in every direction."

Nov. 22^d. 1863

Nepal.

Major Ramsay. Oct. 12. 3

The opinion that Nepal
would proceed against Sikkim,
in spite of the British Govt.
while Jung Bahadur has the
Tibetan war on his hands,
is preposterous. He has quite
as much as he can do in the
north, without embroiling
himself in the south. The
correspondence which Sr.
Campbell has seen is believed
to be trash. It is absurd to
suppose that Jung Bahadur



14
would attempt to add
Sepcha girls (beefeating on treaty)
to his harem. He dare not
so insult the religious
prejudices of the people.

Maji Ramsay. Nov. 6.

4. The Tibetans have turned
the fort of Joonga, and are
occupying a position upon
the road between it and
Kerong, cutting off all
communication between the
two places. Troops have been
sent from Khatmandoo, for
the relief of Joonga.

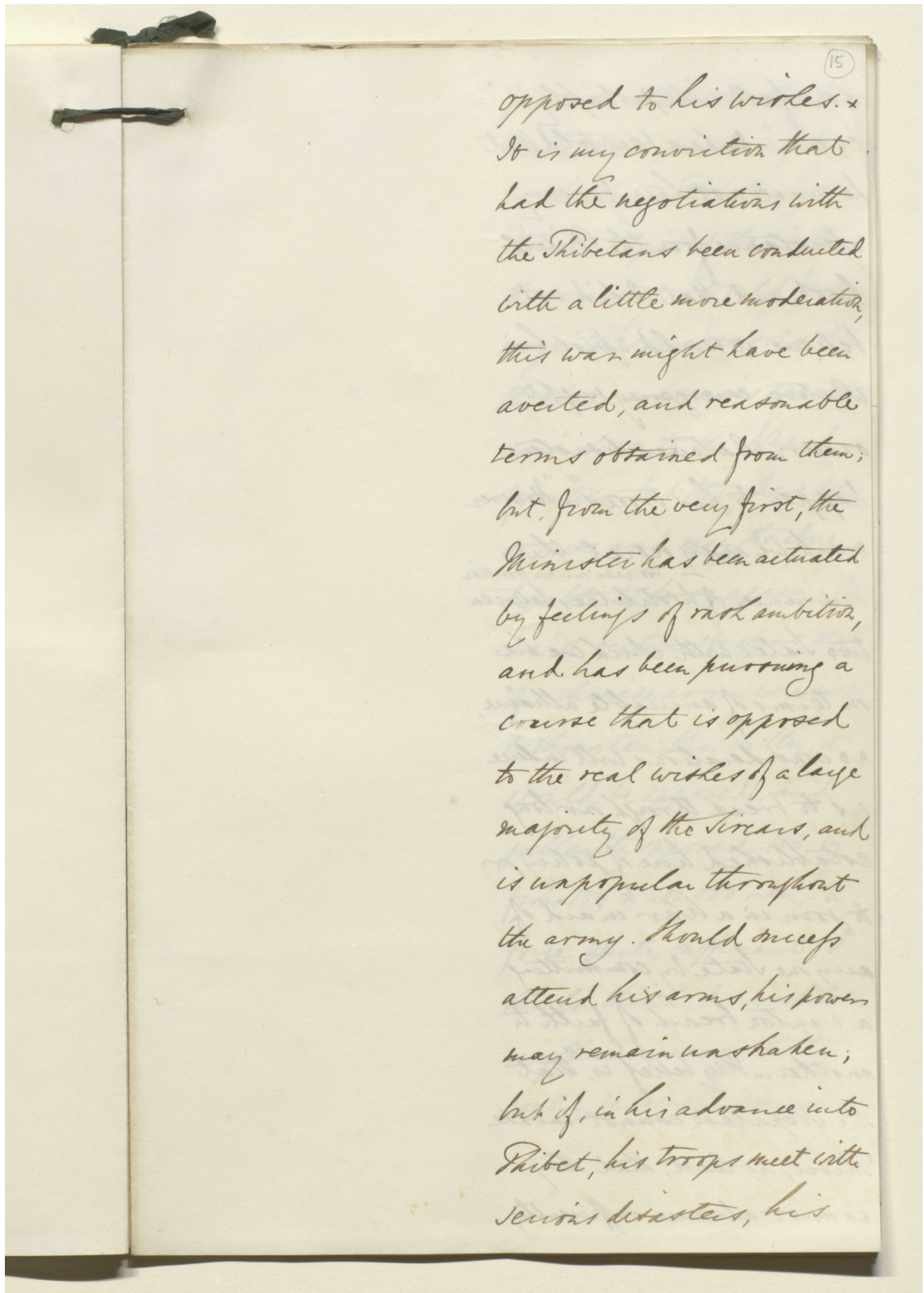
Maji Ramsay. Nov. 9.

5. The Tibetans have captured
Kooti, with all the guns and
stores, and 2 months' provisions.
1700 Nepalese are supposed
to have fallen.

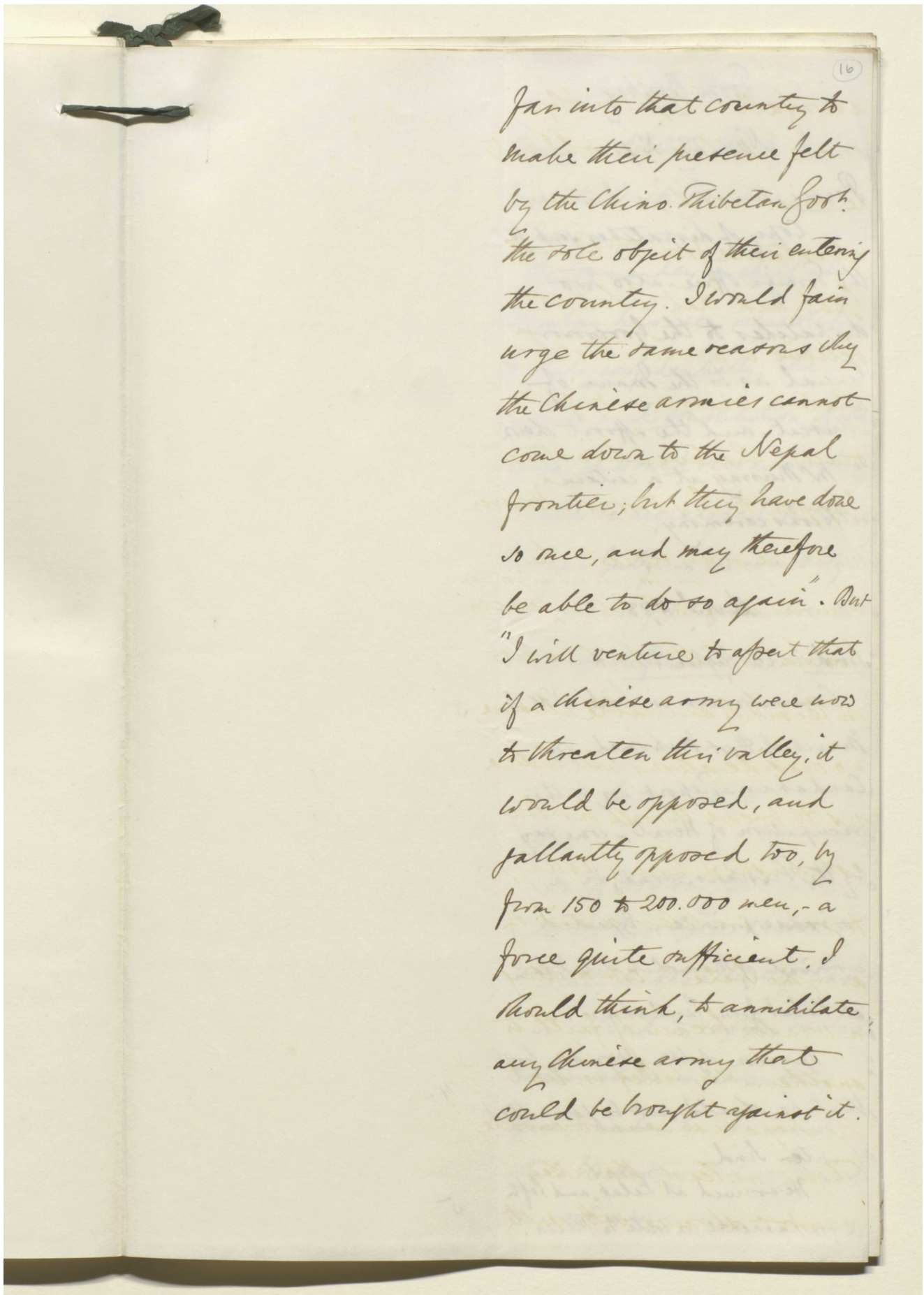
Maji Ramsay. Nov. 8.

6. Correspondence between the

Chinese and the Nepalese.
Grand Council held, at
which it was determined
"to prosecute the war at any
cost, and, without regard to
future consequences, to
advance into the heart of
Thibet, if it be possible to do
so; and if this be not possible,
to assemble every available
man capable of bearing arms,
in order to repel any attempt
that may be made by the
Chinese Ambah to invade
Nepal. + I attribute this
result entirely to the personal
power and influence of Jung
Bahadur, who has evidently
made up his mind to carry
on the war *coûte qui coûte*,
and is able to talk over on
to brow beat all who are



downfall will probably
 ensue. He has been told that
 he must not hope for any
 assistance from the British
 God: and that I did not
 believe it would assist him,
 whatever emergency might
 occur, whatever disasters
 happen to his troops. However
 much we may regret the
 occurrence of hostilities ^{so near our frontiers} between
 two States with which we are
 on terms of amicable alliance,
 no considerations will induce
 us to break through our long
 established line of policy, or
 to join in a War in aid of
 any one State by committing
 a wanton breach of faith to
 another. My belief is, that
 the Nepalese cannot invade
 Thibet, at least, that they
 cannot advance sufficiently



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far into that country to
make their presence felt
by the Chinese. Tibetan foot
the sole object of their entering
the country. I would fain
urge the same reasons why
the Chinese armies cannot
come down to the Nepal
frontier; but they have done
so once, and may therefore
be able to do so again". But
"I will venture to assert that
if a Chinese army were used
to threaten their valley, it
would be opposed, and
gallantly opposed too, by
from 150 to 200,000 men, - a
force quite sufficient, I
should think, to annihilate
any Chinese army that
could be brought against it.

From Bombay
Nov. 28th N^o 71

Persia.

Copy of dispatches sent to
the Foreign Office - also two
dispatches to the Governor
General as to the Imam of
Muscat - and the affront shown
to Mr. Murray at a certain
religious ceremony.

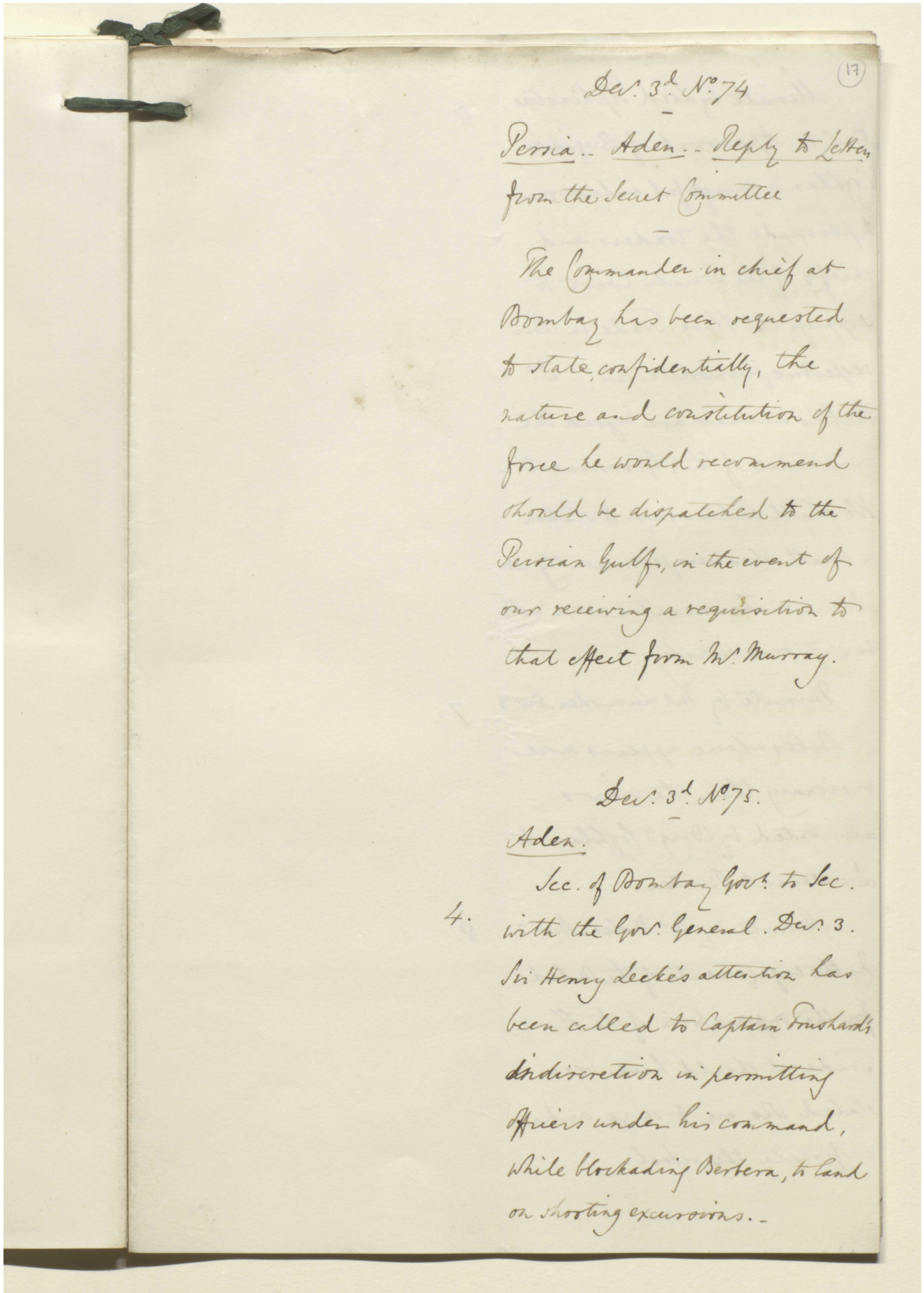
Dec. 3rd N^o 73

Sind. and Afghanistan.

Commissioner in Sind. Nov. 16 3
March of Dost Mohamed on
Candahar. Report as to the
occupation of Herat, some say
by the Persians. some, by a
Souranee prince. - Expected
arrival of Munshin dil Khan
at Kelat from Candahar.

Opinion of the Bombay Govt.
that he should not be permitted
to enter Sind. 4.

He arrived at Kelat, and left
it for Kurnehel, on route to Mecca. 5



Dec. 3^d N^o 74

(17)

Persia.. Aden.. Reply to Letter
from the Secret Committee

The Commander in chief at Bombay has been requested to state, confidentially, the nature and constitution of the force he would recommend should be dispatched to the Persian Gulf, in the event of our receiving a requisition to that effect from Mr. Murray.

Dec. 3^d N^o 75.

Aden.

4. Sec. of Bombay Gov^t. to Sec. with the Gov^t. General. Dec. 3. Sir Henry Leake's attention has been called to Captain Foushards' indiscretion in permitting officers under his command, while blockading Berbera, to land on shooting excursions..

Minute by Lord Althorpe. 6.

Dec. 1. Approval of Brigadier
Coghlan's successful endeavours
to persuade the traders and
chiefs of the Somali Coast to
suppress the Slave Trade in their
respective jurisdictions. - Dr.
Beke's schemes are beyond the
competence of this Government. -
We shall endeavour to station
a small steamer permanently at
Aden: in the meantime one will
be sent occasionally.

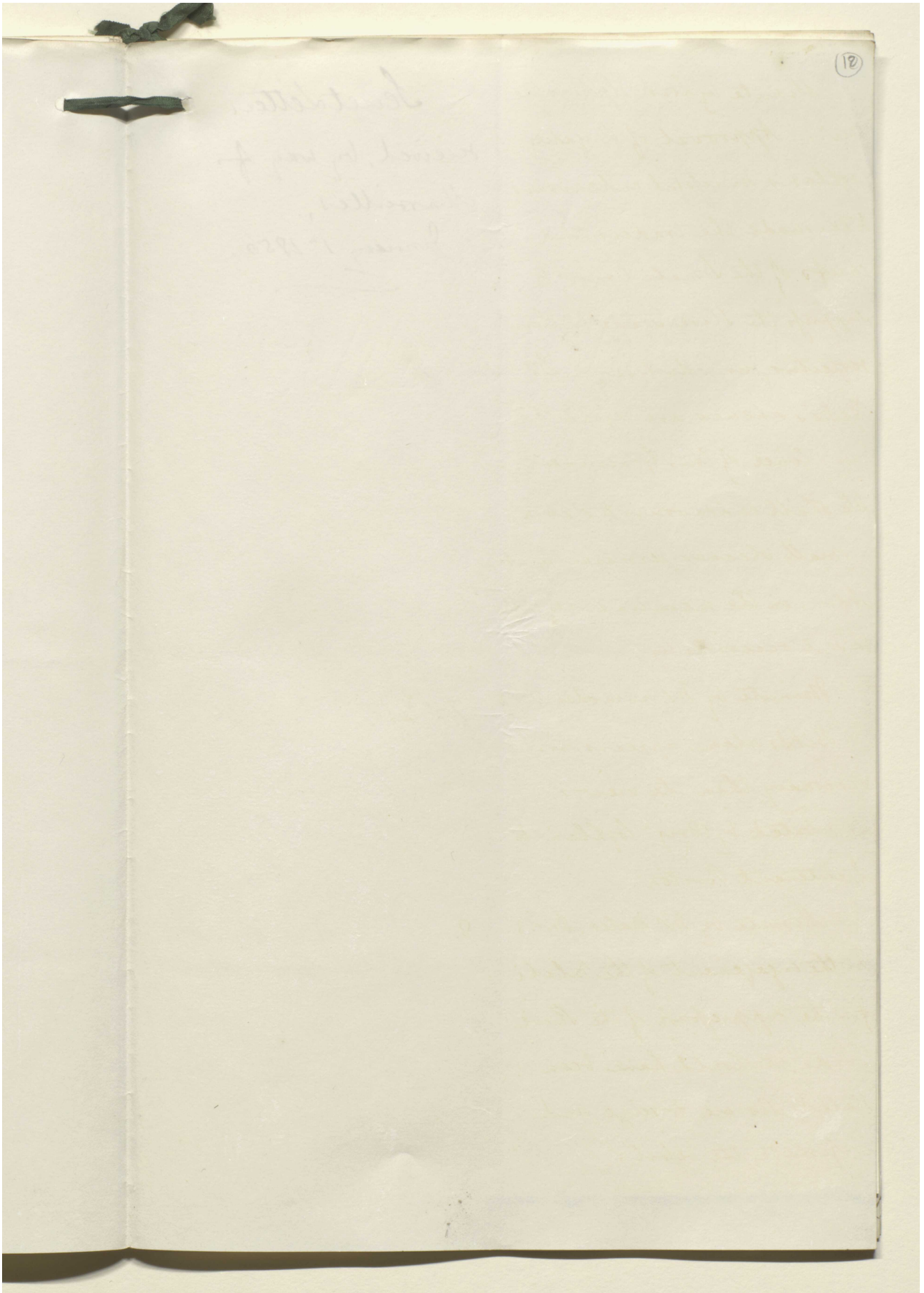
Minute by Mr. Lumden. Dec. 3. 7.

Dr. Beke's scheme appears more
visionary than the views
attributed by Brig. Coghlan to
Lieutenant Burton.

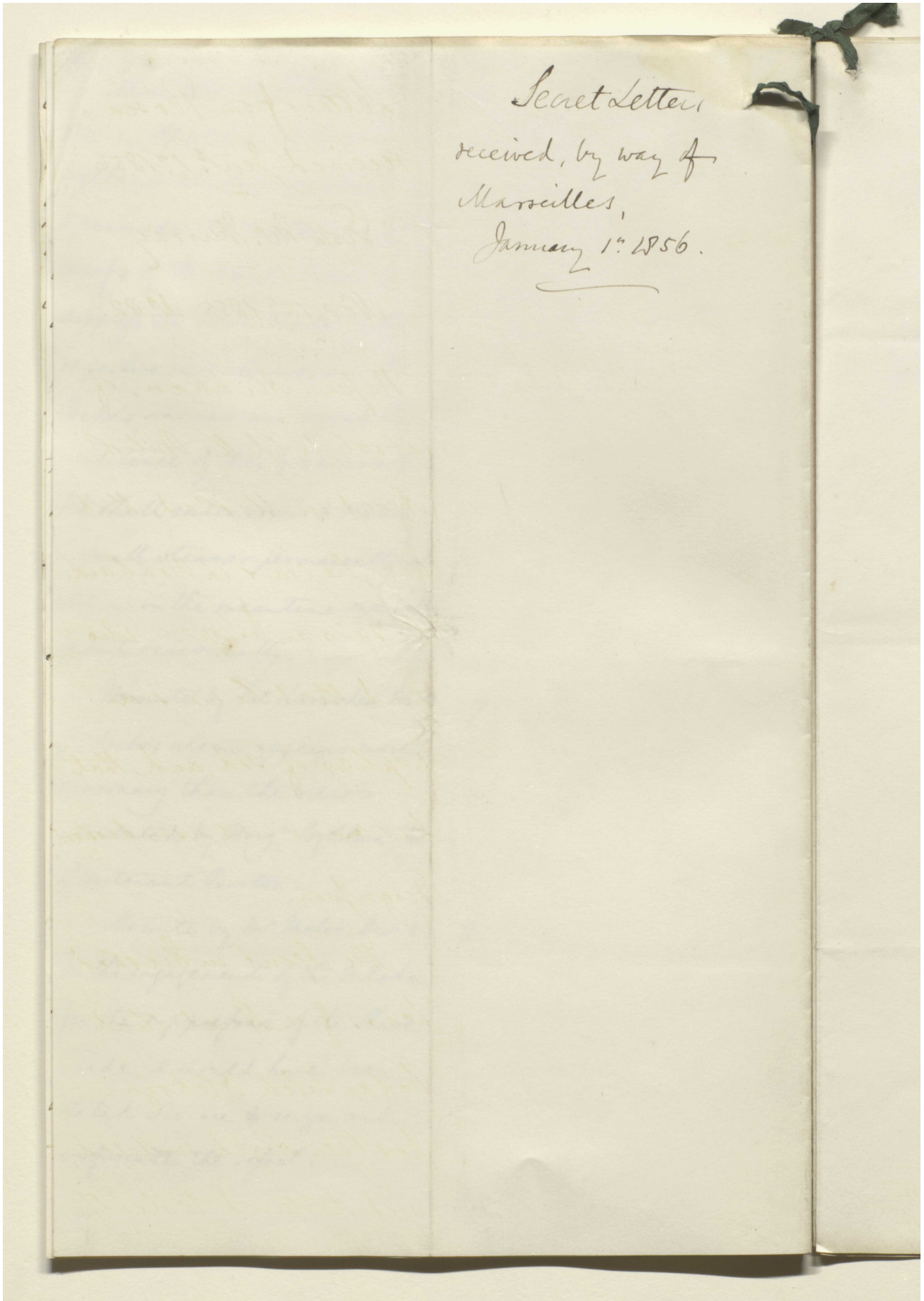
Minute by Mr. Malch. Dec. 3. 8.

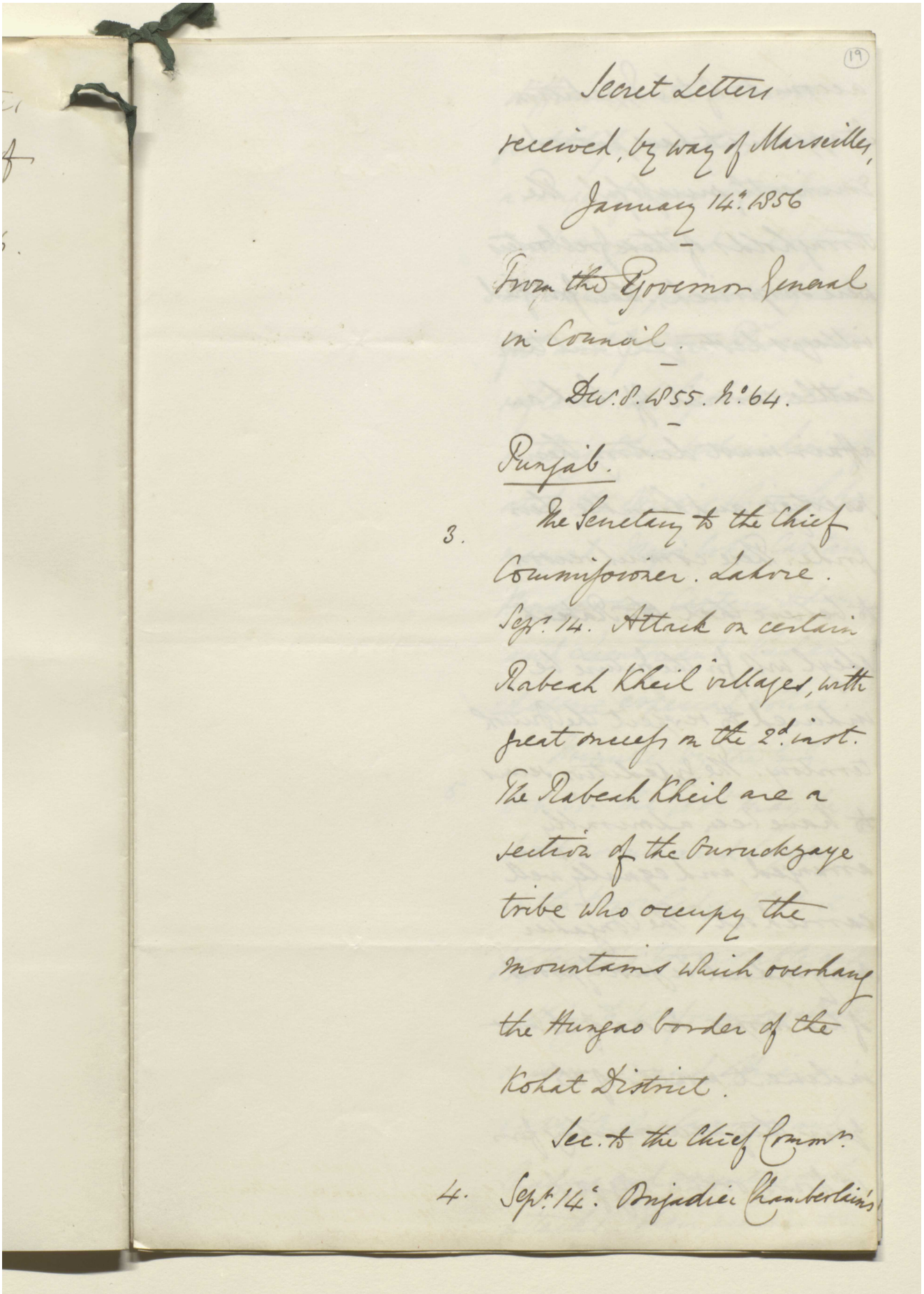
In the engagement of the Oulaki
for the suppression of the Slave
Trade, it should have been
stated who are to seize and
confiscate the vessel.

'Secret Letters received January 1.1856 by way of Marseilles' [18r] (19/20)

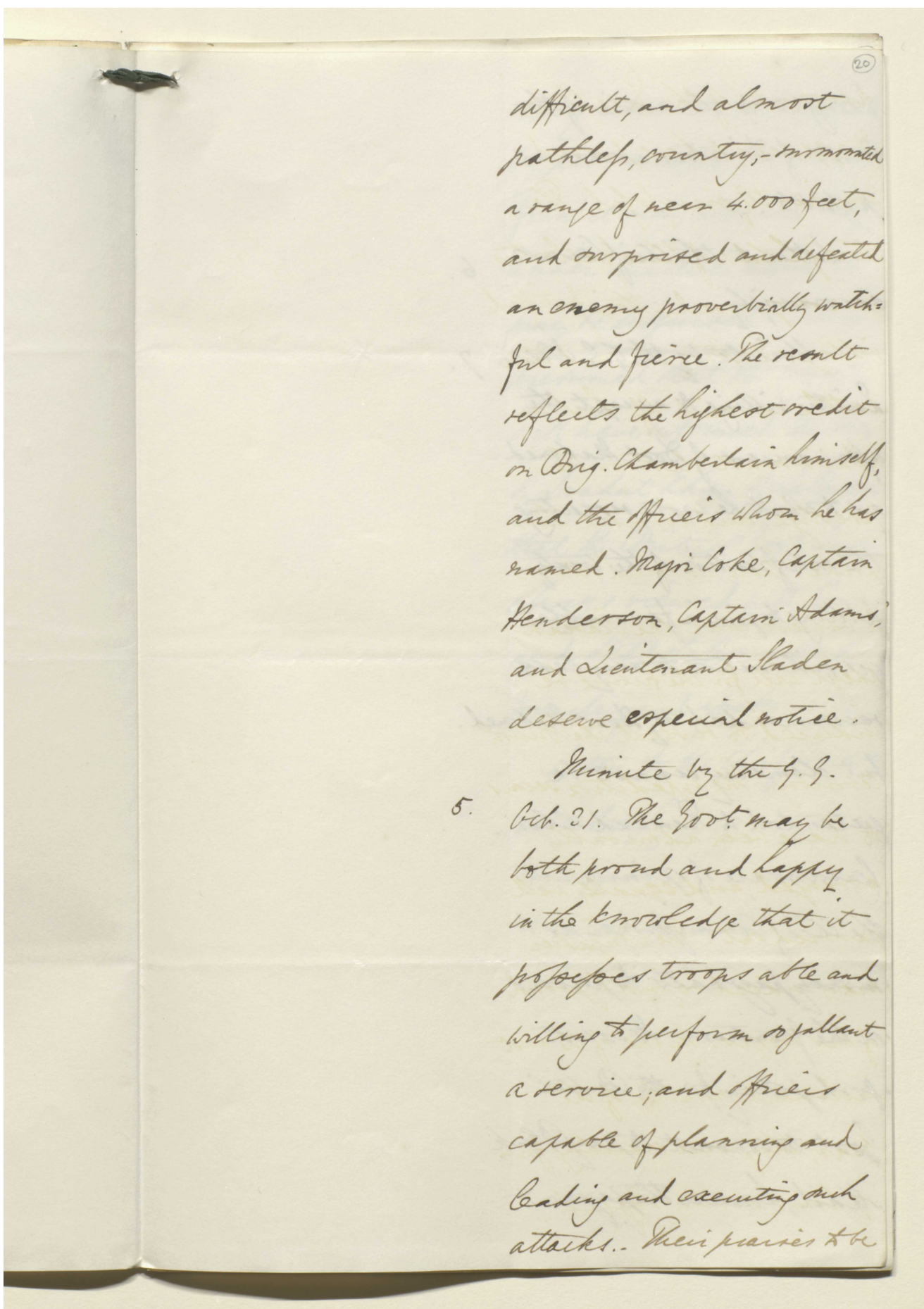


'Secret Letters received January 1.1856 by way of Marseilles' [18v] (20/20)





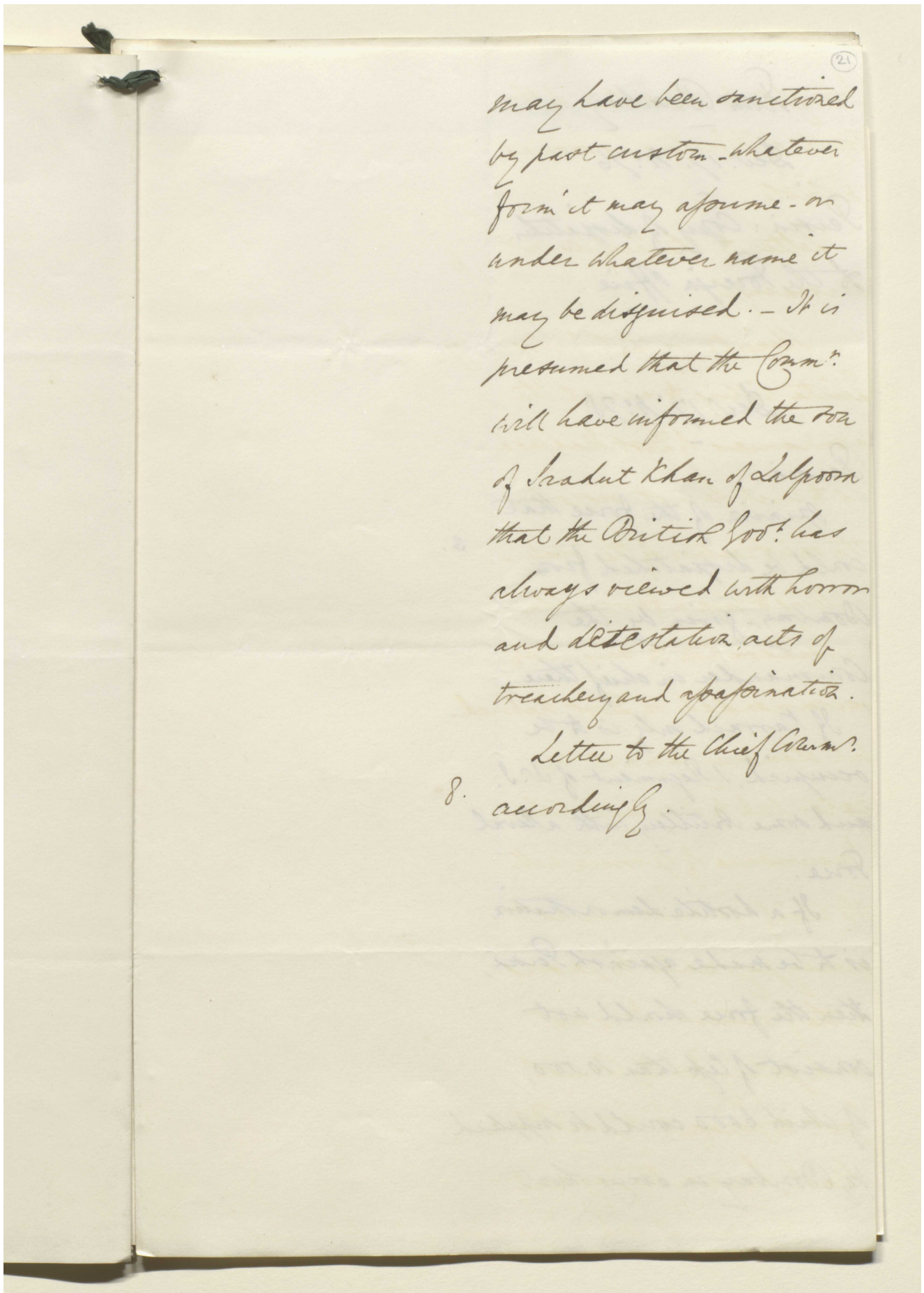
account of the Expedition.
It appears to have proved
eminently successful. The
strongholds of these freebooters
were surprised, - their fortified
villages destroyed, and their
cattle carried off. Such an
affair must destroy their
prestige, and humble their
pride. There is much reason
to believe that the Rakeah
Kheyl will for the future be
induced to respect the British
territory. The Expedition seems
to have been admirably
arranged, and equally well
carried out. The Dizadier
may indeed be justly proud
of his troops. In one of the most
inclement months of the
year, they were marching for
17 hours, over a rugged,



brought to the notice of the
Court of Directors as soon as
possible.

Letter to the Chief Com^r. 6.
accordingly.

Minute by the G. S. Nov. 1. 7.
Quite willing to accept the
assurance of Dost Mahomed
as to what he wrote respecting
the ratification of the treaty.
Willing to give a favorable
consideration to any case
recommended by Dost Mahomed.
but clemency cannot be
extended to Ramdad Khan.
Concurrence of opinion with
the Chief Commissioner as to
money payments to persons
on the frontier. It is not
good policy for the British
Gov^t. to consent to pay Black
Mail, however the payment



21
may have been sanctioned
by past custom - whatever
form it may assume - or
under whatever name it
may be disguised. - It is
presumed that the Com^{rs}
will have informed the P^{er}
of Sadut Khan of Salpoora
that the British Gov^t has
always viewed with horror
and detestation acts of
treachery and assassination.

Letter to the Chief Com^{rs}.
8. accordingly.

From Bombay

Dec. 17. 1876

Persia: Copy of despatches
to the Foreign Office.

Dec. 17. 1878

Persia:

Opinion of the force that
could be despatched from
Bombay, - given by the
Commander in chief there. 3.

If Karrack only is to be
occupied, 1 Regiment of N. I.
and some Artillery, with a Naval
Force.

If a hostile demonstration
is to be made against Persia,
then the force should not
consist of less than 10,000,
of which 6000 could be supplied
by Bombay in a very short

(22)

period. More 6000 would
be

Light Dragoons —	300
Native Cavalry —	300
Poona Horse —	300
Horse Artillery —	150
Two Horse Artillery	150
Sappers	100
H. M. Infantry	900
Company's European Inf.	800
4 Reg. N. I. ———	3.000
	<u>6.000</u>

Dec. 17. h: 79

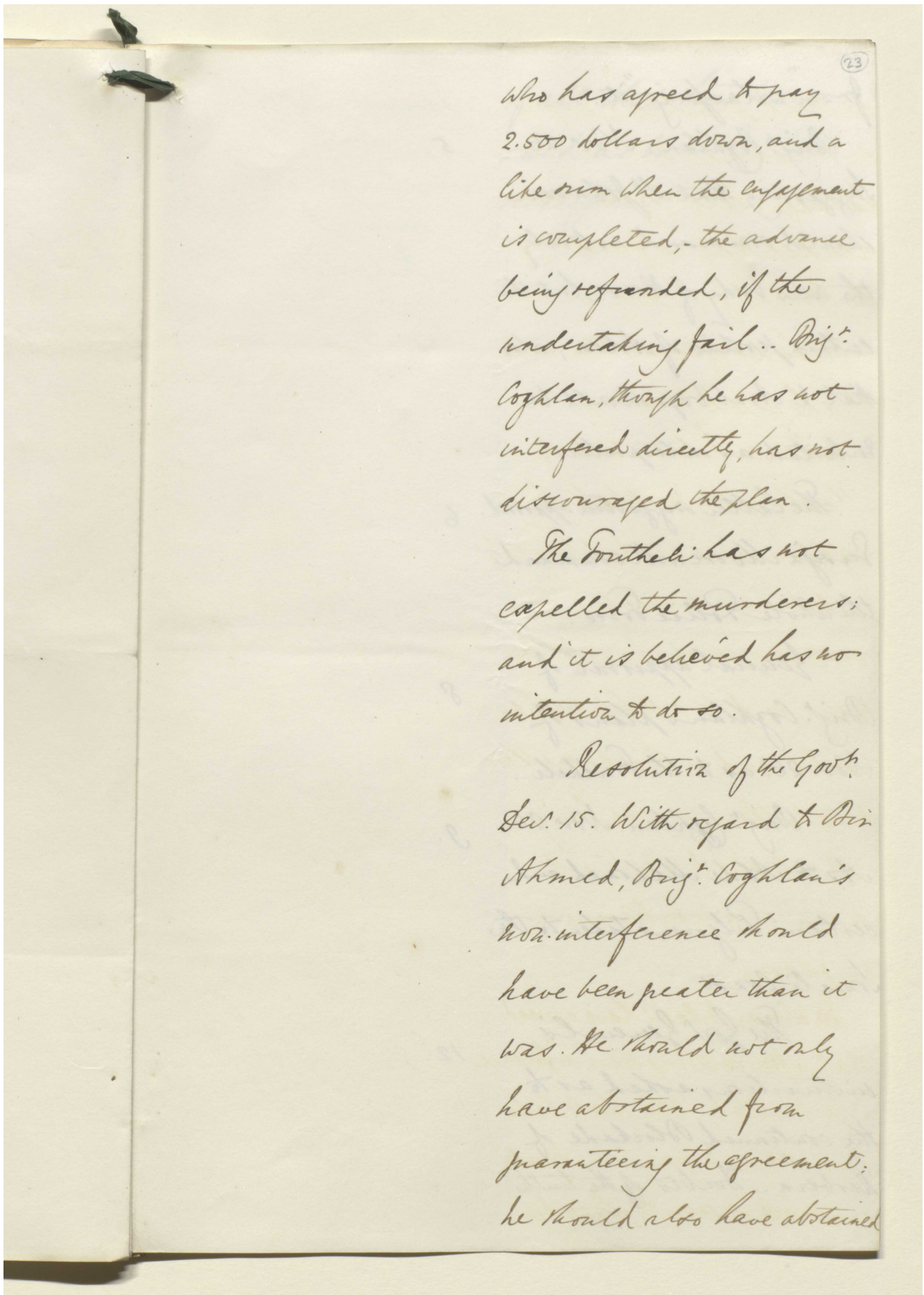
Aden.

3. Angadiai loghlan. Nov. 29.
It is probable that tranquillity
may be disturbed one way
by movements in which, though
we have no responsibility,
I cannot say we have no
interest.. The Upper Balahi
were disposed to receive an

ancient practice of paying
an occasional tribute from
Lahedje. Brig: Coghlan recom-
mended that as friends of
the British Gov^{ts}. they should
be friends of each other. and
this he hoped to carry.

The Lower Bulaki talk of
attacking the Southeli. Brig:
Coghlan does not feel himself
called upon to interfere to
protect a chief who is false
to us, and to all his engage-
ments; and he leaves matters
to take their course, being
well satisfied which will
distract or troublesome a
neighbour.

The Lower Bulaki have agreed
that, after settling their differences
with Southeli, they shall take
Ovir Ahmed from the Aprabi,
and make it over to Lahedje. not finished



who has agreed to pay ⁽²³⁾
2,500 dollars down, and a
like sum when the engagement
is completed, - the advance
being refunded, if the
undertaking fail... Brig:
Coghlan, though he has not
interfered directly, has not
discouraged the plan.

The Frenchli has not
expelled the murderers;
and it is believed has no
intention to do so.

Resolution of the Gov^{ts}
Dec. 15. With regard to Sir
Ahmed, Brig: Coghlan's
non-interference should
have been greater than it
was. He should not only
have abstained from
guaranteeing the agreement;
he should also have abstained

from "withdrawing" it.

Brig: Coghlan: Nov. 26 5
Suggesting that L^{td} Johnson
should command not only
the new body of Horse, but the
entire police of Aden, also
that 6 Arab boys should be
enlisted as interpreters.

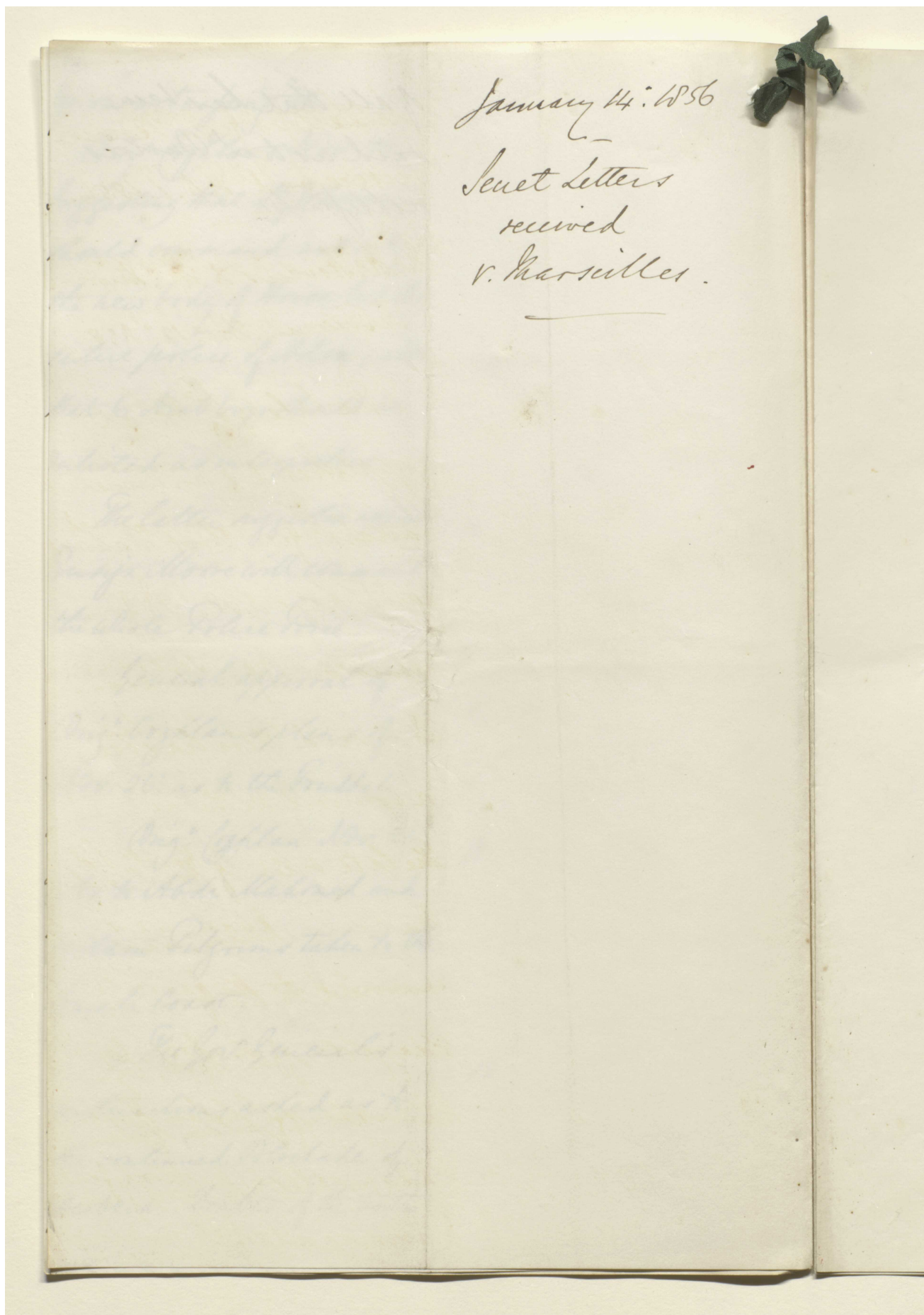
The latter suggestion approved. 6.
Surgeon Moore will command
the whole Police Force.

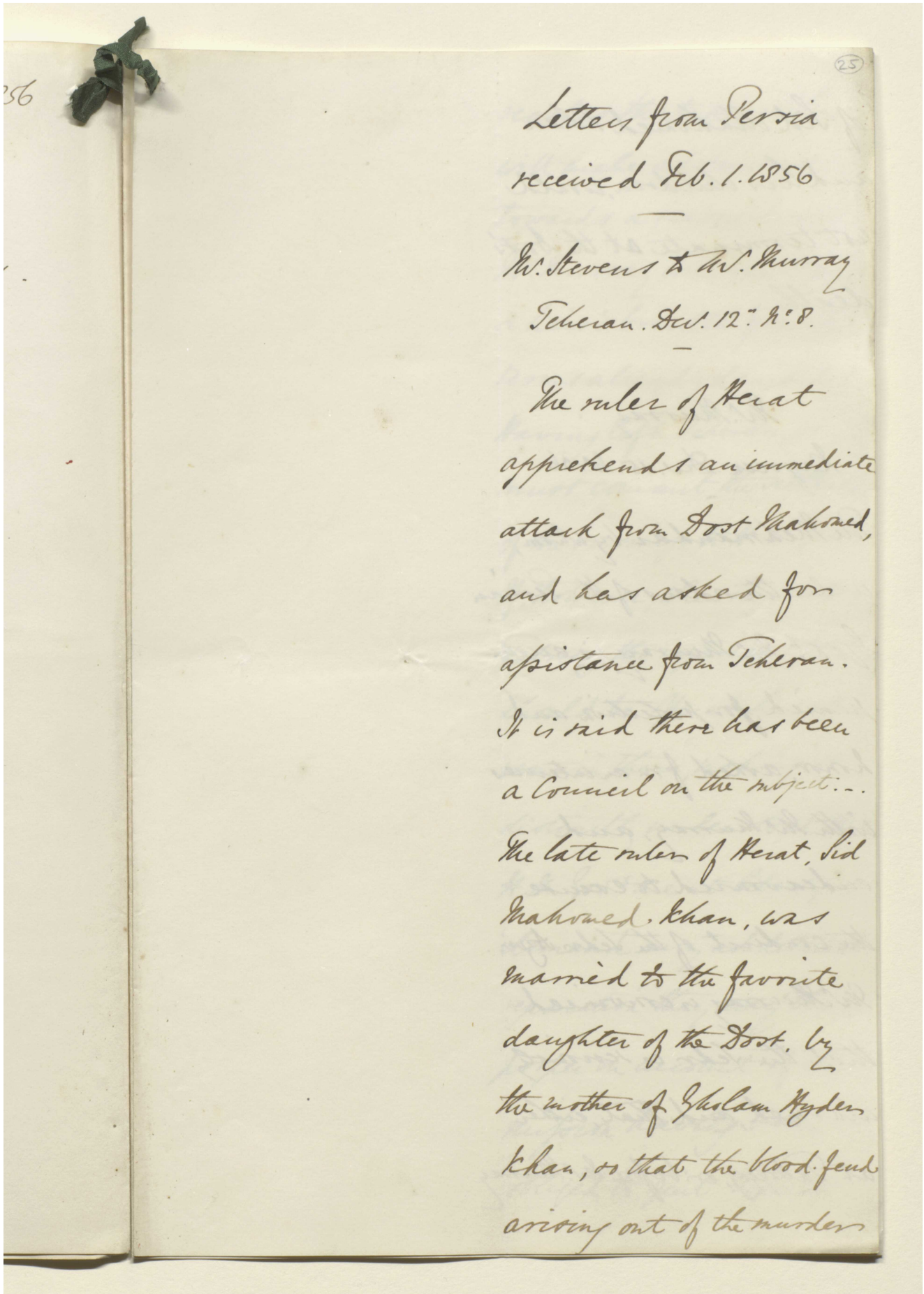
General approval of
Brig: Coghlan's plans of 8.
Nov. 26: as to the Frencheli.

Brig: Coghlan. Nov. 26. 9.
As to Abdi Mahomed and
certain Pilgrims taken to the
Somali Coast.

The Gov. General's
instructions asked as to 12.
the continued Blockade of
Berbera.. Doubts of the truth

'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, January 14.1856' [24v] (12/12)





of Sid Mahomed Khan
and his children, would
not terminate at the Dost's
death.

W. Murray

Kayoon Dec. 15. 1856

The Mehmandar by whom,
under the orders of the Persian
Gov^t W. Murray is accom-
panied, for protection and
honor, asked for an interview
with W. Murray, and
endeavored to excuse
the conduct of the Sedr Azim.
W. Murray is convinced
that the Sedr is sensibly
alarmed, and that, either
at Tabreez, or before W. Murray

26
reaches that place, he
will make advances
towards a reconciliation.
Mr. Murray will not depart
a hair's breadth from the
terms already demanded.
Having left Teheran, he
must commit the settlement
of the business to H. M. Gov^{ts}.
If, however, when he is at
Tabreez, the required reparation
should be offered, he will
remain there, making it
distinctly understood that
H. M. Gov^{ts} are at liberty to
demand any additional
reparation they may think
proper on account of the
uniform having been
obliged to quit Teheran.

It will not be of any material
consequence, after a severe
leproa has been given, whether
the present Sadr Azim remain
in office, or be replaced by
another. A minister more
full of intrigue, duplicity,
and falsehood it will be
impossible to find, even in
Persia; nor can it be expected,
after all that he will have
written, done, and suffered,
during this rupture, that
he will ever entertain any
genuine sentiments of friendship
towards the Missoin; but if
he get a severe leproa on the
present occasion, and find
that he cannot obtain
support from Paris, he will

not so
to the point

(27)

probably in future be more
manageable, At the same
time, there would not be
much difficulty in finding
another man to replace
him with as much advantage
to the Shah's service and to
British interests in Persia.

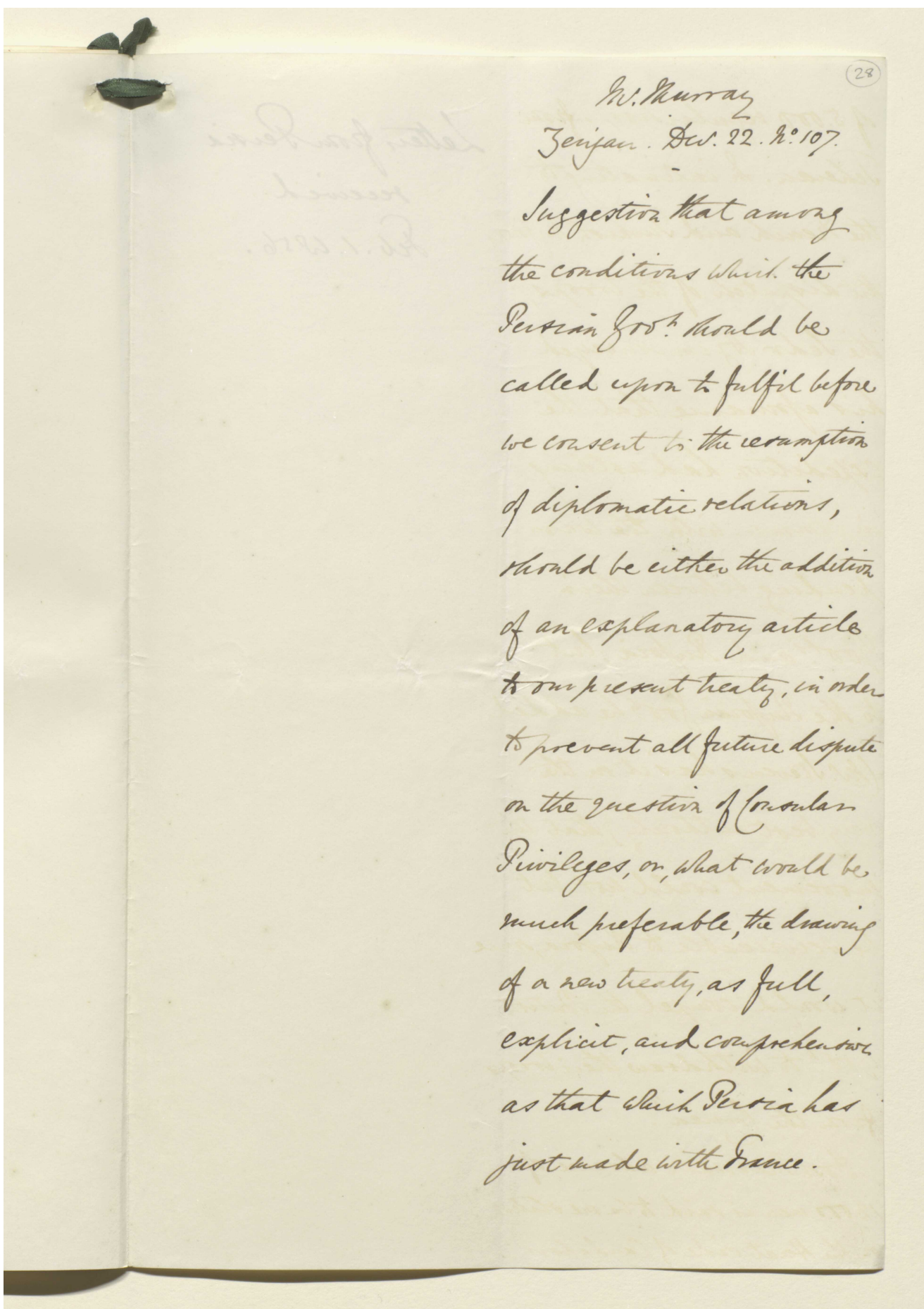
not to
Michael

W. Stevens & W. Murray
Teheran. Dec. 17. 1855.

The Persian Prime Minister
has announced to the
French, Ottoman, and Russian
Legations, that the Shah
had decided, on increasing
to about 10,000 men the
number of his forces in
Khorasan, by the dispatch

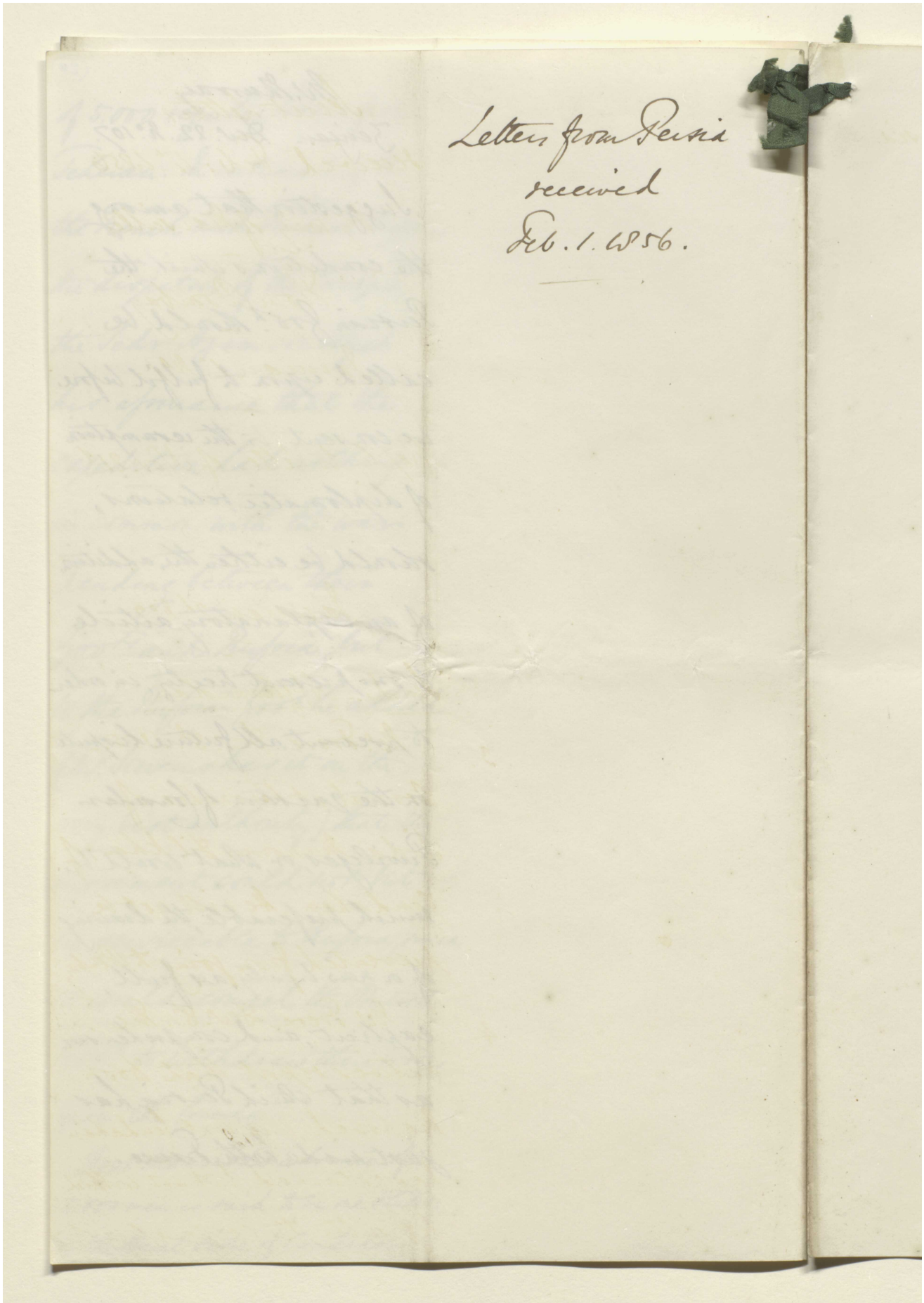
of 5,000 regular troops from
 Teheran. In intimating to
 the French and Turkish Ministers
 the dispatch of the troops,
 the Sedr Azim conveyed
 his assurance that the
 expedition had nothing
 in common with the war
 pending between their
 Gov^{ts} and Russia; but
 to the Russian Gov^t he added
 (Mr. Stevens has it on the
 very best authority) that the
 movement could not but
 be serviceable to Russia, since
 it would "compel the British
 Gov^t to withdraw their troops
 from the Crimea".

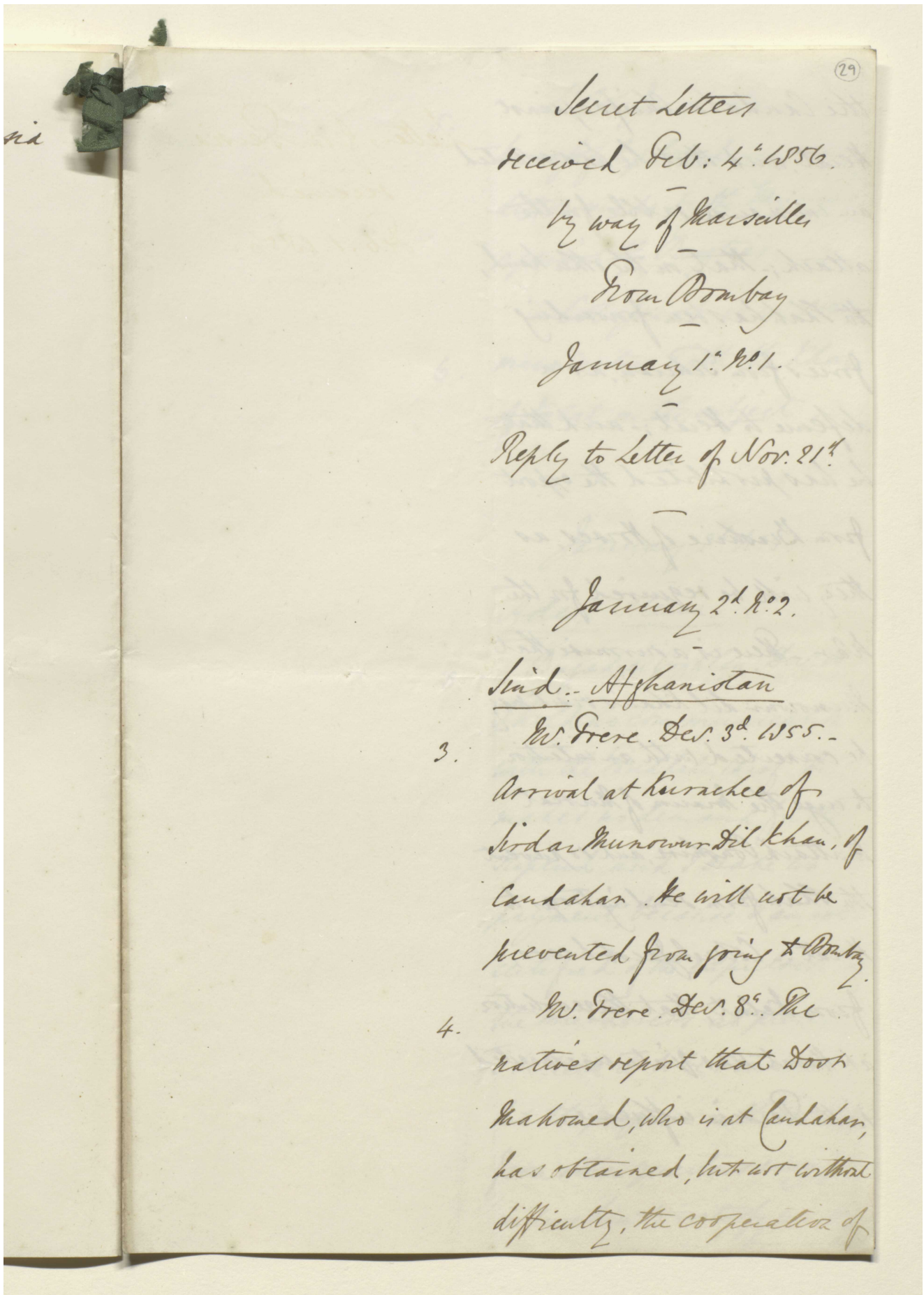
Fosh Makomed's advance of
 12,000 men is said to be one station
 on the West side of Candahar.



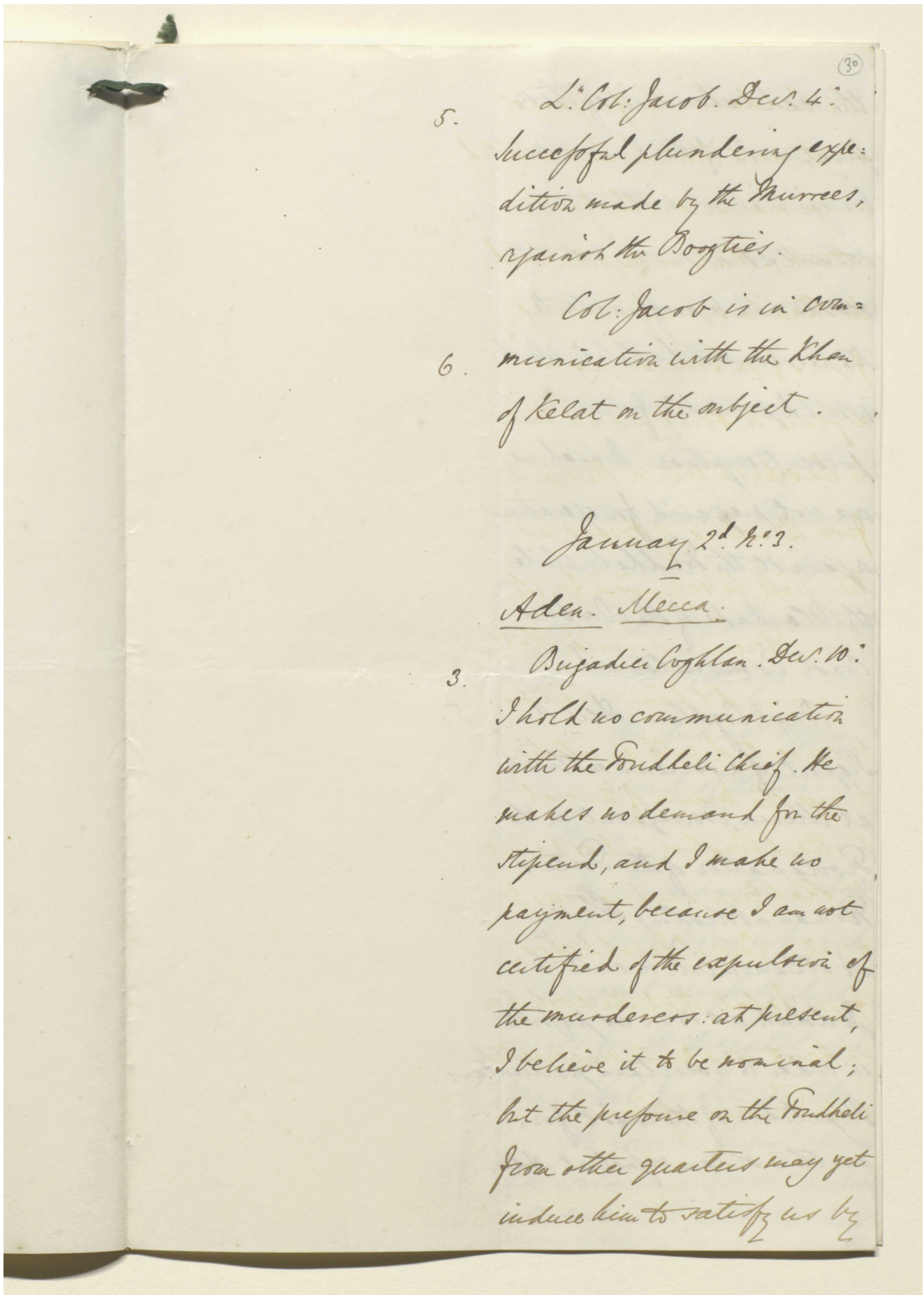
W. Murray
Zenjan. Dec. 22. 1856.
Suggestion that among
the conditions which the
Persian Govt. should be
called upon to fulfil before
we consent to the resumption
of diplomatic relations,
should be either the addition
of an explanatory article
to our present treaty, in order
to prevent all future dispute
on the question of Consular
Privileges, or, what would be
much preferable, the drawing
of a new treaty, as full,
explicit, and comprehensive
as that which Persia has
just made with France.

'Letters from Persia received Feb.1.1856' [28v] (8/8)





the Candahar Chiefs against
Herat, and that he has collected
an immense rabble for the
attack; - that, on the other hand,
the Shah has been forwarding
forces from Teheran, as a
defence to Herat; - and that
he has prohibited the export
from Bushire of Horses, as
they will be required for the
War. - There is a surmise that
Munowar dil Khan's visit may
be connected with an intention
to urge the Brahm of Muscat
to attack Bushire, and so prevent
the Shah from sending troops to
Herat. - Colonel Jacob hears,
from Kelat, that the revolution
at Herat was quite unconnected
with Persian influence.



30
5. L^{td} Col: Jacob. Dec. 4:
Successful plundering expe:
dition made by the Murrees,
against the Boogies.

6. Col: Jacob is in commⁿ
munication with the Khan
of Kelat on the subject.

January 2^d 1853.

Aden. Mecca.

3. Bugadieh Boghlan. Dec. 10:
I hold no communication
with the Doudheli Chief. He
makes no demand for the
stipend, and I make no
payment, because I am not
certified of the expulsion of
the murderers: at present,
I believe it to be nominal;
but the pressure on the Doudheli
from other quarters may yet
induce him to satisfy us by

the real extrusion of these
men, and, if that can be
brought about without any
solicitation on our part, the
result will be preferable to
the permanent hostility which
would probably follow a
present rupture. Indeed, we
are not prepared for operations
against the Durdheili while
the Blockade of the Berbera
Coast is maintained.

Brig^d Coghlan. Dec. 11. 5.

Report of a serious outbreak
at Mecca, consequent on the
Proclamation of the Porte's
Firman abolishing Slavery.
A steamer will be sent to
Jeddah as soon as possible,
in order to ascertain particulars.
Repetition of the work for
another steam vessel at Aden.

6. Brig^d: Coghlan. Dec. 14th.
Further reports as to the disturbance at Mecca - said to have been begun by a certain Said Pasha, who had been expelled from British territory for creating disturbances among the Moplaks on the Malabar Coast. - Despatch from Mr. Bruce, H. M. Agent in Egypt, stating the measures taken by the Porte against Slavery. He did not appear to have heard of the tumult at Mecca.

7. The Commander in chief of the Indian Navy informed of the urgent necessity which exists for the despatch of a Steam Vessel for duty at Aden.

8. The Governor General approves of the continuance of a strict blockade at Berbera, until the object for which it was instituted has been attained.

January 2^d N^o. 4.

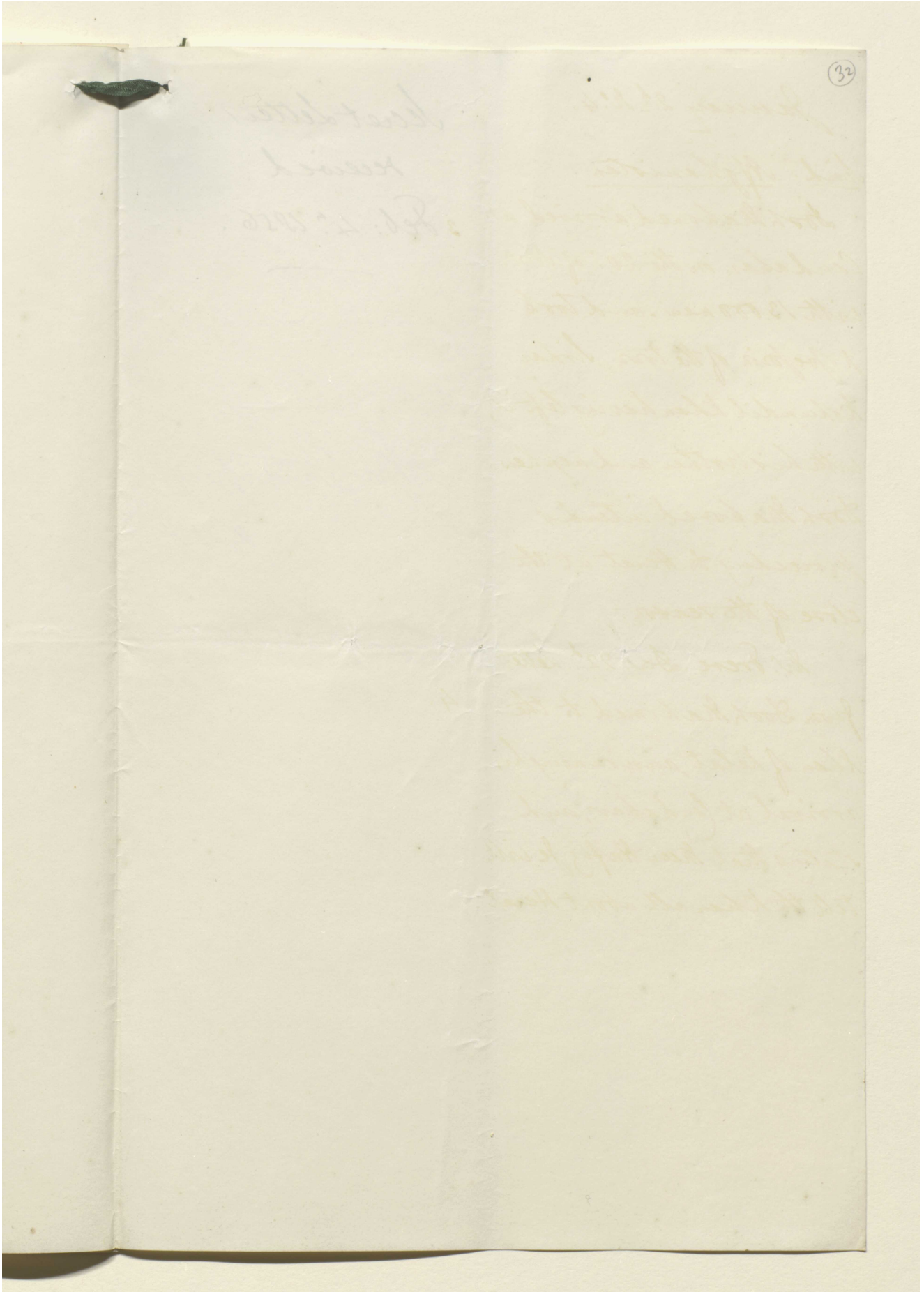
Sind. Afghanistan.

Dosh Mahomed arrived at
Candahar on the 20th of Nov. 3.
with 13,000 men. and took
possession of the town, Sirdar
Kohundil Khan having left it,
with his brother and nephews.

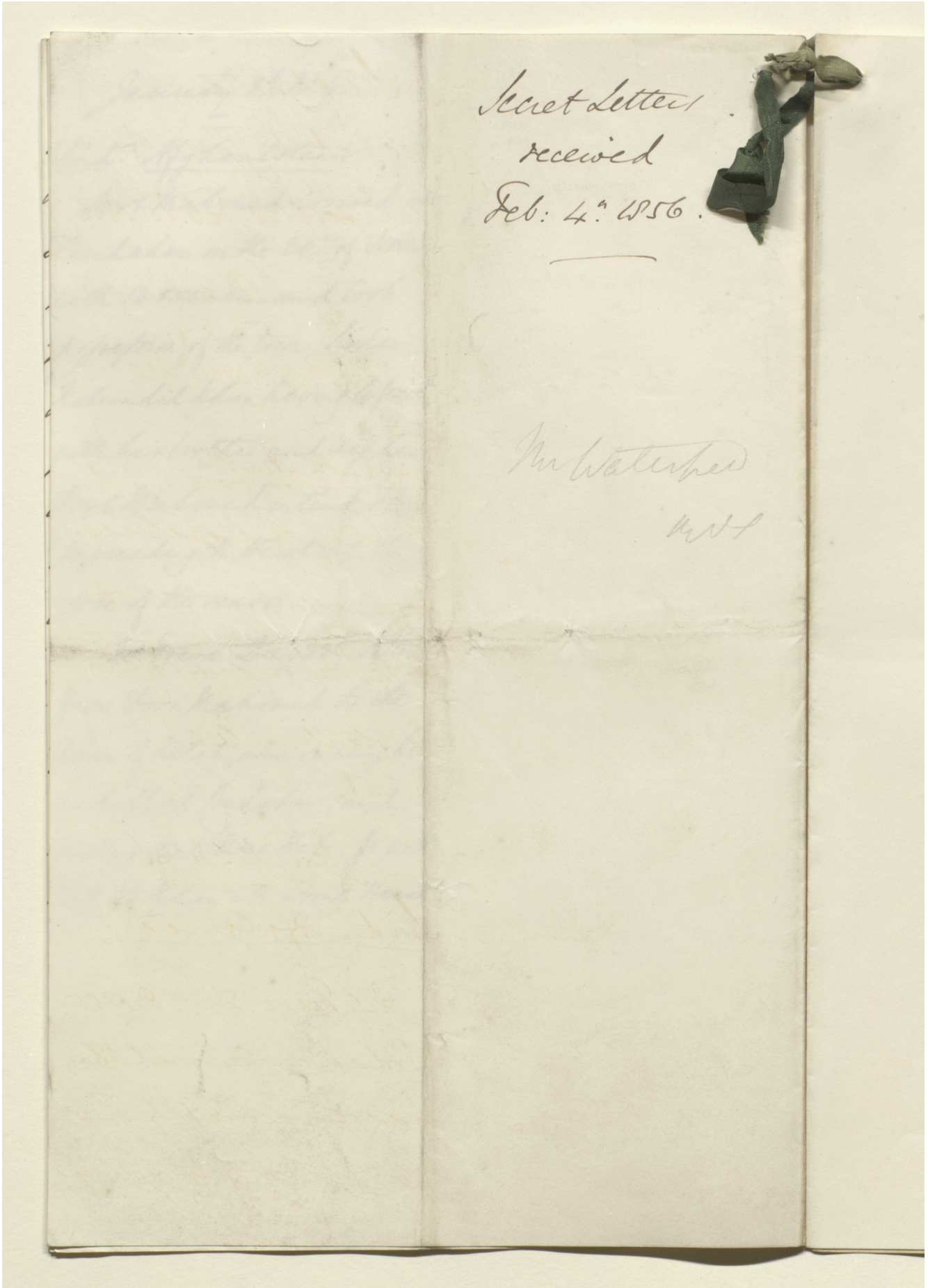
Dosh Mahomed intends
proceeding to Herat at the
close of the season.

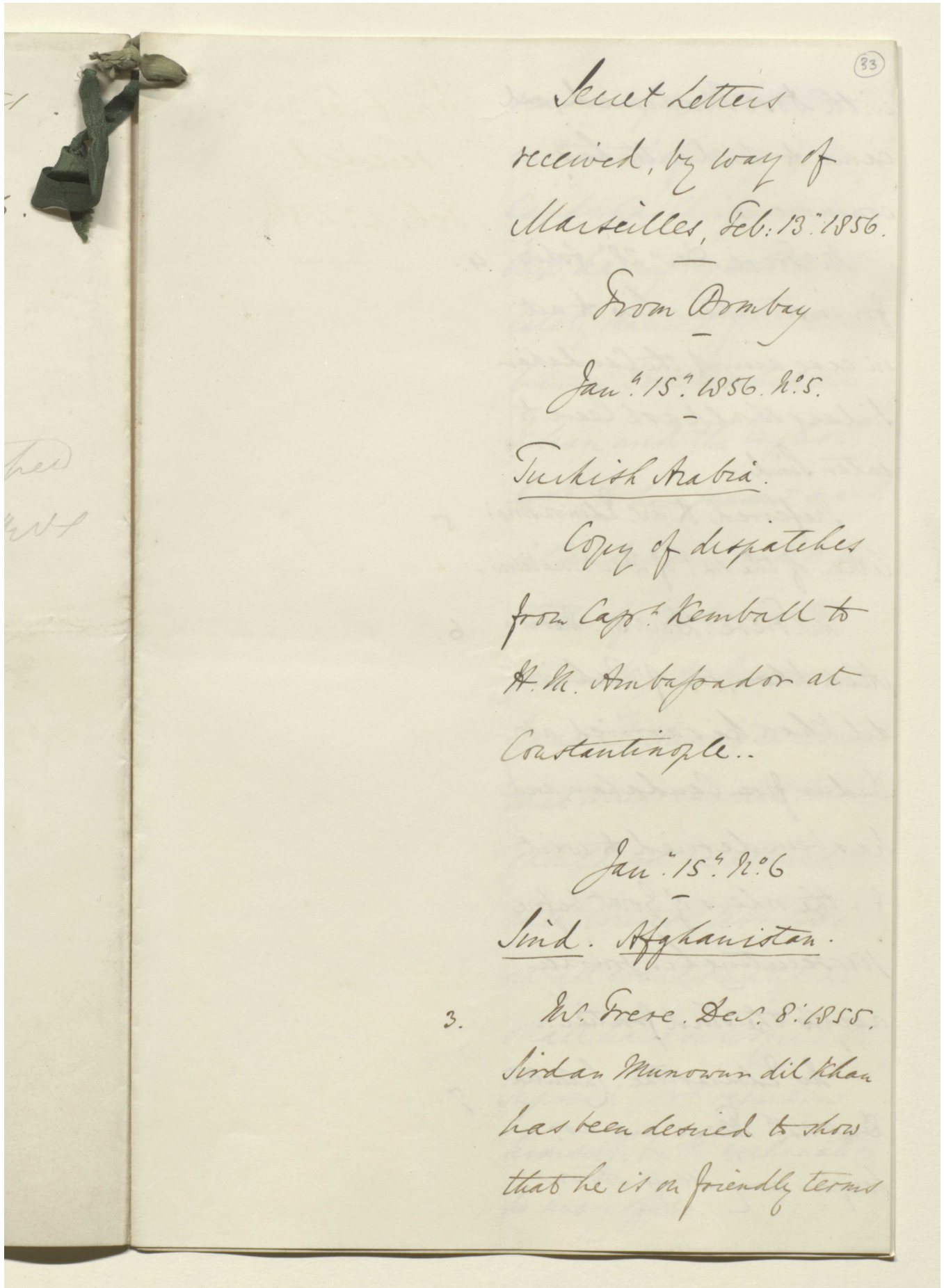
W. Greer Dec. 22^d. Letter 4.
from Dosh Mahomed to the
Khan of Kelat, announcing his
arrival at Candahar, and
stating that Meer Hafiz Je will
tell the Khan all about Herat.

'Secret Letters received Feb:4.1856 by way of Marseilles' [32r] (7/8)



'Secret Letters received Feb:4.1856 by way of Marseilles' [32v] (8/8)





with Dost Mahomed, and
came to Sind with his
concurrence.

W. Freere. Dec. 28. Asking 4.
for instructions how to act
in case any of the Candahar
Sirdars should ask leave to
enter Sind.

Referred to W. Edmonstone's 5
letter of the 14th of Dec. - see below.

W. Freere. Dec. 31. Meer 6.
Alem Khan, son of Rahim
dil Khan, has arrived at
Badun from Candahar, and
has been detained to wait
for the orders of Gov^t. before
prosecuting his journey
across the Sind frontier...

W. Edmonstone. Calcutta. 7.
Dec. 14th. There are no
longer any very strong

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reasons for prohibiting the
entrance of any of the
Candahar Chiefs into Sind.
But, having regard to the
lately renewed friendship
between Dost Mahomed
Khan and the English
Gov^{ts} - to his present march
in Candahar - and to the
state of Afghanistan
generally, - the Governor
General thinks it as well
that Munshur dil Khan
should not be allowed to
enter British territories,
at all events until he
shall have satisfied the
Supreme Gov^{ts} regarding
himself, by the explanation
he may offer.

Br. Frece. Jan: 2^d. Report 8.
of a fight at Marce in the
Murree Hills, between the
Muroes and the Boogtes,
in which the former were
defeated, with the loss of
160 men killed.

Jan: 16th. No. 7.

Aden.

Brig: Coghlan. Dec. 25. 3.
Tranquillity. - The Upper
Bulaki tribe and the Sultan
of Labedge have concluded
a formal peace. - The Endheli
chief is quiet, and is said
to be desirous of preserving
terms with us.

Brig: Coghlan. Dec. 27. 6.
Explanation as to his remarks
on Lt. Dutton's conduct.

(35)

Sec. to the Gov^r of India.

8. Dec. 31. The Gov^r General does not feel the least surprise that the Frudheli Chief has already shown how utterly false and hollow were his recent professions of peace and assurance of reparation. There will be no peace, and no security of person, property, or supplies from Aden until the strong and active measures recommended five years ago shall have been taken against the Frudheli Chief. The G. G. therefore approves of the instructions now given to Brig^{er} Coghlan.

Jan^y 16th 1858

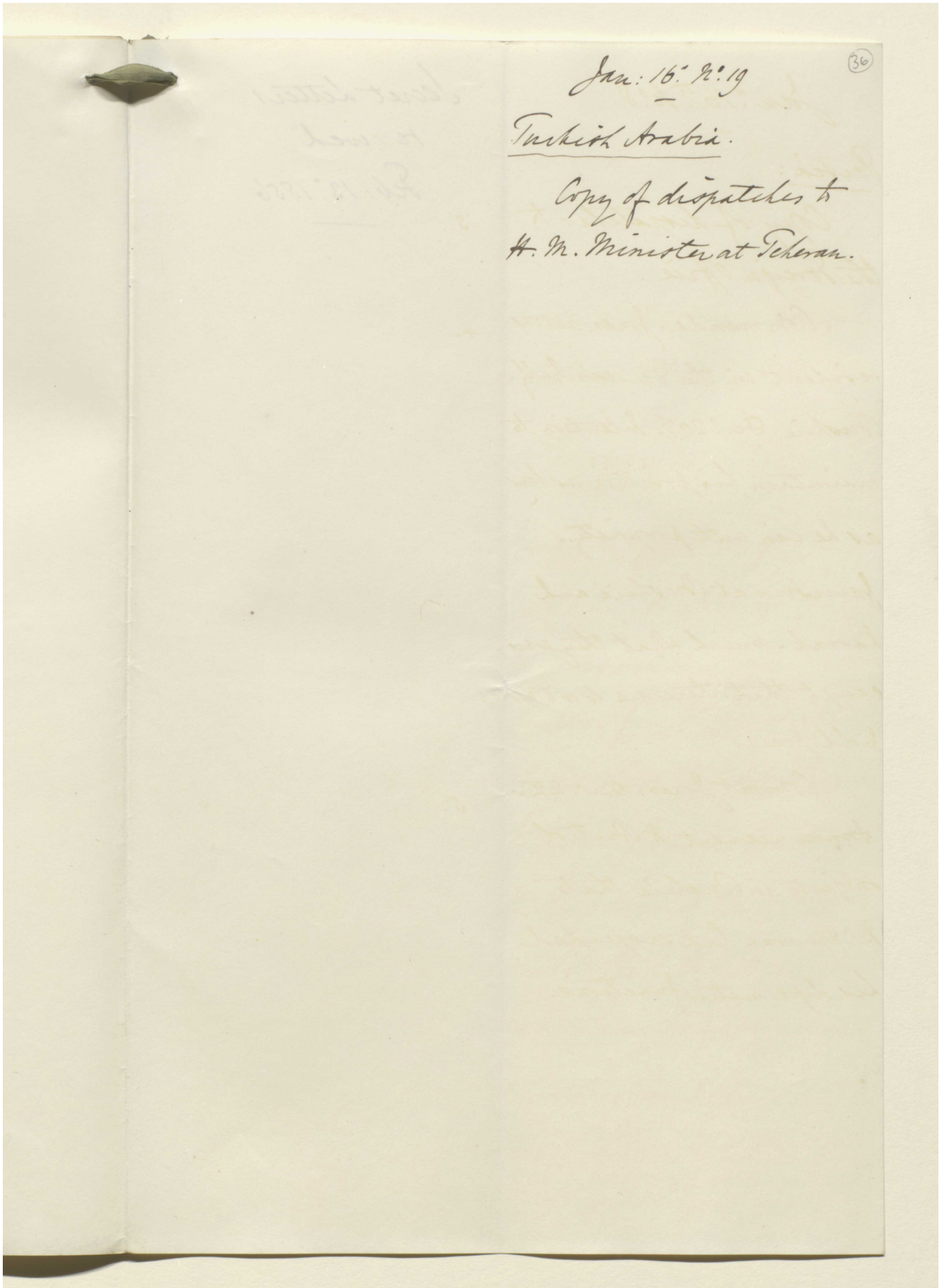
Persia:

Copy of despatches to 3.
the Foreign Office.

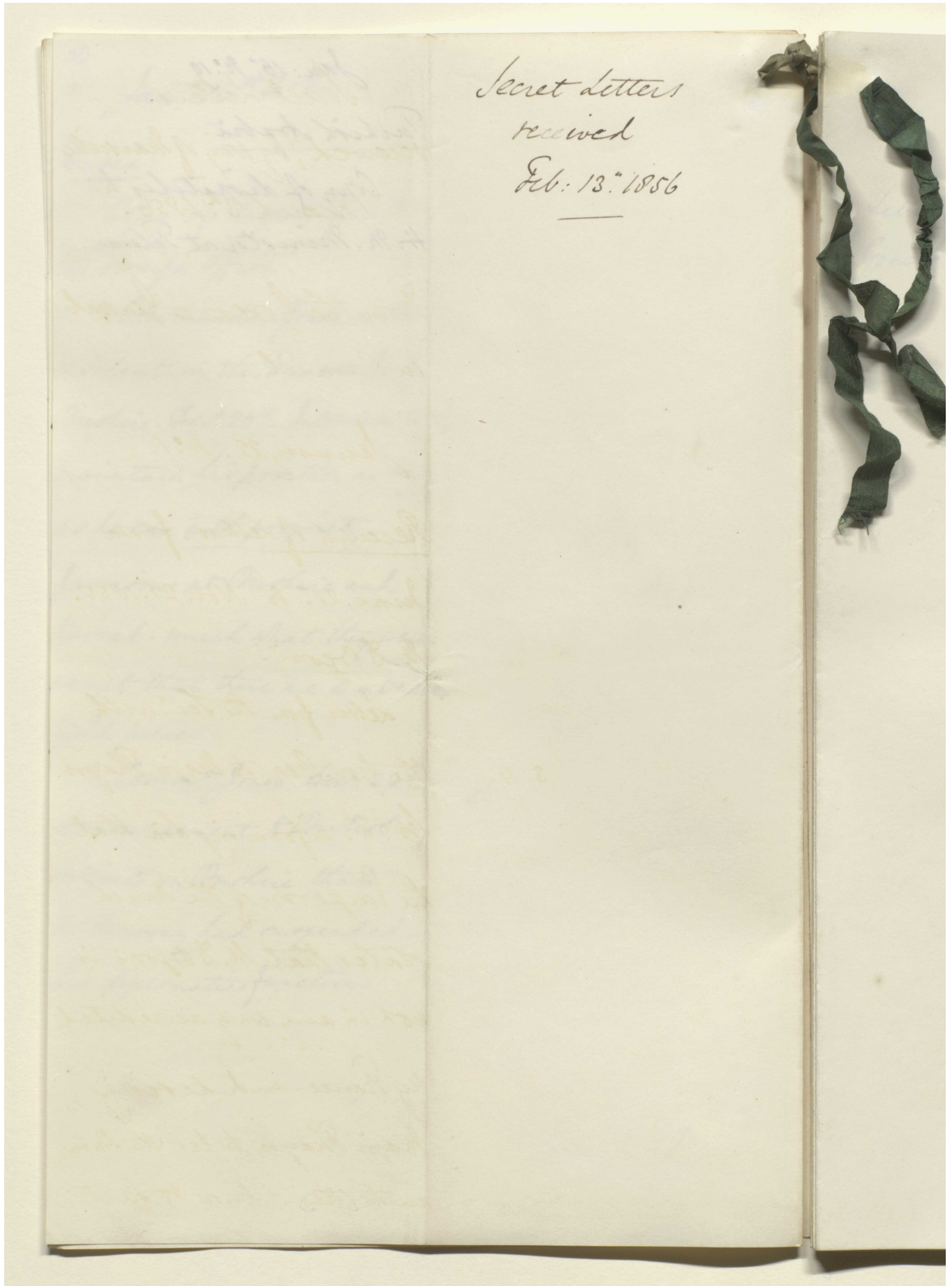
Commander Jones, acting 4.
resident in the Persian Gulf.
Bushire. Dec. 20th. Intention to
maintain his position as long
as he can with propriety.

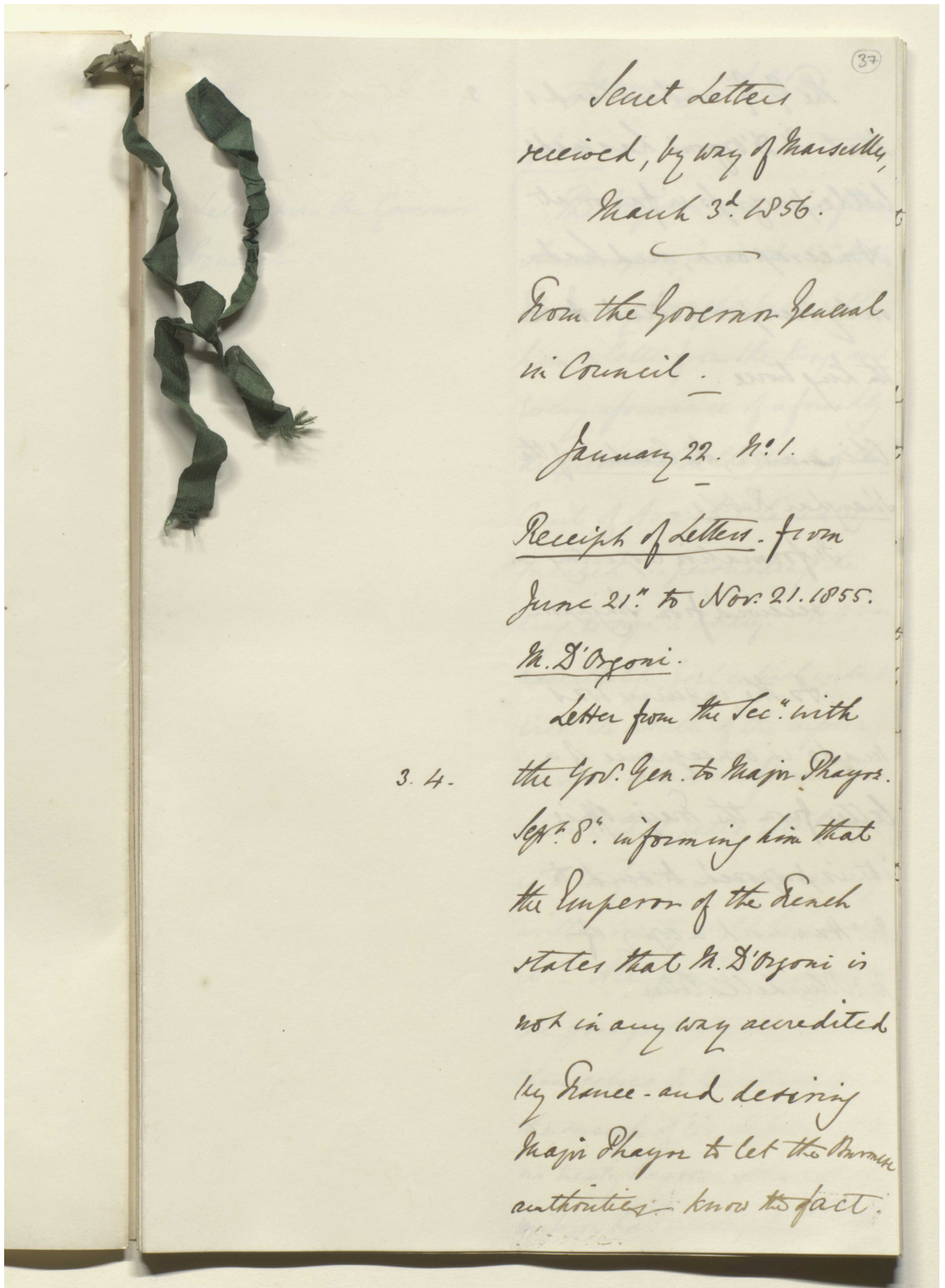
Garrisons at Bushire and
Karrak. much what they were.
except that there are 4 or 5 more
field pieces.

Comm^{dr} Jones. Dec. 22. 5.
Announcement to British
subjects in Bushire that
Mr. Murray had suspended
his diplomatic functions.



'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, Feb:13.1856' [36v] (8/8)





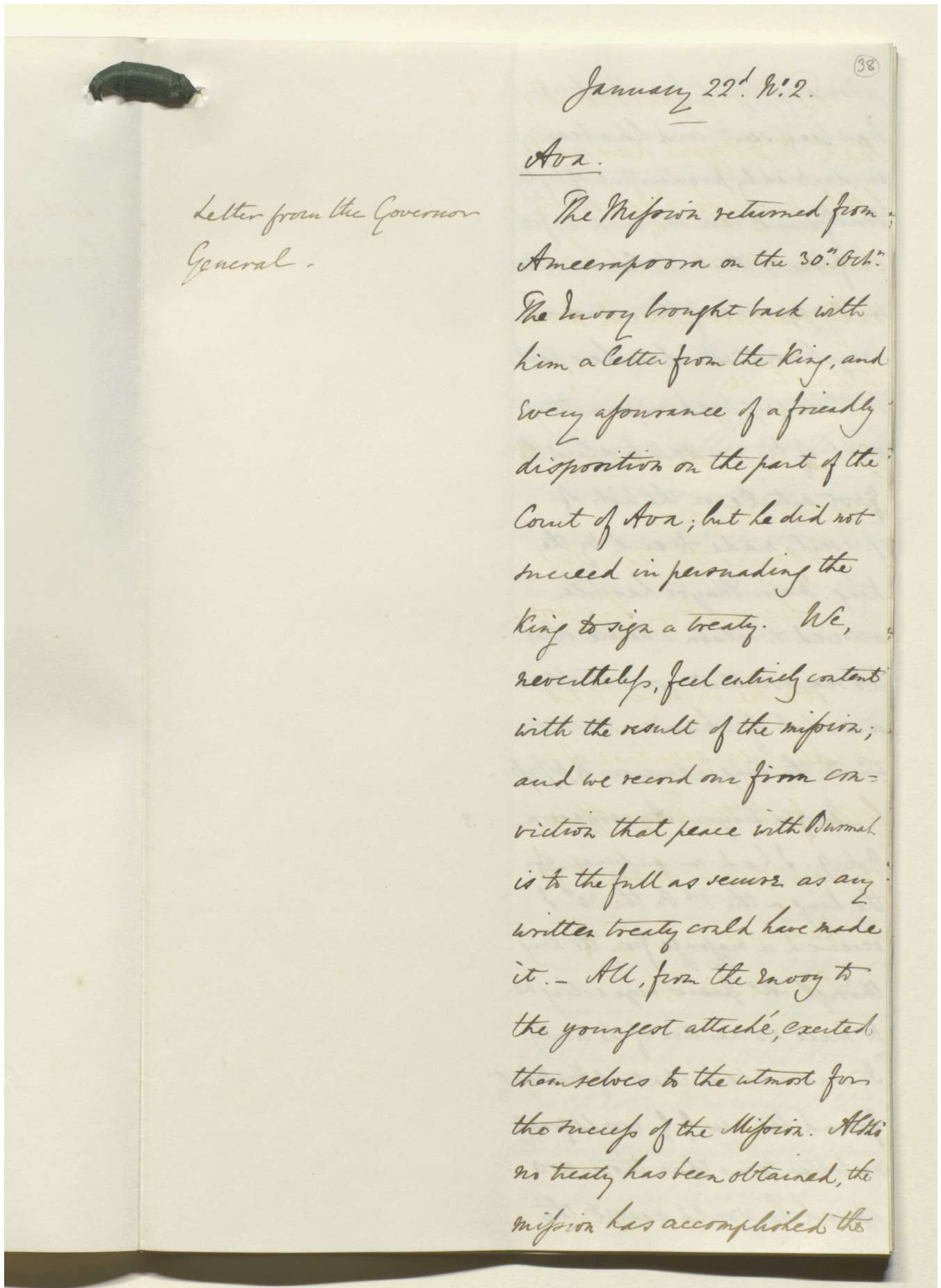
The G. G. understands 3.
that M. D'Orzoni has made
little progress in favor at
Amceerapoorra, and had
only been permitted to see
the King twice.

Chins-a-lin, the leader of the
Shanghai Rebels. -

Information respecting
him received from Singapore.

As the inquiry was
made in consequence of a
letter from the India office,
it is proposed to send to
Mr. Hammond a copy of
Mr. Plandell's letter.

Letter
General



primary object for which it
 has been sent, and has been
 undoubtedly productive of highly
 beneficial results, and we feel
 confident that the Committee
 will approve of the unusual
 compliment which we have paid
 to those employed in permitting
 each of the members to retain the
 first article on the list of
 presents made to each by the
 King. Major Phayor has been
 allowed to retain a double share.
 We request that you will obtain
 a model of a human skeleton
 which the King is anxious to possess.

Major Phayor. Amceerapoor. 3

Oct. 9. I had an audience of
 the King on the 1st. On the 30th I
 received a message from the King
 through Mr. Sears, requesting me
 to make no mention of the treaty.
 "It was added that if His Majesty
 found the new G. G. would grant
 no better terms than those now
 offered, he would accept the

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proposed treaty. Mr. Camaretta afterwards said, on the part of the King, that H. M. had no objection to the terms of the treaty, but that he did not wish to conclude it yet. The Woorngye readily acknowledged that persons of moderation and judgment should be placed in authority on the border, to prevent misunderstandings. He also agreed to pay compensation for the property plundered from Laydee village on the frontier, about 15 months ago. I have since heard that the ruffian, Showi Bi, who led the armed party into the British territory in March, has been condemned to 5 years' imprisonment. The Woorngye asked whether we should object to the King opening a communication with the Emperor of the French: he was told that we should not. It is evident that the King wishes us to prolong our stay, because he is unwilling to

opent to what I propose, and
yet cannot make up his mind
to say No.

Major Phayre. Oct. 24. - "I 4.
have now the honor to report
the termination of my Mission.
It has not resulted in the
conclusion of a treaty. The
Darmese Ministers finally
resolved that a treaty should
not be made, as contrary to
Darmese custom. The King is
believed to be personally against
making a treaty. A paper was
delivered to Major Phayre, saying
"the usual confidence and great
friendship, having been quickly
restored, it is considered unne-
cessary to make any further special
arrangement on this subject. - In
reply to an inquiry, the Ministers
were informed that no offerings
to the Pagodas coming as royal
offerings could be allowed to enter
the British territory until a

(40)
treaty was concluded.. "It is
curious to see the strong interest
Ministers take in the course
of events in Europe."

Major Phayor. Rangoon. Oct. 21.

5. Return of the *Miforia*... At the
request of the King, a steamer was
brought from Ava for repair.

6. The King to the Governor Genl.

Major Phayor. Rangoon. Nov. 9.

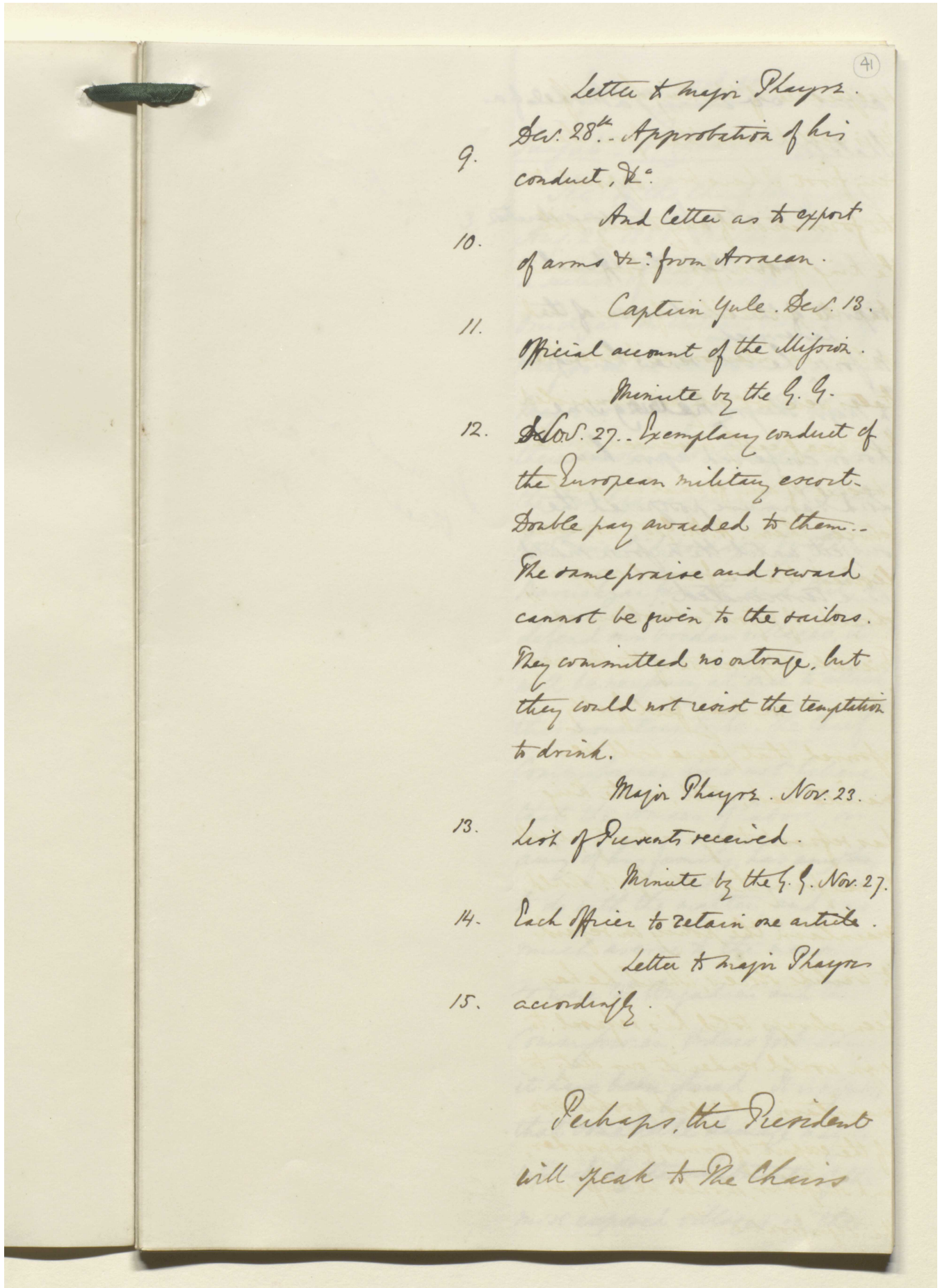
7. Journal of Conversations. List
of Presents, &c.

8. Minute by the G. G. Dec. 13.

The *miforia* has been conducted
with ability, firmness, and dignity.
All proper deference was paid
to the customs and forms of the
Burmese Court; but no marks of
reverence were shown by the *knory*
which are not shown equally at
other native courts in India; and
no undue concessions were made.

If a treaty was not obtained, it
was not from any want of zeal,
capacity, or readiness on the part
of the *knory*, but from the rooted

prejudice of the King himself.
It is well known that from the
very first I have been opposed to
the formation of any treaty with
the King of Ava, from a firm conviction
that the probability of peace and
continued intercourse between the
States were not only not diminished,
but were greatly increased by the
absence of any formal compact
between them. H. M. Gov^{ts} however
desired that a formal compact
should, if possible, be obtained.
Friendly disposition of the Burmese.
"Although we may feel fully
assured that peace will be
maintained, still, as the King
has refused to sign a treaty, it will
be necessary that the Gov^{ts} should
maintain the policy in regard
to warlike stores, which he has
been always told his refusal to
sign would render it our duty to
maintain. A rigid prohibition
of the export of arms, gunpowder,
and sulphur, should be enforced on
the Pegu frontier."



- 41
- Letter to Major Phayre.
9. Dec. 28th. - Approbation of his conduct, &c.
10. And Letter as to export of arms &c: from Arracan.
11. Captain Yule. Dec. 13. Official account of the Mission. Minute by the G. C.
12. Dec. 27. - Exemplary conduct of the European military escort. Double pay awarded to them. The same praise and reward cannot be given to the sailors. They committed no outrage, but they could not resist the temptation to drink.
13. Major Phayre. Nov. 23. List of Documents received. Minute by the G. C. Nov. 27.
14. Each Officer to retain one article. Letter to Major Phayre
15. accordingly.

Perhaps, the President will speak to the Chair

about obtaining a Model of a
Skeleton.

It is also for his consideration
whether now that the official
report of the conclusion of the
^{has arrived}
inquiry, he will renew his request
at their hands ^{having} some
honor conferred upon him.
Lord Danmore postponed the
subject, until the inquiry should
have terminated.

Have
AMS

It must wait
these are ordinary
AMS

January 22^d N^o 3. (42)

Punjab... Afghanistan.

3. Sec: to the Chief Commissioner.
Aug. 22. 1855. Raids made by
a section of the powerful tribe of
Oruckzai on certain villages of
Hunjos in the Kohat district.
Major Coke is of opinion that
there exists a hostile feeling in
the Oruckzais against the British
Gov^t. incited perhaps by the
Baruckzai family, and that, to
defend our border villages, it
will be necessary at once to attack
this mountain tribe. The Chief
Commissioner does not believe
that the Ameer of Cabool, or
any of his family, has anything
to do with the matter, and was
much averse to the measure:
so were the Brigadier and the
Commissioner. Orders forbidding
it have been issued. It is possible
that some little damage may be
suffered by the inhabitants of the
most exposed villages on the

Hungoo frontier; but this seems
 a lesser evil than undertaking
 what may prove a Hell campaign;
 at this season of the year. Should,
 however, the Bruckais continue
 their depredations, it will probably
 be necessary on a fitting occasion
 to enter their country, and punish
 the whole tribe, who will then no
 doubt make common cause. To do
 this effectually, it will be necessary
 that the expedition be carefully
 arranged, and be undertaken
 with an adequate force. In the
 meantime, the best arrangements
 which are practicable, will be
 taken for the protection of the
 country.

Sec. to the Chief Comm^r. 4

Aug. 22. Attack by the Nabeah
 Kheyl Bruckyes on the lower
 Meeranzye village of Dalleeameer,
 which was repulsed by the
 country people themselves, unaided
 by Gov^t troops, with the trifling
 damage of only 2 men and 1 horse
 wounded.

- 5.6. Concurrence in the views
expressed by the Chief Commr.
Sec. to the Chief Commr.
7. Aug. 29. Some general combination
8. Sept. 10.
has probably, or apparently, taken
place between the Purkoye and
Africedee tribes, with a view to
invading the Kohat district in
considerable force. Every precaution
has been taken to give the afairants
a fitting reception in the event of
their transgressing our border.
- Minute by the Gov. Gen.
9. Oct. 8. I notice with strong
surprise and displeasure the
report made by Captain Coke
that, in the case of a man
Akram who is accused of
having murdered a syce in
the Kohat Paps, the villagers
promised to do all in their
power to waylay and kill him;
and that Cap^t. Coke had informed
them that he would accept this
for the present. The Chief Commr.
has very properly pointed out

that such a course is nothing
else than approval of private
apofornation. An expression
of the strong disapprobation of
the Govt. should be added to
the mild rebuke involved in
the remarks of the Chief Commr.

Letter to the Chief Commr. accordingly. 10.
^{Sec. to}

The Chief Commr. Oct. 3. 11.

Complete obsequiousness of the Rabeek
Kheyl Kurukzyes, and the restitution
of cattle and other possessions,
either made, or promised, by that
tribe.

Sec. to the Chief Commr. 12.

Oct. 18. The Chief Commr. is averse
to the collection of any revenue
from the tribe not heretofore
realized.

The result is very gratifying. 13.

Sec. to the Chief Commr. 14.

Nov. 10. The Chief Commr. would
recommend that Article 2 be
excepted from the Agreement
concluded with the tribe, and
that no tax or tribute be demanded
from them on account of any land
not included within British

boundaries on the original ⁽⁴⁴⁾
annexation of the country.

15. Sanctioned.

16. The Chief Comm^r: Oct. 13.

Destruction of the independent
village of Pullee by the men of
Phana in Swat. The men of this
village are notorious robbers,
and their punishment (by
whomsoever inflicted) is matter
for congratulation. - It should
be distinctly explained to the
people of Kohel and other
similar villages belonging to us
situated on the border, that
while, on the one hand, the British
Gov^t: will not allow them to be
attacked by the Swatees, neither,
on the other, will they be
permitted to afford protection to
such people as those of Pullee
flying from the just punishment
of their crimes.

See. to Gov^t: to the Chief Comm^r:

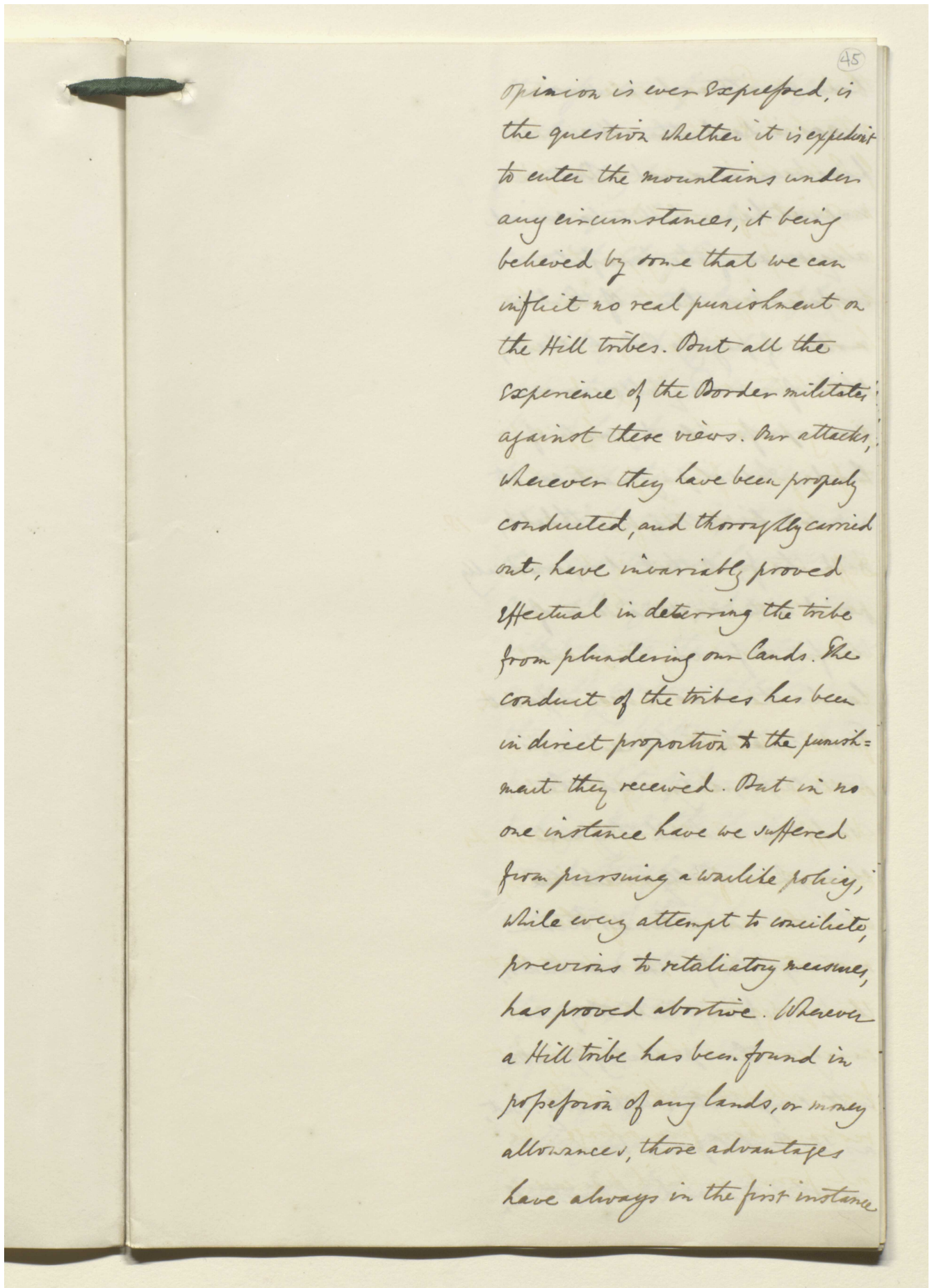
17. Dec. 14. The G. G. thinks you have
apoured without apparent ground

that the Pallee people were
attacked for their crimes. The
G. G. would have no doubt of the
propriety of prohibiting our
villages from taking part in
disputes beyond the border; but
he does doubt the propriety of
prohibiting our villages from
giving protection and hospitality
to foreigners fleeing for their lives.

Sec. to the Chief Comm: Oct. 3 18.

Different raids which have been
perpetrated by the Pindiallee
Mormunds during the present
year, and measures recommended
for the prevention of these crimes,
or the punishment of the tribe.

No Officer who thoroughly understands
the nature of our western border,
and the character of the
mountain tribes, can doubt that
their profession is robbery and
murder, and that nothing but
fear will prove effective to
restrain them from outrage. The
only point on which difference of



been maintained: in several cases, indeed, the allowances have been increased. But in no case has a Hill tribe evinced any sense of the benefits conferred on them. Of the two modes of paying Black Mail, that of a money allowance seems preferable to grants of land. A cash payment can at a moment's notice be withheld; and the fact that it is periodically paid induces some sense of a benefit conferred. But with lands the case is very different. These come to be looked on as private property, and the condition on which they are enjoyed is wholly overlooked. Moreover, such lands become a stronghold for the marauders, - the basis from which they can carry on their predatory operations with comparative impunity. But, as the British power becomes consolidated and understood,

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the cession of all such grants to the Hill tribes will in all probability become more and more expedient. In the present case, the Chief Commr. recommends that the Amier of Cabool be addressed regarding the conduct of the Sindialoe Mornuads; should he refuse, or prove unable, to control the tribe, an expedition should be organized to enter their country, and lay it waste. One well organized expedition will prove to the country what a really contemptible race they are. With reference to the probability of this expedition taking effect, the Chief Commr. would strongly recommend that a portion of the Peshawar Force be armed with Rifles. With the exception of the Guide Infantry (a small body) there are hardly any riflemen in the whole valley; and the withdrawal of troops from Kohat (the nearest

place where a Rifle Corps is stationed) is not advisable.

Let. to the Chief Commr. Oct. 5. 19.

Further attempt at a raid made by the Pindialee Momunds.

Minute by the G. G. Dec. 5. 20.

I am aware that at present H. M. Govt. is anxious, as is the Supreme Govt. to abstain from all hostilities which can possibly be avoided in this part of our dominions. Therefore, if the last offense of the Pindialee Momunds does not demand immediate action, I should be glad that action were postponed. -- The Govt. is perfectly sensible of the advantage of Rifles, and long since applied to the Court for them. The Court's reply puts it out of the power of the Govt. of India to supply them.

Letter to the Chief Commr. 21.

accordingly.

Let. to the Chief Commr. Oct. 18. 22.

Very interesting report by Major Edwards on the political and

Speak to
"The Chiefs"
know
It is also
made the advance
word

(47)

social state of the valley of
Upper Meerangai. As has
already been reported, the
expedition into Upper Meerangai
proved very successful: the
people were overawed, without
being exterminated: the revenue
was collected, and much
valuable information was
obtained. These good results
were mainly, if not altogether,
due to the fortunate circumstance
that Brig. Chamberlain commanded
the force, and Major Edwards
accompanied the expedition,
and was thus the chief civil
authority on the spot. - Impolicy
of having too large a proportion
of any of our regiments composed
of Pathans. These men belong to
a warlike and gallant race,
and, for mountain warfare, are
perhaps superior to any other
soldiers in this part of Asia.
But they are notoriously fanatic,
fickle, and unfaithful. Our system
of discipline and exact obedience

is distasteful to them; and unless commanded by Officers to whom they are personally attached, and on whom they rely for the exhibition of marked soldierly qualities, they are less to be trusted under difficult circumstances than perhaps any other race in this quarter. Desire to limit the number of Pathans in the Punjab regiments. - Revenue of the Valley. - Difference of opinion with Major Cole. - Objections to his proposal to establish a fort in the Valley, and pay the expense by increasing the Salt duties.

Minute by the G. G. Sec. 5. 23.

Concurrence in the views of the Chief Commr. - Thanks to Major Edwards.

Letter to the Chief Commr. 24.

accordingly.

Sec. to the Chief Commr. 25.

Letter from the Ameer of Cabool to Major Edwards, announcing his march on Candahar. Major Edwards authorized to answer that was

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receive this intimation of his
movements as a mark of his
sincere friendship, and trust
he may be able to make such
arrangements at Candahar
as may strengthen his own Govt.
and put an end to the disunion
which has so long unfortunately
prevailed. - Portraits of the
Ameer and of Hyder Khan sent
to the G. G.

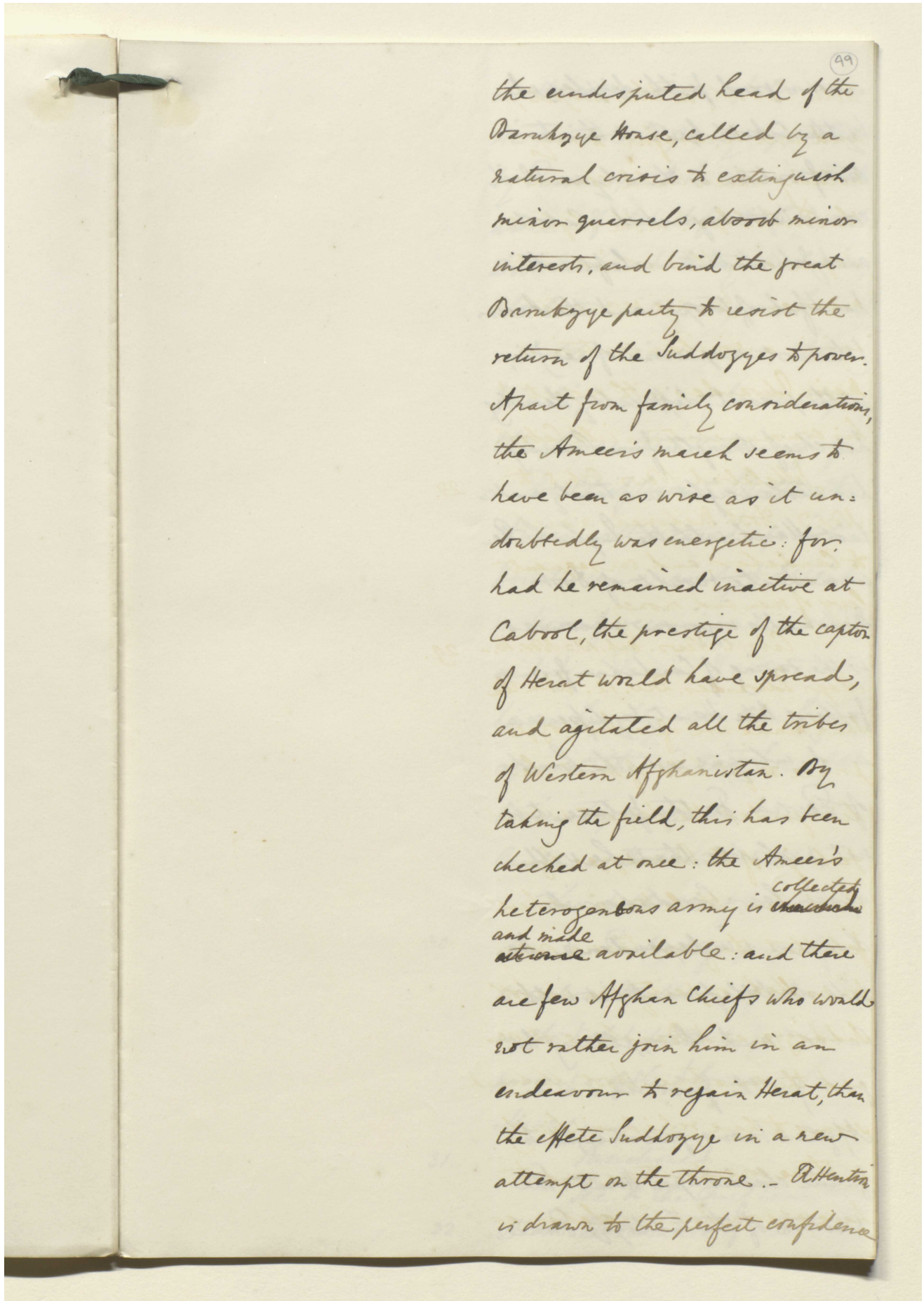
26. Sec. to the Chief Commr. Oct. 4.
Letter from Hyder Khan announcing
the occupation of ^{Herat by} Prince Ghorsoof.
Major Edwards fancies that,
as the occupation was so easily
effected, it must have had the
concurrence of Syd Mahomed!
and of the Persians.

27. Sec. to the Govt. of India
to the Chief Commr. Dec. 4. - The
G. G. cannot yet give credence
to the statement that the Persians
have taken possession of Herat.
In any case, the G. G. desires
that you will observe the most
rigid caution in your communications.

with Cabrol on this subject,
and will be careful to say
nothing which could commit
the British Gov^t in the slightest
degree or in the most indirect
manner. You are requested to
enjoin a similar caution on
Major Edwards with respect to
his communications with Cabrol.

Jellalabad News. Oct. 5 to 28.
Nov. 7. - Dost Mahomed's march
to Candahar, and consequent
levy of men and money.

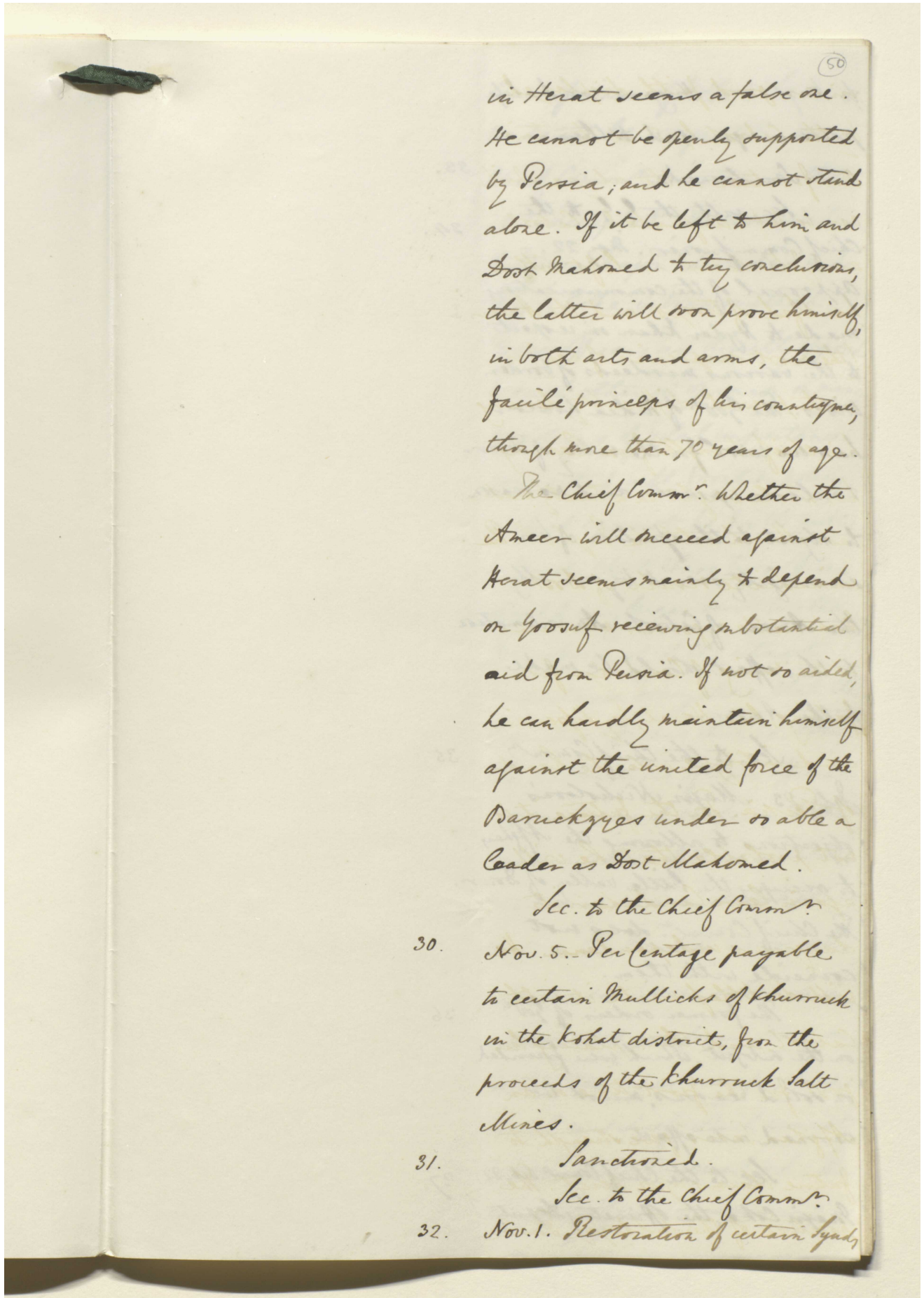
Cabrol News. Oct. 18 = Nov. 16. - 29.
Major Edwards. Dec. 12. When the
Shah made use of a Suddozye
prince to get hold of Herat, he
disregarded the deepest political
feelings of the Darukzyes of
Candahar: the latter must have
felt that they were thrown over;
for no Shah, or party, can use both
Suddozye and Darukzye at one
and the same time. Dost Mahomed
seems to have relied implicitly
on these considerations, and to
have approached Candahar as



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the undisputed head of the
Durrani House, called by a
natural crisis to extinguish
minor quarrels, about minor
interests, and bind the great
Durrani party to resist the
return of the Suddozys to power.
Apart from family considerations,
the Ameer's march seems to
have been as wise as it un-
doubtedly was energetic: for
had he remained inactive at
Cabool, the prestige of the captor
of Herat would have spread,
and agitated all the tribes
of Western Afghanistan. By
taking the field, this has been
checked at once: the Ameer's
heterogeneous army is ^{collected} ~~checked~~
and made
available: and there
are few Afghan Chiefs who would
not rather join him in an
endeavour to regain Herat, than
the effete Suddozye in a new
attempt on the throne. - Attention
is drawn to the perfect confidence

in our good faith displayed
by the Cabool Gov^t. at this time.
Our frontier is the only one which
can be left unguarded: Cabool,
and Jellalabad are left with a
handful of troops: and the Ameer
(the most suspicious of men) is,
in the present difficulty, deriving
his chief strength from leaning
his whole weight on a treaty made
last March with the English. The
immediate result of Dost
Mahomed's vigorous recourse
is the saving of Candahar from
falling, like Herat, by disension
and intrigue into the hands
of Persia. In the future, it is
not probable that he will
again leave Candahar its
dangerous independence. He
will doubtless unite it with
Cabool, and thus, placing his
gov^t. for the first time on an
Afghan basis, give strength to
future claims upon Herat. The
position of the Indoozye Durie



50
in Herat seems a false one.
He cannot be openly supported
by Persia; and he cannot stand
alone. If it be left to him and
Dost Mahomed to try conclusions,
the latter will soon prove himself,
in both arts and arms, the
facile princeps of his countrymen,
though more than 70 years of age.

The Chief Comm^r: Whether the
Ameer will succeed against
Herat seems mainly to depend
on Goozaf receiving substantial
aid from Persia. If not so aided,
he can hardly maintain himself
against the united force of the
Daruckzyes under so able a
Leader as Dost Mahomed.

Sec. to the Chief Comm^r:

30. Nov. 5. - Percentage payable
to certain Mullicks of Khurruck
in the Kohat district, from the
proceeds of the Khurruck Salt
Mines.

31. Sanctioned.

Sec. to the Chief Comm^r:

32. Nov. 1. Restoration of certain lands

to Kaphan in Huzara. and life
pensions granted to them.

Sanctioned.

33.

Sec. with the G. G. to the
Chief Commissioner. May 22. -

34.

Approval of the communications
made to Hyder Khan in respect
to the various misdeeds of border
tribes. - The Gov^t of India however
has no wish for the valley of Dour.
no claim upon it. and no reason
to object to the assertion of his
sovereignty over it by our ally
the Ameer of Cabool. An intimation
to this effect should be made
to the Ameer.

Sec. to the Chief Comm^r.

35.

July 23. Major Nicholson's
objections to allowing the Affghans
to occupy the little valley of Dour.
The Chief Comm^r. does not
coincide with them.

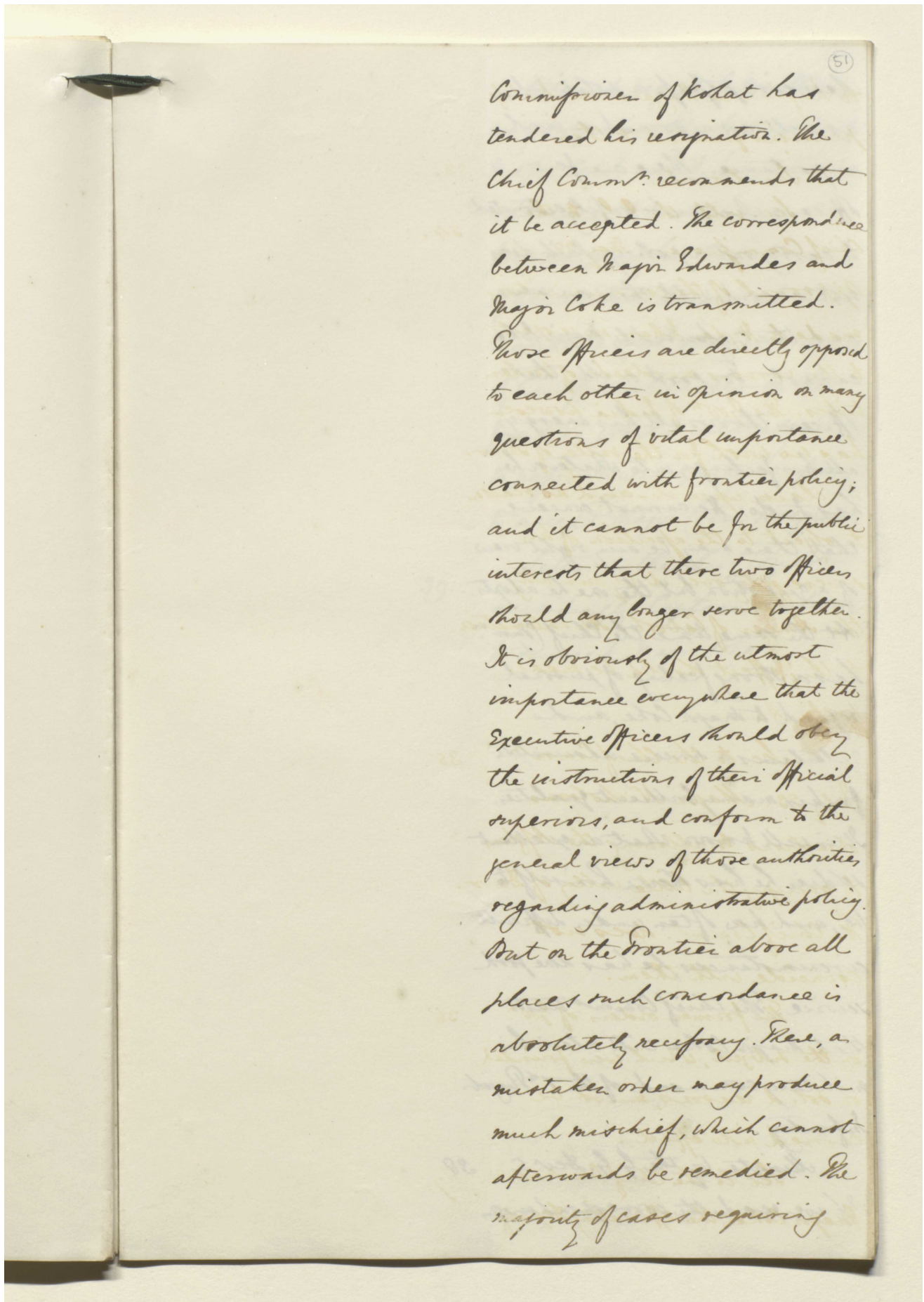
The former orders of Gov^t
on the subject, which were founded
on solid reasons, must be
carried into effect.

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Sec. to the Chief Comm^r. Oct. 22.

37.

Major Coke, the officiating Deputy



decision possess a political,
as well as a social or civil
importance. There are few
Officers who can be safely entrusted
to carry out a policy which does
not accord with their own views,
and that apparently Major Coke
cannot. For good or ill, that
Officer throws all his energy,
all his feelings, into whatever he
has to do. He cannot conceive
that there may be any right view
of a question but the one he adopts.
At the same time the Chief Comm^r
has a strong feeling of personal
regard to Major Coke, and
entertains a sincere admiration
for his many brilliant qualities.
It is well known what an excellent
soldier he has shown himself to
be, and how often, under difficult
circumstances, he has done good
service. The Chief Comm^r trusts
that Major Coke will retain his
military command of the 1st Punjab
Infantry.

Minute by the G. G. Dec. 5. 38
I have read the correspondence

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with much regret, but without
any surprise. The disposition of
Major Coke's mind, his pertinacity,
adherence to an opinion once
formed, and his impatience
of all control, convinced me
that some such sudden termination
of his official career on the
frontier would certainly come
to pass. It was quite necessary
to accept Major Coke's resignation.

39. Letter to the Chief Commr.
accordingly. Captain Henderson
to succeed Major Coke.

Jan^y: 22^d: 1854.

Afghanistan

Sec. to the Chief Comm^r: Dec^r: 31. 3.
 Letters from Dost Mahomed. The
 Ameer desires that his acqui-
 sition of Candahar should be
 recognised by the British Gov^t:
 and formally included in the
 treaty which has been ratified
 by the G. G. - In the event of this
 arrangement being deemed in-
 convenient, the Chief Comm^r:
 would suggest that the Ameer
 will in all probability be satisfied
 by receiving a letter from the G. G.
 formally acquiescing in the
 annexation of Candahar. But
 the case seems more difficult
 as regards Herat. The Ameer
 no doubt anticipates, tho' he does
 not say so, that Prince Yousouf
 will be assisted directly or
 indirectly by Persia. If, therefore,
 the British Gov^t: denies to the Ameer
 the advantage of its countenance
 and advice in this crisis, it is
 to be apprehended that he will
 conclude that no real desire exists

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that the enterprise should
succeed. Such an impropriety
would have a strong tendency
to weaken our influence in Cabot.

Letter from Dost Mahomed to

4. the G. G.

Minute by the G. G. Jan^r 14.

5.

There are insuperable objections
to the Ameer's request that
Candahar should be inserted
in the ratified treaty. The Ameer
is mistaken when he states that
a promise was made to insert
the word Candahar in the treaty
at any time. On the contrary,
strong objection was made to it
during the discussion, and no
promise whatever was made as
to the future. The insertion of the
word Candahar in the treaty now
would not only be contrary to
practice, but contrary also to
the interest of both contracting
parties. The treaty was signed
on the 29th of March. If the
name Candahar should be
inserted now, the words of the
treaty and the date of it would
be at variance, and the treaty

itself would be vitiated. But
the Gov^t can offer to the Ameer
its full assurance that the treaty
will be recognised, whatever may
be the territories in the Ameer's
possession, so long as he shall
observe its stipulations. The
obvious design of the Ameer is
to obtain the formal recognition
of the British Gov^t to his occupation
of Candahar, and its encouragement
to his undertaking an expedition
against Herat. The Gov^t of India
has not been placed by H. M. Gov^t
in a condition to comply with
either request. The Secret Committee
have forbidden aid to Dost Mahomed's
aggressive movements, - and the
giving of umbrage to Persia. -
Reference to the Agreement with
Persia as to Herat of the 25th of
January 1853. - Any interference
on our part with Herat would
annul that Agreement, therefore,
no opinion as to Herat can be
given to the Ameer.

It seems very desirable that
the Secret Committee should, in
communication with H. M. Gov^t

when²

Supply precise instructions for
the guidance of the Gov^t of India
in its management of our relations
with the Ameen of Cabool, thro'ff
that new and vider sphere which
he is opening out to himself. My
own opinion is fixed in the
conviction that the true interest
of the British Gov^t in the East
would lead it to strengthen its
intimacy with Afghanistan,
and to create, as far as might
be, a feeling of community of
interest between itself and the
rulers and people of that
country. For the attainment of
this advantage, it would be well
worth while to run the risk of
giving dissatisfaction to Persia,
whose displeasure could not
extend to hostility without
bringing her within the reach of
our power in a degree which
she dare not venture. While
the Engagement of January 1853
shall exist, such a policy is
of course impracticable in its
full extent. It is very necessary,

however, that the Secret Committee
should lose no time in instructing
the Govt. of India, whether it
may formally recognise the
possession of Candehar by Dost
Mahomed, should be solicit
such a recognition. It is equally
necessary that this Govt. should
be instructed what reply to
make, and what course to
pursue, in the event of the
Ameer soliciting the Govt. to
state its feeling regarding an
expedition by him against
Herat, or in the event of his
actually taking possession of
that city and its dependencies.

The Chief Commr. should be
enjoined to use the utmost
caution in his communications
with the Ameer; and he may
be requested to understand
that the political correspondence
with the Ameer must be left
exclusively in the hands of the
Gov. Gen. in Council.

W. Dorn. Jan^y 15. I quite 6.
agree. I believe our true policy

Gettle with Dornier
will not
interfere

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is to establish thorough
community of interest with
Afghanistan; and I should
see no reason to regret the
extension and consolidation
of Afghan dominions under
a strong government as far
as Herat.

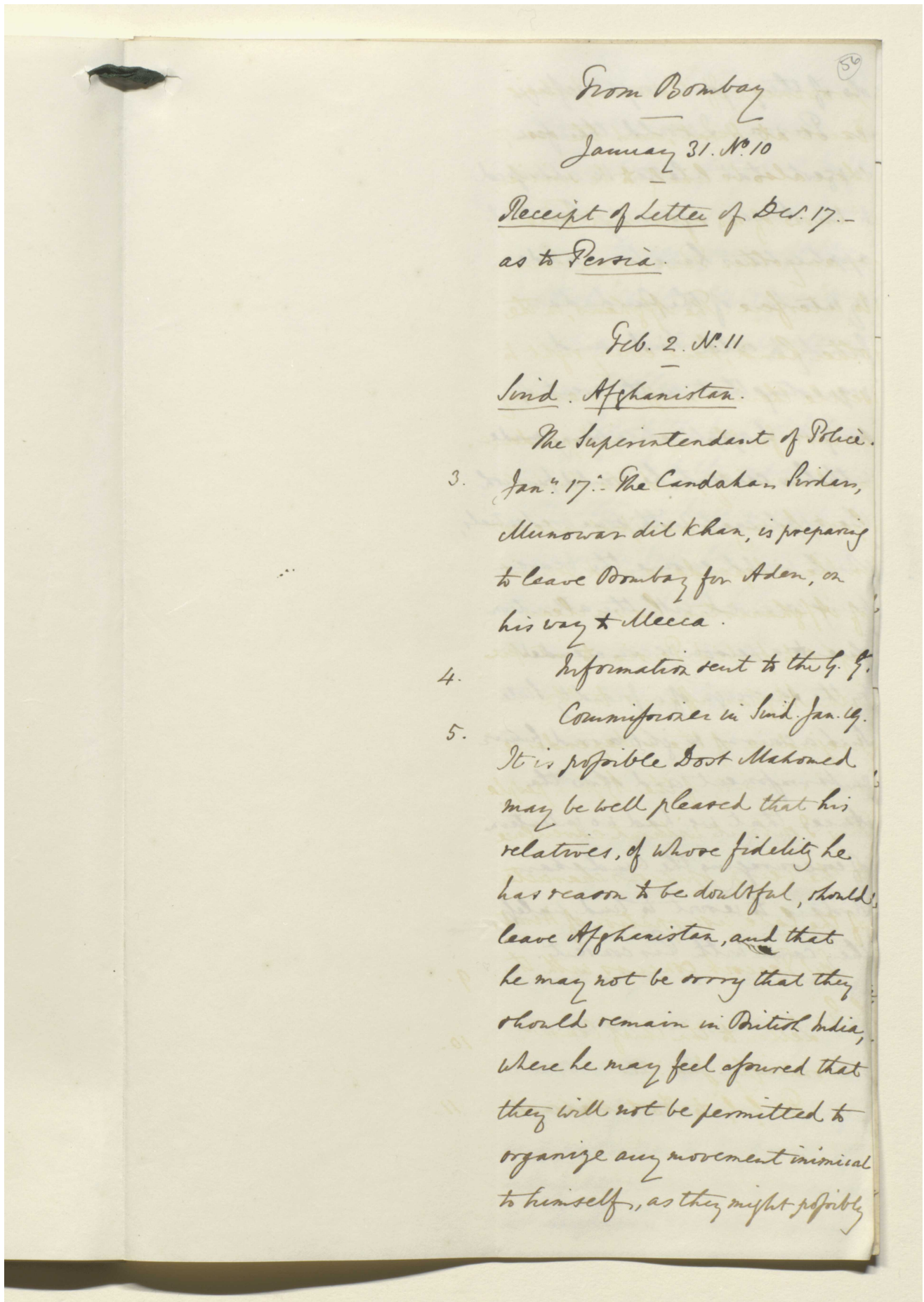
7. Mr. General does concur.

8. Mr. Grant... I entirely agree.

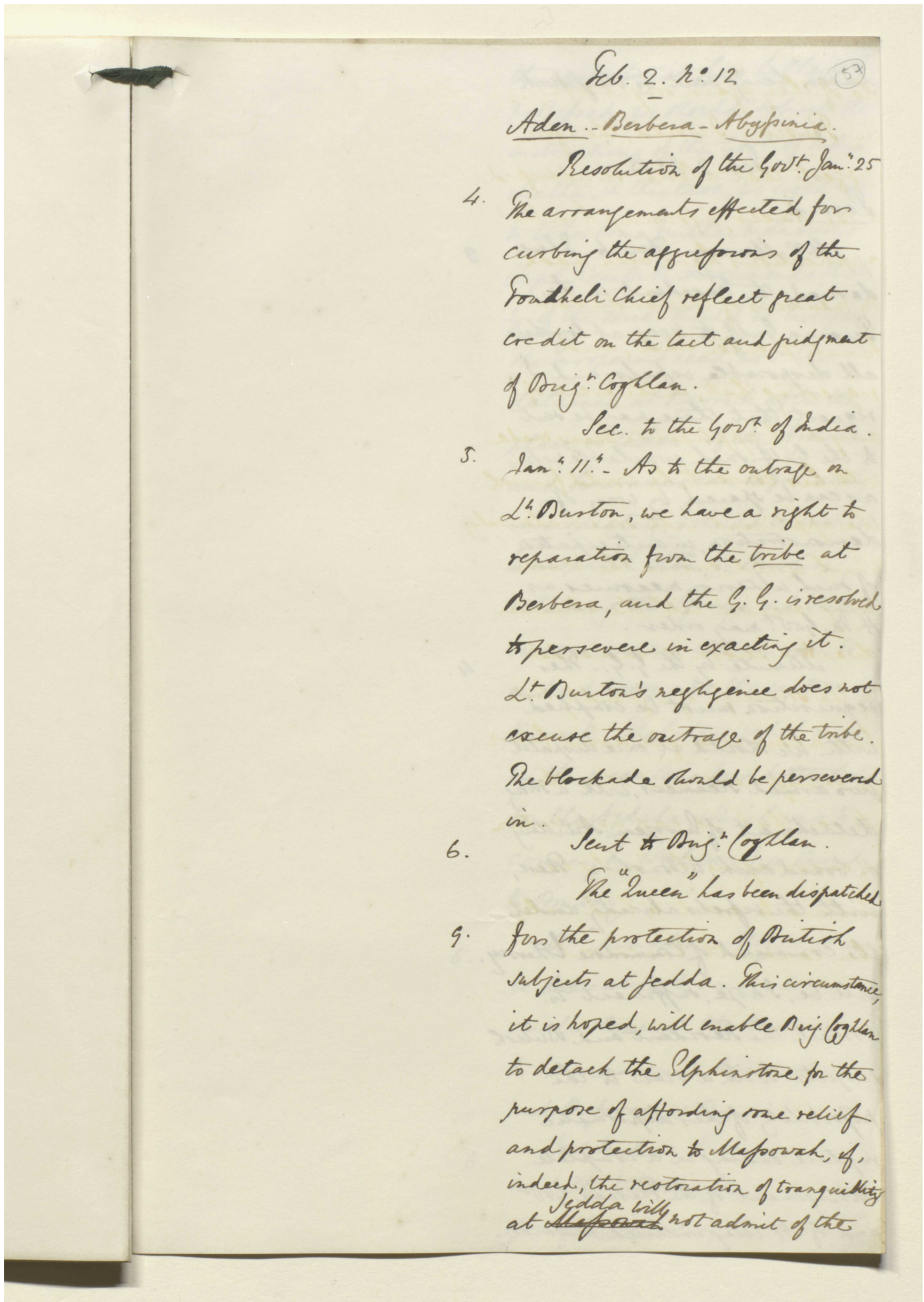
I can imagine no solution of
the present complication so
advantageous to British interests
as the union of Herat as well
as Candahar under the single
strong govt. of the great chief
of Cabool. The formation of one
national govt. in all Afghanistan
is what every honest Afghan
statesman, be he a Cabooler,
a Candaharee, or a Heratee,
ought to promote to the utmost
of his power. The facility with
which Candahar has come under
the rule of Dost Mahomed seems
to indicate the prevalence of
such a feeling as this in that

province. If the same feeling
exist at Herat, and the results
there also be likely to be similar,
I know of no right that Persia,
or any other Power, can have
to interfere. The Afghans, on the
other hand, have every right to
settle their own affairs as may
be best for their own independence
and security; and the British
Govt. having a manifest interest
in the independence and security
of Afghanistan, has a clear
right to forbid Persia to interfere
with Afghan affairs to the
prejudice of the independence
and security of the Afghan people.
This I submit without advertence
to the very suspicious character
of the late usurpation of Herat.

- W. Peacock concurs with the 9.
G. G. Letter to the Chief Commr. 10.
accordingly. Jan. 21.
The G. G. to Dost Mahomed. 11.



do if they again ought refuse
in Persia. I would, therefore,
suggest that a letter be addressed
to the Ameer, informing him that
applications have been made
by members of the Candahar
family to enter Hind, and
requesting that, in the event of
any such application being made
with his consent, he would furnish
the applicant with some credentials,
which would ensure the bearer
being received with the attention
due to a person recommended
by the sovereign of a friendly State
Such a course might avoid future
embarrassment, and show the
Ameer that we had no intention
of encouraging the Candahar
Roidars to resort to Hind, unless
they came with his consent.



Feb. 2. 1856

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Aden - Berbera - Abyssinia.

Resolution of the Gov^t. Jan^y. 25

4. The arrangements effected for curbing the aggressions of the Foudheli Chief reflect great credit on the tact and judgment of Brig^d. Coglan.

Sec. to the Gov^t. of India.

5. Jan^y. 11th. - As to the outrage on Lt. Dunton, we have a right to reparation from the tribe at Berbera, and the G. G. is resolved to persevere in exacting it.

Lt. Dunton's negligence does not excuse the outrage of the tribe.

The blockade should be persevered in.

6. Sent to Brig^d. Coglan.

The "Queen" has been dispatched

9. For the protection of British subjects at Jeddah. This circumstance, it is hoped, will enable Brig^d. Coglan to detach the Alphonstone for the purpose of affording some relief and protection to Meppowah, if, indeed, the restoration of tranquillity at ~~Meppowah~~ ^{Jeddah will} not admit of the

"Queen" being sent to Mafsooh.

Feb. 2. n^o 13.

Persia.

Mr. Murray. Dec. 6. I have 3
devised the Resident in the
Persian Gulf to keep at Bushire
all disposable vessels; and I
request that there may be sent
to the Gulf such available vessels
as can be spared, by way of
demonstration, in anticipation
of such ulterior measures as
H. M. Gov^t may order.

Minute by the G. C. - The 4. 2-9
requisition must be complied
with. We should at once dispatch
two armed steamers, with a strong
detachment of European Artillery
on board each, to Bushire. There,
with the vessels already under
the command of Commodore Halsey,
will be, I hope, sufficient to
protect the Resident and British
subjects. With a view to the
possibility of this diplomatic
rupture ending in a complete
estrangement of the Persian Gov^t
and of its being induced to abandon

the neutrality it has hitherto⁵⁰
professed, we should solicit the
instructions of the Govt. of India
whether, in this case, we ought not
to take some further measures.
Capt. Kemball recommends that
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of the force should be European.
The Europeans need not be
detained at Karrak after the
place is taken. If the Ajdaha
and Semiramis can be got ready
immediately, I should be inclined
to dispatch them to Bushier,
retaining the Afrayze and Victoria
in case we are called upon to
embark troops for the capture of
Karrak. The latter vessel may
in the meantime be substituted
for the Ajdaha, which was to
convey Sir Wm Gomm from Karachi
to Bombay.

5. Mr. Lumsden. Might it not
be desirable to send also a
small steamer - the Coolanar -
to communicate between Bushier,
and Sufoora, or Bagdad.

6. Mr. Malet. It is intended to
send the Victoria, which is of light
draught, instead of the Ajdaha.

I am glad that Comm^r. Jones is fully aware of the necessity of great caution to prevent collision with the Persian authorities.

Sec. to Gov^t. to Commander Jones. Jan^r. 19. Immediate despatch of the *Ajdaha* and *Victoria*. 7.

And letter to Mr. Murray. 8.

Sec. to Gov^t. to Comm^r. Jones. Great caution to prevent collision. 9.

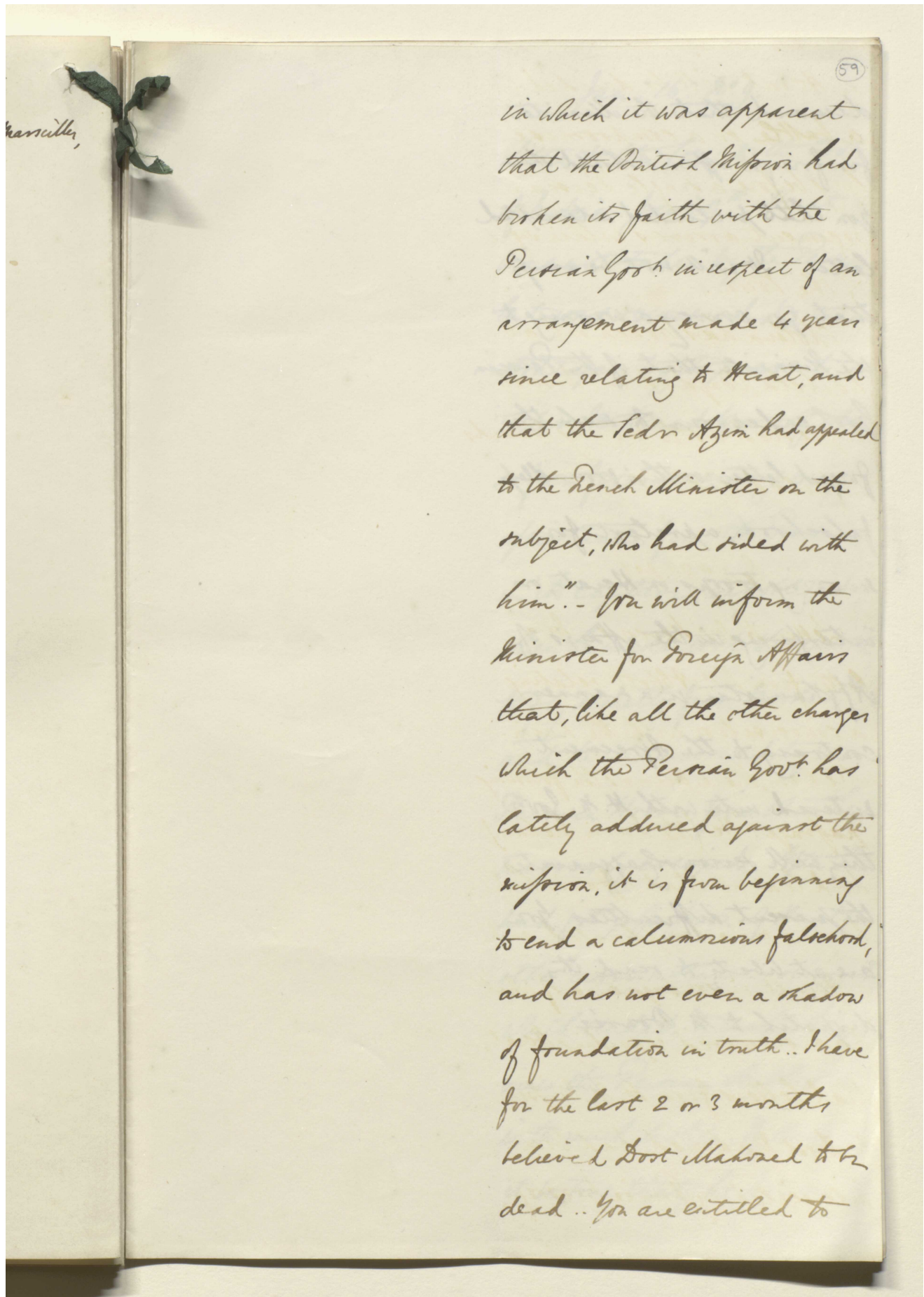
Proceedings communicated to the Gov^t. of India. 10.

Memorandum by the Pol: Secretary. Jan^r. 21. calling attention to an article in the *Dorset Times* - supposed to have for its foundation communications made by Commodore *Ethersey* to friends in *Dorset*. Suggestion that officers serving in the Persian Gulf should be warned to abstain from discussing in private correspondence matters known to them from their official position. 11.

Minute by the Gov^t. - Entirely concurs. except that the letter had better be written to the Resident at *Dushere*, desiring him to communicate with Commodore *Ethersey* and others. 12. 13.

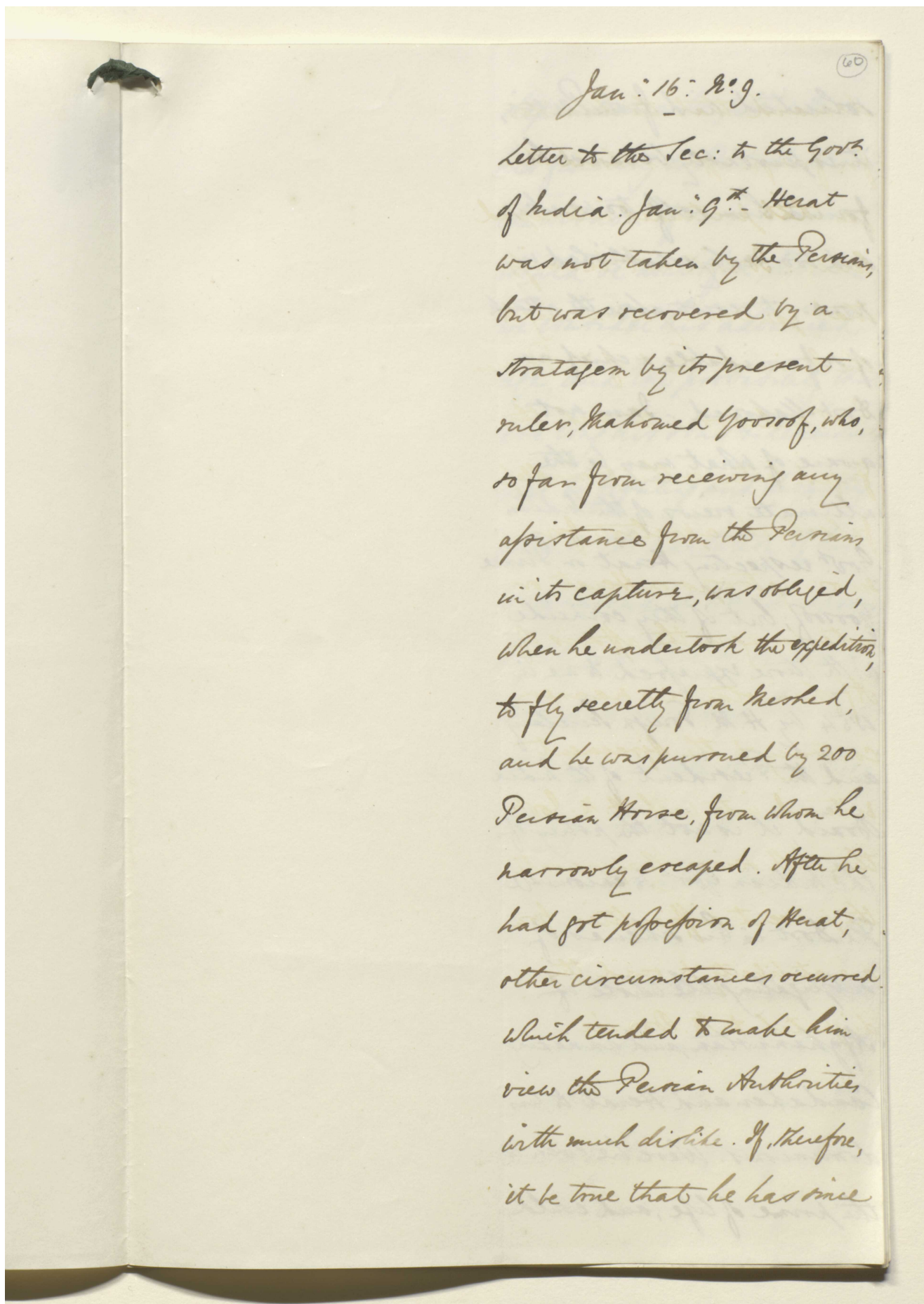
The *Times* version of the quarrel is most unfair. Letter to Comm^r. Jones accordingly. 14.

Secret Letters
received, by way of Marseilles,
March 3. 1856

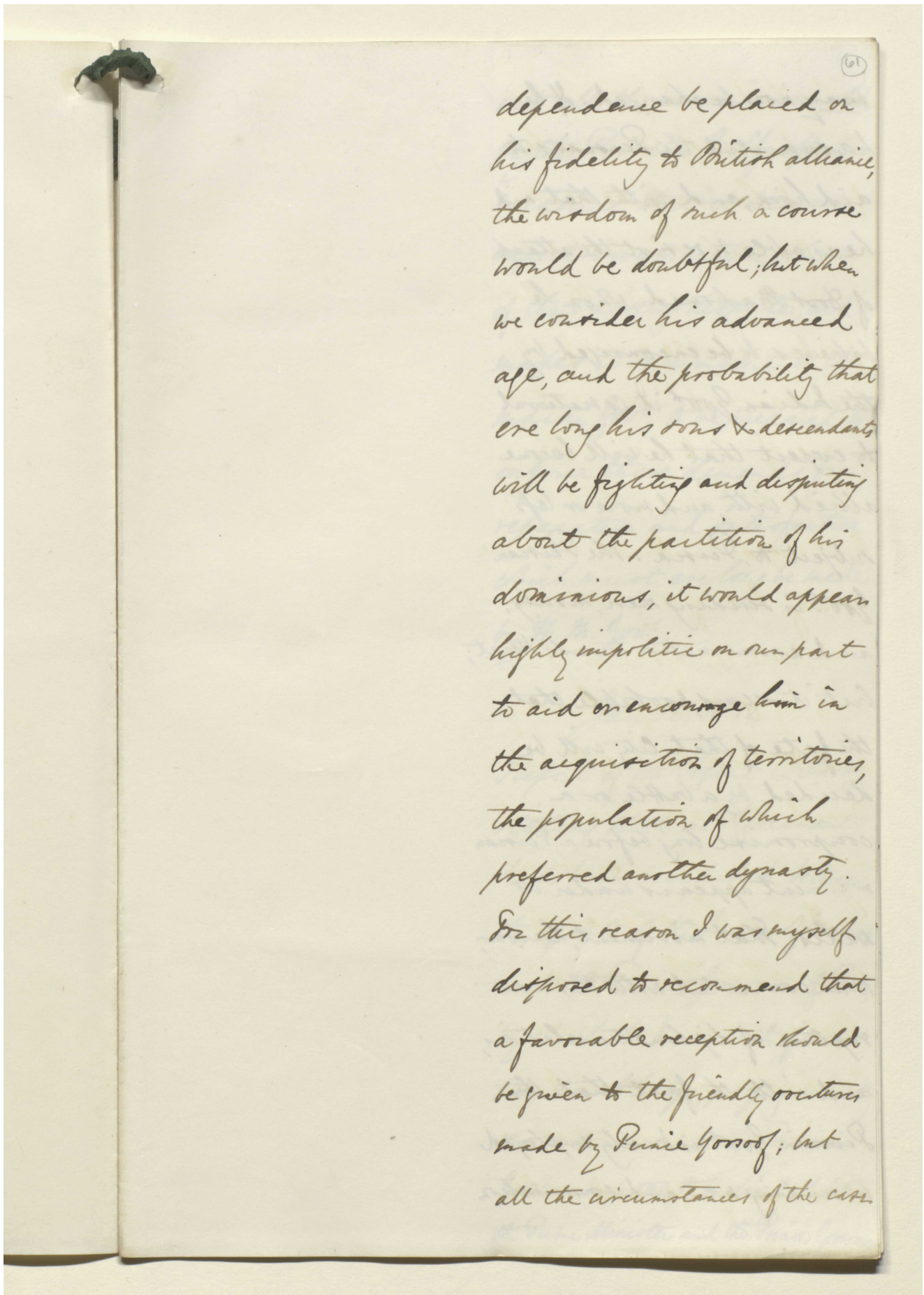


59
in which it was apparent
that the British Empire had
broken its faith with the
Persian Govt in respect of an
arrangement made 4 years
since relating to Herat, and
that the Fedr Azem had appealed
to the French Minister on the
subject, who had sided with
him. - You will inform the
Minister for Foreign Affairs
that, like all the other charges
which the Persian Govt has
lately adduced against the
Empire, it is from beginning
to end a calumnious falsehood,
and has not even a shadow
of foundation in truth. I have
for the last 2 or 3 months
believed Dost Mahomed to be
dead. You are entitled to

demand that the Minister
for foreign affairs should show
you that pretended intercepted
letter. It will not be amiss
that you convey a warning to
the Minister that if the Persian
Gov^t. endeavour to make this
forged letter, or this groundless
falsehood, a pretext for
moving troops on Herat, or
interfering in the affairs of
Afghanistan in a manner
contrary to the Agreement
entered into with H. M. Gov^t.
they will seriously aggravate
the present difficulties. You
are at liberty to read this
dispatch to M. Bourée.



solicited aid from Persia,
it is probably because he
found himself too weak,
and too newly established in
power, to resist alone the attacks
of so formidable a chief as
Dost Mahomed. I am not
aware of what may be the
ultimate views of the Indian
Govt. respecting Herat or Prince
Yousuf; but if they coincide
with those expressed to me in
1854 by H. M. Foreign Secretary
and the President of the India
Board, it is not the policy of
the Indian Govt. to encourage
the Dost in his schemes of
subjugating the whole of
Afghanistan, and annexing
Candahar and Herat to his
dominions. Were he even in
the prime of life, and could



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dependance be placed on
his fidelity to British alliance,
the wisdom of such a course
would be doubtful; but when
we consider his advanced
age, and the probability that
ere long his sons & descendants
will be fighting and disputing
about the partition of his
dominions, it would appear
highly impolitic on our part
to aid or encourage him in
the acquisition of territories,
the population of which
preferred another dynasty.
For this reason I was myself
disposed to recommend that
a favourable reception should
be given to the friendly overtures
made by Femie Gossoof; but
all the circumstances of the case

may now be changed. If he has invited the Persians to aid him, and with that aid he is able to resist the attack of Dost Mahomed, whom he believes to be encouraged by the Indian Gov^t: it is natural to expect that he will become allied with, and more or less subject to, Persia. The Persian Gov^t: is sending men, money, and ammunition towards Herat; but it seems probable that the fate of that city will be decided by a battle or a compromise long before a Persian regiment appears under its walls. That movement, however, when connected with the present rupture of diplomatic relations, and with the fact that the Persian Gov^t: is busily employed in sending men and ammunition

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into all the provinces washed
by the Persian Gulf, affords
evidence that it does not
expect an amicable solution
of the existing dispute, and
makes it incumbent on the
Indian Gov^t. to be prepared to
enforce those demands for
reparation and satisfaction
which must ere long be made
by H. M. Gov^t.

Jan. 16th N^o. 12

Report of the Agent in Shiraz,
stating that an Agreement
had been concluded between
the agents of the Imam of Muscat
and the Prince Governor of Fars,
by which the Imam is to farm
Bander Abbas, paying annually
12,000 Tomans to the Persian
Gov^t. and 4,000 to be divided between
the Prime Minister and the Prince Governor.

The Prince Governor has directed
the withdrawal of the Persian
troops from Bunder Abbasp.

Jan: 18: 11.14

An agent from Herat, Yousof
Khan, called on Mr. Stevens,
and delivered three letters
which he said were addressed by
certain chiefs at Herat to
Mr. Murray, but they were without
date and superscription.

They expressed dissatisfaction
with Prince Yousof, and implicit
obedience to the addressed.

If these letters are genuine,
and mean what they say, and
if it is the general impression
in Afghanistan, as it is in
Persia, that Dost Mahomed
Khan enjoys the friendship
and countenance of the Indian
Gov^{ts}: it would appear, from

(63)

this conspiracy of the most powerful chiefs against the new ruler, that the Govt. would have little difficulty in making himself master of Herat by only presenting himself before the gates. But if, as I strongly suspect, these letters are either forged, or written at the secret instigation of the Persian Govt. then it is only a clumsy attempt on their part to entangle me in some correspondence with the Afghan Chiefs, by the interception and disclosure of which they might justify their own march upon Herat, and also the falsehoods which they have spread that H. M. Govt. and this Empire have violated

the Agreement entered into
with Persia in respect to
non-interference in the internal
affairs of Afghanistan.

The only reply that I have given
is the inclosed letter to Mr. Stevens.

Letter to Mr. Stevens: These
Chiefs should know that the
British Gov^t. sometime ago
made an arrangement with
the Persian Gov^t. that neither
party should meddle in the
internal affairs of Afghanistan,
so long as there is Peace between
Great Britain and Persia.

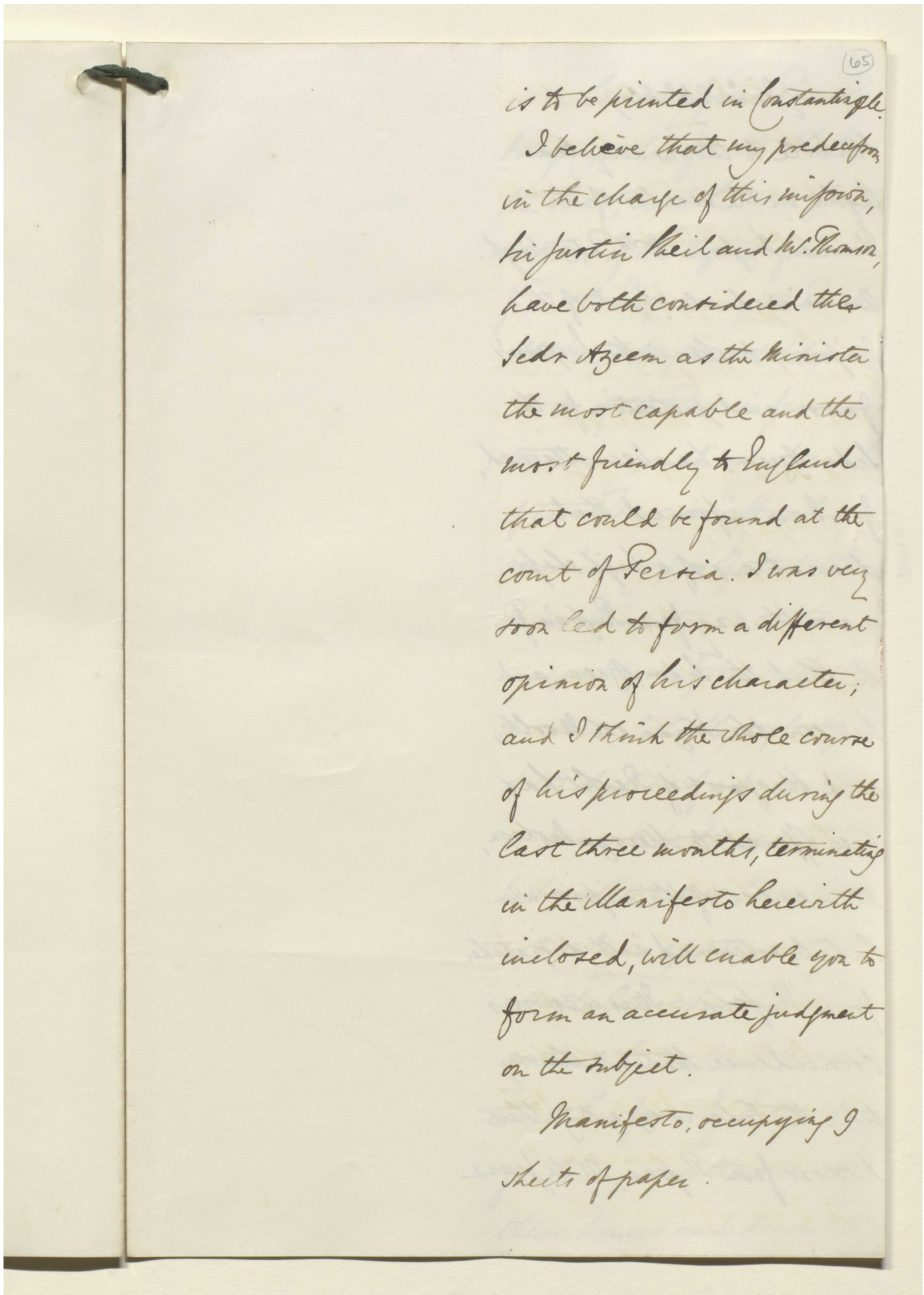
The British Gov^t. cannot, and
will not, break this Agreement;
nor will we permit the Persian
Gov^t. to break it. If they do,
they must take the consequences
that may follow. What the
British Gov^t. desire is to see
Afghanistan prosperous and

independant. We wish to
have sincere friendshipp and
extended mutual relations
of commerce with the Affghans,
and that they should arrange
their own affairs of internal
gov^t. without any interfeerence
on the part either of S^t. Britain
or of Persia. -- After I heard
that the gov^t. of Herat had
fallen into the hands of Prince
Yorsoof, who bore the character
of courage and ability, I hoped
that the affairs of that city
and country would prosper
in his hands. It seems from
these letters that all is again
intrigue and dissension. I
regret this on account of the
Affghans themselves, for all
History shows that a country,
however brave and warlike
may be its population, which

is divided by internal broils
and dissension, and solicits
foreign intervention, is sure to
be ruined in the end.

Jan^y 22^d 1856.

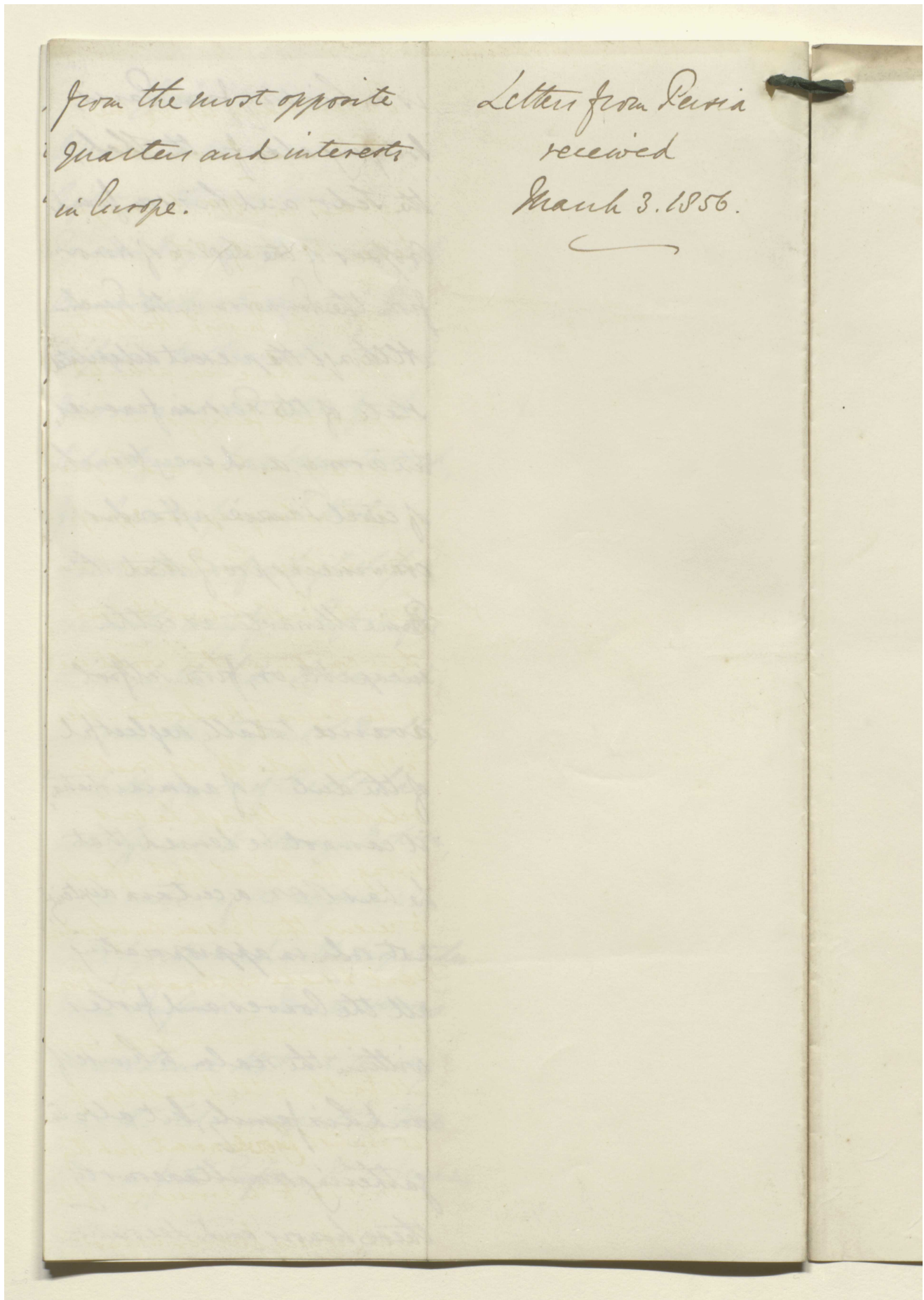
Transmitting a Paper lately
drawn up by the Persian Gov^t
and sent, or about to be sent,
to Europe for publication. As
the falsehoods and calumnies
against H. M. Gov^t and their
Ministry, which it contains,
are too gross and palpable
to be owned or defended even
in the unscrupulous quarter
from which they emanate,
the Persian Gov^t has adopted
the clumsy contrivance of
circulating this manifesto in
the anonymous form of a letter
from "our own Correspondent";
and I am informed that it

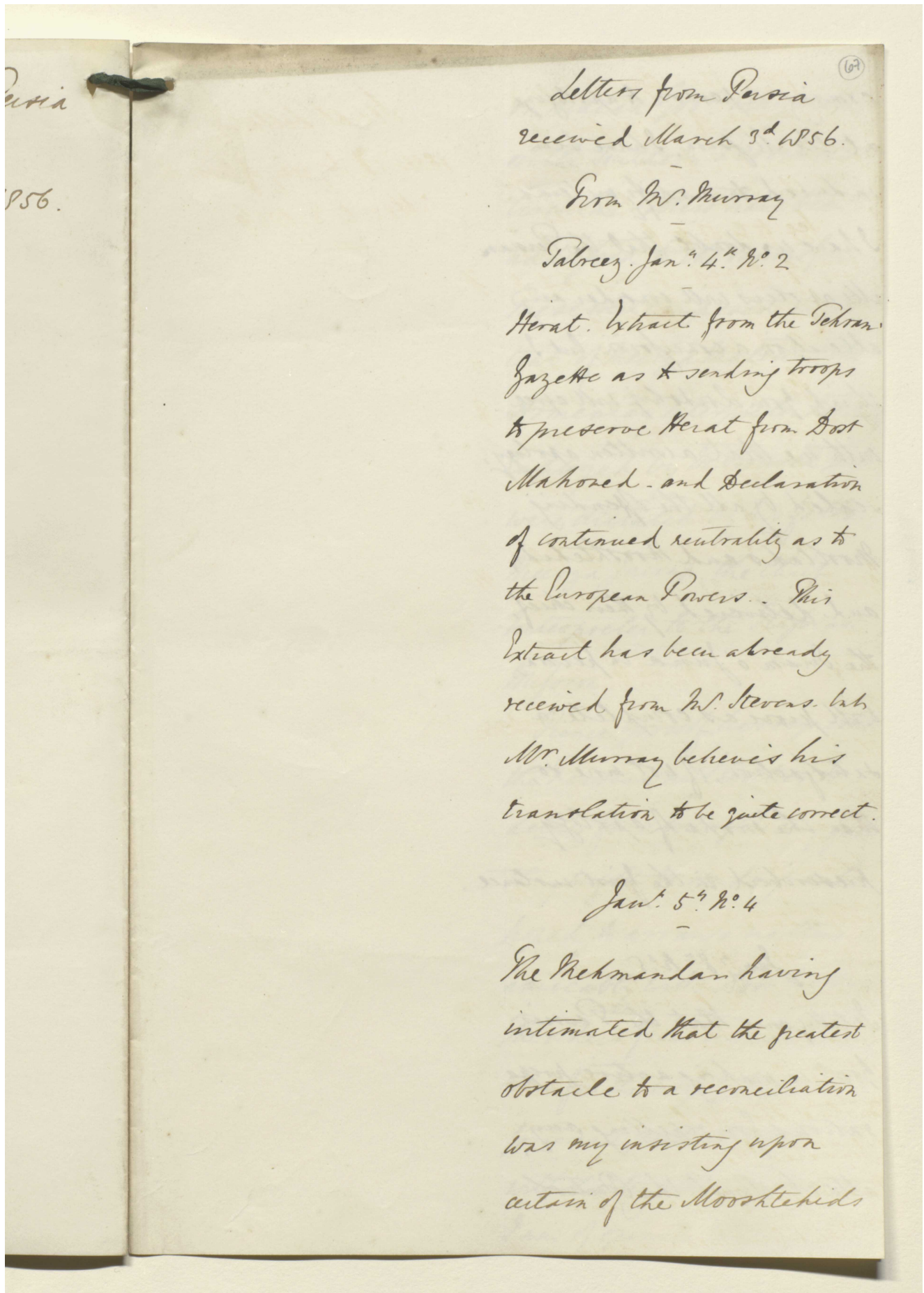


Jan: 26th 1857

Unable to throw any clear
light on the results of the
Persian Mission to St. Petersburg.
One immediate object of the
Mission, - to obtain the Emperor's
favor and protection for the
Sedr Ajeem, - has been attained,
for I am informed that
decorations of a high class
are on the way from Russia for
the Shah, the Sedr Ajeem, and
his son, the Nizam ool Moolk;
and the post of Resht has
been offered to Meerza Mohsen,
the member of the mission who
lately returned with dispatches
from Russia. - It is a curious
coincidence that at the very
time the Sedr is expecting these
honors from Russia, M. de Jourse

is on his way from Paris, ⁽⁶⁰⁾
bringing also for the Shah,
the Sadr, and his son, grand
Crosses of the Legion of Honor
from the Emperor of the French.
Although the present dilapidated
state of the Persian finances,
the army, and every branch
of civil service, affords
convincing proof that the
Prime Minister is either
incapable, or, from selfish
avarice, totally neglectful
of the duties of administration,
it cannot be denied that
he has shown a certain dexterity,
not only in appropriating
all the loaves and fishes
within the realm to himself
and his family, but also in
gathering simultaneously
these honors and decorations





160
on India in God's may make
on the Southern Provinces.
Circular Letters have been
addressed to the various Governors.
These were composed in the
tent of Meerza Malecum, the
Armenian Interpreter habitually
employed by M. Bourée, and
were dictated by his father,
Meerza Jacob, the Chief
Interpreter to the Persian
Mission.

Panice Goozof has requested
the Persian authorities to
delay for a fortnight any force
they might be sending, as he
hoped to arrange matters
amicably with Doot Mahomed.
The orders from Teheran, however,
were for the troops to push
forward with all speed. Not-
withstanding these instructions,
I am of opinion that the fate

of Herat will be decided by
a battle or a compromise,
long before a single Persian
regiment arrives within sight
of the town.

Cholera has broken out at
Kerbela, Bagdad &c. Discretion
requested as to moving towards
infected districts.

Jan^y 8th 1856

Letter to Mr. Stevens. - In a
letter from Mr. Abbott relating
a conversation with the Kaim-
Mekam, there occurs the following
passage: "He (the Kaim Mekam)
had learnt that affairs had
become more complicated and
difficult in consequence of what
had occurred regarding Herat; -
that letters from H. M. Mispin
to Goot Mahomed had been
intercepted by Duncie Goroof;

Paper drawn up by the
Persian Government.
Inclosed in Mr. Murray's
Letter N^o. 15 of 1856.

All the English Authorities
in Persia have been actuated
by personal feelings and have
irritated the Gov^t and People
so that no language can express
their dislike. The Persians believe
that the English wish to treat
their country as they would one
of the Rajas of Hindostan. When
McNeill broke off diplomatic
relations, although he was
wrong, the British Gov^t refused
to receive the Persian Ambassador
sent to make explanations. From
that day the Persian people lost
all faith in the friendship of
the British Government; but they
submitted to the proceedings of the
British Officers, however unjust.

fn, if they remonstrated, they received no answer, or were subjected to the humiliation of receiving only a verbal one through the British Representatives.

Dookhara refused to submit to the indignity, and the fate of Stoddart was the result.

As for McNeill he made a pretext of the Herat question; and the British Gov^t adopted such harsh measures towards Persia that she was compelled to relinquish Herat, a portion of her ancient possessions, and to deprive herself of the means of protecting Persia against the Afghans and the Turcomans.

Col: Skelton, what hawkref. he employed. He was the first British Envoy who made the mission a sanctuary for discontented persons. [Mr. Murray remarks that the present Prime Minister owes his life to this sanctuary.]

(20)

Col. Keil and Col. Ferrant afforded in secret protection to rebels in Khorasan. On the other hand, Yan Mahomed of Herat proceeded against them. He willingly acknowledged himself the servant of the Shah: so did his son Syd Mahomed. Hearing this, Col. Keil became spiteful; and the British Ministers sided with him.

The two Gov^{ts} made an Agreement as to Herat. The British Gov^t was to have no intercourse with Herat: the Persian Gov^t was at liberty to exercise the same amount of interference as in the time of Sultan Ali Shah, viz: If any force from without marched against Herat, Persia might disperse the invading troops. Persia was only not to take actual territorial possession of Herat. That principality, Cabool, and Candahar, were to remain, each under its own ruler, none molesting his neighbour.

Mr. Thomson soared higher than any of the others. He acted in such a manner that the like of it has never been seen in the world. Hence, the attack of the Imam of Muscat, and of the Khan of Khiva. But the most serious of his proceedings was, that he upset the Herat engagement, and commenced dispatching people and scattering letters about Herat. He withdrew Syd Mahomed from his duty; and sent an Englishman to that city. Therefore, the Persian Gov^{ty} is justified in taking whatever steps she pleases as to Herat.

Mr. Murray's proceedings were more "spicy" than all the rest. He was expected to bring important communications to Persia, and every endeavour was made to satisfy him; but he acted in such a way that every one gave the preference to Mr. Thomson.

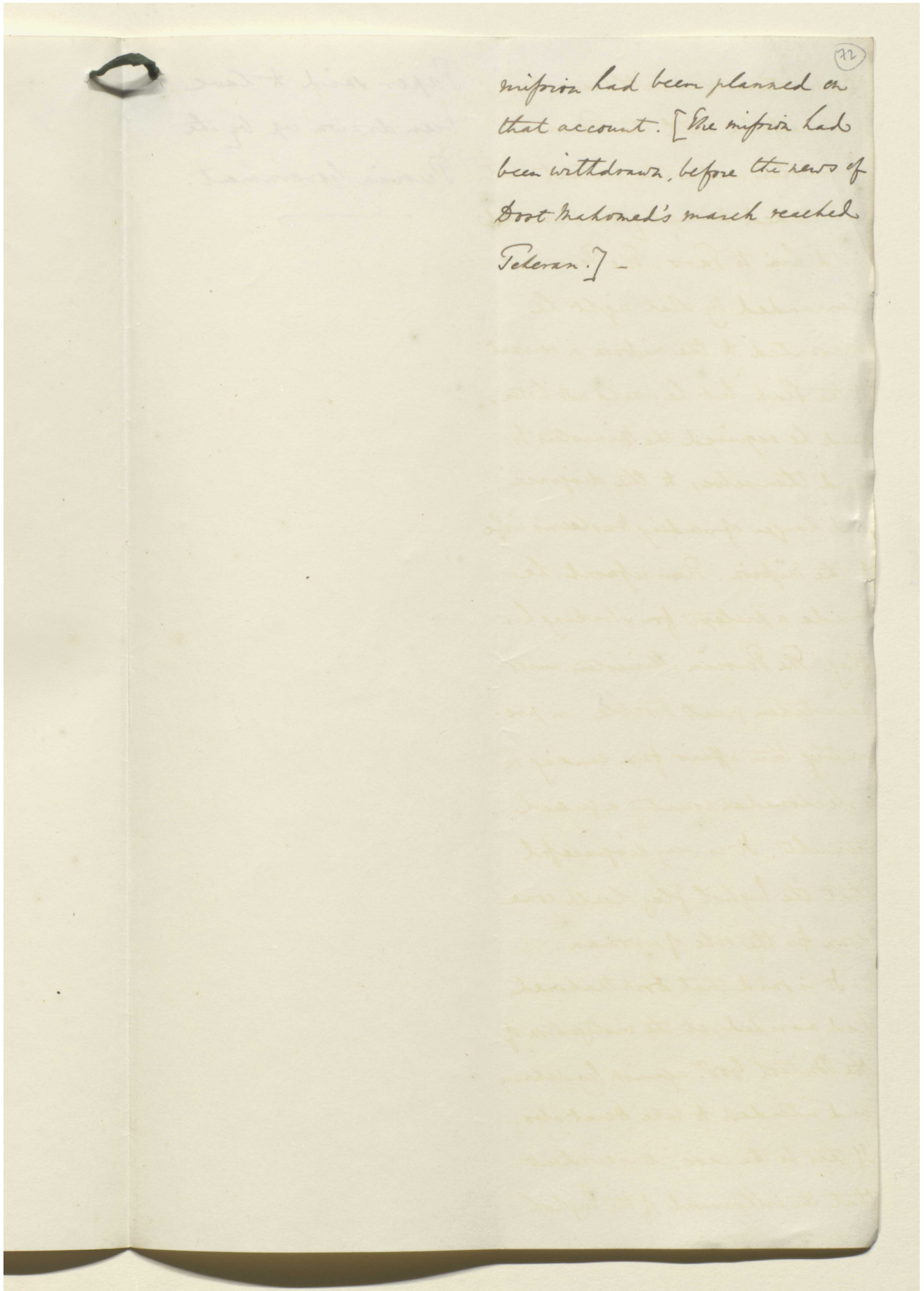
Story of Mirza Hasseem Khan.

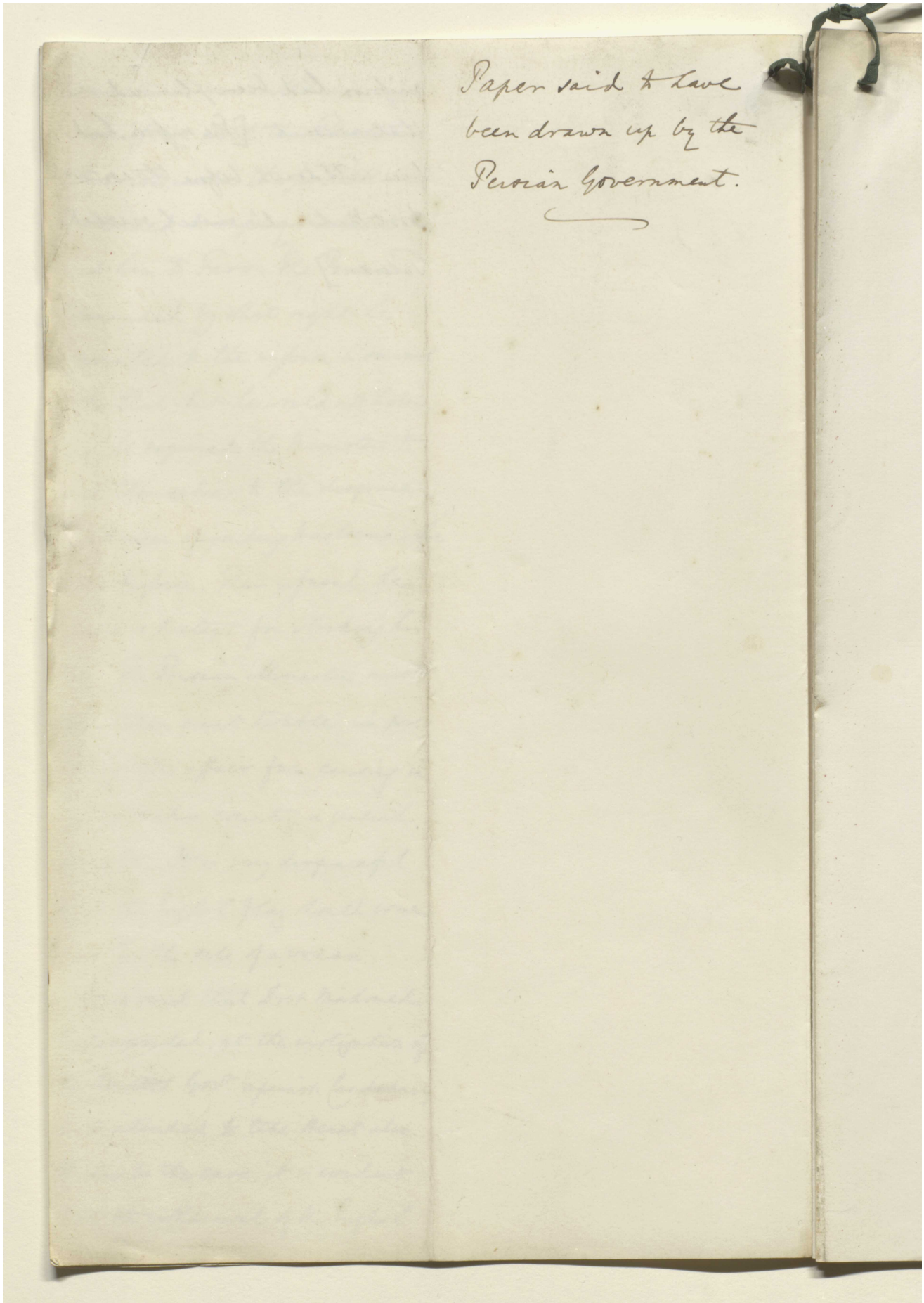
Mr. Thomson wished to appoint him first Persian Secretary to the Mission; but the Persian Ministers silenced him.

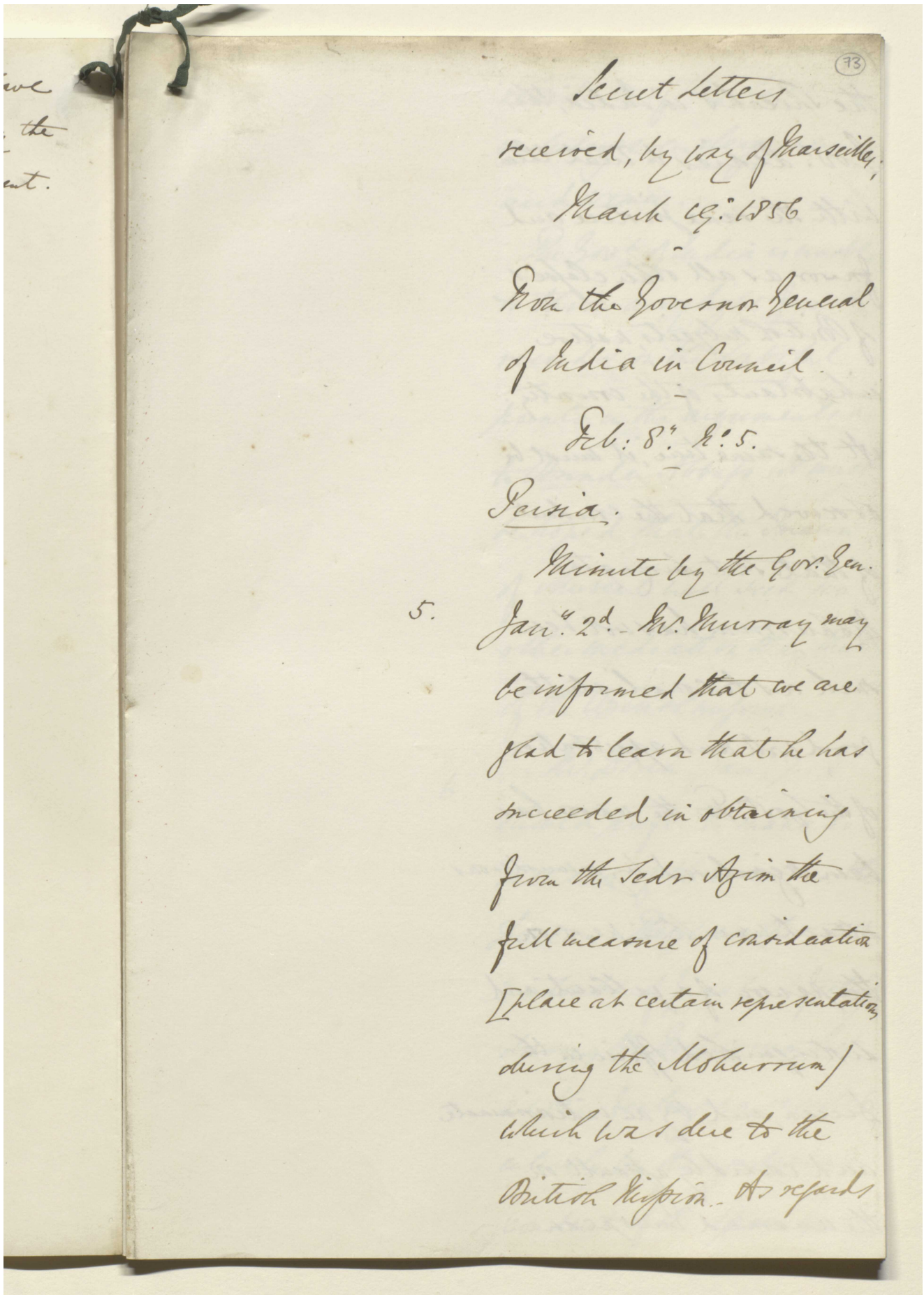
71
by sound arguments. Scandal
having been excited about Keerza
Haskeem's wife, a circular letter
was addressed to all the miforia,
couched in such terms that,
without open mention of any one,
all might take warning. [Mr.
Murray says that the circular
letter had nothing to do with the
British miforia - that it was ante-
cedent to all the disputes about
Haskeem's wife - and was caused
by some supposed irregularities of
the junior members of the French
miforia.] Murray paid no attention
to these hints, and when he returned
to Tchern, he again hired a house
in the neighbourhood of the miforia
for the wife. [Salce, says Mr. Murray,
and that he did not even know
where their house was situated.]
The priesthood and people interposed
on the score of religion. [Mr. Murray
says that the Minister required
the Priests to sign the paper, which he
had drawn up.] Murray, seeing that

the curtain was withdrawn, began
 a discussion with the Persian
 Ministers, under the pretext that
 he intended to employ Hasseem and
 send him to Fars. The Persians
 demanded by what right he
 appointed to the mission a servant
 of the Shah; but he would not listen;
 and he required the Ministers to
 lend themselves to the disgrace
 and danger of sending Hasseem's wife
 to the mission. Their refusal he
 made a pretext for striking his
 flag. The Persian Ministers must
 have taken great trouble in pre-
 venting this affair from causing in
 a Mohammedan country a general
 tumult. It is very disgraceful
 that the English flag should come
 down for the sake of a woman.

It is said that Dost Mahomed
 had marched, at the instigation of
 the British Govt. against Candahar,
 and intended to take Herat also.
 If this be the case, it is evident
 that the withdrawal of the English







the Sheeas in India, this
Gov^t: desires to treat them
with the same justice and
favor as all other classes
of British subjects, native
inhabitants of the country.
At the same time, it must be
observed that the conduct
of that sect during the
Muhurram has not been
such as to conciliate the
good will and approbation
of the Gov^t: For the season has
been signalized by a murderous
attack upon their part on
the person of a gallant and
distinguished Officer in the
Deccan, and by an indiscriminate
and cowardly assault on
the unarmed European

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residents of the place,
including even deacons
and women.

The Gov^t of India is unable
to throw any light from its
records on the doubtful
points in the arguments as
to Bunder Abbas. It must
be hoped that the Imam
of Muscat will seek no
other mediation than that
of the British Empire.

6. W. Loria. Jan. 27. I
should prefer to make no
mention of the events in the
Deccan. They were the result
no doubt of fanatical feeling
during the Mohurrum, but,
as this feeling was excited
entirely by the injudicious
conduct of the officer concerned,

I cannot think that they indicate any spirit of disloyalty on the part of the Mahomedan subjects of this Gov^t generally.

Mr. Gen: Lov. I should 7
also prefer that the latter part of the 3^d para of the G. G.'s Minute should not be included in the answer to Mr. Murray; but, after all, I do not see that the insertion of the whole can do any harm! -

Mr. Grant. I think it well 8
that Mr. Murray should understand that Secas, and all other sects, as, and ever will be, treated with all fairness and due consideration in India.

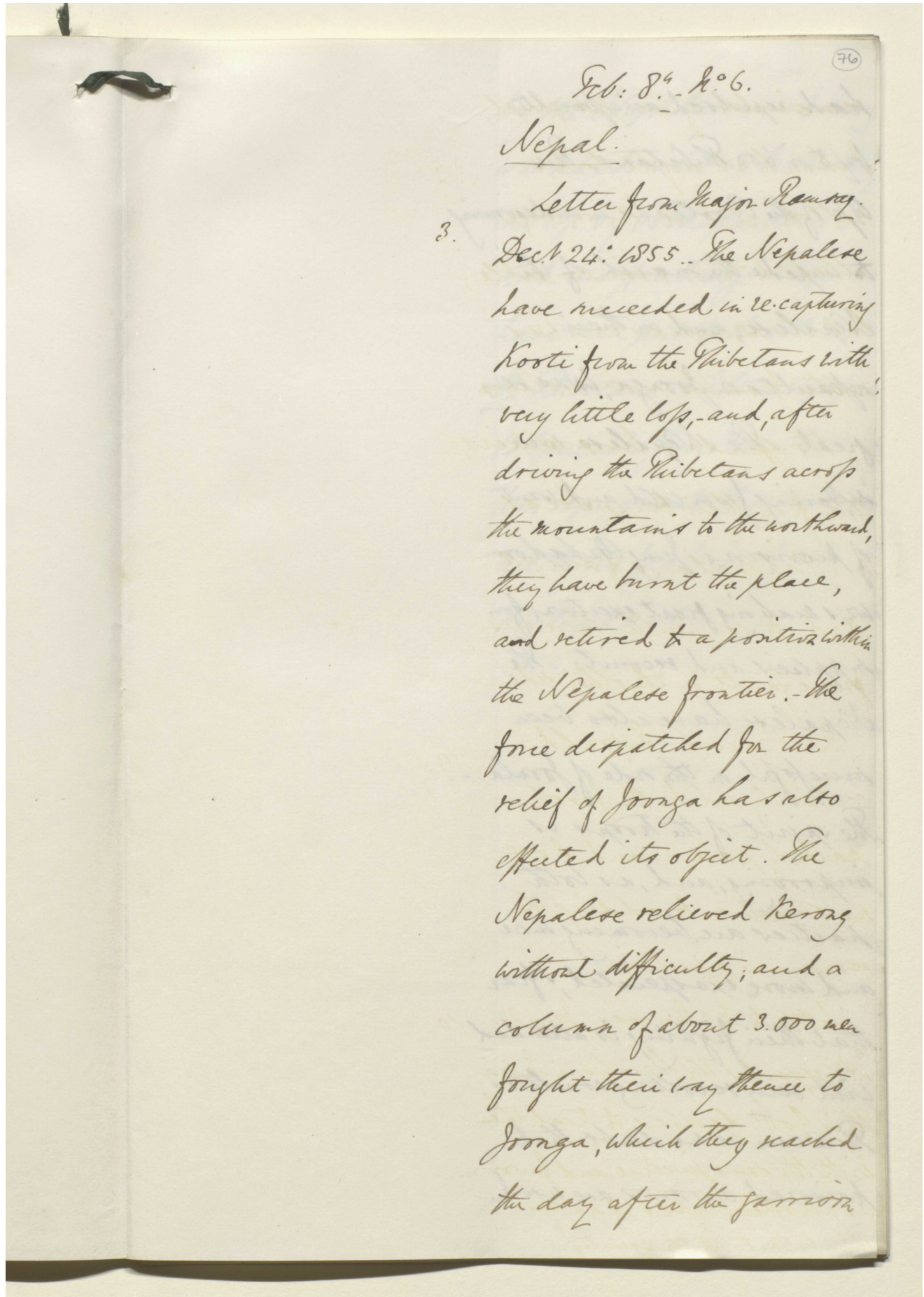
75

It may be very well for the
B. Inwoy to remind the
Persian Court that the Queen
has millions of Sheea
subjects in India; but I
should be sorry to appear
to countenance any conclusion
which possibly might be
drawn from our complete
silence upon this point, to
the effect that Indian subjects
of the Sheea sect are really
in the least degree liable
to suffer for any impertinence
or misconduct on the part
of the Persian Minister.
But, unless there is some
point to be gained by
adding the substance of the

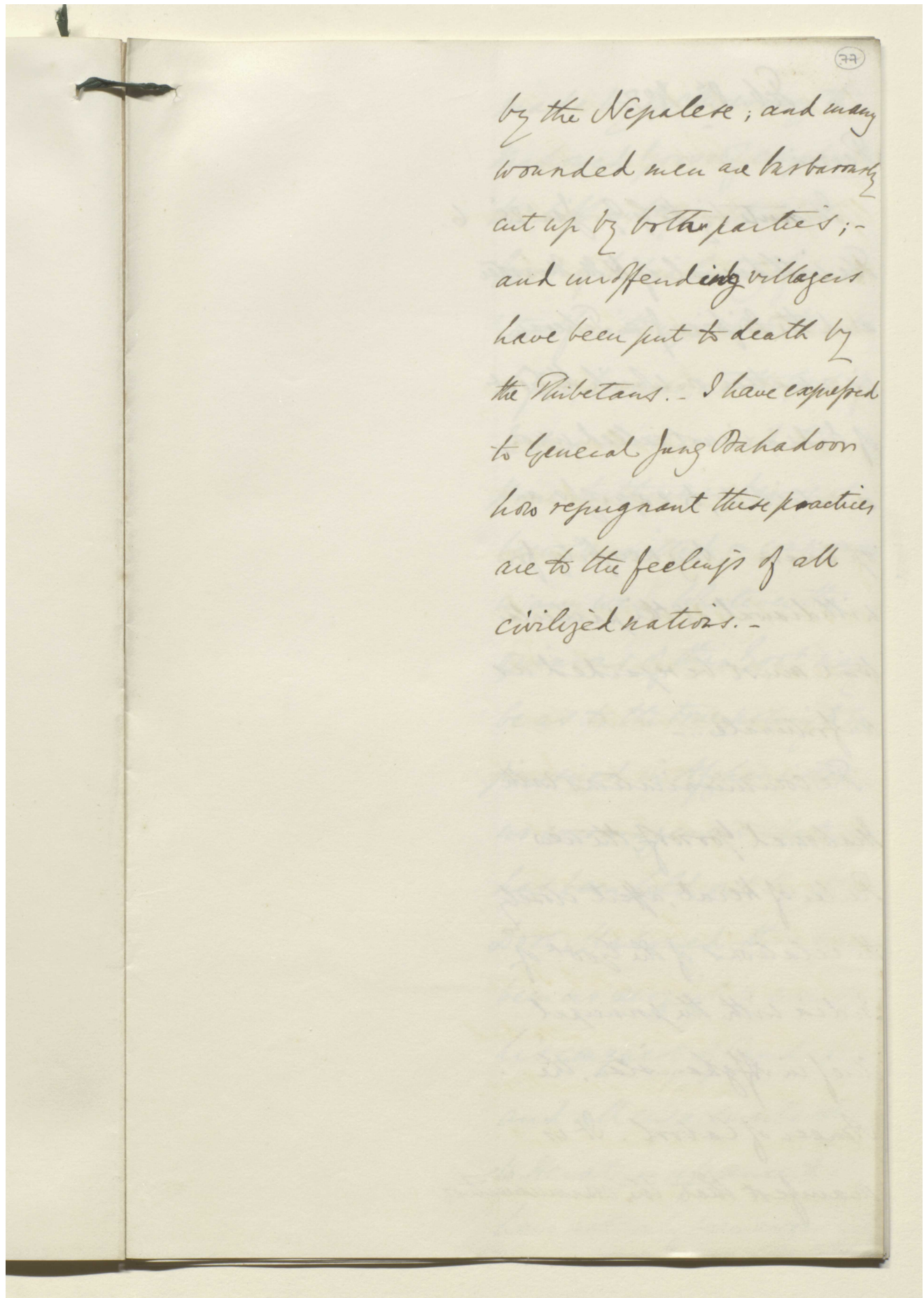
remainder of that paragraph,
I think it might be as
well to omit it. The outrage
alluded to was inexcusable;
but its peculiar vice was
rather from the circumstance
of the offenders being soldiers,
than from their being Sheas,
or Mahomedans of any sect.
And, to say truth, there was
grave fault on the other side.

W. Peacock. I would
certainly add the first
part of para 3. and I see
no objection to adding the
remaining portions. 9.

Letter to W. Murray: Jan: 23. 10.
"As regards the Sheahs in India,
this Govt. desires to treat them
with the same justice and favor
as all other classes of native
inhabitants of the country."



had repulsed an assault
by 5 or 600 Tibetans.. The
lops of the Booteahs in endeavouring
to impede the march of the
Nepalese, and in their
assaults on Joonga, was very
great.. The Nepalese were
suffering from cold and want
of provisions. Jung Bahadur
was making great exertions for
supplies and recruits.. The
Nepalese have also been
successful on the side of Jorula..
The spirit of the troops is
improving; and, as both
parties are becoming more
and more exasperated, I fear
that their fighting is attended
with very revolting cruelties.
There can be no doubt that
poisoned arrows are used



by the Nepalese; and many
wounded men are barbarously
cut up by both parties; -
and unoffending villagers
have been put to death by
the Tibetans. - I have expressed
to General Jung Bahadoon
how repugnant these practices
are to the feelings of all
civilized nations. -

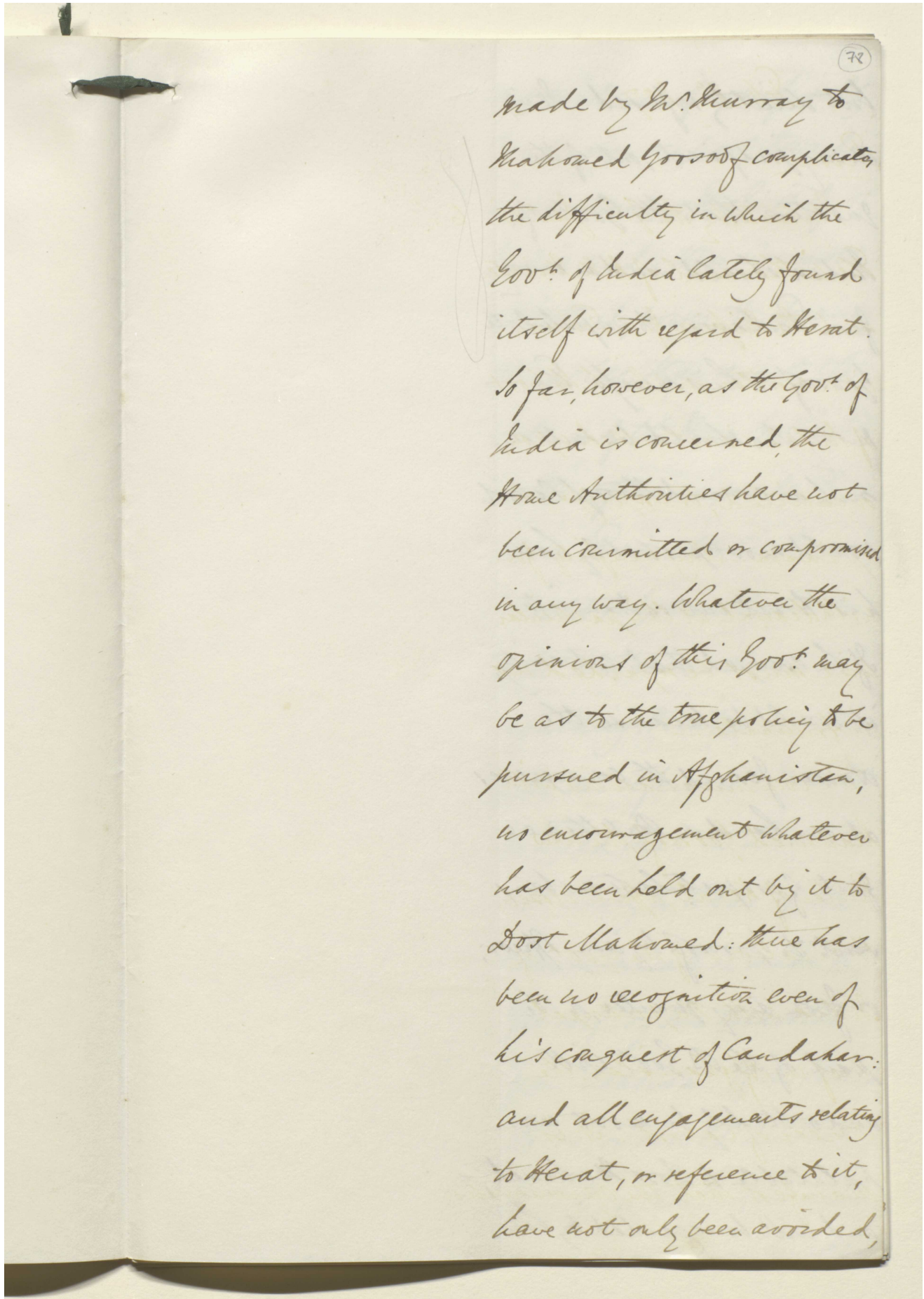
Feb: 8th - 1857.

Persia.

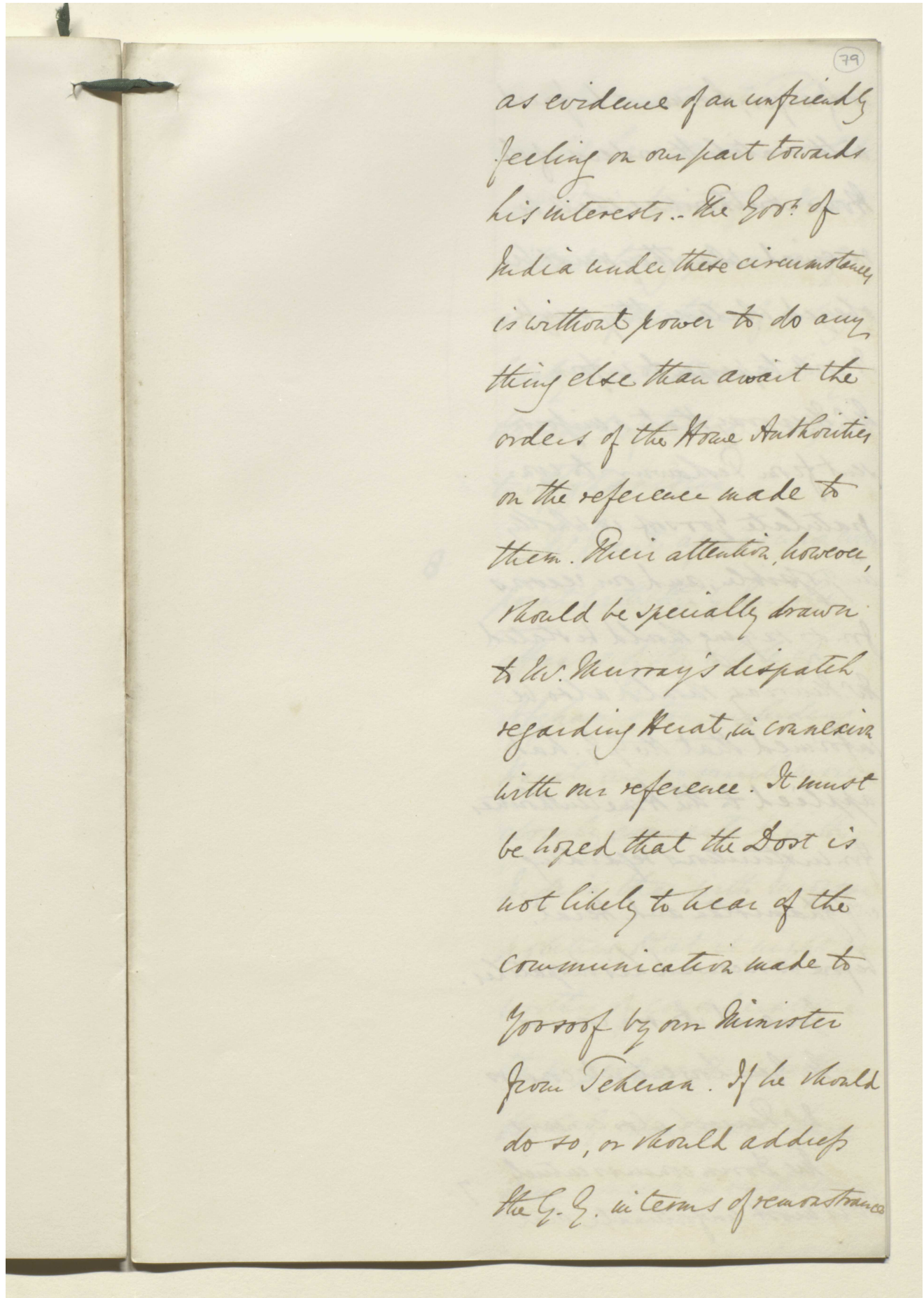
Minute by the G. C. Jan^{ry} 25th 6.

The withdrawal of A. M. Minister
and the Mission from Teheran
is a matter on which the Govt
of India is not called upon,
or entitled, to express an
opinion... Any necessity for
withdrawal at this particular
time must be regarded as
unfortunate...

The communications with
Mahomed Goroosof, the new
Ruler of Herat, affect closely
the relations of the Govt. of
India with the principal
Chief in Afghanistan, the
Amier of Cabool.. It is
manifest that the communications



but directly refused. It is,
in my judgment, out of the
question that the Gov^{ts} of
India should send an envoy
from Dehwar, to congratulate
Gooroo on his success. The
envoy who should be sent on
such an errand through Cabool
would most probably have
his throat cut in transitu.
If he escaped that extremity,
it would be because the
Ameer feared the consequences
at our hands. But the mere
fact of congratulations being
sent to Gooroo by any officer,
or from any quarter, on the
part of the B. Gov^{ts} will
undoubtedly be most un-
palatable to Dost Mahomed,
and will be regarded by him



of anger, he must be forced
with until the orders of the
Home Authorities shall be
received; when they must be
obeyed, whatever they may be.
It will be proper to inform
Mr. Murray that a mission
sent from Deshavar to con-
gratulate Ghorsoof is wholly
impossible; and our reasons
for so saying should be stated.
Mr. Murray should also be
informed that Mr. G. G. had
applied to the Home Authorities
for instructions regarding
Afghanistan and Herat,
before it received his despatches.
General Anson concurs.
Mr. Gen. Low entirely concurs.
Mr. Peacock also concurs.
Mr. Doria concurs entirely. 7.
It is most unfortunate that

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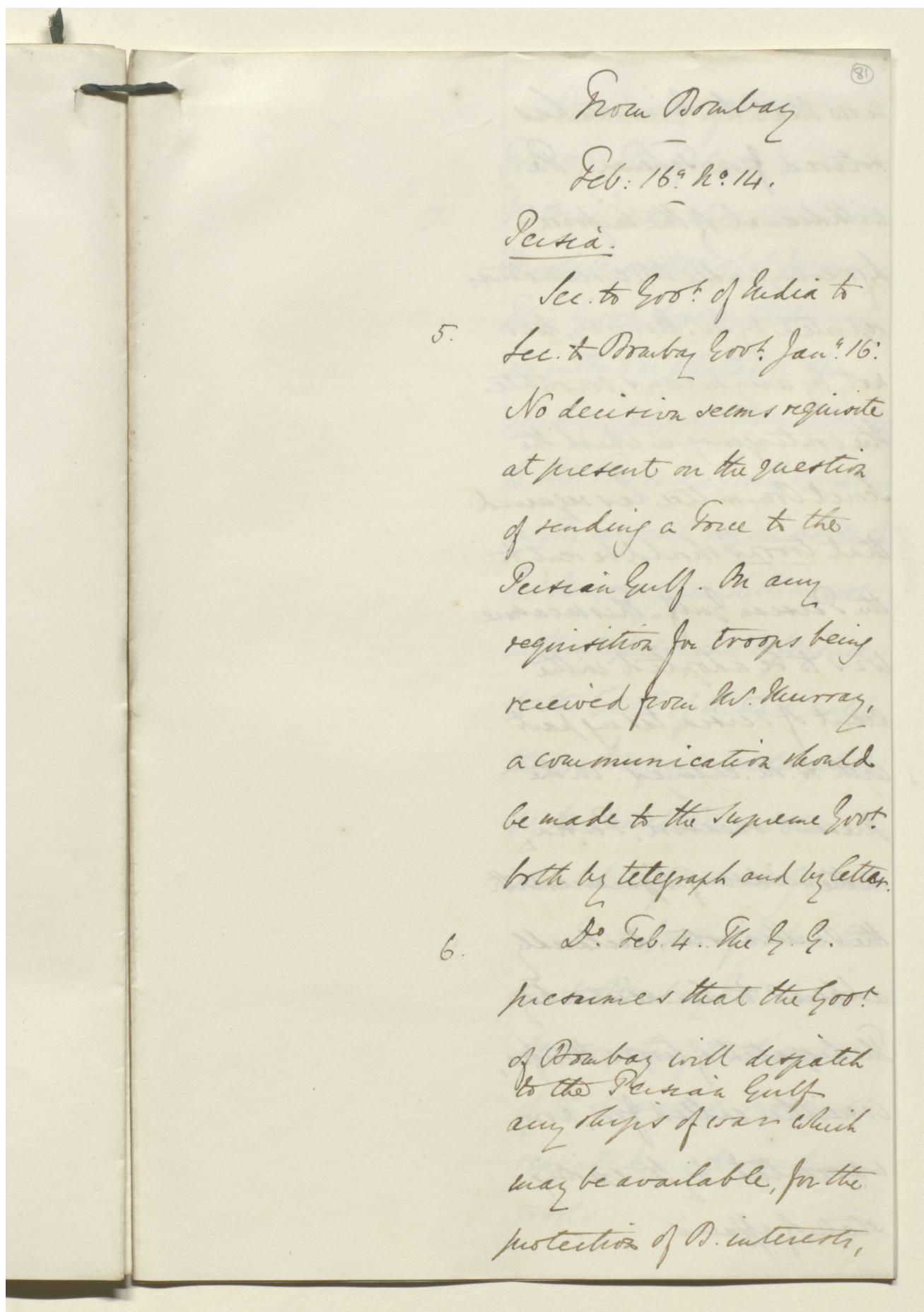
H. M. Minister at Schwan
Should have communicated
with Dunic Goozooof at Herat,
without being previously
aware of the line of policy
likely to be advocated by
the Gov^t of India in respect
to Afghanistan.

8.

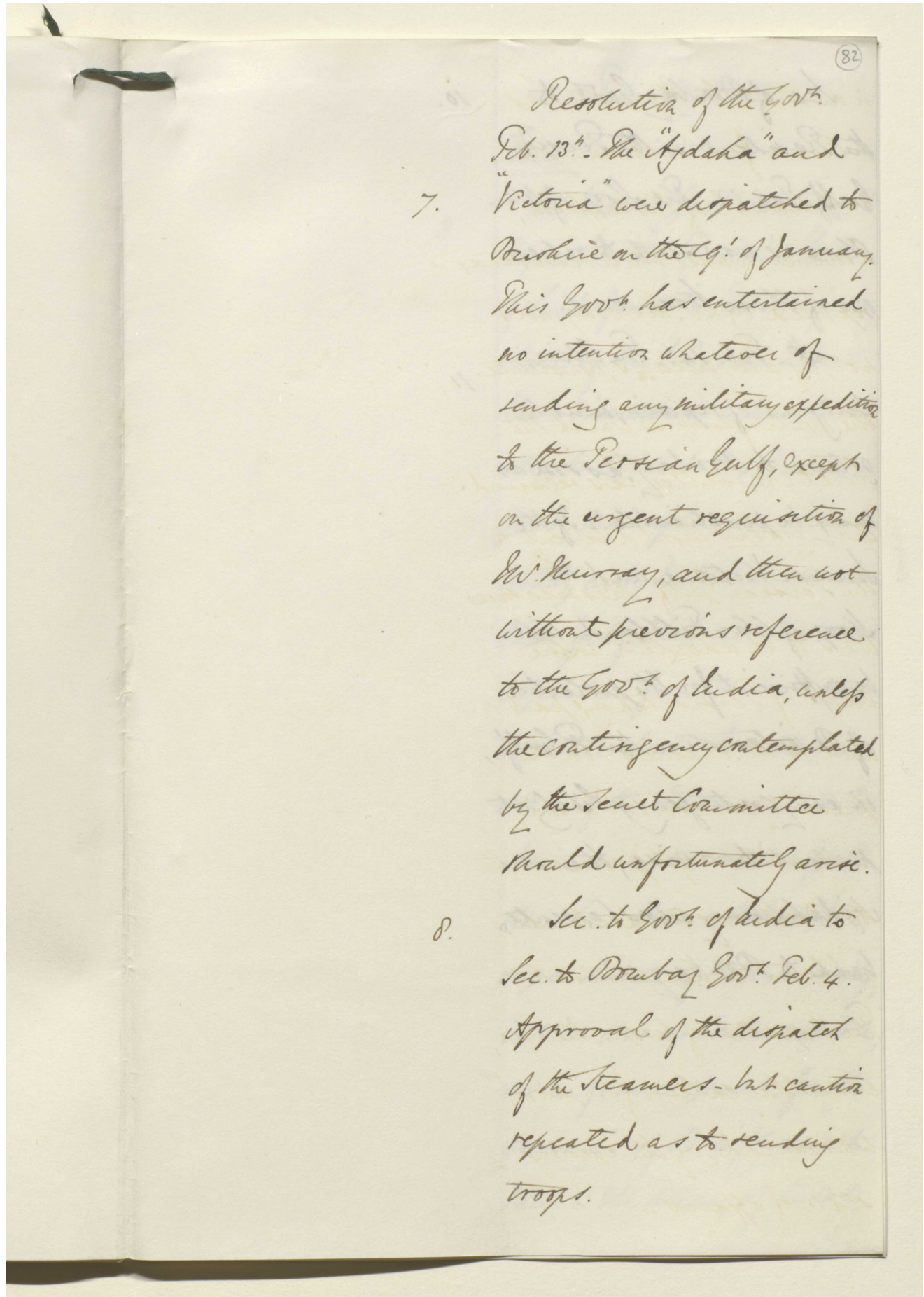
It is quite agreed upon every
point with the G. G. ... The
affairs of the whole of
Afghanistan, including
Herat, are so much more
closely connected with
India than with European
politics, that it might be
worthy of consideration in
the proper quarter whether
the G. G. should not have
some concern in our diplomatic

relations with and respecting
Herat. With Cabool, the G. S.
is, and must be, the medium
of communication; and
Cabool, Candahar, and
Herat are one, in all that
concerns the security of
British interests. Disconnected
action, or, which is the same
thing, action through dis-
connected means, upon
what is essentially one object,
is action under constant
disability and frequent risk.

Letter to Mr. Murray. Feb. 8. 9.

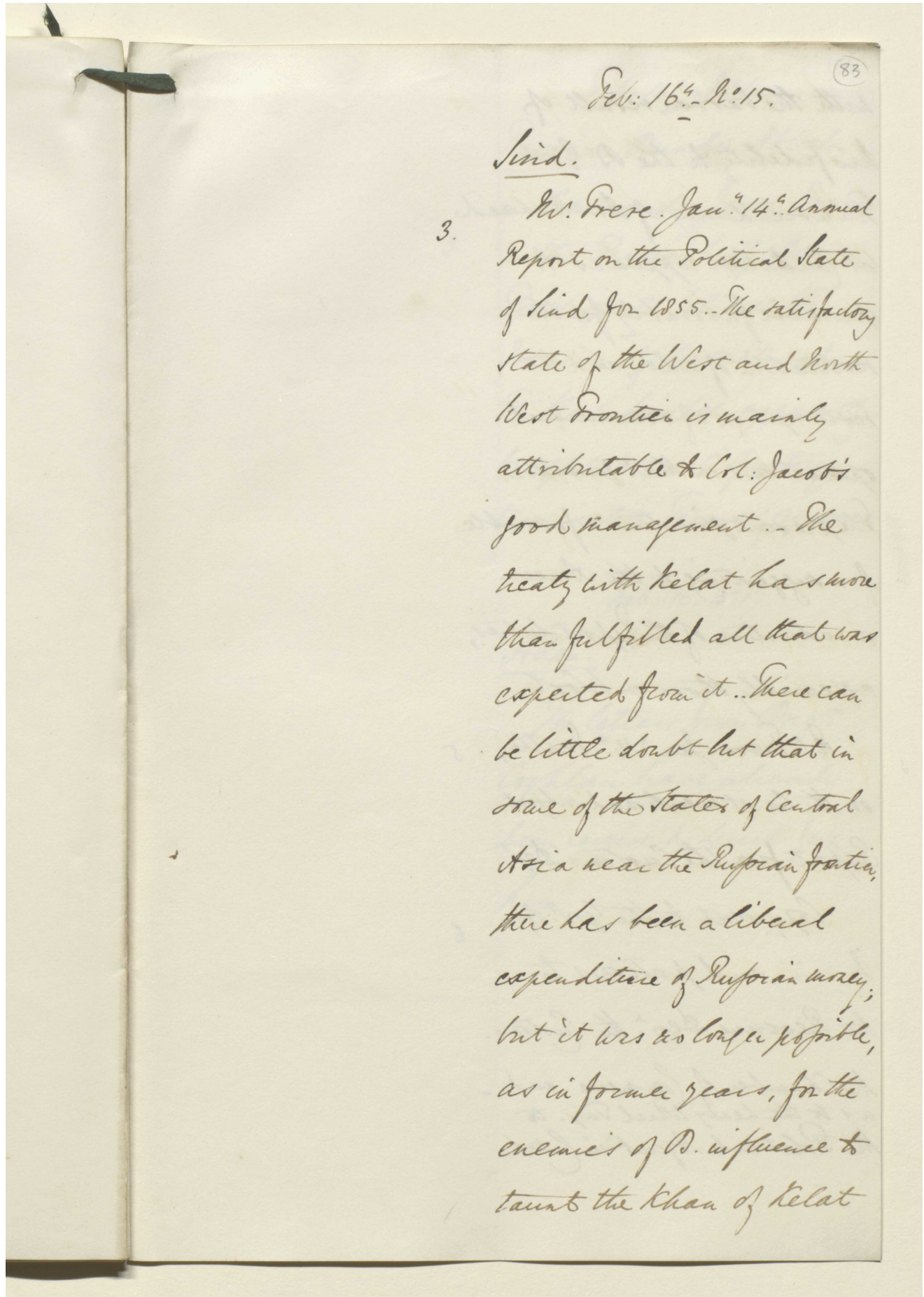


now that the Minister has
retired from Tehran... The
withdrawal of the mission,
however, under the circumstances
reported by Mr. Murray, does
not, by any means, constitute
the contingency in which the
Secret Committee has required
that troops should be sent to
the Persian Gulf. This measure
was to be adopted "in the
event of Persia taking part
with H. M. enemies. On the
present occasion, Persia,
in the midst of differences with
the P. Minister, declaredly
adheres to her neutrality.
The dispatch of troops, therefore,
is neither called for, nor
warranted, by the existing
state of affairs.



Sec. of Orubay Gov^t: to 10.
the Resident in the Persian
Gulf. Feb. 12. The Sloop of War
Clive is now sent to relieve
one of those Steamers.

11.
18. Feb. 14. The Clive,
being out of repair, must
return to Orubay, as soon as
may be practicable. If the
Steamer Victoria and the
Sloop of War Falkland will
be sufficient for the protection
of P. interests in the P. Gulf,
in any contingency likely at
present to arise, the
Ajdaha may also be sent
back to Orubay.



with the barren result of
his fidelity to the D. Govt.-
The ascendancy of Dost Mahomed
at Candahar appears to
promise favorably for the
restoration of order, and the
resumption of commercial
operations in that quarter.-
The present juncture is favorable
for suggesting to the Ameer
a reduction of the Export duties,
especially those on Wool.

W. Greer. Jan. 14. - Further, 5
on the last mentioned subject.-

Report from the Customs' Dep't.

Copy sent to the Gov't of 6
India. and portions to
the Revenue Dep't. the Customs.
the Chamber of Commerce - and -
as to the heavy Wheel Tax. to
the Political Agent in Cutch

(84)

Feb. 16th. N^o 16

Persia.. Bunder Ablas.

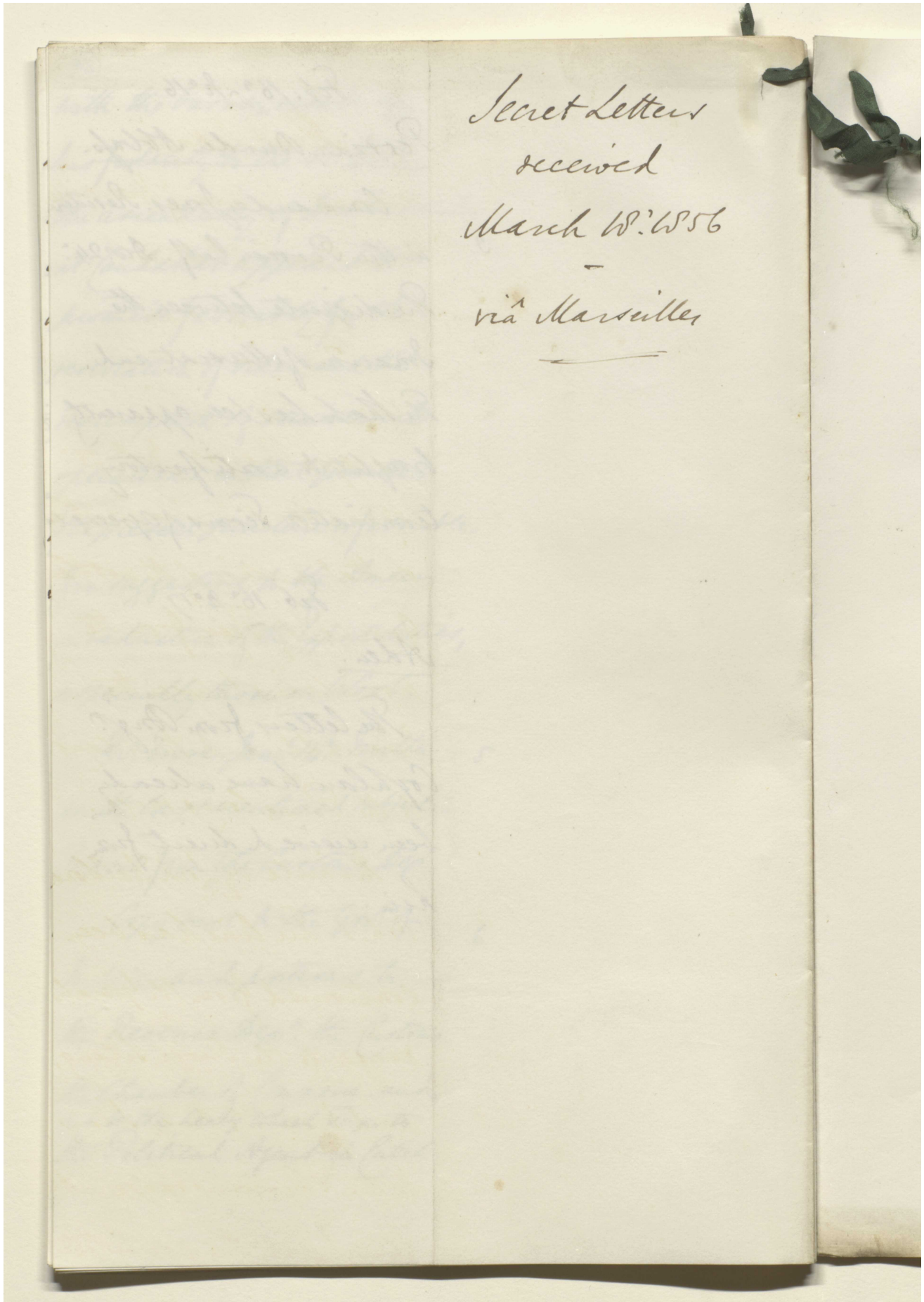
3. Commander Jones. Resident
in the Persian Gulf. Dec. 24:

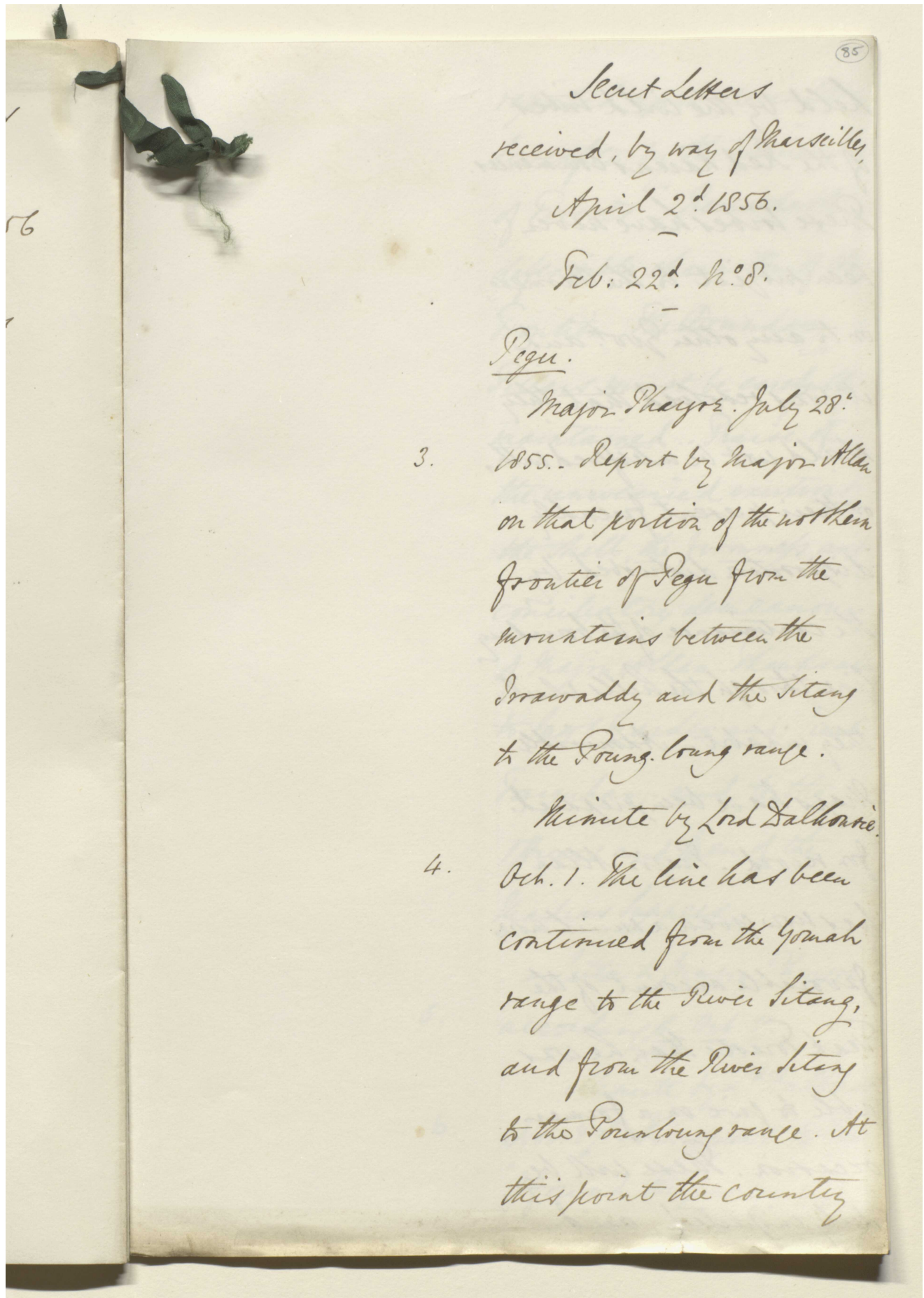
The dispute between the
Imam of Muscat and
The Shah has been apparently
brought to a satisfactory
termination. Terms of agreement.

Feb. 16th. N^o 17.

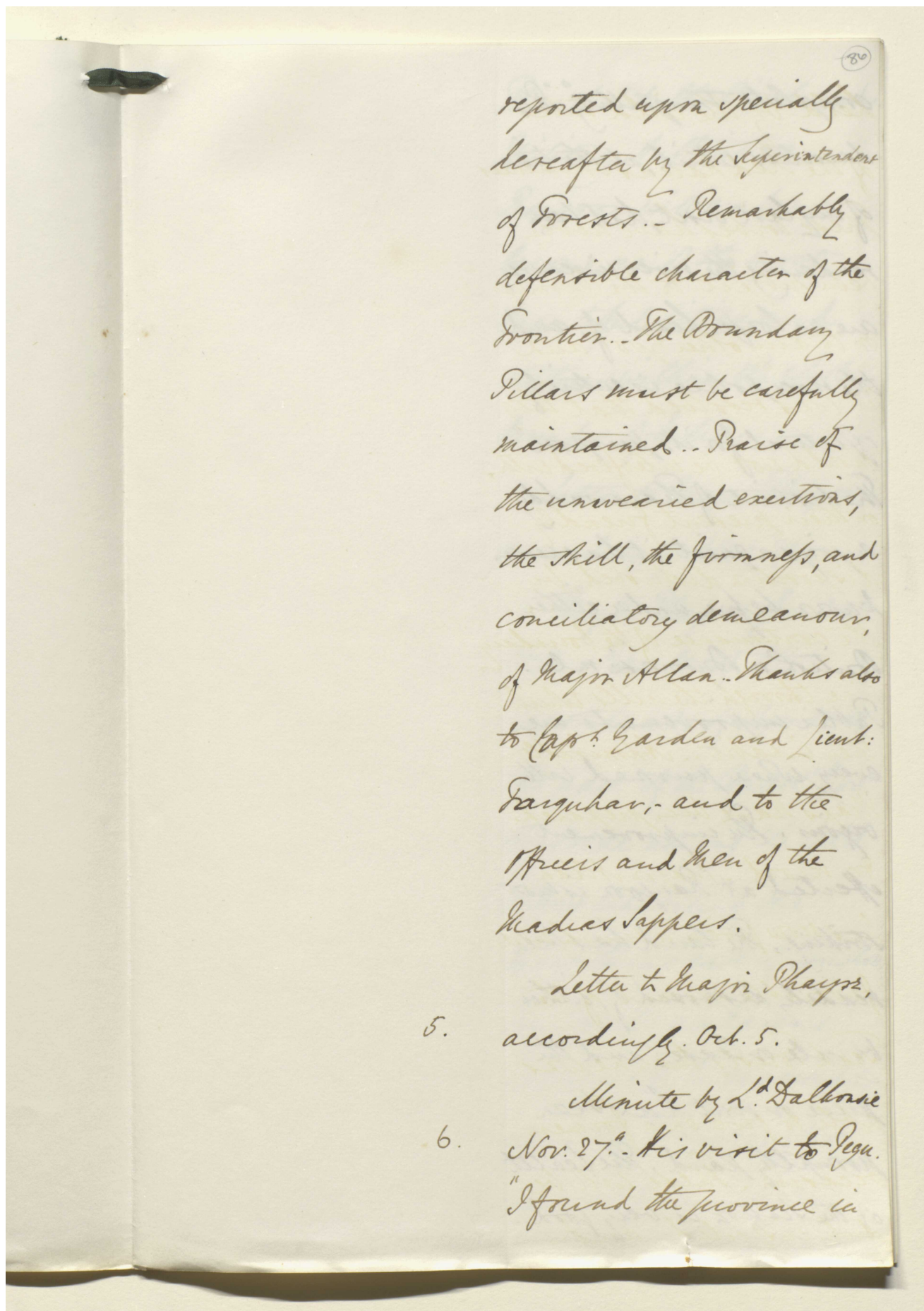
Aden.

The letters from Mr.
Coghlan have already
been received direct from
him.





held by the wild tribes
of the Red Karens commences.
These tribes have never
been subject to the Burmes,
or to any other Govt. and
it was resolved that they
should not be interfered with,
or their present friendly
disposition disturbed, by
the continuance of the boundary
line through the hills which
they inhabit.. Admirable
Maps have been prepared
for record.. Major Allan
has now given a much more
favorable account of the
Teak Forests than he was
able to give on a former
occasion. These will be
duly inspected, and



86
reported upon specially
hereafter by the Superintendents
of Forests. - Remarkably
defensible character of the
Frontier. - The Boundary
Pillars must be carefully
maintained. - Praise of
the unwearied exertions,
the skill, the firmness, and
conciliatory demeanour,
of Major Allen. - Thanks also
to Cap^t: Garden and Lieut:
Farquhar, - and to the
Officers and Men of the
Madras Sappers.

5. Letter to Major Phayre,
accordingly. Oct. 5.

6. Minute by L^d: Dalhousie
Nov. 27. - His visit to Segu.
"I found the province in

complete tranquillity." "The
dacoities which, at the time
of my last visit, had been
rendering the river insecure,
are no longer heard of; and
the river police is entirely
effectual for its purpose."
The district of Tharawaddy
enjoys a quiet it has never
known before, under either
British or Burmese rule.
Public improvements are
every where pursued with
vigour. An improvement
effected at Rangoon is most
striking. The land has been
readily disposed of, either
by sale or lease; and the
price or rent has been
promptly paid. The health
of the station is very good..

87

Thanks to the Civil and
Military Authorities...

Rangoon will ere long
become one of the most
beautiful cities and
stations within the whole
bounds of India...

7. Letter to Major Phayre,
accordingly. Nov. 29.

8. Major Phayre. Jan. 4th
1856... Result of the
appointments of Agents on
the part of the British Govt^t
to reside among the wild
tribes inhabiting the
mountains east of Toungoo.
The Agents are Karens
belonging to tribes residing
near the Toungoo, who
have confidence in us.

They are constantly among
the wild tribes of their
race; and through their
influence the kidnapping
of children, the sale of slaves,
and the savage attacks upon
each other, once so rife, have
been materially checked.

Satisfactory. 9.

88

Feb. 22^d. h. 9.

Afghanistan.

3.

Major Edwards Jan. 9th.
Accounts of Herat and
Candahar sent by Mahomed
Alum Khan, nephew of Dook
Mahomed.. All agree that
the revolution at Herat
originated in disgust with
the drunken rule of Syd
Mahomed.. Dook Mahomed
is said to have been already
invited by the same con-
spirators to put down
Gorsoff, who is severe in
punishments, and
niggardly in rewards..
Gorsoff is not supported
by any Persian troops, on
other open marks of
countenance. The annexation

of Candahar to Cabool is very distasteful to the Candahar chiefs; but, weak and disunited, their alternative was annexation to Persia. Another account says that Yorzooof is a man of resource and ability; and, throwing aside all royal pretence, is acceptable to the people, after the fashion of Dost Mahomed, and Kotur dil Khan of Candahar.

Major Edwards. Jan. 15. 4.

It is highly probable that Dost Mahomed has simultaneously sought the sanction of both the Persian and the British Govts. to his attempting to obtain Herat. It is not the Ameer's policy

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to break off friendly relations
with Persia, if he can possibly
avoid it. But the difference
between his references to the
two Goats is this: if Persia
alone opposes his views on
Herat, he will take no heed
of the opposition; but if the
G. G. oppose them, he will not
move on Herat, however
deeply he may feel the
interference. — The ruler of
Koordooz has made his
submission to Sirdar Khansah
Wfzul Khan at Balkh. He
has probably been called on,
in the present instance, for
a heavy tribute, and will
thus be gradually weakened
previously to his country
being taken.

From Bombay

March 5. n^o 18.

Aden.

Resolution of the Gov^t.

4.

Feb. 27. Colonel Jacob to be
informed, that the Gov^t. is
very desirous that the
number of Volunteers from
the Hind Horse, for service
in Aden, should be raised
as speedily as possible to
the complement of 100.

(90)

March 5. 1856.

Persia.

Minute by Lord Alphonse.

3. Feb. 18. The Commander in
7. ^{19.} chief should be requested,
without issuing any orders,
to consider what troops
can be most conveniently
sent:

1. in the event of its
being deemed advisable
that we should simply
establish ourselves in
Karrak:-

2. in the event of a
more extensive expedition
being thought necessary.

The Commander in chief
of the Indian Navy, - the
Commissary General - and
the Principal Commissary
of Ordnance should be
similarly consulted.

But the news of negotiation for Peace
may change the tactics of Persia. -
Minutes by other

4.5.6.

Members of Gov^{ts}.

The instructions of the
G. G. solicited. Feb. 19.

8.

Letters to the Commander
in chief. &c. Feb. 26.

9.10.11.

to H. Deeke. Feb. 27.

12.

Vessels that could be made
ready, and the numbers they
could carry.

The *Feroze* is under
the orders of the Gov^{ts} of India. 13.
and is intended, after landing
Lord Dalhousie, to convey the
Pasha of Egypt.

Opinion of the
Commander in chief.

15.

Information from
Muscot as to Persian
troops sent to Poonah.

16.

to H. Deeke's and
to H. Somerset's letters sent

17.

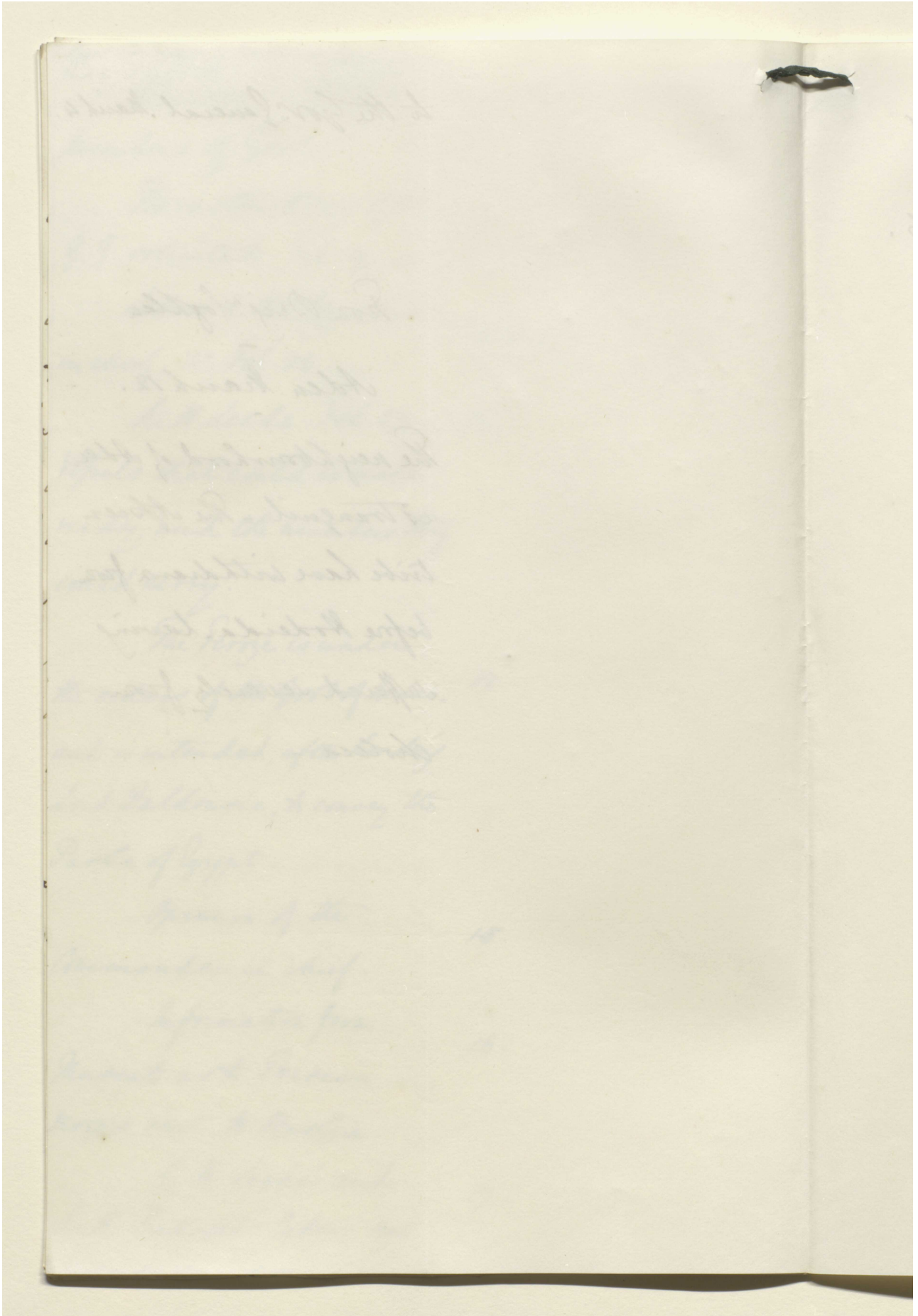
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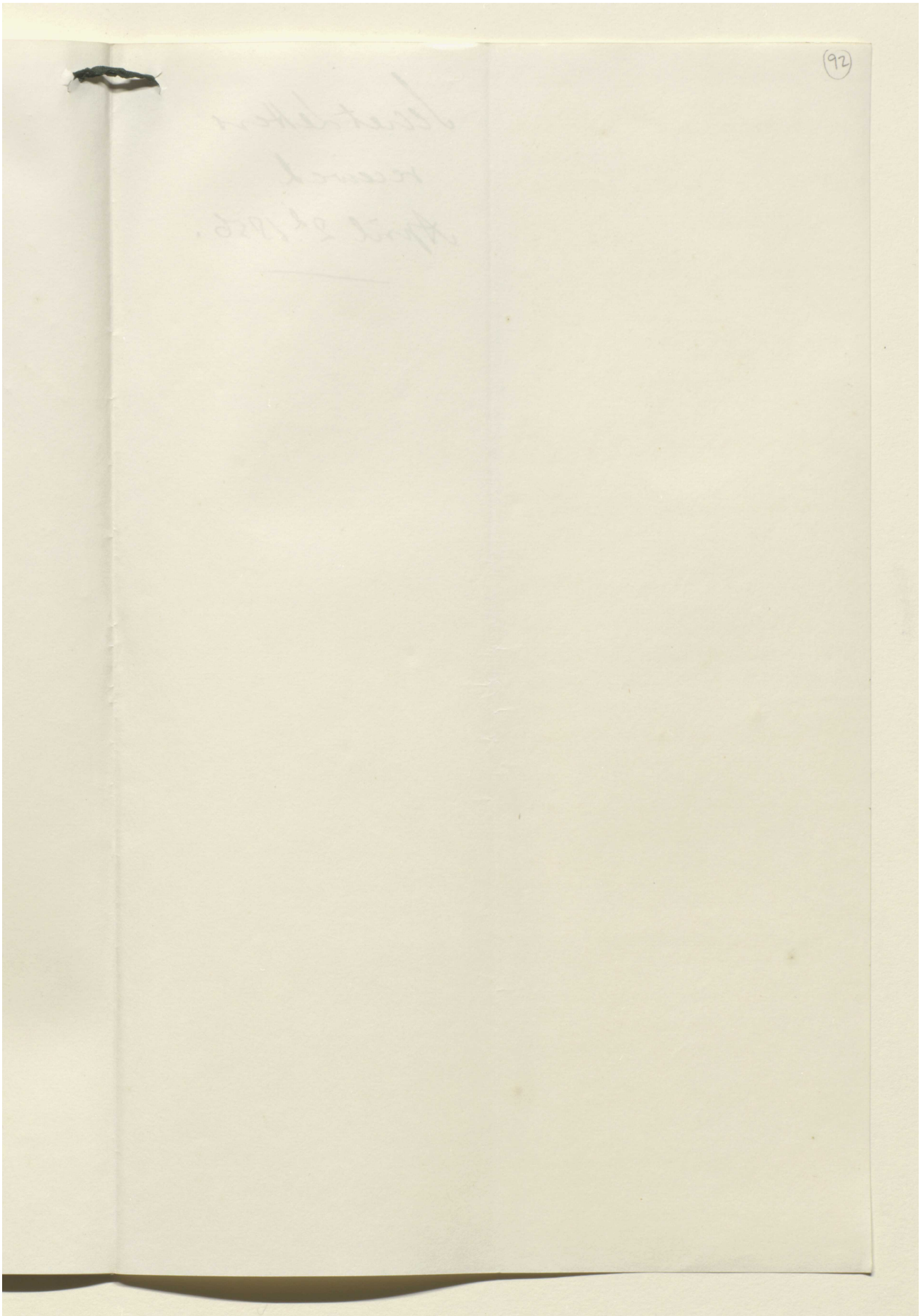
to the Gov. General. March 4.

From Dej^t. Coghen

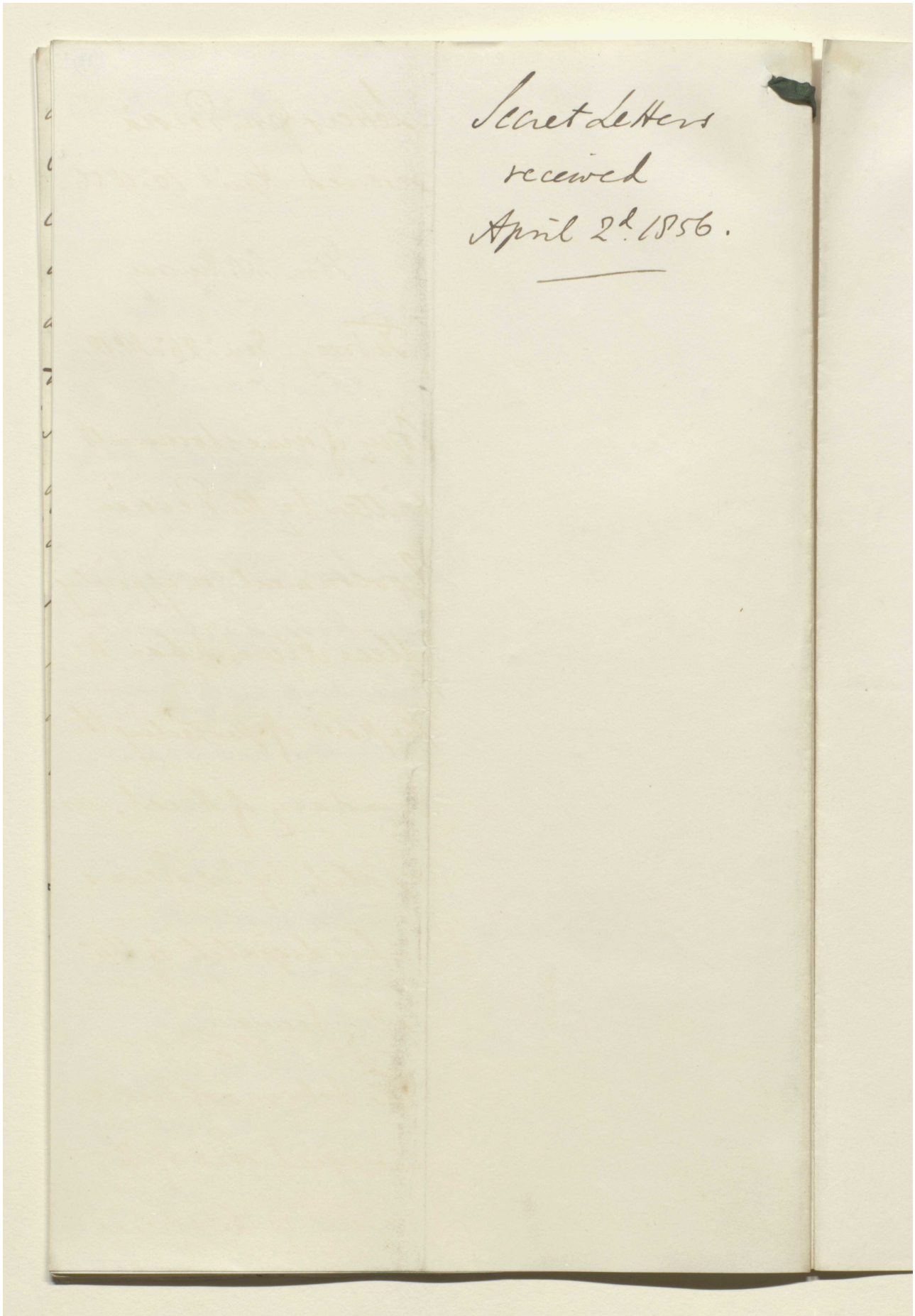
Aden. March 12.

The neighbourhood of Aden
is tranquil. - The Apsen
tribe have withdrawn from
before Hodeida. having
suffered severely from
cholera. -





'Secret Letters received, by way of Marseilles, April 2.1856' [92v] (16/16)



(93)

Letters from Persia
received April 10. 1856.

From W. Murray

Tabreez. Jan. 26. No. 18.

Copy of nine documents
written by the Persian
Government on appointing
Mleer Alum Khan to
the post of protecting the
boundary of Herat, - as
reported by Mr. Stevens
in his despatch of the
19th of January.

The Debeerool Moolk
who signed some of the
papers is the official

and confidential Secretary
of the Prime Minister, and
virtually a member of the
Government.

Feb: 13th H: 23.

Projected treaty with
America -

already received from
the Foreign Office. -

Feb: 15. H: 24

Utter inability of the Persian
Govt. to resist any attack
that may be made by
England. The regiments sent
to the southern provinces,
for the purpose of resisting
an attack from India,

(94)

either mutiny, or fall to pieces
by the way. A Persian long
resident here told our consul
a few days ago, that if an English
Force were to land in Asiatic
Turkey, and to approach this
frontier, the whole province
would be in rebellion against
the Govt. immediately. Such are
the results of the cruel oppression
and avaricious administration
of the Prime Minister and his
relations. If the British Govt.
make a hostile demonstration,
The Shah will only have to choose
between sacrificing his minister,
or risking his crown.

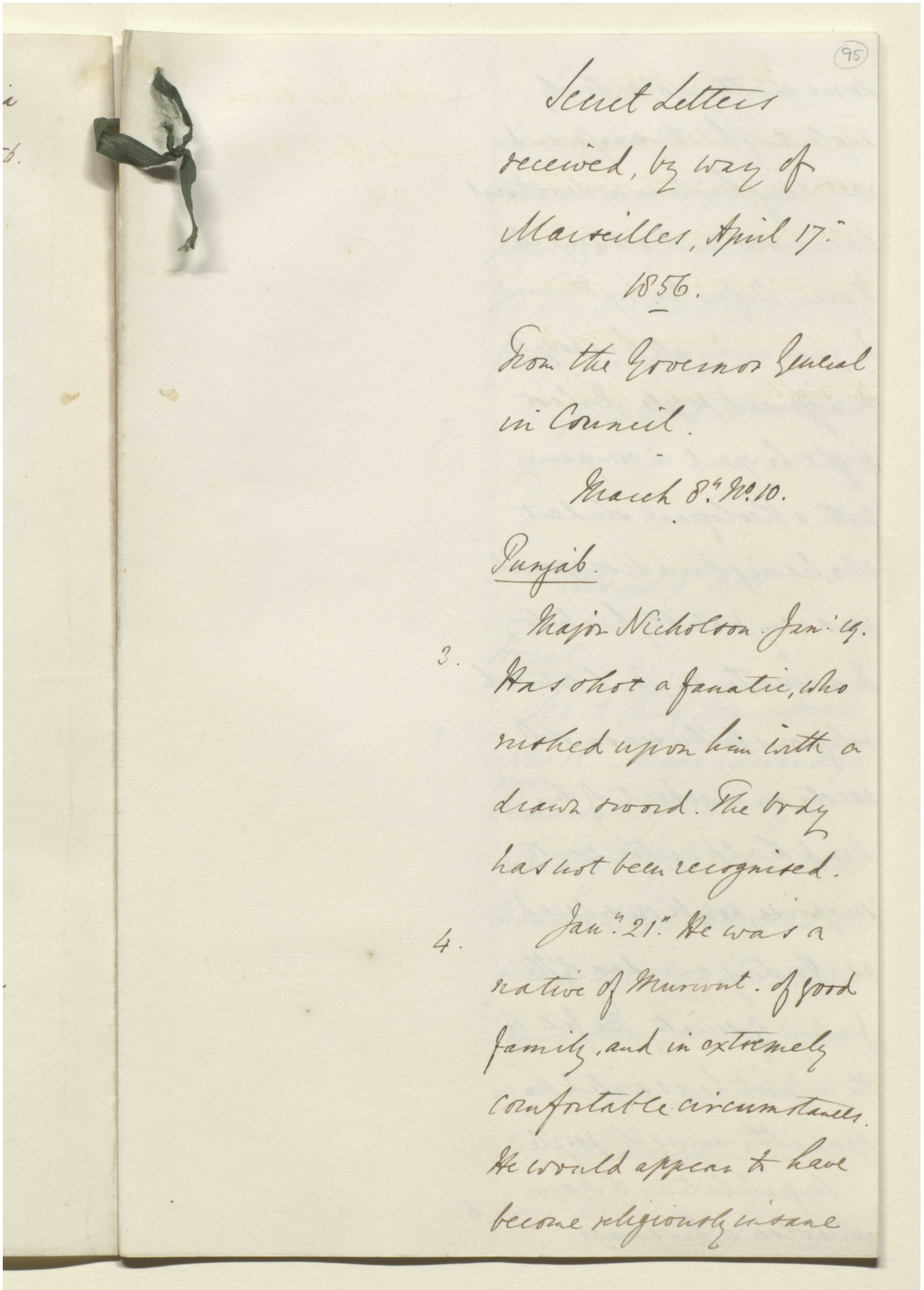
Feb. 15th 1825

Herat. information as to.
already seen by the President.

Feb. 25. N:27.

The latest intelligence from Shiraz confirms the reports previously received, of the despatch of Persian troops, guns, and ammunition, to the southern frontier of Persia.

Letters from Persia
received April 10. 1856.



Some months ago, entirely
neglecting his business, and
spending his time in devotional
exercises and reading the
Koran. Before leaving Munout,
he gave away all his people
to different people. His last
night he spent in company
with a theological student,
who, having since disappeared,
was very probably his tutor.

In a country in which so much
religious enthusiasm still
exists, an incident of this
kind should neither excite
surprise, nor be considered
as affording an index of the
feeling of society. The fate of
the culprit has excited no
sympathy among the people.

Conspicuous to Major
Nicholson on his escape.

5

910

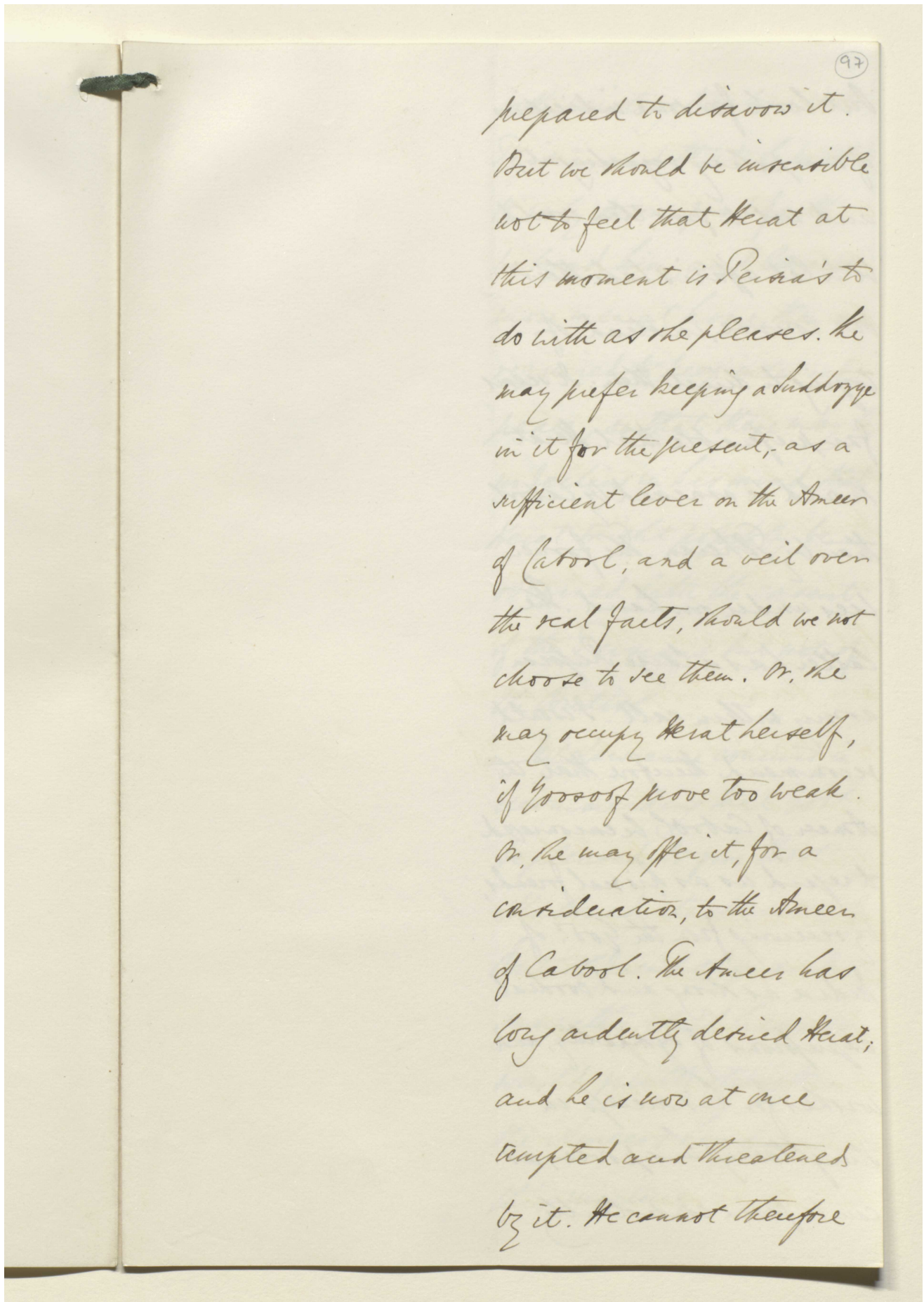
6. Sec. to the Chief Commissions.
Lahore. Jan. 31. The Chief
Comm. would give up the
proposed expedition against
the Sindialee Nomunds,
for the present.
7. Jellalabad News Letter.

March 8. 1856.

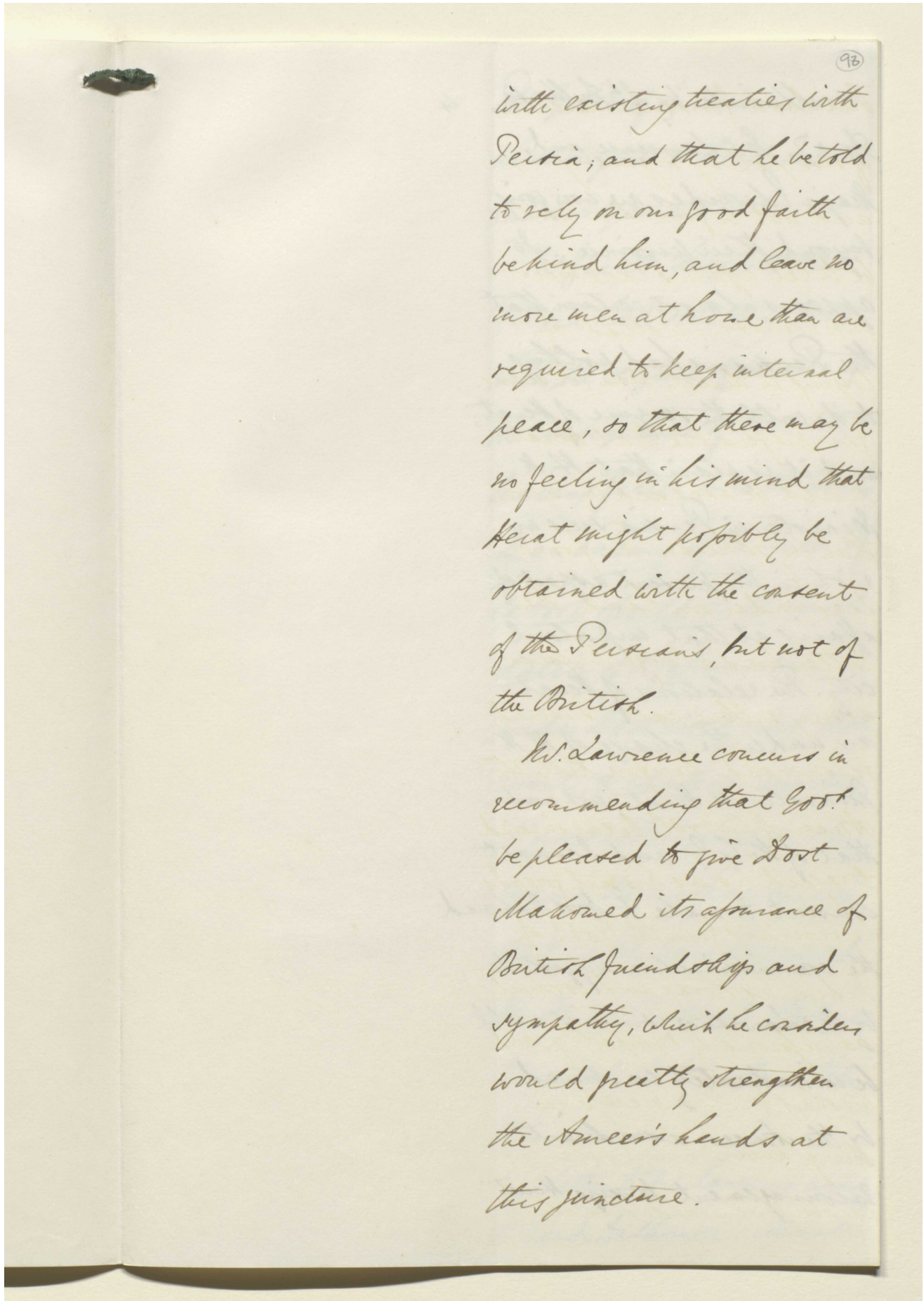
Herat.

3. Sec. to Chief Commissions.
Nov. 15. - Major Edwards,
^{near}
Peshawar. Nov. 9. - By the
expulsion of his connection
Mahomed Hyd Khan, and its
occupation by a Suddoyge
Prince, Herat has become not
only an open question to
Dost Mahomed, and a
proze that he may fairly

coated, but a source of
danger, which he is wise to
encounter, if he can, without
delay. The Persian game has
been played with more duplicity
than appeared from the first
accounts. No one doubts that
Mahomed Yousouf has obtained
Herat by Persian support,
and in the Persian interest;
but it seems doubtful whether
any Persian troops accompanied
or followed him, to Herat itself.
It seems certain that the
deposed ruler of Herat has
been transported as a prisoner
into the Persian territory.
While therefore the aggression
bears every mark of being
Persian, it is not impossible
that the Persian's may be



but look for some indications
of our policy regarding it;
and not to give them would
be to let affairs take their
own course, instead of
trying to direct them. It seems
far preferable that Kerat
should be annexed by Cabool
than by Pheran. The former
lies under our hand. The
latter has a large Russian
army within call. I would
recommend therefore that the
Ameer of Cabool be encouraged
to regard us as his real friends,
by receiving from the Gov^{ts} of
India as strong and cordial
expressions of sympathy, and
wishes for his success in
strengthening his power, as
can be given consistently



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with existing treaties with
Persia; and that he be told
to rely on our good faith
behind him, and leave no
more men at home than are
required to keep internal
peace, so that there may be
no feeling in his mind that
Herat might possibly be
obtained with the consent
of the Persians, but not of
the British.

Mr. Lawrence concurs in
recommending that God
be pleased to give Dost
Mahomed its assurance of
British friendships and
sympathy, which he considers
would pretty strengthen
the Ameer's hands at
this juncture.

Minute by L^d Dalhousie. 4.
 Dec. 7. Mr. Lawrence and
 Major Edwards are now going
 beyond their province. It
 appears almost certain that
 the Persians had nothing
 to do with the seizure of Herat;
 and it is plain that H. H.
 Minister in Persia sees no
 risk in the present aspect of
 affairs at that important
 city. The relations of Herat
 are under the charge of H. H.
 Minister at Herat, not under
 that of the G. G. and I cannot
 consent to make to Lord Dalhousie
 the communication suggested
 by Mr. Lawrence, since it would
 be immediately construed
 by the Ameer as a direct
 encouragement to seize Herat.

By Johnson
 This is an odd affair in
 considering his late
 complaint of Murray's
 satisfaction in the
 No 2

99

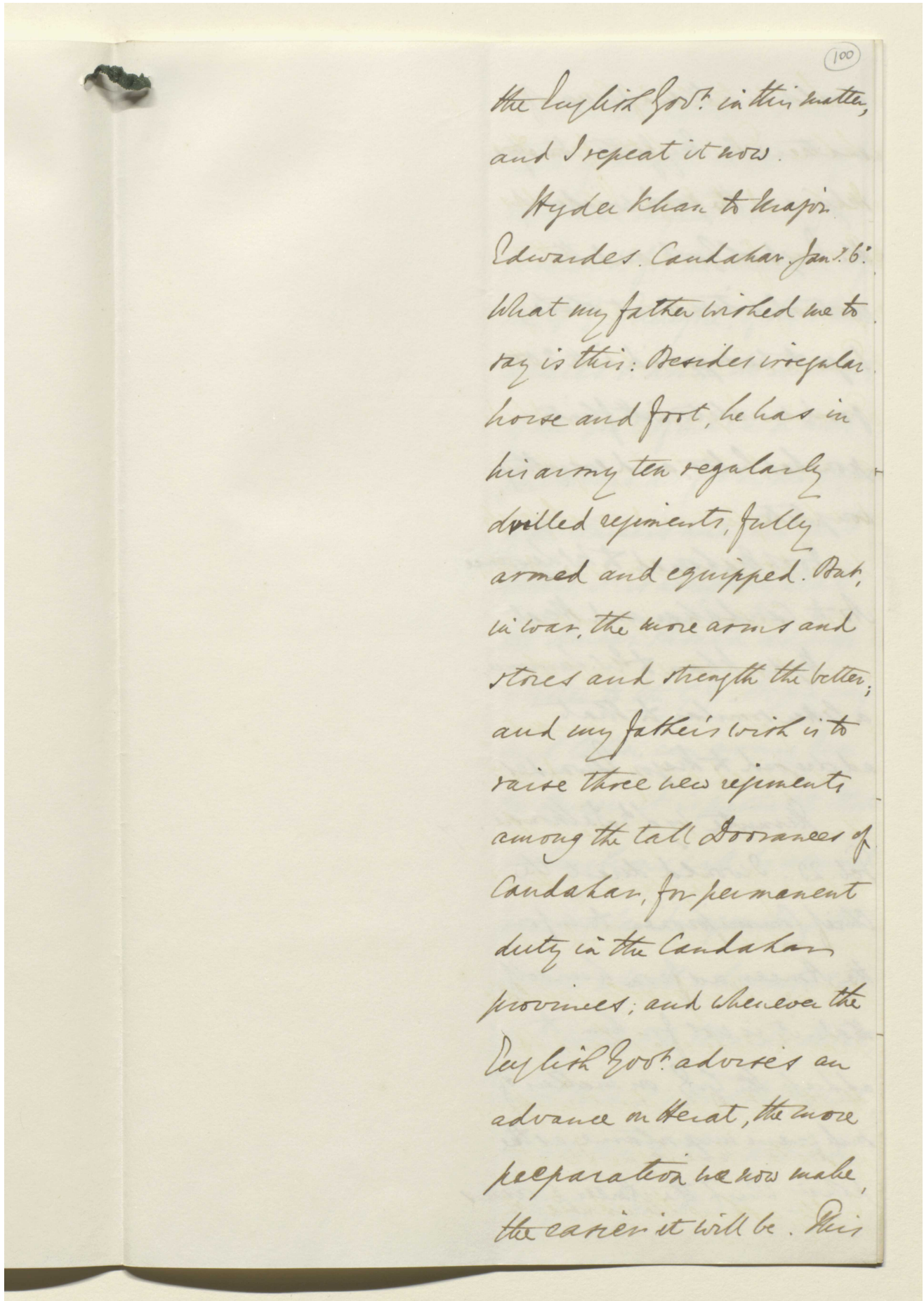
The Gov^t of India is not
authorized to hold out this
encouragement.

Mr. Grant suspects that
Persia had something to do
with the seizure of Herat. If
the consequence of that city
having fallen into the hands
of an enemy of the Ruler of
Cabool should be the consoli-
dation of Afghanistan
under Dost Mahomed, that
event, to whatever quarter
it owes its origin, would
become the most auspicious
that could have happened
for British interests. But we
have only to let affairs take
their course.

5 Letter to Mr. Lawrence, according
to Lord Dalhousie's Minute.

apertin
late
murray
needed by
L

6.
Sec. to the Chief Commr.
Lahore. Feb. 11. - Letter from Dost
Mahomed to Major Edwards.
Reasons for considering that
Zoorooof has the support of
Persia.. Correspondence with
Persia.. In past years I had
an eye to the taking of Herat;
but by neglect and carelessness
have let the matter come to this.
Now wisdom and prudence
seem to say that, though the
skirt of this object of pursuit
has slipped out of hand, yet
there is plenty of hope in the
future, for the people of Herat
and its neighbourhood are
with me. It is frivolous child's
play to take one's hand off
the throat of an object in affairs
of state. Once before I wrote
fully, asking the advice of



world is all made up of
materials. My father, therefore,
relying on the good wishes of
the English Gov^t and the
mutual interests at stake,
begs to be supplied with 2,000
good muskets, with flints,
pouches, belts, and everything
complete.

Gov^t Mahomed to W. Lawrence.

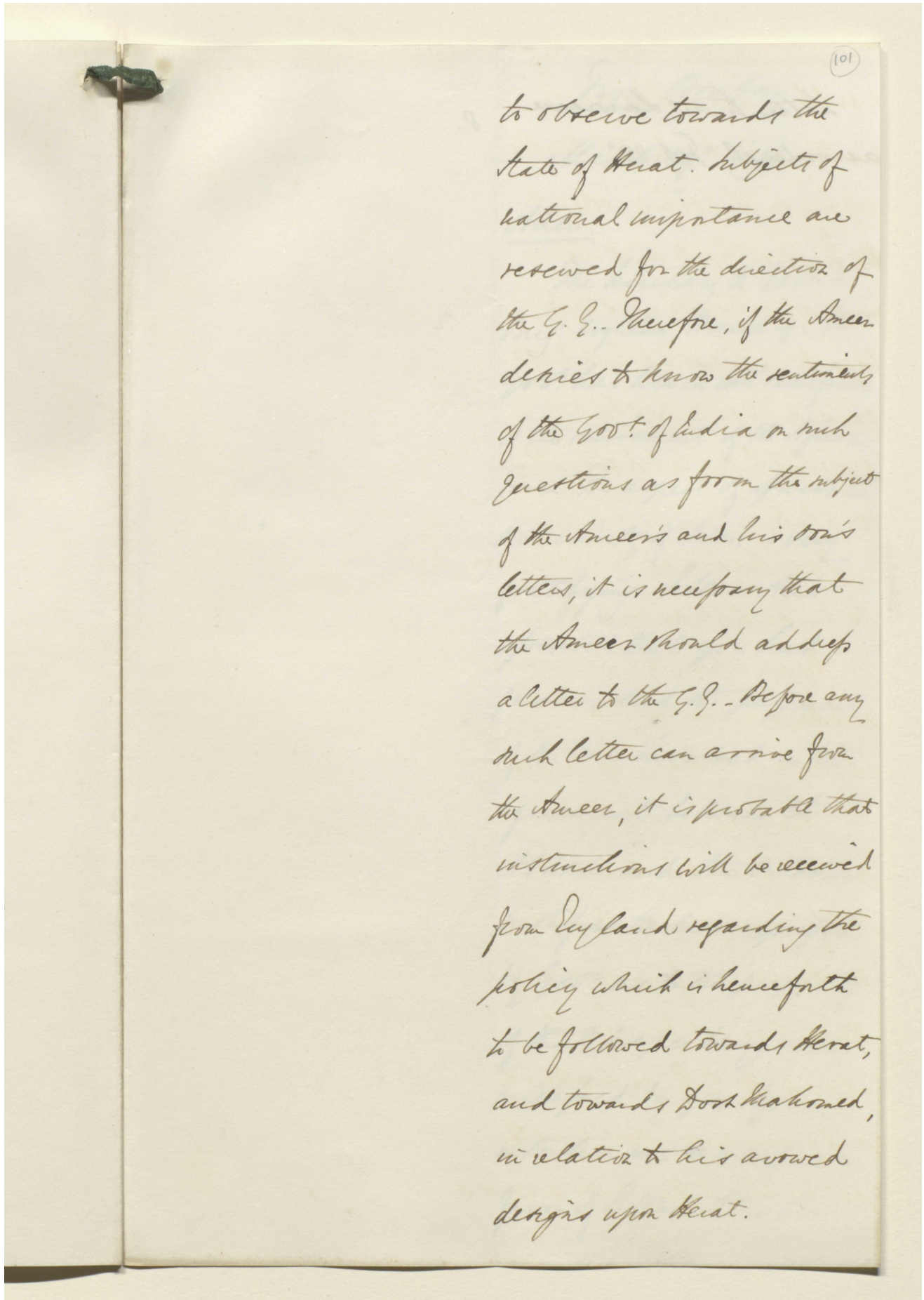
As to Candahar and Herat.

Hyder Khan to W. Lawrence.

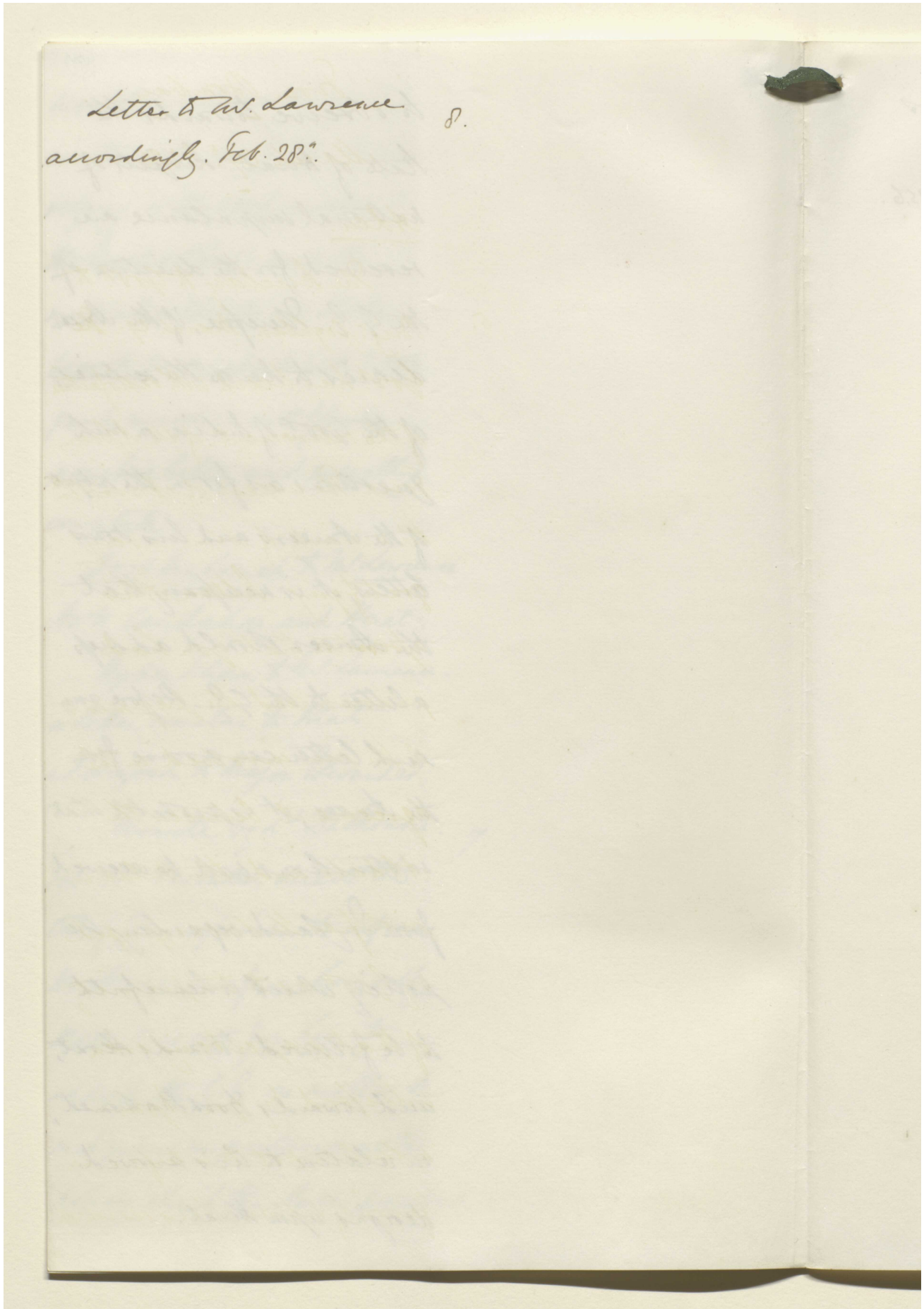
a letter similar to that
addressed to Major Edwards.

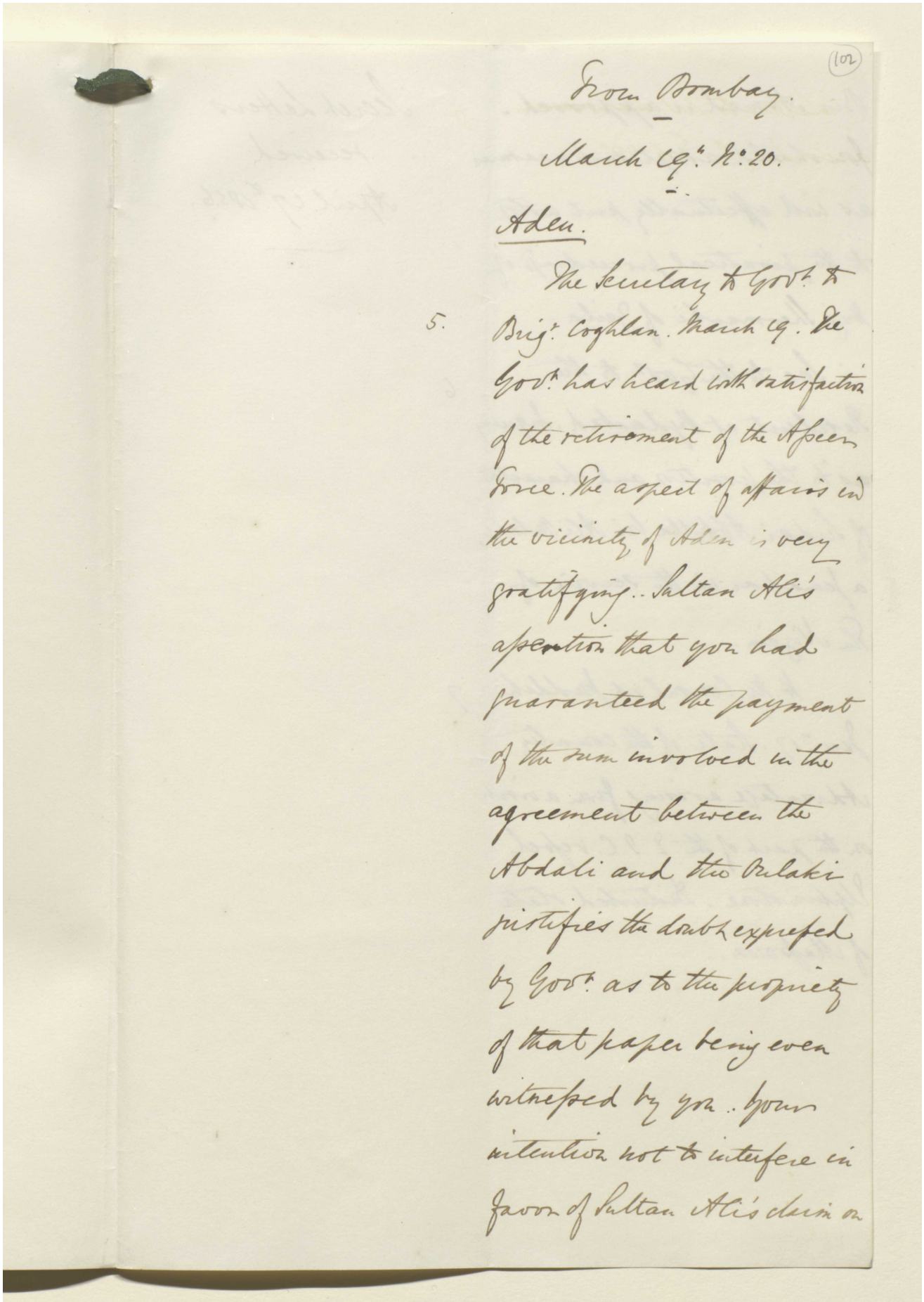
Minute by L^d. Dalhousie. 7.

Feb. 29.. I would direct the
Chief Commissioners to inform
the Ameer, as from himself,
that it is not for him to
address the G. G. on matters of
such grave importance as the
policy which the Ameer proposes



'Letters received, by way of Marseilles, April 17.1856' [101v] (14/16)



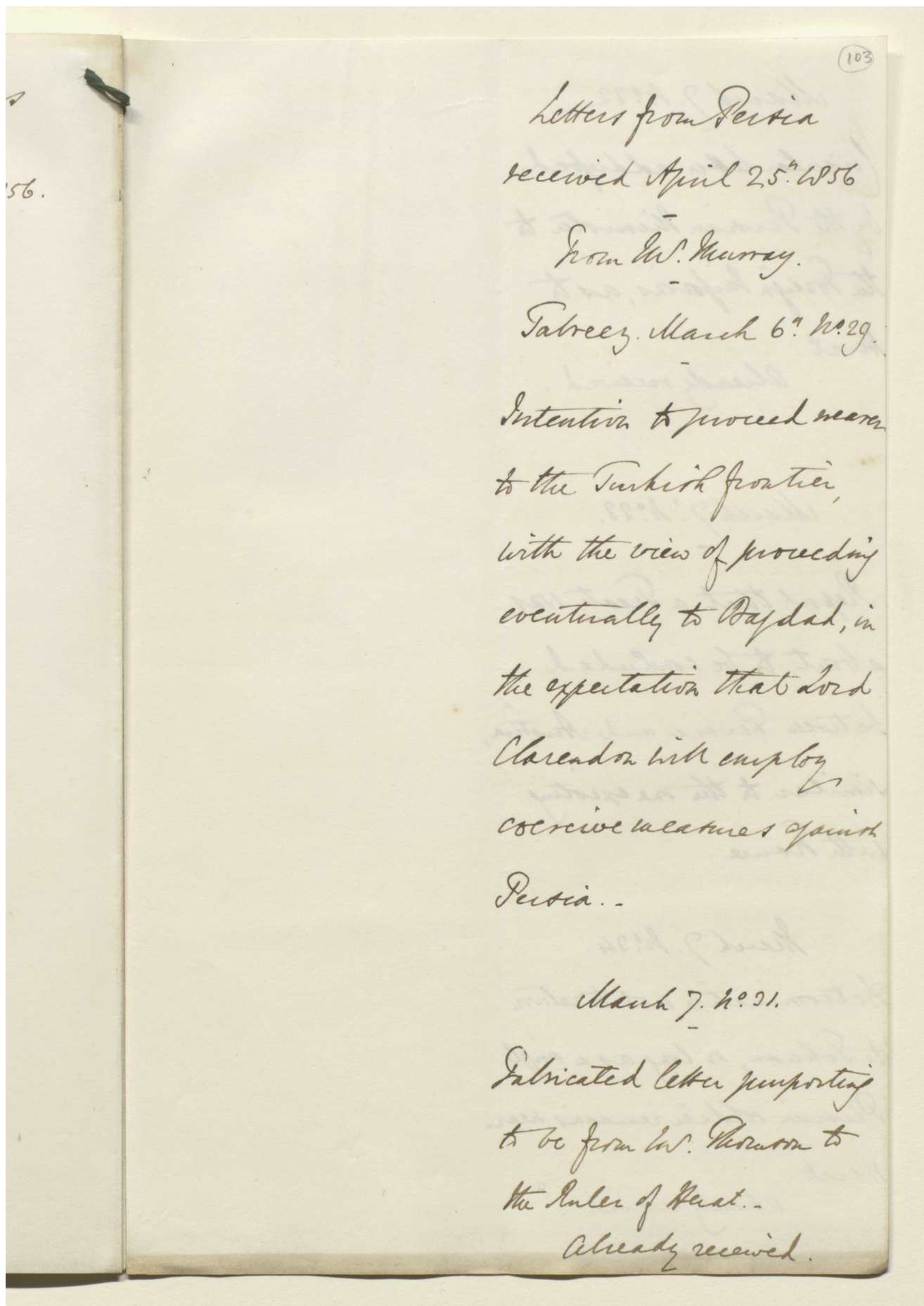


Bin Ahmed is approved.
You should adopt such measures
as will effectually put a stop
to the piratical proceedings of
Kaj Shermarki of Zeila.

Sec. to the Gov^r to the
Resident at Hyderabad. Inquiring
as to the position and character
of Lida Abdulla bin Ali Bulahi,
a jemadar in the service of
the Nizam.

H. M. Consul at Jeddah.
Jan^r 17. State of the country.
Advantage arising from a visit
on the part of the S. I. C. vessel
Uphurstone. Disturbed state
of Mapowa...

Secret Letters
received
April 17th 1856.



March 7. n^o 32.

Circular letter addressed
by the Persian Minister to
the Foreign Affairs, as to
Herat.

Already received.

March 7. n^o 33.

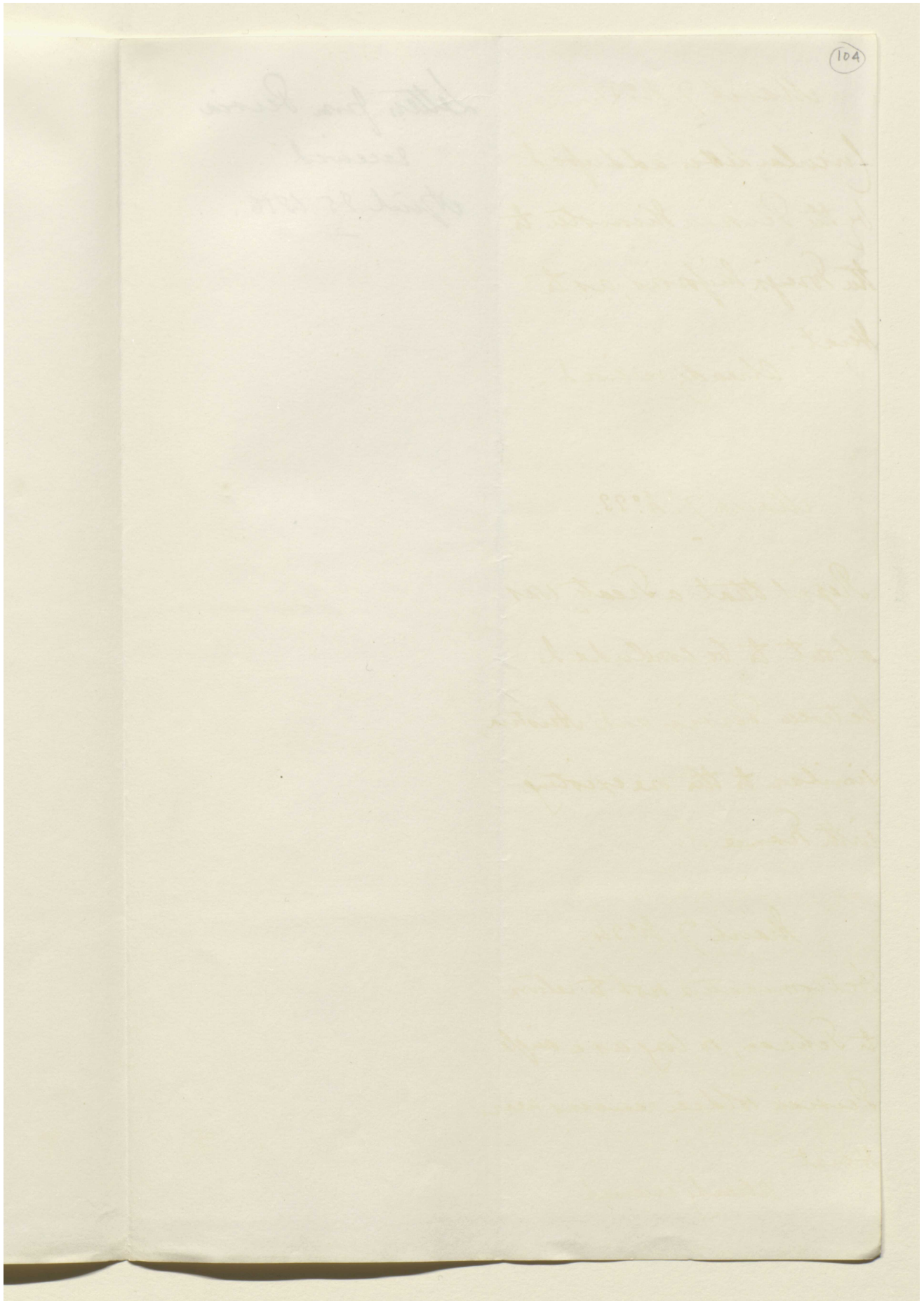
Report that a Treaty was
about to be concluded
between Persia and Austria,
similar to the one existing
with France.

March 7. n^o 34.

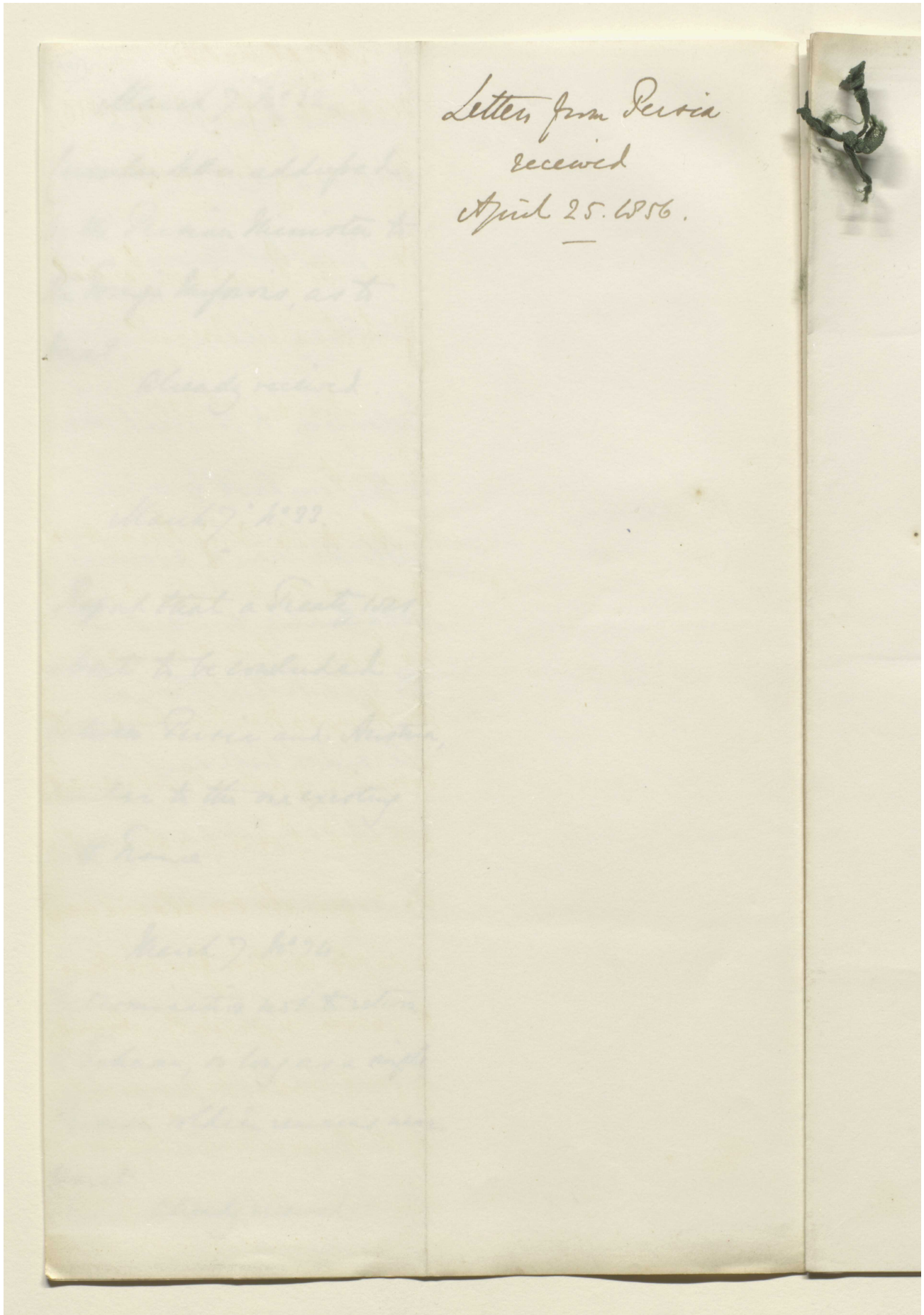
Determination not to return
to Seheran, so long as a single
Persian soldier remains near
Herat.

Already received.

'Letters from Persia, April 25.1856' [104r] (3/4)



'Letters from Persia, April 25.1856' [104v] (4/4)



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Secret Letters

received April 28. 1856,
by way of Marseilles.

From the Governor General
of India in Council.

March 22^d. No. 12.

Punjab.

Sec. to the Chief Commissioner

3. to Sec. to Gov^t. Lahore. Oct. 23.

The Troops lately engaged on
the Punjab Frontier have, with
exception of a small detachment,
returned. Good conduct of
the troops. No complaint against
a single soldier for violence
to person or property. Advantage
of good roads. Improvement
of the Punjab Road. Superior
Pay received by troops of the

Line in comparison with that
received by the Punjab troops,
and desirable esp. therefore, of
employing them together as little
as possible. The subject is brought
to the notice of Gov^l.

Sec. to the Chief Comm^r. Dec. 24. 4.
Character of the men of Sulle,
and belief that the attack
made upon them was merited.

As to the Gov^l. General doubting
whether the British Gov^l. should
refuse an asylum to refugees.
The Chief Comm^r. only intended
that such a prohibition should
extend to notorious malefactors,
who had committed offences
in their own country. Such a
prohibition would have a
salutary effect. Its tendency
would be to lessen the hostility
which neighbouring tribes bear

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to our power - to diminish
the chance of constant
reprisal, which is carried
on in border districts, and
thus contribute to the
public peace. Our worst
enemies are our own subjects,
who have fled into the adjacent
Hills, to escape the punishment
due to their crimes. One of
our main causes of resentment
against the tribes is the asylum
which has thus been granted,
for it has often enabled
these refugees to plunder
our subjects with impunity.
It is but natural to conclude
that the refugees of other
countries act in the same
manner. Moreover, the
friends and relatives of

those who have suffered, are usually in the habit of following such criminals, and, at a fitting opportunity, of retaliating. When they may fail to effect their principal object, that of slaying the wrong doer, they will content themselves by doing an injury to the village in which he has received an asylum. The Chief Council believes that it would be good policy to refuse an asylum to all criminals, and thus show surrounding tribes that we have no sympathy with them.

The G. G. deprecates any formal order refusing asylum to men fleeing for their lives. 5.

January 18.

Cabool news. To Jan. '64. Report 6 that the Shah of Persia is struck with paralysis. Ghoroff is strengthening himself in Herat. Dost Mahomed has postponed his advance till March.

March 22^d. n^o. 13.

Nepal.

3. J^r. Campbell. Darjeeling.
Dec. 15.. Report that the
Tibetans have obtained
decisive successes over the
Nepalese.
4. Sent to Major Damsay.
Major Damsay. Nepal
Residency. Jan^y. 18th. - Jung
Bahadoor is gone to hunt wild
elephants.. A Dooteah Kidar
has offered to come to Soongra
to negotiate for peace. He has
been informed that his coming
would be useless, unless he be
prepared to yield all the
demands of the Nepalese..
Jung Bahadoor has induced
the Durbar to levy a tax of
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce of all land,
out of all incomes, except those

of soldiers and the subordinate
officers, - to last during the war.
He expects to raise by it 25 lakhs
annually. - In correctness of
D. Campbell's informant.

The G. G. does not transmit
the intelligence from Darjeeling,
from any doubt of the superiority
of Major Ramray's intelligence
in every respect.

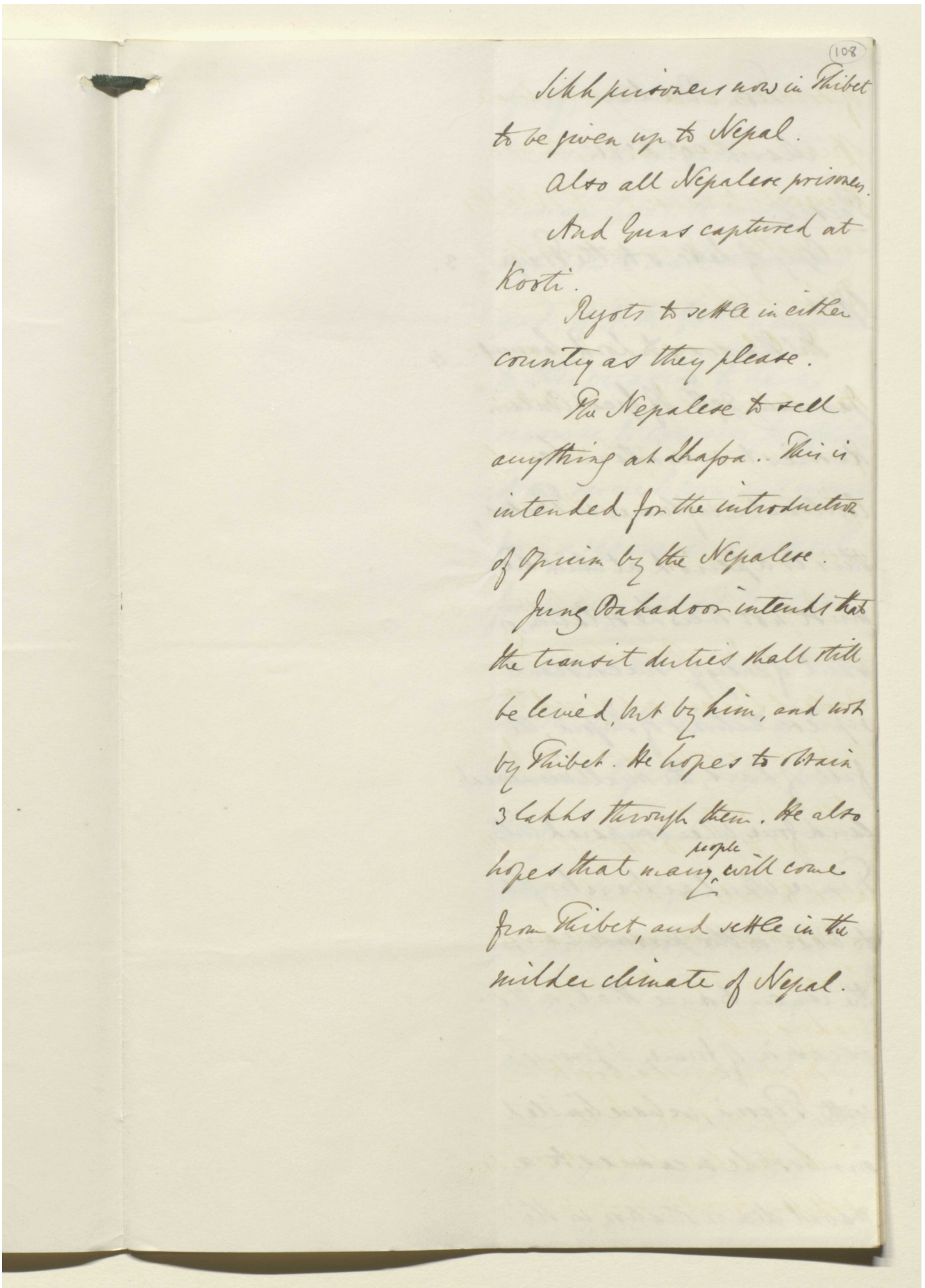
Major Ramray. Feb. 15. 8.
Return of Jung Bahadur. The
Boostek Sirdar has agreed to
the following terms as a basis for
a treaty of Peace.

Thibet to pay 10,000 Q. annually
as a tribute to Nepal.

To remit all transit duties
levied on Nepalese subjects
trading with Thibet.

Fugitive murderers to be
given up by each state.

A Nepalese Sirdar to reside
at Lhasa, to settle disputes.



(108)
Sikh prisoners now in Thibet
to be given up to Nepal.

Also all Nepalese prisoners.
And Guns captured at
Kooti.

Reports to settle in either
country as they please.

The Nepalese to sell
anything at Shafon. This is
intended for the introduction
of Opium by the Nepalese.

Jung Bahadur intends that
the transit duties shall still
be levied, but by him, and not
by Thibet. He hopes to obtain
3 lakhs through them. He also
hopes that many ^{people} will come
from Thibet, and settle in the
milder climate of Nepal.

From Bombay
March 29th h: 21.

Percia.

Copy of Letters to the Foreign 3.

Office.

M. Murray to Lord Janning. 4.

January 29th. If Great Britain
desires to maintain her
legitimate influence in Percia,
this is a period at which she
must not show hesitation, or
want of energy. The constant
representations of Russia, the
fall of Kars, the small numerical
land force, when compared with
France, which we have brought
to bear on the present war,-
the remembrance that, on the
occasion of former differences
with Percia, we have limited
our hostile measures to a
naval demonstration in the

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Gulf, all these have
combined to induce the
Persian Gov^t to underrate
our power and resources;
and, if H. M. Gov^t is compelled
on this occasion to have
recourse to coercion, the infliction
of one severe lesson will ensure
for us repose and respect
for many years to come.

Commander Jones. Anshis.

7. Feb. 16. Withdrawal of the
Persian Regular troops, guns,
&c. from Karak, a movement
attributed to prudence, so
as not to expose them to
capture, in the event of
hostilities taking place. The
above step was decided upon,
after the arrival of the
Victoria and Ajdaha.

Dispute between Persia and
Muscat not settled.

Commander Jones. Feb. 25.

Alarm of the Persians at the
Target Practice of the Ships
in the Roads. 8.

The Imam of Muscat advised
not to engage mercenaries
among the Arab tribes subject
to Turkey, for the purpose of
hostilities against Persia.

April 28 1856

Alman

March 31st N^o 22

Turkish Arabia.

4. Captain Kemball to Lord
Clarendon. Bagdad. Jan^y 7.
Suggestions in case the fall
of Kars &c. should necessitate
the despatch of a military force
from India.

April 2^d N^o 23

Adea.

6. Resolution of Gov^{ts}. - Opinion
to be given to the Supreme Gov^t.
that the surrender of the men
who has been delivered to
Brig^{ad} Coghlan should be
regarded as sufficient
atonement for the attack on
L^{td} Buxton, if other terms implying
an ample reparation are
conceded by the Habr Ovel tribe.

Minute by W. deansden. Apr. 1. 7.
There is a man, mentioned more
than once in former correspondance,
who wears, it is stated, a feather,
as the actual murderer of L.
Strogan: Ow Ali is said to be his
name. We should surely endeavour
to get hold of this man, and we
should be careful, in making any
agreement with the tribe, to reserve
to ourselves a right to seize, at
any time, any or all of the parties
implicated in the attack, should
we have the opportunity of doing
this. I am convinced that
cupidity, and a report of the
riches in the possession of the
expedition, was the true cause
of the attack; and nobody supposed
to possess property, who may visit
the Somali country, will be safe,
unless we are able to make a
strong impression that such an
outrage will be visited with punishment
to the whole tribe concerned in it,

until the perpetrators are
placed within our power, or
are seized by us. (11)

8. Minute by Lord Elphinstone,
April 1. Considering that
Berbera has been blockaded
during an entire season, and
that 150 men are stated by
the Resident to have been
killed in capturing this one,
it is not likely that the
Somalis will forget the lesson;
but if there is any one who
can be identified as Lth Strogan's
murderer, or who proclaims
himself to be the man, I should
be disposed to insist upon his
surrender.

9. Mr. Malet. The surrender
of the man alluded to by
Mr. Drumden should, if possible,
be obtained.

10. Letter to Brig^{de} Coghlan,
accordingly, April 2^d.

Papers relating to the
Slave Trade.

These Papers were elicited
by a Letter from the Com^{rs} of
Directors, and it is proposed to
lay them before the Com^{rs}.

11 to 14

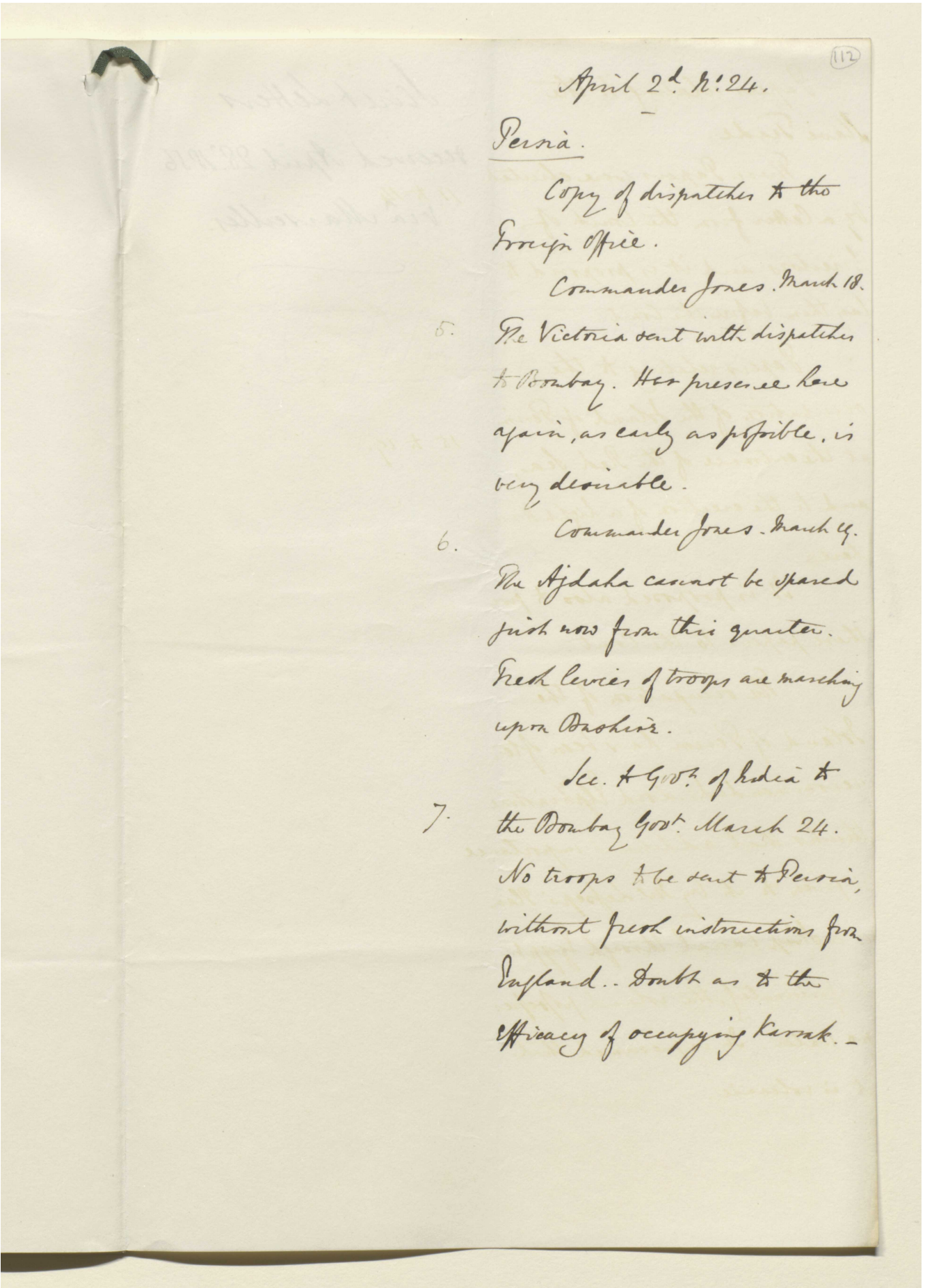
Papers relating to the
occupation of the Island of Perim
at the entrance of the Red Sea,
and to the erection of a light House
there.

15 to 19. *yes*

It is proposed also to give
these papers to the Com^{rs}.

The occupation of the
Island of Perim has been often
recommended. Lord Althorpe
thinks that additional importance
is given to it by Mr. Lefseps' Plan
of a Ship Canal through Egypt.
Unfortunately, the island possesses
no water. It is presumed that
it is volcanic.

yes



April 2^d 1854. (112)

Persia.

Copy of dispatches to the
Foreign Office.

Commander Jones. March 18.

5. The Victoria sent with dispatches
to Bombay. Her presence here
again, as early as possible, is
very desirable.

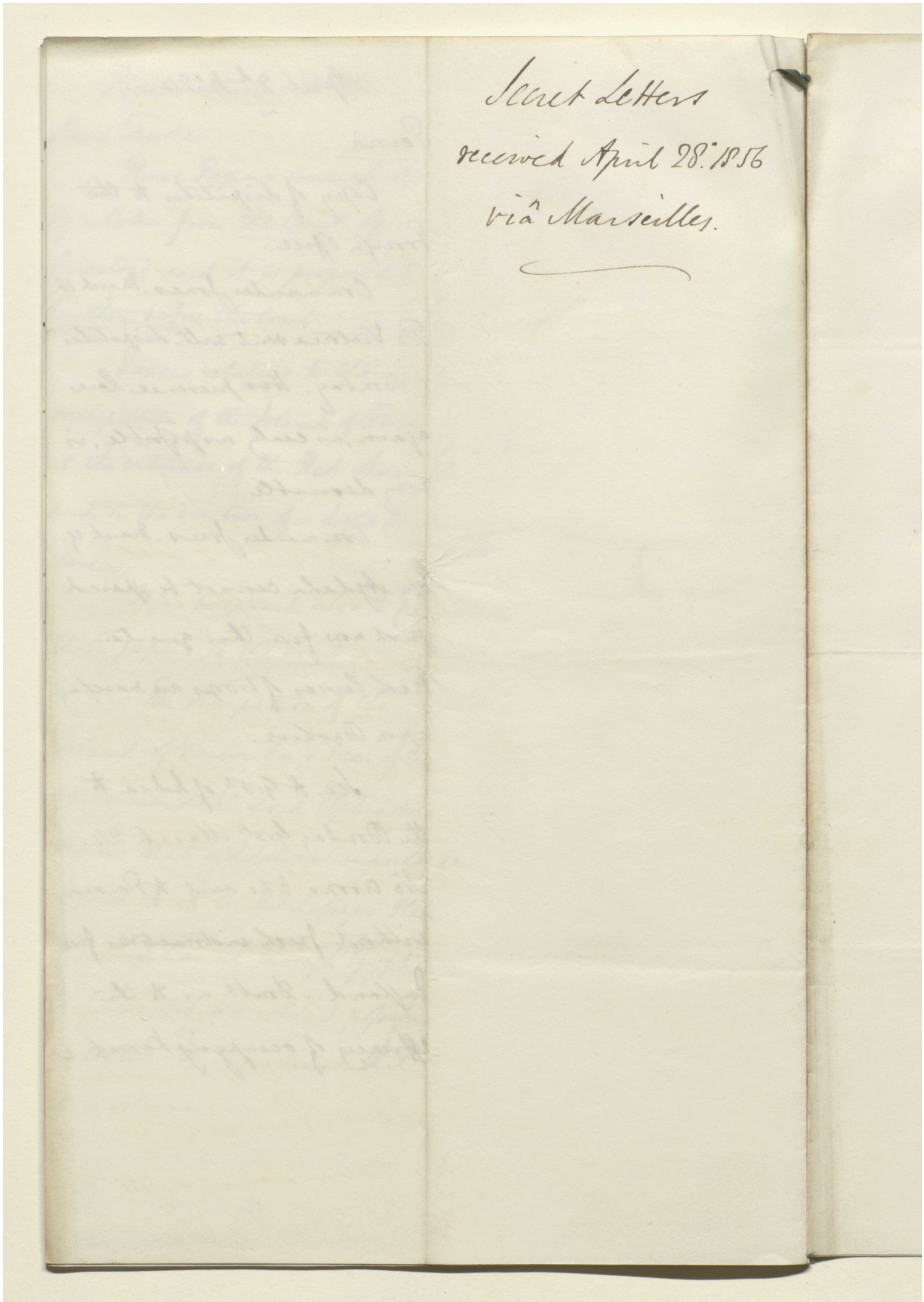
6. Commander Jones. March 19.

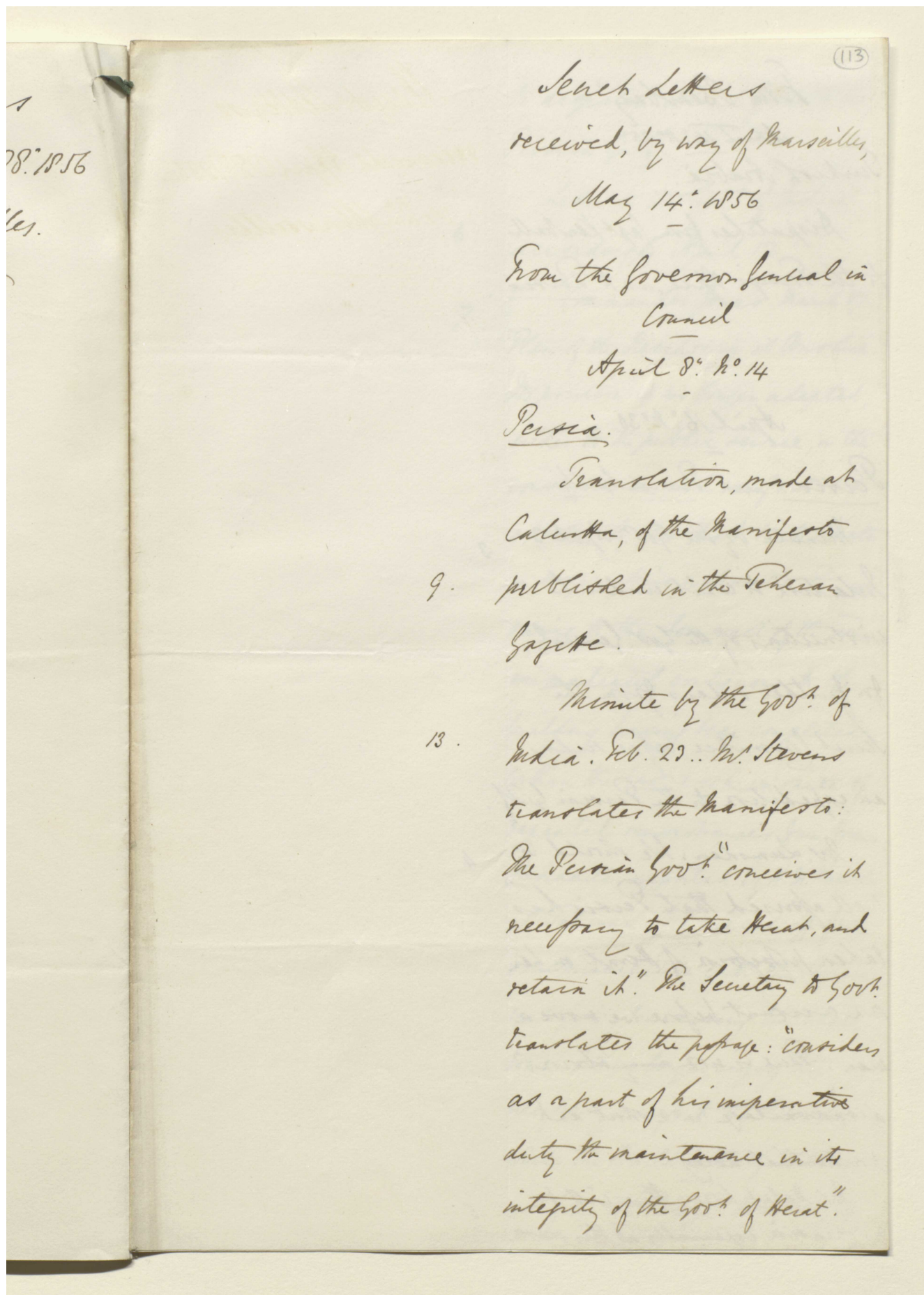
The Ajdaha cannot be spared
just now from this quarter.
Fresh levies of troops are marching
upon Asokeh.

7. Sec. & Gov^r of India to
the Bombay Gov^r. March 24.

No troops to be sent to Persia,
without fresh instructions from
England. Doubt as to the
efficacy of occupying Kermak.

'Secret Letters received April 28.1856 by way of Marseilles' [112v] (16/16)





From Bombay

April 14. n^o. 25.

Turkish Arabia.

Dispatches from Capt. Kimball
to the Foreign Office, as to Persia.

April 16. n^o. 30

Persia: and Persian Gulf.

Minute by the Gov^r: April 3.

3.

Intention to wait, under the
instructions of the Gov^r: General,
for further orders from the
Secret Committee, before sending
an expedition to the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Lumsden: We should be
well assured that Persia has
taken possession of Herat on her
own account, before we move a
man. There is not any obvious
disadvantage in a short and
prudent delay.

Mr. Halet hopes there will be
no occasion, especially at this season,

5

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to deputed a land force to the
Persian Gulf.

6. Letter to the Gov^r of India
accordingly. April 12.

7. Commander Jones. March 17.
Plan of the Residency at Bushire.
Its position is no longer adapted,
either to the public service, or the
convenience and comfort
absolutely essential to its inmates
in so oppressive a climate. This is
owing to the Sea-wall of the town
immediately contiguous to the
building having been completed
within the last week, in spite of
repeated remonstrances from former
Residents, supported by H. H. Ministers
at Teheran. We are cut off from
communication with the shipping,
unless by traversing the whole
town. We no longer enjoy the
necessary access to the Beach,
while the Building itself is shut
out from the Breeze. Moreover, the

Persian soldiers quartered in the
fifty towers on the wall command
a view of our private apartments,
and of the terraces on which, for
6 months in the year, we must dine
and sleep. Our late political
differences have doubtless suggested
the necessity of surrounding Dushie
with a rampart. I am therefore
desirous of obtaining a more eligible
site, or, at least, of surrounding
the verandahs with blinds &c. In a
public sense, the former would be
preferable, but the expense might
be considerable, and the Persian
Gov^t might object to any progress
site.

Sec. to Gov^t to the Resident. S.
April 8th. It would be useless to
attempt now to do anything with
the Persian Gov^t. 50000 may be
spent on Blinds &c.

Secret letters
received
May 14. 1856.

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Secret Letters
received, by way of Southampton,
May 21. 1856
Persian Gulf.

5. 6. 7. The Resident. Commander.
Jones. Nov. 14. and Dec. 27. 1855.
and March 19. 1856. Migration,
contrary to agreement, of the
Al Ali tribe from Ues to
Semaun on the Arabian Coast.
Apprehensions that they
intend mischief to Bahrein.

8. Resolution of the Govt. April
8'. The removal of the Al
Ali tribe from Semaun
must be insisted on; but care
must be taken not to engage in
any land operations.

9. Communicated to the
Govt. of India.

April 16. n. 27.

Sind.

Col. Jacob. March 20. 3.

Intention of the Ameer Ali
Korad to visit London, and
lay his case before the Queen.

Restoration of the Gov. April 5. 4.

The Bombay Gov. refer the Ameer
to the decision already passed
upon his case, and, under former
instructions from Calcutta, decline
to forward his letter to the Gov.
General.

Letter to Col. Jacob, accordingly. 5.

April 10.

And to the Gov. of India. 6.

April 16. n. 28.

Aden.

Brig. Coghlan. March 30. There
is no possibility of such treachery
as the Gov. of Bombay have been
warned against, occurring at the 11.

116

Gate of Aden.. The treachery of
Ali Doo Bekh, a resident in
Aden, is well known, though
formal proof has not been
obtained of it. Request instructions
as to what should be done in
such a case.

12. Lec. to Gov^r: April 16. In the
event of your being able to
satisfy yourself that any
treasonable correspondence is
in progress between Ali Doo
Bekh and the Fontheli Chief,
you are authorized instantly
to expel the former, even though
the fact is not susceptible of
legal proof.

April 16: 2^o 29.

Receipt of Letter of March 6^o.

From Aden
Benjadin Coghlan
April 25.
Maj: Coghlan to the Bombay
Secretary. April 19th. Terms
proposed for consideration, on
which he might state to the
Arabs that the British were
willing to raise the blockade of
Berbera.

Affairs in the neighbourhood
of Aden are satisfactory, though
there are rumours of petty
quarrels between the Abdali
and Foudheli tribes. -

Secret Letters
received May 21.1856.
by way of Southampton.

1856.
Captives.

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Letter from Persia
received May 24: 1856

From W. Stevens

Teheran. April 9: 9: 16

Orders were yesterday issued
for the dispatch to Herat
of six regiments of Infantry,
1,000 Irregular Horse, and
30 guns.

These regiments form part
of the Army intended to be
sent against Dost Mahomed
at Candahar, but they will
not go beyond Herat, until
that city is in the possession
of the Persians.

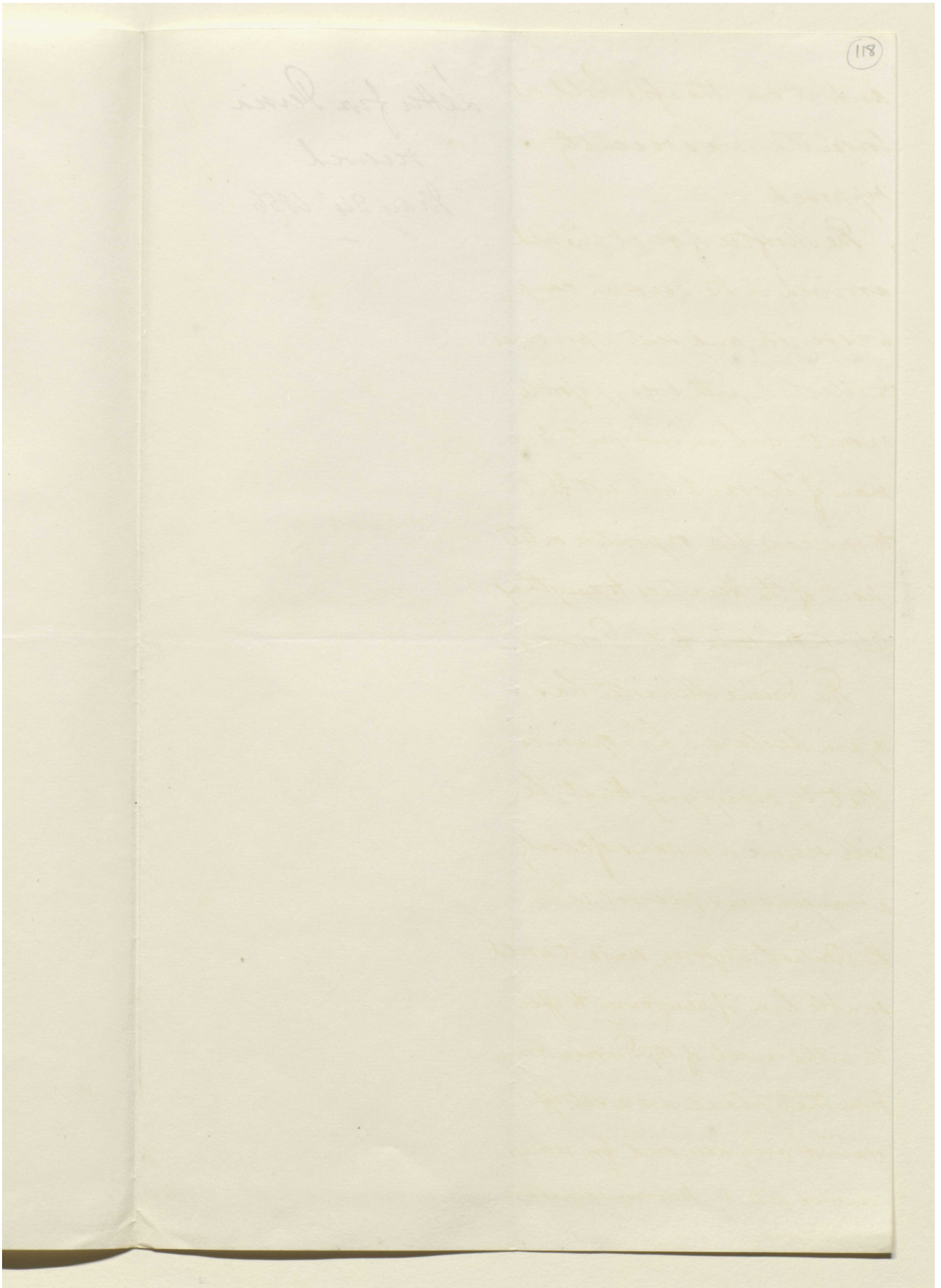
The Herates collected a
considerable quantity of
Provisions before the Persian
Army reached the place;

and it may therefore hold out longer than was recently supposed.

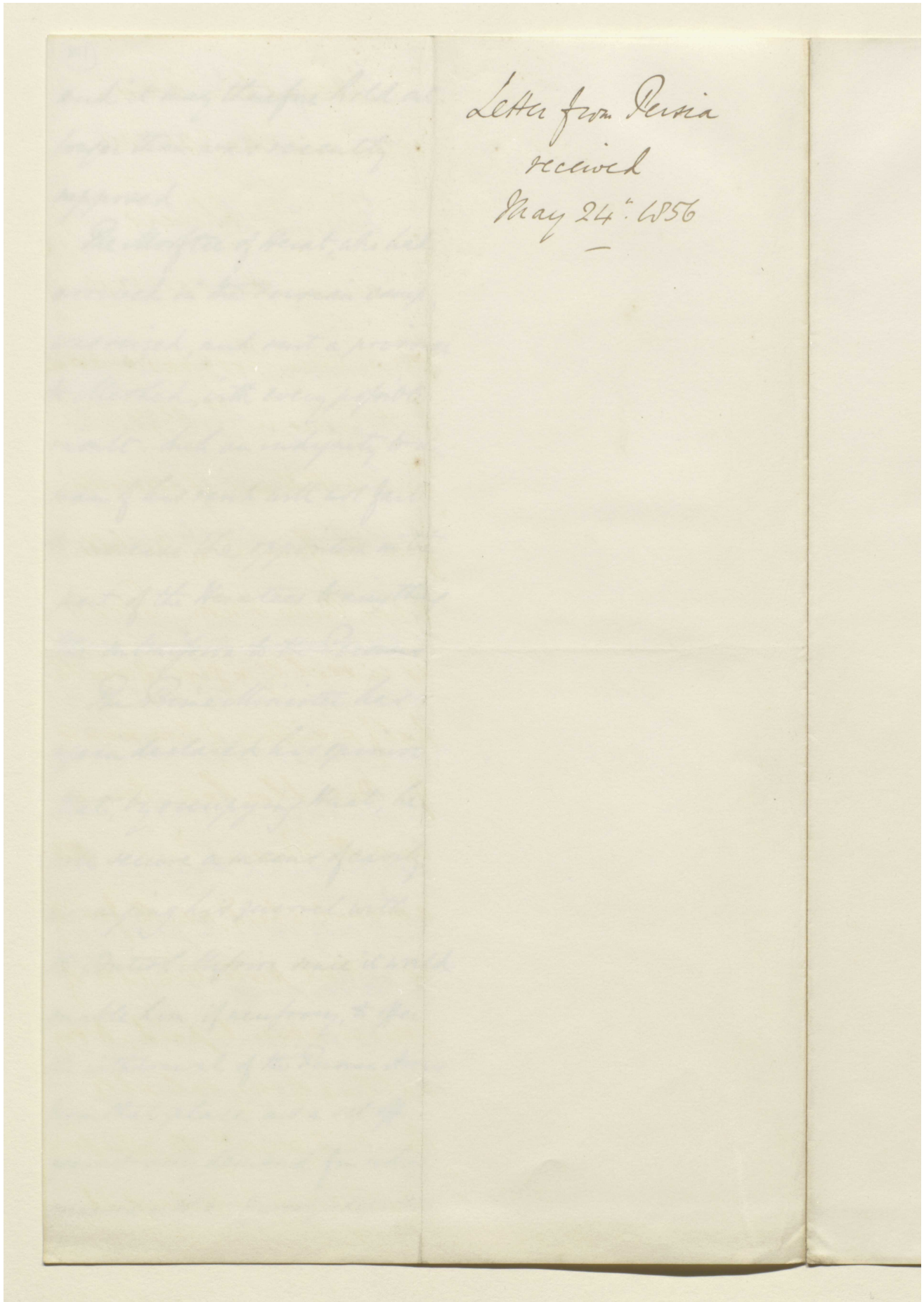
The Moftee of Herat, who had arrived in the Persian camp, was seized, and sent a prisoner to Mehed, with every possible insult. Such an indignity to a man of his rank will not fail to increase the opposition on the part of the Heratees to anything like submission to the Persians.

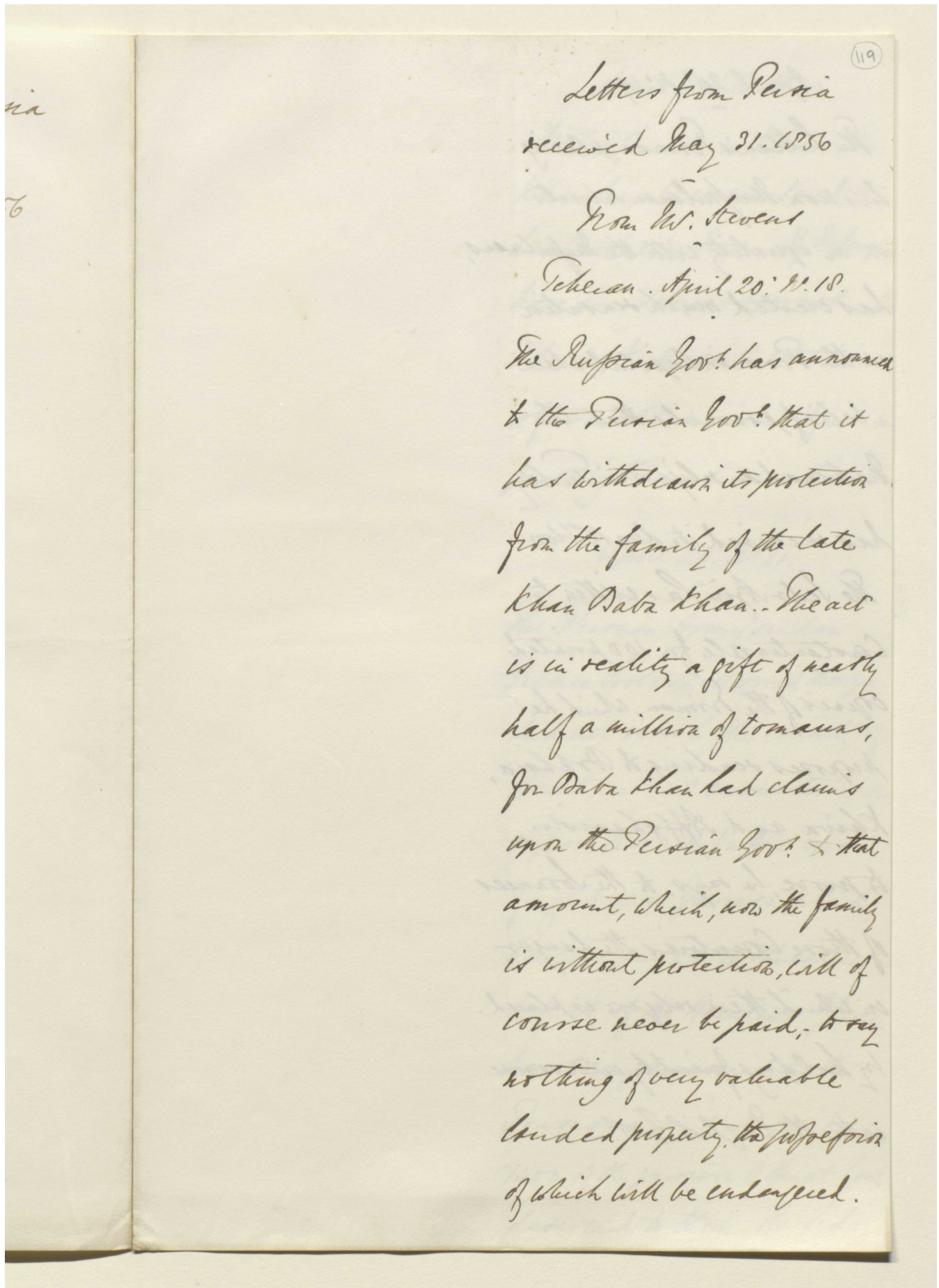
The Prime Minister has again declared his opinion that, by occupying Herat, he will secure a means of easily arranging his quarrel with the British Afghans, since it would enable him, if necessary, to offer the withdrawal of the Persian Army from that place as a set-off against any demand for redress connected with Mr. Murray's departure from Seheran.

'Letter from Persia received, May 24:1856' [118r] (3/4)



'Letter from Persia received, May 24:1856' [118v] (4/4)





April 20: 11: 19.

The Sultan's Firman, placing
his non-Mufulman subjects
on an equality with the Mufulmans,
has created much sensation
in the Persian Capital, where
a belief prevails that the
Mahomedan religion in Turkey
has received its death-blow.

The Sadr-Azim has written to
Constantinople for 100 printed
copies of the Firman, which he
proposes sending to Bokhara,
Khiva, and Afghanistan,
to prove, he says, to the Sovereigns
of those Countries the danger
in which their religion is placed
by holding friendly intercourse
with the English Gov^{ts}.

April 20: n° 20. (120)

Disturbances in Khiva. The Khan has been murdered in his Audience Room. If Russia have any designs against Khiva, the present would be a favorable moment for putting them into execution.

April 20: n° 21.

The Persian Army, under Prince Soltan Morad Mirza, did not reach the vicinity of Herat, without encountering some opposition. A battle was fought near Ghoria, which, however, ended in the entire defeat of the Heratees. Ghoria has been garrisoned by the Persians, and, it is said, 1400 of the garrison of Herat have deserted to them. The Sadr

Azim, calculating much on the
difficulties in Herat, thinks
that the place will be captured
so that the capture may be known
in Teheran on the 10th of May. The
Droog from Herat ridicules the
idea of its being so easily
taken. At a Durbar a few
days ago, the Shah publicly
spoke of extending his conquests
beyond Herat, so soon as that
place was occupied by his troops.

Disturbances in Candahar, against
Aost Mahomed, are reported.

Nearly all the regiments marching
to Herat have been supplied
with new muskets of English
manufacture, supplied a
few years since by Messrs. Hectors
of Baghdad.

Letters from Persia
received
May 31: 1856
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